

2020

Cameron Family History



By Alice Carey Boyd

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CAMERON ANCESTORS

CATHERINE CAMERON

Catherine Cameron was an extraordinary woman. She was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on April 21, 1847, to John Alexander Cameron and Margaret Fairgrieve. She was their first child. Her father was a Scottish highlander from Argyllshire, who worked as a shoemaker. Catherine's parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Glasgow. When Catherine was one year old, the family immigrated to the United States.



They lived in Patterson, New Jersey, with Margaret's sister. While there, Margaret became very ill. Doctors thought that she would die. Mormon elders administered to her, and she was given a blessing. They said that she would be healed and that a son would come to bless their home. A son, James, was born one year later, in 1851. They stayed in Patterson for four years, until: *"In Patterson, they lived with Margaret's sister. John told his wife to not tell her sister they were Mormons as he knew their attitudes toward the Mormons. For a while she didn't, but she was so pleased with her membership that she*

finally told her sister, expecting her to be glad for her. Instead her 33sister ordered them out of their home." (John H.

Haslem) Letters to Margaret from Margaret's friend, Maggie Young give a little insight into Catherine's early life. They called her Cassy, and she left friends and playmates when she left Patterson.

Dwellings number of other of visitation	Persons in the visitation	of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age	Sex	What business pursued	of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real estate.	Naming the or
136	176	William Sullivan	28	M		Saturn		Sullivan
		Catherine Do	27	F				
		Bridget McCormack	16	F				
		Margaret Sullivan	4	F				
		John Do	1	M				
136	177	John Cameron	20	M		Shoemaker		Sullivan
		Margaret Do	32	F				
		Catherine Do	3	F				
		William Cooper	35	M		Painter		
134	178	Angus Murray	27	M		Clerk		Sullivan
		Ellen Do	25	F				
		Catherine A. Do	5	F				
	179	John Lynch	31	M		Grocer		Sullivan
		Mary Francis Do	25	F				

1850 federal census,
Patterson, Passaic County,
New Jersey

They moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 1852. The family had very little money: *"When they arrived in St. Louis, it was probably Friday night. They had enough money to buy food for his wife and two children and himself for one week, or else enough to pay for lodging for his family. They decided that they must have a place to live, so they spent every cent they had for lodging. He went out and got himself a job at his trade of shoemaking, but he could not start work until Monday. Being a faithful man, he located the Church, which was about nineteen blocks from where they lived. Sunday morning on his way to Church he found 25 cents in paper money lying on the board sidewalk. There were people coming and going all the way, but by the time he had reached the church, he had found enough money to feed his family for one week."* (George H. Southam)

Margaret became ill again. Catherine had become used to illness in the family. When she was a small girl she always pretended her dolls were sick so she could nurse them better. Her father told her that she should become a nurse when she grew up. In 1855, when Catherine was eight years old, her mother died of pneumonia. Later same that year, John married Mary McFall Tompson. John and

Mary had two little girls, and a boy, who died young. Margaret and Mary, the little girls, died in St. Louis. Mary died two years later, in 1857. John was married again, the next year, to Alice Parkinson. A son, John, was born to them in 1859, in St. Louis.

	J. B. Prigg	20 M	Physician		Va	-		
270	John Parkinson	29 M	Carpenter		200	England	-	1
	Mary Ann do	26 f				do	-	1
	Wm do	8 m				do	-	1
	Elin A do	2 1/2 f				do	-	1
291	Francis Welch	25 M	Laborer		150	Ireland	-	
	Kate do	5 f				do	-	1
	Mary Ann Clarke	15 f	Carpenter			Mo	-	1
292	John Cameron	42 M	Widower		100	Scotland	-	
	Alice do	32 f				England	-	1
	Catherine do	13 f				Scotland	-	1
	James do	8 m				do	-	1
	John do	15 m				Mo	-	
	John do	12 m				do	-	
293	Edw. Ivesley	42 M	Prsn; Householder					
	Mrs E M do	36 f						
	Margaret do	18 f						
	Mary do	15 f						

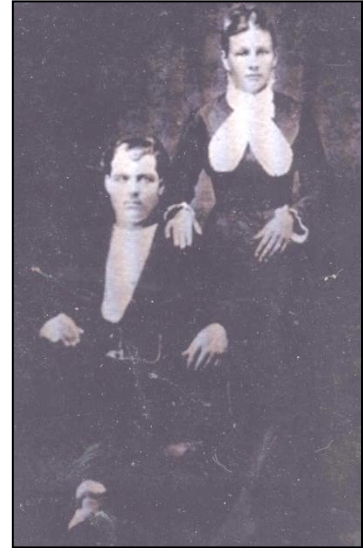
1860 census, St. Louis, Missouri

In the spring of 1861, the Cameron family prepared to cross the plains to Utah with a company of Latter Day Saints. They had in their care a little nephew of Alice Parkinson's, William Parkinson. They traveled up the river by boat from St. Louis to Florence, Nebraska. While they were camped there, a daughter, Jannette, was born in a covered wagon.

The Captain of the company was Joseph W. Young. Ancel Harman assisted John Cameron in driving his two yoke of oxen to draw the heavy wagon. After they had traveled several days, John Cameron became sick with mountain fever, and was not able to drive the wagon: "The worry and hardship caused by this new responsibility, which he felt he was not fitted for, and the hardships of bringing his family across the plains, contributed to the circumstances which caused him to take Mountain Fever." (George H. Southam) John was very ill, and Alice was still recovering from childbirth. The family was worried that they would have to drop out of the wagon train, but it was decided that Catherine would drive the wagon, with help when needed. Captain Young and his assistant, Ancel Harmon, said they would help them until they were well and could keep up with the company that way. Catherine was only fourteen years old, but she drove her father's oxen with Oscar Young's help. It was a very heavy load for Catherine to care for her sick parents, and the smaller children, and to take the responsibility of driving the wagon, but she did it. Catherine drove the oxen most of the way. Their company of Saints traveled throughout the hot summer over the prairies and mountains to the Salt Lake Valley, and arrived there in late October 1861.

The family settled in Salt Lake Valley, until they were called by Presiding Bishop Hunter to settle Round Valley in northern Utah. They were the first settlers in Round Valley.

Catherine became friends with George and Jane Southam. Jane was unable to have children, so encouraged George to take a second wife. On the 28th November 1862, Catherine was married to George Southam in the Endowment House as his plural wife. Daniel H. Wells performed the wedding. Catherine was only 15 years old. George was 32 years old.



George Southam worked for Bishop Hunter in Round Valley, until they moved to Morgan, Utah. While in Morgan four children were born to Catherine and George: Mary Jane (1865), George Henry (1866), Eliza (1868), and Alice (1870). George Southam was a kind and devoted father, and also a faithful Latter Day Saint. George and Catherine became the parents of fourteen children, four of whom did not live to be named. While in Morgan, George was called to be a teamster for an oxtrain to bring the last wagon company from Sweetwater, Wyoming, before the railroad was finished: *“At one time, George Southam was called to go on a mission “without purse or scrip”.*

Catherine was in bed with a new baby. They were poor, having no food stored and no one big enough to care for the money and children and home. But such was their faith that he went, leaving his wife and little ones in care of the Lord and the Saints. (Catherine C. Southam testified later in life that the Lord did provide and raise up friends in their time of need and she got along better than if her husband had been home.)” (Amy Gardiner and Dorothy Hein) George bought a small farm and worked for the Union Pacific railroad, then he moved Catherine, her children, and Jane to North Evanston, where he bought a house and they all lived together.



Catherine and sister Jeanette

Alice Southam Haslam writes: *“We lived at Evanston about fourteen years and while there we had lots of sickness and bad luck. Mother lost a baby, Ruth, born Feb. 3, 1873, who died 24th of Feb. the same year; then the year 1876 we all had smallpox and lost brother James. In 1877 we lost sister Eliza Ann who was nine years old; then after Father's death we lost brother John with pneumonia. Mother had lots of experience with sickness in her own family as well as helping with the sickness in our community.”*

Catherine's experience with illness led to her interest in medicine: *“As early as 1871, Catherine began to work with the sick, and seemed to be a natural-born nurse. When a small girl she always had her dolls sick so she could doctor and nurse them better. Her father told her she should be a nurse when she grew up. In 1871 she started helping the sick, and they appreciated it so much — her kindness, they never forgot her kindness. She assisted Dr. Harrison, and Dr. Hawlker in Evanston, Wyoming. While her children were very young, Aunt Jane (George Southam's first wife) tended the children. She was like a mother to the children. I have heard the older children say they loved Aunt Jane nearly as much as their mother. She raised no children of her own, and she loved children very much, so she was a great help to Catherine in rearing her big family while she worked out with the sick.” (John H. Haslem)*

Catherine's medical skills were in much demand, as her son George Henry recalled: *“Early in the spring about 1877 there was an epidemic of black small pox broke out and our family was among the first three families to get it. My brother James died and was buried on a little knoll near the house.*

After that they moved the rest of us into a little shack up out of town in a little ravine where two hills met and a spring of water came out. It was a pretty place and we stayed there about six weeks or two months. I was so bad and lingered along until they did not know whether I would live or not. By the time I went home I was so weak I could hardly walk. Mother did not get it and soon after we got home the doctor and sheriff came to our house and told Mother she would have to come and help take care of the sick. They said they would give her \$5 a day but she would have to go. I needed my mother so bad, so I made my way back near the house where I knew she was. I had kept out of sight as much as possible and when I reached the spring I sat down in a clump of brush until my mother came to the door. When she saw me she came and talked to me and showed me that she loved me and then sent me home. The ones who died were buried just around the hill except my brother whom I said was buried near our house. The small pox took three out of five that got it." (Life of George Henry Southam)

More children were born to Catherine and George in Evanston: Ruth (1873), who died as a baby, James (1875) who died in 1876, William (1877), Emma (1879), Margaret (1882), and John (1885). George bought a ranch in Bear River and a home in town, so that the children could go to school. Catherine's father helped pay for their schooling. On Christmas Eve, 1885 while crossing the Bear River, George's team and wagon cracked through the ice, and George was drowned. The family and friends of the family searched for George's body under the ice: *"His body went down under the ice and lay there five days while his family suffered and his friends searched in vain for the body. It seemed that they would have to give up the search, when the mother of George appeared to her thirteen year-old daughter, Alice, in the night. She told Alice where they could find the body of George. Alice told her mother about the visitation and said, "We will find Papa's body tomorrow." It happened like it had been shown to Alice in the night."* (Amy Gardiner and Dorothy Hein) At the funeral, in the cold and icy weather, the baby John caught a cold, which became pneumonia, and he later died. This was a time of great sorrow for Catherine.

The family decided to move to Vernal, where George Henry, the oldest son, had a homestead. *"During this time George Henry had taken up a homestead on Brush Creek at Vernal, Utah; when he heard of Father's death he came home, and helped on the ranch the following summer. In the fall he moved us to his farm on Brush Creek."* The family moved to Vernal, in the Ashley Valley: *"In the fall of 1886, Catherine and her family, and her older daughter and her husband, Warren L. Allen, and their family, moved to Ashley Valley. This valley was yet new and sparsely settled, so her children could get homes of their own as they grew up."* (John H. Haslem)

The widowed Catherine struggled with her concerns about taking care of the family: *"Before this move to Ashley Valley she was helping her father do the work for their dead the year the Salt Lake Temple opened. She told her father she would have to give up helping the sick, as she felt it was more than she could do while caring for her young family. Her father said, "Catherine, you are all that your mother has to represent her here on earth, and you are only fulfilling your Patriarchal Blessing where it says you will be as a Well of Living Water in a desert, and people shall flow to you, and call you blessed." While in the temple some of the sisters told her it had been made known to them that she was to be called and set apart to take care of the sick in Uintah Stake, as there was only one doctor, and very little help there for sick people. She was set apart by the President of the Church, and he told her if she would go to Ashley Valley, and honor her calling, he would promise her that her wheat bin would never be empty (which was a great promise in those days when wheat was so valuable, and her large family to feed). I, her grandson John H. Haslem, can testify that her children never went hungry or cold. They lived as well, or better than most other families in the valley. Everyone was poor out there those days, and all the neighbors wondered how she provided so well for her family. The Lord surely helped her."* (John H. Haslem)

Catherine started nursing to help provide for her family. Her daughter, Alice remembers: *"She would hitch up the horse to the buggy and travel many miles to deliver a new baby or help in other sickness. No matter what the weather might be, or what time of night she was called, her pay would*

be a bushel of wheat or a sack of potatoes or whatever they might have she could use for her family. Sometimes they had nothing, but that was all right too if they needed her, and sometimes she stayed for several days. Our homestead was on Ashley Creek, which was called Riverdale Ward at that time. Later they called it Naples, which is about three miles from Vernal." Catherine worked to support her family through her nursing: "She worked in the Deseret Hospital at intervals- about two years with Dr. Anderson and Mattie Paul Hughes, and with Zina D. Young. In 1911 she told her granddaughter, Alice Southam Cook, that she had assisted in over 1,000 births of babies, and she still practiced many years after that. Her fee for her work was \$5.00, if they had the cash, and most of the people she helped didn't, so she would take her pay in wheat or whatever the poor people had that they could spare. John H. Haslem, her grandson from Alice Haslem, was with her one day when she was making her last call on Mrs. John J. Davis — he was the President of the Uintah Stake — and he told her he didn't have money, but wheat he would like to pay her with. Wheat was next best to cash in those days. She got her seamless sacks she always carried under the seat in her two-wheeled cart (as she didn't have a buggy yet, but got one later to travel all over Ashley Valley, and Jensen, and Brush Creek). We filled the two sacks nearly full, as wheat was priced at \$2.50 per sack. We were sweeping the wheat bin trying to fill the last sack, when she came on the scene, and said, "Brother Davis it that all the wheat you have?" He said yes, but he was about ready to thrash more wheat, so would soon fill his wheat bin again. She told Johnny to dump that wheat back in under the boys' bed where we got it from. She said, "I never took the last kernel of wheat from anyone yet, and I won't take this from you." We drove away without any pay. It was customary to have twenty or thirty bushels of wheat under the homemade bed that the boys usually slept in, for safekeeping, and Brother Davis was no exception. I think Brother Davis paid her later, but I am sure she delivered more babies that she didn't collect pay for, than the ones she did." (John H. Haslem)

WRITE PLAINLY WITH U N. B.—In case of more than one the number of each, in o	Number of Child of this Mother..... Number of children of this Mother now living..... 9
	CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*
	I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, and that it occurred on <u>Dec 16</u> 19 <u>12</u> at <u>9:30 P.M.</u> Premature <u>No</u> or Still Birth? <u>No</u> (Yes or No) { *When there was no attending physician or } [Signature] <u>Jessie Katie Southam</u> { midwife, than the father, householder, etc., } { should make this return. } Date <u>Dec 23</u> 19 <u>12</u> <u>Midwife</u> [Physician or Midwife]
	Give name added from supplemental report _____ Address of Physician or Midwife <u>Vernal, Utah</u> Filed <u>Dec 23rd</u> 19 <u>12</u> <u>J. H. Lybbek</u> Registered No. <u>44</u> <small>REGISTRAR.</small>

Signature of Catherine Cameron Southam at a baby's birth in 1912

Catherine's gift for nursing was a great blessing to the community. In her later years she also enjoyed genealogy and temple work, and sought out information about her Scottish ancestors: "She had such a desire to help others her spirit wouldn't give up. As she grew older she did more genealogy and temple work, and left a nice book of names of her ancestors, for others to do the temple work. What more could the Lord ask of one of his humble daughters. If all of her posterity can only follow in her footsteps, I am sure we will be OK in the next world, and live much happier here also." (John H. Haslem)



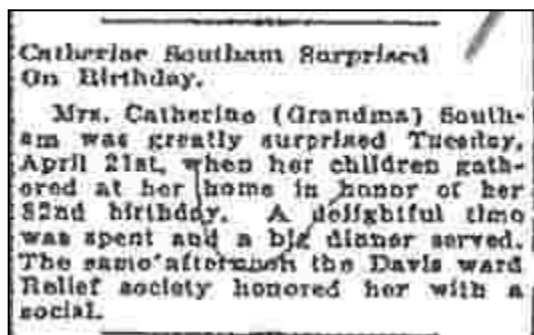
When Catherine was 56 years old she remarried: *“Later, in searching the county records of Salt Lake County, we found where she married John Shepard, an Elder and Temple Worker, Aug. 6, 1903. He had a nice small home at about 2nd Ave. and K St., Salt Lake City. She had hoped to spend the rest of her life doing temple work as she had promised her father, but for some reason that she wouldn't tell her family, this marriage only lasted a few years. Then she came back to Vernal, and took up her midwife business again, and practiced that until her cancer disabled her.”* (John H. Haslem)

She returned to nursing in the Ashley Valley: Her daughter Katie remembers *“She continued this work until she got older and her health would not permit the hard work she had to do. She had many friends and after her nursing had ceased she often visited her former patients. After her family had grown and married she sold the ranch on Brush Creek and moved to a home her son George Henry had built her in Davis Ward, Naples Ward having been divided. She was close to the church*

and this made her very happy. Several times while I was staying with her the Relief Society sisters came to her home and held meetings so she could attend. She will long be remembered by the people of Davis Ward for her love and friendship, as well as her nursing. In her later life she came to live with my mother, Alice Southam Haslam. We all tried to make her happy in her declining years.” (Katie H. Horrocks)

Catherine developed a skin cancer on her face, which eventually killed her. It was a painful and slow disease, but she tried to maintain a positive attitude. Her friends remembered: *“She had a cancer coming on her nose and in her old age she had suffered much from pain and from sensitiveness to be thus afflicted. She never was one to complain and was medical aid and nurse to her self most of the time.”*

Granddaughter Katie Horrocks adds: *“Sometimes in the summer while she lived here my mother would have me go and stay with her to help care for her and I loved this opportunity, as she was always so cheerful and considerate. We would hitch up the horse and buggy and go to town. It was an all day affair as she had so many friends she just had to see and how they were getting along. I loved to visit with her and these good people. We grandchildren loved her very much. I can see her now rocking in her chair, humming a tune and piecing quilt blocks. She loved to live with us and thought a great deal of my father Joshua Haslam. In her later years her time was spent in temple work and research for her ancestors. She spent a lot of time and money in this great work. She always held some position in the church along with her nursing. She will long be remembered by her descendants for the wonderful life she lived.”*



Vernal Express, May 1, 1925

Catherine's family continued to help care for her, as the cancer progressed. She spent her winters with her daughter Alice, and summers with her daughter Emma. Alice records: *“After we moved to Vernal, my mother came to live with us. My sister Emma and I took care of her. She lived with Emma a month or so in the summer,*

and with us the rest of the year. She suffered with cancer for many years in her later life, although she tried to be happy and independent as she could be." It was at Emma's home that Catherine finally succumbed to the disease, and passed away on August 29, 1929. She was 86 years old. Her life had been both difficult and joyous. Despite numerous experiences with family illness and death, she had shown a positive and loving attitude. She is an example to her descendants of courage and faithful perseverance. Catherine Cameron was an extraordinary woman.

Her obituary in the Vernal Express paid tribute to her life:



"Grandma" Southam Passes to Great Beyond After A Long Period of Suffering

Impressive funeral services were held Sunday, September 1, in the Naples ward Chapel for Mrs. Katherine Southam, who passed away Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joshua Haslem of Maeser, after many years of intense suffering from cancer.

The chapel was filled to capacity showing the high esteem in which Mrs. Southam was held. Six grandsons acted as pall bearers and six great-grandsons as honorary pall bearers, each carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Bishop Alfred Simper of Davis ward conducted the services. The Naples mixes doubles quartet furnished the singing, the first number being "Oh, My Father". Invocation was offered by Edward Watkins, Sr.; Mrs. Bessie Swain in her usual pleasing manner then sang "Face to Face".

Bishop Alfred Simper was the first speaker and told of his long and intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Southam, and of the strong testimony of the gospel she had borne to him on numerous occasions. He also related a brief history of her life, depicting the many trials she was called upon to endure.

Mrs. Jane Murray also told of her association with the departed and of the willing service she had rendered to humanity. She highly complimented Mrs. Southam's children who had so willingly cared for their mother in her affliction.

Willard Johnson related incidents showing the sturdy character of the deceased and her ever ready spirit to aid in cases of sickness or death.

Mrs. Wallace Calder, accompanied by her daughter, Helen, sweetly sang "I Have Read of a Beautiful City".

President A. O. Goodrich was the last speaker and gave consolation to the family. He told of the patience of "Grandma" Southam during her long suffering and gave assurance of her reward in the life to come.

The closing hymn "Guide Me to Thee" was rendered by the quartet and the benediction pronounced by George E. Wilkins.

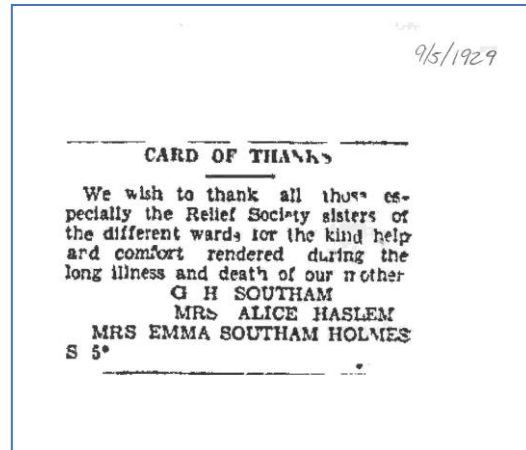
A large cortege of relatives and friends followed the remains to the Vernal cemetery, where interment was made with Charles O. Weist dedicating the grave.

Katherine Cameron Southam was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, April 21, 1847. When yet very young she emigrated to America with her parents and settled at Patterson, New Jersey. From there the family moved to St. Louis, Mo., and after a short period of time came west to Evanston, Wyo. She drove an ox team all the way across the plains when she was but thirteen years of age.

In 1863 she was married to George Southam and became the mother of fourteen children. She came to Ashley valley during its early settlement and has been a great factor in its growth and development. For many years Mrs. Southam was the only physician and nurse in the valley and was called upon to travel many miles, without pay, in all kinds of weather, in a lumber wagon to assist in caring for the sick.

*During the past fifteen years she has suffered untold agony from cancer in her head, having been bedfast for the past three or four years. She has been taken care of by her daughters, Mrs. Joshua Haslem and Mrs. Charles Holmes. She is also survived by one son, G. H. Southam of Naples, her husband having preceded her in death forty-two years.
(Vernal Express, September 5, 1929 article courtesy of Dorothy Hein.)*

Vernal Express, September 5, 1929

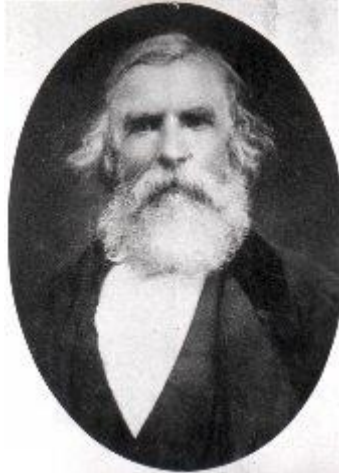


FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GEORGE SOUTHAM AND CATHERINE CAMERON

George Southam was born 29 October 1830 in Neithrop, Banbury Parish, Oxfordshire, England to Justinian Southam and Lucy Hunt. His mother died when he was only one year old. George worked as a plush weaver in Banbury. He married Jane Carter 29 November 1854. They had one son, Finas Henry, born 28 January 1856 in St. Louis, Missouri. Finas Henry died 21 October 1856. George married Catherine Cameron 28 November 1862 in Salt Lake City, Utah. Catherine was born 21 April 1847 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland to John Alexander Cameron and Margaret Fairgrieve. George died 24 December 1885 in Evanston, Wyoming, and was buried in Randolph, Rich, Utah. Catherine died 17 August 1929 in Vernal, Uintah, Utah.

George and Catherine had the following children: 1. **Mary Jane**, born 17 April 1865 in Round Valley, Morgan, Utah; married Warren Leslie Allen; died 14 May 1913; 2. **George Henry**, born 5 May 1866 in Morgan, Morgan, Utah; married Elizabeth Jane Hacking; died 30 January 1959; 3. **Eliza Ann**, born 2 June 1868 in Evanston, Wyoming; died 28 December 1877; 4. **Alice**, born 13 April 1870 in Morgan, Utah; married Joshua Haslam 27 July 1887; died 6 March 1952; 5. **Ruth**, born 3 February 1873 in Evanston; died 24 February 1873; 6. **James**, born 18 August 1875 in Evanston; died 22 June 1876; 7. **William**, born 5 July 1877 in Evanston; married Mariah Pope 24 December 1901; disappeared under mysterious circumstances; died 29 July 1941 in Burns, Oregon; 8. **Emma**, born 15 May 1879 in Evanston; married Charles Holmes 21 May 1898; 9. **Margaret**, born 30 January 1882 in Morgan; married Don C. Pope 8 August 1900; died 8 Feb 1905; 10. **John**, born 13 April 1885 in Evanston; died as a child.

SOURCES: IGI; Endowment House records.

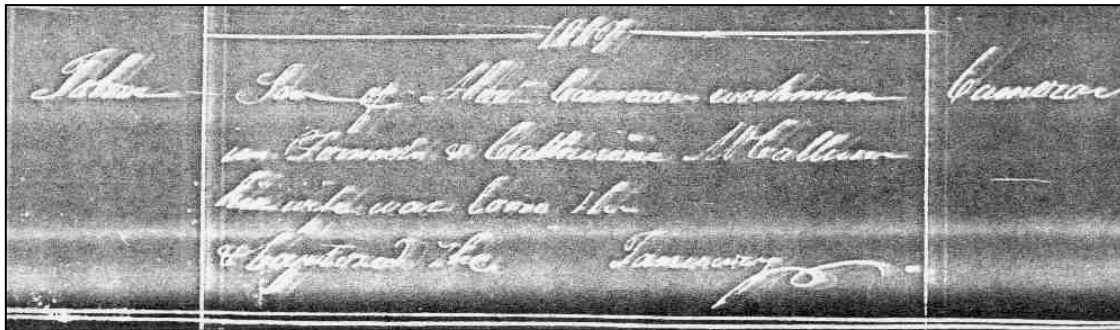


JOHN ALEXANDER CAMERON

John Alexander Cameron was born 25 December 1818 in Barcholl, Argyll, Scotland to Alexander Cameron and Catherine MacCallum. According to Murdo MacDonald, Argyll District Archivist, "Barcholl" is Barachuil, a house on the north side of the village of Kilmelford. There is still a house there by that name, spelled Barachuile. It is found less than one half mile north of the church. The property is green, covered with grass and wild



flowers. A two-story white house sits at the end of the drive, and stone farm buildings can be found on the hillside. A small stream crosses under the drive to the house. John was christened in the parish church of Kilmelford in January of 1819. The parish church of Kilmelford is a small, gray church surrounded by green hills and grazing sheep. Alexander worked as a laborer and servant at Melford.



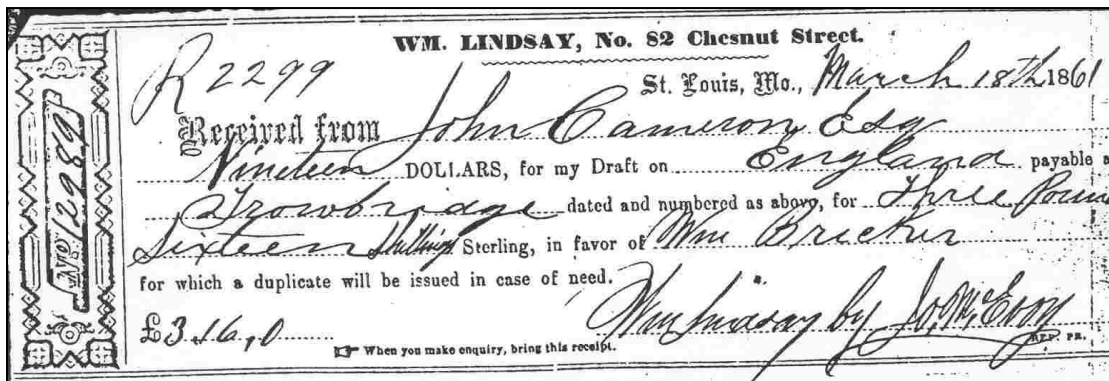
John Cameron christening record, Kilmelford parish

When John was eight years old, the family moved to Catherine's home parish of Kilbrandon. Two years later they moved to the parish of Inishail, further inland near beautiful Loch Awe. John had an older brother, John, who died as a baby, and an older sister, Hellen, and a younger sister, Flora, and five younger brothers, Malcolm, Duncan, Peter, James, and Alexander (Sandy).

The picture of John Alexander Cameron in his full Highland dress gives some intriguing clues to his ancestry. The kilt appears to be Cameron of Erracht. The tall feather John wore on his cap is an indication that he was an armiger in Clan Cameron. An armiger is a worthy member of his clan or a member of Scottish nobility. Clan Cameron genealogist Alistair Cameron explained in an e-mail, "*The nobility of Scotland is unlike that of England, France, etc. The Clan Chief wears three eagle feathers in his bonnet. The Chief is "first among equals" and mixes socially with all his community. The next level down wears two feathers.*" The next level down is a chieftain,



who is permitted to wear two eagle feathers. An armiger is permitted one eagle feather. Alistair Cameron explains that an armiger is "A person of assured quality. Trusted. Traditionally, he would be prepared to fight in battle, and the clansmen would treat him as brother." John's family were not wealthy, and his father, Alexander worked as a laborer and carter, but "Wealth and nobility aren't linked in Scotland." (Alistair Cameron) The wearing of feathers was strongly enforced by custom: "For this reason, barons wear two eagle feathers, chieftain-fashion, in their bonnets when in full Highland dress. Armigers wear one feather, the recognised chiefs (members of the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs) display three feathers. The wearing of eagle feathers is not covered by any ancient laws – the usage is entirely by custom – but the prerogative is strongly defended by the chiefs." (www.scotsbarons.org) John Cameron's character makes it unlikely that he would have worn the feather undeservedly, so it appears that he may have had noble roots. Also, a receipt for funds sent to Great Britain in 1861 shows him as John Cameron, Esq. Debrett's Peerage defines the use of Esquire as "By the 14th century an esquire (armiger) practically attained equality with a knight, both in function and privileges." The use of the title in England and Scotland indicated a person higher than a gentleman and lower than a knight. John was the oldest son in the family, so may have carried any hereditary titles due to the family.



John grew up and learned to work as a shoemaker. He moved to Glasgow, seeking work, as times were difficult in the Highlands. Here he met Margaret Fairgrieve. He married her 26 August 1845. In October 1845 he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.



Glasgow Branch LDS record, showing John Cameron's birth information:
 "John Cameron, born Kilmelford, Argyle, 25 Dec 1820"

- Cameron, James, spirit dealer, 37 Reid street
- Cameron, John, victualler, 104 Glebe street, Townhead
- Cameron, John, Bowling-green tavern and lodgings, 44 Trongate
- Cameron, John, boot and shoe maker, 13 Adelphi st., Hutchesontown
- Cameron, John, wine and spirit merchant, 55 Green street, Calton
- Cameron, John, spirit dealer, 55 Back wynd
- Cameron, John, portioner, 213 Main street, Gorbals
- Cameron, John, pawnbroker, 229 Argyll street
- Cameron, John, at John Stewart & Co.'s, 114 Trongate
- Cameron, John, grocer, 121 Main street, Gorbals
- Cameron, J. W. A., at J. A. Mathieson's, house 132 South Portland st.

In the 1845 city directory for Glasgow, there is only one John Cameron who is a shoemaker - John Cameron, boot and shoemaker of 13 Adelphi St, Hutchesontown.

1845 Glasgow city directory

Two years later John and Margaret had a daughter, Catherine. A year later the little family immigrated to the United States. John's sisters made him a blanket to take with him, which he treasured all through his life.

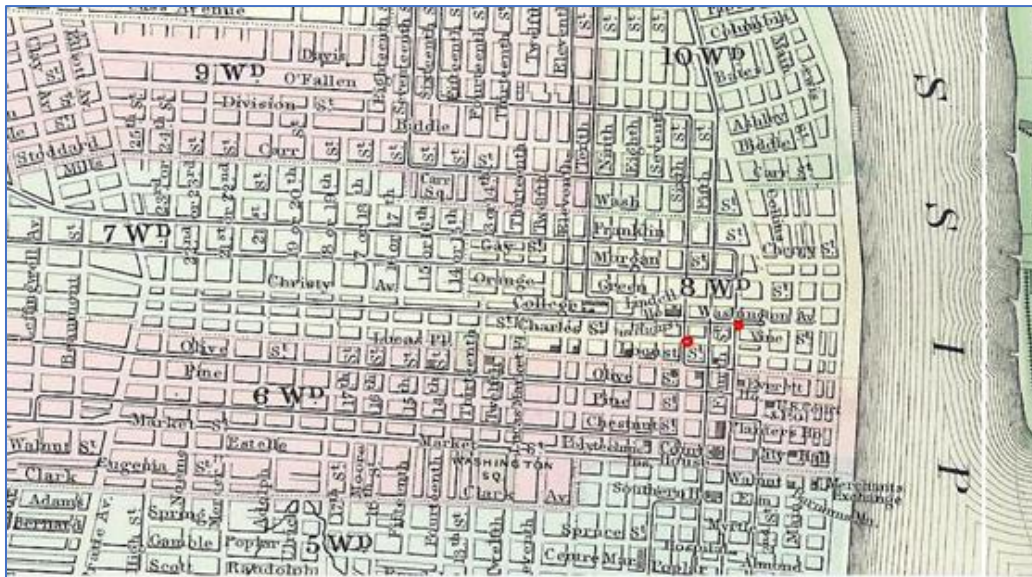


*John Cameron's blanket made by his sisters
Photo courtesy of Dorothy Hein*

John and Margaret stayed with Margaret's sister in Patterson, New Jersey, until: *"In Patterson, they lived with Margaret's sister. John told his wife to not tell her sister they were Mormons as he knew their attitudes toward the Mormons. For a while she didn't, but she was so pleased with her membership that she finally told her sister, expecting her to be glad for her. Instead her sister ordered them out of their home."* (John H. Haslem)

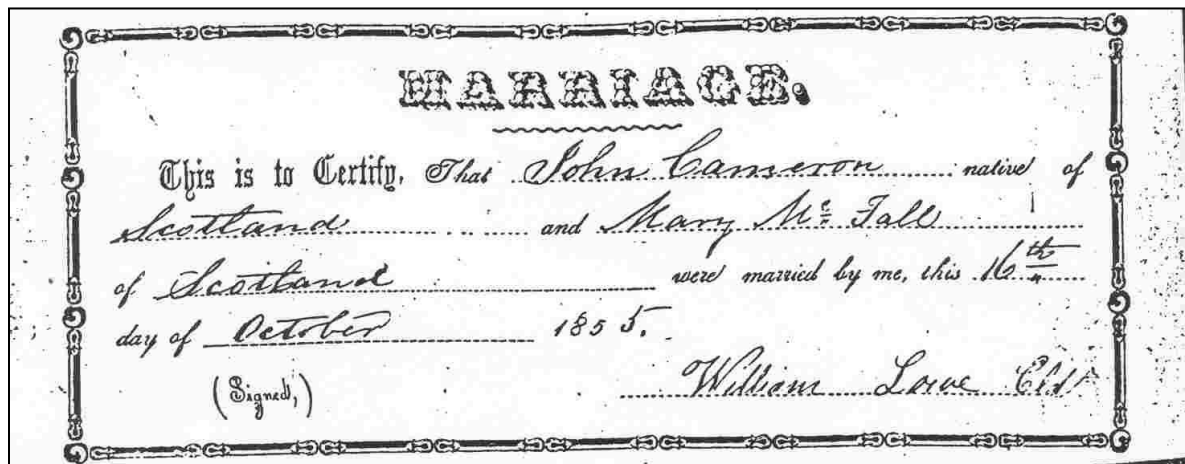
Margaret became very ill: *"While there, they suffered many hardships. His wife was taken very ill and the doctors said there was nothing could be done to save her life. John Cameron heard of some Mormon Elders thirty miles away. He wrote them and asked if they would come and administer to his wife. He told them he would pay their fare if they would come. They came and administered to her and promised her she would be healed and that a son would be born to them. James A. Cameron was born and was the delight of his parents and was called a promised son."* (George H. Southam) A son James was born in 1851.

The family moved to St. Louis, Missouri: *"They moved to St. Louis, Missouri in 1852. The family had very little money: "When they arrived in St. Louis, it was probably Friday night. They had enough money to buy food for his wife and two children and himself for one week, or else enough to pay for lodging for his family. They decided that they must have a place to live, so they spent every cent they had for lodging. He went out and got himself a job at his trade of shoemaking, but he could not start work until Monday. Being a faithful man, he located the Church, which was about nineteen blocks from where they lived. Sunday morning on his way to Church he found 25 cents in paper money lying on the board sidewalk. There were people coming and going all the way, but by the time he had reached the church, he had found enough money to feed his family for one week."* (George H. Southam) The family lived at 6th and St. Charles Streets in St. Louis.



St. Louis in 1860 - the dots show the Cameron's home at 6th and Charles Streets, and the location of the LDS branch opened in 1854 at 4th and Washington Street.

Margaret became ill again, and died of pneumonia in St. Louis in 1855, leaving John to care for his eight-year-old daughter and four-year-old son.



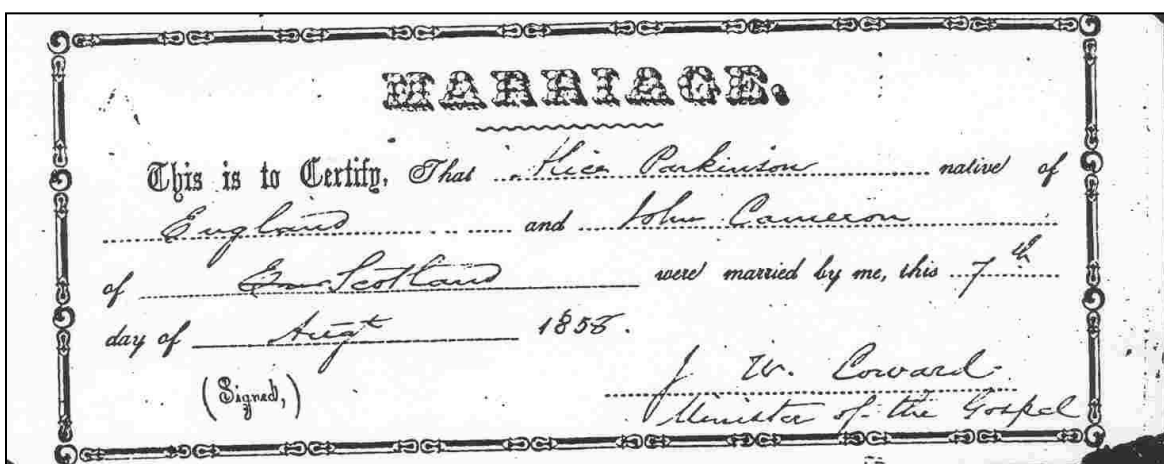
Marriage license for John Cameron and Mary McFall

Later that same year, John married again, to Mary McFall on 16 October 1855. Mary's mother, Mary Cunnachy McFall, kept a wonderful journal. She tells about how John and Mary met, "We journeyed to St. Louis from New Orleans. We went to stay for a while with a friend John Cameron from Scotland. Mary, my daughter who had come with the McKeechies married John Cameron in 1851, his first wife was Margaret Fairgrove or Ferguson. Mary had two girls." (*Our Pioneer Heritage*, Vol. 13, p. 352) John and Mary had two girls, Margaret (1855), who died the day she was born, and Mary (1857), who died as a baby, and a son Robert. Mary's mother, Mary Cunnachy McFall, went to Utah in 1855, and died in Salt Lake in 1856. Mary's sister, Margaret Ann McFall Caldwell and her children traveled to Utah with the ill-fated Willie Handcart Company, and arrived about a month after her mother died. Mary McFall Cameron died in St. Louis on 16 November 1857.

Market.
 Cameron Daniel, clerk, 92 Pine.
 Cameron James steward, 47 n. 15th.
 Cameron John, shoemaker, 87 n. 6th; r. ss. Washin
 ton av. b. 5th and 6th.
 Cameron John, shoemaker 72 n. 6th.
 Cameron Nathan, finisher, 61 O'Fallon.

St. Louis City Directory 1857

John is shown in the St. Louis city directory in 1857, working as a shoemaker.

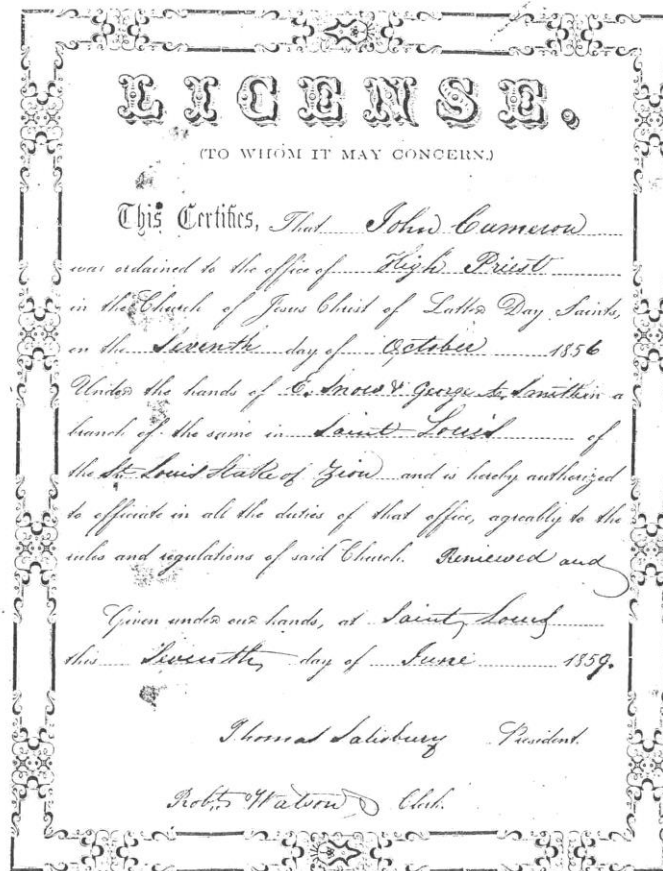


Marriage license for John Cameron and Alice Parkinson

John married Alice Parkinson on 7 August 1858. A son, John, was born to them in St. Louis a year later. John is shown in the 1859 city directory in St. Louis:

Cameron, John, paperhanger , Wilgus, Noble & Co
 Cameron, John, whitener and colorer , 6th, ne. c. St.
 Charles

1859 St. Louis city directory



Ordination certificate for John Cameron

The 1860 census for St. Louis, Missouri shows John working as a whitener, or someone who bleaches cloth:

- John Cameron, age 42, occupation: Whitener, born Scotland*
- Alice Cameron, age 32, born England*
- Catherine Cameron, age 13, born Scotland*
- James Cameron, age 8, born Scotland*
- Robert Cameron, age 5, born Missouri*
- John Cameron, age 9/12, born Missouri*

Source: 1860 federal census, St. Louis Ward 6, St. Louis (Independent City), Missouri, www.ancestry.com

John is shown in the 1860 St. Louis city directory as: *Cameron John, plasterer, r. 39 St. Charles*

A history of William H. Parkinson says *"The Parkinsons lived in separate quarters in the same house as William's Aunt Alice, her husband John Cameron and their family. John Cameron worked as a plasterer or whitener. Both John Parkinson and John Cameron list their home addresses as their place of business, so maybe they were building houses together...John Parkinson and Alex Graham were active as ward teachers in the St. Louis branch, and John Cameron was a counselor in the branch presidency. Another story we don't quite know. In May 1859 the Parkinsons and Grahams*

made a trip across the river to Illinois, where John Cameron rebaptized them. When William turned eight in 1860, it was John Cameron who baptized him as well."

In 1861 the family prepared to cross the plains to Utah to join the Saints. Family stories say that they had in their care a little nephew of Alice Parkinson's, William Parkinson. However, the William H. Parkinson site says *"According to John Cameron's history, Alice Cameron had the care of William when they crossed the plains, which appears to be an error. Perhaps Alice cared for him after his mother died until his father remarried."* (<http://wbp.parkinsonfamily.org>)

The Cameron family traveled up the river by boat from St. Louis to Florence, Nebraska. While they were camped there, a daughter, Jennette, was born in a covered wagon. The Captain of the company was Joseph W. Young. Ancel Harman assisted John Cameron in driving his two yoke of oxen to draw the heavy wagon. After they had traveled several days, John Cameron became sick, and was not able to drive the wagon: *"The worry and hardship caused by this new responsibility, which he felt he was not fitted for, and the hardships of bringing his family across the plains, contributed to the circumstances which caused him to take Mountain Fever."* (George H. Southam) John was very ill, and Alice was still recovering from childbirth. The family was worried that they would have to drop out of the wagon train, but it was decided that Catherine would drive the wagon, with help when needed. Captain Young and his assistant, Ancel Harmon, said they would help them until they were well and could keep up with the company that way. Catherine was only fourteen years old, but she drove her father's oxen with Oscar Young's help. The company of Saints traveled all the hot summer over prairies and mountains to Salt Lake Valley, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in late October 1861.

The family settled in Salt Lake Valley, until called by Presiding Bishop Hunter to settle Round Valley in northern Utah. They were the first settlers in Round Valley. Round Valley is described as *"a very verdant and almost round valley, tucked away behind some low hills at the southern tip of Bear Lake. Buffalo, elk, antelope and mule deer were plentiful...Into this paradise came the first white settlers in 1863, setting up some log and sod cabins near Big Spring Creek toward the south end of the oblong valley. Nearby mountains were heavy with timber and men built a dam on the creek of logs, brush and sod. In 1864 a canal was completed and a sawmill built. More settlers came in and set up homesteads. As log cabins and barns began to appear, the local Indians became hostile so the whites built their homes in small clusters. Indian troubles became more serious in 1866...In 1870 the Indians came prepared for a great battle, complete with war colors and trappings, dancing and chanting on a knoll in the middle of the Valley. Pres. Brigham Young, being advised of imminent war, had Stake Pres. Charles C. Rich of the Bear Lake area meet with the Indians, which resulted in the Indians being located on a new reservation in the Wind River country of Wyoming."* (*The Historical Guide to Utah Ghost Towns*, Stephen L. Carr)

Catherine met George Southam in Round Valley, and they were married in 1862. Robert Cameron, John's son by his second marriage died here in 1864. While the family lived at Round Valley, little John Cameron had an accident that left him a cripple the rest of his life: *"He was a very bright child and was handy at mending the wooden tubs and other useful things."* (George H. Southam) George Henry also recalled: *"Grandpa Cameron lived on Bishop Hunter's (the second Presiding Bishop of the Church) farm. Round Valley is a very short distance from Laketown, Utah. He lived there during three years of a bad grasshopper scourge."*

27	27	125/125	William Mc G	23	man	Geo
28	28	126/126	William Golt	33	m 10	
29	29		Catherine	33	f 10	Keef
30	30	127/127	Cameron John	50	m 10	Geo
31	31		Alice	40	f 10	Keef
32	32		James	20	m 10	Geo
33	33		John	16	m 10	
34	34		Katie	9	f 10	
35	35		Janet	7	f 10	
36	36	128/128	Schopp Phillip	38	m 10	Geo
37	37		Ellen	30	f 10	Geo

1870 census, Morgan, Morgan County, Utah

John lived there until the fall of 1870, and then was called to Randolph, Utah: "In 1870, John Cameron (with several others) was again called to uproot his family and help settle a new community. This time it was in the middle of the bleak, sagebrush-covered Bear River Valley, and the settlement was Randolph. All of the courageous pioneers had a struggle to make a living in this cold country." (Nola Cornia Jackson) A history of Randolph at <http://history.utah.gov> says "On the 14th of March 1870, the first settlers came into this valley, responding to a call from the general authorities of the church...Coming from St. Charles, Idaho were Randolph H. Stewart, Robert and Charles Pope, Edwin T. Pope, William Pearce and others. One week later, Apostle Charles C. Rich and Company arrived...Many others soon came, including Levi O. Pead, William Howard, Jr., Mrs. Agnes Smith, Samuel Henderson, Alfred G. and William Rex, John Cameron, Samuel Brough, Wiliam Tyson and Archibald McKinnon, Sr. They continued to come with a spirit of hope, not seeking wealth, but responding to a call wanting only a peaceful, progressive way of life." John's grandson remembers: "In 1870, my grandfather, with others, started to make a home at Randolph in Rich County. At that time he gave six hundred dollars for a pair of mules, both of which were blind; they had been used to help construct the Union Pacific Railroad. I remember as a boy that he did a lot of work with those mules. He cut his hay with a scythe, raked it with a hand rake, cut his grain with a cradle and bound it by hand. When he visited us, I used to ask him to put me on the mules while they grazed." (George H. Southam)

Randolph was a challenging place: "They had a hard time making a living in that cold country. He still worked at his trade as shoemaker most of the time, making his own wooden pegs for the soles of the boots and shoes. Many of the men working on the railroad wore high top boots. When the soles wore out they would throw them away. When my grandfather came to visit us, he would encourage me to gather these up and cut the good leather out and save it. This contributed much to his shoemaking materials, Salt Lake City being the closest place where leather could be bought and this was five or six days journey away. He worked nights at his bench to keep people shod as best they could at the time. As I remember it now, he and his family worked hand in hand to make a home." (George H. Southam)



John Cameron's shoe, coin purse, and knife

John and Alice's son, John died in 1879. His family remembers him as "a boy that was loved and respected by all." (George H. Southam)

John did not forget his Scottish ancestors. In 1893 John and his daughter Catherine worked in the Salt Lake Temple, doing the temple work for their ancestors. Catherine sought counsel from her father, as she tried to balance the many demands on her life: *"The first year after the Salt Lake City Temple was dedicated, (1893) she was working in the temple, assisting her father to do the work for their dead relatives. She told her father that she thought she should have to give up the work among the sick as she felt it was almost more than she was able to stand - to take care of her family and be out with the sick so much. Her father said, "Catherine, you are all that your mother has to represent her here on earth and you are only fulfilling your patriarchal blessing where it says that you shall be as a well of living water in a desert, and people shall flow unto you and call you blessed."* (Amy Gardiner and Dorothy Hein) Catherine accepted her father's wise counsel and continued to provide medical care for her community.

John, Alice and Janette lived in a log house on the corner of Main and Church Streets in Randolph. As John and Alice became older, Jennette took care of her aging parents: *"During September 1882, her mother, Alice Parkinson Cameron, died leaving Jeanette to take care of a feeble father in his last years, which she did well and faithfully."* (George H. Southam) Janette is described in a history of Rich County: *"Many years ago, on the corner where the Randolph Garage now stands, stood a vine-covered house with a lean-to shanty. Janette lived there with her father and kept house for him. Her mother Alice Perkerson Cameron had passed away. The children loved to go there to have their shoes mended, because of her sweet, charming personality. She would sit the children on a block of wood, and while their shoes were being mended, she would amuse them by telling stories or cutting out beautiful flowers from seed catalogues. Janette was active in the church and especially loved to work with the young people of the MIA. After her father's death she married John Bennett and moved to Uintah County."* (Rich Memories) Local histories also mention MIA service projects for Father Cameron.

John's grandson, George Henry Southam remembered his grandfather: *"In those days clothes were scarce and people wore what they could get, so as a young child I recall following behind my*

grandfather Cameron and listened to his white canvas wagon cover pants scuffing or rubbing together and thinking how wonderful it would be to be a man and wear pants like that." Others who knew John said: "Della McKinnon said she heard Grandpa Cameron speak in tongues on one occasion and her son, Arthur McKinnon, said he heard him speak in tongues twice. He also had a nail for every one of tools and kept them there."

John died in Randolph 8 October 1903. It was his wish that when he died his body would be carried by hand to the cemetery. Following the funeral service, six of his friends hoisted his casket on their shoulders and carried the body of John Cameron to its resting place in the Randolph Cemetery on the hill at the top of Church Street. His grave overlooks the town of Randolph, which is full of beautiful lilacs in May. His grave is still cared for by his descendants. He was a good and faithful Saint who survived much hardship, and raised wonderful children. *(Quoted from the obituary of John Cameron)*

John Cameron's spirit returned to his Maker on Thursday, October 8, 1903, after quite a long illness. The speakers all testified of his good character and faithfulness and sterling integrity to the cause of truth. From the day of his baptism to the day of his death, he has been a faithful, consistent member of the Church, ever ready and willing to respond to every call made upon him... He was a plain, unassuming man, simple in his manner of living and having implicit faith in the Gospel, and it can be truthfully said of him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter in the joys of thy rest."

From another obituary:

Father John Cameron Laid to Rest

Funeral services over the remains of Father John Cameron whose spirit returned to his Maker on Thursday, October 8, 1903, after quite a long illness, were held at the Randolph Meeting house on Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. The house was well filled with relatives and acquaintances who had known him during his long life. The speakers were Elder Wm. Rex, Bp. John Kennedy of Argyle, Pres. A. McKinnon, Elders C. R. Spencer and O. Jacobson and Bp. John C. Gray, who each testified of his good character and faithfulness and sterling integrity to the cause of truth. At the end of the service his remains were carried to the cemetery by six of the brethren it having been his request that he be carried to the cemetery in this way. Father Cameron was born on December 25, 1819, in Barrcholl, Argyleshire, Scotland and had he lived until the coming December he would have been 85 years of age. His parents were Alex and Catherine Cameron. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on November 15, 1845 and from that time up to the day of his death he has been a faithful consistent member of the church, ever ready and willing to respond to every call made upon him. He has thrice been married, his wives names having been Margaret Fairgreve, Mary McFall, and Alice Parkinson. He emigrated to America in 1848 or 49 and resided for sometime in New Jersey and a number of years in St. Louis, Mo. He came to Utah in 1861 locating in Morgan, Utah where he resided until the fall of 1870 when he moved to this place (Randolph) and has since resided here. Being one of the first settlers of this valley he suffered all the trials and hardships incident to pioneering in those early days. Father Cameron was the father of six children, three of whom as well as his wives have preceded him into the other world. He was a shoemaker by trade and for years mended the footwear of all comers. He was a plain unassuming man, simple in his manner of living and having implicit faith in the gospel and it can be truthfully said of him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of thy rest."

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN ALEXANDER CAMERON AND MARGARET FAIRGRIEVE

John Alexander Cameron was born 25 December 1818 in Barcholl, Argyll, Scotland to Alexander Cameron and Catherine MacCallum. According to Murdo MacDonald, Argyll District Archivist,

"*Barcholl*" is Barachuil, a house on the north side of the village of Kilmelford. There is still a house there by that name, spelled Barachuile. It is found less than one half mile north of the church. John was christened in the parish church of Kilmelford in January of 1819. He married Margaret Fairgrieve 26 August 1845 in Scotland. She was born 14 April 1818 at Fallhills, Peebles, Scotland, the daughter of James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison/Morrison. Margaret died 5 March 1855 in St. Louis, Missouri, of "*croup*". John married again, to Mary McFall 16 October 1855. Mary died, in St. Louis on 16 November 1857. John married Alice Parkinson 7 August 1958. John Cameron died 8 October 1903 in Randolph, Rich, Utah.



John and Margaret had the following children: *1. **Catherine**, born 15 April 1847 in Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland; married George Southam 28 November 1862; died 29 August 1930; 2. **James**



Alexander, born 22 September 1851 in Patterson, Passaic, New Jersey; married Sarah Eve Conley 6 December 1875; died in 1928.

John and Mary had the following children: 1. **Margaret**, born 16 November 1855 in St. Louis; died the same day; 2. **Mary**, born in St. Louis; died 16 September 1857; 3. **Robert**, born in St. Louis; died in 1864.

John and Alice had the following children: 1. **John**, born 9 September 1859 in

St. Louis; died 1 April 1879; 2. **Jeanette**, born 9 June 1861 in Florence, Nebraska; married John Brigham Bennett 18 June 1904 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

SOURCES: Parish register- Kilmelford, FHS# 102380; Catherine Cameron Southam Temple Record Book, FHS# 218887; James A. Cameron Temple Record Book, FHS# 673267-8; Glasgow Branch LDS records FHS# 104152; familysearch.org.

JOHN CAMERON'S KILT

John Alexander Cameron brought his kilt, sporran, knives, and other items with him when he emigrated from Scotland to the United States. These items were carried across the plains with him in a covered wagon in 1861 when he came to Utah. The items were handed down to his descendants after his death, and are in their possession today.

One descendant, Beverly Reed, has donated John Alexander's kilt, sporran, belt, and sock to the Daughters of Utah Pioneer Museum in Salt Lake City. (She was kind enough to let me be there when the items were donated, and take these pictures.)



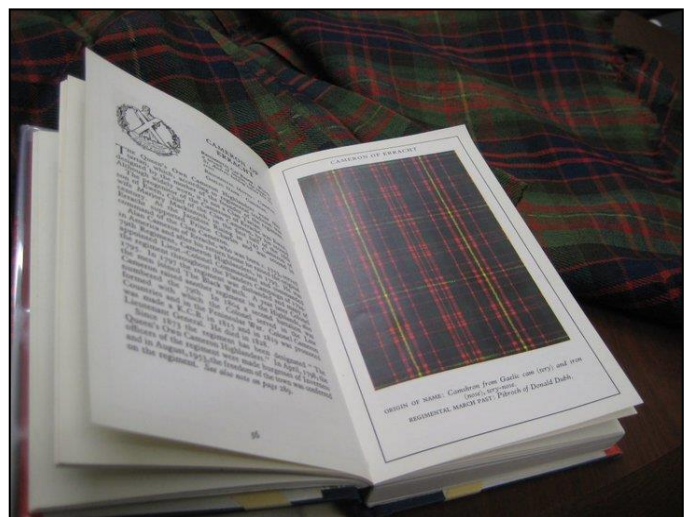
John Cameron's kilt - The kilt is Cameron of Erracht, handsewn. The main part of the kilt is one piece of fabric, without a seam. The kilt is hand pleated, and sewn to a waistband. The bottom of the kilt is not hemmed, with very little fraying. A tartan historian says that the kilt is "that the material is hand woven, naturally dyed cloth from the famous weaving firm William Wilson & Son of Bannockburn and the kilt dates to c1830-45."

John Cameron's great-great-great-grandson, Charles Carey, holding the kilt. The kilt is in very good condition, with only a few holes and some fraying at the bottom. The tartan fabric is very, very sturdy. The waistband has a tan fabric backing. The buttons are probably bone, and the buttonholes are handsewn.



Inside detail of the kilt - there is a coin pocket sewn into the waistband.

The green in the tartan is more faded than in the tartan book. A tartan historian wrote: "This is a kilt c1830-45 made from Wilsons of Bannockburn's cloth. It looks to be their material for Fine Plaids, 5 half setts for the 24 Reed. The dyes are natural which accounts for their appearance."



John Cameron's leather belt. The belt is black leather, about 6 inches wide, with a large silver buckle. There is a stitched arrow on the belt, meaning unknown. There is a place for a large knife.



John Cameron's sporrán. The sporrán is about 12 inches round. The white fur is goat fur, according to Beverly. The black tassels may be horsehair, and there are four of them. The tassels are attached with silver cones, and chains.

There is a silver top to the sporrán, with a silver thistle in one corner.

The back of the sporrán is tan leather, with a slit about a hand's width to give access into the sporrán pouch. The pouch is hand-sewn with cross stitches.



There is also a tartan patterned knit sock, red and green plaid. The toe is worn, and the sock has been darned. The sock has the number 3036 on it, and Beverly says that John was in the military. The kilt, sporran, belt and sock are on display at the Daughters of the Utah Pioneer Museum in Salt Lake City.



John Cameron's kilt at the DUP Museum

Other John Alexander Cameron items are in the private possession of other Cameron descendants. One descendant has John Cameron's small knife, fork, large knife, shoe, and coin purse, and was kind enough to let me see them.



John Cameron's small knife, fork, large knife, shoe, and coin purse



John Cameron's knife - Family tradition is that it fought in the Battle of Culloden (1746)

John Cameron's shoe



John Cameron's great-great-great-great-grandson, Adam Boyd, holding the shadow box with John Cameron's heirlooms.

Other descendants are said to have John Cameron's other shoe and sock, and one has his journal, with wheat figures, and payments back to the Perpetual Emigration Fund. John was said to be very precise in his calculations.

ALEXANDER CAMERON AND CATHERINE MACCALLUM

Alexander Cameron's Birthplace

Alexander Cameron was born on the rugged west coast of Scotland in Highland Argyllshire, the son of John Cameron. His birthplace (as listed in the 1861 Scottish Census) was Strontian parish in Argyllshire. Research in Strontian parish records show a large number of Camerons in that area. Records left by his granddaughter, Catherine Cameron Southam, show him as being "of Mull", Argyllshire, an island near the coastal parish of Strontian. Mull is one of the rocky, beautiful Hebrides Islands. Today a ferry takes you on a 45-minute trip to Mull, which is dominated by the ancient castle of the MacLeans. The same records of Catherine Southam show this family group, listing Alexander Cameron's parentage:

John Cameron born abt. 1769 of Mull

Mrs. John Cameron " " 1771 "

Children:

Donald 1791 of Mull

Peter 1793 "

John 1795 "

**Alexander 1797 "*

Thomas 1799 "

Jennet 1801 "

Kirtsey 1803 "

(Temple Record Book of Catherine Cameron Southam, FHS# 218887)



3	John Cameron	1771	"
	Children		
3	Donald	1791	"
4	Peter	1793	"
5	John	1795	"
6x	Alexander	1797	"
7	Thomas	1799	"
8	Jennet	1801	"
9	Kirtsey	1803	"
6x	Alexander Cameron	1797	"
10	Catherine MacCallum	1799	"
	Children		
11x	John Cameron	25 Dec 1819	Black Cairn Argyll
12	Peter	1821	"
13	Ellen	1823	"
14	Malcolm	1825	"
15	Flora	1827	"
16	Ann	1829	"
17	James	1831	"
18	Alexander	1833	"

Alexander Cameron's son, John Alexander Cameron wore the kilt of Cameron of Erracht. The Camerons of Erracht were a subclan of Clan Cameron, descended from a Cameron son: "Erracht, (The Camerons of) The first Cameron of Erracht was Ewan, eldest son of Ewen, thirteenth Chief of Clan

Cameron, by his second wife Marjory MacKintosh. The family has been known as “Sliochd Eoghainnic Eoghainn”, or the descendants of Ewen, son of Ewen. The residence of the family was within a short distance of the castle of the Chief, situated on an elevated plateau at the entrance to Glenlui, and seen from the Caledonian Canal between Gairlochy and Banavie. Donald Cameron of Erract took his place beside Lochiel as second in command of Clan Cameron during the Rising of 1745. As a result, Donald was a wanderer from his family and friends for about three years after Culloden.”

Alexander’s father, John Cameron was born in about 1769, according to the family record books kept by James and Catherine Cameron (grandchildren of Alexander). John’s wife is listed simply as “Mrs. John Cameron” with no other name given. She is sometimes shown as “Annie” on compiled family trees, but with no source given. Other sources place their marriage at Kilmalie, a parish to the north of Strontian, but there were so many John Camerons in that area that more attention needs to be given to finding the right John Cameron.

John Cameron’s (b. abt 1769) parents were likely born in about 1740. This would place John Cameron’s father’s birth before the Rising of 1745 and Battle of Culloden. Camerons responded to calls to fight in the Rising in great force, and it is possible that John’s (1769) grandfather fought at Culloden. There is a tradition that the knife which belonged to John Alexander Cameron was used at Culloden by a Cameron ancestor.



Strontian

The parish of Strontian (or Sunart) was formed from the parish of Ardnamurchan in 1804. The parish of Ardnamurchan is partly in the county of Argyll and partly in the county of Inverness. It includes the districts of Aharacle and Strontian. This description is given: “*ARDNAMURCHAN, a parish partly in the county of Argyll, and partly in the county of Inverness; comprising the quoad sacra districts of Aharacle and Strontian. The present parish of Ardnamurchan, previously to the Reformation, was distributed into three separate parishes, comprehending the five districts of Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Moidart, Arasaig, and South Morir. These districts still remain as distinct portions, and from the first the parish takes its name, signifying “the promontory” or “heights of the great sea.” The parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll, and is ecclesiastically distributed into five portions, namely, the parish church district, two quoad sacra parishes, a district under the care of a missionary, and another under that of an assistant.*” (New Statistical Account of Scotland)



According to clancameron.org, Clan Cameron Cadet Families: “*The Camerons of Ardnamurchan - Along with the Camerons of Sunart and Morvern, these Camerons are descended from Donald naCuirc Cameron of Glendessary, son of Allan M’Illduy of Lochiel and other affiliated Camerons, who in or about 1650 secured tacks of large areas in these districts and “colonized” them with Cameron clansmen. In addition to Camerons there were also a fair number of MacMillans, MacPhees and MacLachlans.*”



Strontian

Catherine MacCallum's Birthplace

Catherine MacCallum was born (as listed in the 1861 Scottish Census) in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyllshire. Only one Catherine MacCallum appears in the Kilbrandon parish registers in the right time frame - Catherine, daughter of John MacCallum and Jean MacLean of Esdale on 15 June 1795 (FHS# 102373), and it was believed that these were her parents. However, new records have become available that point to a different parentage. This record is a death certificate for Catherine Cameron, who died at the home of her daughter, Hellen Cameron in Ballymenuch, Strachur parish.



Page 1.								
18 62. DEATHS in the Parish of Strachur in the County of Argyll								
No.	Name and Surname. Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father. Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, & Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and Where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
1	Catherine Cameron (Married)	1862, March Eighteenth 9 h. 0 m. P.M. at Ballymenach	F	69 Years	Malcolm McCallum, Crofter. Ann McCallum m.s. Maxwell	Bronchitis 3 months As cert. by Dr. Paul	Archd. Cameron Son in law Ballymenach	1862 March 24 th at Ballymenach H. MacCallum Asst Registrar T.S.

1862 Deaths in the Parish of Strachur in the County of Argyll

Name and Surname: Catherine Cameron (married)

When and Where Died: 1862 March Eighteenth, 9 h. 0 m. p.m. at Ballymenach

Sex: F

Age: 69 years

Name, Surname and Rank or Profession of Father: Malcolm McCallum, Crofter

Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother: Ann McCallum m.s. (maiden surname) Maxwell

Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified: Bronchitis, 3 months, as cert. by Dr. Paul

*Signature and Qualification of Informant: Archibald Cameron, son in law, present
When and Where registered: 1862 March 26th, A. McLachlan, Asst Registrar*

This is most certainly our Catherine MacCallum Cameron. Her daughter Hellen, with husband Archibald, are found in the 1861 and 1871 census in Ballymenach, Strachur. A letter to John Cameron in 1859 from his brother-in-law, James Cameron, mentions Hellen and Archibald's home in Strachur. Catherine lists her birthplace as Kilbrandon in the 1861 census. Parish registers for Kilbrandon and Kilchattan show Malcolm Cameron and Anne or Agnes Maxwell having children in Kilbrandon in the right time period.

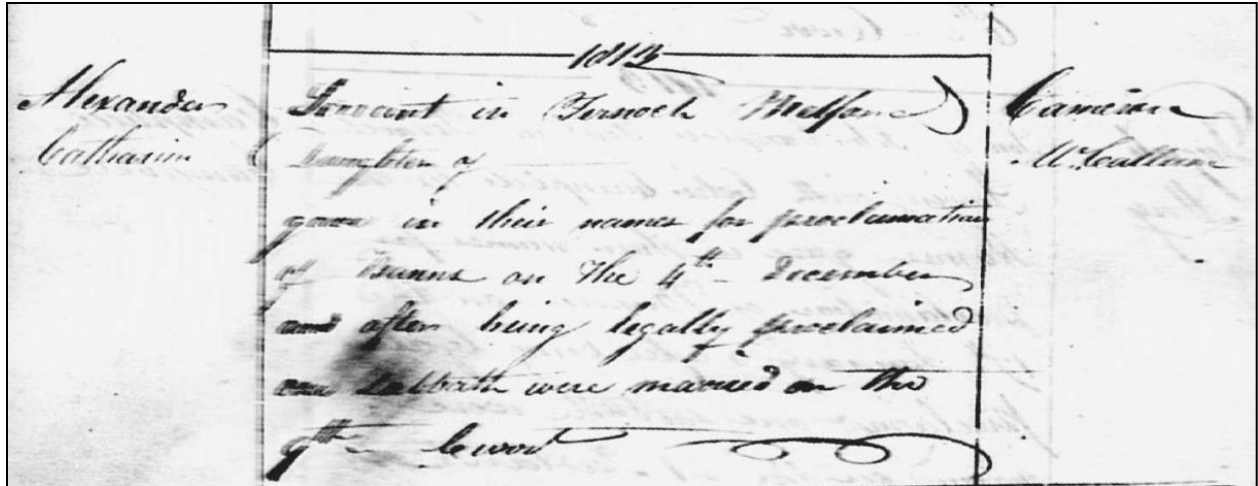
Malcolm and Ann have the following children in Kilbrandon: George, christened in 1782, John, christened in 1787, and Catherine, born in about 1795. Malcolm is show as being "*of Ballyvicar*" in George's christening. Ballyvicar is a townland in Kilbrandon. Malcolm is shown as an "*Inkeeper of Caolis*" in Kilbrandon at John's christening. Catherine's death certificate shows Malcolm's occupation as a crofter. "*A crofter is the person who occupies and works a small landholding known as a croft. A crofter is normally the tenant of the croft, paying rent to the landlord of the croft.*" (*Scottish Crofting Federation, www.crofting.org*)



Balvicar

THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER CAMERON AND CATHERINE MACCALLUM

Alexander Cameron and Catherine MacCallum were married in the nearby parish of Kilmelford. Alexander Cameron was only 16 years old at the marriage, and Catherine was 18 years old.



1813

Alexander Cameron, Servant in Fernoch Melford

Catherine McCallum, Daughter of (blank)

gave in their names for proclamation of Banns on the 4th December and after being legally proclaimed one Sabbath were married on the 9th

(FHS# 102380)

A Scottish gazetteer gives this description of Kilmelford: "The general surface of the parish is much diversified, comprising high mountains, hills, and dales, intersected by rivers, and ornamented with lochs, amidst a great profusion of beautiful and interesting scenery."



Kilmelford

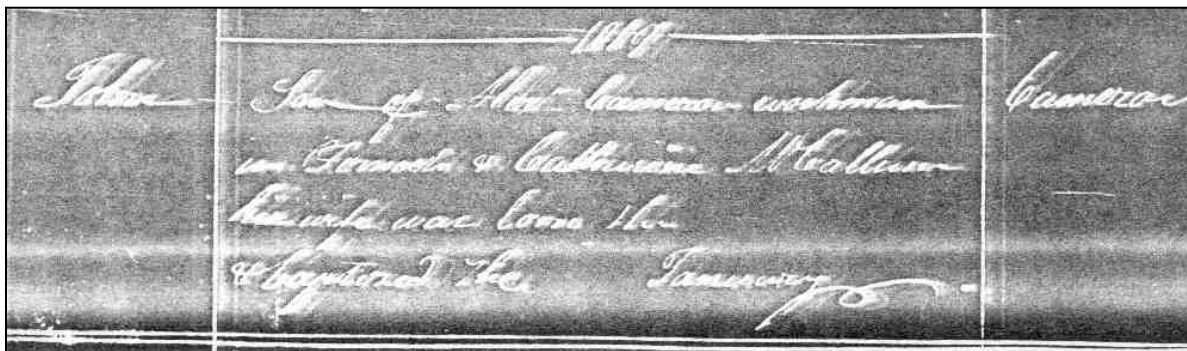
Here in the parish of Kilmelfort these children were born to the Camerons:

1814

John, Son of Alexander Cameron workman at Fernoch and Catharine Mac Callum his wife was born the (blank) and baptized the 5th November.

1816

Hellen, Daughter of Alexander Cameron workman in Fernoch and Catharine Mac Callum his wife was born the (blank) and baptized the 22nd September



Christening record for John Alexander Cameron, Kilmelford, Argyllshire, Scotland

1819

**John, son of Alexander Cameron workman in Fernoch and Catherine McCallum his wife was born the (blank) and baptized the (blank) January.*

1821

Flory, daughter of Alexander Cameron servant Melford and Catherine McCallum his wife was born the 8th July and baptized the 13th

The first son, John must have died. It was a common practice to re-use names in the event of a death of a child. Scottish naming customs were that the first son should be named for the husband's father. John Alexander Cameron, the second son, was born 25 December 1818, as shown in records left by his daughter, Catherine Cameron Southam, as well as LDS baptism records for the Glasgow Branch.

Family records show that a son, **Malcolm**, was born next, in 1825, but no record has been found of his christening. The family then moved to Catherine's home parish of Kilbrandon, where her father Malcolm lived, and a son was born here in 1826:

1826

Duncan Cameron, lawful son to Alexander Cameron and his spouse Catharine McCallum born 7th June (FHS# 102373)

The family moved again, to the parish of Inishail, further inland near beautiful Loch Awe. Three more sons were born here:

1830 January 27 Peter to Alexander Cameron workman Balemore and Cathrine McCallum his spouse

Family records show **James Cameron**, born in 1831, but no record was found for him.

1832 April 11 Alexander to Alexander Cameron workman Rockhill and Cathrine McCallum his spouse

Like many other Scottish Highlanders, Alexander Cameron found it necessary to migrate to different areas seeking employment. Times were difficult, due to the Industrial Revolution, and the Highland clearances - estate owners found it more profitable to have sheep on their land than farmers. Many Highlanders lost their homes in this way. Many migrated to large towns like Glasgow. Alexander's son John was one of these, migrating to Glasgow, most likely to find employment in his trade as a shoemaker. It was here in Glasgow that he married Margaret Fairgrieve, and both were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and then emigrated to the United States. His father Alexander did not travel so far. In the 1841 Scottish census he is found in Inveraray, a few miles east of Inishail. According to the description in the census, Inveraray was a small town "consisting chiefly of one street, with the church in the centre, and another row of houses (termed the Newtown) facing the bay. The chief support of the place is the herring fishing. A considerable number of the inhabitants also find employment on the property of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, to whom, indeed, the whole town belongs."

Alexander Cameron	50		Ag. Lab.	Y
Cathrine do		50		Y
Helen do		20		Y
Duncan do	15			Y
Peter do	10			Y
Alexander do	5			Y

Scottish Census, 1841, Inveraray, Argyllshire GS# 101809

1841 census, Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland

The 1841 census shows:

Alexander Cameron age 50 Ag. Lab., (born in Argyllshire?) Y

Cathrine 50, Y

Helen 20, Y

Duncan 15, Y

Peter 10, Y

Alexander 5, Y

(FHS# 101809. Note: In the 1841 census in Scotland, ages were rounded off to the nearest five years. Ag. Lab. means Agricultural Laborer)

Parish of <i>Inveraray</i>		Quoad Sacra Parish of		Within the limits of the Parliamentary Burgh of		Within the limits of the Royal Burgh of		Town or Village of		
House No.	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born		Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb
					Male	Female				
22	<i>Kilmun</i>	<i>Mary Ann Subje</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>28</i>		<i>Servant</i>	<i>Argyleshire</i>	<i>Church</i>	
		<i>John Do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>4</i>			<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	
		<i>Nichol Mac Niven</i>	<i>Brother</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>57</i>		<i>Farm servant</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	
		<i>Prisley Macnicol</i>	<i>Servant</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>House servant</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	
23	<i>Kilmun</i>	<i>Alexander Cameron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>60</i>		<i>Farm servant</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Kilbrandon</i>	
		<i>Catharine Do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>56</i>		<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	
		<i>Duncan Do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	
		<i>James Do</i>	<i>Grandson</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>Do</i>	<i>Inveraray</i>	

1851 census, Inveraray

The Camerons were still found in Inveraray ten years later, in the 1851 census:

Kilmun

Alexander Cameron Head 60 Farm servant, born Argyleshire, Kilbrandon

Catharine Wife 56, born Argyleshire, Kilbrandon

Duncan Son 23 Labourer, born Argyleshire, Kilbrandon

James Grandson 3, born Argyleshire, Inveraray

(1851 census, Kilmun, Inveraray, FHS# 103646)

Note that Alexander Cameron's birthplace is shown as Kilbrandon here, like Catherine and Duncan. In the 1861 census, it is shown as Strontian.

Letters written to John Cameron by his brother, Peter, in 1854, 1855, and 1857, and by his brother-in-law, James, in 1855, 1857, and 1859, give some information about the personalities and lives of the members of the Cameron family:

Alexander Cameron, the father of the family, worked at a variety of jobs. In Peter's letter, he says, "Father is working in a wood with horse. He is carting wood to the church, but small wages. He has his health, but cannot stand the work he used to do." James states that he was "jobbing away at laboring work, but wages are very small at Inveraray and everything very high."

James described a very sad scene after the death of Peter: "It was a terrible fog on the Clyde at the time, and the boat could not sail the appointed day, and your poor old Father sat on Inveraray quay all night expecting the boat and got a severe cold which has not left him yet, and is not well since, although working a little with the carting about Inveraray."

Catherine MacCallum, the mother of the family, was by Peter's description, "frail, but always rising and going about". She asked Peter to have John send some of the hair of the children (Catherine and James). James describes her as "of course not strong, but she holds up well." In 1857, Peter wrote, "Father and Mother is as you may suppose getting frail. Mother is very much so. I have not seen Father this three years. Mother was through this summer seeing us all." In 1859, James wrote, "I have never got Father to come to see us, although your mother has been many a time. She thinks nothing of coming all the way alone, altho she is very frail, and I am afraid will surely not be able to come again...It was sore on mother to take Peter with her a corpse."

John Cameron, the first child, died as a child.

Hellen Cameron married Archibald Cameron 30 January 1845 in Inveraray. They had seven children, Duncan, Catherine, Anne, Flora, Alexander, Archibald and Helen. All of the children were born in Stralachlan, Argyllshire between 1846 and 1859. Archibald worked for a while at herring fishing, then day labor. James describes their situation in 1859: "*Archibald Cameron, Hellen's husband, is still in Strachur. They have a cow, and he works on the same farm. They have six of a family, three boys, three girls, nice children...Arch and Hellen cannot have a great deal more than the necessities of life as the wages are very small there and victuals is very high here this few years, but they are happy, which is better than luxury without happiness.*"

Hellen and Archibald are found in the 1861 Scottish census in Balimenach, Strachur parish:

Archibald Cameron, head, age 45, born Strachur, laborer

Helen, wife, age 42, born Melfoot, Argyllshire

Ann, daughter, age 11, born Strachur, scholar

Flora, daughter, age 8, born Strachur, scholar

Alexander, son, age 6, born Strachur, scholaar

Archibald, son, age 4, born Strachur

Ellen, daughter, age 1, born Strachur

Mary Brodie, sister, age 58, born Strachur, pauper

(1861 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

Hellen is found in the 1871 Scottish census in Ballimenach, Strachur parish:

Helen Cameron, age 51, born Kilmartin, ford, laborer's wife

Archibald, son, age 14, born Strachur, scholar

Helen, daughter, age 12, born Strachur, scholar

Elizabeth, niece, age 2, born Glasgow

(1871 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

5	Helen Cameron	1882.	St. G. 2	Alexander Cameron	Bronchitis	Archd. Cameron	1882.
	Widow of Archibald Cameron	May Sixteenth 2 h. 30 m. a.m.	1882.	(deceased)	Not certified	son,	May 32 -
	Labourer.	Glenaluain Strachur		Catherine Cameron M. S. MacCallum (deceased)		deceasit,	Strachur Archd. Weir
							Registrar.

Death certificate for Hellen Cameron

Hellen died 16 May 1882 in Strachur, as the widow of Archibald Cameron, labourer. She died of bronchitis. Her parents are listed as Alexander Cameron, farm manager, and Catherine MacCallum, both deceased. The informant was her son Archibald Cameron.

John Cameron, our ancestor, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Scotland. He emigrated to America. His sisters knit a shawl for him to take with him. He treasured this shawl through his life. Many of the family remember seeing it lay across his lap as he would sit in his chair.

Flora Cameron married James Cameron 26 February 1847 in Inveraray. James was the son of James Cameron and Jane Cameron. They had nine children: James, Alexander, John, Peter, Catherine, Jane, Thomas, Jean, and Robina. The first two children were born in Inveraray, then by 1851 the family had moved to New Cumnock in Ayrshire. They had a "good place" in Ayrshire. In his letters from Knockshinnoch, Ayrshire, James said, "*I left Inverary and came here as keeper four years past a Whitsuntide last. Beside the game I have now charge of improvements and everything on the property.*" In 1859 James wrote "*I am sorry to say that Flora, my wife, your sister, has not been stout*"

this twelve months past. About this time last year she took seriously ill with dysentery and has not been so well since. At that time our youngest child, a nice little girl, was ten months old...it took a similar trouble to the mother, and it did not get rid of it, and died in July last. It died in Hellen's at Strachur. As Flora and the child was not about, Hellen was very anxious that Flora should go home for a change of sea air, and Hellen came here and took Flora and the child with her. They were only there a week and had not got across the Loch to Father's when the child got worse. A great grief to us all, but especially to Flora."

Flora and her son Alexander are found in the 1851 census in Kinchreggan. James is not at home, and is likely on his way to New Cumnock. Their son James is living with his grandparents at the time of the census. Flora's brother Malcolm was living with Flora in Kinchreggan.

Flora Cameron, head, married, age 25, housekeeper, birthplace Argyllshire, Inveraray

Alexander Cameron, son, unmarried, age 2, birthplace Argyllshire, Inveraray

*Malcom Cameron, brother, unmarried, age 23, laborer, birthplace, Argyllshire, Inveraray
(1851 census, Glenaray & Inveraray)*

Flora and James are found in the 1861 Scottish census in Burfors Alton, New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire:

James Cameron, head, age 39, born Strathblane, Stirlingshire, gamekeeper and land steward

Flora, wife, age 34, born Milfarse, Argyllshire

Alexander, son, age 11, born Inveraray, Argyllshire

John, son, age 9, born New Cumnock, scholar

Peter, son, age 7, born New Cumnock, scholar

Catherine, daughter, age 5, born New Cumnock

Thomas, son, age 1, born New Cumnock

(1861 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

Flora and James are found in the 1871 Scottish census in Burnfoot Carcow, New Cumnock, Ayrshire:

James Cameron, head, age 49, born Strathblane, Stirlingsh, gamekeeper

Flora, wife, age 44, born Kilinver, Argylesh

Catherine, daughter, age 15, born New Cumnock, scholar

Thomas, son, age 11, born New Cumnock, scholar

Jean, daughter, age 9, born New Cumnock, scholar

Robina, daughter, age 5, born New Cumnock, scholar

(1871 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

James Cameron died 1 June 1874 in New Cumnock.

Flora is found in the 1881 census in Burnfoot Afton, New Cumnock, Ayrshire:

Flora Cameron, head, age 54, born Kilinver, Argyleshire, game keeper's wife

Peter, son, age 27, born New Cumnock, Ayrshire, game keeper

Thomas, age 21, born New Cumnock, annuitant? (possibly assistant game keeper?)

Jeanie, daughter, age 19, born New Cumnock, dressmaker

Robina, daughter, age 15, born New Cumnock, dressmaker

John Tait, visitor, age 4, born New Cumnock

George Hyslop, visitor, age 9, born New Cumnock, scholar

Angus Armstrong, lodger, age 31, born Sorn, Ayrshire, wood forrester

(1881 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

Flora is found in the 1891 Scottish census in Braeside Cottage, New Cumnock, Ayrshire:

Flora Cameron, head, age 63, born Kilninver, Argyle

Catherine Tait, daughter, age 35, born New Cumnock

Thomas Cameron, son, age 31, born New Cumnock

Robina Cameron, daughter, age 24, born New Cumnock
 James Cameron, g son, age 19, born New Cumnock, grocer
 John Tait, age 14, born England, colliery clerk
 Flora C Stephen, age 3, granddaughter, born New Cumnock
 John R McLennan, boarder, age 28, born Inverness, watchmaker
 (1891 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
No.	Name and Surname Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father. Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant and Residence, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
29	Flora Cameron	1896 May Seventy-sixth St. St. St. St.	F	70 years	Alexander Cameron Farmer (Deceased) Catherine MacCallum (Deceased)	Senile Decay	Peter Cameron New Cumnock	1896 May 26 New Cumnock
	(Widow of James Cameron Land Steward & Gamekeeper)				John Cameron (Deceased)	Att. Cert. by J. S. MacCallum M.D. & Ch.	Peter Cameron	May 26 New Cumnock Registrar.
	Margaret Sanderson	1896 May	F	18	James Sanderson Pulverizer			

Death certificate for Flora Cameron

Flora died 26 May 1896 in Braeside Cottage, New Cumnock, as the widow of James Cameron, land steward and gamekeeper. She was 70 years old and died of "senile decay". Her parents were listed as Alexander Cameron, farmer, and Catherine MacCallum, both deceased. The informant for the death certificate was her son, Peter Cameron.

Malcolm Cameron seems to have been the black sheep of the family. James says that "I had Malcolm another winter, but poor fellow he behaved very bad and got another good place. After he left to be a soldier. I don't know where he is now." Peter adds, "We don't know where he is but I think he is at the seat of war, but pray that his soul may be saved for Christ's sake." Malcolm was "saying in his letters he repented the way he had behaved." In 1857 Peter said, "Malcolm is at home, he got his discharge." In 1859 James wrote "As for Malcolm, he has not behaved quite so well, but is doing, I hope, better now. He was also here with me a winter six years ago. He listed out of here to be a soldier in Scots Fusilier Guards through drink. He was at the Crimea, but Sebastapol was taken two days before he arrived. After the Rupian war he got his discharge, being rather undersize. He is now working with a Gentleman near Helenobaugh at Resneash, but I have not seen him since he listed, as he knew I was very much displeased with his conduct, but I learn he is doing better now." Family tradition is that he went to Australia.

Malcolm was found living with his sister Flora in the 1851 census in Kinchreggan, parish of Glenaray & Inveraray:

Flora Cameron, head, married, age 25, housekeeper, birthplace Argyllshire, Inveraray
 Alexander Cameron, son, unmarried, age 2, birthplace Argyllshire, Inveraray
 Malcom Cameron, brother, unmarried, age 23, laborer, birthplace, Argyllshire, Inveraray
 (1851 census, Glenaray & Inveraray)

Malcolm's service military record is found on Ancestry.com in the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards in Crimea, with a service date of 1854-1855.

R and Names.	Medal	27 Class 197		
		Alma 20 September	Inkerman 5 th November	
John Cardiel	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	Ked
Wm Campbell	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
John Curtis	Cruxa			
John Clark	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
John Cornish	Cruxa		Inkerman	
Tho ^s Chahuers	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
Wm Crawford	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
Geo. Carnell	Cruxa	Alma		
Chas. Crook	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
Geo. Camrons	Cruxa	Alma		
John Cameron	Cruxa	Alma		
Geo. Cross	Cruxa	Alma		
Geo. Carstairs	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
Malcolm Cameron	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	
John Cummings	Cruxa	Alma	Inkerman	

UK Military Campaign Medal and Award Rolls

Duncan Cameron married Jemima Smith 12 June 1857 in Milton, Glasgow. In 1858, Peter wrote, "Duncan is married last May to a woman belonging to Stirling. I think a good deal of her. She served with me here and it was here that he got acquainted with her." Peter and Alexander were witnesses at the marriage. They had three children, Alexander (born 1858 in Kirkintilloch, Dunbarton), Catherine Jemima (born 1860 in Kirkintilloch) and Duncan (born 1862 in Neilston, Renfrew). Peter's letter in 1858 said that Duncan had a place in Ayrshire. Later he "left this place and got a place near Glasgow as Coachman." James describes him: "Duncan is also very steady and carries a first rate character. Both (Duncan and Sandy) are very kind in helping their parents."

The above Marriage was registered by me at							
Date	Place	Day	Parish	Minister	Witness	Witness	Witness
On the Twelfth day of June 1857 at 12	Milton	27	Kirkintilloch	Alexander Cameron	John Cardiel		
Glasgow Marriage				James Smith	Minister		
1857				not related			
1857					Alexander Cameron		
1857					Witness		
1857					Peter Cameron		
1857					Witness		

The above Marriage was Registered by me at Glasgow on the 15th day of June, 1857.

Marriage record for Duncan Cameron and Jemima Smith in Glasgow

Duncan and Jemima are found in the 1861 Scottish census in Micklehill Enthuse, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire:

- Duncan Cameron, head, age 30, born Inveraray, Argylshire, coachman
 - Jamina, wife, age 30, born Alloa, Clarkmananshire
 - Alexander, son, age 2, born Kirkintilloch
 - Catherine, daughter, age 6 mo., born Kirkintilloch
 - Alexander, brother, age 22, born Inveraray, Argylshire, gardener
 - Duncan, nephew, age 12, born Cowall, Argylshire, message boy
- (1861 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

Duncan and Jemima are found in the 1871 Scottish census in ArdardanGardners House, Cardross, Dumbartonshire:

Duncan Cameron, age 33, born Milport, Argyleshire, gardner (domestic servant)
Jemima, wife, age 30, born Allen, Clackmanshire
Alexander, son, age 13, born Campan, Stirlingshire, message boy (domestic serv)
(1871 Scotland census on Ancestry.com)

Peter Cameron wrote to John Cameron about coming to America. He was ill, "vomiting blood", and this illness killed him in 1858. During his life he worked at "driving and cutting wood and watching game". After he became ill he went to stay with James and Flora. In 1857 he wrote to John "I am not very strong nor never will I do think." He worked then as an undergardener. In 1859 James wrote "It is my painful duty to inform you that your Dear Brother Peter departed from this worldly scene on the 18th of November last. He had grown a very quiet steady man. He came here to assist me for a few months, and afterwards I got him in with the same master at a place near Kilmarnock halfway between here and Glasgow, and has been there for nearly three years as a general servant...Peter engaged in another place to be gardener but about the time he should have entered his new place he died. Seven weeks before he died he took a vomiting of blood which returned ever fourth or fifth day till it quite exhausted him. His mother was here seeing Flora at the time he took it. About three weeks after he took ill he went to Glasgow to the Doctors there, from there to Duncan's at Kirkintulloch where he died. Hellen and Sandy arrived the night before to see him die, along with Duncan and Mother, but he was dead the night before Flora got there. Duncan took the corpse to Inverary...I miss poor Peter very much. He was a friend indeed, and was always here by first train if any of us were unwell...I am happy to state and it must be very gratifying to you that he died very composed and resigned to the Lord's will, and gave good evidense of having found an interest in Christ, even long before his trouble. His mind seemed to be turned to things unseen."

Page 47.

1858. DEATHS in the Parish of *Kirkintilloch* in the County of *Dumbarton*

No.	(1) Surname and Name. Rank or Profession, and Condition, (whether Married or Single, Widower or Widow.)	(2) When and where Died, with Year of Death.	(3) Sex.	(4) Age.	(5) Parent's Names, and Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	(6) Cause of Death, and how long Disease continued. — (Signed) Attendant by whom certified, and when he last saw deceased.	(7) Burial Place. Undertaker, or other Person, by whom certified.	(8) Signature, Qualification, and Resi- dence of Informant, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	(9) When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
	<i>CAMERON</i>	<i>1858</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Mr Peter Cameron</i>	<i>Phlegm</i>	<i>Inverary</i>	<i>Duncan Cameron</i>	<i>1858</i>
	<i>Peter</i>	<i>November</i>		<i>young</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>at home</i>		<i>Brother</i>	<i>November 23</i>
<i>180</i>	<i>Game keeper</i>	<i>Eighteenth</i>				<i>certified by</i>			<i>at</i>
		<i>Wednesday</i>			<i>John Cameron</i>	<i>at home</i>	<i>Not certified</i>	<i>(Present)</i>	<i>Kirkintilloch</i>
		<i>Neiklehill</i>			<i>Maiden Name</i>	<i>at home</i>			<i>Robert Adams</i>
	<i>Single,</i>	<i>Kirkintilloch</i>			<i>M. E. Collins</i>	<i>16th Nov</i>			<i>(Registrar)</i>

Death certificate for Peter Cameron (www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk)

James Cameron "died young".

Alexander Cameron, nicknamed "Sandy", worked in Strachur. Peter said, "They pay sheep for the half of his wages. He is a tall strong fellow." James Cameron wrote, "Sandy is shepherd on the same farm (in Strachur, with Archibald and Hellen), but I had a letter from Sandy today and he tells me he has given up his place and intends to try some other work... Sandy is a tall very good looking young man, the bravest of all the family, and remarkably clean, steady and well behaved." Alexander is found living with Duncan and Jemima Cameron in the 1861 census in Kirkintilloch. He was 22 years old, and working as a gardener.

Inveraray

Name and surname of each Person.	Relation to Head of Family.	Condition.	Age.	Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Where Born.
<i>Alexander Cameron</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>Carter</i>	<i>Argyllshire, Strontian</i>
<i>Catherine</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>Carter's wife</i>	<i>Argyllshire, Kilbrandon</i>
<i>Catherine</i>	<i>Grdaun</i>		<i>12</i>	<i>Scholar</i>	<i>Argyllshire, Strachur</i>

Scottish Census, 1861, Inveraray, Argyllshire
 Note the birthplaces listed for:
 Alexander Cameron- Strontian (a parish in Argyllshire)
 Catherine (MacCallum) Cameron- Kilbrandon (a parish in Argyllshire)

1861 census, Inveraray

The last record of the Camerons is found in the 1861 census in Inveraray. The house name was Cross Houses. Cross Houses was built by the Duke of Argyll in the 1750s as a part of the new town of Inveraray. There are three 18th century cottages.

Alexander Cameron Head 65 Carter born Argyllshire, Strontian
Catherine Wife 66 Carter's wife born Argyllshire, Kilbrandon
Catherine Grdaun 12 Scholar born Argyllshire, Strachur

A carter was someone who transported goods with a horse and cart: "*The carter might work with a pony and trap, even a donkey. Many carters worked carrying produce from the country into the towns on market days. Sometimes a carter worked in conjunction with his wife, fitting her work in with his. They formed a team.*" ("*The Effects of Occupations on British Family Life*"; Elizabeth M. Simpson).



Cross Houses, Inveraray

No record of the deaths of Alexander has yet been found. Catherine MacCallum Cameron died 18 March 1862 in Strachur, Argyll, Scotland.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ALEXANDER CAMERON AND CATHERINE MACCALLUM

Alexander Cameron, the son of John Cameron, was born in 1797 in Strontian, Argyllshire, Scotland. He married Catherine MacCallum 9 December 1813 in Kilmelford, Argyllshire. John worked as a servant in Fernoch. Catherine was born about 1795 in Kilbrandon, Argyllshire, the daughter of Malcolm MacCallum and Anne Maxwell.

Alexander and Catherine had the following children: 1. **John**, christened 5 November 1814 in Kilmelford; died January 1819 in Kilmelford; 2. **Hellen**, christened 22 September 1816 in Kilmelford; married Archibald Cameron 30 January 1845 in Inveraray; died 16 May 1882 in Strachur; 3. **John Alexander**, born 25 December 1818 in Barachuil, Kilmelford, Argyllshire; christened January 1819 in Kilmelford; married Margaret Fairgrieve 26 August 1845 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire; died 8 October 1903 in Randolph, Rich, Utah; 4. **Flora**, born 8 July 1821 in Kilmelford; christened 13 July 1821 in Kilmelford; married James Cameron 26 February 1847 in Inverary, Argyllshire; died 26 May 1896 in Braeside Cottage, New Cumnock, Ayrshire; 5. **Malcolm**, born in 1825 in Argyllshire; 6. **Duncan**, born 7 June 1826 in Kilbrandon, Argyllshire; married Jemima Smith 12 June 1857 in Milton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland; 7. **Peter**, born in Balemore, Inishail, Argyllshire; christened 27 January 1830 in Inishail; not married; died 18 November 1858 in Kirkintilloch, Dumbarnton, Scotland; 8. **James**, born in 1831 in Argyllshire, died young; 9. **Alexander**, born in Rockhill, Inishail, Argyllshire; christened 11 April 1832 in Inishail.

SOURCES: Kilmelford parish register, FHS# 102380; Kilbrandon parish register, FHS# 102373; Inishail parish register, FHS# 102370; 1841 census, Inverary, FHS# 101809; 1851 census, Inverary, FHS# 103646, p. 8; 1861 census, Inverary; IGI; Catherine Cameron Southam Temple Record Book, FHS# 218887; James Alexander Cameron Temple Record Book, FHS# 673267-8; letters written to John A. Cameron by his brothers, copy in my possession; death certificates for Catherine MacCallum Cameron, Flora Cameron, and Hellen Cameron on www.scotlandspeople.org.

CAMERON ANCESTORS

Finding the ancestors of Alexander Cameron has been challenging because he is quite mobile, and not attached to a particular farm or parish. He was born in Strontian, married in Kilmelfort, had children in Kilmelfort, then Kilbrandon, then Inishail. Ten years later, the Camerons were in Inveraray. They continued here, and Alexander may have died here.

Alexander's father, John Cameron, was shown as being "*of Mull*" in Cameron family records, and had at least one child (Alexander) born in Strontian. There is also a cryptic reference in family records to Black Cairn. John Cameron is a very common name in that area, and it is hard to identify our John. His wife's name is not known for sure. The names of his children and their birth order is known, but their births pre-date the parish register.

John Cameron born abt. 1769 of Mull

Mrs. John Cameron " " 1771 " "

Children:

Donald 1791 of Mull

Peter 1793 " "

John 1795 " "

**Alexander 1797 " "*

Thomas 1799 " "

Jennet 1801 " "

Kirtsey 1803 "
 (Temple Record Book of Catherine Cameron Southam, FHS# 218887)

The birth years of John's children are obviously calculated, and spaced about two years apart. They are most likely calculated from Alexander's birth year, as that was known and recorded by his son John Alexander. Alexander's father John's birth year seems to be calculated, too. His wife's birth year was shown as twenty years before the birth of the first child. John's birth year was two years before that, making his calculated birth year 1769 of Mull. He would have been 21 years old at his calculated marriage date of 1790.

3	Mrs John Cameron	1771
	Children	
3	Donald	1791
4	Peter	1793
5	John	1795
6x	Alexander	1797
7	Thomas	1799
8	Jennit	1801
9	Kirtsey	1803
6x	Alexander Cameron	1797
10	Catherine McCallum	1799
	Children	
11x	John Cameron	25 Dec 1819 Black Cairn Argyll
12	Peter	1821
12	Ellen	1823
14	Malcolm	1825
15	Flora	1827
16	Duncan	1829
17	James	1831
18	Alexander	1833

Record Book of Catherine Cameron Southam, granddaughter of Alexander Cameron

Scottish civil registration did not begin until 1855. Church records on Mull began in about 1790. Scottish censuses don't begin until 1841. Fortunately, on the Isle of Mull in 1779 a census was taken of the inhabitants of the Duke of Argyll's property. The list of inhabitants on the estates of the Duke of Argyll is one of the earliest Scottish censuses. The list was created to help John, the fifth Duke of Argyll manage his estates, which cover most of Argyllshire. This includes the isle of Mull.

Cameron was not a native Mull name, and most Cameron families appeared in the record after Culloden. "Cameron, like McPhie, was a surname rarely found on Mull or Iona. The name became more common after the Jacobite defeat at Culloden, when several Cameron families who had supported the Jacobite cause moved from their clan area of Lochaber to Mull and Iona." (The Naked Clansmen on Mull & Iona; Ian McPhee)

Only four John Camerons were found on Mull in the 1779 census. Only one had an age close to the calculated age in the *Record Book of Catherine Cameron Southam* - John Cameron of Auchnacraig, who was eighteen years old, born just eight years before the calculated date. He would have been 29 years old at his calculated marriage date of 1790.

These John Camerons were listed on the 1779 census:

Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate 1799

Knocknafennaig

John Cameron age 64

His wife and daughters, 3

John Cameron junior age 35

His son Hugh 8

His wife

This family in Knocknafennaig is well-documented, and later emigrated to Canada. They had roots in the Mull area, and a John Cameron was listed in Knocknafennaig in 1716. *"It is interesting to note the continued presence of another uncommon Mull name at Knocknafennaig. Two Cameron families also resided there. They were descendants of the Cameron who was listed on the 1716 Disarming List at Knocknafennaig. John Cameron, 64 lived there with his wife and three year old son."* (*The Naked Clansman*, by Ian McPhee) The three year-old son was named Hugh, and appeared in later records. *"Most of the Knocknafennaig people left in the 1850s, and again in 1865, for Bruce County Ontario, where Camerons can be identified in the Port Elgin cemetery."* (*Mull Family Names for Ancestor Hunters*; Jo Currie)

Icolmkiln

Angus Cameron tenant age 74

His son John Cameron age 28

His wife, daughter and servant

Neil Cameron tenant age 35

His son Colin Cameron age 6

His wife, daughter and mother 3

This John Cameron was born in 1751, too old to be our John.

Achnacraig

John Cameron age 18

John Cameron age 64

The young John Cameron is the most likely candidate for our John Cameron, He was born in 1761. John lived in the hamlet of Auchnacraig, on the east coast of Mull, near the ferry crossing. The Camerons were not in Auchnacraig in 1716, but appear in time for the 1779 census. Local histories say that they were likely from the Cameron lands in Lochaber in the years after the Jacobite rebellion in 1745-6. This John did not stay and marry and have children in Mull. The little hamlet of Auchnacraig was in the parish of Torosay. The only other Cameron in the hamlet was another John Cameron, age 64, who is likely John's father. The senior John would have been born in 1715. This would have made him about thirty years old at the time of the Jacobite rebellion, and of an age to have fought with the Camerons. This is in agreement with the statement on the Camerons in Mull: *"Cameron, like McPhie, was a surname rarely found on Mull or Iona. The name became more*

common after the Jacobite defeat at Culloden, when several Cameron families who had supported the Jacobite cause moved from their clan area of Lochaber to Mull and Iona.” There is a family tradition that the knife (sgian dhu) John Alexander Cameron brought with him to America was used in the battle of Culloden in 1746. Was it his great-grandfather John Cameron's knife? After Culloden many Camerons lost their land. Their clan chief Cameron of Lochiel did not regain his land until 1784. Perhaps John senior was driven from his home after Culloden, and came to Mull, where his son John was born in 1761.



Map of the Isle of Mull, with the red arrow showing the location of Auchnacraig



Auchnacraig

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN CAMERON (the younger)

John Cameron was born in Mull, most likely in 1761 in Auchnacraig, Torosay parish, Isle of Mull, Scotland, the son of John Cameron. He moved to Strontian, Argyllshire by 1797, probably to work in the lead mines.



Mull cottage

Auchnacraig was a hamlet near the ferry from the mainland: *"The ferry from Auchnacraig to Mull to Kerrera belonged to the Duke (of Argyll) and was in tack to Angus Gregorson or MacGregor, who enjoyed a monopoly of the transport of cattle to the mainland. The Duke's tenants in Mull were obliged by their leases to use the ferry."* The tacksman in charge of the farm at Auchnacraig was John Gregorson: *"Perhaps the most characteristic figure is John Gregorson, who had a tack of Auchnacraig and Ardchyle in Mull, with the inn at Auchnacraig, in the 3rd and 4th Dukes' time. He acquired 'the exclusive privilege to ferry cattell and passengers from Torosay to the continent of Lorn'. His brother Angus succeeded him in this tack and his monopoly of the ferry. (Book of Mull and Morvern Tacks, 1770-1776; Remarks on the Estate of Mull and Morvern, unsigned report, dated 1771, at Inveraray Castle)* In this location, John and his son John likely farmed the land, worked with the ferry, or fished for a living. Auchnacraig is mentioned as a farm in letters from the Duke of Argyll: *"The improvements executed upon the farms of Auchnacraig, Achadashinaig, Fidden and Ardtorinish in terms of the tacksmen's prorogated leased, have been inspected by the chamberlain and a relative report of the state of their progress is herewith laid before my Lord Duke."* (Book of Mull and Morvern Tacks) The Duke of Argyll was the landowner for a large part of Argyllshire, including Mull and Morvern, with Strontian, Sunart and Ardnamurchan included. He left careful instructions for the stewards in all of his estates, which includes some mention of its tenants. John Cameron's ancestors of Mull and Strontian were likely his tenants.

Auchnacraig was a small hamlet, and the 1779 census listed 84 inhabitants.

Dugald McLachlan, age 56

James Bonnar, age 20

Hugh McLachlan, age 22

John McLachlan, age 16

Robert McLachlan age 14

Alan McLachlan, age 11

Alexr McLachlan, age 12

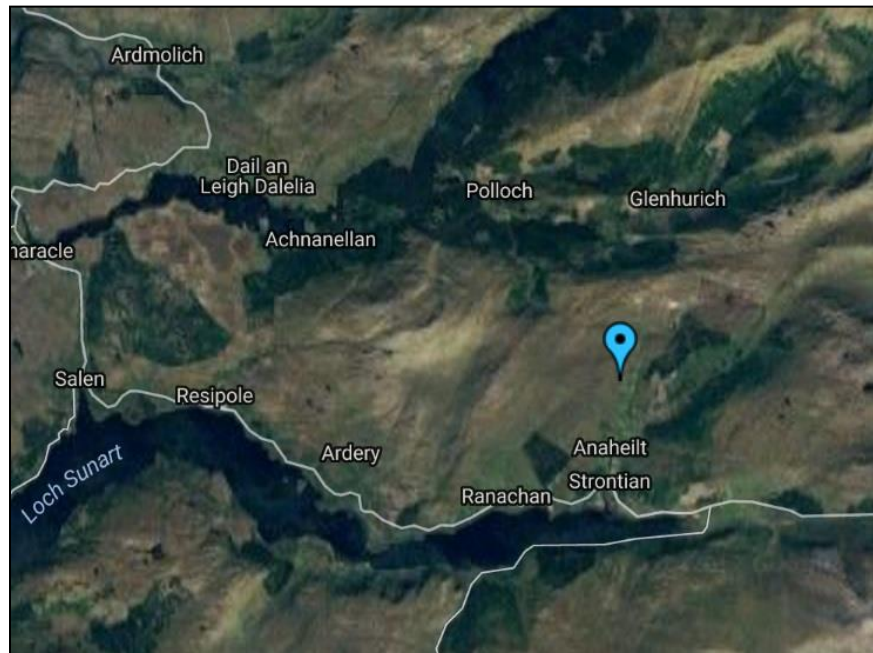
John McGregor, age 20, ferryman
Allan McDonald, age 30
Donald McLachlan, age 28
Angus McLachlan, age 22, servant
Donald McLugas, 10
Dugald McLachlan, age 9
Dugald McLachlan, age 10
Archibald McLugas, age 35
John McLugas, age 8
John Carmichael, age 20
John McLachlan, age 32
John Cameron, age 18
Duncan McLachlan, age 3
Andrew McLachlan, age 0
John Cameron, age 64
John Fletcher, age 50
Lachlan McLachlan, age 58
Hugh McLachlan, age 15
Archibald McLucash, age 45
Duncan McLucash, age 6
Archibald McLucash, age 4
Donald McLucash, age 2
John McGrigor, age 50
Angus Fletcher, age 8
John McLachlan, age 25
John Colquhoun, age 7
50 females

Only the males were listed in the census by name. There were seven different surnames listed, and probably about ten households. The women and girls were only listed as a total number of 50 females. All males were listed by name, including children. There were 19 adult males of 16 years or older. Occupations were only listed for two of the men - a ferryman and a servant. The others may have been farming or fishing. Only one McDonald had been listed in the earlier 1716 census in Auchnacraig, with one McLugash in the nearby hamlet of Glennan. The other families were not there at that time, and may have come later. The families listed in Auchnacraig in 1716 were McDugald, Lamont, McLean, McIlvorie, McDonald, McInnish, McChannanich, McKiachan, and McLea.



Ferry Cottage at Grass Point near Auchnacraig

What happened to young John Cameron? There is no record of his marriage or baptisms of children in the Torosay parish register. We know that our John Cameron of Mull, must have left the island, and his son Alexander was born in Strontian on the mainland in 1797. Strontian was a lead mining village. The economy on Mull was challenging, and John may have moved to Strontian to work in the lead mines. No record was found for his children's baptisms in Mull where the parish records began in 1790, and the Strontian parish registers don't begin until 1804, so the children were probably born in Strontian starting in 1791 and continuing until 1803. Alexander Cameron identified Strontian as his birthplace on the 1861 census.



Map of Strontian parish

Separate parish registers exist for Strontian beginning in 1804. Ardnamurchan parish registers exist from 1777, but are blank from January 1779 to May 1802, and April 1809 to May 1810. No burials

are recorded in the early parish registers, but baptisms and marriages are recorded. John Cameron's last child was Kirtsey, born about 1803, one year before the Strontian parish register begins. There were a large number of Camerons in Strontian. For example, in 1806, there were 31 baptisms listed in the Strontian parish register. Of these 19 (or 61%) were children born to Cameron fathers. There are 16 different John Cameron families in Strontian having children baptized between 1804 and 1810. After an exhaustive search, no baptismal records have been found that closely match John Cameron's family.



Strontian

Strontian is a village and parish in highland Scotland, in the county of Argyllshire, The main industry in the parish was lead mining, which began in 1725. In these mines the mineral strontianite was discovered. The community was built out to provide housing for the lead miners. In 1871, the population of Strontian was 803. Anaheilt, Ramachan, and Scotstown are hamlets and considered part of Strontian. Anaheilt had eight families in 1723, which had grown to 28 crofts by 1828. Many of the families of Strontian were Camerons, and most worked in the lead mines.



Strontian mine

John and his wife had the following children, most likely born in Strontian before 1804: 1. **Donald**, born in about 1791 in Strontian; 2. **Peter**, born in about 1793 in Strontian; 3. **John**, born in about 1795 in Strontian; *4. **Alexander**, born in 1797 in Strontian, Argyllshire, Scotland; married Catherine MacCallum 9 December 1813 in Kilmelford, Argyllshire; 5. **Thomas**, born in about 1799 of Strontian; 6. **Jennet**, born in about 1801 of Strontian; 7. **Kirtsey**, born in about 1803 of Strontian.

SOURCES: Catherine Cameron Southam, Temple Record Book; 1861 Scottish census, Inveraray; Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate 1799; The Naked Clansmen on Mull & Iona, by Ian McPhee; Strontian parish register.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN CAMERON (the elder)

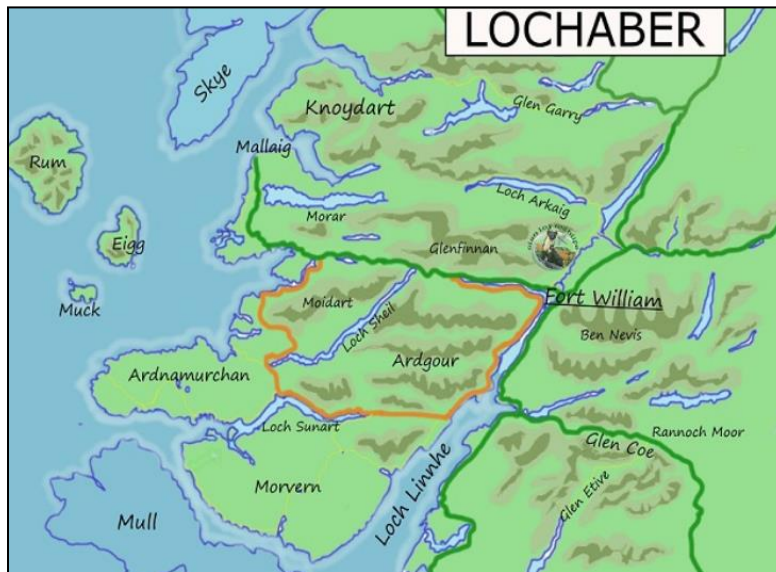
John Cameron was born in about 1715. Local histories of Mull suggest that he was one of the Camerons who came to Mull after the Jacobite rebellion (about 1746). John may have come from the Cameron lands of Lochaber in northern Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, or from the lands of Ardnamurchan, Sunart and Morvern in Argyllshire. According to *clanameron.org*, *Clan Cameron Cadet Families*: “*The Camerons of Ardnamurchan, along with the Camerons of Sunart and Morvern, these Camerons are descended from Donald na Cuirc Cameron of Glendessary, son of Allan M’Illduy of Lochiel and other affiliated Camerons, who in or about 1650 secured tacks of large areas in these districts and “colonized” them with Cameron clansmen. In addition to Camerons there were also a fair number of MacMillans, MacPhees and MacLachlans.*” It is interesting that the MacLachlans were so well-represented in Achnacraig, and the McPhees are also found on Mull.



Lochaber, home of the Camerons

*"Cameron country is traditionally in the mainland areas of southwest Inverness-shire, and north mainland Argyll, but it is interesting that Blacu's published map of Mull identifies the island as one which "lyeth ovir against Lochaber". To Timothy Pont, the minister who supplied most of the topographic information for Blacu's map, Lochaber, home of the **Camerons** was a hop, skip and*

jump from Mull in the days when all communications were by sea, and many **Camerons** must have hopped from Lochaber and Morvern to Mull in the 18th century, mainly after the Jacobite rebellion in which so many Camerons played a part." (Mull Family Names for Ancestor Hunters; Jo Currie)



Map of Lochaber

John would have been about thirty years old at the time of the Jacobite rebellion (1745-6). Approximately 700 Cameron men fought in the battle of Culloden, and over half of them died. *"The Battle of Culloden was a defining moment in Highland history. James Francis Stuart, the Old Pretender, who had failed in his attempt to regain the English throne in 1715, had a son called Charles Edward Stuart. His good looks and personality had given rise to his nickname of Bonnie Prince Charlie. Like his father, he also coveted the English throne...Bonnie Prince Charlie's campaign to seize the English throne began when he landed in the north of Scotland during 1745 and gained the support of numerous Highland clans. Among them was the powerful Cameron Clan, loyal to the Cameron Clan Chief known as Lochiel."* (The Naked Clansmen, McPhee)

These fifteen John Camerons fought in the Battle of Culloden. Of these, five died or were transported, so could not be our John Cameron. If he did fight in Culloden, he could be one of these ten remaining John Camerons.

Soldiers in Donald Cameron of Lochiel's Regiment in 1745

The names of the Jacobite soldiers who were in Donald Cameron of Lochiel's regiment during the Jacobite rising of 1745 were:

Captains

John Cameron, escaped

Officers

John Cameron (Argyll), brother to Callart, died of wounds at Culloden

John Cameron (Chelsea Pensioner), uncle to Reverend John, escaped

Chaplains

Rev. John Cameron (Fort William, Church of Scotland Minister), Reverend, Fort William, Church of Scotland

Sergeants

John Cameron (Corpach, Brewer)

Private men

John Cameron (Lochaber, Labourer), surrendered 24 May 1746

John Cameron (Lochaber, Labourer, 70), taken at Carlisle, transported

John Cameron (Lochaber, Labourer, 60), taken at Carlisle, transported

John Cameron (Auchnacarry, Lochaber), surrendered 24 May 1746

John Cameron (Argyllshire), wounded at Prestonpans, taken prisoner, died

John Cameron Rae (Lochaber), surrendered 24 May 1746

John Cameron (Corran, Lochaber)

John Cameron (Lochaber, Labourer, 33), deserted, taken 6 November 1745, transported

John Cameron (Stroan, Lochaber), surrendered 24 May 1746

John Cameron (Strontian, Whisky maker), deserted, pardoned 1747: Cameron, John, from Strontian, imprisoned Edinburgh Tolbooth, released under General Pardon, 1747, "A whiskie maker in Strontian. Confesses that he marched with the rebels to Lauder and made his escape from there. Denies he carried arms.

(SOURCES: No Quarter Given, edited by Alastair Livingstone, Christian W.H. Aikman, and Berry Stuart Hart; Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, Regimental Lists, jacobites.net; https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Donald_Cameron_of_Lochiel; Highland Jacobites, Frances McDonnell)

"The Camerons, Stewarts of Appin and the Athollmen made up the right flank's first line. The men of Atholl were positioned on the far right "with their flank resting on the dry-stone wall of the Culwhinia enclosure." Between them and the Stewarts was Lochiel's regiment. A reported 700 men, mainly from Lochaber, were there in Lochiel's formation, mostly consisting of Camerons but also known to include a few men from at least the following clans and septs: Fraser, Grants, MacDonald, MacDougall, MacHoule, MacKenzie, MacLachlan, MacLeod, MacMartin, MacMillan, MacNeill, MacOllonie, MacPhee and even a few men from Clan Campbell. Nevertheless, this was a Clan Cameron regiment, accompanied by their septs and various tenants from Lochiel's estate...Before each clan stood the chief...With him were his henchmen and his piper, and a small bodyguard formed by two of the best men from each company of the clan. With the companies in line, captained by cadets of the chieftain's family, or by chiefs of smaller septs, were two lieutenants and two ensigns, and they, too, were chief's sons or the sons of sons. The first ranks of each company consisted of men who may have held land or had no land at all, but who were, in the geology of their society, placed among the strata of gentlemen...Behind them stood those with lesser claims to gentility, and behind again yet another rank, so that in some clans the ranks were six deep. In the rear of all stood the wild and bearded humblies...But these common men, disposed themselves by families, brothers and sons about the father, for it was in the tradition of their hills that the oldest and most respected should stand closest to the enemy, and that inspiration and courage should pass through father, brother, son, tenant and servant." (www.clan-cameron.org)



*"Based upon reported casualties of the other clans on the Jacobite right wing it is conservatively estimated that out of the 700 **Camerons** who were on the field that day approximately 225 were killed and 150 wounded. Prisoner records indicate that only 17 **Camerons** were taken from the field alive and as prisoners. The other 133 "estimated" wounded were bayoneted or shot where they lay, or would soon die in confinement. From this, it may be surmised that at least 358 **Camerons**, over one-half of Lochiel's regiment, perished on Culloden Moor. Throughout the entire Jacobite right wing's front line, the gentility of the Highlands, hardly a man survived the charge. It is said that the surviving **Camerons** were drawn to a hill just a short way from Culloden by their piper's screaming, desperate rant. They could see their shattered army in full retreat all around them. These men of Lochaber would reluctantly retreat to their native land, places that were once safe haven from the outside world. As was their fate at Culloden, they would soon find that nowhere in Scotland was there a safe haven for true Highlanders." (www.clan-ameron.org)*

The defeated Highlanders returned to Locaber or the mountains: *"Many of the Highlanders headed for Inverness and were hunted down and killed without mercy by Cumberland's dragoons. Others, who headed into the mountains, stood a better chance of survival, but the government troops were thorough in their retribution." (Culloden, www.bbc.co.uk)*

*"While Charles made his escape the full force of the Government's revenge fell upon the Highlands. After the battle wounded clansmen were put to death on Cumberland's order, which is why he acquired the nickname of 'Butcher'. Several hundred more were cut down and killed on the retreat to Inverness, and these included bystanders. Finally, the town itself was thoroughly searched and people suspected of being concerned in the rebellion were killed on the spot...The decision was taken to crush the power of the Highlanders and destroy their traditional way of living. Bland, who was a major-general in Cumberland's army, was in favour of a tough military ...Cumberland's soldiers were happy to carry out the orders of their officers in the summer of 1746, especially since it was so easy and they met little resistance. As the soldiers marched through the Great Glen they burned the huts and crofts of the clansmen and the houses of the chiefs, and committed many atrocities. The Highlanders who were captured were shipped off to the colonies like slaves, and those left found it hard to survive, because they relied on their cattle for food, and it was policy to take these. In the Highlands the '45 was also a civil war with members of several clans taking part on both sides, but military policy did not distinguish very easily between the innocent and the guilty. There were also quite difficult problems of knowing whom to punish. The Duke of Argyll was one of the government's most powerful supporters, yet his tenants in Morven were either **Camerons** or Macleans and most of the men had been in the Jacobite army. Morven was laid waste, and the Duke of Argyll suffered a considerable loss of revenue, for which the government was not anxious to compensate him. This sort of action fitted in*

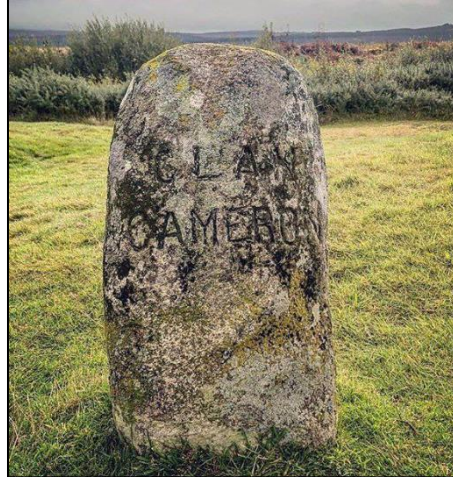
well with Cumberland's belief that all Scots were rebels and traitors...The property of those who had joined the rebellion was confiscated, and the 'Forfeited Estates' were administered directly by the government in pursuit of a policy of breaking up the Highlanders' way of life. The political, military and judicial power of the clan chiefs was abolished. The Highlanders were forbidden on pain of death from wearing a tartan plaid (the kilt is the more modern equivalent), bear arms, or carry a dirk or dagger." (Treatment of the Highlanders, University of Nottingham)



*John Alexander Cameron's knife
Family tradition is that the knife was used in the Battle of Culloden.
John Cameron senior was John Alexander Cameron's great-grandson.*

A letter from Lord Albemarle discusses the problem of hidden weapons in 1746-7: "*The common people such as are herried and their cattle driven, especially among the **Cameron**, Clanronalds, Glengarys and Glen Morisons, are all ready to espouse the smallest opportunity to appear in Arms again, and for that purpose have certainly concealed some Arms, tho' the number cannot be determined.*" **The Albemarle Papers - Being the Correspondence of William Anne, Second Earl of Albemarle, Commander in Chief in Scotland, 1746-7*)

If the 31-year-old John Cameron did fight in and survive the battle of Culloden, he may have been in hiding in the years after the battle. He likely lost friends and family, and his home. His wealth, usually in cattle, would have been confiscated. Did he have a family? His clan chief was in exile. How did he manage to survive from 1746 until 1761 when his son was born in a small hamlet in Mull, some fifteen years later?



Memorial stone for the Camerons at Culloden

A tribute to the Camerons came from an enemy commander in a letter to a friend the day after Culloden: *"They were attacked by the Camerons (the bravest clan amongst them)."* (Letter from Captain Wolfe, No Quarter Given)

After Culloden, *"The once extensive lands of the Camerons have shrunk to little more than a single farm. The MacLeans, politically not so suspect as the Camerons, retain the wide Broloss lands, but have lost a number of their farms...The Camerons did not lose their fierce, fighting spirit: In critical times, the northern districts were as much a handicap as an asset, whilst in normal times the dispossessed Camerons plundered and terrorised the tacksmen in Morvern, and Campbell of Airds, when collecting the rents, never ventured there without an armed posse."* (Argyll Estate Instructions: Mull, Morvern, Tiree, 1771-1805, edited by Eric R. Cregeen, Scottish History Society, 1964.)

In a letter from Donald Campbell of Airds to the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland in 1746, he proposed a *"Scheme for Civilizing the Clan Cameron"*:

Edinburgh - October 3, 1746

To distress the Clan Cameron and oblige them to a Compliance with the present Laws against carrying of Arms, and wearing of Highland Cloathes, a Military force will be necessary.

For this purpose, and apprehending such Rebell Gentlemen as are lurking in Lochels Country, and preventing their making Depredations on their Neighbours who are Loyal Subjects, it is judged 430 men will be necessary, and to be stationed as follows:

100 at Strontian - accommodation (exists) for 200.

70 Head of Locheyll - but indifferent Quarters. Distant from Strontian 9 miles.

100 Head of Locherkaig - requires a Strong Party as Bordering on Knoydart and the McDonalds Country - bad accommodation. Distant from the head of Locheyll 6 miles.

50 Locheyls House at Achnacarry. Distant from head of Locherkaig 12 miles.

50 Highbridge - indifferent accommodation. Distant from Achnacarry 4 miles.

60 Kinlochbeg and Achtrichedan in Glencoe. Tolerable accommodation. Distant from Highbridge 12 miles.

430

The above scheme given in by Donald Campbell of Airds to the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarl, and

the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk.
[Signed] Donald Campbell

How did John Cameron come to Mull? *"After the initial swift and bloodthirsty retribution for the Jacobite rebellions, laws were instigated to prevent any further groundswell of support for the previous monarchs. In 1747 'The Act of Proscription' was passed. Clan tartan had become popular during the Jacobite years and this was outlawed under this new act, as were bagpipes and the teaching of Gaelic. The Act was a direct attack on the highland culture and way of life, and attempted to eradicate it from a modern and Hanoverian-loyal Scotland. It was not only highland culture that disappeared over this period but also the highlanders themselves, for the most prosaic of reasons: money. It was deduced by those landowners on whose lands the clans lived and worked, that sheep were exponentially more financially productive than people. The wool trade had begun to boom and there was literally more value in sheep than people. So, what followed was an organized and intentional removal of the population from the area. In 1747, another Act was passed, the 'Heritable Jurisdictions Act', which stated that anyone who did not submit to English rule automatically forfeited their land: bend the knee or surrender your birth right. Some highlander clans and families had lived in the same cottages for 500 years and then, just like that, they were gone. People were literally turned out of their cottages into the surrounding countryside. Many were relocated to the coast where they would subsist farm almost cultivatable land, supplementing themselves by smelting kelp and fishing. However the kelp industry also began to decline. Some were put on to different land to farm crops, but they had no legal rights to the land. It was a very feudal arrangement."* (*The Highland Clearances, historic-uk.com*)

At some point, John came to Mull for refuge. John was found in Auchnacraig in 1779, at the age of 64, with young John Cameron, age 18, who is likely his son. No other Camerons were listed in the hamlet. Women were not listed by name. Catherine Cameron "of Auchnacraig" is found in the early baptism registers in Torosay parish, married to Lachlan McLachlan. She may be John's daughter. No burials are recorded in the Torosay parish register, so no death record is found for John or his wife.

This family group is speculative:

John and his wife had the following children: *1. **John**, born in about 1761 of Mull; 2. **Catherine**, born in about 1770 of Mull; married Lachlan MacLachlan; had children Allan (1794), Marrison (1795), Angus (1797), Allan (1799), Robert (1799), Allan (1801), Flory (1803), Mary (1805), John (1807), and Janet (1809), all baptized in Torosay parish.

SOURCES: Torosay parish register; Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate 1799; Argyll Estate Instructions; The Naked Clansmen on Mull & Iona, by Ian McPhee; Mull, The Island & Its People, by Jo Currie; Mull Family Names for Ancestor Hunters; Jo Currie; Jacobite Rebellion of 1745, Regimental Lists, jacobites.net; https://military.wikia.org/wiki/Donald_Cameron_of_Lochiel.

THE CAMERONS OF LOCHABER



Ben Nevis in Lochaber

"Lochaber is a name applied to areas of the Scottish Highlands. Historically, it consisted of the parishes of Kilmallie and Kilmonivaig,...this Lochaber extended from the Northern shore of Loch Leven, a district called Nether Lochaber to beyond Spean Bridge and Roy Bridge, which area is known as Brae Lochaber or Braigh Loch Abar in Gaelic." (wikipedia.com)



"The Camerons are descended from the ancient Dalriadic kings of the West Coast. An old Irish manuscript lists their ancestry from Ferchar Fada of the tribe of Lorn, king of Dalraida in 697. The Gaelic name was Camshron. The name is from the Gaelic Cam-shorn, meaning hook nose. It is said that a hooked nose was a characteristic of the old Clan Cameron families. Their principal territory was Locheil and Northern Argyll. The Cameron chiefs were distinguished for their warlike tendencies. They were known as fierce fighters: "For centuries the Camerons held by the sword the lands that had once been Clan Chattan's heritage in Lochaber. Their ferocious war cry was a promise to feed their enemies' flesh to dogs: "Sons of the hounds come here and get flesh". Their territory was bounded to the south by the MacLeans, to the west by the MacDonalds. Most of Cameron country is over one thousand feet in altitude. The highest mountain in Britain, Ben Nevis, is included in this area. The area contains eagles, wild cats, foxes, otters and red deer. The last wolf in Scotland is said

to have been killed in 1680 by Ewan Cameron of Lochiel.

The earliest historically recorded Cameron laird was Donald Dubh (or Black Donald) mentioned in the fifteenth century. He was a formidable Lochaber warrior, and is considered to be the eleventh chief of Clan Cameron. One of the best known Cameron chiefs was Sir Ewen Cameron, in the late 1600s. He was the last chief to hold out against Cromwell, and bit through a Cromwellian officer's windpipe while locked in mortal combat near Inverlochy. Despite his ferocity, Ewan was said to be "the very model of a Highland gentleman of those times." He trained his men to be tough and disciplined, and to say that a bed of snow was like a "thrice-driven bed of down". He saw one of his nephews had rolled together a large snowball as a pillow for his head. Ewan kicked the heap from under his head, saying "What! Are you become a luxurious that you cannot sleep without a pillow?"

The Camerons fought on the side of Bonnie Prince Charlie in the battle of Culloden: "Donald Cameron of Lochiel was a man on whom the exiled Stewarts rested stronger hopes than on any other chieftain in the Highlands. Individually, he headed a powerful and warlike clan, who so loved him that they would have gone at his lightest word into the very jaws of death. All the Highlands, from end to end, looked up confidently to Lochiel; and though he did his utmost to prevent the rash insurrection of 1745, his final accession to the cause of Charles did more to determine the rising of the Gael generally, than any other influence called into force on the occasion." The meeting of Prince Charles and Cameron is described: "When Lochiel and the Chevalier met, the former used all the arguments that a man of sound sense and good feeling could do, to prevent the futility and hopelessness, for the time, of the proposed undertaking. He spoke in vain; and at last Charles tauntingly exclaimed, "In a few days I will raise the royal standard. Lochiel, whom my father has often spoken of as our warmest friend, may stay at home, and learn from the newspapers the fate of his prince!" "No!" cried Lochiel, in tears, "I will share the fate of my prince, come weal, come wo! And so shall every man over whom nature or fortune has given me power!" On these words, we may almost say, the civil war of 1745 hung." (Clan Cameron) Lochiel rallied Clan Cameron, and prepared for battle with 700 Camerons following him. The Camerons stood in the front lines at the battle of Culloden. Their fight has been described by eye witnesses: "With their bonnets pulled tightly over their brows, their bodies half-bent, their shields raised so as to cover the head and vital parts, and their broadswords quivering in their nervous gripe, they sprung forward upon their foes like crouching tigers, their eyes gleaming with an expression fierce and terrific to the last degree. In this charge the front rank of the Camerons fell almost to a man." (www.clan-cameron)

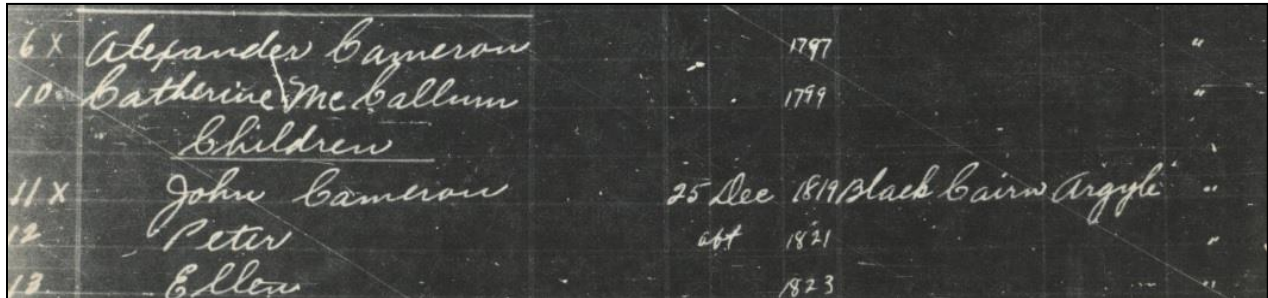
The clan motto is "*For king and country*". The clan war cry is "*Sons of the hounds come here and get flesh*".



Clan Cameron of Erracht tartan

CAMERONS IN BLACK CAIRN

What about the mysterious reference to Black Cairn? There is a cryptic reference in Catherine Cameron's family records to Black Cairn.



(Temple Record Book of Catherine Cameron Southam)

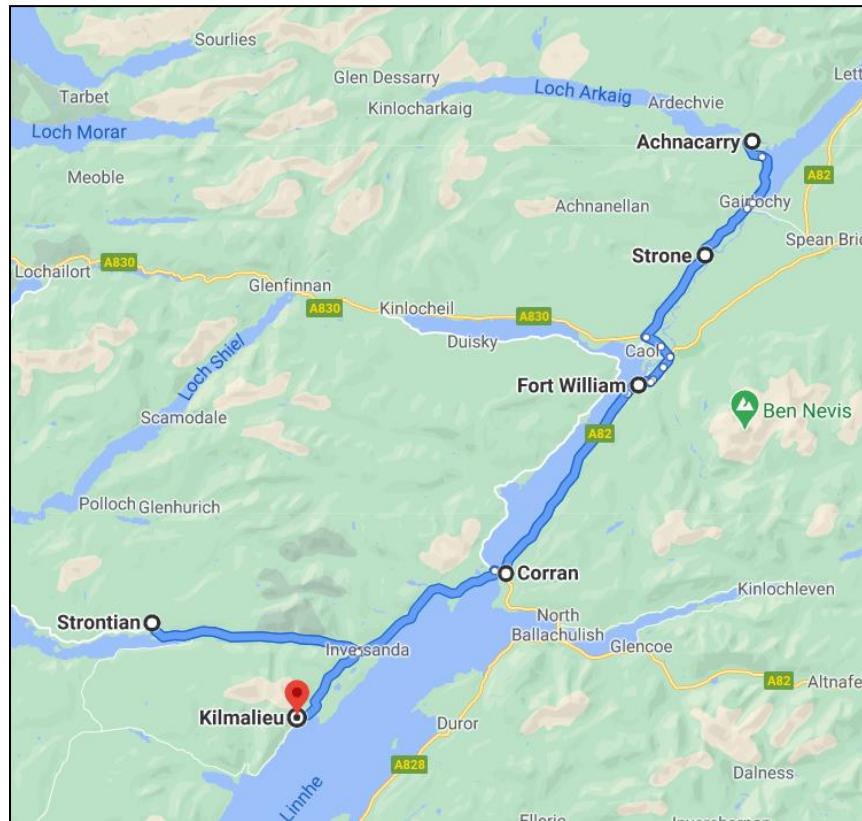
John Alexander Cameron was born in the farm Barachuile in Kilmelford parish. There is no Black Cairn there. The search for the mysterious Black Cairn may have turned up a clue. There is a small bay on Loch Linnhe called *Camas a Chairn Dubh* - in English, the *Bay of the Black Cairn*. It is located just south of Kilmalieu, and about five miles from Strontian where Alexander Cameron was born. Perhaps this was a reference to the Cameron's earlier homeland.



Camas a Chairn Dubh



If John Cameron was one of the soldiers listed at Culloden, then he came from Lochaber, Achnacarry, Strone, Fort William, Corran, or Strontian. Most of these locations, along with Kilmali (Black Cairn) lie along Loch Linnhe, within about 35 miles of each other.



Home of the Camerons



Loch Linnhe

MACCALLUM ANCESTORS

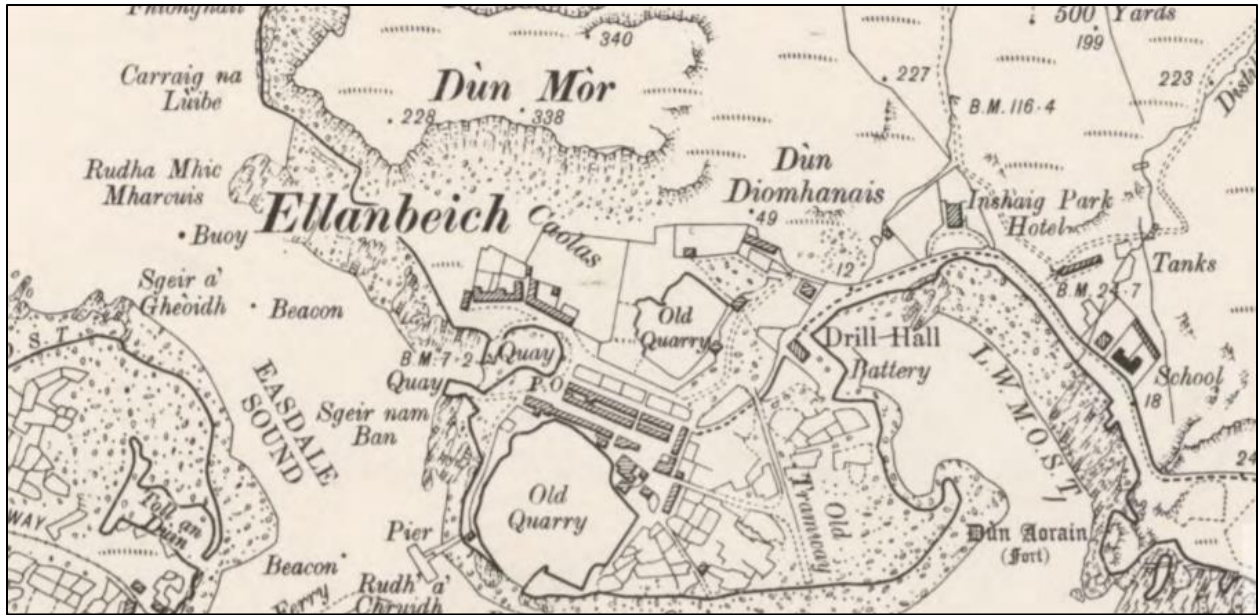
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MALCOLM MACCALLUM AND ANNE MAXWELL

Malcolm was born in about 1763 in Muckairn, Argyllshire, Scotland, the son of Dugald MacCallum and Anne McGregor. Muckairn is a parish about eleven miles northeast of Kilbrandon. Muckairn was united with the parish of Ardchattan in the early 1600s.



Muckairn

Malcolm married Anne Maxwell in about 1781. Malcolm worked as a crofter and innkeeper in Kilbrandon, then a carter and slate labourer as he became older. Anne is shown as Agnes at son George's christening.



*Map of Ellanbeich
Caolas is shown in the center.*

In 1787, Malcolm was shown as an innkeeper of Caolis in Kilbrandon at his son John's christening. Caolas is in the village of Ellanabeich, just across the sound from Easdale Island, Easdale was the center of the British slate mining industry, and "Easdale had a community of more than 500 working as many as seven quarries". (www.wikipedia.com) The quarries included Easdale, Ellanabeich, and Balvicar.



Ellanabeich

In 1792, Malcolm and Anne are shown as of "Balvicar" in their son George's christening. "Balvicar is a village on the island of Seil, a small island 7 miles southwest of Oban, Scotland. It is one of three villages on the island along with Ellenabeich and Clachan-Seil." (www.wikipedia.com) Balvicar was a former slate mining village on the island of Seil.



Balvicar

Malcolm is found in the 1841 census in Kilbrandon, in the village of Easdale. *"Easdale is one of the Slate Islands. The Slate Islands are an island group in the Inner Hebrides, lying immediately off the west coast of Scotland, north of Jura and southwest of Oban. The main islands are Seil, Easdale, Luing, Shuna, Torsa and Belnahua. The underlying geology of the islands is Dalradian slate, which was quarried widely until the mid-20th century. Quarry working began in 1630 and at the turn of the 20th century, the quarries were yielding some eight million slates every year."* (www.wikipedia.com)

In 1834, a list of the male heads of households was taken in Kilbrandon parish. Malcolm does not appear on this list, but two MacCallums are listed in Ellanabeich. They may be his family.

Alexandr Mccallum Ellanabeich
Dougald Mccallum Ellanabeich
(*Male Heads of Families, 1834; www.oldscottish.com*)

Malcolm is found in the 1841 census in Kilbrandon, in the village of Easdale. *"Easdale is one of the Slate Islands. The Slate Islands are an island group in the Inner Hebrides, lying immediately off the west coast of Scotland, north of Jura and southwest of Oban. The main islands are Seil, Easdale, Luing, Shuna, Torsa and Belnahua. The underlying geology of the islands is Dalradian slate, which was quarried widely until the mid-20th century. Quarry working began in 1630 and at the turn of the 20th century, the quarries were yielding some eight million slates every year."* (www.wikipedia.com)

17

Parish of *Kilbrandon & Kilchattan*

1		2		3	4	
PLACE	HOUSES	NAME and SURNAME, SEX and AGE, of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June.		OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	
Here insert Name of Village, Street, Square, Close, Court, &c.	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited	NAME and SURNAME	AGE	Of what Profession, Trade, Employment, or whether of Independent Means.	If Born in Scotland, County or other place, or whether Born in England or Ireland.
				Male		
<i>Easdale</i>	1		<i>Malcolm McCallum</i>	71	<i>carter</i>	<i>Y.</i>
			<i>Catherine do.</i>	61		<i>Y.</i>
			<i>Mary McGregor</i>	25		<i>Y.</i>
			<i>John McCallum</i>	10	<i>State Quarrier</i>	<i>Y.</i>

1841 census, Kilbrandon

Easdale *Malcolm McCallum*, age 71, carter, born in the county
Catherine McCallum, age 61, born in the county
Mary McGregor, age 25, born in the county

It seems that Anne had died, and Malcolm had married Catherine.

In the 1851 census in Kilbrandon, Malcolm is found living with Joseph and Anne MacLean.

	<i>Catherine do.</i>	<i>same do.</i>				<i>do ; do</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>Joseph MacLean</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>do ; Kilbrandon</i>
	<i>Ann MacLean</i>	<i>wife</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>F</i>		<i>do ; Kilbrandon</i>
	<i>Catherine do.</i>	<i>daughter</i>				<i>do ; Kilbrandon</i>
	<i>Jessie do.</i>	<i>daughter</i>				<i>do ; do</i>
	<i>Malcolm MacCallum</i>	<i>pauper</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Quarry Lab.</i>	<i>do ; Muckairn</i>

1851 census, Kilbrandon

Joseph MacLean, head, age 56, occupation - pilot, born Kilbrandon
Ann MacLean, wife, age 37, born Kilmore
Catherine MacLean, daughter, born Kilbrandon
Jessie MacLean, daughter, born Kilbrandon
Malcolm MacCallum, pauper, age 83, occupation: Quarry Lab., birthplace Muckairn

Joseph was Malcolm's nephew-in-law. Joseph married Ann McGregor, Malcolm's niece. Ann is shown as being "of Kilninver" at her marriage 30 November 1845 in Kilbrandon.

	Mr MacCallum	1856	M. 94	Dugald MacCallum	Infirmity	Churchyard of Kilbrandon	Joseph McLean	1856
	Malcolm	April		deceased	as certified by Wm Gordon	as certified by Joseph McLean	present	April 24
18	Slate Labourer	1 h. m. a.m.		Ann McCallum	deceased	as certified by Joseph McLean		at Kilbride Seil
	Widower	Easdale		Wm Gordon	MD	as certified by Joseph McLean		Next of kin Alex. McMillan Registrar
				deceased	April 22 ^d			

Death certificate for Malcolm MacCallum

Malcolm died 24 April 1856 in Kilbrandon. His nephew Joseph McLean was present at his death.

Malcolm MacCallum, slate labourer, widower

Died 24 April 24, 1 h. 0 m. a.m., Easdale

Male, 94 years

Parents: Dugald MacCallum, farmer, deceased, Ann McCallum, maiden name McGregor, deceased

Cause of death: Infirmity, as certified by Wm Gordon, MD, who saw deceased April 22^d

Where buried: Churchyard of Kilbrandon, as certified by Joseph McLean, nephew

Informant: Joseph McLean, nephew present

Registered: 24 April 1856 at Kilbride, Seil, Alex. McMillan, Registrar



Kilbrandon churchyard

Malcolm and Anne had the following children: 1. **John**, christened 27 January 1787 in Kilbrandon: "John son to Malcom MacCallum Inkeeper at Caolis and Ann Maxwell his wife was born 27 January 1787". 2. **George**, christened 10 July 1792 in Kilbrandon: "George son to Malcom MacCallum and Agnes Maxwell, Balvicar"; *3. **Catherine**, born about 1793 in Kilbrandon; married Alexander Cameron 9 December 1813 in Kilmelford; died 18 March 1862 in Strachur. Her death certificate listed her parents as Malcolm MacCallum and Anne Maxwell.

SOURCES: Kilbrandon parish register; FHS# 102373; www.scotlandspeople.org; 1841 census, Kilbrandon; 1851 census, Kilbrandon; Death certificate for Malcolm MacCallum.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DUGALD MACCALLUM AND ANN MCGREGOR

Dugald MacCallum was born in about 1730 of Muckairn, Argyllshire. He married Ann McGregor. Muckairn is a quoad sacra parish in the civil parish of Ardchatten. The name in Gaelic means "*the den of the wild boars*".



Muckairn

The nearest town to Muckairn is Oban, which is twelve miles west.

Dugald is found in the Farm Horse Tax roll of 1797-8 in Ardchattan and Muckairn:

Donnch. MacCallum	1	1		2
John Campbell Stonefield	1	1		2
John MacCallum	1	1		2
John MacCallum	2	2		4
Dugald MacCallum	2	2		4
John MacCallum	1	1		2
John MacCallum	1	1		2
John MacCallum	1	1		2
	61.	49	12	4.18

Farm Horse Tax List 1797-8

The list shows:

Dugald MacCallum, Laitt 2 2 4

(Later, in 1834, Duncan, John and Gregor McGregor are listed in Laitt in a census of male heads of household. Possibly these are Ann's family.)



Lailt in Muckairn parish

Dugald and Ann had the following child: *1. **Malcolm**, born in about 1767 in Muckairn; married Anne Maxwell; died 24 April 1856 in Kilbrandon.



Muckairn

SOURCE: Farm Horse Tax Roll 1797-8, Ardchattan and Muckairn, www.scotlandsplaces.com; Death certificate for Malcolm MacCallum.



Clan MacCallum tartan

The clan name MacCallum literally means “bald dove”, and indicates a priestly follower of St. Columba, whose sign was the dove of peace. The MacCallum lands are in Argyll. The name is sometimes Malcolm. The clan motto is: “He has attempted difficult things” and “God is our refuge”. The clan tartan is blue and green, and the plant is the mountain ash.

MAXWELL ANCESTORS

Anne or Agnes Maxwell was born in about 1765. She married Malcolm MacCallum in about 1786, most likely in Kilbrandon, Argyllshire. Anne died before the 1841 census, when Malcolm had re-married.

Maxwell is not a common surname in this part of the Highlands. Most of the Maxwells found in Argyllshire are in Campbeltown, about 100 miles south of Kilbrandon. How did Ann Maxwell end up in Kilbrandon? Very few Maxwells are found in local records.

These Maxwells are found in these records in or near Kilbrandon:

Valuation Lists

- John Maxwell, tenant occupier, shop and dwelling George Street, Oban, 1855
- James Maxwell, proprietor, dwelling house, Argyle Square; dwelling house and shop, Argyle Square, 1855

Baptisms

James Maxwell of Aros, the son of Robert Maxwell, was the chamberlain to the Duke of Argyll on Mull, beginning in 1787. He came from a family in Kintyre with Renfrewshire origins. He married Janet McNiel. They had these children baptised in Kilninian:

- *John Argyll christened 12 Aug 1790 in Kilninian (Mull)*
- *Neil christened 11 Feb 1792 in Kilninian*

- *James christened 25 March 1794 in Kilninian*
- *Mary christened 25 Mar 1794 in Kilninian*

Death Certificates

- *Captain William Craig Maxwell, single, died 6 August 1860 in Kilninver, age 46 years, son of William Maxwell of Dangavel Renfrewshire and Mary Maxwell, maiden surname Campbell.*

Marriages

- *Mary Maxwell married James Campbell 10 Oct 1822 in Kilmore and Kilbride (Oban): "James Campbell Oban and Mary Maxwell Glasgow"*
- *James Maxwell married Jessy McNeill 2 May 1784 in South Knapdale.*
- *Agnes Maxwell married Norman McLeod 2 Apr 1811 in Kilninian (Mull). Agnes was the daughter of James Maxwell of Aros.*
- *Robert Maxwell married Catharine Steward 3 Jan 1818 in Kininian. Robert was the son of James Maxwell of Aros.*
- *Mary Maxwell married Allan McNaughtan 24 Apr 1823 in Kilninian (Mull). Mary was the daughter of James Maxwell of Aros.*

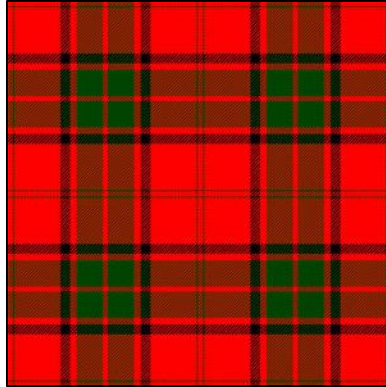
Did the Maxwells come into the Kilbrandon area as merchants? Were they possibly soldiers sent after the Jacobite rebellion? It is a family mystery.

SOURCES: Mull the Isand & Its People, Jo Currie; parish registers for Kilninian, Coll, and Kilninver on www.scotlandspeople.co.uk.



Caerlaverock Castle, home of the Maxwells

The Maxwell clan was one of the most powerful families on the Scottish southwest border. The name Maxwell originates from Maccus, a Norse chief who gave his name to Maccuswell, a pool of the river Tweed near Kelso bridge. The clan motto is "*Reviresco (I grow strong again)*". (www.scotclans.org) It is a Lowland Scottish clan does not currently have a chief, but is considered an armigerous clan.



Clan Maxwell tartan

MACGREGOR ANCESTORS

Ann MacGregor was born in about 1730 of Muckairn, Argyllshire, Scotland. She married Dugald MacCallum in about 1760. Dugald and Ann had a son, Malcolm, whose death certificate listed his parents as Dugald MacCallum and Ann McGregor in 1856, when he died at the age of 94. Malcolm also named his place of birth in the 1851 census as Muckairn.

18	Mr Callum	1856	Mr 94	Dugald Mac	Individy	Obused Apaid	Joseph McLean	1856
	Malcolm	April	year	Callum Larmer		of Kilmacdon	McPherson	April 24
	Secretary	14.04.1856		Deceased	as certified	by Joseph	Present	at Kilmacdon
	Widower	Coastdale		Ann McGregor	17.2.1856	McLean		at Kilmacdon

Malcolm MacCallum's death certificate, 1856, showing his parents, Dugald McCallum and Ann McGregor

The parish registers in Muckairn and Ardchattan began in 1758, but no record exists for a marriage of Ann MacGregor. As a matter of fact, no MacGregors appeared in the Muckairn/Archattan baptism or marriage records until 1783, with good reason. The clan MacGregor had been outlawed.

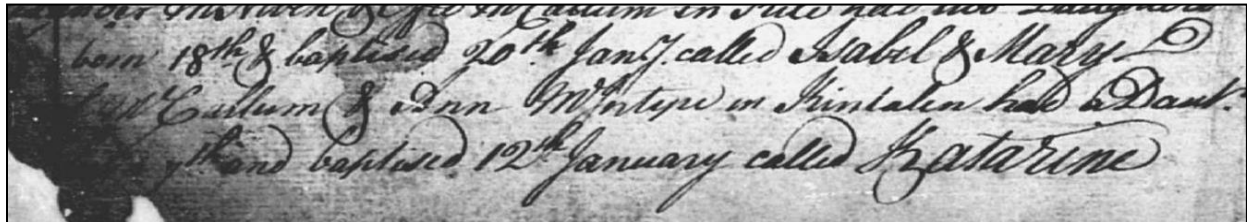
The MacGregors became Highland outlaws: "The MacGregors were one of the most famous victims of Clan Campbell's expansionism." (www.scotclans.com) "In 1589 John Drummond, the Kings forester, was murdered after hanging some MacGregors for poaching. The Chief, Alasdair MacGregor of Glenstrae, took responsibility for the act and was condemned by the Privy Council. King James VI issued an edict proclaiming the name MacGregor "altogidder abolished," meaning that those who bore the name must renounce it or suffer death. The Proscriptive Acts of Clan Gregor were enacted on the 3rd of April 1603 following the battle of Glen Fruin where the MacGregors routed the clan Colquhoun, killing hundreds in the process. This draconian ruling authorized the capture of Alasdair MacGregor of Glenstrae and his leading kinsmen. In the spring of 1604, Alasdair MacGregor of Glenstrae, Chief and Laird of MacGregor was hung with thirty of his warriors against the West End of Saint Giles Kirk where the Tollbooth stood. The names of Clan Gregor were erased from existence. To even claim one of these names openly was to invite immediate execution. The clanfolk of the Gregorach were ordered to take different names, usually assigned. They were also to obey the new Chief placed over them. It should be noted here that many of the Gregors refused. Of those who refused (and were caught); the men were executed; the women were stripped bare, branded, and whipped through the

streets. The women and children were sold into slavery for Britain's new colonies in North America. Further additions to the proscriptive acts denied the MacGregors basic necessities of food, water, shelter, and care for infants and the elderly. The Gregors were denied the Sacraments of Baptism, Holy Communion, marriage, and last rites. The gentry of Scotland were encouraged to hunt them with dogs as if they were common game stock. But, without a doubt, the most horrifying act was the commission of selling MacGregor heads to the government to attain pardon for thievery and murder. The surviving MacGregors continued in two groups. The first were those who legally changed their name to satisfy the law, but never changed their heart or blood. The other group were those who took to the great highlands and continued to use their Gregor names in defiance." (clangregor.com)

The most famous member of the clan was Rob Roy MacGregor, who assumed his mother's name of Campbell. Sir Walter Scott wrote a novel about Rob Roy, and called the clan "Children of the Mist".

The surname ban was lifted in 1661 by King Charles II, but reinstated in 1693 by William of Orange. These laws continued in effect for over 170 years, until 1774, when the Act of Proscription against the clan was repealed. Ann McGregor was born in about 1730 while the Act of Proscription was in effect. After the act was repealed, MacGregors started appearing in the parish registers as they re-assumed their family name.

If Ann was unable to be known as a MacGregor for the first 44 years of her life, what name did she use? Malcolm may have been born before the parish registers began, and there is no marriage record for Dugald MacCallum and Ann. Only one record exists for the christening of a child of a Dugald MacCallum in the right time period. There is a christening record for Dugal MacCallum and Ann McIntyre, when their daughter Katarine was born in 1760. It seems probable that these are Malcolm's parents, and that Ann was using the name McIntyre.



Marriage record for Dugal McCallum and Ann McIntyre in Ardchattan: "Dugal McCallum & Ann McIntyre in Kinlalen had a dautr born 7th and baptised 12th January called Katarine"

McIntyre was a common name in the parish. Was this the name assigned to an earlier male MacGregor ancestor to avoid persecution, or did they take on a mother's maiden name?

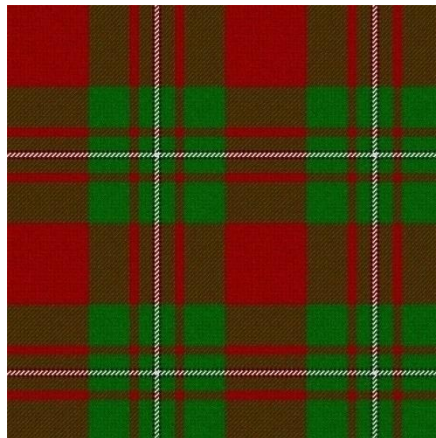
After the ban on MacGregors was lifted, these MacGregors had children baptised in Muckairn/Ardchattan. Perhaps they are Ann's relatives.

- Dugald MacGregor and Catharine Campbell had children Mary (1783), Alexander (1784), Bella (1786), and Dugald (1797).
- Duncan or Donald MacGregor and Mary Sinclair had children Mary (1785) and Duncan (1796).



Ardchattan

The MacGregor's motto is "*My blood is royal*". They were descended from an ancient Celtic royal family, and '*tradition holds that Gregor was the son of Kenneth MacAlpin*'. (www.clangregor.com) The first documented chief was Gregor of the Golden Bridles. The MacGregors held lands in Glenstrae and Glenorchy.



The MacGregors became highland outlaws: "*The MacGregors were one of the most famous victims of Clan Campbell's expansionism.*" (www.scotclans.com) In 1589 the king's forester was killed after hanging some MacGregors for poaching. King James issued an edict proclaiming that the name MacGregor was altogether abolished. This meant that "*the names of Clan Gregor was erased from existence. To even claim one of these names was to invite an immediate execution.*" (www.clangregor.com) Clan members reacted in two ways: "*those who legally changed their name to satisfy the law, but never changed their heart of blood*". The others "*took to the great highlands and continued to use their Gregor names in defiance.*" The most famous member of the clan was Rob Roy MacGregor, who assumed his mother's name of Campbell. Sir Walter Scott wrote a novel about Rob Roy, and called the clan "*Children of the Mist*".

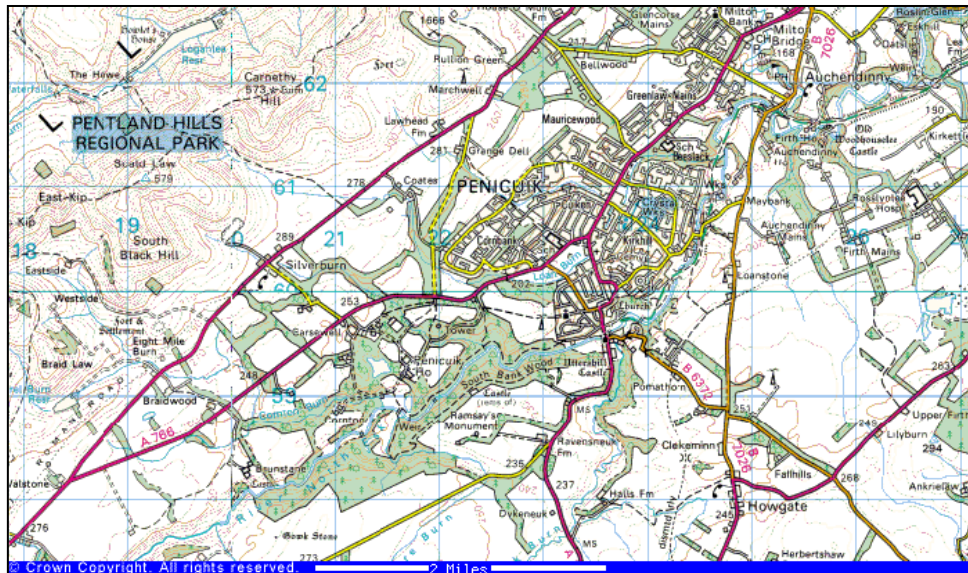
FAIRGRIEVE ANCESTORS

MARGARET FAIRGRIEVE

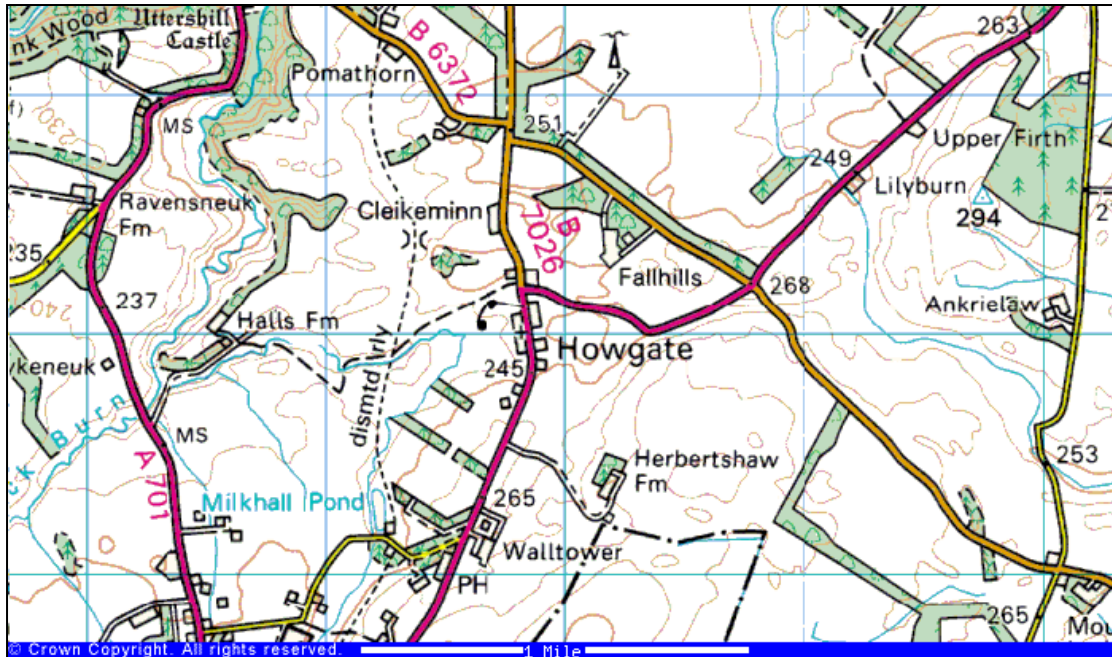
Margaret Fairgrieve was born 14 April 1818 at Fallhills, Scotland. Glasgow Branch records show that Margaret said she was born in Fallhills, the parish of Peebles, the county of Edinburgh (which is now Midlothian). Her parents were James Fairgrieve, a farmer of Fallhills and Margaret Morrison/Murdison.



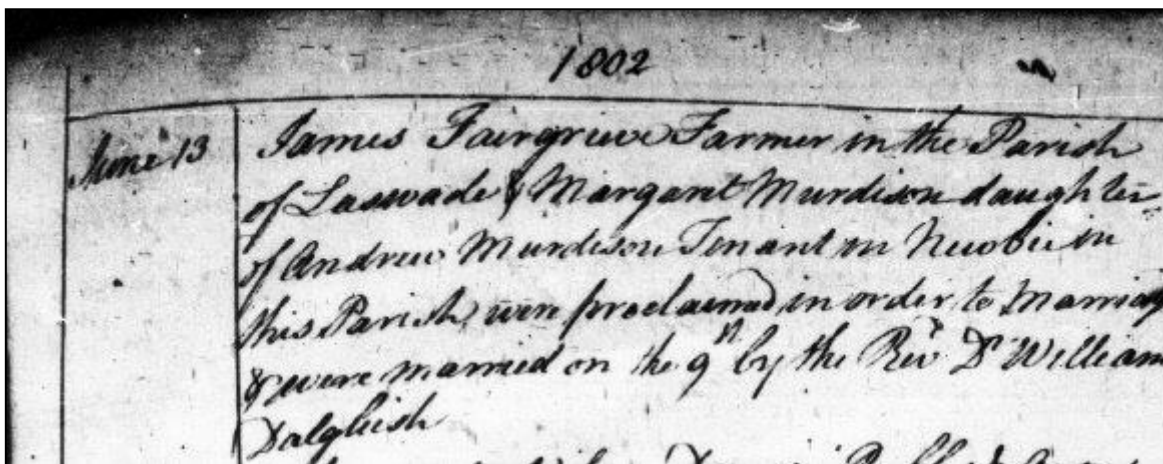
The parish of Peebles has no townland of Fallhills, but the parish of Penicuik, just to the north, has a small farm and steading of Fallhills. Penicuik means the hill of the cuckoo, and was “a town and parish in the South of Edinburghshire...the town which stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the River Esk, by road is 12 miles north by west of Peebles and 10 miles south of Edinburghshire.” (Extract from Groomes Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, c. 1895) Ordnance survey maps show Fallhills just south of Penicuik, near Howgate.



A closer view shows tiny Fallhills, with only one building showing on the map. There is still a Fallhills farm there.



The Peebles parish register shows the marriage of James Fairgrieve, farmer in the parish of Lasswade, and Margaret Murdison, the daughter of Andrew Murdison, tenant in Newbie in this parish, on 9 July 1802.



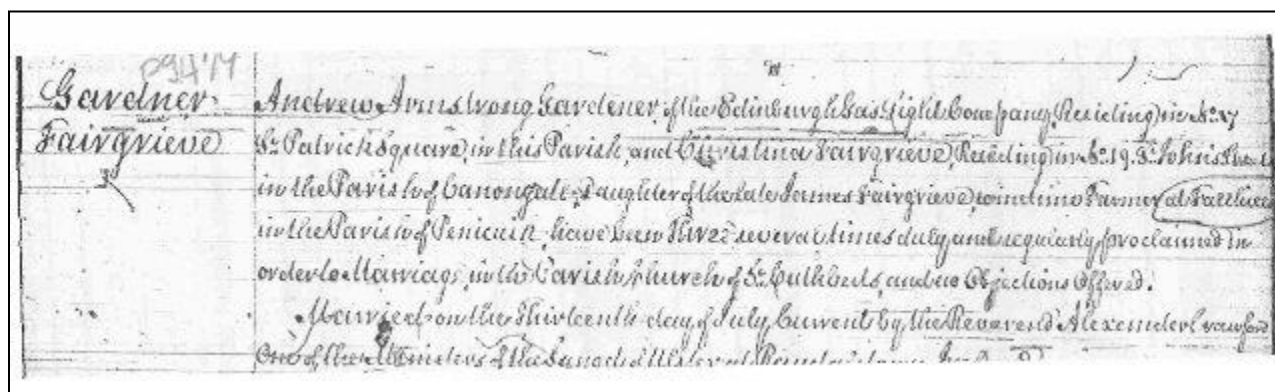
Marriage record for James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison in Peebles

In addition, Catherine Cameron's (Margaret's daughter) family records say that Margaret had one brother, Andrew, and two sisters, Ann and Marion. They are listed in family record books as being from Edinburgh or Carder Bank, Lanarkshire. The record shows that Ann married Andrew Gardiner and Marion married Will Angus Patterson. No christening records have been found for Margaret or her siblings, but Margaret's parentage has been established through other research on her siblings. The parish register for St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh shows the marriage of Andrew Armstrong Gardener and Christina Fairgrieve:

July 13 1837

Andrew Armstrong Gardener of the Edinburgh Gas Light Company, residing in No. 17 St. Patrick

Square in this parish, and Christina Fairgrieve, residing in No. 19 St. John's Street of the parish of Canongate, daughter of the late James Fairgrieve, sometime Farmer at Fallhills in the parish of Penicuik, have been three several times duly and regularly proclaimed in order to marriage, in the parish church of St. Cuthberts, and no objections offered. Married on the Thirteenth day of July current by the Reverend Alexander Crawford one of the Ministers of the Synod of Ulster at Randalstown Ireland. (Source: FHL# 1066765)



Marriage record for Christina Fairgrieve and Andrew Gardener in St. Cuthberts

In addition, the bans were read for Andrew Armstrong Gardner and Christian Fairgrieve in her parish of Canongate, Edinburgh. Researcher Dorothy Hein has copies of letters sent to Margaret Fairgrieve Cameron from her sisters, Christina Gardner and Maria Angus. These letters provide important clues to clear up the mystery of Margaret's sisters. It is clear that the Ann Fairgrieve listed in the temple record books was Christina (Christian) Fairgrieve. Marion Fairgrieve, who supposedly married Will Angus Patterson, was Maria (Mary) Fairgrieve who married Will Angus, and lived in Patterson, New Jersey.

Transcripts of letters to Margaret from her sisters and friend are shown below. Copies of these letters are in the possession of Margaret's descendants.

A letter to Margaret prior to her going to America, from her sister Christina Gardner:
Edinburgh April 7th / 48

My Dear Margaret

You will be surpris'd I did not answer your last before this time but I have had to take time to consider what to answer you. I have just come to this conclusion, that if Andrew can give no help I fear you may give up thoughts of going at this time. I mentioned in my last what Mr. G. was able & willing to do. But more we cannot do. Ever since our marriage we have never been so pushed for money, but we are not singular in this. The whole country is in distress and excitement. You must just write to me on receipt of this, and say what your mind is, and if John has had employment or any prospect. I did not send the parcel, as the cloth will do till another time. Every shilling just now is precious and you nor I cannot force it out of the ground. Marie has not had time to answer our letter yet, and when it does come I am sure they cannot offer to do more than what she offered at first, so we need not look with any hope for its arrival. I really hope that in the good providence of God something for John may soon turn up. In the meantime, your plan and duty is to be seeking to improve John in spelling, writing & arithmetic. If any thing will raise a man, that will. If you think of this send me word what a month or a quarter fee is, and I will bear the expense. I remain your affectionate sister,

*Christina Gardner
17 St. Patrick's Square*

A letter to Margaret from her sister Mrs. (Christina) Gardner:

Addressed to:

*Mrs. J. Cameron, attn William McKeachie
7 Graham Street, Glasgow
17 St. Patricks Square, Edinburgh
May 5th 1848*

My Dear Margaret

I delay not to forward this letter to you. She is still in the mind that you are to go and without delay, although I see not how you are to get cloths to appear on your arrival. Mr. G. you know will see to your provisions, but then what of your debt? Could you not get them to lie out of it till you are able to remit it to them. I have no way of helping you more or glad would I be to do it. I am glad to think you are leaving your little pet, as it would have hurt yourself and done her no good to have continued longer. I have written to Andrew. I do not however expect him to attend to it. I think Marie is very kind. She has sent you a note for a pound, beside passage money. I really hope you may so prosper as that you may be enabled to repay something of her kindness. I fear you will not be ready by the 15th of current month. 15 June I think will be the nearest you can go to get every thing decent to appear. I will send you the cloth for shifts by the first train tomorrow morning. You or John will be leaving on its arrival and you must send a note immediately saying you have received it, also stating how matters are with you. If John has no prospect you should get him to go on a visit to his friends, which will save his board, and you live with Andrew. I will expect a letter tomorrow evening. I am pretty well. I hope to be able to see you before you leave. I would like you to get a strong box for provisions made.

*Your sister,
C. Gardner*

A very sweet letter to Margaret from her LDS friend, Maggie Young:
Paterson, March 17 1853

Dearest Brother & Sister Camarn

We have at last received your long expected letter and I hasten to answer it. I cannot describe to you the joy it gave us to think that we were kindly remembered by those we love so much. We are sorry to hear that you had not got farther on as we expected, but we hope you will be able to gather this year. We have had one letter from Sister Grigary that they had arrived at the Valley in Oct. They like the country very much. We have had a good discription of the Valley from two Brethern from there. They were sent on a mission to England and getting out of means they were sent here. Their names are John Perry and John Mayer, two very nice men and we derived a great deal of instruction from them. They give a delightful account of the Valley. Dear Sister, how I wish I was there and to see you all once more. How often we have thought of you and prayed for you and wondered wether you had forgotten us or not. Dear Sister, how often have I imagined that you were living in Paterson and I was coming to meeting to your house, but alas! how disappointed our immagining. In your letter you did not mention anything about Cassy or James. We heard that you had lost James, but we hope this cannot be true. The little seventy must be a fine boy by this time as Brother Ross called him. We have not heard from him since he has been to the Valley. Old acquaintances are soon forgot. We have seen severel of the saints from New York, and Doctor Bernhisal has been here from Washington, so you see we have not been left without seeing the face of a saint which is allwayswelcame. Orson Pratt is publishing a pamphlet called the Seer in Washington about Celestial Marriage. We take it. Mary Brown has an addition to her family, a little son, another pledge of love. It is a fine child. They live in Passaic. I have saw her since I received your letter and she sends her love to you all. Your sister, Mrs. Angus, goes to the Scotch Prysbyterian Church very regular, and I believe they have joined it. Maggie does not go to school now. I have been on a visit to Connecticut all summer. I had a very pleasant

visit, but it was not like being with the saints. How lonesome we did feel after you went. We did miss you so much and how often we have wished you was here, so that we could come and see you. I do not go to school now. Robert has grown in a fine boy, but he is so mischevous. Esther often speaks about you and her Cassy Camarn, as she calls her. She remembers you very well and always will. John and Ebenezar go to school and send their best wishes to you and John. Mary is on a visit to her grandmothers. Mother wants to know if it was not hard work to travel, let alone in a Wheelbarrow. Your journey must have been tedious, and we can sympathise with you. She wishes she was where you are. Father says he is sorry that you did not push on with the rest of the saints, like Mrs. Taylor, and not care what they said. Dear brother and sister, I scarcely know what to write that will interest you. We desire your prayers, for remember we are surrounded by the evils of the wicked world, and we will ever pray for you, and remember you. Does brother John preach now? I am sure he must be an excellent preacher by this time. O how I should like to be sitting in the window of your house sometime, unnoticed. It would do me good. Dear sister, I have wandered from one subject to another, and I fear I shall tire you by my letter. It is getting late and I must draw to a close. Answer soon and write a long letter. Our love to Brother Camarn, and tell him to persevere, for I know he is a good man. No more at present -

From your sister in the true, and everlasting covenant.

Maggie Young

Swiftly down lifes swelling tide

May our vessels sweetly glide

And may we anchor side by side

In heaven.

Maggie

Excuse the writing.

A letter to Margaret from her sister, Maria Angus, after Margaret has left Patterson, New Jersey and is probably in St. Louis. The last digit of the date is hard to read, but looks like a five. If that is the date, then this letter was written several months after Margaret had died.

Paterson, June the 2d 1855?

My Dear Sister,

I take this oppertunity of writing as I am anxious about you. It is nearly three months since I received a note from you, in which you were well and happy, and John getting along good at his trade, which gave us great pleasure. At your request I made Margaret write you immediatly and not having heard from you, as you spoke of sending some money. We have concluded some of you must be sick. Please write on receipt of this and put me out of suspence. William has been sick with intermittent fever but is getting better. The rest of us are in our usual health. I have no news of any importance to write you. I suppose Mr. Young and Sullivan have wrote you. I have not seen any of them this same time. Have you had any letter from Christinia yet? I wrote her after I heard from you, but have had no letter yet. You mention in your last that your health was poor. I hope you feel better. There is no greater blessing heaven can bestowe, and allas we are often ungratfull for our mercies. Please write me on receipt of this. I must conclude as I have a _____. My love to John and the children, in William and Margaret joins. Has Catherine forgotten Jane yet? I add no more, but remain your sister.

M. Angus

These letters establish Christina, Marion and Andrew as Margaret's siblings. Death certificates for Margaret's brother Andrew and sister Christina list their parents as James Fairgrieve, a farmer, and Margaret Fairgrieve, maiden name Morrison.

Andrew died 9 April 1873 in Carderbank, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His occupation is shown as a gas manufacturer and his residence is Fairgrieve Land, Calderbank. He was 68 years old and he was a widower. His parents were James Fairgrieve, farmer, deceased and Margaret Fairgrieve, maiden surname Morrison, deceased. The cause of Andrew's death was apoplexy (a

stroke). The informant for the death was his daughter, Minnie.

	Andrew	1873	M 68	James Fairgrieve	Apoplexy	Minnie Russi	1873
	Fairgrieve	April	Senior	Farmer	deceased	Daughter	April 11th
60	Gas Manufacturer	11h. 15m.		Margaret Fairgrieve	Robert Under	deceased	Registrar
	Widower	Edinburgh		Mrs. Morrison	deceased	M.D.	

Death certificate of Andrew Fairgrieve

Christina died 17 December 1872 in Newington, Edinburgh, Scotland. She was shown as married to Andrew Armstrong Gardner, a superintendent and collector for the Edinburgh Gaslight Company. Her residence was No. 11 Upper Grey Street, Edinburgh. She was 62 years old. Her parents were shown as James Fairgrieve, farmer, deceased and Margaret Fairgrieve, maiden surname Morrison, deceased. The cause of death was acute rheumatism, and the informant was Andrew Gardner, widower.

	Christina	1872	F 62	James Fairgrieve	Apoplexy	Minnie Russi	1872
	Gardner	December	67	Farmer	deceased	Daughter	December 17th
614	Superintendent Collector	Edinburgh		Margaret Fairgrieve	Robert Under	deceased	Registrar
	Widower	Edinburgh		Mrs. Morrison	deceased	M.D.	

Death certificate of Christina Fairgrieve Gardner

These certificates establish James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison or Morrison as the parents of Andrew and Christina, and so it follows that they were the parents of their siblings Maria and Margaret Fairgrieve.

Margaret married John Alexander Cameron, a shoemaker from the Scottish highlands. They were married 26 August 1845, most likely in Glasgow. Margaret was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on 5 November 1845 in Glasgow by Robert Gillies. John had been baptized the week before. A daughter, Catherine, was born to them in Glasgow in 1847. A year later they emigrated to the United States. John and Margaret stayed with her sister, Maria, in Patterson, New Jersey. Margaret became very ill, and doctors did not expect her to live. John sent for the Mormon elders. They came and gave her a blessing. She was promised that she would be healed and that a son would be born to them. Margaret was healed, and James Alexander Cameron was born in 1851. They lived in Patterson for four years. John had told Margaret not to tell her sister about their conversion. Maria and her husband had negative attitudes about Mormons. For a while Margaret kept their religion secret, but she was so pleased with her membership that she finally told her sister. Margaret expected her to be glad, but instead her sister ordered them out of her house. They moved to St. Louis, Missouri. They lived on 6th and St. Charles streets in St. Louis, a few blocks from the LDS Church on 4th and Washington Streets.

Margaret's illness returned. Margaret's daughter, Catherine, was so used to illness that she used to pretend her dolls were sick so that she could nurse them better. Catherine later became a nurse. On 5 March 1855, Margaret died of "croup", most likely pneumonia. She was only 34 years old, and left

behind her husband, her eight-year old daughter, Catherine, and her four year-old son, James. She was buried in the City Cemetery in St. Louis on March 26 1855. The City Cemetery was on Jefferson Avenue, between Wyoming and Arsenal Streets. She is buried alone there, as her family continued across the plains. Margaret sacrificed her life for her religion.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES FAIRGRIEVE AND MARGARET MURDISON

James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison (Morrison) were married 9 July 1802 in Peebles, Scotland. At the time of his marriage, James was a farmer of Lasswade. Both James and Margaret died before 1837.

James and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Andrew**, born in about 1805 in Penicuik; married Janet Campbell 12 June 1826 in St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; had children: James (1827), Robert (1832), William (1834), Andrew (1839), Christina (1843), Janet (1845), Walter (1847), and Marion (Minnie) (1849); Andrew died 9 April 1873 in Carderbank, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Andrew worked as a quarryman; 2. **Maria (Marion)**, born in about 1809 in Scotland; married Will Angus; moved to Patterson, New Jersey; had daughters Margaret, born about 1838 in New Jersey; and Jane, born in about 1846 in New Jersey; Maria died before 1880; 3. **Christina (Ann)**, born 1810 in Penicuik; married Andrew Armstrong Gardner; had children: John Jabez, Margaret, Christina, Helen Mary, all christened in St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, Scotland; died 17 December 1872 in Newington, Edinburgh. (*Christina Fairgreave, age 14 is found living with the family of William Angus in the 1870 census in New Jersey. Her occupation is shown as a domestic. The members of the household are David Henry, age 33, Margaret Henry, age 32, Sarah Henry, age 11, William Angus, age 60 and Christina Fairgreave, age 14.*); *4. **Margaret**, born 14 April 1818 at Fallhills, Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland; married John A. Cameron 26 August 1845; died 26 February 1855 in St. Louis, Missouri.

SOURCES: James A. Cameron Temple Record Book, FHS# 673267-8; Catherine Cameron Southam Temple Record Book; Glasgow Branch LDS records, FHS# 104152, Peebles parish register; IGI (www.familysearch.com) citing film #2034848; copies of letters to Margaret Fairgrieve, in possession of Dorothy Hein; Christina's marriage - St. Cuthberts parish register, FHL# 10666765; Fairgrieve database, compiled by George Fairgrieve; 1860 census, Eastward Patterson, Passaic, New Jersey; death certificates for Andrew Fairgrieve and Christina Fairgrieve Gardner; 1880 census, Passaic, New Jersey on familysearch.com; 1851 Scotland census; 1861 Scotland census.

The Fairgrieves of Scotland

The name Fairgrieve is of Lowland Scots origin, and began in the River Tweed region in the 17th century. It is not a very common name. Most of the Fairgrieve families in the 19th century are found in the areas around Edinburgh, including Edinburghshire (now Midlothian) and Peeblesshire. "The Surnames of Scotland", an 800-page book on the origin of Scottish names doesn't provide much insight: "*Fairgrieve - Thomas Fairgrieve appears in Bentmylne, 1658, and Gideon Fairgrieve in Melrose, 1685 (RRM, I, pl. 175, III, p. 106).* Feirgreive 1659. See Forgrave." The reference is the selections from the papers of the Earl of Haddington. The cross-reference to the name Forgrave only states: "*Variant of Fairgrieve.*" George Fairgrieve gives this possible explanation: "*As far as a can find out there is no definitive derivation for the name, however in Scotland, 'Grieve' is the name given to the foreman or overseer of the farm hands. A bit like the farmers right hand man. Therefore it could be that one of our forebearers was a 'reasonable griever'. However, fair may also refer to the complexion or hair as many of the Fairgrieves, myself included had blue eyes and fair hair. This may be through a Viking descendancy. I doubt we will ever know the truth. The first derivation, I think, is the most likely as the original surnames for the common people were given by the land owner of the land on*

which they lived."

Margaret Fairgrieve was the daughter of James Fairgrieve, a farmer, and Margaret Murdison or Morrison. The LDS Glasgow Branch records (FHS# 104152) show that Margaret was born 14 April 1818 in Fallhills, Peebles parish, Edinburgh County. A search of the Peebles parish register shows no christening record for Margaret, or her brother Andrew, and sisters, Christina (Ann), and Maria (Marion). Fallhills is actually a townland in the parish of Penicuik, a parish just to the north of Peebles. No Fairgrieve christening records are found in the Penicuik parish register. Temple record books kept by Margaret's daughter, Catherine (FHS# 218887), and son James (FHS# 673267 and 673268) show Margaret's father as James Fairgrieve, with no mother's name listed. James A. Cameron's temple record book gives the following information about Margaret's family:

James Fairgrave of Edinburgh, Edin. Scot
Mrs. James Fairgrave of Edinburgh, Edin, Scot
 Children:

Margaret Fairgrave Edinburgh, Edin. Scottd. died 1852

Andrew of Carder Bank, Lanark, Scot

Ann of Edinburgh, Edin, Scot

Marion of Edin, Edin Scot

Andrew Gardiner of Carder Bank, Lanark, Scot
Ann Fairgrave

Will Angus Patterson of Passaic Co. N.J.
Marian Fairgrave of Edinburgh, Edin, Scot

Margaret Fairgrieve's parentage has been established by information in James A. Cameron's temple record book, Catherine Cameron Southam's temple record book, letters to Margaret in the possession of her descendants, Christian Fairgrieve's marriage record, and death certificates for Andrew Fairgrieve and Christina Fairgrieve Gardner. The death certificates for both Andrew and Christina list their parents as James Fairgrieve, farmer and Margaret Fairgrieve, maiden name Morrison.

60	Andrew	1873	M 68	James Fairgrieve	Appopleys	James & Ann	1873
		April	Scot.	Farmer	—	Daughter	April 11th
	Fairgrieve	Month		deceased	—	Present	At
		11h. 15m.			As Cert. by		Constatyler
	Gas. Manufacturer	C. M.		Margaret Fairgrieve	Patent Under		Andrew Baird
	Patentee	Fairgrieve Land		Mrs. Morrison	—		Registrar
	Widower	Colinton		deceased	M. D.		

Andrew Fairgrieve's death certificate

014	Christina	1872	F 42	James Fairgrieve	Appopleys	Ann Baird	1872
	Gardner	December	Scot	Farmer	—	Daughter	December 17th
		Month		deceased	—	Present	At
		11h. 15m.			As Cert. by		Constatyler
	Married to Andrew	11h. 15m.		Margaret Fairgrieve	Patent Under		Andrew Baird
	Anniversary	B. D.		Mrs. Morrison	—		Registrar
	Superintendent of Colinton	App. by Court		deceased	M. D.		
	Edin. Fairgrieve	Colinton			Physician		

Christina Fairgrieve Gardner's death certificate

The St. Cuthbert parish register shows a marriage for Christina Fairgrieve and Andrew Armstrong Gardener, 13 July 1837 in St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh. The banns were also read for Christian Fairgrieve and Andrew Armstrong Gardner 8 July 1837 in Canongate, Edinburgh. The marriage record for Christina is as follows:

July 13 1837

Andrew Armstrong Gardener of the Edinburgh Gas Light Company, residing in No. 17 St. Patrick Square in this parish, and Christina Fairgrieve, residing in No. 19 St. John's Street of the parish of Canongate, daughter of the late James Fairgrieve, sometime Farmer at Fallhills in the parish of Penicuik, have been three several times duly and regularly proclaimed in order to marriage, in the parish church of St. Cuthberts, and no objections offered.

Married on the Thirteenth day of July current by the Reverend Alexander Crawford one of the Ministers of the Synod of Ulster at Randalstown Ireland.

(Source: FHL# 1066765)

Banns were also read in Canongate for Andrew Gardner and Christian Fairgrieve. Letters to Margaret Fairgrieve, from her sister Christina of 17 St. Patrick Square, prove that Ann and Christina or Christian are the same person. They also show that Margaret and Christina's father was James Fairgrieve, a farmer of Fallhills, Penicuik, and that he was deceased by July of 1837.

Other letters link Maria Angus, the wife of Will Angus of Patterson, New Jersey, to Margaret. Researcher Dorothy Hein has also found Maria, wife of Will Patterson, in the 1860 Eastward Patterson, Passaic, New Jersey census. In the census, Maria is listed at 50 years old, making a birthdate of 1810. Maria and Marion are the same person.

The complete text of the marriage of James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison is found in the Peebles parish register:

13 June 1802

James Fairgrieve, farmer in the parish of Lasswade and Margaret Murdison, daughter of Andrew Murdison, tenant in Newbie in this parish were proclaimed in order to marriage, and were married on the 9th by the Rev. Dr. William Dalgliesh.

The marriage banns for James and Margaret were also proclaimed in Lasswade:

12 June 1802

James Feargrives in this parish and Margaret Murderson in the parish of Peebles have published and proclaimed in order to marriage.

(Lasswade parish register FHS #1067764)

James is listed as being a farmer of Lasswade in his marriage record. Lasswade is a parish in Midlothian (Edinburghshire) to the northeast of Peebles. "The town stands on the left bank of the North Esk, but includes the suburb of Westmill in Cockpen parish, with which it is connected by a substantial stone bridge. Lasswade parish is bounded N by Colinton, Liberton, and Newton, W by Glencorse, S by Penicuik and Carrington, and E by Cockpen, Newbattle, Dalkeith. A projecting wing at the NW extremity is occupied by the E end of the Pentland Hills, presenting partly heath and partly good pasture; and in the S, a district of bleak and unsheltered moorland, including some of the northern declivities of the Moorfoot Hills, stretches for about 2 miles into the interior. The surface on the whole declines rapidly from the border towards the SE, and consists of rich and well-cultivated plain, finely wooded, and of picturesquely diversified scenery." (*Extract from Groomes Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland c.1895*)

The following James Fairgrievs are christened in the time period of 1770-1784:

27 March 1772 James, son of William Feargrieve, farmer in Rosewell Dea, and Marion Hunter in Lasswade. (This christening record is found in the Lasswade parish register on the page for the year 1797.)

8 December 1776 James, son of John Fairgrieve and Elizabeth Cathe in Newton.

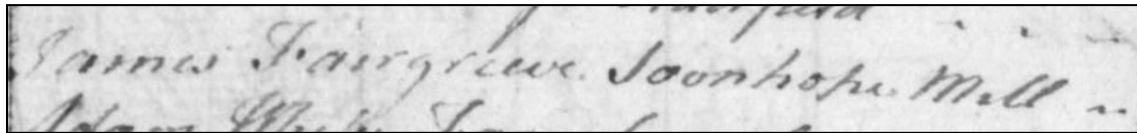
1 November 1778 James, son of James Fairgrieve and Marion Brymer in Dalkeith.

14 January 1782 James, son of Thomas Fairgrieve and Janet Skirving in St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh.

1 June 1782 James, son of Andrew Fairgrieve, weaver in Whitebaugh, and Martha Baillie in Carrington.

18 May 1783 James, son of James Fairgrieve and Margaret Johnston in Liberton.

The James Fairgrieve who was born in Lasswade is the most probable. Lasswade is listed as James Fairgrieve's parish at the time of his marriage. This is the only James Fairgrieve born in that parish. He would have been 30 years old at the time of his marriage to Margaret Murdison, and could have been an established farmer of Lasswade. His mother's name was Marion, and our James Fairgrieve named one of his older daughters Marion or Maria. This follows the Scottish naming tradition.



James Fairgrieve is listed on a horse tax list of 1797 near Andrew, James, and William Murdison:

Masters/Mistresses Names Number of Horses Duty

James Fairgrieve Soonup Mill 2 0.4.0

(shown as Soonhope Mill on another tax list)

Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798 on ScotlandsPlaces.gov.uk, Volume 4

No.	Name	No. of Horses	Duty
1	William Scott of Lasswade	4	1
	John Stewart of Lasswade	1	1
	James Thomson of Lasswade	1	1
	John Traill of Whitebaugh	1	2
	Robert Syme of Lasswade	5	2
	William Murray of Lasswade	3	2
8	James Murdison of Lasswade	1	2
	William Murdison in 8 th	1	2
	Andrew Murdison in 8 th	1	2
	John Gray of Largo meadows	1	2
	John Ballantyne of Carrington	7	2
	William Stewart of Lasswade	1	2
	John Stewart of Lasswade	1	2
	Robert Scott of Lasswade	2	2
	Charles Beattie of Lasswade	2	1
	James Murray of Lasswade	1	2
	William Murray in 8 th	3	3
	John Cairns of Lasswade	3	2
	James Thomson of Lasswade	1	2
	John Logan of Lasswade	1	1
	William Traill of Lasswade	2	1
	James Fairgrieve of Soonup Mill	2	1
	James Fairgrieve of Lasswade	2	1

Horse tax roll showing the Murdisons (James, William and Andrew of Newbie) at the top and James Fairgrieve of Soonup Mill at the bottom.

James Fairgrieve of Peebles appears in court records of the Procurator Fiscal of the Sheriff Court of Peebles:

On 17 January 1831, James Fairgrieve was fined 2 l., and John Robertson 10 s., applied in defraying expenses of the proceedings.

On 24 February 1832, James Fairgrieve was fined 1 l. 10 s., which was applied in the same manner.

(Emoluments of Procurators Fiscal, Scotland in Parliamentary Papers, 1780-1849, vol. 48, page 74.)

James' parents, William Fairgrieve and Marion Hunter were married on 8 June 1759 in Carrington. William is listed in the IGI as being born in about 1734, of Boatchrigg, Carrington. Additional research gives us William's parentage, listed below.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM FAIRGRIEVE AND MARION HUNTER

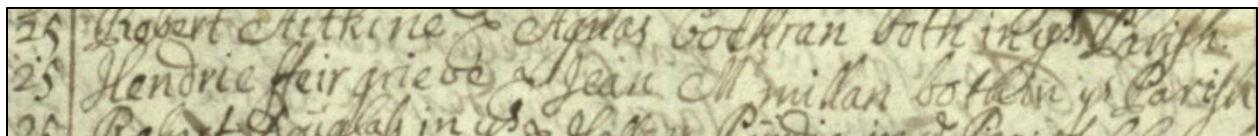
William Fairgrieve was christened 19 March 1732 in Lasswade, the son of Henry Fairgrieve and Jean McMillan. He married Marion Hunter 8 June 1759 in Carrington, Midlothian, Scotland. Marion was the daughter of James Hunter and Marion Anderson of Temple parish, Midlothian.

Henry and Marion had the following children: 1. **Christian**, (female) christened 22 July 1760 in Lasswade; married John Draver or Drover 24 June 1792 in Lasswade, banns also read 23 June 1792 in Cockpen; *2. **James**, born 19 March 1772 in Lasswade; christened 27 March 1772 in Lasswade; christening recorded on Lasswade parish register in 1797; married Margaret Murdison 13 June 1802 in Peebles.

SOURCE: Scottish Church Records CD; IGI; Lasswade parish registers; Peebles parish registers; George Fairgrieve historic database.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF HENRY FAIRGRIEVE AND JEAN MCMILLAN

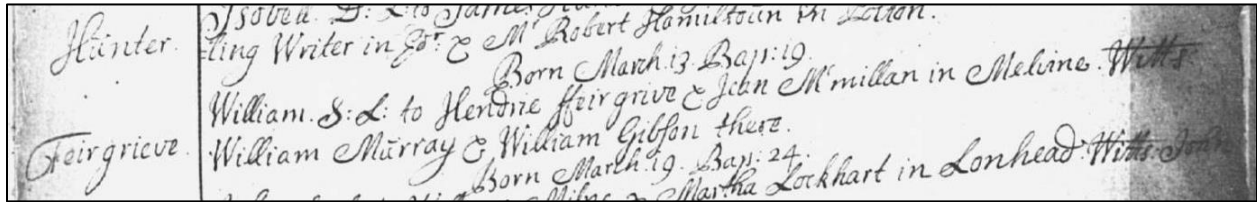
Henry Fairgrieve was christened 12 January 1701 in Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of William Fairgrieve and Margaret Smith. He is sometimes called Harie or Hendrie in the records. He married Jean McMillan 21 May 1725 in Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland. Jean was christened 6 September 1701 in Dalkeith, Midlothian, the daughter of Andrew Mcmillan and Elizabeth Henderson.



*Marriage record for Henry Fairgrieve and Jean McMillan in Lasswade Kirk Session Record:
"Hendrie Feirgrieve & Jean Mcmillan both in this parish"*

Henry and Jean had the following children: 1. **James**, christened 20 August 1721 in Lasswade; 2. **Margaret**, christened 19 December 1729 in Lasswade; *3. **William**, christened 19 March 1732 in Lasswade; married Marion Hunter 8 June 1759 in Carrington, Midlothian, Scotland; 4. **Andrew**, christened 31 May 1732 in Cockpen, Midlothian, Scotland; 5. **Jean**, born 2 June 1739 in Carrington;

christened 4 June 1739 in Carrington; 6. **Janet**, born 12 October 1741 in Carrington; christened 18 October 1741 in Carrington.



Baptism record for William Fairgrieve in Lasswade: "Born March 13 Bap: 19 William S: L: to Hendrie Feirgrive & Jean Mcmillan in Melvine. Witnesses William Murray & William Gibson there."

Jean must have died, and then Henry married her younger sister, Bessie Mcmillan.

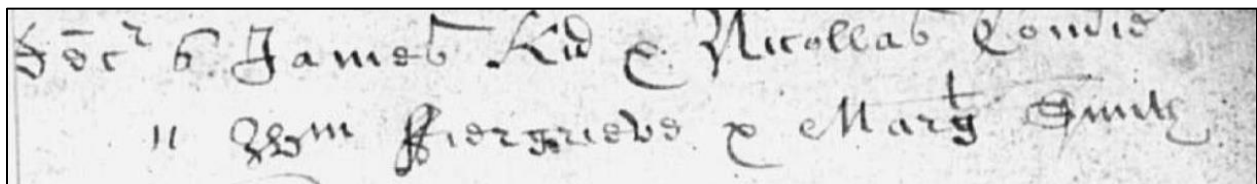
Henry and Bessie had the following child: 7. **Bessie**, born 10 August 1743 in Carrington; christened 14 August 1743 in Carrington.

SOURCE: Scottish Church Records CD; IGI; Lasswade parish registers; Carrington parish register; James Alexander Cameron Temple Book; George Fairgrieve historic database.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM FAIRGRIEVE AND MARGARET SMITH

William Fairgrieve married Margaret Smith 11 December 1685 in Newton, Midlothian, Scotland. Margaret was christened 13 May 1667 in Newton, the daughter of William Smith and Jennit Spence.

William and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Janet**, christened 5 May 1687 in Newton. 2. **Thomas**, christened 9 May 1698 in Newton; *3. **Henry**, christened 12 January 1701 in Liberton, Midlothian, Scotland; married Jean McMillan 21 May 1725 in Lasswade; 4. **Robert**, christened 13 April 1703 in Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland; married Jean McMillan 2 December 1726 in Dalkeith.



Marriage record for William Fairgrieve and Margaret Smith in Newton: "Dec 6 Wm Fiergrieve & Margt Smith"

SOURCE: Scottish Church Records CD; IGI; George Fairgrieve historic database.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHNE FAIRGRIEVE

Johne was born in about 1620 of Newbattle, Midlothian. There were other Fairgrievs having children christened in Newbattle at the same time, Robert and Patrick. William Fairgrieve was

married in Newbattle in 1660. Robert, Patrick and William may be John's brothers.



Newbattle

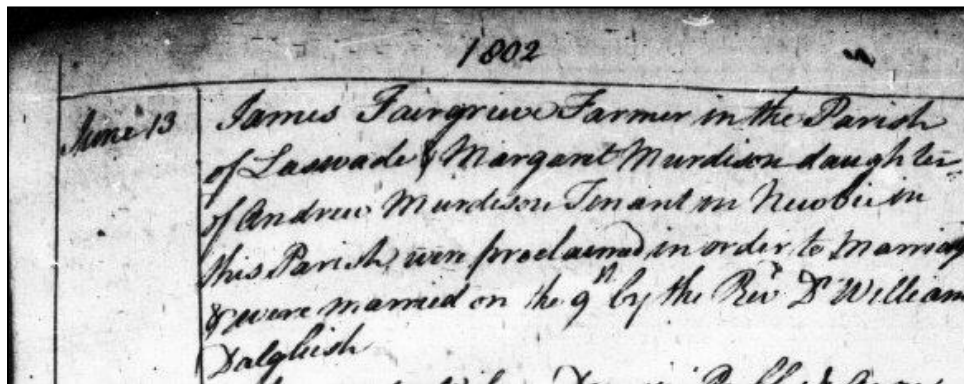
John and his wife had the following children: *1. **William**, christened 28 Feb 1647 in Newbattle; married Margaret Smith 11 December 1685 in Newton; died 1702-3 of Dalkeith; 2. **Barbarie**, christened 12 November 1648 in Newbattle.

SOURCE: Newbattle parish register; Newton parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

MURDISON ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ANDREW MURDISON AND JANET LAWDER

Margaret Murdison/Morrison was married 9 June 1802 to James Fairgrieve. Her marriage records lists her as being the daughter of Andrew Murdison, tenant farmer in Newbie in the parish of Peebles, Peebleshire, Scotland. Her name is shown as Margaret Murderson in the parish records of her marriage in James' parish of Lasswade. The name is shown as Morrison on her children's death certificates.



Marriage record of James Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison, Peebles parish register

No christening record has been found for Margaret, but other records show the Andrew Murdison

family in Peebles. Murdisons are found in Peebleshire throughout the 1700s, but it is not a very common name.

Andrew Murdison is found in a tax list in Newbie, next to James Murdison and William Murdison. James Fairgrieve is also listed nearby.

William Murdison Newbie	3	2	6
James Murdison Newbie	1		2
William Murdison in Newbie	1		2
Andrew Murdison in Newbie	1		1
John Day of Kingsmeadows	4		9

Farm Horse Tax 1797-98

8 August 1797

Master/Mistresses Name	Number of Horses	Duty
James Murdison in Newbie	1	0.2.0
William Murdison in Newbie	1	0.2.0
Andrew Murdison in Newbie	1	0.2.0

A Survey of the Horse Tax, per 37 Geo. III. Cap. 108. in the Shire of Peebles, From the 5 of July 1797 to the 5 of April 1798 By William Brunton Surveyor -

Andrew Murdison and Janet Lawder had children in Peebles in the right time period. Janet was christened 21 April 1745 in Newlands, Peebleshire, the daughter of David Lauder and Mary Smith. Andrew was buried 15 August 1803 in Drumelzier. It is likely that Andrew and Janet had the following children:

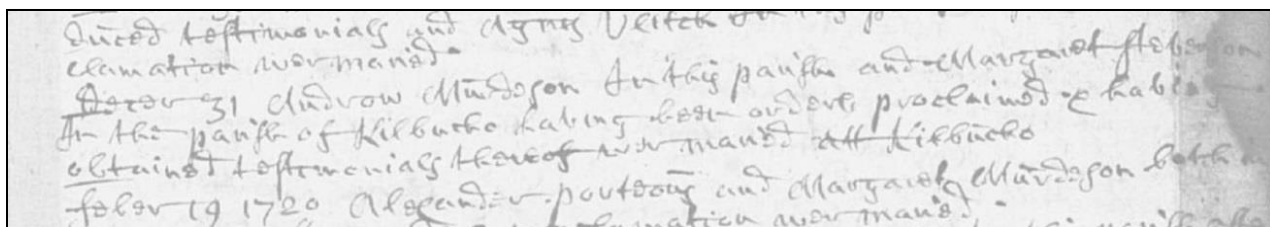
- *1. **Margaret**, born in about 1780; married James Fairgrieve 9 June 1802 in Peebles; 2. **Janet**, born in December 1783; buried 7 May 1784 in Drumelzier, Peebles: "*Janet Murdison, a child about 6 months, daughter to Andrew Murdison, tennent of Boald, Traquair parish, was buried here*".
- 3. **William**, christened 1 October 1790 in Traquair, Peebles; 4. **Christian Stevenson**, (female) christened 3 August 1792 in Peebles, Peebleshire; 5. **John**, christened 29 April 1795 in Peebles, Peebleshire.

Sources: IGI; Peebles parish register; Midlothian, Edinburgh - Register of Marriages, 1751-1800 on ancestry.com; Drumelzier parish register; Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798 on ScotlandsPlaces.gov.uk, Volume 4.

Andrew, James and Thomas Murdison are all shown as living in Newby. James and Thomas are the sons of Andrew Murdison of Drumelzier, so it is very likely that Andrew is too, making this family group:

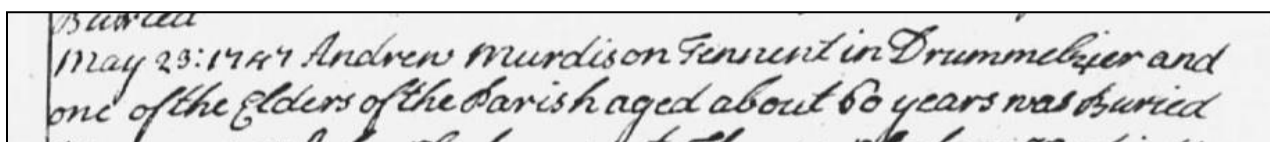
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ANDREW MURDISON AND MARGARET STEVENSON

Andrew Murdison was christened 27 May 1677 in Drumelzier, Peebleshire, the son of William Murdison and Barbara Simson. He married Margaret Stevenson of Kilbucho parish 31 December 1719 in Drumelzier. Margaret was the daughter of Alexander Stevenson, and she was christened 2 April 1699 in Stobo, Peebleshire. (This family connection to the Stevensons would explain Christian Stevenson Murdison's middle name.)



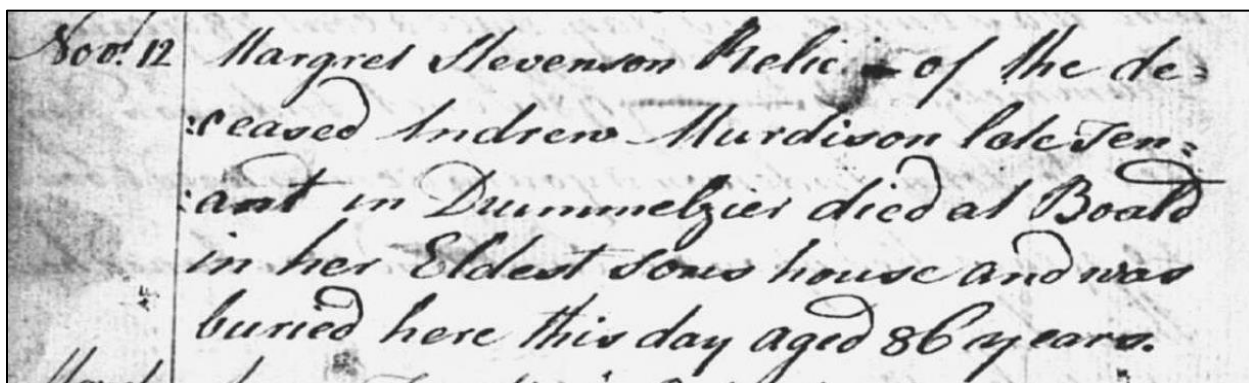
*Marriage record for Andrew Murdison and Margaret Stevenson in Drumelzier:
 "Decer 31 AndrowMurdison in this parishe and Margaret Stevenson in the parish of Kilbucho having been ordere
 proclaimed & having obtainst & testemonials thereof was married att Kilbucho"*

Andrew died and was buried 23 May 1747 in Drumelzier. The parish register states: "Andrew Murdison, tennent in Drummelzier and one of the elders of the parish aged about 60 years was buried".



Burial record for Andrew Murdison in Drumelzier

Margaret died in Traquair, and was buried 12 November 1781 in Drumelzier: "Margaret Stevenson relic of the deceased Andrew Murdison late tenant in Drummelzier died at Boald in her eldest sones house and was buried here this day aged 86 years."



Burial record for Margaret Stevenson Murdison in Drumelzier

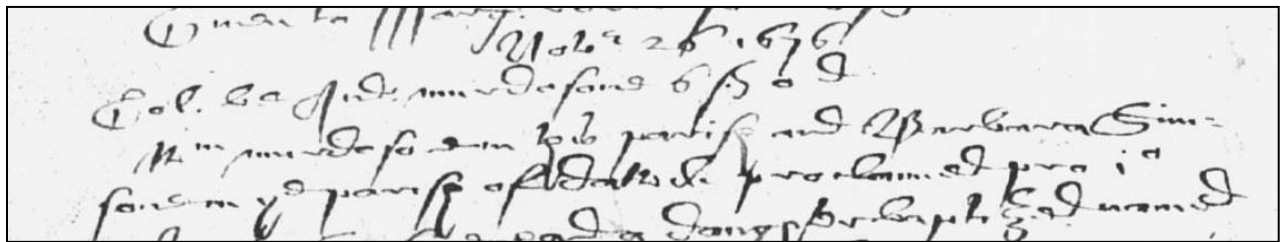
Andrew and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Janet**, christened 19 February 1721 in Drumelzier; 2. **John**, christened 22 September 1723 in Drumelzier; found in horse tax rolls in 1787 in Bold, Traquair, next to William Murdison of Scrogbank, Traquair; buried 10 March 1802 in Drumelzier; 3. **Andrew**, christened 29 July 1725 in Drumelzier; 4. **Alexander**, christened 19 April 1727 in Drumelzier. This is believed to be the Alexander Murdison of Newby who was tried and hanged with his shepherd John Millar on 23 March 1777 in Edinburgh for using a specially trained sheep dog to steal his neighbors' sheep and rebrand them as his own. The story is told in *Stories of the Border Marches* by John Lang. 5. **James**, christened 8 July 1729 in Drumelzier; of Newby,

Peebleshire; married Janet Donald 16 December 1758 in Drumelzier; found in horse tax list in 1797 in Newbie; buried 19 August 1799 in Drumelzier: "*James Murdison in Newbie was buried here*"; 6. **Robert**, christened 7 May 1731 in Drumelzier; buried 7 May 1731 in Drumelzier; 7. **Janet**, christened 25 May 1733 in Drumelzier; buried 22 November 1760 in Drumelzier: "*Janet Murdison, daughter to the deceased Andrew Murdison, late tenent in Drumelzier aged between 27 and 28 years was buried.*"; 8. **William**, christened 28 May 1735 in Drumelzier; found in horse tax rolls in 1787 in Scrogbank, Traquair, next to John Murdison of Bold, Traquair, found in horse tax list in 1797 in Newbie; 9. **Margaret**, christened 31 March 1738 in Drumelzier; 10. **Thomas**, christened 20 February 1740 in Drumelzier; married Jean Wilson; occupation sheep hand or servant in Newbie. *11. **Andrew**, born in about 1745; married Janet Lawder; found in horse tax list in 1797 in Newbie; buried 15 August 1803 in Drumelzier.

SOURCES: Drumelzier parish register.

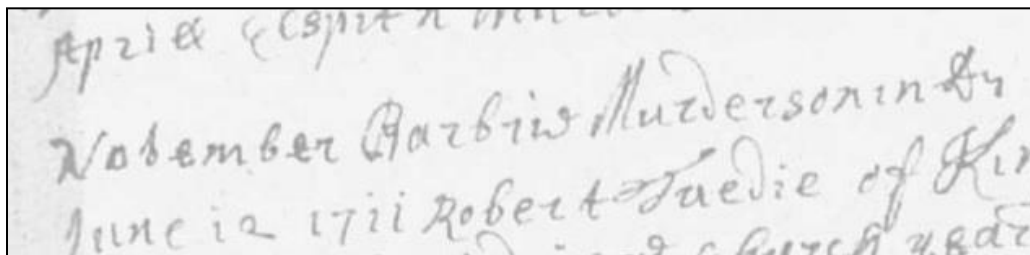
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM MURDISON AND BARBARA SIMSONE

William Murdison married first Margaret Henderson 14 December 1662 in Drumelzier, then second, Barbara Simsone 26 November 1676 in Drumelzier. Barbara was most likely the daughter of James Simsone and Marione Rae of Drumelzier.



*Marriage record for William Murdison and Barbara Simsone in Drumelzier:
"Wm Murdeson in this parish and Barbara Simsone in ye parish of xxx proclaimed"*

Barbara died and was buried in November 1709 in Drumelzier.



*Burial record for Barbara Murdison in Drumelzier:
"November Barbrie Murderson in Dr"*

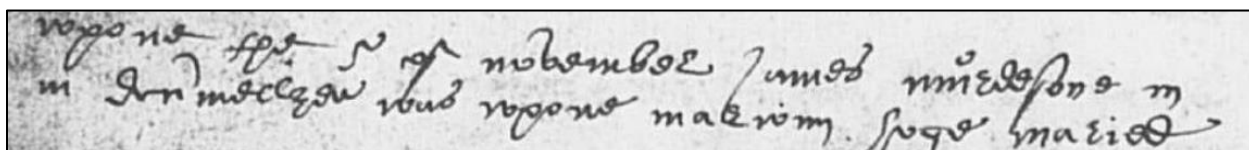
William and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Jennet**, christened 11 December 1664 in Drumelzier; 2. **Johne**, christened 7 April 1667 in Drumelzier; 3. **Thomas**, christened 18 September 1670 in Drumelzier; 4. **Helen**, christened 16 November 1673 in Drumelzier.

William and Barbara had the following children:*1. **Andrew**, christened 27 May 1677 in Drumelzier; married Margaret Stevenson 31 December 1719 in Drumelzier; buried 23 May 1747 in Drumelzier; 2. **Thomas**, christened 11 November 1677 in Drumelzier; buried 19 February 1747 in Drumelzier; 3. **Jennet**, christened 1 January 1682 in Drumelzier.

Sources: IGI; Drumelzier parish register, FHL #1067905; ScotlandsPeople.

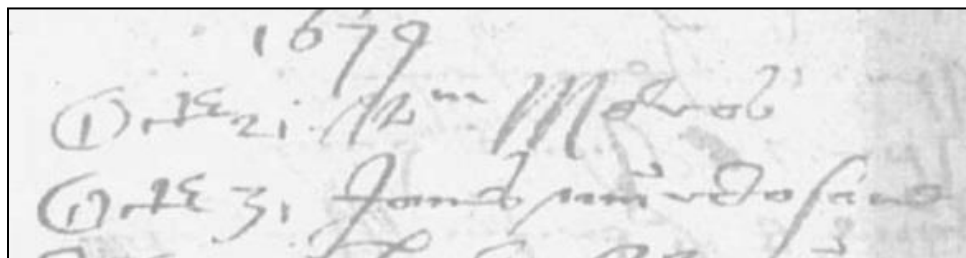
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES MURDESONE AND MARIOUN HOGE

No christening record has been found for William Murdison, but there are several Murdison families in Drumelzier having children at the same time. They may be his brothers. There is also a marriage for James Murdesone and Marioun Hoge on 5 November 1628 in Drumelzier. They are of an appropriate age and may be William's parents.



Marriage record for James Murdison and Marioun Hoge in Drumelzier:
"Upone the 5 of November James Muirdesone in Drumelzer was upone Marioun Hoge married"

James died and was buried 31 October 1679 in Drumelzier.



Burial record for James Murdison in Drumelzier: "Octr 31 James Murdosone"

James and Marioun are the parents of:1. **Thomas**, born in about 1630 of Drumelzier; married 1) Jannet Stewart 14 January 1651 in Drumelzier, married 2) Christine Chisholm 23 October 1653 in Drumelzier; 2. **James**, born in about 1638 of Drumelzier; married Bessie Boe 26 August 1659 in Drumelzier; 3. **Alexander**, born in about 1639 of Drumelzier; married 1) Marion Thomson 20 August 1659 in Drumelzier, married 2) Agnes Simsone 2 August 1662 in Drumelzier; *4. **William**, born in about 1640 of Drumelzier; married 1) Margaret Henderson 14 December 1662 in Drumelzier, married 2) Barbara Simsone 26 November 1676 in Drumelzier; 5. **John**, born in about 1642 in Drumelzier; married Janet Alexander 16 June 1666 in Drumelzier.

SOURCE: Drumelzier parish register on ScotlandsPeople.

Murdisons are found in early burgh records of Peebles town. The document on discharging of the outland burgesses, dated 20 January 1555, lists "William Murdoksone in Drummelzeare". (*Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles*) This may be James Murdison's grandfather.

Andrew Murdison is mentioned in earlier records in the late 1400s: "23 April 1498 *The cont of the common guddis of the burgh of Peblis, made in the Tolbutht of that ilk, the xxviiij day of November the yer of God, etc, lsssviiij yeris, be Andro Gibsoun, resauar of the saidis gudis, before Meitin Balkeske and Patrik Dekisonbalyeis, with a parit of the best of the town, the which dai al thing conttit and rekonit of al termes bygane, al prestos feis and otheris of al termes by gane part and allowit, the which day Gilbert Wilyhamsoun was maid tresorar for a yer. Item, fra **Andro Murdison** for his burges silver, x s"* (Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles)

An earlier document mentions Andrew as a child: "8 Feb 1478 *The which day abon wntyn, master Wyllam of Twede, tutour and owisear (overseer) to **Andro Morchoson**, dehuerit the said **Andro Morchoson** and his gudis (goods) in the kepyn of John Scot while the child com to lawfull eld (age), and than the said Jhon Scot was bwndyn to the sayd master Wylyam to deliver the child his gudis and ayrschip again saclyk as he rasauit or the part of tham when the child askyt, and this was don at the for yeit of the said **Andro Morchoson is** efter that he tuksesing (possession), befor the witness abou wirtyn."* (Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles)

Another early document, written after Michaelmas 1470, mentions John Morchoson, and James of Murdasone in the town council: "*The last chossyng dowssan (the town council) eiter Mechelmes the yer lx lx – Georg of Elphynston, Wylyam of Peblis, John Madour, John Dekyson, Mechel of Forest, **John Morchoson**, George Dawyson, Rechart Cant, Wyll Smayll, Andro Folkart, John Haw, Patrik of Tempyl, **James of Murdasone**, Thomas Jamson, John Gybson, Hartbart of Twede, John Huscher, Rob Fosster, Andro Myller."* (Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles)

John Morchoson is also mention in 3 October 1468, in a document describing six men chosen to the baileys council: "*Thu ar the sex men that is ordanyt to fief the balyies consell – Wylyem of Pebillis, John Madur, Patton of Tempyl, Wyl Smayll, Jhon Blaklo, and **Jhon Murchosoun**."* (Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles)

Drumelzier is a small parish in Peebleshire. In 1831, the population was 223. Drumelzier is the traditional location of Merlin the magician's grave: "*The site of his death and burial is indicated by tradition on the banks of Tweed where it is joined by the Powsailburn, and is marked by a very old thorn tree.*" www.tweedie.org

An interesting post on the internet gives this information: "*I have been trying to piece together the jigsaw that is the Murdison family tree for nearly 30 years. The name originally appears to be from the lands of Murdochstoune in the Scottish borders, land traditionally owned by the Scott family (Sir Walter Scott has a fictional character Meg Murdieson in his novel Old Mortality). In olden times the name was variously spelt Murdosoune, Murderson, Murdiston, Mordison, etc before settling down to be Murdison. Interestingly, one of the earliest places where you find Murdisons is in Drumelzer, the place traditionally where Merlin met his death. The original spelling of Merlin is Myrddin or Murdin, so maybe we are all Murdin sons!?"* www.genealogy.com, r.murdison@cwcom.net

SIMSONE ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES SIMSONE AND MARIONE RAE

Barbara Simsone was born in the 1650s of Drumelzier. The only Simsone family having children in that time period in Drumelzier were James Simsone and Marione Rae, so they are the most likely parents for Barbara Simsone.



The church at Drumelzier

James and Marione had the following children: 1. **James**, christened 20 October 1650 in Drumelzier; buried 22 October 1650 in Drumelzier; 2. **Marion**, buried 26 September 1652 in Drumelzier; 3 **James**, christened 3 October 1654 in Drumelzier; buried 29 January 1655 in Drumelzier; 4. **William**, christened 16 March 1656 in Drumelzier; buried 25 January 1659 in Drumelzier; *5. **Barbara**, born in about 1658 of Drumelzier; married Andrew Murdison 26 November 1676 in Drumelzier; 6. **Thomas**, christened 2 October 1659 in Drumelzier.

Barbara must have died, and James then married Margaret Broune 8 July 1663 in Drumelzier. James and Margaret had the following children: 7. **Richard**, christened 22 August 1669 in Drumelzier.

SOURCES: Drumelzier parish register, ScotlandsPeople.

LAUDER ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAVID LAUDER AND MARY SMITH

David Lauder was christened 5 March 1727 in Eddlestone, Peebleshire, Scotland, the son of Thomas Lawder and Janet Law. His occupation was tailor, like his father. He married Mary Smith 6 July 1744 in Newlands, Peebleshire. Mary was most likely the daughter of William Smith and Agnes Ramadge of Newlands. The parish register shows: "*David Lauder, taylor and Mary Smith, servant to John Davidson, tenant in Borland, both in this parish gave up their names. Married July 6th.*"

As also David Lauder Taylor & Mary
Smith Servant to John Davidson Tenant
in Borland both in this paroch gave up
their names &c. Married July 6th

Marriage record for David Lauder and Mary Smith in Newlands

David and Mary had the following children: *1. **Janet**, christened 21 April 1745 in Newlands; married Andrew Murdison in about 1780 of Peebles; 2. **James**, christened 17 May 1747 in Newlands; 3. **Sophia**, christened 10 December 1749 in Newlands; 4. **Mary**, christened 25 April 1756 in Newlands.

21 Janet D. to David Lauder Taylor in
Castlelawn

Baptism record for Janet Lauder in Newlands: "21 Janet D. to David Lauder Taylor in Castlelawn"

SOURCE: IGI, Peebles parish register; Newlands parish register.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS LAWDER AND JANET LAW

Thomas Lawder was christened 11 January 1691 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the son of James Lawder. Thomas was a weaver at the time of his son's birth, and a tailor at the time of his death. He married Janet Law 13 June 1718 in Eddleston.

Gaspell at Tillivoulsie
May 16 1718
Thomas Lawder in this paroch and Janet
Law in the paroch of Peebles gave up yr
names for proclamation in order to marriage
William Chorburn for the Bridegroom &

Marriage record for Thomas Lawder and Janet Law in Eddleston, page 1

John Lamb weaver in peebles (6)
 Brides Quarters for the parsons and more
 proclaimed pro 1mo Sabb May 10th. pro 2do.
 Sabb 25th May. pro 2do. Sabb 8th June 1718
 married 13 June 1718 by the Minister.

Marriage record for Thomas Lawder and Janet Law in Eddlestone, page 2

Janet was christened 3 May 1696 in Peebles, the daughter of James Law and Beatrix Russell. Thomas died and was buried 23 October 1786 in Peebles.

LH Thomas Lawder Tylor in peebles was
 buried on Munday Oct 23 1786

Burial record for Thomas Lawder in Peebles: "Thomas Lawder Tylor in Pables was buried on Munday Oct 23 1786"

Thomas and Janet had the following child: 1. **Merrein**, christened 30 August 1719 in Eddleston; *2. **David**, christened 5 March 1727 in Eddleston; married Mary Smith 6 July 1744 in Newlands.

1727 MARCH 5th Thomas Lawther Weaver in Norshild had
 a child baptized called (David) Stephen Broun & Jo: Hoge Wit.

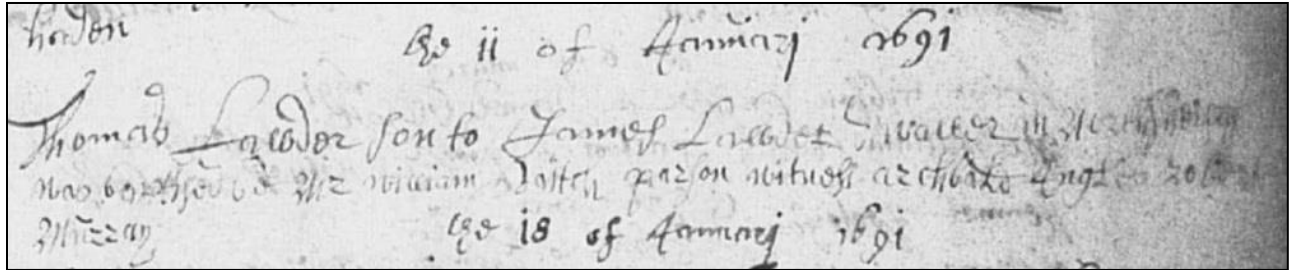
Baptism record for David Lawder in Eddleston: "1727 March 5th Thomas Lawther Weaver in Norshild had a child baptized called (David) Stephen Broun & Jo: Hoge Wit."

SOURCE: IGI; Eddleston parish register; Newlands parish register; Peebles parish register.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES LAWDER

James Lawder was christened 29 May 1671 in Peebles, the son of John Lawder and Marion Lawrie.

James had the following children: *1. **Thomas**, christened 11 January 1691 in Peebles; married Janet Law 13 June 1718 in Eddlestone; 2. **Aganes**, christened 1 February 1693 in Peebles.

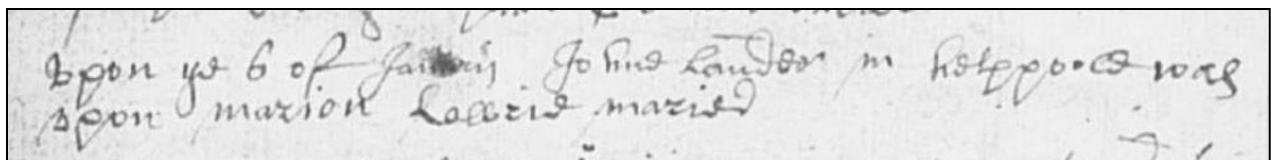


Baptism record for Thomas Lawder in Peebles" Thomas Lawder son to James Lawder weaver in Northseild was baptized by Mr William Vaitch parson, witness Archbald Engles, Robert Murray"

SOURCE: IGI; Eddleston parish register; Peebles parish register

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN LAWDER AND MARION LAWRIE

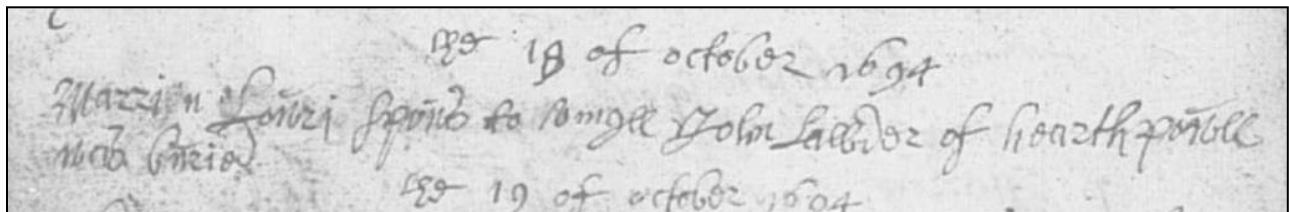
John Lawder was christened 27 May 1638 in Peebles, the son of Richart Lawder and Margaret Dixon. He married Marion Lawrie 6 January 1659 in Peebles.



*Marriage record for John Lauder and Marion Lawrie in Peebles:
"Upon ye 6 of January Johne Lauder in Hethpoole was upon Marion Lawrie married"*

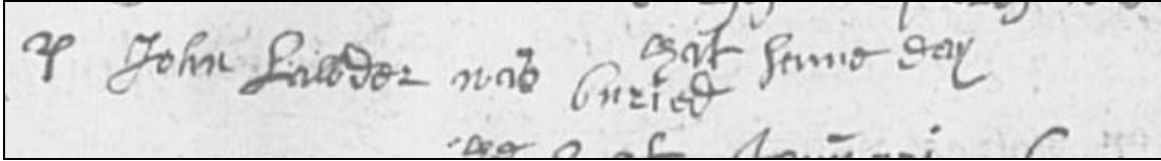
Marion was christened 12 August 1642 in Eddlestone, the daughter of Adam Lowrie. She is shown as Marion Lowrie at the time of her marriage, Agnes Lawrie at the christening of their son, Johne, just Lawrie at the christening of their son, Alexander, and Marrison at her burial.

Marion died and was buried 18 October 1694 in Peebles.



*Burial record for Marion Lawder in Peebles:
"Marrison Lowri spous to umqll John Lawder of Hearth peble was buried"*

John died and was buried 30 December 1696 in Peebles.



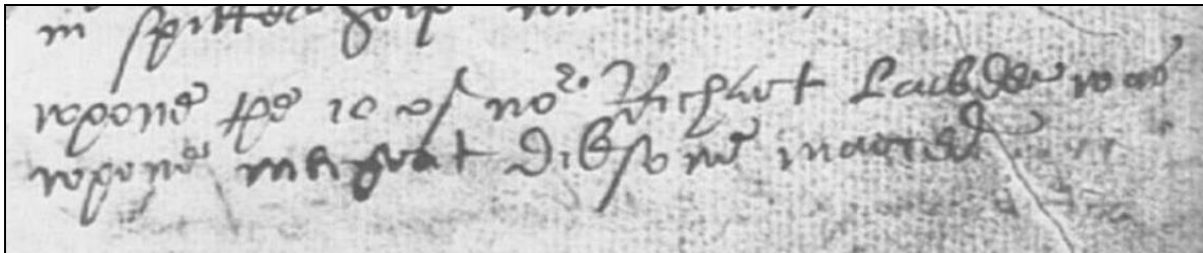
*Burial record for John Lawder in Peebles:
"John Lawder was buried that same day"*

John and Marion had the following children: 1. **Issobelle**, christened 30 October 1659 in Peebles; buried 11 February 1667 in Peebles; 2. **Alexander**, christened 9 July 1662 in Peebles; buried 7 January 1673 in Peebles; 3. **Johne**, christened 17 August 1664 in Peebles; 4. **Agnes**, christened 26 January 1667 in Peebles; 5. **Robert**, christened 18 April 1669 in Peebles; buried 18 February 1673 in Peebles; 6. **James**, christened 29 May 1671 in Peebles; buried 28 January 1673; 7. **Catrain**, christened 24 December 1673 in Peebles; *8. **James**, born about 1675 in Peebles; 9. **Jen**, christened 8 February 1678 in Peebles.

SOURCE: IGI; Peebles parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; Eddleston parish register; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714; The History of Peeblesshire, William Chambers, 1864; Notes on Historical References to the Scottish Family of Lawder.

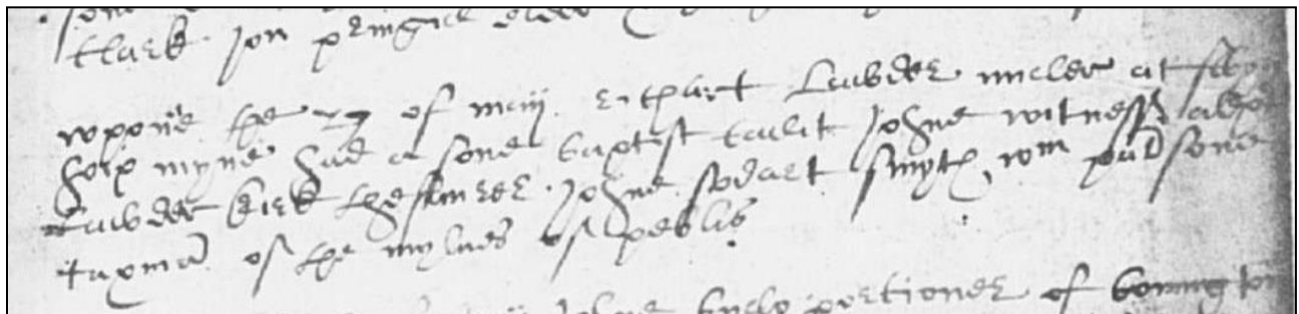
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF RICHART LAWDER AND MARGARET DIXON

RichartLawder married MergratDiksone (Margaret Dixon) 10 November 1633 in Peebles.



*Marriage record for Richart Lawder and Margaret Dixon in Peebles:
"Upone the 10 of Nov Richart Lawder was upone Mrgrat Diksone married"*

Richart and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Thomas**, christened 8 May 1635 in Peebles; *2. **John**, christened 27 May 1638 in Peebles; married Marion Lawrie 6 January 1659 in Peebles.



Baptism record for John Lawder in Peebles: "Upone the 27 of Maij Richart Lawder melor at xxx holemyne had a sone Baptist callit Johne witness Alexr Lauder xxx Theshonser John Sodart Smith, Wm Padersone taxman of the mylnes of peblis"

SOURCE: IGI; Peebles parish register; Notes on Historical References to the Scottish Family of Lauder.



Richart's birth pre-dates the Peebles parish register. There are references to Lawders in Peebles town records:

The Lauder family was mentioned in the *History of Peeblesshire*: "Kidston, in its various parts, at one time belonged to Lord Fleming, and afterwards to the Earl of Douglas, who conveyed the lands to a family named Lauder. These Lauders appear to have had considerable possessions about Eddleston Water. In the returns, under date 1603, mention is made of ' Alexander Lauder of Haltoun,' heir of Alexander Lauder, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie ; and in 1655, there was a ' John Lauder of Hethpool.' It is interesting to note how this family, which cut a figure in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, culminated, waned, and disappeared."

"The counsale ordains Sir Johne Allane and **Thomas Lauder** to enter to the wark the morne, and to begin so far as lyme is reddy or may be performed, and to work contineualie while lyme may be had, and failiene of lyme to lay dry werk in all places necessary where the counsale thinks is maist expedient and maist danger." *Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles*
This agreement is referenced in *The Book of the Cross Kirk*: "1569, March 7 - An agreement was drawn up on this day between the magistrates and two men, viz., Sir John Allan, town clerk, and **Thomas Lauder**, mason. These latter undertook to build a wall round the town within four years. It was to be four ells and a half high, and three feet and a half broad. The two contractors were to have the profits of the two mills (corn) and the waulk mill, and land for thirteen years. They were to begin drawing the profits at the Feast of the Invention of the Cross called Beltane. The town was to lay in 200 loads of lime before Pasche (Easter), and 200 loads annually for four years. The two contractors were to be paid by the town 200 merks annually during the thirteen years; and on their part they were to undertake the payment to Stene Robesoun his annual rent... This is the wall, fragments of which remain to this day." *The Book of the Cross Kirk, A.D. 1560-1690.*

Thomas is also mentioned at the vesityng of the wappynnis (inspecting of the weapons) on 19 May 1572. He is shown as "**Thomas Lauder, armit**". The event is described in *The Book of the Cross Kirk*: "1572, May 19 - On this day there was a great wappinschaw of all the able-bodied men of the

town in their armour, and with their weapons. Also an ordinance that every man was to possess a spear; and that those who were poor were to be supplied at the expense of the town." (*The Book of the Cross Kirk, A.D. 1560-1690*)

Richart was born in about 1600. Thomas Lauder was born in about 1540, and may be Richart's grandfather.

Another Lauder is found in earlier records, in a deposition on 27 May 1555:

"The depositions of the provis beturx Chersholme and Thomsonsone Alexander Lauder, spousit (deposition), of the age of xl yeris (40 years) or than by, sworn and admittit, deponis that Patrik Thomsonsone and to William Chersholme on his baxstare within the burgh of Peblis, in the yere nixt efter the toune wes brynt, that he had him say that he had sauld him thie oxin and one cow and he suld warrand him the said nolt sue he wald say he had sould thame till him, for he had doung thame in our mony nennis herdis ellis, and keunis na price thanof." Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles

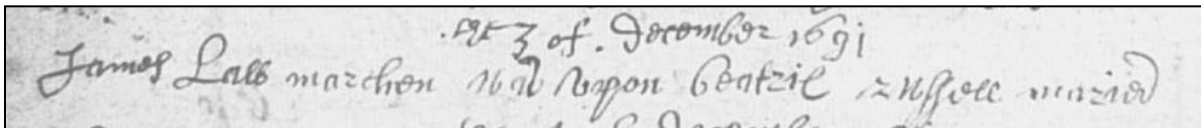
This makes Alexander Lauder born in about 1515, and of an age to be Thomas Lauder's father.

SOURCES: Charters and Documents Relating to the Burgh of Peebles; The Book of the Cross Kirk, A.C. 1560-1690

LAW ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES LAW AND BEATRIX RUSSELL

James Law married Beatrix Russell 3 December 1691 in Peebles, Peebleshire, Scotland. Beatrix was christened 23 October 1667 in Peebles, Peebleshire, the daughter of Adam Russell and Janet Horsburgh.



*Marriage record for James Law and Beatrix Russell in Peebles:
"The 3 of December 1691 James Law marchen (merchant) was upon Beatrix Russell married"*

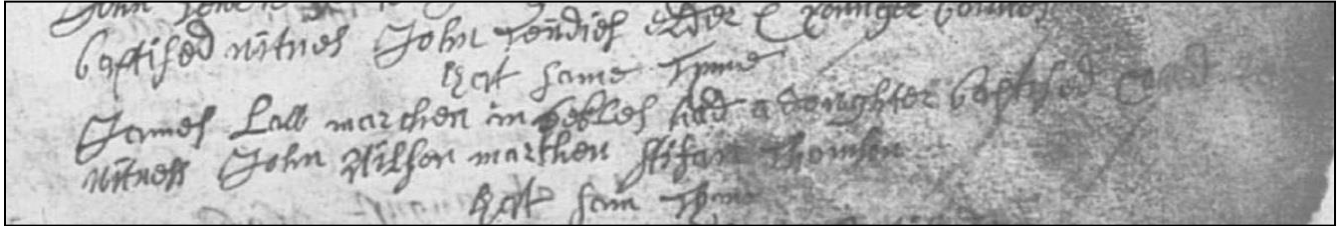
James is mentioned in *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714*:

6 October, 1710.

The counsel elect is, for the gildrie counsell, this ensewing year: — James Gildrie Neillsonne, Robert Forrester, younger, James Tueedie, Thomas Hope, James counsdl - Greive, and James Law, for the merchantis; James Hope, for the shoemakeris; John Murray, for the wrightis; James Wyllie, for the weaveris ; Thomas Smith, for the smithis ; William Renuick, for the couparis ; and William Brotherstaines, for the flesheouris ; John Jonkisone, dean of guild bailie.

James and Beatrix had the following children: 1. **Hendri**, christened 4 September 1692 in Peebles; 2. **Adame**, christened 15 April 1694 in Peebles; *3. **Janet**, christened 3 May 1696 in Peebles; married Thomas Lawder 13 June 1718 in Eddlestone, Peebleshire; 4. **Archbald**, christened 12 September 1697 in Peebles; 5. **Aganes**, christened 5 November 1699 in Peebles; 6. **James**, christened 29 March 1702 in Peebles; 7. **Jennet**, christened 18 February 1704 in Peebles; 8. **David**,

christened 13 December 1705 in Peebles; 9. **James**, christened 15 January 1707 in Peebles; 10. **John**, christened 10 November 1708 in Peebles; 11. **Beattie**, christened 3 September 1710 in Peebles; 12. **Thomas**, christened 31 January 1712 in Peebles.

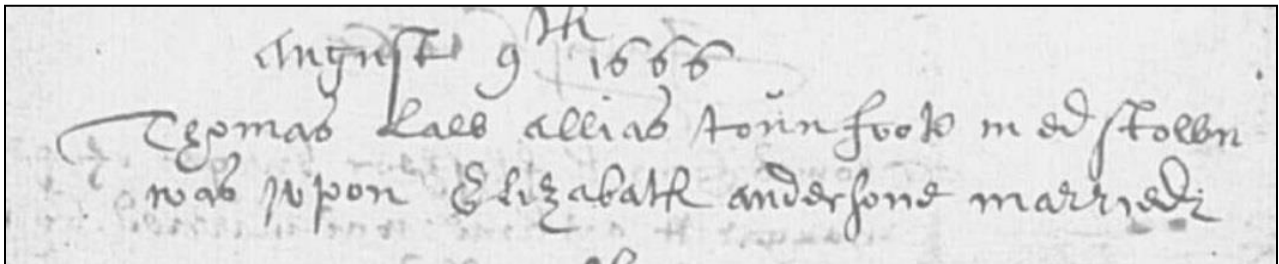


Baptism record for Janet Law in Peebles: "James Law marchen in Pebles had a daughter baptised called Jenet. Witness John Wilson marchen Stifan Thomson"

SOURCE: IGI; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714; Peebles parish register on ScotlandsPeople.

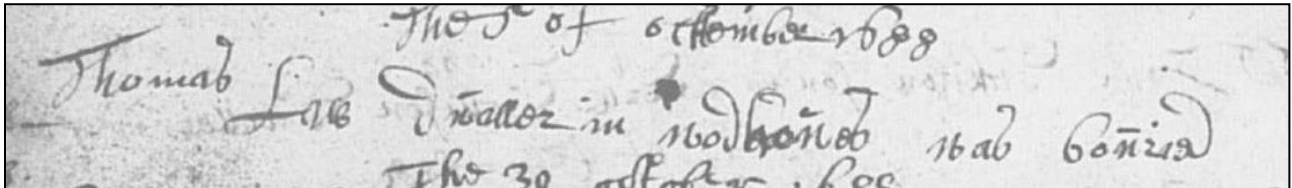
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS LAW AND ELIZABETH ANDERSONE

James Law was born in about 1670 of Peebles. The only Law family having children in the right time period were Thomas Law and Elizabeth Andersone, so they are the most likely parents for James. Thomas was christened 19 August 1629 in Peebles, the son of Johne Law. Thomas married Elizabeth Andersone 9 August 1666 in Peebles. In the marriage record he is listed as Thomas Law alias Tounfoote.



Marriage record for Thomas Law and Elizaabeth Andersone in Peebles: "August 9th 1666 Thomas Law allias Tounfoote in Edstollen was upon Elizabeth Andersone married"

Elizabeth (Bessie) was christened 29 April 1636 in Peebles, the daughter of James Andersone. Thomas died and was buried 5 October 1688 in Peebles.



Burial record for Thomas Law in Peebles: "Thomas Law dweller in Nodhones was bouried"

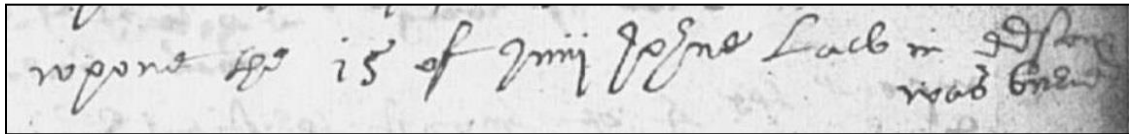
Thomas and Elizabeth had the following children: 1. **Issobell**, christened 25 August 1667 in Peebles

(daughter of Thomas Law alias Tounfoote); 2. **Andrew**, christened 8 March 1668 in Peebles; 3. **James**, born in about 1671 of Peebles; married Beatrix Russell 3 December 1691 in Peebles; 4. **John**, christened 17 April 1670 in Peebles (son of Thomas Law alias Tounfoote); 5. **Elizabeth**, christened 16 October 1671 in Peebles; buried 15 November 1671 in Peebles; 6. **John**, christened 16 October 1671 in Peebles; 7. **Andrew**, buried 15 September 1672 in Peebles.

SOURCE: Peebles parish register on ScotlandsPeople.

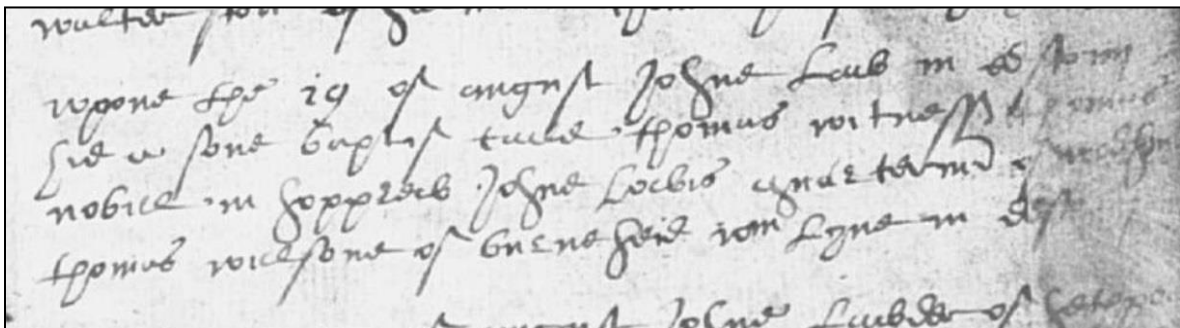
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHNE LAW

John Law was born in about 1600 of Peebles. John died and was buried 15 June 1649 in Peebles.



*Burial record of John Law in Peebles:
"Upone the 15 of Junij Johne Law in Edstone was buried"*

John had the following children: 1. **Johne**, christened 14 October 1627 in Peebles; 2. **Thomas**, christened 19 August 1629 in Peebles; married Elizabeth Anderson 9 August 1666 in Peebles; 3. **Mergrat**, christened 8 December 1631 in Peebles; 4. **Williame**, christened 6 March 1634 in Peebles; 5. **Issobell**, christened 30 March 1636 in Peebles; 6. **Johne**, christened 21 December 1638 in Peebles; 7. **James**, christened 29 October 1641 in Peebles; 8. **Agnes**, christened 6 March 1644 in Peebles; 9. **Alexander**, christened 23 May 1646 in Peebles.



Baptism record for Thomas Law in Peebles: Upone the 19 of August Johne Law in Edstonn had a sone baptist called Thomas. Witnesses Thomas Nobill in Hepphold John Locbis hunrtermd Thomas Wilson of Grenefeild Wm Lyne in ___"

SOURCE: Peebles parish register on ScotlandsPeople

LAWRIE ANCESTORS

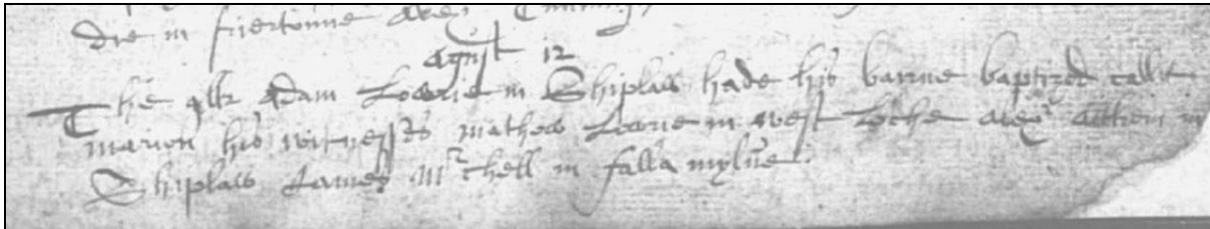
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADAM LAWRIE

Adam Lawrie was born in about 1620 of Eddleston, Peeblesshire, Scotland.



Eddleston

Adam had the following children: *1. **Marion**, christened 12 August 1642 in Eddleston; married John Lawder 6 February 1659 in Peebles; buried 18 October 1694 in Peebles; 2. **Margrit**, christened 6 May 1644 in Eddleston; 3. **Michaell**, christened 2 May 1645 in Eddleston; 4. **Jhone**, christened 10 February 1647 in Eddleston; 5. **Janett**, christened 4 February 1649 in Eddleston; 6. **Margaret**, christened 12 July 1652 in Eddleston.



Baptism record for Marion Lawrie in Eddleston: "The gllr Adam Lowrie in Shiplaw had his bairne baptized called Marion his witnesses Mathew Lowrie West Locke Alexr Dittion in Shiplaw James Mrchell in Falla Mylne"

SOURCE: IGI, Peebles parish register; Eddleston parish register.

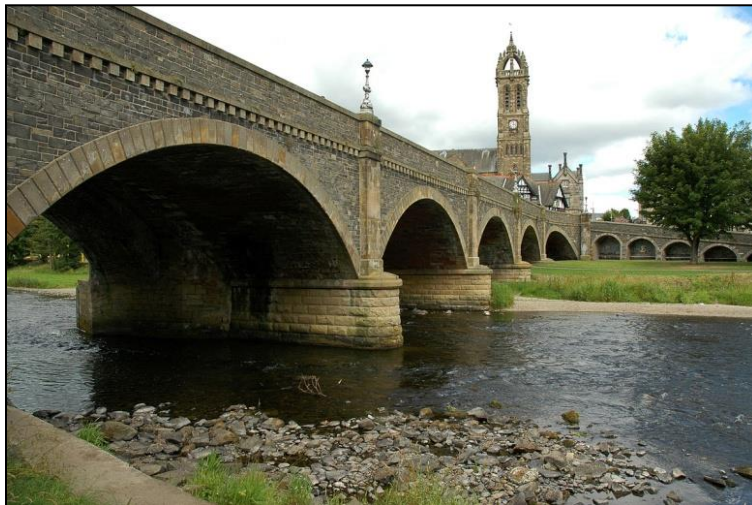


Eddlestone

RUSSELL/HORSBURGH ANCESTORS

ADAM RUSSELL AND JANET HORSBURGH

Adam Russell and Janet Horsburgh were never married. They had a child, Beatrix Russell, christened 23 October 1667 in Peebles. Adam had married 1) Elspeth Purdie in about 1659. Adam was a deacon of the church in 1662.



Peebles - Bridge over the River Tweed

Adam was mentioned in a court case over the sale of tar in 1665 in Peebles:

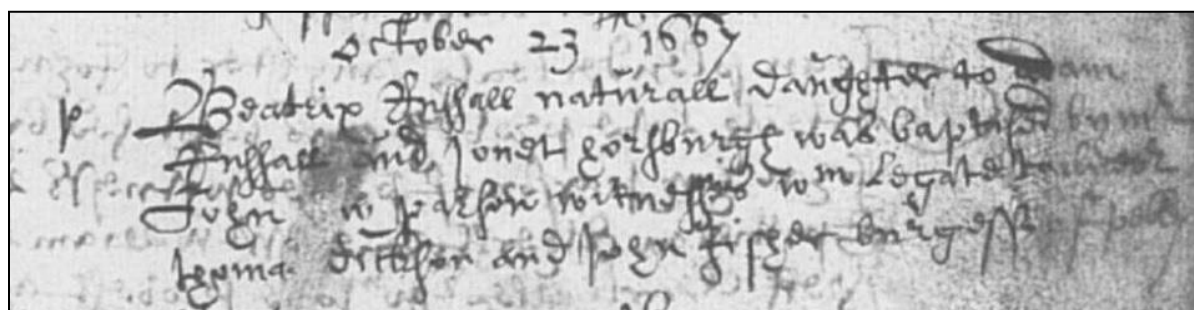
"27 February, 1665.

*Selling tar to William Wilsons and William Young, merchants in Peebles, led witnesses unfreemen. For proveing whether or not Alexander Horsbruik, deane of gild, sold tarr himself, or gave libertie to other merchants in toun to sell tarr to unfriemen in the country; sworne. William Wilsons depones that **Adam Russell**, in Stobo, came doune to the deane of gild and desired libertie of him to buy tarr and topp the same againe, who answered he wald give him libertie provyding the said **Adam** wald buy tarr from none elsquhair but from the merchants in Peebles, and for that effect to come befor the gildrie court and make faith thairupon, and the said Wiliam Wilsons was called for that effect ; William Young, also sworne, depones that upon **Adam Russelles** requyreing libertie from the deane of gild to buy and sell tarr the dean of gild gave him libertie to sell and top thes tua barrelles of tarr bocht from him and William Wilsons, provyding he stand cautioun to sell no more, who stand William Wilsons cautioun. **Adam Russell**, in Peebles, also sworne; nihil novit nisi ex auditu (knows nothing but what comes by hearing)." (Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles)*

Adam and Elspeth had the following children: 1. **Patrick**, christened 2 December 1660 in Peebles; 2, **Johne**, christened 24 June 1663 in Peebles; 3. **Adam**, christened 7 February 1666 in Peebles.

Elspeth died and was buried 9 December 1666.

The next year, Adam and Janet Horsburgh had a daughter **Beatrix** shown as "*Beatrix Russall, natural daughter to Adam Russall and Janet Horsburgh*" christened 23 October 1667 in Peebles.



Baptism record for Beatrix Russell in Peebles: "October 23 1667 Beatrix Russall natural daughter to Adam Russall and Jonet Horsburgh was baptised by Mr. John Parson Witnesses Wm Legate ttailyear, Thomas Fresson and Ben Fisher burgess"

Adam then married 2) Margaret Smith 16 January 1668 in Peebles. Adam and Margaret had the following children: 1. **Thomas**, christened 13 August 1668 in Peebles; 2. **William**, christened 13 August 1668 in Peebles; 3. **Margirat**, christened 25 August 1670 in Peebles; 4. **Adam**, christened 10 January 1672 in Peebles; buried 1 April 1679 in Newlands; 5. **James**, christened 5 February 1674 in Peebles; 6. **Margaret**, buried 1 August 1684 in Peebles.

Adam is found in the burgh records after the birth of his twin sons: "*1668, March 11 - Mr John Hay asks advice of the Presbytery anent the case of twin children born to Adam Russel's wife in the seventh month of their marriage. The midwife and other honest women stated in the process before the kirk-session of Peebles that the children were not come to perfection, having neither hair nor nails. Therefore the Presbytery judges the scandal to be removed, and advised the minister and kirk-session to desist from further process.*" *The Book of the Cross Kirk, A.D. 1560-1690*

Adam is found as a dean of the guild in Peebles in *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714*:

27 March, 1671

Nominattes and appoyntes the persones following, upon the tounes expenssis, to ryde to Selkirk upon the elleventh of Apryle nixt, for giveing up dittayes of criminall persounes to the justice-clerk, viz. : — James Horsbruik and James Williamsons, baillies, Adam Russell, deane of gild, Duncane, James Haldine, elder, Gawin Thomsone, thesaurer, John Hoipe, messour, and John Fisher, kirk-offtciar.

Another entry may indicate an occupation as a silversmith for Adam:

25 June, 1666.

The silver Adam Russell, as cawtiouner for James Lyntoun, servitour to Robert Dalzell of Glenna, having reproduced the silver arrow, which wants the ridge or fether and ane hanging pendicle, ordeanes him ather to repaire the said arrow, or elles to pay to the toun thesaurer thrie pundes Scottes for the los thairof.

Other entries records disagreements with other town members:

14 August, 1671.

Ordeanes Adame Caitcheon, flesheour, burges of Peebles, for [injurious] A slanderer and slanderous wordes uttered be him against Adam Russell, deane of gild, in calling him ane cheiter, ane knave, and that he maid shipwreck of faith and a good conscience, being confest pairtlie and pairtlie provine, to pay to toun thesaurer ten merkes Scottes, and to be imprisoned tuentie foure houres, and ay and will he pay the said fyne.

19 November, 1677.

Fynes Adam Russell, for blod and ryot on John Lowes, in eight merks. Fynes John Lowes for calling Adam Russell a impertinent knave, and strugling with him, fourty shilling.

Janet Horsburgh: No christening record has been found for Janet Horsburgh, as there are four possible Janets born in the right time period - three to John Horsburgh and one to James Horsburgh. The Horsburghs were a well-known family in Peebles:

"On 3 Nov 1372, King Robert II granted license to Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith to found a chaplainry in Dalkeith and endow it to the sum of £6 13s 4d annually from the Horsburgh estate. The Douglasses continued to enjoy these dues from the Horsburgh lands until the 17th century. On 5 May 1359 William Horsburgh (de Horsbrok) was one of the bailies of Peebles rendering accounts for the burgh to the royal exchequer and Thomas Horsburgh (de Horsbruke) was also bailie of Peebles 13 Mar 1380.

The Horsburghs 'of that ilk' (meaning 'of the same named estate') appear to have been the first to have assumed the name from the lands they owned and were certainly recognised as the heads of the surname by the 15th century. Their shield of arms, unsurprisingly, depicts a white horse head on a blue background (blue perhaps signifies the brook), either a pun on the estate name, or a clue - perhaps - to their origins as sometime keepers of the royal stable, hinted at in local legend.

John Horsbruik of that ilk; 1529-1555 had the two tower houses of Nether and Over Horsburgh rebuilt during the period 1529-1550. A tower house was also constructed at Hucheonfield, probably during this same period.

During the next few hundred years, the Horsburghs became a disreputable family. Three or more generations became almost constantly engaged in feuds, legal actions and duals. A tit for tat power battle was played out between the Douglas, the Hays of Smithfield and the Horsburghs. The family steadily slipped down the social scale, joining the ranks of solicitors, army officers, sheriff officers, hat-maker, belt-maker." <http://www.castlescotland.net/the-castles/h/horsburgh.html>.

SOURCES: Peebles parish register on ScotlandsPeople; Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Peebles, 1652-1714.

HUNTER ANCESTORS

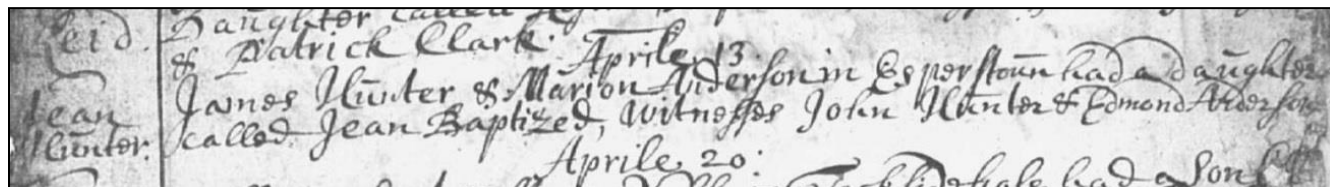
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES HUNTER AND MARION ANDERSON

James Hunter was born in about 1709 of Temple, Midlothian, Scotland, likely the son of James Hunter and Janet Patersone. Temple was named for the Knights Templar, who were established in the area of Temple since 1153: "*Since they had first been established in Scotland by David I in 1153, the main Scottish base of the Knights Templar had been 15 miles south of Edinburgh at a place called Balantradoch. Here they had a monastery on the east bank of the River South Esk. In 1312 ownership of the monastery was transferred to the Knights Hospitaller of the Order of St John, and became part of the property they administered from their Scottish headquarters at Torphichen Preceptory near Linlithgow. During the 1500s Balantradoch came to be known as Temple, reflecting its earlier history.*" (www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk)



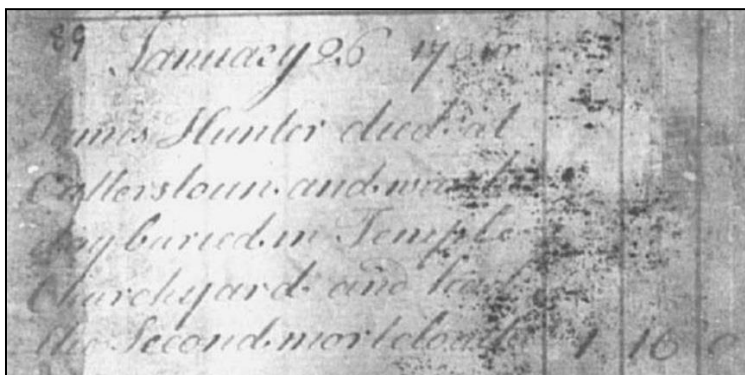
Temple

James married first, *Bessie Goldie* on 6 June 1729 in Temple. Bessie died and was buried 29 January 1734 in Temple: "*Bessie Goldie, spouse to James Hunter in Espertoun, was buried in Temple kirkyard, and had the best mortcloth.*" James then married *Marian Anderson* 21 June 1734 in Temple. Marion was christened 4 February 1711 in Temple, the daughter of *Edmond Anderson* and *Jean Wilson*.



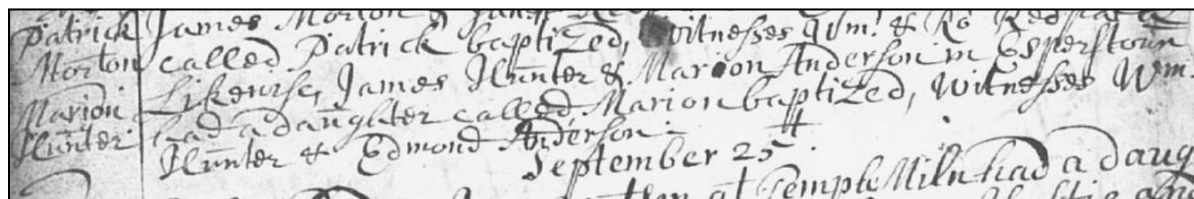
Marriage record for *James Hunter* and *Marion Anderson* in Temple:
"*Jean Hunter & Marion Anderson in Esperstoun had a daughter called Jean baptized, witnesses John Hunter & Edmond Anderson*"

James died and was buried 26 January 1760 in Temple.



Burial record for James Hunter: January 26 1760 James Hunter died at Callerstoun and was that day buried in Temple churchyard and the second mortecloath"

James and Marion had the following children: 1. **Jean**, christened 13 April 1735 in Temple (shown as born in Esperstowne townland in Temple); 2. **Marion**, christened 11 September 1737 in Temple; "*Likewise, James Hunter and Marion Anderson in Esperstown had a daughter called Marion baptized. Witnesses: Wm. Hunter and Edmond Anderson*"; married William Fairgrieve 8 June 1759 in Carrington, Midlothian, Scotland; 3. **Janet**, christened 30 September 1744 in Temple; 4. **James**, christened 14 January 1748 in Temple; 5. **Janet**, christened 2 March 1751 in Temple; 6. **Isobel**, christened 2 March 1751 in Temple.



Baptism record for Marion Hunter in Temple: "Likewise, James Hunter & Marion Anderson in Esperstown had a daughter called Marion baptized, witnesses Wm. Hunter & Edmond Anderson"

SOURCES: IGI; Scottish Church Records CD; Temple parish register, FHL# 1067791, shows Jean Hunter born in the townland of Esperstowne in the parish of Temple.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES HUNTER AND JANET PATERSONE

James Hunter was born in about 1670 of Temple. He married Janet Paterson.

James and Janet had the following children: 1. **Walter**, married Marion Cossar 21 November 1718 in Temple (John Hunter was a witness); 2. **John**, married Barbara Peacock 5 July 1717 in Temple; 3. **William**, married Janet Taite 15 June 1716 in Temple (John Hunter was a witness); 4. **Alexander**, christened 26 December 1703 in Temple. *5. **James**, born in about 1705; married Bessie Goldie 6 June 1729 in Temple; married Marian Anderson 21 June 1734 in Temple; buried 26 January 1760 in Temple.

SOURCES: Temple parish records; www.scotlandspeople.co.uk.

ANDERSON ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF EDMOND ANDERSON AND JEAN WILSON

Edmond Anderson was born in about 1680 of Temple, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of George Andersone and Helen Sim.



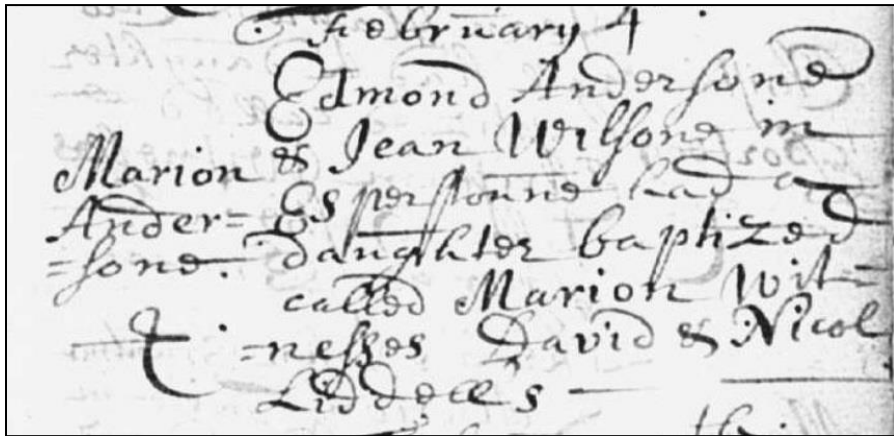
Old church in Temple

He married Jean Wilson 2 Jun 1704 in Temple. Jean was christened 24 October 1675 in Lasswade, the daughter of Daniel Wilson and Margaret Baird.

John Ranfur
Likewise Betwixt Edmond Anderson
and Jean Wilson in this paroch of
Temple in ye baroch of Horriol &
one Dollar laid in p^{re}sent with a
line signed by ye said Edmond for ye
ovr obliging himself to make it
further coming to the p^{re}sent in case of
transgression: Witnesses with the
Bridegroom Edmond & George
Andersone & for ye Bride Ja:
Dickson & Tho: Whyte

Marriage record for Edmond Anderson and Jean Wilson in Temple: "Likewise, Betwixt Edmond Andersone in this paroch & Jean Wilson in ye paroch of Heriot & one dollar laid in pledge with a line signed by ye Edmond for ye oyr obleidging himself to make it forthcoming to the sed: in case of transgression: Witness suite the Bridegroom Edmond & George Andersone & for ye Bryde Ja: Dickson & Tho: Whyte"

Edmond and Jean had the following children: 1. **George**, christened 21 March 1705 in Temple; 2. **James**, christened 10 November 1706 in Temple; 3. **Thomas**, christened 28 November 1708 in Temple; *4. **Marion**, christened 4 February 1711 in Temple; married James Hunter 21 June 1734 in Temple; 5. **Henry**, christened 28 June 1713 in Temple; 6. **Robert**, christened 29 April 1715 in Temple; 7. **Euphan**, (female) christened 14 April 1717 in Newbattle, Midlothian, Scotland; 8. **George**, christened 1 June 1718 in Newbattle; 9. **Isobell**, christened 25 December 1720 in Temple; 10. **Jean**, christened 4 August 1723 in Borthwick; 11. **Edmond**, christened 21 August 1726 in Temple; 12. **John**, christened 13 June 1728 in Temple.



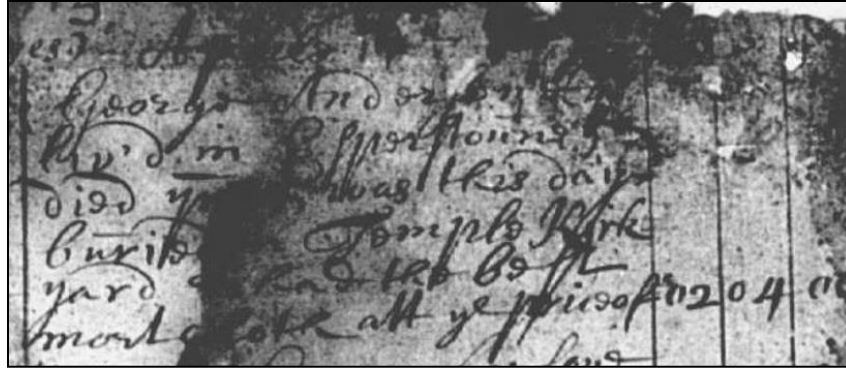
Baptism record for Marion Anderson in Temple: "Edmond Andersone & Jean Wilson in Esperstoune had a daughter baptized called Marion. Witnesses David & Nicol Liddells"

SOURCES: Scottish Church Records CD; Temple parish register, FHL# 1067791, shows the children of Edmond Anderson and Jean Wilson born in the townland of Esperstoune in the parish of Temple.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF GEORGE ANDERSONE AND HELEN SIM

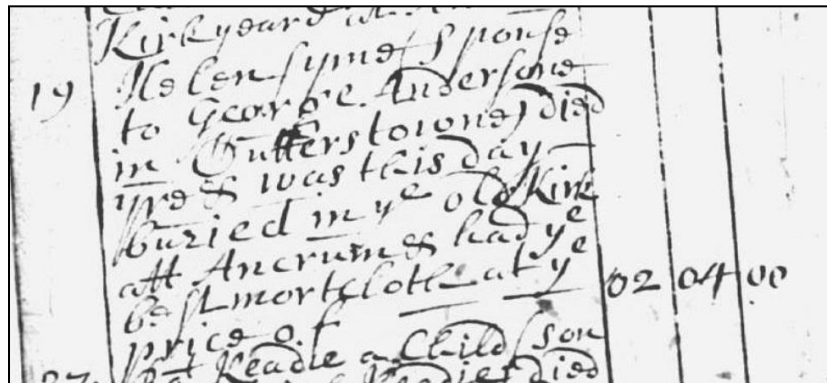
George Anderson was born in about 1660 of Temple. He married Helen Sim.

George died and was buried 21 March 1716 in Temple.



Burial record for George Anderson in Temple: "George Anderson who liv'd in Esperstoune died ___ and was this day buried in Temple Kirkyard and had the best mortcloth att ye price of 02-04-00"

Helen died later in the year, and was buried 19 December 1716 in Temple.



Burial record for Helen Sim Anderson in Temple: "Helen Syme spouse to George Anderson in Outterstoune, died yre & was this day buried in ye old Kirk att Ancrum & had ye best mortcloth at ye price of 02-04-00"

George and Helen had the following children: *1. **Edmond**, born in about 1680 of Temple; married Jean Wilson 2 Jun 1704 in Temple; 2. **James**, christened 10 March 1689 in Temple; 3. **William**, christened 15 June 1691 in Temple; 4. **George**, christened 19 December 1693 in Temple; 5. **Marrion**, buried 21 April 1697; 6. **Josias**, christened 10 July 1698 in Temple; 7. **John**, buried 16 September 1698 in Temple.

SOURCES: Temple parish register, www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk.

WILSON ANCESTORS

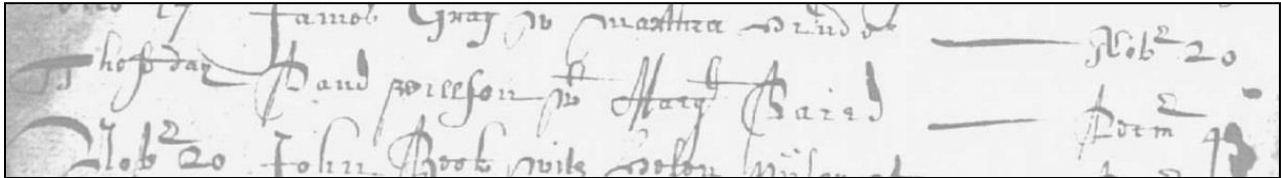
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DANIEL WILSON AND MARGARET BAIRD

Daniel Wilson was born in about 1650 of Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of Dand Wilson and Janet Watsone.



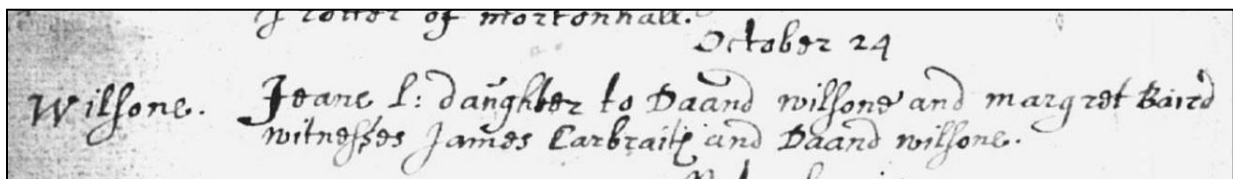
Lasswade Church

Daniel married Margaret Baird 4 December 1674 in Lasswade.



*Marriage record for Dan Willson and Margaret Baird in Lasswade:
"Dand Willson wt Margt Baird - Decmr 6"*

Daniel and Margaret had the following children: *1. **Jean**, christened 24 October 1675 in Lasswade; married Edmond Anderson 2 June 1704 in Temple; 2. **Margaret**, (twin) christened 20 January 1678 in Lasswade; 3. **Janet**, (twin) christened 20 January 1678 in Lasswade; 4. **Janet**, christened 1 February 1680 in Lasswade; 5. **John**, christened 29 June 1690 in Lasswade; 6. **Dan**, christened 24 September 1693 in Lasswade.

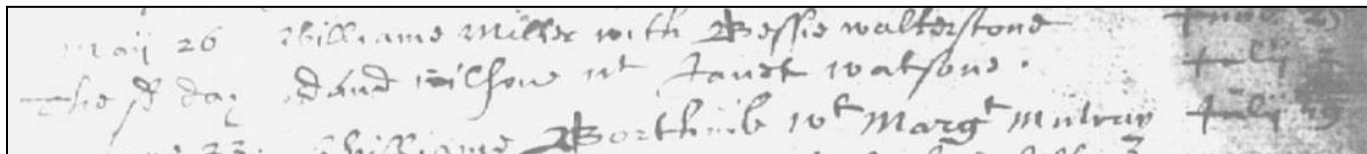


Baptism record for Jean Wilson in Lasswade: "Jeane l: daughter to Daand Wilstone and Margret Baird, witnesses James Carbraith and Daand Wilstone"

SOURCE: Scottish Church Records CD; Lasswade parish register, FHL# 1067763. The Lasswade parish register shows twin daughters, Margret and Janet born to "Dand Wilson the younger" in 1678. This means that Dand Wilson's father was Dand Wilson senior. Dand Wilson is also shown as a witness at the birth of Dand Wilson's daughter Jean in 1675, along with William Baird. The IGI extracts Dand Wilson as David Wilson, but the name is consistently Dand or Daand through several generations.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAND WILSON AND JANET WATSONE

Dand Wilson was born in about 1632 of Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of Dand Wilson and Jean Mair. His name is consistently spelled Dand in the parish register. He married Janet Watsone 2 July 1650 in Lasswade. Janet was christened 13 March 1620 in Lassward, the daughter of Adam Watsone and Euphan Broun.



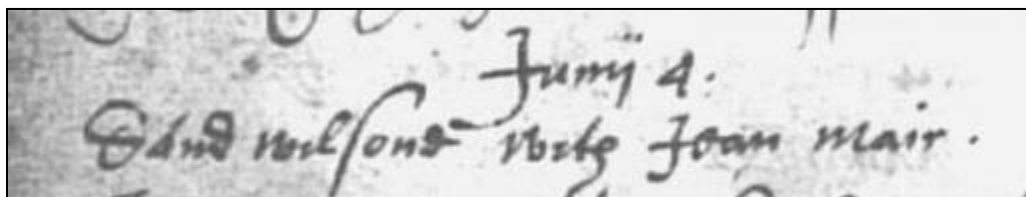
*Marriage record for Dand Wilson and Janet Watsone in Lasswade:
"Dand Wilsone wt Janet Watsone July 2"*

Dand and Janet had the following children: *1. **Daniel** (Dand), born about 1650 of Lasswade; married Margaret Baird 4 December 1674 in Lasswade; 2. **James**, christened 4 April 1654 in Lasswade; 3. **Janet**, christened 13 April 1656 in Lasswade; 4. **Margaret**, christened 20 February 1659 in Lasswade; 5. **Alexander**, christened 3 April 1654 in Lasswade.

SOURCE: Lasswade parish register, FHL# 1067763; IGI.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF DAND WILSON AND JEAN MAIR

Dand Wilson was born in about 1605 of Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland. He married Jean Mair 4 June 1631 in Lasswade.



*Marriage record for Dand Wilson and Jean Mair in Lasswade:
"Junij 4. Dand Wilson with Jean Mair"*

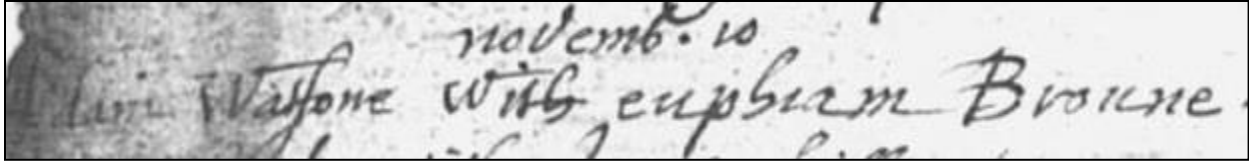
Dand and Jean had the following child: *1. **Dand**, born about 1632 of Lasswade; married Janet Watsone 2 July 1650 in Lasswade.

SOURCE: Lasswade parish register, FHL# 1067763; IGI.

WATSONE ANCESTORS

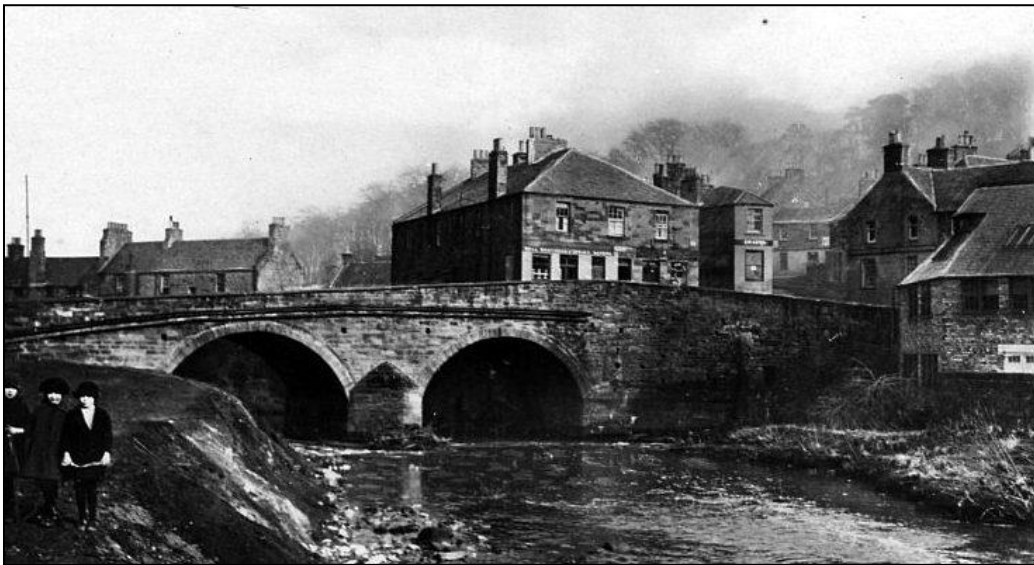
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADAM WATSONE AND EUPHAN BROUN

Adam Watsone was born in about 1595 in Lasswade. He married Euphan Broun 10 November 1618 in Lasswade.



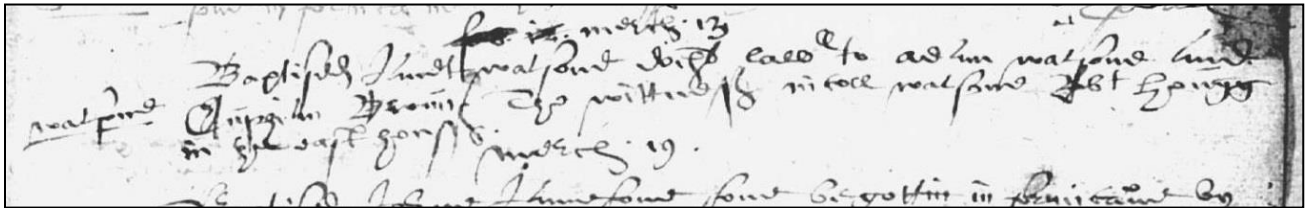
Handwritten text in a church register: "novemb. 10" and "Adam Watstone with Eupham Broune".

*Marriage record for Adam Watstone and Euphan Broune in Lasswade:
"Novemb. 10 Adam Watstone with Eupham Broune"*



Lasswade

Adam and Euphan had the following children: *1. **Janet**, christened 13 March 1620 in Lasswade; married Dand Wilson 2 July 1650 in Lasswade.



Handwritten text in a church register: "for is. m. 13" and "Baptised Janet Watstone with called to Adam Watstone and Euphan Broune. The wittnesses Nicoll Watstone Rbt Hougg in the east houses".

Baptism record for Janet Watson in Lasswade: "Baptised Janet Watstone with called to Adam Watstone and Euphan Broune. The wittnesses Nicoll Watstone Rbt Hougg in the east houses"

SOURCES: Lasswade parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

MCMILLAN ANCESTORS

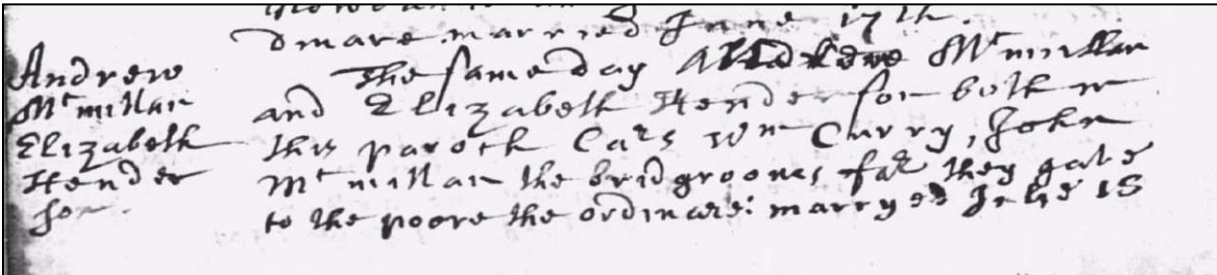
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ANDREW MCMILLAN AND ELIZABETH HENDERSON

Andrew Mcmillan was christened 5 May 1678 in Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of John Mcmillan and Margarit Wilson. Dalkeith was a market town, about six miles from Edinburgh.



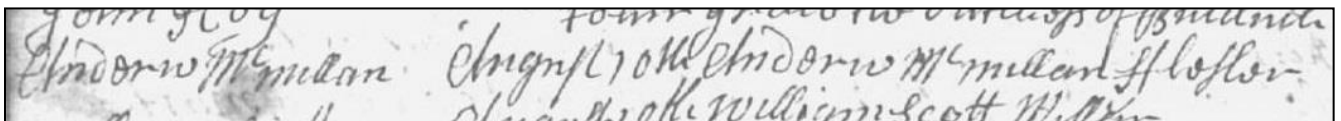
Churchyard at Dalkeith

Andrew married Elizabeth Henderson 18 July 1701 in Dalkeith. She is sometimes called Elspeth in the parish records. Elizabeth was christened 13 August 1678 in Dalkeith, the daughter of Thomas Henderson and Agnes Robson.



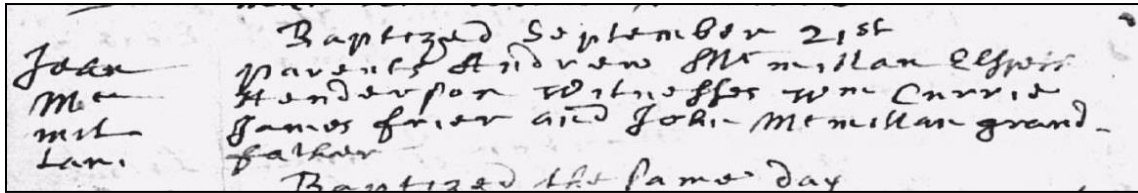
Marriage record for Andrew Mcmillan and Elizabeth Henderson in Dalkeith: "The same day Andrew Mcmillan and Elizabeth Henderson both in this paroch. Wm. Curry, John Mcmillan the bridgrooms father. They gave to the poore the ordinarie: marryed Julye 18"

Andrew died and was buried 10 August 1731 in Dalkeith. Andrew's occupation in his burial record was flesher or butcher.



*Burial record for Andrew McMillan in Dalkeith:
"August 10th Anderw McMillan fflesler"*

Andrew and Elizabeth had the following children: *1. **Jean**, christened 6 September 1701 in Dalkeith; married Henry Fairgrieve 21 May 1725 in Lasswade, Midlothian; 2. **Agnes**, christened 16 July 1703 in Dalkeith; 3. **John**, christened 19 August 1705 in Dalkeith; 4. **Andrew**, christened 17 June 1707 in Dalkeith; 5. **Margaret**, christened 27 February 1709 in Dalkeith; 6. **Elisabeth**, christened 30 July 1710 in Dalkeith; 7. **Bessie**, christened 28 October 1711 in Dalkeith; married Henry Fairgrieve in about 1742; 8. **Elsbeth**, christened 24 October 1713 in Dalkeith.

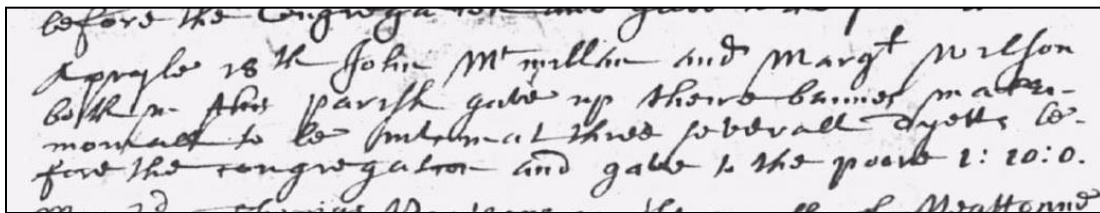


Baptism record for Jean Mcmillan in Dalkeith: "Jean Mcmillan - Baptized September 21st parents Andrew Mcmillan, Elspith Henderson. Witnesses Wm Currie, James Frier, and John Mcmillan grandfather"

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN MCMILLAN AND MARGARIT WILSON

John Mcmillan was christened 23 November 1655 in Dalkeith, the son of James Mcmillan and Janet Pringle. He married Margarit Wilson 18 April 1676 in Dalkeith.

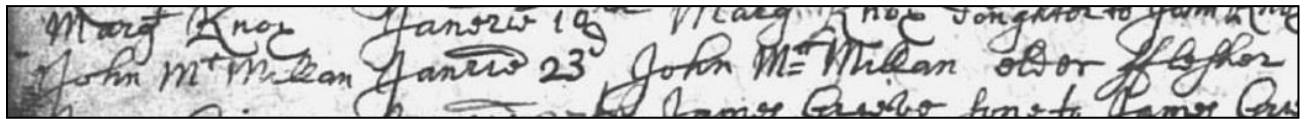


Marriage record for John Mcmillan and Margarit Wilson in Dalkeith: "Apryle 18th John Mcmillan and Margt Wilson both of this parish gave up there bannes matrimoniall to be xxx three several dyette before the congregation and gave to the poore 1:20:0."



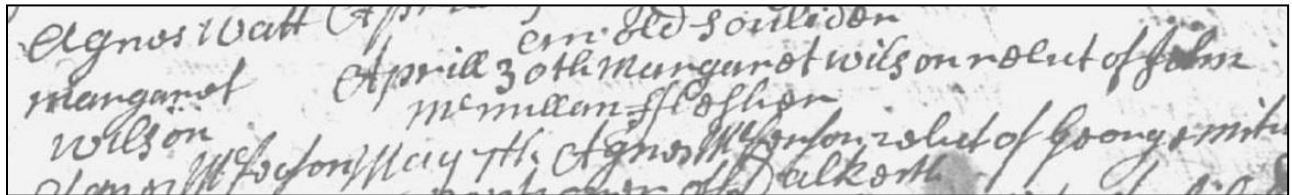
Dalkeith

John died and was buried 23 January 1704 in Dalkeith. John's occupation was a flesher or butcher.



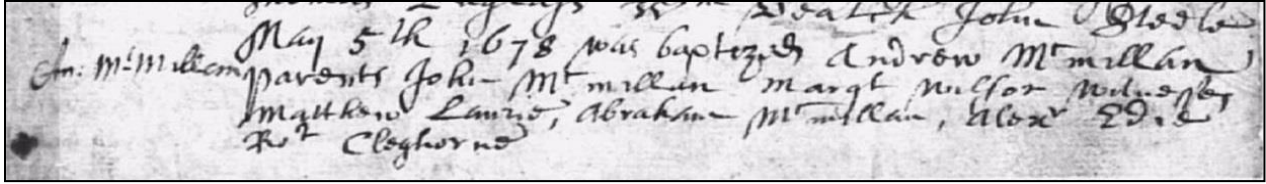
Burial record for John McMillan in Dalkeith: "Janere 23d John McMillan elder Flesher"

Margaret died as a widow, and was buried 20 April 1727 in Dalkeith:



*Burial record for Margaret McMillan in Dalkeith:
"Aprill 30th Margaret Wilson relict of John McMillan fflesher"*

John and Margarit had the following children:*1. **Andrew**, christened 5 May 1678 in Dalkeith; married Elizabeth Henderson 18 July 1701 in Dalkeith; 2. **Margarit**, christened 18 July 1680 in Dalkeith; 3. **Jean**, christened 25 June 1682 in Dalkeith; 4. **Elisabeth**, christened 29 June 1684 in Dalkeith; 5. **James**, christened 29 August 1686 in Dalkeith; 6. **Agnes**, christened 28 October 1688 in Dalkeith.

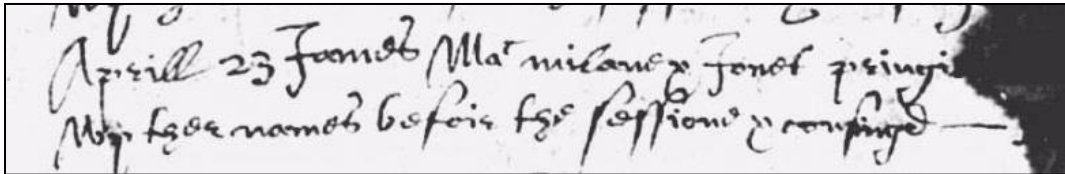


Baptism record for Andrew Mcmillan in Dalkeith: "May 5th 1678 was baptized Andrew McMillan, parents John Mcmillan Margt Wilson, witnesses Matthew Lanzie, Abraham Mcmillan, Alexr. Edie, Robt Cleghorne"

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

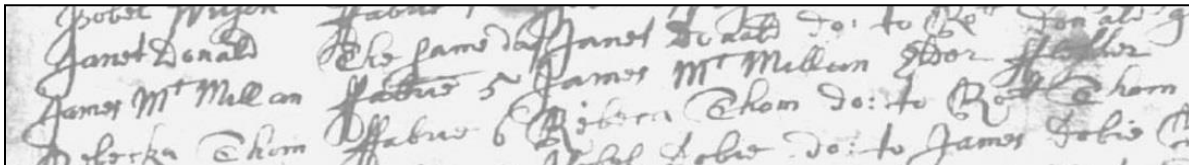
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES MCMILLAN AND JANET PRINGLE

James Mcmillan was christened 16 September 1627 in Dalkeith, the son of Robert Mcmillan and Betrix Finlasoun. He married Janet Pringle 13 June 1650 in Dalkeith. Janet was christened 24 February 1625 in Dalkeith, the daughter of George Pringill and Margrat Robertsoun.



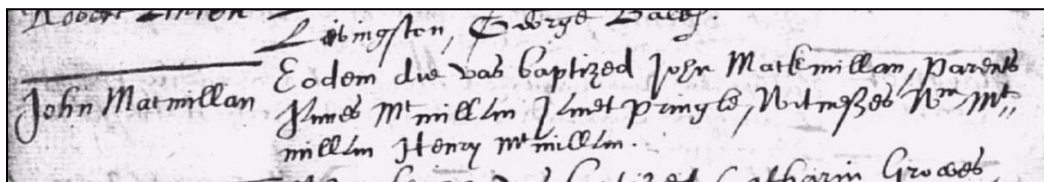
Baptism record for James Mcmillan and Janet Pringle in Dalkeith

James died and was buried 5 February 1705 in Dalkeith. James was a flesher or butcher.



Burial record for James McMillan in Dalkeith:
"Fabrie 5 James McMillan Elder Flesher"

James and Janet had the following children: *1. **John**, christened 23 November 1655 in Dalkeith; married Margarit Wilson 18 April 1676 in Dalkeith; 2. **Elespet**, christened 13 August 1657 in Dalkeith; 3. **Janet**, christened 29 August 1658 in Dalkeith; 4. **Jean**, christened 3 January 1660 in Dalkeith; 5. **James**, christened 1 November 1663 in Dalkeith; 6. **John**, christened 5 July 1667 in Dalkeith.



Baptism record for John Macmillan in Dalkeith: "Eodem die (on the same day) was baptized John

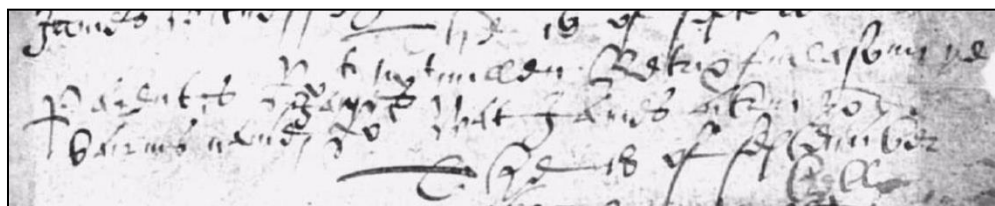
Macmillan parents James Mcmillan Janet Pringle, Witnesses Wm. Mcmillan, Henry Mcmillan"

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ROBERT MCMILLEN AND BETRIX FINLAYSOUN

Robert McMillen was born in about 1600 of Dalkeith. He married Betrix Finlaysoun.

Robert and Betrix had the following children: 1. **Elizabeth**, christened 21 August 1619 in Dalkeith; *2. **James**, christened 16 September 1627 in Dalkeith; married Janet Pringle.



Baptism record for James Mcmillan in Dalkeith

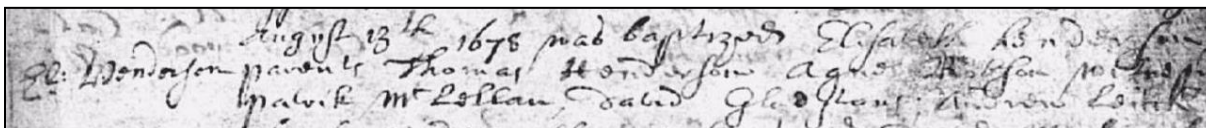
SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

HENDERSON ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS HENDERSON AND AGNES ROBSON

Thomas Henderson was christened 27 December 1652 in Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of John Henderson and Jenet Thomson. He married Agnes Robson.

Thomas and Agnes had the following children: 1. **Isobell**, christened 21 June 1668 in Dalkeith; 2. **John**, christened 1 March 1672 in Dalkeith; 3. **Alexander**, christened 23 November 1675 in Dalkeith; *4. **Elisabeth**, christened 13 August 1678 in Dalkeith; married Andrew Mcmillan 18 July 1701 in Dalkeith.



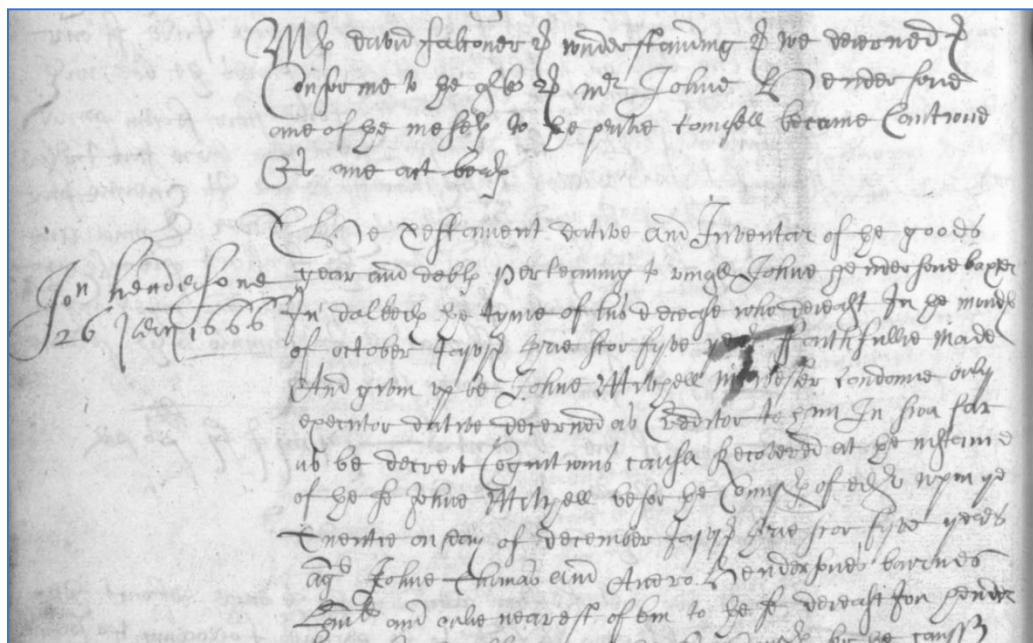
*Baptism record for Elisabeth Henderson in Dalkeith:
"El: Henderson parents Thomas Henderson, Agnes Robson"*

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN HENDERSON AND JENET THOMSON

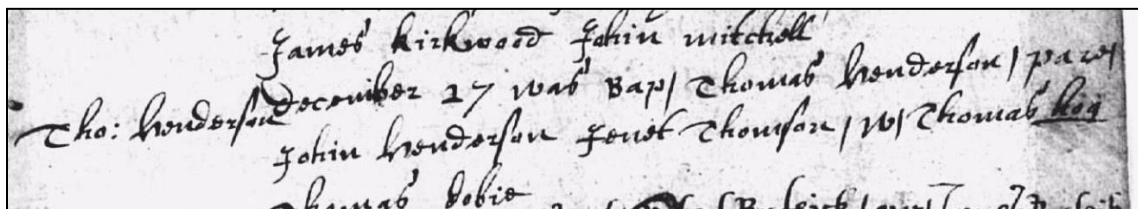
John Henderson was born in about 1630 of Dalkeith. He married Jenet Thomson. Janet was christened 19 September 1624 in Dalkeith, the daughter of James Thomsonsone and Janet Jamesoune.

John died, leaving a will dated 26 January 1666. John's occupation is shown as a baxter (or baker) of Dalkeith. The will mentions sons Johne, Thomas and Andro.



Will of John Hendersone of Dalkeith, 1666

John and Jenet had the following children: *1. **Thomas**, christened 27 December 1652 in Dalkeith; married Agnes Robson; 2. **James**, christened 8 March 1655 in Dalkeith; 3. **Andrew**, christened 10 April 1657 in Dalkeith; 4. **John**, christened 17 February 1659 in Dalkeith; 5. **John**, christened 5 May 1661 in Dalkeith.

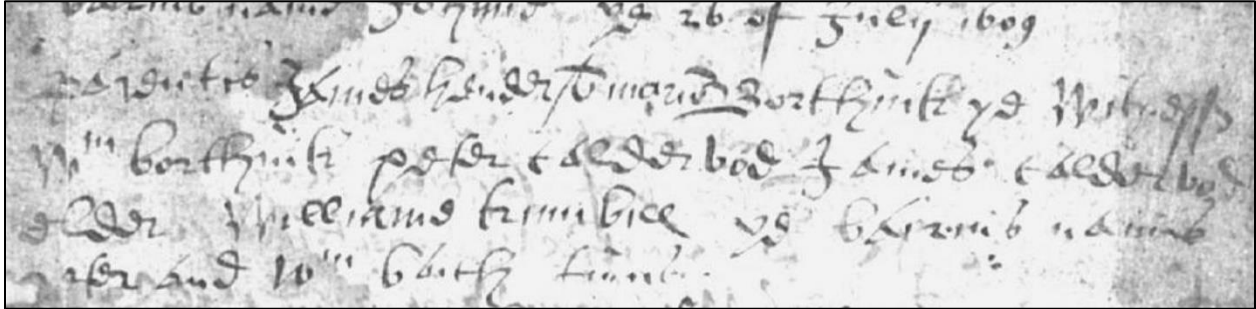


Baptism record for Thomas Henderson in Dalkeith: "Tho: Henderson, December 27 was bapt Thomas Henderson, parents John Henderson, Jenet Thomson, wit: Thomas Key, Thomas Dobie"

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk; will of John Hendersone of Dalkeith, 1666, Edinburgh Commissary Court on www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

Earlier Hendersones in Dalkeith:

James Hendersone and Marie Borthwick had twin sons christened in Dalkeith in 1609. This is the only Hendersone family in Dalkeith before 1640. These may be John's parents.



Baptism record for Peter and William Hendersone in Dalkeith: "Ye 26 of July 1609 Parentes James Hendersone Marie Borthwick ye witnesses Wm Borthwick Peter Calderwood James Calderwood elder Williame Brinnbice ye bairnis named Peter and Wm both twines"

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES HENDERSONE AND MARIE BORTHWICK

James Hendersone was born in about 1580 of Dalkeith. He married Marie Borthwick.

James and Marie had the following children: 1. **Peter**, (twin) christened 26 July 1609 in Dalkeith; 2. **William**, (twin) christened 26 July 1609 in Dalkeith; *3. **John**, born about 1620 in Dalkeith; married Jenet Thomson; occupation: baxter; died in about 1666 of Dalkeith, leaving a will.

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.co.uk.

ROBESONE ANCESTORS

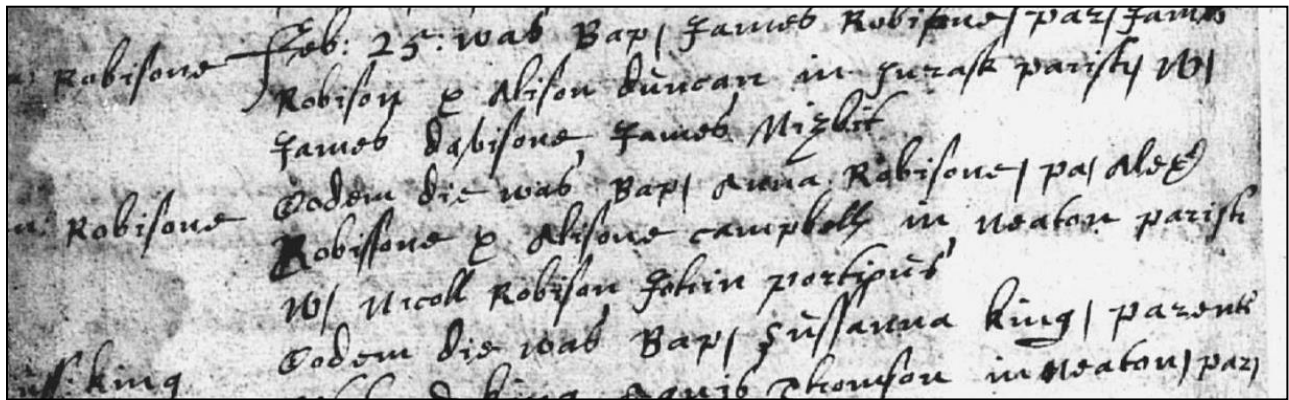
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ALEXANDER ROBESONE AND ALISONE CAMPBELL

Alexander Robesone was christened 5 June 1636 in Newton, Midlothian, Scotland, the son of Methew Robesone. He married Alisone Campbell. Alexander was only fifteen years old at the birth of his first child. Newton is a parish about two miles from Dalkeith.

Alisone died and was buried 17 February 1667 in Newton.

Alexander and Alisone had the following children:

- *1. **Agnes** (Anna), christened 25 February 1651 in Dalkeith; married Thomas Henderson;
- .2. **Alexander**, christened 6 April 1653 in Newton;
3. **Nicoll**, (male) christened 23 April 1655 in Newton;
4. **Alisone**, christened 15 October 1657 in Newton;
5. **Nicoll**, (male) christened 6 July 1658 in Newton;
6. **Edward**, christened 8 May 1660 in Newton; buried 31 October 1735 in Newton;
7. **James**, christened 21 August 1662 in Newton;
8. **John**, christened 24 January 1666 in Newton.



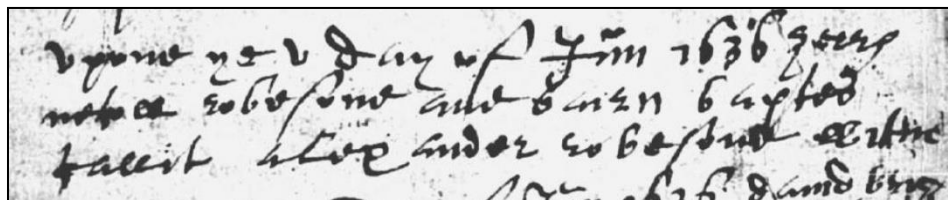
Baptism record for Agnes (Anna) Robisone in Dalkeith: "Eodem die was bapt Anna Robisone par Alexr Robissone & Alisone Campbell in Neator parish. W/ Nicoll Robison, John Portious"
 The same day was baptized Anna Robisone, parents Alexander Robisone and Alisone Campbell in Newton parish. Witnesses: Nicoll Robisone, John Portious.

SOURCE: Dalkeith parish register; Newton parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF MATHEW ROBESONE

Mathew Robesone was born in about 1610 of Newton.

He had the following children: 1. **Anes**, christened 15 December 1633 in Newton; *2. **Alexander**, christened 5 June 1636 in Newton; married Alisone Campbell.



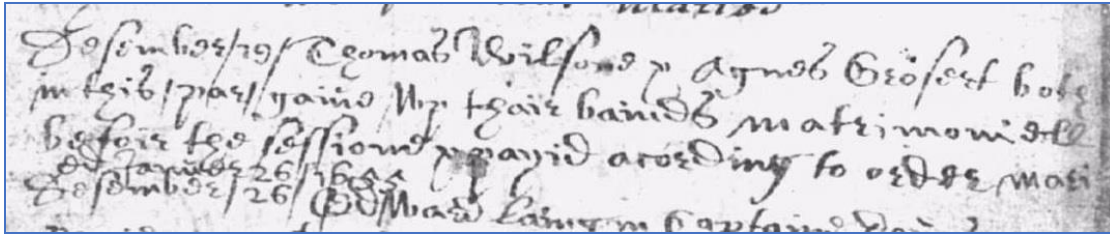
Baptism record for Alexander Robesone in Newton:
 "Upone ye v day of Jun 1636 Mathew Robesone ane bairn baptes callit Alexander Robeson"

SOURCE: Newton parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

WILSON ANCESTORS OF DALKEITH

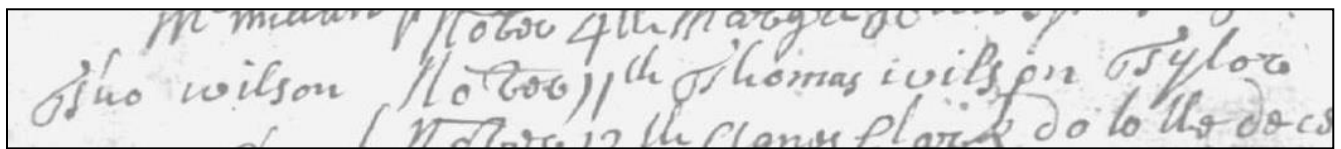
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF THOMAS WILSON AND AGNES GROZER

Thomas Wilson was born in about 1630 of Dalkeith. He married Agnes Grozer 26 January 1655 in Dalkeith.



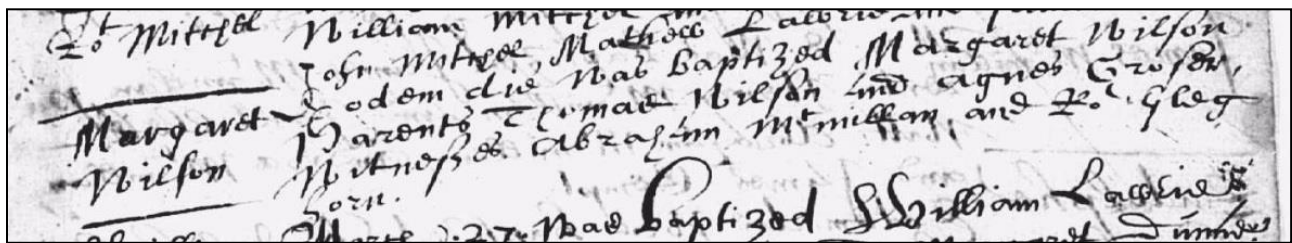
Marriage record for Thomas Wilson and Agnes Groser in Dalkeith: "Desember 19, Thomas Wilson & Agnes Grosert both in this parish gave up their bands matrimoniell before the sessions prayid acording to order maried January 26 1655"

Thomas died and was buried 11 November 1713 in Dalkeith. Thomas' occupation is shown as a taylor (tailor).



Burial record for Thomas Wilson in Dalkeith: "Noveb 11th Thomas Wilson Tylor"

Thomas and Agnes had the following children: 1. **Janet**, (twin), christened 23 February 1656 in Dalkeith; 2. **Thomas**, (twin) christened 23 February 1656 in Dalkeith; 3. **George**, christened 14 May 1657 in Dalkeith; *4. **Margarit**, christened 22 March 1660 in Dalkeith; married John Mcmillan.



Baptism record for Margaret Wilson in Dalkeith: "Eodem die (the same day) was baptized Margaret Wilson Parents Thomas Wilson and Agnes Groser. Witnesses Abraham McMillan and Robert Gleghorn"

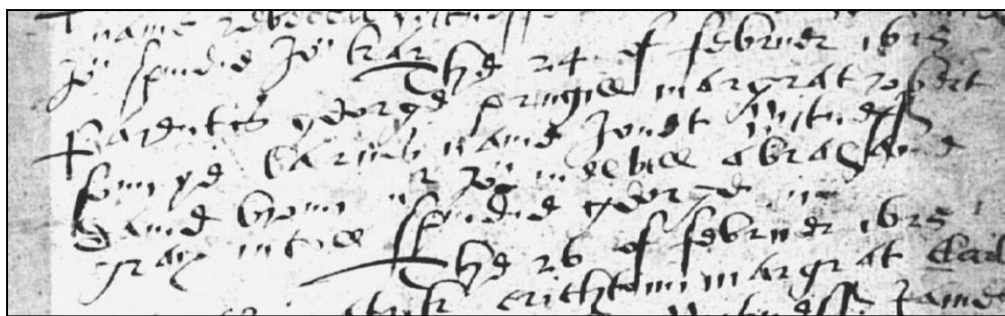
SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

PRINGLE ANCESTORS

FAMILY GROUP RECORDS OF GEORGE PRINGILL AND MARGRAT ROBERTSOUN

George Pringill (or Pringle) was born about 1600 of Dalkeith. He married Margrat Robertsoun.

George and Margrat had the following children: *1. **Janet**, christened 24 February 1625 in Dalkeith; married James Mcmillan: 2. **Jean**, christened 2 May 1626 in Dalkeith.



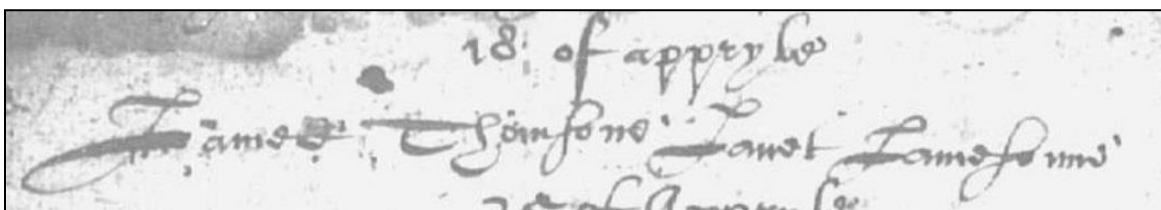
Baptism record for Janet Pringle in Dalkeith: "The 24 of Februer 1625, parentis George Pringill, Margrat Robertsoun ye bairne name Jonet"

SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

THOMSONE ANCESTORS

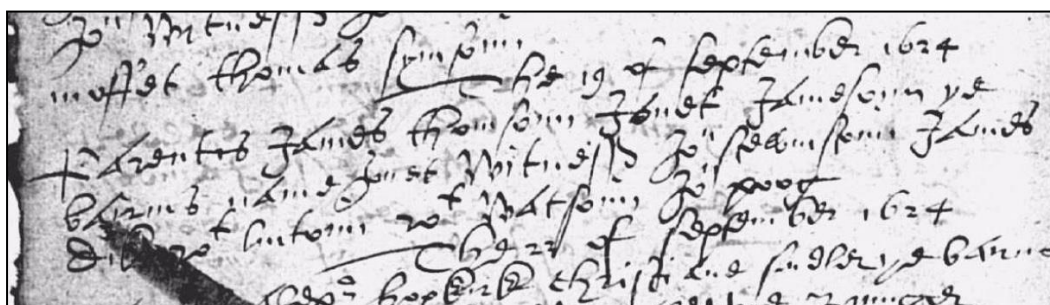
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JAMES THOMSONE AND JANET JAMESONE

James Thomsonsone was born in about 1600 of Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland. James married Janet Jamesone 18 April 1621 in Inveresk.



*Marriage record for James Thomsonsone and Janet Jamesonne in Inveresk
"18 of Appryle JamesThomsonsone & Janet Jamesonne"*

James and Janet had the following children: 1. **William**, christened 28 July 1622 in Dalkeith; 2. (Male), christened 8 August 1623 in Dalkeith; *3. **Janet** (Jonet), christened 19 September 1624 in Dalkeith; married John Henderson; 4. **Thomas**, christened 8 June 1626 in Dalkeith; 5. **Robert**, christened 5 July 1627 in Dalkeith.



Baptism record for Jenet Thomsons in Dalkeith: "The 19 of September 1624, parentes James Thomson, Jonet Jamesoun ye bairne named Jonet."

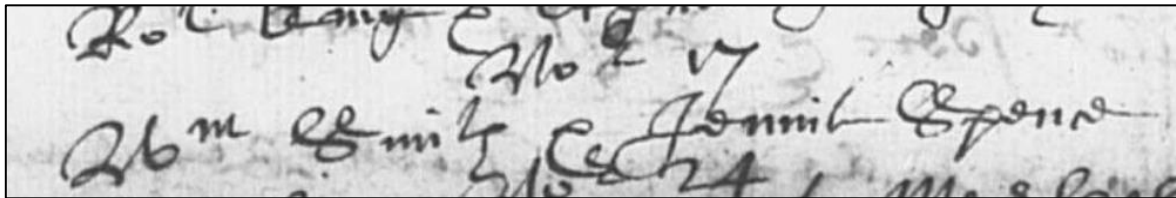
SOURCES: Dalkeith parish register; www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk; www.ancestry.co.uk.

SMITH ANCESTORS OF NEWTON

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM SMITH AND JENNIT SPENCE

There were two Margaret Smiths born in the parish of Newton in the right time period, but only the family of William Smith and Jennit Spence also included a family member named Robert. Robert Smith was the presenter at the baptism of Margaret Smith Fairgrieve's youngest son, Robert, as the child's father was dead.

William Smith was born in about 1640 of Newton, Midlothian, Scotland. He married Jennit Spence 17 November 1665 in Newton.

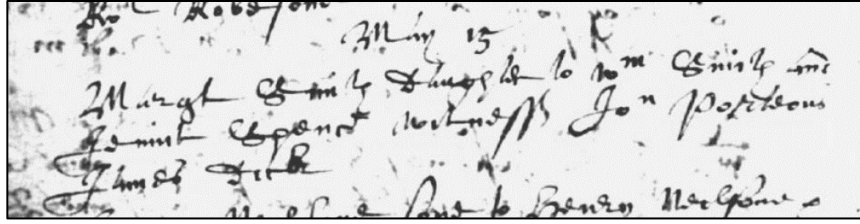


*Marriage record for William Smith and Jennit Spence in Newton:
"Wm Smith & Jennit Spence"*



Newton parish church

William and Jennit had the following children: *1. **Margaret**, christened 15 May 1667 in Newton; married William Fairgrieve 11 December 1685 in Newton; 2. **Robert**, christened 14 July 1669 in Newton. Robert was the presenter for his sister Margaret's son Robert, as Margaret's husband William had died; 3. **William**, christened 7 November 1672 in Newton; 4. **Alison**, christened 24 August 1677 in Newton; 5. **Anna**, christened 8 September 1682 in Newton.



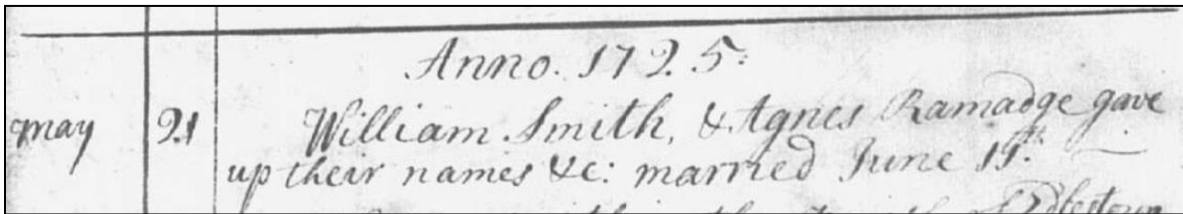
Baptism record for Margaret Smith in Newton: "May 15 Margt Smith daughter to Wm Smith and Jennit Spence witnesses John Porteous James Dick"

SOURCES: Newton parish register, www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk.

SMITH ANCESTORS OF NEWLANDS

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM SMITH AND AGNES RAMADGE

Mary Smith was born in about 1720 of Newlands, Peeblesshire, Scotland. No christening record has been found for her, but the only Smith family shown having children in Newlands parish in the right time period were William Smith and Agnes Ramadge, who married in Newlands 11 June 1725.



*Marriage record for William Smith and Agnes Ramadge in Newlands:
"Anno 1725 May 21 William Smith & Agnes Ramadge gave up their names &c. married June 11th"*

William is shown as a servant in Stevenstown and a tenant in Scotstoun in his children's christening records. William and Agnes are most likely Mary's parents.



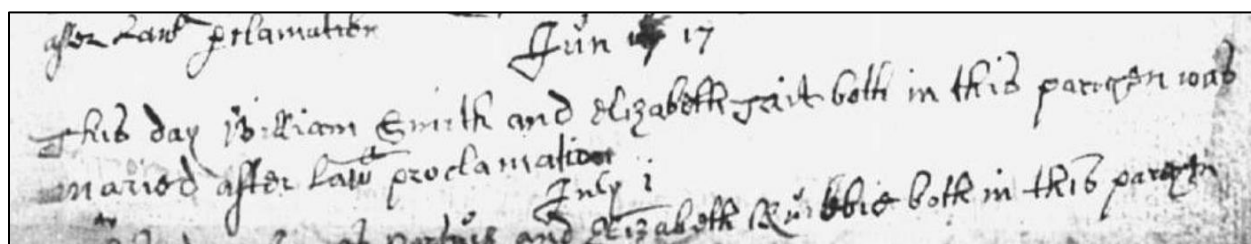
Newlands Kirk

William and Agnes had the following children: 1. **Janet**, christened 1 May 1726 in Newlands. 2. **James**, christened 15 April 1728 in Newlands (*son of William Smith, servant in Stevenstown*); *3. **Mary**, born in about 1729 of Newlands; married David Lauder 6 July 1744 in Newlands; 4. **Henrietta**, christened 31 August 1735 in Newlands (*daughter of William Smith, tenant in Scotstoun*); 5. **Helen**, christened 26 February 1738 in Newlands; 6. **William**, christened 4 May 1740 in Newlands (*William, son to William Smith, servant to Mr. William Montgomery of Macbiehill at Botticot*).

SOURCE: IGI, Newlands parish register.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF WILLIAM SMITH AND ELIZABETH TAIT

William Smith was born in about 1680 of Newlands, and was likely the son of Alexander Smith and Jonnett Ekfurd. He married Elizabeth Tait 17 June 1703 in Newlands.



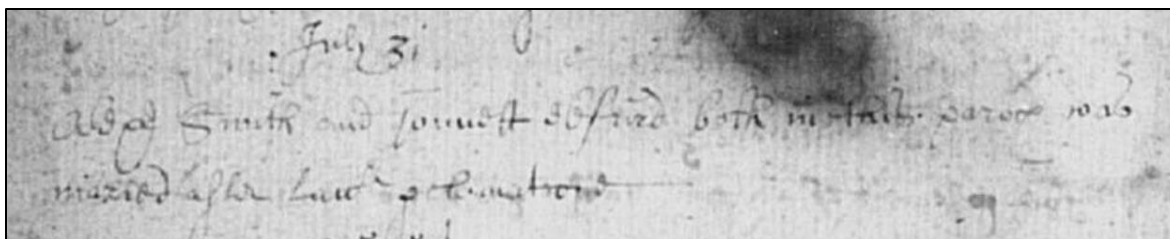
Marriage record for William Smith and Elizabeth Tait in Newlands: "Jun 17 This day William Smith and Elizabeth Tait both in this paroch was married after lawfull proclamation"

William and Elizabeth had the following children: *1. **William** born in about 1704 of Newlands; married Agnes Ramadge 11 June 1725 in Newlands; 2. **Agnis**, christened 10 March 1707 in Newlands.

SOURCES: Newlands parish register; www.scotlandspeople.co.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ALEXANDER SMITH AND JONNETT EKFURD

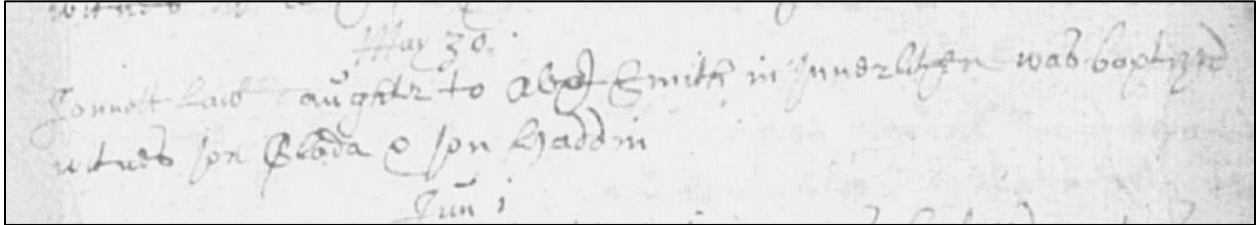
Alexander Smith was born in about 1660 of Innerleithen. He married Jonnett Ekfurd 31 July 1677 in Innerleithen.



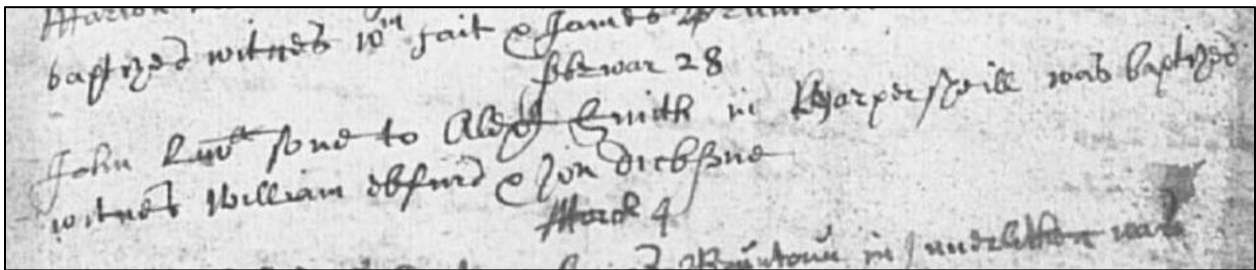
Marriage record for Alexander Smith and Jonnett Ekfurd in Innerleithen: "July 31 Alexander Smith and Jonnett Ekfurd both in this parish was married after lawfull pclamatione"

Alexander and Jonnett had the following children: 1. **James**, christened 22 December 1678 in

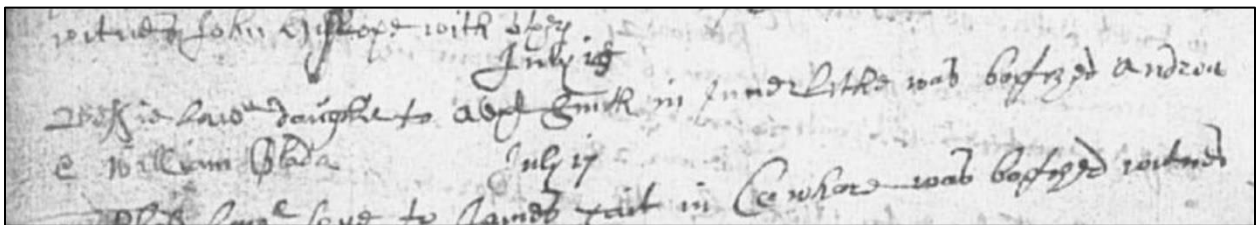
Innerleithen; *2. **William**, born in about 1680 of Newlands; married Elizabeth Tait 17 June 1703 in Newlands; 3. **Jonnett**, christened 30 May 1681 in Newlands; 4. (daughter), christened 7 November 1682 in Newlands; 5. **Bessie**, christened 15 February 1685 in Newlands; 6. **John**, christened 28 February 1687 in Newlands; 7. **Bessie**, christened 19 July 1687 in Newlands.



Baptism record for Jonnett Smith in Newlands: "Jonnett lawfull daughter to Alexander Smith in Innerlithen was baptized witnes Jon Glada & Jon Haddin"



Baptism record for John Smith in Newlands: "John lawfull sone to Alexander Smith in Harpersheill (in Innerleithen) was baptized witnes William Ekfurd & Jon Dickson"



Baptism record for Bessie Smith in Newlands: "Bessie lawfull daughter to Alexander Smith in Innerlithen was baptized (witnesses) Andrew & William Glada"

SOURCES: Newlands parish register; Innerleithen parish register; www.scotlandsppeople.co.uk.

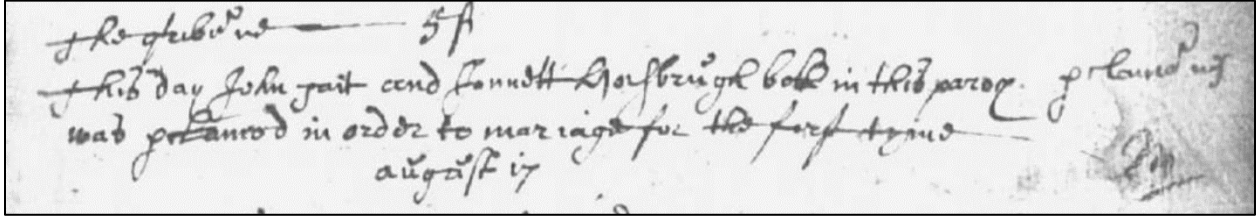


Innerleithen

TAIT ANCESTORS

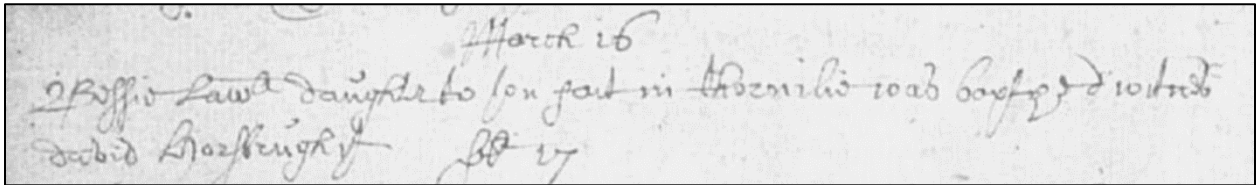
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF JOHN TAIT AND JONNETT HORSBRUGH

John Tait was born in about 1654 of Newlands, Peeblesshire. He married Jonnett Horsbrugh 10 August 1679 in Newlands.



Marriage record for John Tait and Jonnett Horsbrugh in Newlands: "This day John Tait and Jonnett Horsbrugh both in this paroch and was proclaimed in order to marriage for the first tyme"

John and Jonnett had the following children: 1. **Marion**, christened 15 June 1682 in Newlands: "That day Marian lawrull daughter to Jon Tait in Thornilie was baptized witness David Horsbrugh & Patrick Sandersone". Thornilie is in the parish of Innerleithen; *2. **Elizabeth** (Bessie), christened 16 March 1685 in Newlands; married 17 June 1703 in Newlands.



Baptism record for Elizabeth Tait in Newlands: "Bessie lawfull daughter to Jon Tait in Thornilie was baptized witness David Horsbrugh"



Thornilie

SOURCES: Newlands parish register; www.scotlandpeople.gov.uk.

Early Tait History

"The Taitts were an armigerous clan who hailed from the area of Innerleithen. {An armigerous clan is a Scottish clan, family or name which is registered with the Court of the Lord Lyon and once had a chief who bore undifferenced arms, but does not have a chief currently recognised as such by Lyon Court.}

There is mention of the Taitts living at Pirn which is one of three hills that surround the small border town. As the eldest son of Alexander Horsburgh and Jean Riddell died without 'issue' their second son succeeded to the family estate and in 1662 he held the office of Sheriff Depute and sat in the tollbooth of Peebles "for serving of heirs." This was the beginning of the Horsburgh connection with the Taitts of Pirn for on the death in 1664 of George Tayt of Prin the estates passed to his daughters Margaret and Anne. (around 2,00 acres) In 1677 they appeared before William Horsburgh, the Sheriff Depute for the ratification of their claims.

The name Tait is probably of Norse-Viking origin, deriving from the pre 7th century Old Norse word "teitr", meaning glad or cheerful. In the 1881 census Tait was the 2nd most popular name in the town of Innerleithen." (<http://www.clantait.co.uk/history.html>)

RAMAGE ANCESTORS

Agnes Ramage married William Smith 11 June 1725 in Newlands, Peeblesshire, Scotland. There are several Agnes Ramage born in the right time period near Newlands:

- Agnes Ramage was christened 1696 in Stobo, Peeblesshire to James Ramage: "*Agnes natureall daughter to James Ramidge in Easter Haprew was baptized by Mr. Wm Russell minister at Stobo the 2d day of Agust 1696*". Stobo is a neighboring parish to Newlands. James had children Agnes, Patrick, William, Janet and James. This Agnes would have been 29 years old in 1725, the year of the marriage of our Agnes Ramage.
- Agnes Ramage was christened 1698 in Stobo, the daughter of William Ramage: "*Wm Ramadge his daughter called Agnes was baptized ye 21st day at Stobo*". William was a tenant farmer in Easter Haprew, Stobo parish. William had children Michael, Thomas, Jannet, Jean, Agnes, Hillin (Helen), and Robert. This Agnes would have been 27 years old in 1725.
- Agnes Ramage was christened 1701 in West Linton, the daughter of William Ramage: "*William Ramidge in Stonypath had a daughter baptized called Agnes upon ye 6th of Aprile 1701*". West Linton is a neighboring parish to Stobo, and Stoneypath is a townland in West Linton. William had children Agnes and John. This Agnes would have been 24 years old in 1725.
- Agnes Ramage was christened 1706 in Stobo, the daughter of Adam Ramage: "*Agnes the doughter of Adam Ramage tailor in Eister Haprew was baptized the 24 day of Feberwar 1706*". Adam was a tailor of Easter Haprew in Stobo parish. Adam had children Margaret, Agnes, William and John. John was christened in Newlands. This Agnes would have been 19 years old in 1725. Since William Smith was about 21 years old at the time of his marriage, this Agnes is the most likely option. Adam also had his youngest child, John, christened in Newlands in 1714. This places the family in the right parish before her marriage to William Smith.

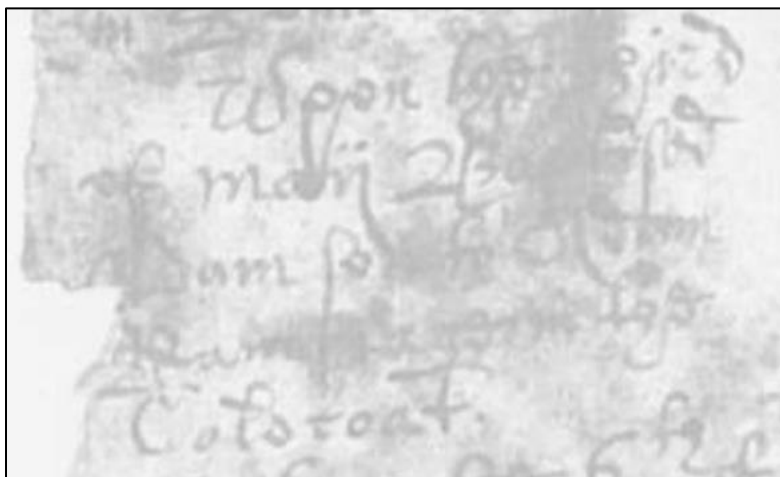
Three possibilities for our Agnes Ramage were from the townland of Easter Haprew in Stobo parish. Easter Haprew is just north of the town of Stobo, and was the site of an ancient Roman fort. It was also the site of a skirmish in 1304 which included Robert the Bruce and William Wallace. Since James, William, and Adam were all from the same townland it is possible that they were brothers. Agnes was certainly a popular name, perhaps their mother's name? The other possible Agnes was from West Linton, in the townland of Stoneypath.



Easter Haprew

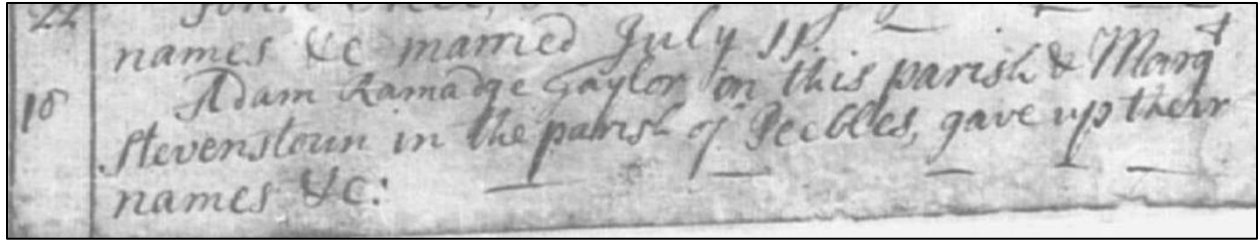
FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADAM RAMADGE

Adam Ramage was christened 3 May 1683 in Newlands, the son of Adam Ramage and Margaret Mitchell.



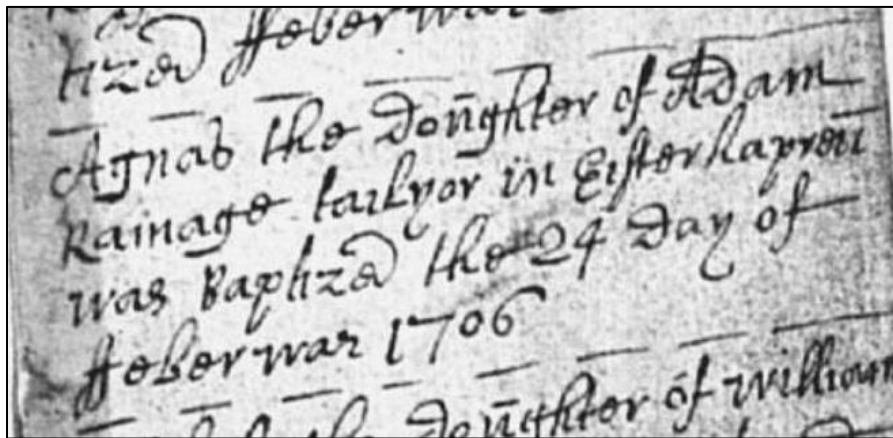
*Baptism record for Adam Ramage in Newlands:
"Upon the third of Maij baptised Adam son to Adam Ramage in the ___ of Coldcoat"*

Adam became a tailor in Easter Haprew in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire. Adam married 1) unknown in about 1702, then 2) Margaret Stevenstoun 18 July 1712 in Newlands.



Marriage record for Adam Ramadge and Margaret Stevenstoun in Newlands: "Adam Ramadge taylor on this parish & Margt Stevenstoun in the parish of Peebles gave up their names &c"

Adam and his first wife had the following children: 1. **Margrat**, christened 29 August 1703 in Stobo: "Margrat the daughter of Adam Ramage tylor in Eister Haprew was baptized the 29 day of Agust 1703"; *2. **Agnes**, christened 24 February 1706 in Stobo; 3. **William**, christened 12 March 1710 in Stobo: "William the son of Adam Ramage tylor in Eisterhaproo was baptized the 12 day of March 1710".



Baptism record for Agnes Ramadge in Stobo: "Agnas the daughter of Adam Ramage taylor in Eisterhaprew was baptized the 24 day of Feberwar 1706"

Adam and Margaret had the following children: 4. **John**, christened 1 January 1714 in Newlands: "John s. to Adam Ramadge taylor in Flemmingtoun Miln".

SOURCES: Newlands parish register; Stobo parish register; www.scotlandspeople.co.uk.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD OF ADAM RAMADGE AND MARGARET MITCHELL

Adam Ramadge was born in about 1650 of West Linton, Peeblesshire. He married Margaret Mitchell 26 May 1676 in West Linton.

Sir **John Ramage** was curate of Blanter in 1555 (Protocols, I), **John Rammyche** in Haddington gave allegiance to the king in 1567 (RPC., I, p. 558), **Johnne Rammaige** was reidare at Curmannok, 1574 (RMR.), and **Edward Ramage** was a mason in Edinburgh in 1599 (Edinb. Marr.)."

From *Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow. 1509-1570*:

Barony of Stobo

AD 1533 Eodem die (the same day), **Andro Ramage** rentalit in ane ox gang land in the said town.

1553 Eodem die, is rentellit **Andro Rammaige** in ane oxin gang of land in the Hilhows of Stobo, wakand be deces of wmqhul **James Rammaige**, his fathyr.

1556 Eadem die, is rentallit **James Ramage** in twa ox gang of land in the wester towne of Stobo, be decesse of **Andro Ramage**, his father, last rentaillit their in; Marion Alexander brukand it for hir tyme. (enjoying possession of it).

1556 The second day of August, licence gewin to **Margareit Rammaige** to mary Jhone Jhonston, and bruk twa ox gang of land in the wester towne of Stobo, nochtwythstanding on our actis in the contrair."

(A Liber Protocollorum M. Cuthberti Simonis Notarii Publici Et Scribi, Volume 1 – Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow, AD 1509-1570)

"Broughton Shiels lies between Stirkfield and Cloverhill, and represents the half ploughgate granted by Ralf le Neym, which was held as part of the vicarage of Stobo for behoof of the chapel of Broughton...This church property was feued out at the time of the Reformation in four portions (lying runrig) to Ninian Elphinstone, **William Ramage**, John Jamieson and John Paterson. The grant to Elphinstone is not on record, but the other three took infetment - on 30th June, 1560, and to this Elphinstone was a witness...**Ramage's** one-fourth was conveyed to his brother **Robert** in 1576, the witnesses to the deed being John and Adam Haldane and Robert Paterson, all in Broughton Shiels, and John Paterson, portioner there. (A History of Peeblesshire, J.W. Buchan)

Other Ramages in early records near Newlands were:

- "Isobel, sometime spouse to **James Ramage**, in Meirburne, par. of Stobo, sher.of Peebles 2 Mar. 1604." (Publications, Part 2, Scottish Record Society - Register of Testaments)
- The Book of Stobo Church lists **Thomas Ramage** as an elder in 1711.



DEEP ANCESTRY: MITOCHONDRIAL DNA TEST RESULTS FOR CATHERINE CAMERON AND MARGARET FAIRGRIEVE

DNA testing is currently available which allows you to trace your direct paternal or maternal ancestry. Paternal ancestry is traced through the Y chromosome, which is passed from father to son. Maternal ancestry is traced through mitochondrial DNA, which is passed from mother to child (son and daughter). My direct maternal line goes from me to my mother, Beulah Green, her mother, Alice Haslam to Alice Southam to Catherine Cameron. The mitochondrial DNA for Catherine Cameron will match mine, and also her direct maternal ancestors, such as Margaret Fairgrieve and Margaret Murdison. At this point, the line has been traced back to Mary Smith, born in about 1720 in Newlands, Peeblesshire, Scotland, and her potential mother, Agnes Ramadge.

To find out about the ancient ancestors of these Lowland Scots women, I requested a mitochondrial DNA test from Ancestry.com. Living on the borders of Scotland, they could have been Celtic, Pictish, Saxon, Norman, Celtic, Viking or other interesting ancestries. The test results show that my mitochondrial DNA, as inherited from Mary Smith, is of haplotype K. This may indicate ancient Jewish ancestry.

Haplotype K originates in the Middle East, is strong anciently in Northern Italy, Austria and the Alps, and migrated across Europe and into Britain and Scotland. It is strongly represented in Ashkenazi Jews. The most prominent member of this haplotype is Otzi the Iceman, an ancient man whose DNA was discovered and analyzed in the 1990s.

From the Ancestry.com report: "Haplogroup K appears in West Eurasia, North Africa, and South Asia and in populations with such an ancestry. Overall mtDNA Haplogroup K is found in about 6% of the population of Europe and the Near East, but it is more common in certain of these populations. Approximately 16% of the Druze of Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan, belong to haplogroup K. It was also found in a significant group of Palestinian Arabs. K reaches a level of 17% in Kurdistan.

Approximately 32% of people with Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry are in haplogroup K. This high percentage points to a genetic bottleneck occurring some 100 generations ago. Ashkenazi mtDNA K clusters into three subclades seldom found in non-Jews: K1a1b1a, K1a9, and K2a2a. Thus it is possible to detect three individual female ancestors, likely from a Hebrew/Levantine mtDNA pool, whose descendants lived in Europe.

The average of European K frequency is 5.6%. K appears to be highest in the Morbihan (17.5%) and Périgord-Limousin (15.3%) regions of France, and in Norway and Bulgaria (13.3%).[8] The level is 12.5% in Belgium, 11% in Georgia and 10% in Austria and Great Britain.

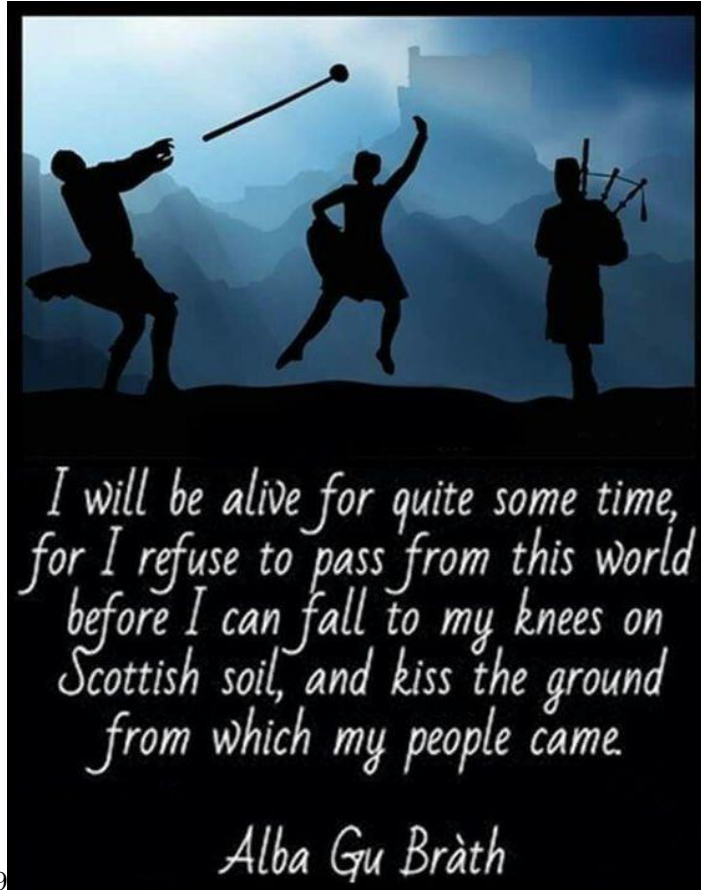
Haplogroup K was found in the remains of three individuals from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B site of Tell Ramad, Syria, dating from c. 6000 BC. Haplogroup K has also been found in skeletons of early farmers in Central Europe of around 5500-5300 BC. It has long been known that the techniques of farming, together with associated plant and animal breeds, spread into Europe from the Near East. The evidence from ancient DNA suggests that the Neolithic culture spread by human migration.

Analysis of the mtDNA of Ötzi the Iceman, the frozen mummy from 3300 BC found on the Austrian-Italian border, has shown that Ötzi belongs to the K1 subclade. It cannot be categorized into any of the three modern branches of that subclade (K1a, K1b or K1c). The new subclade has provisionally been named K1ö for Ötzi. Multiplex assay study was able to confirm that the Iceman's mtDNA belongs to a new European mtDNA clade with a very limited distribution amongst modern data sets.

A woman buried some time between 2650 and 2450 BC in a presumed Amorite tomb at Terqa (Tell Ashara), Middle Euphrates Valley, in Syria carried Haplogroup K."

Additional DNA testing through 23andMe provides additional information on the haplogroup: the specific subgroup is K1c2.

If you are a descendant of Catherine Cameron, or any of her direct maternal ancestors, then this is your DNA, too.



*I will be alive for quite some time,
for I refuse to pass from this world
before I can fall to my knees on
Scottish soil, and kiss the ground
from which my people came.*

Alba Gu Bràth

9



LEGACY of the SCOTS

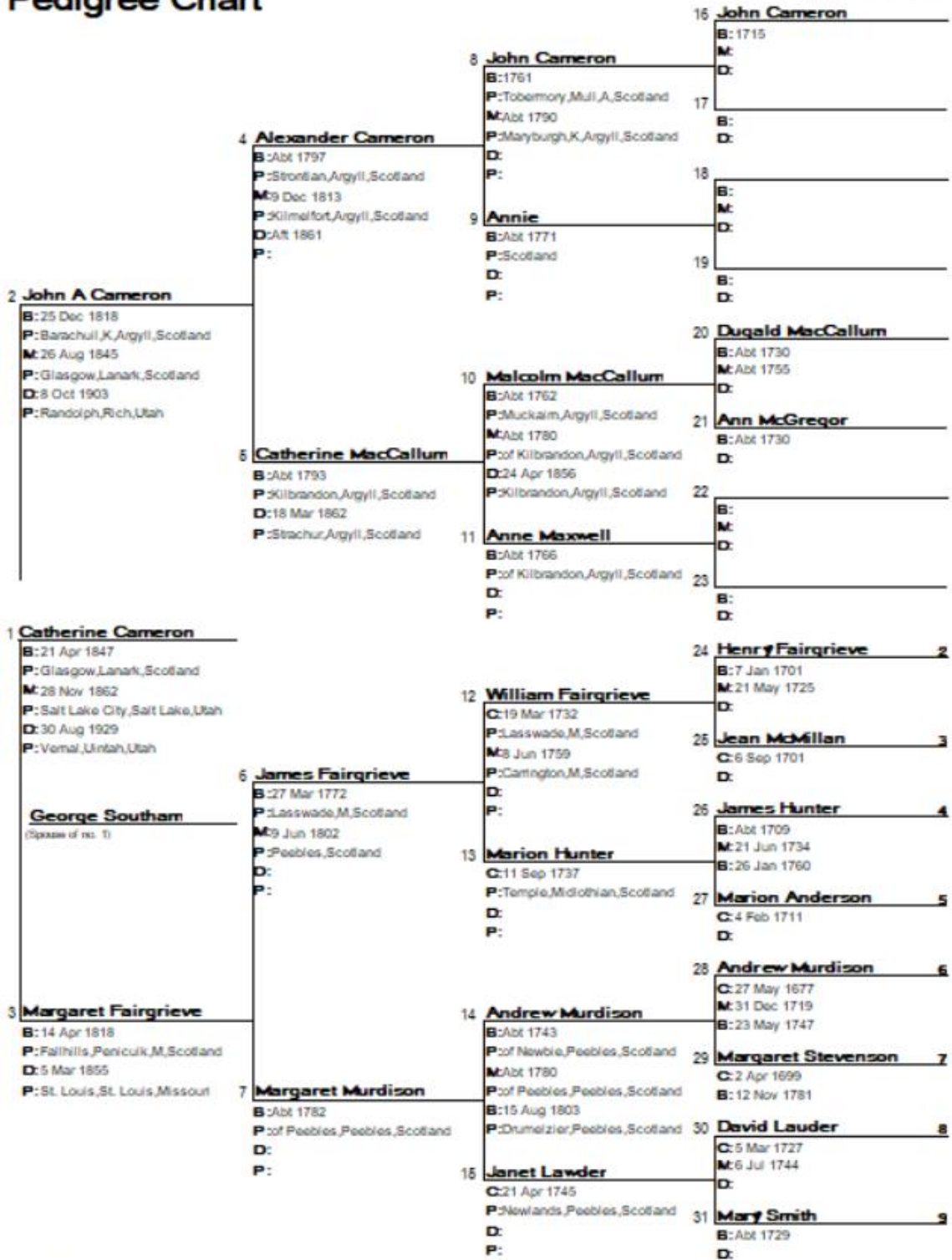
"We are people to whom the past is forever speaking. We listen to it because we cannot help ourselves, for the past speaks to us with many voices. Far out of that dark nowhere which is the time before we were born, men who were flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone went through fire and storm to break a path to the future. We are part of the future they died for; they are part of the past that brought the future.

What they did, the lives they lived, the sacrifices they made, the stories they told and the songs they sang and, finally, the deaths they died, make up a part of our own experience. We cannot cut ourselves off from it. It is as real to us as something that happened last week. It is a basic part of our heritage as Americans".

Bruce Catton

Pedigree Chart

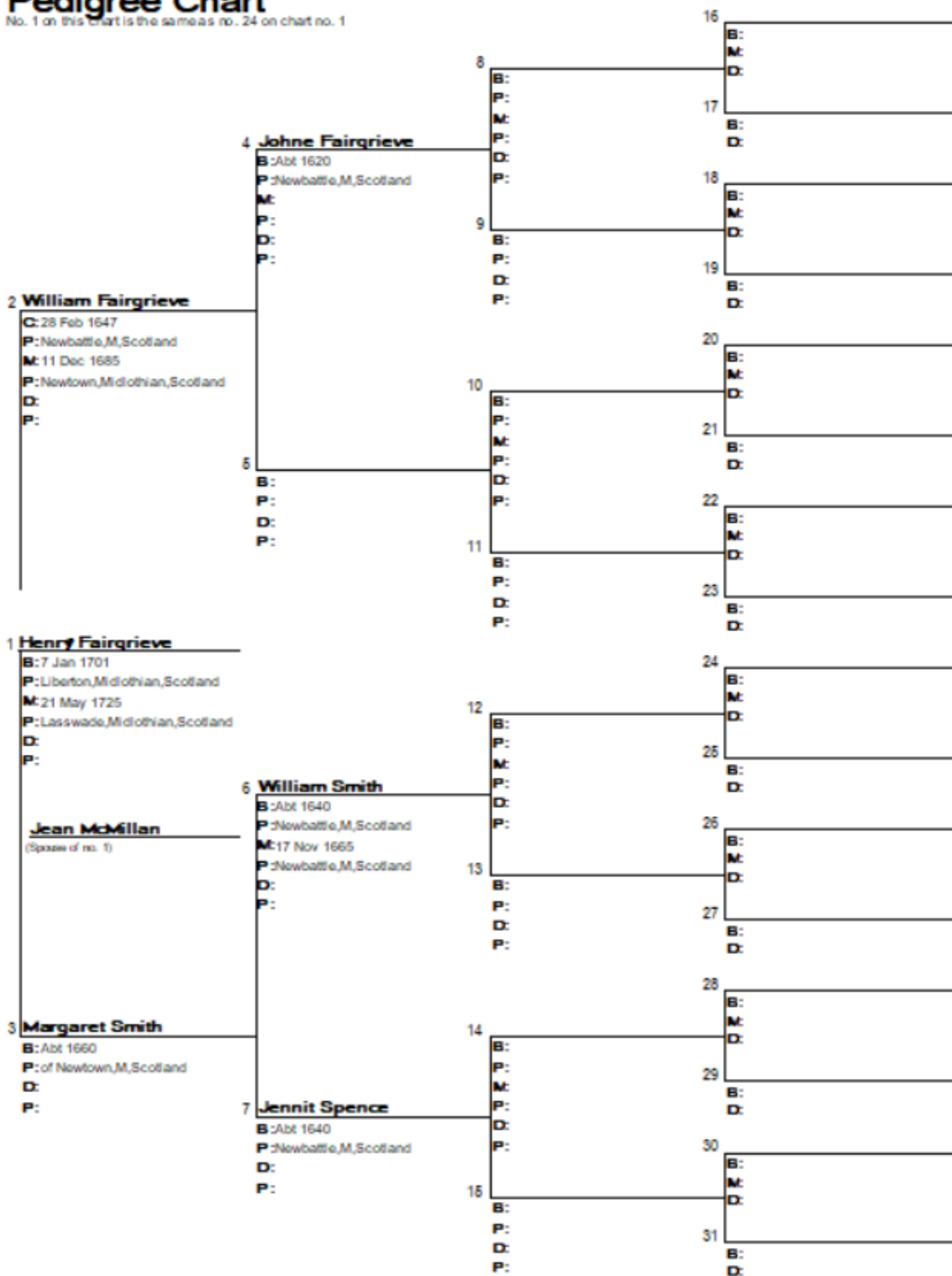
Chart no. 1



Pedigree Chart

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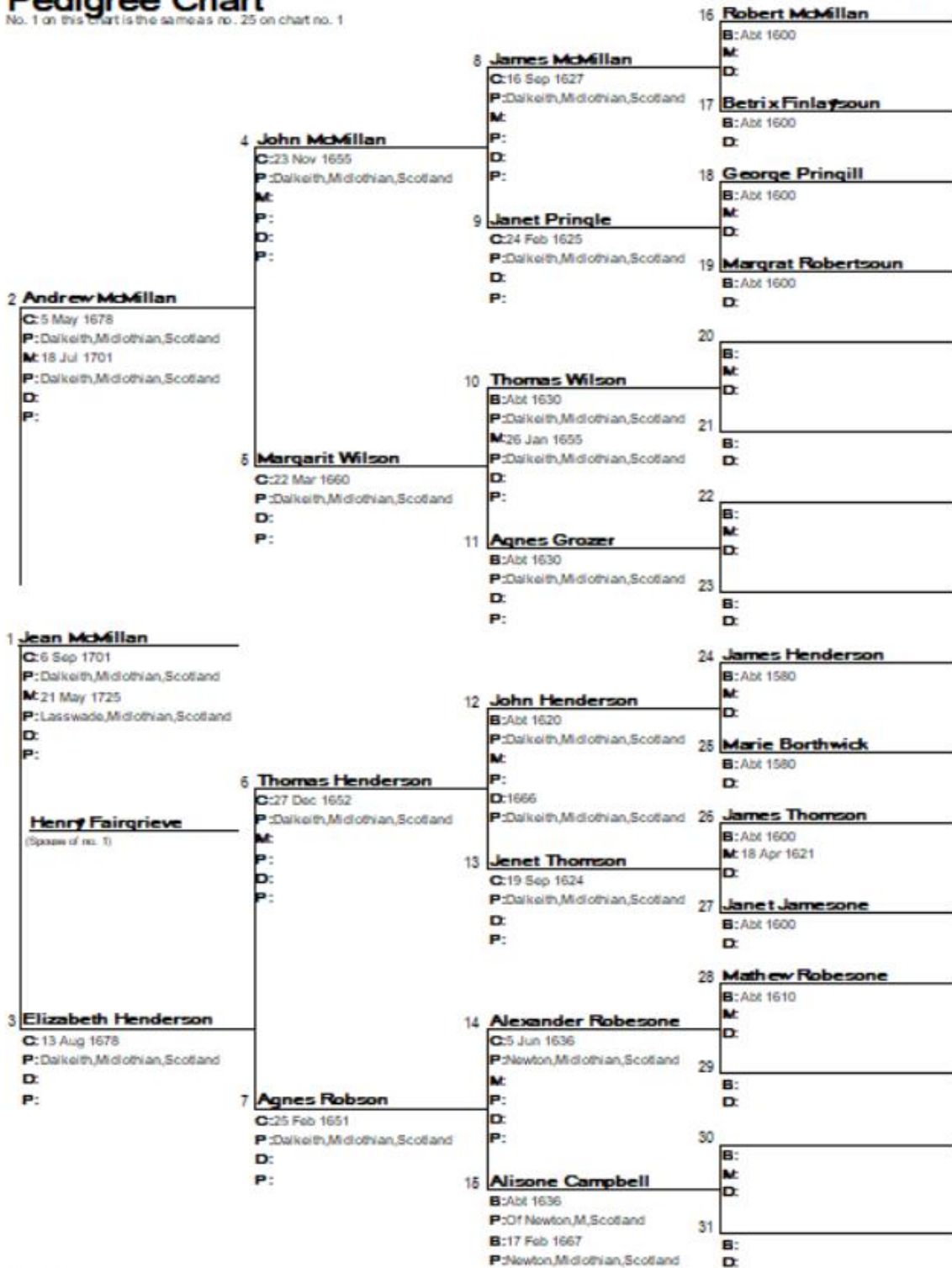
Chart no. 2



Pedigree Chart

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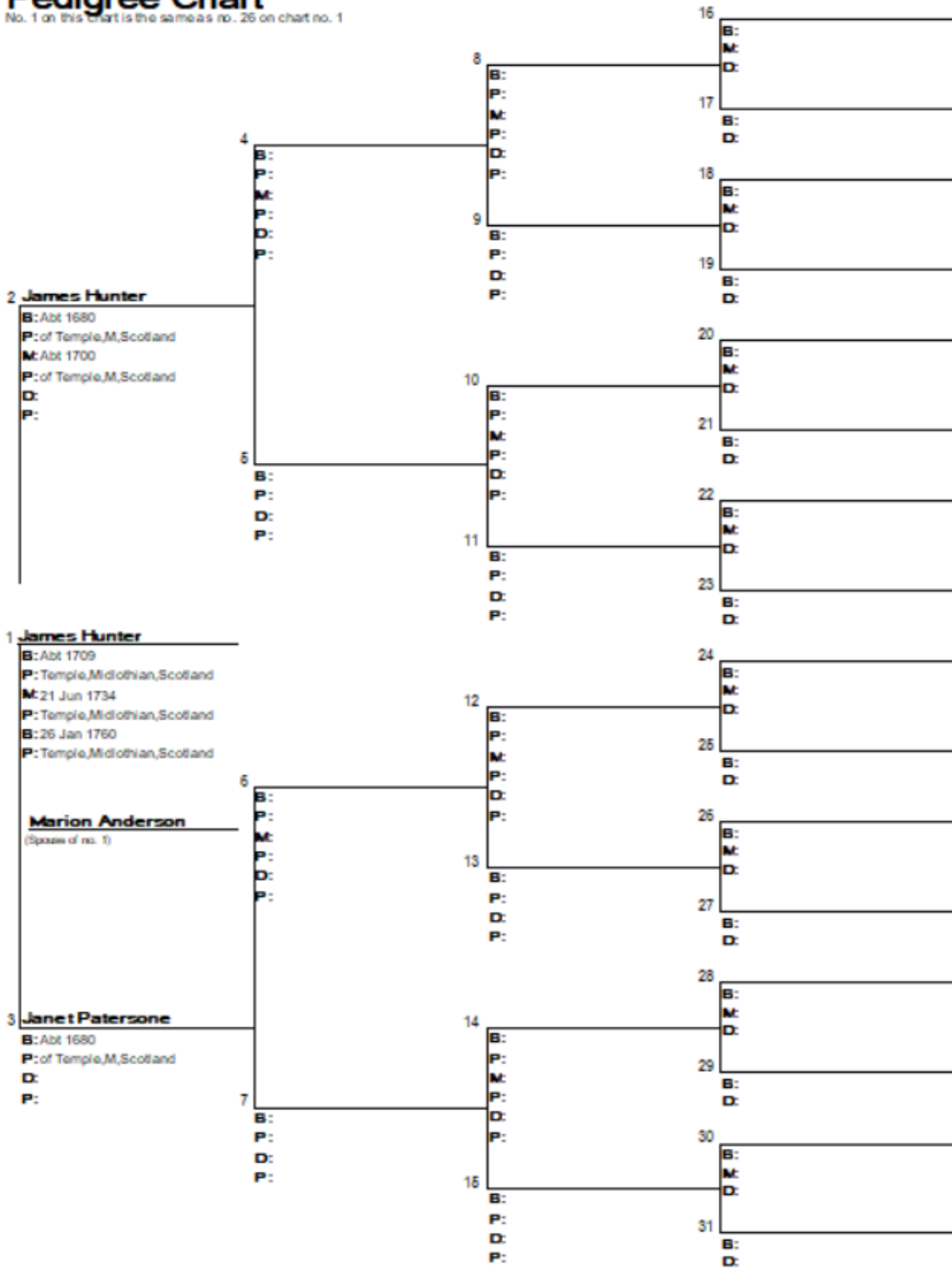
Chart no. 3



Pedigree Chart

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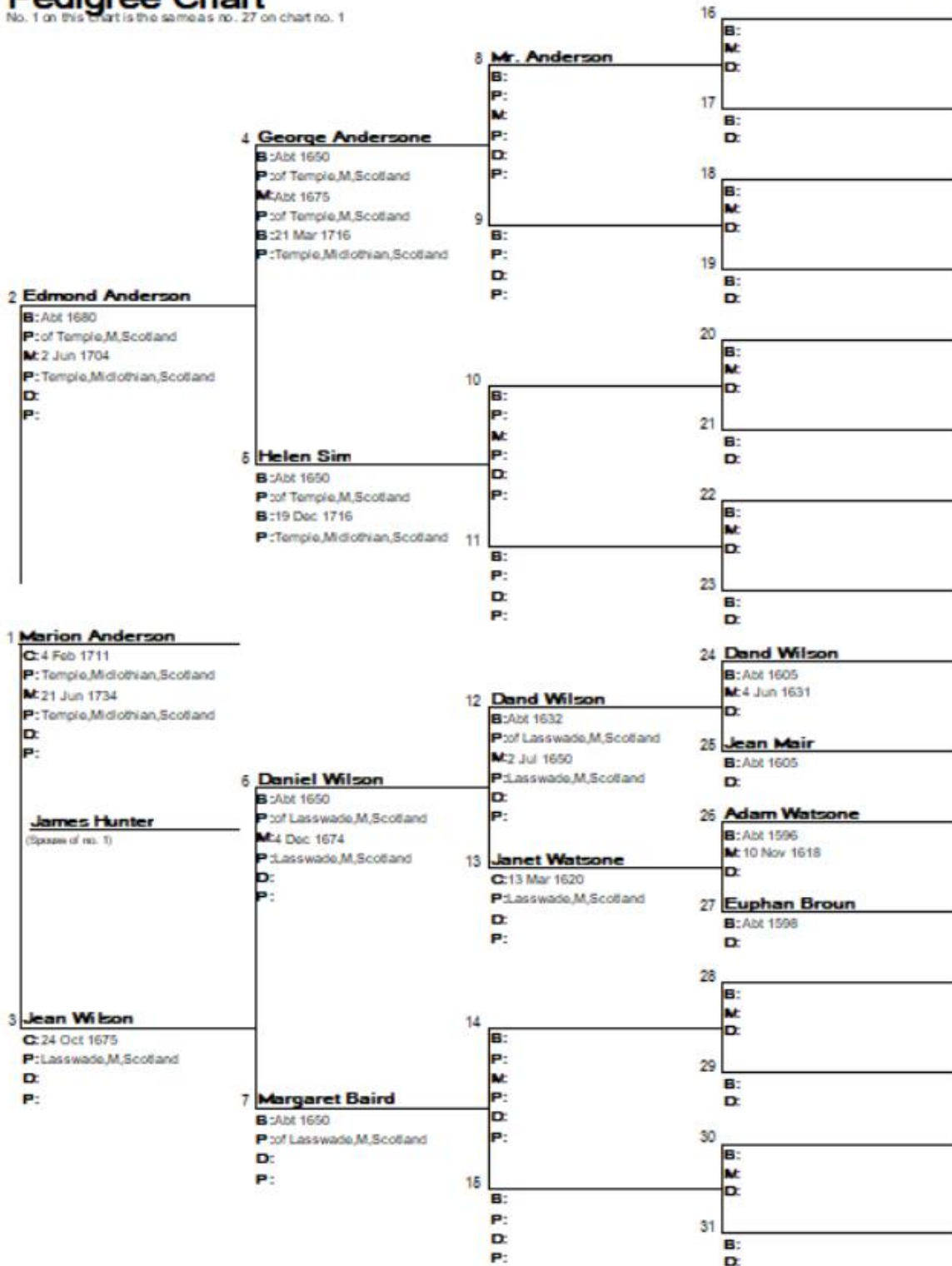
Chart no. 4



Pedigree Chart

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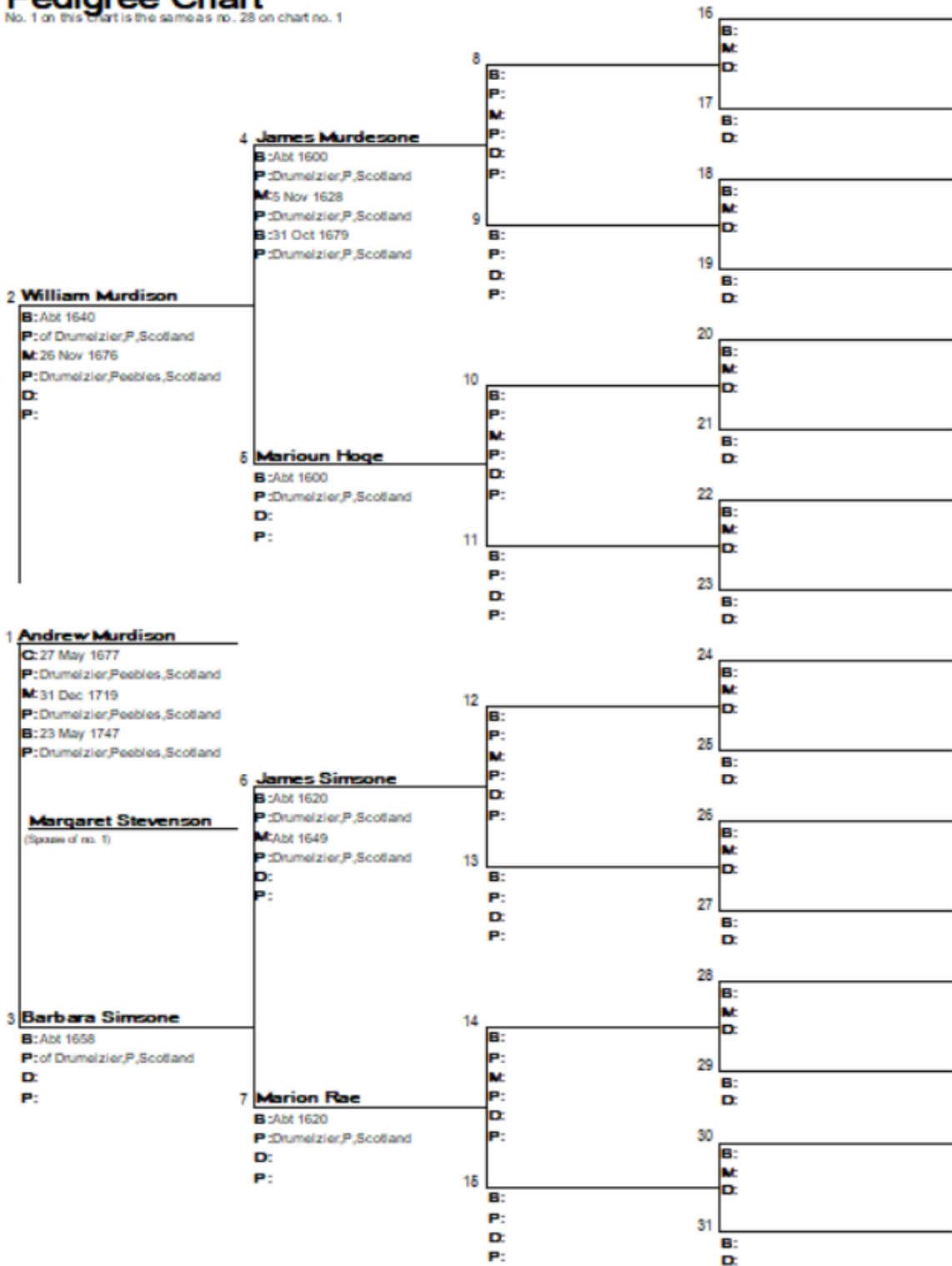
Chart no. 6



Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 6

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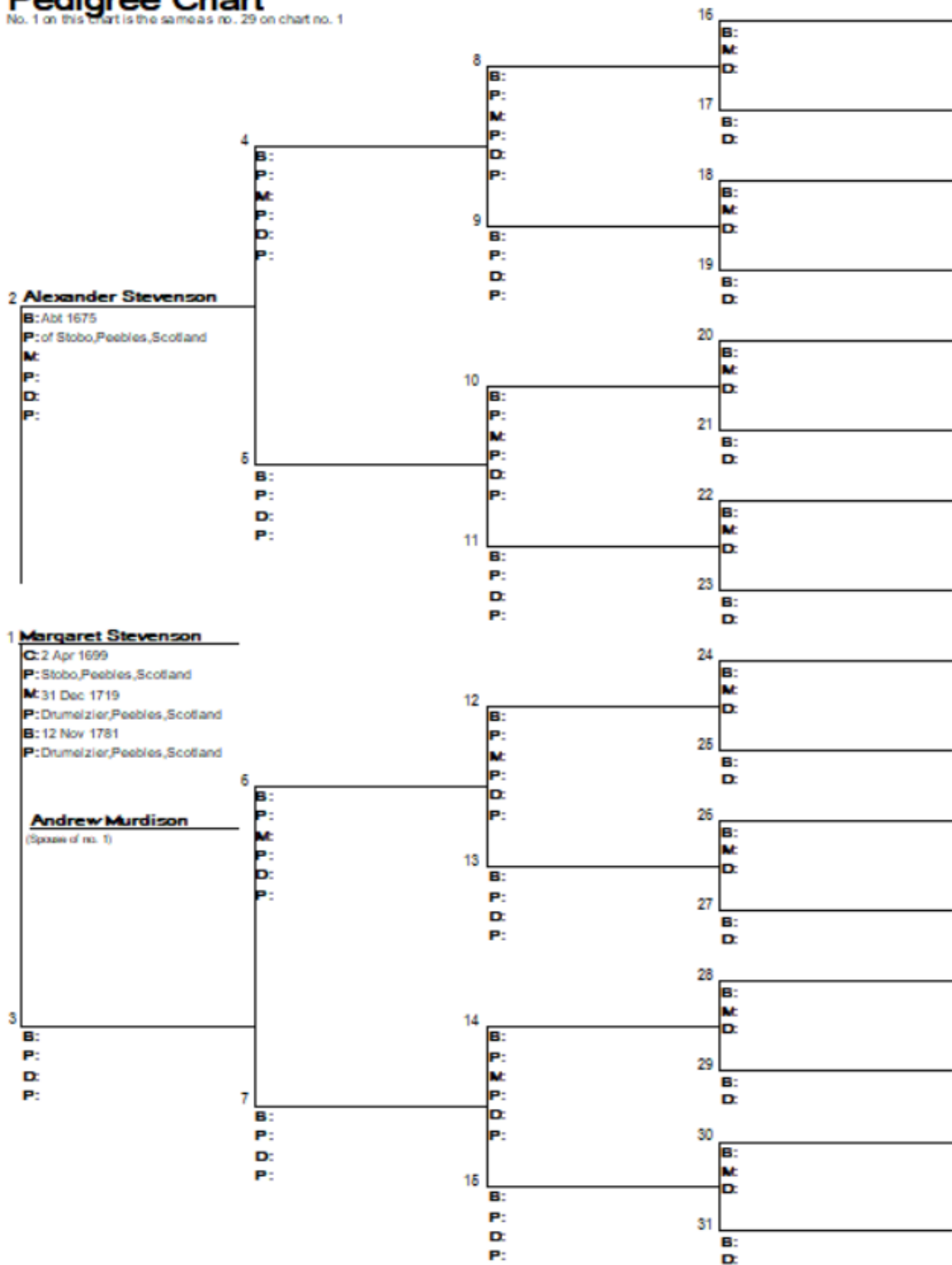


29 Dec 2020

Pedigree Chart

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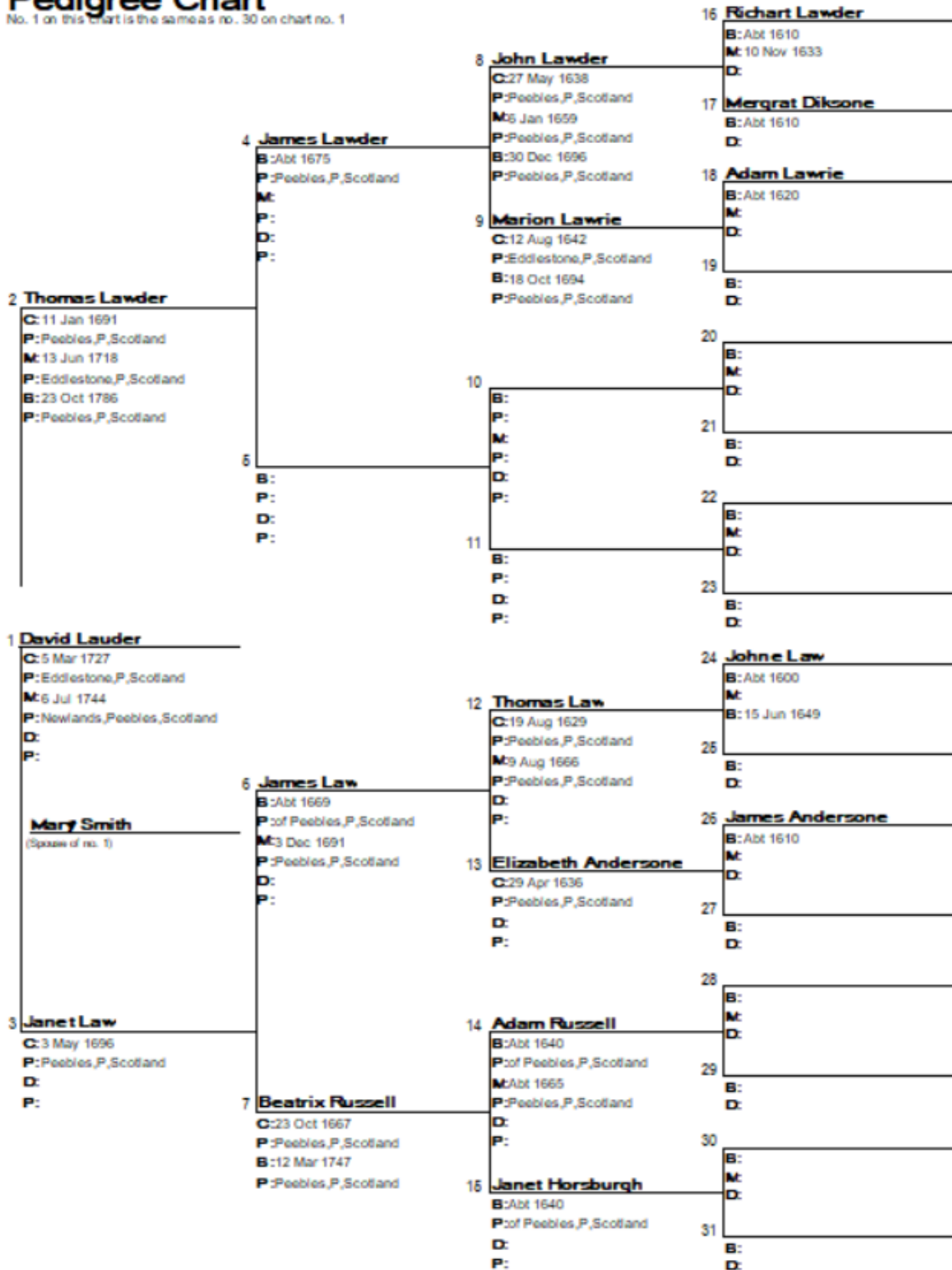
Chart no. 7



Pedigree Chart

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Chart no. 8



29 Dec 2020

Pedigree Chart

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. 31 on chart no. 1

Chart no. 9

