

Archibald Bartholomew c1675-1743 Biographical Sketch

Compiled by a descendant of Archibald in October 2024



Above. The Parish of Carriden shown (outline in **green**) on the Firth of Forth coast in this 1820 map. ⁱ

It is believed that Archibald Bartholomew was born in c1675, in the Parish of Carriden, Linlithgowshire (now West Lothian), Scotland. His parents were probably Archibald Bartholomew (c1650-1714, called senior in this bio sketch for clarity, occupation unknown) and Grisall (or Grisell) Bruce (c1650-1715). No birth record has been found for Archibald (junior), noting that for the Parish of Carriden, there are no birth records prior to 1683, marriage records prior to 1688 and burial records prior to 1712. Birth records from 1683 in Carriden, show that Archibald (senior) and Grisall had at least three children born in Carriden, with three more possible older children based on other records, as shown **below**: ⁱⁱ

Son Archibald born c1675
Daughter Anna born c1677
Daughter Margaret born c1682
Son Alexander born / baptised 8 June 1684
Daughter Grisall born / baptised 4 September 1687
Son George born / baptised 15 April 1690

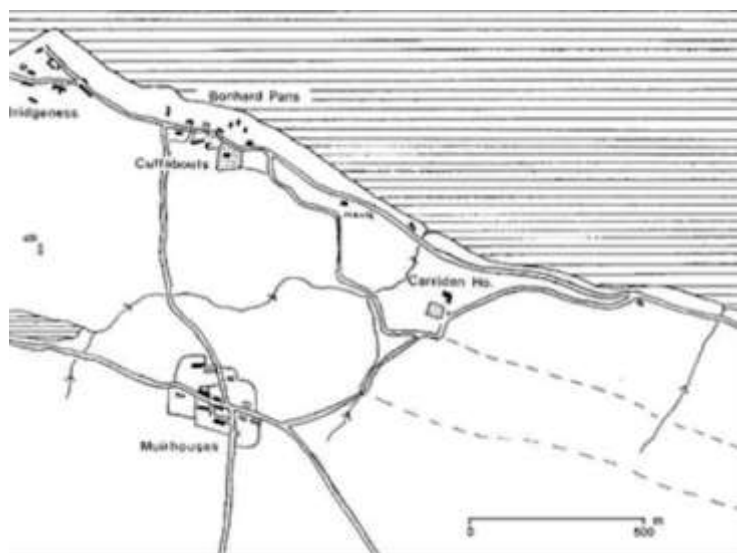
Bartholomew Surname and Linlithgowshire. 'The Book, *The Surnames of Scotland*, and the [forebears genealogy website](#), include information about the history, and variations in spelling of this surname in Scotland: 'This surname is derived from the name of an ancestor. 'The son of Bartholomew,' from the nick. Bate. The form Bathe below will mark the step by which Bate was reached, was a widespread personal name in mediaeval England. Of Semitic origin, 'son of the twin' (Assyrian talimu, 'twin'). Bartholomew was one of the twelve apostles. Examples of the surname include; Alisaundre Bertholmeu of Edinburghshire rendered homage in 1296, mention is made in 1500 of the lands of John Bertholomei alias Leyis in Glasgow, Thomas Barthelmo was kirkmaister of the corporation of baxteris in Edinburgh in 1516; and Philip Bartilmo is recorded in Grugfute in 1659. In the Edinburgh Marriage Records the name is spelled Bartelmew, Bartilmo, Baitlemon, and Bartilmew. In Strathblane Bartholomew and Barclay were confused in old spelling.' As described above, Barclay was an alternative surname to Bartholomew at the time. The surnames Barthlay, Barclaman, Barclayman, Barkleme, Barkelaw, Barthelome, Barthlomen and Bartilmo were also alternatives to Bartholomew.' Noting that the Linlithgow Burgh and Parish birth records exist from 1613, and other Parishes within Linlithgowshire from later in the 1600s, 75 births named Bartholomew and variations of the surname, are shown in the Linlithgowshire records between 1614-1699. Archibald Bartholomew (junior) and his family relocated to the Burgh of Linlithgow in 1699, and remained there for the rest of their lives, so analysis of the Linlithgow records includes the birth records for all of Archibald (junior's) children born there. Two of Archibald (junior's) son George's nine children were listed in Linlithgow with the surname of Barclay in the 1740s, with others born before and after those two named Bartholomew. In the 1753-1756 Journal of the House of Lords, both surnames are used for that George as: 'Petition and Appeal of Henry Gillies, Merchant in Linlithgow, including **George Barclay or Bartholomew**, Merchant there.' ⁱⁱⁱ

The surname Bartholomew can be traced in Linlithgowshire to at least the 15th Century as described in the [Historical Outline of St Michaels Kirk, Linlithgow](#), includes this: 'The next recorded altar was dedicated to one of the more 'exotic' saints (St Sithe) to whom there were dedications in the church. On 15 March 1444/5 Thomas Bartholomew, burgess of Linlithgow, granted a charter to the bailies and community of the burgh which settled his tenement there on the burgh community with the stipulation that the rents from it would be used for the upkeep of a chaplainry at the altar of 'St Sithe' in the parish church.' ^{iv}

Links to other lines of this surname near Linlithgowshire. An Archibald Barclay was born in Cowie, Stirlingshire in 1678, however the link between that Archibald and Carriden has not been confirmed via documentary evidence, noting DNA suggests a link exists between the Bartholomews of Carriden / Linlithgow and those ancestors from Falkirk / Stirlingshire. In 2007, a professional genealogist (Alison Mowat, MA) was commissioned by the Bartholomew family to conduct a search into the paternal ancestry of Archibald (referred to throughout this Bio Sketch as [The Mowat Reports](#)). Those reports, held in the Bartholomew family archives, mention that the link between those Bartholomew's and the Carriden Bartholomew's has also not been established, largely due to the lack of Carriden birth records before 1683. There are less than 10 Carriden birth and marriage records for the surname Bartholomew and variations, prior to 1710, suggesting only one, or two families of this surname were living in the Parish at the time. As a comparison, [Webster's Account of the Population of Scotland in 1755](#), shows Carriden parish with a population of 1164 and Linlithgow with 3296. ^v

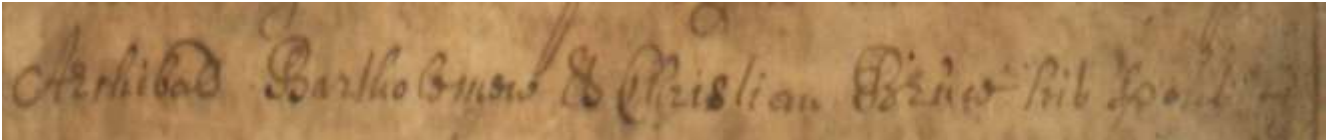
Carriden. The [familysearch website](#) includes this extract from the [1846 Topographical Dictionary of Scotland](#): 'Carriden, a parish, in the county of Linlithgow, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Borrowstounness; containing the villages of Blackness, Bridgeness, Cuffabouts, Grangepans, and Muirhouses. This place derives its name, originally *Caer-edin*, from an old Roman station on the wall of Antonine, which extended into this parish. The church, a neat plain structure, erected in 1766, about half a mile from the old church, of which the burial-ground is still used, contains 458 sittings. The 1791 description of the Parish in the [Statistical Accounts of Scotland](#), is short compared with other Parishes, however it includes the following: 'The parish of Carriden (pronounced Carrin), is situated about 13 miles west of Edinburgh, on the south side of the Firth of Forth. It is about 2 miles in width and one mile in depth. The climate is dry and healthy, and the land is arable, and produces grain, grass, and vegetables of every kind. It is let out to small tenants generally, most of whom are poor, and live poorly, at 30, 40 or 50 shillings per acre. This parish is full of coal, for which there is great demand, it is of fine quality, and is the only fuel used in the parish. There are about 100 carts employed in the coal works at Grange. This parish contains about 1500 souls, with each marriage on average, produces six children. Many of the inhabitants have attained the age of 70 years. Servants' wages are very high here.' The accounts do not mention education. ^{vi}

Carriden was sparsely populated prior to the 1750s, as can be seen in these two maps, **below left** from the late 1500s and **below right** from 1766.



Others Records 1695. There were no census records at this time, and the first mention of Archibald (senior) and his family is in other records of 1695. A Hearth Tax was imposed in 1695, however there is no listing for any Bartholomew in the Carriden rolls for that tax. However, Archibald (senior) and his wife Grisall are included in the 1695 Poll Tax record for Carriden.

The [ScotlandsPlaces](#) website describes this tax as: 'Poll taxes were imposed in 1694, 1695 and in 1698 to pay off the debts and arrears of the Army and Navy. Payment was graduated at the rate of 6 shillings and upwards according to rank and means; only the poor and children under 16 were exempt. The collectors of the poll tax faced collection difficulties and the records are incomplete, with most pages damaged, so only fragments survive.' The top of the next page after the entry for Archibald (senior) and his wife Grisall is damaged and unreadable, and likely included the younger children. The readable entry is shown **below**, and it is believed the name Christian should read Grisall (or Grissell), as no records can be found of an Archibald Bartholomew living with, or married to a Christian Bruce: ^{vii}



Several names above Archibald this record is a Christian Bruce listed as a coal boy. The Poll Tax records also include separate entries for Anna Bartholomew (likely sister of Archibald (senior)), plus (senior's) daughter Margaret Bartholomew (born c1682), listed as a servant with another family.



Home. The Tax records do not confirm where Archibald (senior) and his family were living in the parish, however the entries above (senior) are mostly Coal Hewers (miners) and the same on the next page of the records, before the entries for the Laird of Carriden House, his family and servants.

Left. It is suggested that Archibald (senior) lived in the area in this 1820 map between the Coal Pits, works and Carriden House. ^{viii}

Education. It is likely that Archibald and his siblings probably only had basic education, noting the Parish School in the late 17th century was located near the Muirhouse trees in the map **above**, close to the likely Bartholomew home. The Falkirk Local History Club includes this information related to the Carriden School in the 17th Century: 'We know that the first recorded school in Carriden was typically inside the old parish beside the castle. From an early date the inhabitants of the associated village were encouraged to move to Muirhouses and Little Carriden and in 1636 the school was relocated to Muirhouses.' [Wikipedia](#) describes Scottish education in the 17th Century as: 'After the Scottish Reformation of the 16th century, there was the disestablishment of the monastic and choir schools, and a series of attempts to provide a network of parish schools throughout Scotland. This was enshrined in legislation in 1696. By the late 17th century there was a largely complete network of parish schools in the Lowlands, but in the Highlands basic education was still lacking in many areas. These schools were controlled by the local Church of Scotland and provided a basic education, mainly to boys.' At this time, and until the late 19th Century, most children in Scotland would have attended school from about age five until they were aged 10-12, when those in poorer families would start work. ^{ix}

Employment as a Seaman. Records from 1693 show that Archibald was employed as a seaman, where it is likely he began work at about age 12-13, probably on a merchant ship out of the closest port at Bo'ness. [Wikipedia](#) describes the Scottish shipping situation from the late 1680s, when Archibald is likely to have been at sea: 'Although Scottish seamen received protection against arbitrary impressment thanks to Charles II, a fixed quota of conscripts for the Royal Navy was levied from the sea-coast Burghs during the second half of the seventeenth century. Royal Navy patrols were now found in Scottish waters even in peacetime. By 1697 Scotland was still dependent on merchantman and privateers. In the same period, it was decided to establish a professional Scottish Navy for the protection of commerce in home waters, with three purpose-built warships bought from English shipbuilders in 1696.'

Below. Bo'ness harbour in the mid-19th Century x



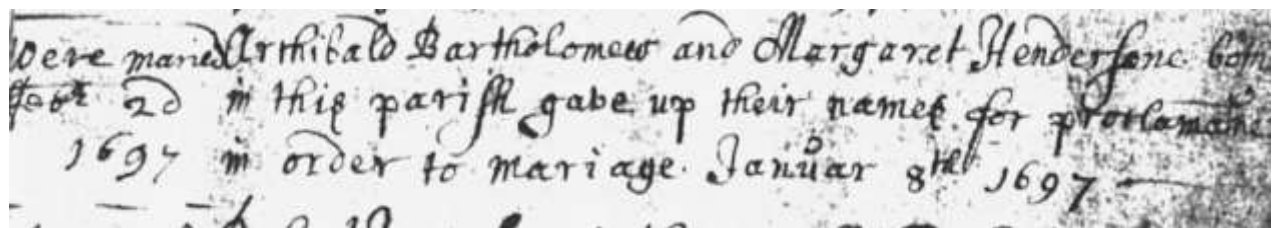
Research by Bartholomew descendant Tim Barclay (Brisbane, Australia) in 2023, identified that Archibald had been captured and held for ransom in Algiers in 1693. This information was gathered from Parish records for several parishes in West Lothian, with the relevant extract from the Linlithgow Kirk below:

'Linlithgow Presbytery Sessions, 8 Nov 1693: Edinburgh, New Church Isle. There being this day presented to the presbytery by John Bartlemew in Beirhill ane decreit of the Lords of ye Majesty's Privy Council in name and behalf of Archibald Bartilmew and James Key now prisoners in Algiers with the Turks dated the 12th of October last whereby ye Lords doe allow a voluntary collection to be made at ye Church doors of all ye parroches within the presbytries of Ehr Dalkeith Haddington and Linlithgow for ransoming of ye abovenamed Archibald Bartholomew and James Key from their slavery upon the 26 day of November current as the sd decreit at lenth bears which Act being read and duly considered by this presbytery they appoint ye whole Ministers of the respective parishes within their bounds to read ye forsaid Act of Council from their pulpits upon ye Sabbath immediately preceding the 26th of November and to make public intimation of ye sd contribution to be collected of ye sd day.' The Carriden Kirk Accounts for December 1693 include the extract [below](#):^{xi}

Land Based Employment 1690s. Life for Archibald as a seaman, even though it was with some risk e.g. capture, would have meant a guaranteed small income, which would probably have been better than he could have gained working on the land in Linlithgowshire during the 1690s. [Wikipedia](#) describes: 'The late 17th century was a difficult period for Scotland, as it was for much of Europe; the years 1695-97 saw catastrophic famine in present-day Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden, plus an estimated two million deaths in France and Northern Italy. The 1690s were Scotland's coldest decade in the past 750 years. Scotland's economy was relatively small, its range of exports very limited and it was in a weak position in relation to England, its powerful neighbour (with which it was in personal union, but not yet in political union). In an era of economic rivalry in Europe, Scotland was incapable of protecting itself from the effects of English competition and legislation. The kingdom had no reciprocal export trade and its' once-thriving industries, such as shipbuilding were in deep decline, with goods that were in demand having to be bought from England for sterling.'

Moreover, the Navigation Acts further increased economic dependence on England by limiting Scotland's shipping, and the Royal Scots Navy was relatively small. Though the unusual cold affected much of the Northern Hemisphere, Scotland suffered disproportionately and lost 10-15% of its entire population, possibly due to its political isolation. The so-called "seven ill years" of the 1690s saw widespread crop failures and famine, while Scotland's deteriorating economic position led to calls for a political or customs union with England. There was a slump in trade with the Baltic and France from 1689–91, caused by French protectionism and changes in the Scottish cattle trade. These were followed by four years of failed harvests (1695, 1696, 1698-1699). The famines led to a rapid increase in the number of paupers and vagrants taking to the roads to find work, charity and food. In 1698, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1655–1716) estimated that perhaps one-sixth of the population of Scotland, about 200,000 people, had left their homes to beg for food and charity, a doubling of the 100,000 vagrants that he estimated travelled the country during non-crisis years. The impact of the famine may have been exacerbated in urban centres as the influx of new starving populations brought outbreaks of disease such as smallpox, which are evident from parish registers for the period.' ^{xii}

Marriage. After 1695, two of Archibald (senior's) children married. In December 1696, daughter Anna married John Anderson at Carriden. On the same page in the Carriden records, on 8 January 1697, Archibald (junior aged about 21) and Margaret Henderson (aged about 21) requested Banns be read for their marriage, which was conducted on 2 February at Carriden. Their marriage record is **below:** ^{xiii}



It is believed Margaret was born and lived in Carriden in c1675, with her parents Thomas and possibly Janet Gray, though her birth record has not been located. Archibald and Margaret had three children, with their first being Thomas baptised on 6 November 1698 at Carriden. Records show Margaret's father Thomas was a witness to the birth of his grandson, with the Poll Tax records showing Thomas as a ships Skipper. After the birth of son Thomas, Archibald (junior) and Margaret relocated to the neighbouring Burgh of Linlithgow, noting Carriden House lies only 5 miles north of Linlithgow town. Archibald and Margaret had two more children born in Linlithgow: Agnes born 19 August and baptised 31 August 1701, and John born 24 November and baptised 5 December 1703. The Scottish birth indexes indicate that a fourth child Williamina was baptised on the same day as daughter Agnes, however a detailed review of the records identifies that this child belonged to another family. The records shown **below:** ^{xiv}

Surname	Forename	Parents/Other details	Gender	Birth Date	Parish Number	Ref	Parish
BARTHOLOMEW	JOHN	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR1102 (FR1102)	M	05/12/1703	668	30 / 93	Linlithgow
BARTHOLOMEW	THOMAS	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR178 (FR178)	M	06/11/1698	664	20 / 75	Carriden
BARTHOLOMEW	AGNES	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR1090 (FR1090)	F	31/08/1701	668	30 / 81	Linlithgow

Home and Employment in Linlithgow. None of the birth and baptismal records for the Archibald children born in Linlithgow identify where they were born, which was common in the early 18th Century records, noting the Parish included the Burgh of Linlithgow, and the area around the Burgh. From after 1703 Archibald is described in his children's birth records as a Landsman. The *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* includes two definitions for a landsman, namely; 'The man who operates the land rope of a salmon-net, or a man from the country as opposed to the Burgh.' It is suggested that the latter definition applies here, in that Archibald in his early life in Linlithgow, lived outside the Burgh. ^{xv}



Burgh of Linlithgow. The map [left](#) from c1891 shows the Parish of Carriden in pink, with Linlithgow Parish in grey and the Linlithgow Burgh in a red line around the word Palaces, next to the word LINLITHGOW. The Burgh boundary at that time covered the town of Linlithgow and close rural farms, e.g. the area shown in the recent map [below](#), by the darker pink shading. The lighter pink shading shows later expansion of the Burgh boundary. ^{xvi}



The [National Records of Scotland \(NRS\)](#) website describes Burghs as: 'The earliest Burghs date from the reign of David I (1124-53). He introduced feudal tenure into Scotland and encouraged the growth of towns as a means of fostering trade and increasing crown revenues. Burghs were urban settlements which enjoyed trading privileges, such as the right to hold markets and obligations from medieval times until 1832, These were enshrined in a charter granted by the king or other feudal superior. In return for their privileges, royal Burghs made annual payments to the crown of the rents of Burgh properties and the customs of trade. Later this became a fixed annual sum. Any surplus money was paid into the 'common good fund' for the benefit of the Burgh. At first the Burghs were governed through the Burgh courts, originally a gathering of 'all the good men of the community'. Gradually the Burgh court meeting in a judicial capacity came to consist of the Bailies only, while the town council (Provost, Bailies, and Councillors) attended to the administrative business. The merchants dominated the Magistracy of the towns as the royal charters of trading privileges were in effect charters to merchants, as they brought in the largest part of the Burgh revenues, the Burgh customs.' ^{xvii}



Left. This image is entitled 'The Prospect of their Majesties Palace of Linlithgow', and was included in the Book, *Theatrum Scotiae* by John Slezer, published in 1693. ^{xviii}

The accompanying description includes: 'Linlithgow Palace rises above loch and town, in this view from the west.'

'Figures in this view include fishermen in boats and people walking on the palace embankment. The King's Palace stands on a little Hill, towards the middle of the said Lake. Close by the Palace is a Church, commonly called St. Michael's, of a most excellent Structure, with a very high Steeple, to which the late Earl of Linlithgow added an extraordinary neat Chapel. There is a small and easy Descent from the Palace to the Town, where is to be seen a large Four-square Court, in the middle of which there is another curious Fountain exceeding in all Respects, that which is in the Inner Court of the Palace. On the South side of this Court is the Tollbooth, which is very neatly built of hewn Stone, having a very high Steeple with Bells; and a very find Clock. In this tollbooth the Sheriff and Town-Magistrates keep their Courts. There is a large Street reaches from the one end of the Town to the other, which is adorned on every Side with fair Buildings; from each side of which Street divers Lanes do break out, which open a Passage into several pleasant Gardens. The Lake itself is a Mile in length, and a quarter of a Mile over, and abounds with Perch, and other sorts of Fish. On the North side hereof lies the King's Park.'

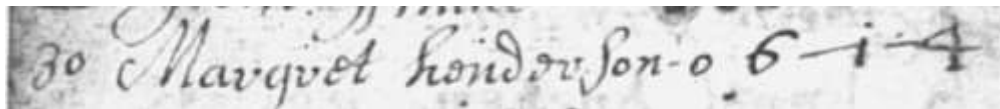
Children's Education. It is believed the Bartholomew children attended the Linlithgow Burgh School, which was well established, with several teachers by the late 1690s. ^{xix}

The Burgh School operated from the back of the Toll Booth or Town House (Council Chambers).

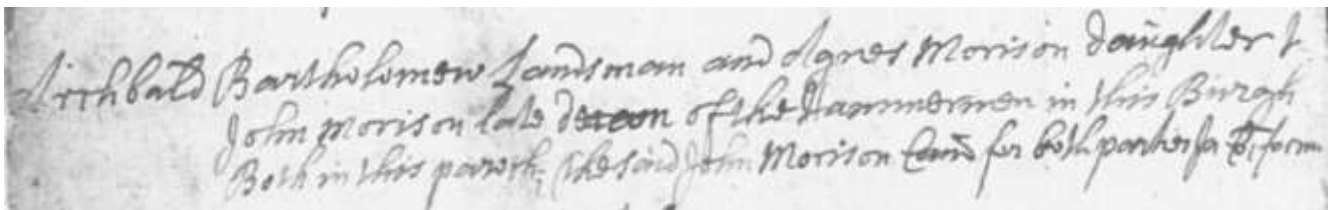
Right. A second view of Linlithgow from *Theatrum Scotiae* by John Slezer 1693. This view is from the south of the Town with the school in the building with the tall spire (centre left).



1709. Tragically Archibald's wife Margaret Henderson Bartholomew died at Linlithgow on 30 April 1709, aged about 34. She was buried in the St. Michaels Linlithgow Kirkyard, with her burial record **below:** ^{xx}



Margaret's death left Archibald with three young children, and he quickly married again, to Agnes Morison (age 25) on 24 July 1709, at Linlithgow. Archibald then aged 34, and Agnes' marriage record **below:** ^{xxi}



Morison Family. Agnes Morison was born on 16 October 1683 in the Parish of Kirkliston, Linlithgowshire, her parents being John Morison and Margaret Smith, both born c1650 in Scotland, with Margaret dying in 1708. As shown in the marriage record **above**, Agnes' father John was the key witness at his daughters' wedding, and was described as a former Dean of the Guild of Hammermen in Linlithgow. Agnes's family line can be traced back to the 16th Century in Edinburgh where they were merchants, and include the Morison's of Prestongage, and the Dick and Spotiswood families prominent in Lothian in the 17th Century.

Children. Archibald (junior) and Agnes Morison had ten children, all born at Linlithgow as **below:** ^{xxii}

1. Margaret born 11 September, baptised 23 September 1711, died 23 April 1712 (infant)
2. Anna born 25 October, baptised 5 November 1712, possibly married Robert Cock 1732 at Dalmeny
3. William born 17 April, baptised 2 May 1714, died 16 April 1716 (infant)
4. Archibald born 16 September, baptised 27 September 1716, (Tailor), married Helen Carlaw 1738 at Linlithgow, died May 1781 at Linlithgow age 64
5. George born 10 June, baptised 15 June 1718, (Merchant and Bailie of Linlithgow), married Ann Andrew 1745 at Linlithgow, died January 1801 at Linlithgow age 82
6. William born 7 March, baptised 20 March 1720, probably died 8 June 1730 age 10
7. Margaret born 21 June, baptised 1 July 1722, probably died 6 October 1722 (infant)
8. Unnamed child died at birth 1 October 1725
9. Janet born 2 September, baptised 17 September 1727, married John Gibson 1758 at Linlithgow, died 1763 at Linlithgow age about 36, possibly in childbirth
10. Agnes born 21 April, baptised 10 May 1730, **no further records confirmed**

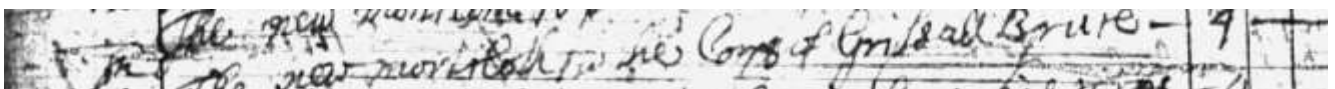
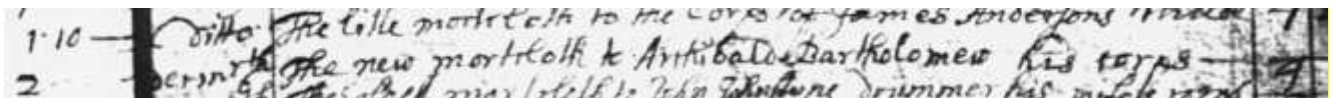
Several of the deaths shown above are assumptions, as records of the burial of a child at the time, often did not mention the child's name, e.g. Burial – a child of Archibald Bartholomew.

It should be noted that in addition to Bartholomew, burial records for several of the children include the following variations of that surname: Barkleme, Barklemie, Barkelaw. In daughter Margaret's 1711 birth record, Archibald (junior) was listed as a Landsman, with Agnes' father John Morison listed as a witness, and described as 'Older' Smith, probably meaning he had a son John (the younger), and was a Smith (Blacksmith).^{xxiii}

1710 Title Burgess. [The Mowat Reports](#) identify that Archibald (junior) became a 'Burgess' of the Burgh of Linlithgow in 1710, as described in the Linlithgow Burgh Minute Books. Wikipedia, the National Records of Scotland, and the Scottish Archive Network identify the following about the title of Burgess in Scotland at this time: 'Burgesses were originally freeman inhabitants of a Burgh or city in which they owned land and who contributed to the running of the town and its taxation. The title of *burgess* was later restricted to merchants and craftsmen, so that only burgesses could enjoy the privileges of trading or practising a craft in the city through belonging to a guild (by holding a guild ticket) or were able to own companies trading in their guild's craft. Burgess tickets were also granted to outsiders who had performed some service for the burgh. Burgesses were allowed to trade in burghs free of charge. They could obtain these rights by inheritance, by marriage, by purchase, or by the gift of a burgh. Burghs were essentially urban settlements which enjoyed trading privileges, and which regulated their own affairs to a greater or lesser extent until the abolition of Scottish burghs in 1975.' The Linlithgow Burgh Minute Books include this description, highlighting that Archibald was nominated to become a Burgess when he married Agnes Morrison: '29 Aprile 1710 Gilbert Jamiesone son to Alexander Jamiesone maltman and Archibald Barcholemew at the East port through marreing of Agnes Morieson Daughter to John Morieson Smith were Sworn and Admitted Burgesses each of them paying to the treasurer 10 merks for a musquet.'

The Linlithgow Burgh Minute Books further mention that from 1710 Archibald and his family lived at East Port, in the Burgh of Linlithgow. Archibald (junior) is described as a burgess on the baptism of his son Archibald on 16 September 1716.^{xxiv}

Death of Parents. In December 1714, Archibald (senior) died at Carriden aged about 64, followed four months later in March 1715 by his wife Grisall, about the same age. Neither of Archibald's parents left a formal Testament (Will) which was common at the time. Burial records for Archibald (senior) and Grisall shown **below**:^{xxv}



Employment and Financial Stability. The children's baptismal records provide information on Archibald's occupation, detailing that he was listed as a Landsman until the birth of son Archibald in 1716, even though he was a Burgess of Linlithgow. Agnes Morison Bartholomew's father John and brother John, both died in March 1715, and it is suggested that Agnes may have benefited from their estates, as it is believed that Agnes was sole remaining child, noting Testaments for the Morison's have also not been located. In the 1722 baptismal record of daughter Margaret, Archibald is listed as a Carrier, but is listed as a Burgess in the baptismal records for the final two children. The 1791 description of the Burgh in the [Statistical Accounts of Scotland](#), mentions that: 'Coal is the primary source of fuel in the Burgh, and that several inhabitants of the town are constantly employed in driving coals (e.g., as a carrier or carter), and are well paid for this task.' It is possible that Archibald carted coal from the nearest colliery close to his first home in Carriden, but he also may have carted wool, linen, or goods from the numerous tanneries, which were the main employers in Linlithgow at the time. Archibald was described in several records from 1735 as a Merchant, so it is believed he progressed from Landsman to Carrier by 1722 to Merchant later in the 1720s. He may have become a linen and wool merchant with his son George in the 1740s. It is also noted that the primary witness in the baptismal records for the older children born in Linlithgow were Landsman, but after 1721 Walter Forrester, the Linlithgow Burgh Dean of Guild, a prominent community leader, was the witness.^{xxvi}

The 1791 description of the Burgh in the [Statistical Accounts of Scotland](#), continues: 'Besides the Provost and four Baillie's, the Linlithgow Burgh Council is now composed of a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, 12 merchant-counsellors, and the deacons of the eight Trades corporations.' [Wikipedia](#) describes a Dean of Guild as: 'Under Scots law, a Dean of Guild was one of a group of Burgh magistrates. Originally, the post was held by the head of the Guild brethren of Scottish towns, and the phrase Dean of Guild also described the courts set up in the 14th century to settle trade disputes. Therefore, it is suggested that Archibald had achieved some level of respect and prominence in the Burgh, which would be continued by his sons Archibald and George later in the 18th century. ^{xxvii}

Linlithgow in 1723. Author Daniel Defoe visited Linlithgow in 1723, with his notes describing the Town: 'Linlithgow is a large town, well built, and anciently famous for the noble palace of the kings of Scotland, where King James VI, and his queen kept their Court in great magnificence. At Linlithgow there is a very great linen manufacture, as there is at Glasgow; and the water of the lough, or lake here, is esteem'd with the best in Scotland for bleaching or whitening of linen cloth: so that a great deal of linen made in other parts of the country, is brought either to be bleach'd or whiten'd. This lough (loch) is situated on the north west side of the town, just by the palace; and there were formerly fine walks planted on both sides, with bordures and flowers from the house to the water's edge, which must be very delightful. The Church of St. Michael makes a part of the royal building, and is the wing on the right hand of the first court, as all the proper offices of the court made the left: But the inner court is the beauty of the building, was very spacious, and, in those days, was thought glorious. There is a large fountain in the middle of the court, which had then abundance of fine things about it, whereof some of the carvings and ornaments remain still. Lithgow is a pleasant, handsome, well-built town; the Tolbooth is a good building, and not old, kept in good repair, and the streets clean: The people look here as if they were busy, and had something to do, whereas in many towns we pass'd through they seem'd as if they look'd disconsolate for want of employment: The whole green, fronting the lough or lake, was cover'd with linen-cloth, it being the bleaching season, and, I believe, 1000 women and children, and not less, tending and managing the bleaching business; the town is serv'd with water by one very large bason, or fountain, to which the water is brought from the same spring which serv'd the Royal Palace.' ^{xxviii}

1730s Diligence Records. Little is known about the lives of Archibald (junior) and Agnes from the 1730s, noting that they were aged in their 50s and 40s respectively, on the birth of their last child Agnes in 1730. However, they are included in the Diligence Records for Linlithgow. [The Mowat Reports](#) include the following information about Archibald Bartholomew as a merchant in the 1730s: 'I searched the Minute Book for the Linlithgow Register of Hornings and Inhibitions, for 1680 - 1773 (DI82/1), which include: ^{xxix}

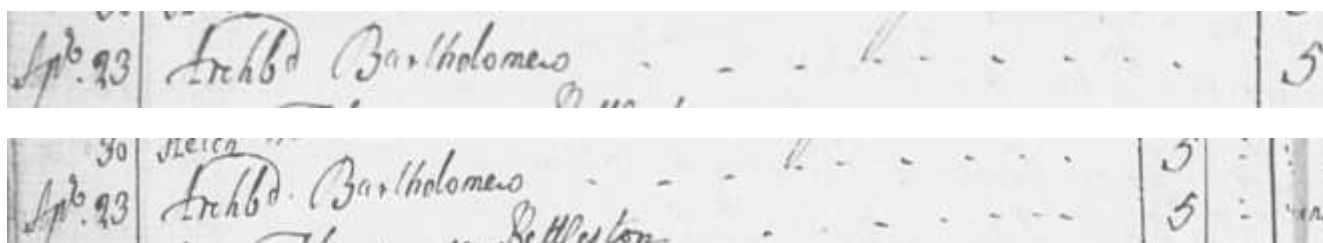
29 March 1735 Inhibition George Wishart Shipmaster in Bo'ness v Archibald Bartholomew merchant in Linlithgow. George Wishart shipmaster in Bo'ness inhibits Archibald Barclay or Bartholomew merchant in Linlithgow and Agnes Morison his spouse for non-payment of a bill of £168 Scots. DI81/18 p119-121

2 April 1735 Protest by James Watchman v Archibald Bartholomew in the Register of Deeds, and now Watchman was going to inhibit Bartholomew's goods and geir so that he could not get rid of them and so avoid paying his debt DI82/1. James Watchman merchant in Borrowstounnes inhibited Archibald Barclay or Bartholomew merchant in Linlithgow as he had not paid £33 Scots back on time. (Sometimes the Barclay is Barcly.) DI81/18 p121.'

Late 1730s-1745. Archibald (junior) and Agnes' son Archibald married Helen Carlaw in Linlithgow in 1738, and remained in the town as a Tailor. Son George married Ann Andrew in 1745 and remained in the town as a Merchant and Bailie. ^{xxx}

Death. Archibald (junior) died on 20 April 1743, aged about 68. He was buried in St. Michael's Kirkyard in Linlithgow on 23 April, with the two indexes for his burial showing the surnames **below**, with the two detailed records recording his surname correctly, **top of next page:** ^{xxxi}

BARTHELEMEN	ARCHBD	----	M	23/04/1743	668/	90 255	Linlithgow
BARTHLOMER	ARCHD	----	M	23/04/1743	668/	90 257	Linlithgow



After Archibald's death, it is believed his widow Agnes lived with her son Archibald and his family in Linlithgow. Her unmarried daughter Janet may have also lived with Agnes, prior to Janet's marriage to John Gibson in 1758. Agnes died on about 29 June 1753 aged 69, and was buried with her husband in St. Michael's Kirkyard on 1 July, as **below**: xxxii



Both Archibald and Agnes' family paid for the best velvet mortcloth. The use of Mortcloths is described in several websites as: 'Mortcloths were used for the dressing of the body in cases where no coffin was used. Pauper burials, for example, did not include a coffin. In cases where coffins were used, the mortcloth was draped over the casket. There were three types of Mortcloth: Best mortcloth – this was generally made of velvet, cost more to rent, and was saved for the better heeled of the community. Well-to-do families often had their own mortcloth and had no need to rent one from the kirk. Regular mortcloth – this was plush but not as elegant as velvet. Child's mortcloth – this was a smaller version of the Regular mortcloth. Rental fees for a Child's mortcloth were generally 2/ or less.' xxxiii

Authorship. This Biographical Sketch was compiled by Hugh Jeffrey Carson (born 1960 New Zealand), a 7th GxGrandson of Archibald Bartholomew and Agnes Morison. It has been compiled for the purposes of family history and genealogy, for the descendants of Archibald Bartholomew (c1675-1743), Margaret Henderson (c1675-1709) and Agnes Morison (1683-1753). It has not been compiled for commercial purposes, and respects any copyright on information, pictures or diagrams included. Any errors or omissions should be advised to those descendants, so that this document can be updated for future generations. This version was compiled in October 2024.

Key Reference Material. Most of the family history detailed genealogy in this Biographical Sketch comes from Bartholomew family records at: https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/Outline_8_1.html; and from paid subscriptions to: www.ancestry.com.au www.findmypast.com.au www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Additional Reference Material.

This Biographical Sketch includes information from the GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, website '[A Vision of Britain through Time](http://www.a-vision-of-britain-through-time.com)' and respects the licencing requirements of that website.

Family history detailed genealogy from: www.familysearch.org/en/

DNA information at: <https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Bartholomew?iframe=ycolored>

History of Carriden in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries at:

<https://electricscotland.com/history/boness/appendix1.htm>

Carriden Parish records (Minutes and Accounts) from:

<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/place-page/Carriden/GAZ00345/REX00063>

History of Linlithgow prior to 1876 at:

<https://electricscotland.com/council/pdf/historyoftownpal00walduoft.pdf>

Archaeological History of Linlithgow, at:

https://www.archaeologyreportsonline.com/PDF/ARO16_Linlithgow.pdf

Linlithgow Social History, at:

<http://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townhistory265.html>

History of the Morrison Family in Scotland, at:

<https://www.clanmacfarlanegenealogy.info/genealogy/TNGWebsite/getperson.php?personID=I48461&tree=CC>

And: <https://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/m/morrison.pdf>

Archibald was **not** listed in the Commissariat of Edinburgh Testaments (1701-1800), at:

<https://electricscotland.com/history/records/scottishrecordso03scotuoft.pdf>

Specific Endnotes.

ⁱ John Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1832, Linlithgowshire extract from: <https://maps.nls.uk/view/74400118>

ⁱⁱ 1684 Birth Alexander Bartholomew at Carriden

BARTHOLEMEW	ALEXANDER	ARCHBALD BARTHOLEMEW/GRISALL BRUCE FR13 (FR13)	M	08/06/1684	664/	10 8	Carriden
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1684 Birth Alexander Bartholomew at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_births/opr_records-3324436

1687 Birth Grisall Bartholomew at Carriden

BARTHOLEMEW	GRISALL	ARCHBALD BARTHOLEMEW/GRISALL BRUCE FR26 (FR26)	F	04/09/1687	664/	10 33	Carriden
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1687 Birth Grisall Bartholomew at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_births/opr_records-3324441

1690 Birth George Bartholomew at Carriden

BARCLAMY	GEORG	ARCHBALD BARCLAMY/	M	15/04/1690	664/	20 19	Carriden
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1690 Birth George Barclamy at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_births/opr_records-11573056

ⁱⁱⁱ Versions of the surname Bartholomew including Barclay, Barclamy, Barclaman, Barcliman, Bartilmo, Bartholome in the late 17th Century Scottish records from: https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/record-results?search_type=people&event=%28B%20OR%20C%20OR%20S%29&record_type%5B0%5D=opr_births&church_type=Old%20Parish%20Registers&dl_cat=church&dl_rec=church-births-baptisms&surname=bartholme&surname_so=soundex&forename_so=exact&from_year=1690&to_year=1710&parent_names_so=soundex&parent_name_two_so=exact&county=WEST%20LOTHIAN&record=Church%20of%20Scotland%20%28old%20parish%20registers%29%20Roman%20Catholic%20Church%20Other%20churches

And: https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/record-results?search_type=people&event=%28B%20OR%20C%20OR%20S%29&record_type%5B0%5D=opr_births&church_type=Old%20Parish%20Registers&dl_cat=church&dl_rec=church-births-baptisms&surname=barclay&surname_so=soundex&forename_so=exact&from_year=1690&to_year=1710&parent_names_so=soundex&parent_name_two_so=exact&county=WEST%20LOTHIAN&record=Church%20of%20Scotland%20%28old%20parish%20registers%29%20Roman%20Catholic%20Church%20Other%20churches

George Barclay or Bartholomew, Merchant at Linlithgow from the *Journal of the House of Lords Volume 28, 1753-1756*. Originally published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1767-1830; from: <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/lords-jrnl/vol28/pp425-437>

Webster's Account of the Population of Scotland in 1755, from: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/census-records/webster%E2%80%99s-census-of-1755>

Also: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/files//research/census-records/websters-census-of-1755-scottish-population-statistics.pdf>

The Book, *The Surnames of Scotland*, and the *forebears genealogy website*, include information about the history of the surname Bartholomew, from: *The Surnames of Scotland* (1946) by George Fraser Black (1866-1948)

And: <https://forebears.io/surnames/bartholomew>

^{iv} Thomas Bartholomew 1444/45 mentioned in *The Historical Outline of St Michaels Kirk, Linlithgow*, from: <https://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/corpusofscottishchurches/site.php?id=158732>

^v *The Mowat Reports*; a 2007 search into the paternal ancestry of Archibald Bartholomew, latterly a merchant in Linlithgow, who married on 24 July 1709 Agnes Morison daughter of John Morison Smith in Linlithgow, by Alison Mowat, MA; held in the Bartholomew family archives at: https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/Outline_8_1.html

Webster's Account of the Population of Scotland in 1755, from: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/census-records/webster%E2%80%99s-census-of-1755>

^{vi} Carriden Parish history as at 1846 from Lewis, Samuel A., *A Topographical Dictionary of Scotland* (1846); at: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Carriden,_West_Lothian,_Scotland_Genealogy

Carriden in the 1791 Statistical Accounts of Scotland, from:

https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol1-Parish_record_for_Carriden_in_the_county_of_Linlithgow_in_volume_1_of_account_1/

The Mowat Reports; a 2007 search into the paternal ancestry of Archibald Bartholomew, latterly a merchant in Linlithgow, who married on 24 July 1709 Agnes Morison daughter of John Morison Smith in Linlithgow, by Alison Mowat, MA; held in the Bartholomew family archives at: https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/Outline_8_1.html
Carriden House and early maps of the parish of Carriden from:

<https://falkirklocalhistory.club/around-the-area/houses-and-estates/carriden-house/>

More information on Carriden at:

https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Carriden,_West_Lothian,_Scotland_Genealogy

vii No mention of any Bartholomew in the 1695 Hearth Tax for Carriden, from:

<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/hearth-tax-records-1691-1695/hearth-tax-records-west-lothian-volume-2>

Archibald Bartholomew (senior) in the 1695 Poll Tax record for Carriden, from:

<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/poll-tax-rolls-1694-1698/poll-tax-records-west-lothian-item-4/9>

viii 1688 Marriage Anna Bartholomew and James Ewen at Carriden

BARTHOLEMEW	ANNA	JAMES EWEN/FR69 (FR69)	18/10/1688	664/	10 112	Carriden
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1688 Marriage Anna Bartholomew and James Ewen at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/9517476?image=112&return_row=0

Anna Bartholomew (wife of James Ewen) included in the 1695 Poll Tax record for Carriden, from:

<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/poll-tax-rolls-1694-1698/poll-tax-records-west-lothian-item-4/8>

Margaret Bartholomew (Servant) included in the 1695 Poll Tax record for Carriden, from:

<https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/poll-tax-rolls-1694-1698/poll-tax-records-west-lothian-item-4/3>

ix History of Carriden with mention of the Parish School in the late 17th and early 18th Centuries from:

<https://electricscotland.com/history/boness/appendix1.htm>

The Falkirk Local History Club info on Carriden School in the 17th Century, from:

<https://falkirklocalhistory.club/around-the-area/schools/the-schools-of-carriden-parish/>

Scottish Education in the 18th Century information from:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_education_in_the_eighteenth_century

x Archibald (junior) listed as a seaman in the 1701 Birth and Baptismal Record of daughter Agnes Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069086?image=81&return_row=17

Royal Scots Navy history in the period 1688-1697, from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Scots_Navy

The Book, 'The Old Scots Navy from 1689 to 1710' at: <https://www.electricscotland.com/history/navy/chap4.htm>

and:

https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/the_old_scots_navy_from_1689_to_1710~1914.pdf

1793 Seaman Bounty Advertisement by George and Andrew Bartholomew in the Edinburgh Advertiser Newspaper, purchased from: <https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/7198/images/news-uk-midl-ed.ad.1793.03.22.0003>

Bo'ness harbour in the mid-19th Century picture from:

<https://falkirklocalhistory.club/around-and-about-the-area/places/kinneil-and-boness/>

xi Carriden Parish records (Minutes and Accounts) from:

<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/place-page/Carriden/GAZ00345/REX00063>

The Carriden Kirk Accounts for December 1693 re Archibald Bartholomew ransom, from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/virtual-volumes/volume-images/volume_data-CH2-61-9/GAZ00345

xii Life in Scotland in the 1690s information from:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_ill_years

And: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_trade_in_the_early_modern_era

And: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darien_scheme

xiii December 1696 Marriage Record Anna Bartholomew and John Anderson at Carriden

BARTHOLEMEW	ANNA	JOHN ANDERSONE/FR956 (FR956)	22/12/1696	664/	50 17	Carriden
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1696 Marriage Record Anna Bartholomew and John Anderson at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8732978?image=17&return_row=5

1697 Marriage Record Archibald Bartholomew and Margaret Henderson at Carriden

BARTHOLEMEW	ARCHIBALD	MARGARET HENDERSONE/FR956 (FR956)	02/02/1697	664/	50 17	Carriden
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1697 Marriage Record Archibald Bartholomew and Margaret Henderson at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_marriages/opr_records-1523736

and: https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_695415837%2F1

xiv Thomas Bartholomew. 1698 Birth and Baptismal Record Thomas Bartholomew at Carriden

BARTHOLOMEW	THOMAS	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR178 (FR178)	M	06/11/1698	664/	20 75	Carriden
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1698 Birth and Baptismal Record Thomas Bartholomew at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068900?image=75&return_row=1

Possible marriage

BARTLEMAN	THOMAS	ISOBEL GRINTON/FR1051 (FR1051)		20/06/1732	661/	40 132	Abercorn
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Agnes Bartholomew. 1701 Birth Record Agnes Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	AGNES	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR1090 (FR1090)	F	31/08/1701	668/	30 81	Linlithgow
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1701 Birth and Baptismal Record Agnes Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069086?image=81&return_row=17

Suggest she died in 1729 before the birth of the 2nd Agnes, possible death below

BARTLEMAN	AGNES	----	F	07/04/1729	661/	30 298	Abercorn
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1729 Burial Record Agnes Bartholomew at Abercorn, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8083425?image=298&return_row=6

John Bartholomew. 1703 Birth Record John Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	JOHN	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR1102 (FR1102)	M	05/12/1703	668/	30 93	Linlithgow
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1703 Birth and Baptismal Record John Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068869?image=93&return_row=1

Possible **death**, noting siblings above

BARTHOLOMEW	JOHN	----	M	06/06/1769	661/	30 429	Abercorn
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Below is probably an error, as information in detailed record does not mention this child as a daughter of Archibald and Margaret

BARTHOLOMEW	WILLIAMINA	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/MARGARET HENDERSON FR1090 (FR1090)	F	31/08/1701	668/	30 81	Linlithgow
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1701 Birth and Baptismal Record Agnes and **supposedly Williamina** Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069086?image=81&return_row=17

^{xv} The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue definitions for a landsman, from:

<https://dsl.ac.uk/entry/snd/land>

And: https://dsl.ac.uk/entry/dost/land_man

^{xvi} From: GB Historical GIS / University of Portsmouth, Linlithgow Burgh through time | Census tables with data for the Scottish Burgh/District, A Vision of Britain through Time; URL:

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10360778>

Map c1891 Linlithgowshire extract from:

<https://www.antiquemapsandprints.com/categories/maps-by-cartographer/philip-george/product/-county-of-linlithgow-linlithgowshire-parishes-bartholomew-1891-old-map/P-6-063098~P-6-063098>

^{xvii} The National Records of Scotland (NRS) description of Burghs from:

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/Burgh-records>

^{xviii} Linlithgow - 'The Prospect of their Maj 'ties Palace of Linlithgow' painting and description from:

<https://maps.nls.uk/view/91169126>

^{xix} History of Burgh Schools from:

https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/history_of_the_burgh_schools_of_scotland~1876.pdf

Second view of Linlithgow from *Theatrum Scotiae* by John Slezer from:

<https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/main.html>

^{xx} 1709 Death Record Margaret Henderson at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/7134737?image=323&return_row=1

^{xxi} 24 July 1709 Marriage Archibald Bartholomew and Agnes Morison at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	ARCHIBALD	AGNES MORISON/FR1864 (FR1864)		24/07/1709	668/	50 66	Linlithgow
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1709 Marriage Archibald Bartholomew and Agnes Morison at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8732976?image=66&return_row=0

And: https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_695519028%2F2

^{xxii} **1st Margaret.** 1711 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	MARGARET	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1152 (FR1152)	F	11/09/1711	668/	30 142	Linlithgow
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1711 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068733?image=142&return_row=0

1712 Burial Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow (child unnamed, probably Margaret, noting 2nd Margaret born 1722)

BARKLEME	ARCHBALD	----	M	23/04/1712	668/	60 355	Linlithgow
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23 April 1712 Death Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8034283?image=355&return_row=3

Anna. 1712 Birth Record Anna Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	ANNA	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1160 (FR1160)	F	05/11/1712	668/	30 150	Linlithgow
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1712 Birth Record Anna Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068952?image=150&return_row=8

1732 Marriage Record Anna Bartholomew and Robert Cock (possibly Anna born 1712)

BARTHOLOMEW	ANNA	ROBERT COCK/FR191 (FR191)		00/06/1732	665/	10 456	Dalmeny
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1732 Marriage Anna Bartholomew and Robert Cock at Dalmeny, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8733088?image=456&return_row=22

1st William. 1714 Birth Record William Bartholomew at Linlithgow.

BARTHOLOMEW	WILLIAM	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1171 (FR1171)	M	02/05/1714	668/	30 161	Linlithgow
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1714 Birth Record William Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068920?image=161&return_row=5

1716 Burial Record 1st William Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARKLEMIE	ARCHBALD	----	M	19/04/1716	668/	60 359	Linlithgow
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16 April 1716 Death Record William Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8024673?image=359&return_row=4

Archibald. 1716 Birth Record Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	ARCHBALD	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1191 (FR1191)	M	27/09/1716	668/	30 181	Linlithgow
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1716 Birth Record Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068772?image=181&return_row=1

George. 1718 Birth Record George Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	GEORGE	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1204 (FR1204)	M	15/06/1718	668/	30 194	Linlithgow
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1718 Birth Record George Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068787?image=194&return_row=2

2nd William. 1720 Birth Record William Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	WILLIAM	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1222 (FR1222)	M	20/03/1720	668/	30 210	Linlithgow
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1720 Birth Record William Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068913?image=210&return_row=4

Death 8 June 1730 was an unnamed **son** of Archibald, possibly 2nd William

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/6821015?image=108&return_row=0

2nd Margaret. 1722 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	MARGARET	ARCHBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1239 (FR1239)	F	01/07/1722	668/	30 227	Linlithgow
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1722 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069057?image=227&return_row=10

1722 Burial Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow (probably 2nd Margaret)

BARTHELOME	---	ARSBALD BARTHELOME	U	06/10/1722	668/	80 294	Linlithgow
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6 Oct 1722 Burial Record Margaret Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8082164?image=294&return_row=1

2nd copy of 1722 Burial Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow (probably 2nd Margaret)

BARKELAW	ARCHBALD	---	M	06/10/1722	668/	60 457	Linlithgow
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6 Oct 1722 Burial Record Margaret Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8075195?image=457&return_row=2

1725 Burial Record An unnamed child of Archibald Bartholomew (**no birth record found**, suggest child died at birth)

BARTHOLEMEN	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLEMEN	U	00/10/1725	668/	90 12	Linlithgow
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Unnamed child. Oct 1725 Death Record unnamed child of Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8084808?image=12&return_row=1

1727 Birth Record Janet Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	JANET	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1272 (FR1272)	F	17/09/1727	668/	30 260	Linlithgow
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Janet. 1727 Birth Record Janet Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069010?image=260&return_row=9

1758 Marriage Record Janet Bartlay (Bartholomew) and John Gibson at Linlithgow

BARTLAY	JANET	JOHN GIBSON/FR1976 (FR1976)		05/02/1758	668/	50 237	Linlithgow
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Children of John Gibson and Janet Bartholomew at Linlithgow

GIBSON	ARCHIBALD	JOHN GIBSON/JANET BARTHOLOMEW FR1481 (FR1481)	M	02/11/1759	668/	40 165	Linlithgow
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GIBSON	ELIZABETH	JOHN GIBSON/JANET BARCLEY FR1486 (FR1486)	F	17/12/1760	668/	40 173	Linlithgow
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GIBSON	AGNES	JOHN GIBSON/JANET BARTLE FR1493 (FR1493)	F	24/10/1762	668/	40 186	Linlithgow
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1763 Burial Record Janet Bartholomew Gibson at Linlithgow (not exact date not shown on detailed record)

BARTHOLOMEW	JANET	GIBSON / JOHN GIBSON	F	03/00/1763	668/	100 192	Linlithgow
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1763 Burial Record Janet Bartholomew Gibson at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/6393092?image=192&return_row=1

Agnes. 1730 Birth Record Agnes Bartholomew at Linlithgow

BARTHOLOMEW	AGNES	ARCHIBALD BARTHOLOMEW/AGNES MORISON FR1291 (FR1291)	F	10/05/1730	668/	30 279	Linlithgow
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1730 Birth Record Agnes Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068929?image=279&return_row=6

^{xxiii} 1711 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068733?image=142&return_row=0

^{xxiv} Linlithgow Burgh Minute Books 1710 -1715 information on Archibald Bartholomew from *The Mowat Reports*; by Alison Mowat, MA; held in the Bartholomew family archives at:

https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/Outline_8_1.html

Title of Burgess usage in Scotland in the 18th Century information from: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgess>

And: <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/research-guides>

And: <https://www.scan.org.uk/familyhistory/myancestor/burgess.htm>

The Mowat Reports extract: I found John Greenhorne in the Henderson Collection in this entry: 1715 July 8 Instrument of Resignation and sasine by John Greenhorne elder merchant burgess of Linlithgow, to John Broun deacon of the Hammermen of the said burgh, and Janet Hunter his spouse of a tenement in said burgh lying between the 2 east ports of the same. Henderson Collection GD76/84/6, I think this must be the John Greenhorne as he owned land by the East Port where Archibald Bartholomew lived according to his burgess entry. It might be worth getting the whole instrument of resignation in case it makes any reference to the tack of 1714. 10 September 1714 Tack betwixt John Greenhorne and Archibald Barcleman. Linlithgow Burgh Minute Book Deeds B48/6/7.

^{xxv} 1714 Burial record Archibald Bartholomew at Carriden, West Lothian, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_deaths/opr_records-1597527

^{xxvi} 1714 Burial Record Archibald Bartholomew at Carriden

BARTHOLOMEW	ARCHIBALD	----	M	09/12/1714	664/	10 145	Carriden
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1714 Burial Record Archibald Bartholomew at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_deaths/opr_records-1597527

1715 Burial Record Grisall Bruce at Carriden

BRUCE	GRISALL	----	U	05/03/1715	664/	10 146	Carriden
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1715 Burial Record Grisall Bruce at Carriden, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/image-viewer/opr_deaths/opr_records-6999774

1711 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068733?image=142&return_row=0

1716 Birth Record Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1068772?image=181&return_row=1

^{xxvii} Burgesses' information from:

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/Burgh-records>

1722 Birth Record Margaret Bartholomew at Linlithgow, with father Archibald listed as a carrier, from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/1069057?image=227&return_row=10

1791 description of the Linlithgow Burgh and Dean of Guild in the *Statistical Accounts of Scotland* from:

<https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk/static/statacc/dist/viewer/osa-vol14->

[Parish record for Linlithgow in the county of Linlithgow in volume 14 of account 1/](#)

Dean of Guild information from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dean_of_Guild

^{xxviii} Author Daniel Defoe visited Linlithgow in 1723, with his notes from:

https://www.visionofbritain.org/travellers/Defoe/38#pn_67

^{xxix} A 2007 search into the paternal ancestry of Archibald Bartholomew, latterly a merchant in Linlithgow, who married on 24 July 1709 Agnes Morison daughter of John Morison Smith in Linlithgow, by Alison Mowat, MA; held in the Bartholomew family archives at: https://www.johnbartholomew.com/tree/Outline_8_1.html

^{xxx} 1738 Marriage Archibald Bartholomew (son of Archibald c1675-1743) and Helen Carlaw, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8732981?image=145&return_row=10

^{xxxi} 1743 Death Record Archibald Bartholomew at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8077848?image=255&return_row=1

And: https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/8038019?image=257&return_row=1

^{xxxii} 1753 Death Record Agnes Morison, widow of Archibald Bartholomew (Barclay) at Linlithgow, purchased from:

https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/view-image/nrs_opr_records/7275273?image=53&return_row=4

^{xxxiii} Scottish use of Mortcloths information from:

<https://www.geneosity.com/researching-scottish-death-burial-and-lair-records/>