



**RAYMOND HARRIOT**  
**Heriot2501 25010062**  
**13 February 2025**

## Research Analysis

### GOALS

- Gather documentation regarding the life and family of David Heriot, with the goal of determining whether he was the client's ancestor who came to the colonies in 1685 with Lord Neil Campbell. David was baptised 17 August 1662 in High Church, Glasgow, Scotland and was the son of Henry Heriot and Janet Carrith. The ancestor David Harriott was born about 1661 in Scotland and died in 1725 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

*This Research Analysis contains sections for each of the different parts of research on your project. Each section will begin with a summary of the information provided as a starting point (if any) and an introduction to that section, followed by a list of the sources searched or reviewed, along with notes about what we looked for (including the different search parameters used), what was found, and any issues with that source (such as missing years, illegible print, etc.) or with the information within the source. The end of each section includes a summary and conclusions about that portion of the research.*

### REVIEW OF CLIENT-PROVIDED DOCUMENTATION

The client provided a document outlining the priorities for research and a summary of past research. This was reviewed to avoid duplicating any research. It was noted the parish records and ScotlandsPeople had been used in previous research. Of particular note were the:

- baptism record for David Heriot, son of Henri Heriot and Joannet Coruith on 17 August 1662 in Glasgow's High Church. Witness Andrew Lowe (Love) mentioned in Henry Heriot's first wife's will (Agnes Ritchie) when she died in 1655. Henry Heriot was a tailor.
- outline of six siblings of David and three half-siblings born to his father's first marriage to Agnes Ritchie
  - Elspeth baptised 7 December 1646
  - John baptised 19 December 1648, died before 1657
  - Jonet baptised on 15 January 1654, died before 1655
  - John baptised 13 August 1657
  - Thomas baptised 20 January 1659
  - Margaret baptised 1 July 1660

- Jonet baptised 23 October 1655
- Henry baptised 16 February 1668
- Margaret baptised 7 April 1664
- Burgess and Guild Brethren record for Henry Heriott in 1647
- connections to Covenanters such as Gavin Lockhart, 'prisoner in Edinburgh Tolbooth who was banished to the Plantations 25 August 1685'.
- transcript of will dated 10 August 1687 of David Campbell of Amboy leaving his estate to his daughter Helen Campbell and her husband David Hereot, thus implying they married before this date.
- Hendrie Herriot's will in 1672.
- Agnes Ritchie's will in 1655, first wife of Henry Heriot.
- A David Heriot left the Port of Leith, Edinburgh as a servant to Lord Neil Campbell for New Jersey in 1684/5.
- David Herriott married Hellen Campbell before August 1687 and had four children:
  - John born about 1690
  - David born about 1690 in New Jersey
  - Andrew born about 1698
  - Sarah born after 1698
  - ?Rebecca who died before 1725

No time was spent reading about his descendants, as instructed.

A few comments below discuss the records already located by the client as well as Scotland's records and traditions.

Source	Analysis
<p>"Forenames," <i>ScotlandsPeople</i>            (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/research-guides/forenames">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/research-guides/forenames</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p>	<p>As noted by the client, there are traditional naming conventions in Scotland. Typically, naming patterns followed a simple set of rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st son named after father's father</li> <li>• 2nd son named after mother's father</li> <li>• 3rd son named after father</li> <li>• 1st daughter named after mother's mother</li> <li>• 2nd daughter named after father's mother</li> <li>• 3rd daughter named after mother</li> </ul>

	<p>The application of naming conventions and the general desire to ensure that a family forename perpetuated through the generations, sometimes led to duplication of forenames within a family. For example, where a family wished to adhere strictly to the traditional naming pattern, and both grandfathers bore the same forename, that name might be given to more than one child. If a child died young, parents might name a later child after the deceased sibling. In unfortunate cases, the name may have been used more than once.</p>
<p>"Church registers," <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/record-guides/church-registers">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/record-guides/church-registers</a>: accessed 26 June 2025).</p>	<p>It is of course necessary to know all the children born to a couple to propose their grandparents' names, which is not always possible the further back in time research goes. This is additionally made more complex by the religious schisms in Scotland and the many lost, or destroyed, registers.</p> <p>Although there was a requirement from 1552 for parishes to record baptisms and marriages (but not burials), many did not commence until much later, and some more remote areas only have registers from the early nineteenth century. Some registers have also been lost or destroyed and the condition of the surviving 3,500 is rather variable. Registration in the Church of Scotland's registers was costly and unpopular, so many people did not bother to register events at all.</p>
	<p>In David's case, his children suggest his parents would have been named John and Sarah. Neither of these align with the proposed family. However, the theory David may have been largely brought up by his 15-year-old brother after his father's death may have contributed to his choice of children's names.</p>

	<p>Using Henry's children's names, his parents would have been named John and Janet and his wife Janet Coruith's parents would have been Thomas and Margaret.</p>
<p>"Wills and testaments," <i>Scotland's People</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/help-and-support/guides/wills-and-testaments">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/help-and-support/guides/wills-and-testaments</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p>	<p>In Scotland, if a person dies leaving a will, a 'testament testamentar' applies. It comprises of four parts: an introductory clause, an inventory of the deceased's possessions, a confirmation clause and then a copy of the will.</p> <p>If a person dies without leaving a will (known as intestate), a 'testament dative' applies. It is drawn up by the court to appoint executors of the person's estate. It comprised of three parts: an introductory clause, an inventory of the deceased's possessions and a confirmation clause. A testament dative usually names a family member as the executor, however if the deceased died in debt, it may be a creditor instead.</p> <p>Under Scots Law an individual's property was divided into two parts: heritable and moveable property. Heritable property such as land or buildings passed to the eldest son by 'law of primogeniture.' Moveable property of a man was split three ways: one-third to a widow, one-third to their children and one-third designated by the deceased as they direct. For a woman, it was divided in two: one-half to her children and the other half as she directed.</p> <p>Hendrie Heriot's will was a 'Testament Dative and Inventar' meaning he died without leaving a will. This explains why there was no listing of his children and heirs, or details of other bequests included.</p>
<p>In difficult research cases, the FAN (family/friends/associates and neighbours) technique is frequently employed. While direct evidence—a document that directly answers the research</p>	

question—is always sought in genealogical research, such a record is not always forthcoming, leaving us reliant upon indirect clues and a preponderance of evidence to build a case instead. Every time our ancestors' lives were recorded in some historical document, there are references to witnesses, neighbors, officials, and clergy with whom they interacted. These cluster members (in-laws, friends, cousins, siblings, neighbours) can provide the keys to finding an ancestor's details when no document directly states it. They are often found buried in the same cemetery plot, or as witnesses to deeds or marriages, neighbours in census records, sureties for probate or land transactions, sponsors or godparents in church records.

In this case it is also worth investigating Janet Coruith's family to see if there are connections to David, or the other children born to her.

<p>“Welcome,” <i>Clan Carruthers Society (International)</i> (<a href="https://clancarrutherssociety.org/welcome/">https://clancarrutherssociety.org/welcome/</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p> <p>Abstracted birth of Janet Caruth, 6 November 1629, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, no. 644/1/20 42, 25, 195; “Old Parish Registers - Births,” <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>“Clackmannan to Glasgow,” <i>Google Maps</i> (<a href="https://www.google.com/maps/@51.4833074,-0.1996041,14z?entry=ttu&amp;g_ep=EgoyMDI1MDIwMi4wIKXMDSOASAFQAw%3D%3D">https://www.google.com/maps/@51.4833074,-0.1996041,14z?entry=ttu&amp;g_ep=EgoyMDI1MDIwMi4wIKXMDSOASAFQAw%3D%3D</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Abstracted birth of Jonnet Caruthers, 29 January 1623, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, no. 644/1 20/42; “Old Parish Registers - Births,” <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Abstracted birth of Jonet Caruthers, 2 March 1623, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, no. 644/1 20/25; “Old Parish Registers - Births,” <i>ScotlandsPeople</i></p>	<p>It is possible that Janet Coruith's surname was a variant of Carruthers.</p> <p>As Janet and Henry Heriot's first child was born in 1657, their marriage could be assumed to be in about 1656. Presuming she was 21 or older at the time, she would have been born about 1635 or earlier.</p> <p>Between 1618 and 1644, only one Janet Coruith (or similar spelling) was born in Scotland. She was born (or more likely baptised) on 6 November 1629, to parents William Carruth and Janet Archibald, in Clackmannan, which is about thirty miles from Glasgow. She would have been about 27 at her marriage if she was the Janet who married Henry.</p> <p>There were three Jonnet Caruthers's born in 1623-1627 in Glasgow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jonnet was born (more likely baptised) on 29 January 1623 to parents James Caruthers and Marioune Herbertsoun</li> <li>• Jonet was born (more likely baptised) on 2 March 1623 to parents Androw Caruthers and Jonet Park</li> </ul>
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<p>(<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Abstracted birth of Jonnet Caruthers, 22 October 1627, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, no. 644/1 20/195; "Old Parish Registers - Births," <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jonnet was born (more likely baptised) on 22 October 1627 to parents Johnne Caruthers and Jonet Marshall</li> </ul> <p>The records for four Janets and their families could be researched to see if connections to the Janet who married Henry Heriot could be identified. In particular, the aim would be to seek references to her children in documents such as wills or deeds.</p>
<p align="center"><b>PROPOSED AREAS FOR RESEARCH</b></p>	
<p>The following avenues for research into the Heriot family are proposed. Research would be carried out in a combination of physically visiting the National Library of Scotland, National Records of Scotland and the Mitchell Library, as well as some online work.</p>	
Source	Analysis
<p align="center"><i>Online records</i></p>	
<p>Francis J. Grant, ed., <i>The Commissariat Record of Glasgow. Register of Testaments, 1547-1800</i> (Edinburgh, Midlothian: James Skinner &amp; Company, 1901), p. 228, entries for Heriots; <i>Internet Archive</i> (<a href="https://archive.org/details/scottishrecordso07scotuoft/mode/2up">https://archive.org/details/scottishrecordso07scotuoft/mode/2up</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Francis J. Grant, ed., <i>The Commissariat Record of Glasgow. Register of Testaments, 1547-1800</i> (Edinburgh, Midlothian: James Skinner &amp; Company, 1901), p. 90, entries for Carruith; <i>Internet Archive</i> (<a href="https://archive.org/details/scottishrecordso07scotuoft/mode/2up">https://archive.org/details/scottishrecordso07scotuoft/mode/2up</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Francis J. Grant, ed., <i>The Commissariat Record of Glasgow. Register of Testaments, 1547-1800</i> (Edinburgh, Midlothian: James Skinner &amp; Company, 1901), pp. 90-91, entries for Carruthers; <i>Internet Archive</i></p>	<p>A search of the 1547-1800 Commissariat of Glasgow indexes located the following wills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gabriell Heriot, baxter, burges of Glasgow and Catherine Gibsune, his spouse dated 11 April 1667</li> <li>James Her[r]iot, gardener, burges of Glasgow dated 11 May 1669 and 15 December 1670</li> <li>John Heriot, minister at Blantyre dated 19 November 1663</li> <li>Marion Heriot, spouse to James Cunningburgh, coalhewar in Glasgow dated 1 January 1675</li> <li>William Carruith, mason, burges of Glasgow dated 8 August 1657</li> <li>Jonet Carruith, in Chappell, par[ish] of Kilmacolme dated 18 March 1675</li> <li>Samuel Carruith, mason in Glasgow dated 25 December 1729</li> </ul>

<p>(<a href="https://archive.org/details/scottishrecords07scotuoft/mode/2up">https://archive.org/details/scottishrecords07scotuoft/mode/2up</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ John Carruthers, merchant, burges of Glasgow dated 4 March 1631</li> <li>■ Robert Carruthers, in Erskyne dated 15 June 1637</li> <li>■ William Carruthers, tailor, burges of Glasgow dated 23 October 1658</li> <li>■ Jonet Carruthers, spouse to George Kirkland, merchant, burges of Glasgow dated 21 May 1659</li> <li>■ Marion Carruthers, relict of George Findlay, lister, burges of Glasgow dated 31 May 1665</li> </ul> <p>Acquisition of these wills should be considered to see if they show connections to the Heriot and Coruith families being researched.</p> <p>The wills should be available on ScotlandsPeople, however not all are. It may require visits to the Glasgow City Archives (at the Mitchell Library), the National Library of Scotland or the National Records of Scotland to acquire them all.</p>
<p>“Virtual Volumes,” <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/virtual-volumes">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/virtual-volumes</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p>	<p>Review the Kirk Session records for Glasgow presbytery and barony. Kirk sessions were local church courts and their records show the courts often took interest in their parishioners' live recording bastardy claims, drunkenness and migration amongst other topics.</p>
<p>“Glasgow - Barony kirk session, Minutes (1637-1698), Accounts (1673-1692), CH2/173/1,” <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p>	<p>In Glasgow, the kirk sessions sat within the presbytery of Glasgow and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr.</p> <p>Glasgow barony's kirk session minutes for 1637-1698 and accounts for 1673-1692 are available online for a fee. Due to their age some of the records are hard to read and have suffered damage. These will require page-turn searching as no index of the contents exists as yet.</p>



<p>"Glasgow presbytery, Minutes (1671-1682), CH2/171/6/2," <i>ScotlandsPeople</i> (<a href="https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/">https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/</a>: accessed 4 February 2025).</p>	<p>'A higher court of the Church of Scotland, the Glasgow Presbytery was one of the original group of thirteen presbyteries in central and southern Scotland created in 1581 by the General Assembly. It was in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr until 1929, thereafter Clydesdale.'</p> <p>The minutes of the Glasgow presbytery between 1671 and 1682 are available online for a fee, although some sections have been badly damaged over the years.</p> <p>'Presbyteries superintend kirk sessions and ecclesiastical activity within their boundaries. As church courts, presbyteries can review decisions taken by kirk sessions or congregations. The records of presbytery meetings, decisions and transactions are normally hand-written.' These will require page-turn searching as no index of the contents exists as yet.</p>
	<p>There are three sets of tax records which may shed light on the Heriot families and help assist in building up a clearer picture of their life in Glasgow and specifically if the David born to Henry was the David who emigrated to New Jersey.</p>
<p>"Land tax rolls 1645-1831," <i>ScotlandsPlaces</i> (<a href="https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/land-tax-rolls-1645-1831">https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/land-tax-rolls-1645-1831</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>Land tax rolls were compiled for each county from 1667 onwards, however for many sheriffdoms (including Lanarkshire) rolls began in 1649. These rolls listed owners of landed estates and assessed their rental value.</p> <p>Although unlikely to locate the Heriots sought (as Henry was a tailor), it is possible he had connection to land. These rolls can be searched (by turning digital pages) online.</p>



<p>"Hearth tax records 1691-1695," <i>ScotlandsPlaces</i> (<a href="https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/hearth-tax-records-1691-1695">https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/hearth-tax-records-1691-1695</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>In the 1690s Scotland charged heads of households a tax for every hearth (fireplace) in a home. The hearth tax records list these individuals.</p> <p>It may well be possible to trace Henry's children in these, and to seek evidence that David was not included as he was in New Jersey. The records are online and can be searched by turning digital pages as there is no index available.</p>
<p>"Poll tax rolls, 1694-1698," <i>ScotlandsPlaces</i> (<a href="https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/poll-tax-rolls-1694-1698">https://scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital-volumes/historical-tax-rolls/poll-tax-rolls-1694-1698</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>The other set of 1600s tax records is the poll tax rolls recorded between 1694-1698. The aim was to pay the Army and Navy the monies owed to them.</p> <p>As with the hearth records, it may be possible to trace Henry's children in these, and to seek evidence that David was not included as he was in New Jersey. The records are online and can be searched by turning digital pages as there is no index available.</p>
<p>"Catalogue Search," <i>GlasgowLife</i> (<a href="https://libcat.csghlasgow.org/web/arena/search?">https://libcat.csghlasgow.org/web/arena/search?</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>Francis J. Grant, ed., <i>The Register of Apprentices of the City of Edinburgh, 1583-1666</i> (Edinburgh, Midlothian: James Skinner &amp; Co, 1906), pp. 88-89, entry for Heriot; <i>Internet Archive</i> (<a href="https://archive.org/details/registerofappren28edin/page/88/mode/2up/">https://archive.org/details/registerofappren28edin/page/88/mode/2up/</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>The Glasgow City Archives are housed in the Mitchell Library.</p> <p>A search of their catalogue shows they hold a number of Heriot records, although a brief review indicates many of their records pertain to George Heriot's hospital and school.</p> <p>They also hold poor law records, non-conformist churches, burial lair and cremation registers, sasines and migration as well as a large number of private archive collections. Burial lairs are of particular interest as families tended to be buried within the same plot or nearby each other. These could help identify what happened to the children of Henry and Janet.</p>

	<p>Although a register of Edinburgh's apprenticeship records between 1583 and 1666 is available and there are a number of Heriots listed, no similar index was produced for Glasgow. The records of merchants, crafts and apprentices in Glasgow are held at the Mitchell Library.</p> <p>All these records referred to require onsite research but may include information on the Heriots and Coruiths.</p>
<p>"Search," <i>National Records of Scotland</i> (<a href="https://catalogue.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrsonline/catalogue/search.aspx">https://catalogue.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrsonline/catalogue/search.aspx</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>The National Records of Scotland catalogue shows about 150 documents for Her[r]iots including papers on the 'relations of George Heriot', the jeweller to the King dating to the mid 1600s. Some of these refer to parish of Heriot and so may be eliminated from consideration.</p> <p>Additionally, there are records pertaining to a David Heriot, advocate. Given the penchant of reusing names in Scotland, and naming after relatives, it may be worth investigating who he was and see if he fits into the family.</p> <p>There are also Carruthers records, although no records were seen for Coruith/Corruith/Carruith.</p> <p>It would be recommended that these records for the Heriots be examined, however it will be time-consuming and will require being onsite. It would be recommended to hold off searching for the Carruthers until more is known about them.</p>
<p>Abstracted entry for Act of admission of David Heriot to the Faculty of Advocates, 1661, i.d. no. Ch.A. 128; <i>National Library of Scotland</i> (<a href="https://search.nls.uk/permalink/f/sidtjd/44N">https://search.nls.uk/permalink/f/sidtjd/44N</a></p>	<p>A David Heriot was admitted to the 'Faculty of Advocates' in 1661.</p>

<p>LS_EAD91_Ch_A_128: accessed 5 February 2025).</p> <p>“Search,” <i>National Library of Scotland</i> (<a href="https://search.nls.uk/primo-explore/search?vid=44NLS_VU1&amp;lang=en_US">https://search.nls.uk/primo-explore/search?vid=44NLS_VU1&amp;lang=en_US</a>: accessed 5 February 2025).</p>	<p>His record, along with 22 other archival and manuscript records for Heriot/Herriot found in the National Library of Scotland's catalogue should be considered to see if they show connections to the Heriot family being researched.</p> <p>No suitable records were identified at the Library for Coruith/Corruith/Carruith/Carruthers.</p> <p>As with the National Records of Scotland, reviewing these will be time-consuming and will require being onsite.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/full-text/results?count=20&amp;q.anyDate.from=1660&amp;q.anyDate.to=1725&amp;q.anyPlace=Scotland&amp;q.fullName=david%20heriot">https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/full-text/results?count=20&amp;q.anyDate.from=1660&amp;q.anyDate.to=1725&amp;q.anyPlace=Scotland&amp;q.fullName=david%20heriot</a></p>	<p>FamilySearch, which holds the world's largest archive of documents and other material pertaining to genealogy, has recently launched an experimental 'full text' search ability. The search uses handwriting and optical character recognition to search digitised documents that are not yet indexed, but accessible in their catalogue of historical records.</p> <p>A search of Heriot in Scotland between 1660 and 1680 shows 23 possible records of interest. A further 114 records were identified for Herriot. These include deeds, land records, trade house records and the Burgh of Glasgow's public accounts. Other spellings, along with Coruith/Carruther records are also available.</p> <p>A search of these records can be done online to see if family connections could be made.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Summary</b></p> <p>We recommend pursuing the research in three prongs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>digital research/acquisition of the wills identified, the kirk session records, the tax records and the documents in FamilySearch's digital catalogue</li> </ul>	

- onsite research at the Glasgow City Archives held at the Mitchell Library, National Library of Scotland and National Records of Scotland
- research the birth/baptism of Janet Coruith and identify her family to assist research into the Heriots

Old Scottish secretarial hand and legalese can be time-consuming to transcribe, so we suggest skim reading available documents without doing detailed transcription work until documents can be verified as pertaining to your ancestors.

LRD/cht

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