

Return to Scotland

It's a four hour drive from the Edinburgh airport to Strathdon, a very small village 45 miles west of Aberdeen on the river Don.¹ Within Strathdon, on the north side of route A944, is a small sign "House of Newe"². It marks a narrow road that goes off to the north. 50 yards further another sign directs Newe visitors to the right onto a narrow stone lane which leads up a gentle hill through a sheep pasture, then into the woods. Not far into those woods a short driveway to the left leads to the House of Newe. A dozen free-ranging chickens begrudgingly gave way to let us park.

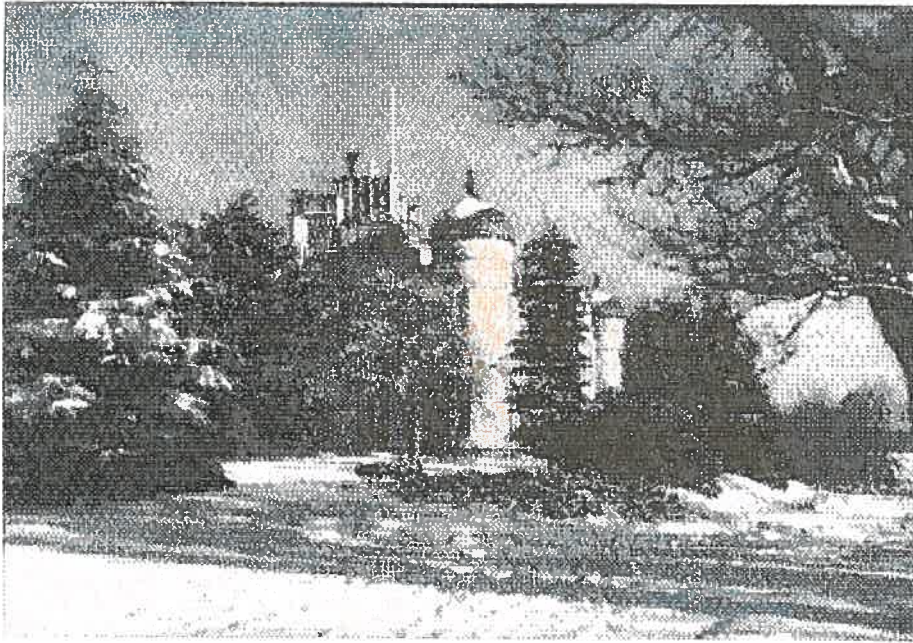


The house was built in 1605 as a stable for the "Old House" of Newe. The latter stood down the hillside below, long before woods had overgrown the slope. It was the residence of the Reverend George Forbes (1738-1795) and his wife, Frances Mudie. Their son, Michie Forbes (1779-1839) and his wife, the former Mary Ashburner were our great great grandparents. Both Michie and his older brother Charles made fortunes in India following in their Uncle John's footsteps. In 1830 Charles, by then knighted as the 1st Baronet of Newe, built a large castle around and including the Old House. The Stable, where we were about to find our night's lodging, was then converted to a laundry. A bigger stable, no longer standing, was then built.

Sir Charles' descendents occupied the castle until the great depression (1930) when a turn in fortunes prompted the current baronet to dismantled it and sell the limestone to the University of Aberdeen where it remains an incongruity with older structures on the campus. Thus Castle Newe, impressive as it was, had a life of scarcely 100 years. Even the Old House, left standing because of its less valuable stone, was ultimately torn down. Parts of its foundation remain.

¹ We took M90 to A90, then just before Aberdeen, across A957 to A93 west. At Dinnet we took A97 to A944 west and on to Strathdon. It's quicker to take a more westerly route, M90 to Perth, then A93 through Braemar to B976 which puts one on A939. Turn east a ways at the junction of A944, approaching Strathdon from the west.

² Rymes with Meow



Castle Newe

Sir Charles' title was handed down generation by generation. The daughter of the fifth Baronet, Sir John Forbes of Newe is Elspeth Forbes, now married to George Hardie. They live in the converted stable, the last remaining building of the old complex. When it was upgraded to a comfortable home, the "new" House of Newe incorporated the old castle's fireplace, stair framing, wainscoting, doors, and moldings. All the walls of the second floor, below the wainscoting, are covered with 18th century Indian fabric prints, a technique taught to the Indians by Sir John Forbes. The export of that fabric made the "House of Forbes" its first fortune. The house is a veritable live-in museum. Paintings of family members going back to the 16th century cover the walls. The curtain rods are lances of the same period. A sword, there to touch, was given to William of Dauch Forbes in 1574 (he was 7 at the time). It's partner on the wall was used to knight Sir Charles Forbes. A nearby collage of spears and lances surrounds a suit of chain mail armor. (Are the holes in it from wounds?) The original key to the Old House of Newe, saved because the owner was away when the house once burned, is on a shelf. Other artifacts range from powder horns and muskets to toddy spoons... Not all behind glass partitions... some to see and touch... all used by Forbes ancestors.

I stayed up half the night reading a book of letters, painstakingly typed and indexed by one of Elspeth's sisters. Some are reproduced in the "House of Forbes" book. Most are not. They speak of the successes of General Howe...of the bloodshed in France and the new tri-color flag proposed. There is a letter to the 3rd Baronet of Newe from a minister, consoling him over the awful news that his daughter, married to a Forbes of Craigivar, gave birth to a daughter, Katharine, too soon after the wedding. After the divorce the baby was raised at Craigivar while Lady Louisa Forbes (dubbed "loose Louise") was sent back to Newe in shame.

The Hardies can tell the history of this place stone by stone. Open a guest book, dating back to the 1930's and they'll give you the background behind every signature there. They'll relate, with little prompting, the story behind every painting and artifact in the house. George Hardy is an artist, Elspeth a pianist and former music teacher. They are veritable encyclopedias of Forbes history. They are also superb hosts.³

We drove from Strathdon, through Braemar (where we chanced on the Scottish Games) and down to Corstorphine, now a part of Edinburgh, by Route 93. Corstorphine's Harp Hotel, on St. Johns Road, is the town's favorite pub and restaurant.. It was not a bad hotel either...and almost directly across the street from our grandparents flat at 7 Ormiston Terrace.⁴ Corstorphine is on the main route from Edinburgh to the airport..

In an earlier visit to Corstorphine, we had searched in vain for our grandparents grave in the Old Parish Churchyard. Observing our fruitless search, a volunteer of the Corstorphine Trust asked if he could help us. He immediately recognized my Grandfather, Sidney Charles Salmon, as a photographer. Our visit to the Trust's office in the Dower House, nearby, led to a year of genealogy study, the greatest fruits of which were on our grandmother (Forbes) side of the family. It also led to a decision to place a marker on the grave of the couple who blessed the world with such a large, close-knit, and adventuresome family.

The formal dedication was at 3:00 pm on Sunday, September third. The weather could not have been better. The sky was deep blue, the temperature cool. The summer had been kind to the lawns which were still green and lush.

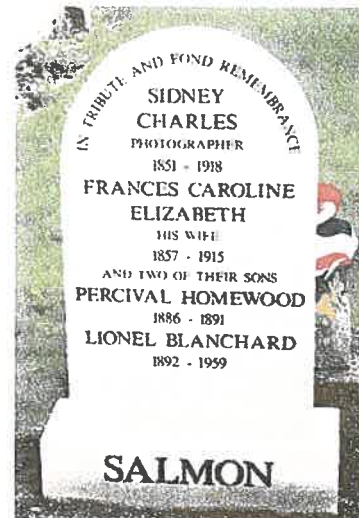
Our route to the dedication took us past the High Street Elementary where mother went to school, as did Uncle Lionel. Meeting for the ceremony were:

- Mildred Salmon
- Graham and Heather Blanchard (formerly Salmon)
- Alan and Heather Barret
- Lionel and Deborah Barthold
- The Rev. Lynn Brady of the Old Parish Church
- Kevin Aitchison, Marian Cunningham, John Mclane, and two others from the Corstorphine Trust
- Charles Milne (Heather's nephew and a first rate piper)

³ Mr. & Mrs. G. Hardie, Hose of Newe, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, AB36 8TG Tel: 44 0197 565 1247

⁴ Harp Hotel St. John's Road Edinburgh EH12 Tel: 44 0870 400 9026 Fax: 44 0870 316 5012

The memorial was draped with a Union Jack, thoughtfully brought by Kevin Aitchison. Reverend Brady began with a prayer which addressed the wonders of family and continuity of love. The flag was removed. First Mildred, then Graham, and lastly Lionel said a few words, following which a memorial from Gillian Magnaboska, granddaughter of Uncle Charles Salmon was read. Charles Milne then played the "Skye Boat Song" and "The Rowan Tree on the pipes while all stood in silence... certainly one of the most stirring moments I shall ever witness.



Left to right: Helen, Allan and Sally Barret, Deborah and Lionel Barthold, Mildred Salmon, Graham and Heather Blanchard, and Charles Milne.

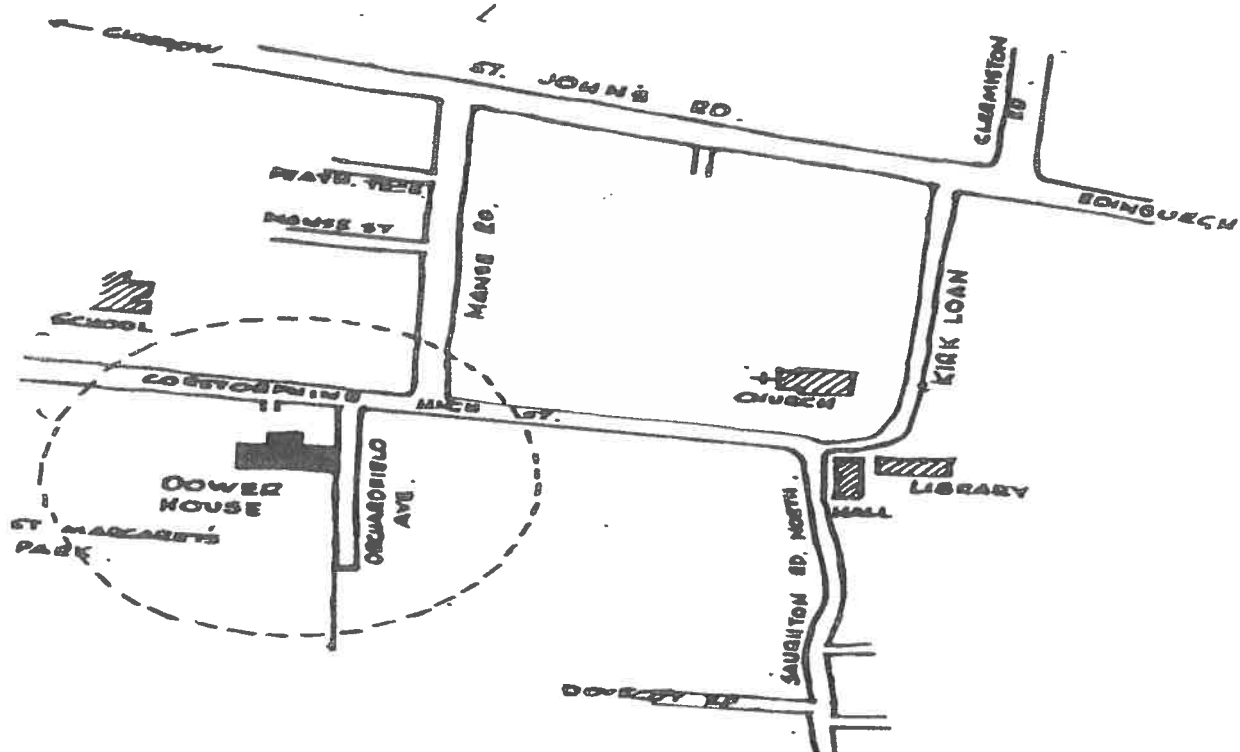
The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Dower House where photos taken by Sidney Charles Salmon were exhibited.

On our walk home, up Manse Road, Graham pointed out that our grandparents lived in a cottage at 57 Manse Road before moving to Ormiston Terrace. Graham recalled tales of passers by gathering in front of the cottage to listen to our grandmothers beautiful voice and piano playing.

The present owner of that cottage was working in his garden as we passed. He knew that years ago a photographer lived there...and before him another photographer.

Thus ended a journey which I highly recommend to anyone who wants to move closer to the rich history of the Salmon and Forbes families.

Lionel O. Barthold
September 2, 2001



The Forbes – Salmon Families

Initial date for this genealogy came from family records. Additional data came from (a) the familysearch.org website¹ (b) Direct applications for birth and death certificates, (c) a CD series comprising the 1881 British Census (available from the Mormon Church) and (d) a book, "The House of Forbes," published by the (US) Forbes Society. The latter was the key in tying family record to recorded sources. It has a lot of information on the Forbes clan preceding Charles Forbes (1817-1873).

All the records would benefit from verification. Some, particularly of the early Salmon family, are somewhat sketchy.

The numbering system is an (unfinished) attempt to relate the attached family tree diagram to this text. In retrospect, a narrative approach might have made for easier reading.

Lionel Barthold April 3, 2001

I. The Forbes Family

The Forbes of Newe

The Mormon familysearch data base¹ shows a "pedigree" option which begins with Charles Forbes of Newe (2d, below) and works back to George Forbes (1a) and through 18 generations, back to John De Forbes of Forbes, Aberdeen, Scotland. The latter was born about 1176. The history of this clan, including such fascinating characters as John "with the Black Lip" Forbes (1332-1375) is interwoven with the history of Scotland itself. It is developed in a number of Forbes Clans books, the most thorough of which, "The House of Forbes" was originally published in 1937 and was reprinted in 1987²

1a – Rev. George Forbes (1738 – 1799)

George graduated from Marischal College in 1758. He was minister at Loechel for 37 years. His brother John (Jock) made a large fortune in India. He left large sums to many charities, including a bequeath of £10,000 for a "lunatic asylum" for Aberdeen.

George's eldest son, also named John, aspired to a career in commerce as well. He wrote a touching letter to his younger son Charles (below), before boarding the ship "Hastings" for Bombay. John drowned when the Hastings sank on December 27th, 1787.

2d – Sir Charles Forbes (1773 -1849):

Charles also made a fortune in India, succeeding his Uncle John as manager of the House of Forbes in Bombay. He managed that house for forty years and was very highly

¹ <http://www.familysearch.org/>

² "The House of Forbes", Scotpress, PO Box 397 Burceton Mills, WV 26525, USA

regarded in the Bombay business community. A statue to Sir Charles was erected in the Town Hall of Bombay, between those of Mountsuar Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm.

Sir Charles married in India in 1800 at the age of 27. His wife, Elizabeth, was the former wife of William Ashburner. Though only 21, she was already the mother of three children. Her daughter, Mary Ashburner, was sent to England for schooling in 1803 and was looked after by a Mrs. Morgan (an American). In 1810, Mrs. Morgan took Mary, then age 13, to America without her parents consent.

The intent was to marry the girl into the Morgan family, thereby inheriting some of the Forbes wealth. On hearing of the kidnapping, her mother sailed for England (in itself a seven-month undertaking) and thence to America. She recovered her daughter and took her back to England. Mary was later married to Sir Charles brother, Michie. Mary Ashburner Forbes was the grandmother of Josephine Dorothy Ashburner Salmon (5h

Charles was succeeded as head of the House of Forbes by his younger brother Michie in 1811 and returned to England. From 1812 to 1832 he served as an MP, first representing Beverly and then Malmesbury. He was also Rector of Marischal College. He obtained his Baronetcy in 1823, as the 1st baronet of Newe, near Aberdeen. He was responsible for construction of the castle there "with funds left by my good uncle (John) for the purpose of enlarging the old family mansion, built in 1604." Sir Charles' castle was torn down in 1931 and the stone used in other buildings. Six Baronets succeeded Sir Charles, the last, John Stewart Forbes, was born in 1935. According to notes on an old photographs, Sir Charles is supposed to have founded the Bank of Bombay and to have used part of his profits to send a tiger to the London Zoo.

2j – Michie Forbes:

As a young man Mitche Forbes also made his career with the House of Forbes in India. Before that he had gone to Madras in the H.E.I.C.S. (His Majesty's Immigration and Customs Service ?) He returned to Scotland in 1814, then married Mary Ashburner, his stepsister at St. Pancras, Old Church, in London in 1816. He is said to have bought the estate of Crimond in Aberdeenshire and the Gilwood Park estate in Berkshire where he is buried. His portrait hangs in the Lonach Hall, Strathdon.



Said to be a photo of
Mitchie Forbes.

He had five sons and two daughters. Three sons were all at Eton in 1832 and two of whom, including Charles; (3a) went to Exeter College, Oxford.

2l – Robert Mudie:

The following is from a hand-written note, the reverse of which says, "Robert Mudie was my great grandfather, (My Mothers maternal grandfather.) – Josephine Barthold" It is quoted from: "The Book of Eminent Scotsmen" (1880) by Joseph Irving – "Eminent for achievements in Arms and Arts, Church and State, Law, Legislation and Literature, Commerce, Science, Travel and Philanthropy"

Mudie, Robert. Born 1777 – Died April 29th 1842

Naturalist and miscellaneous writer. Born in Forfarshire and sent to school for a short time there; put early in life to the loom and afterwards drawn for the militia, he manifested all his days a strong desire for knowledge, and amid many obstacles was so successful in its acquirement that, when his militia services expired, MUDIE undertook the duties of a village schoolmaster in the south of Fife; promoted to be drawing-master in Dundee Academy, he becomes associated with R. S. RINTOUL, in promoting reform, and publishes also "Glenfergus" a novel, about 1820, leaves Dundee for London, where employment for a time was obtained as a Parliamentary reporter and as a contributor to various journals and periodicals. MUDIE is thought to have produced altogether about 90 volumes, the best remembered now being "The British Naturalist," "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands" and "The Seasons." Died in poor circumstances, aged 65

(Also "The channel Islands," by Robert Mudie, Esq. Sold by all respectable Booksellers in the Islands. (Quotation!!)

Other works "The Rural Library," "The Four Seasons," "Man".

The genealogy department of the New York City Public Library lists 26 volumes authored or co-authored by Robert Mudie, all of which are held in their reference section. Among the titles are:

- *The animal kingdom, arranged after its organization*
- *China and its resources*
- *The emigrant's pocket companion*
- *The feathered tribes of the British Isles*
- *Man, in his intellectual faculties and adaptation*
- *The modern Athens: a dissection and demonstration*
- *A popular guide to the observation of nature*

Also listed in a book by Kenneth Gordon Lowe, "The Modern Athens", in which the author attempts to prove that Robert Mudie's Modern Athens and other works by him and by Robert Chambers are forgeries, the real author being Sir Walter Scott.

Quite a number of Robert Mudie's books are listed for sale at www.bookfinder.com. Notes in the family archives state the Mudie was a "contemporary and friend of Lord Byron."

More research needs to be done on the life of Robert Mudie. While it is pretty clear that he is Frances Wallace Milanie Mudie's father, that link has not yet been found in census data.

3a – Charles Forbes:

Charles Forbes was born in Bombay and educated first at Eton. He matriculated at Exeter College of Oxford University December 12, 1835 at the age of 18 and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1840 at the age of 23. This information was obtained from phone calls to the archives office of those institutions. Charles was admitted to practice in the "middle temple," (a category of court) It was said in a note by Josephine Barthold (5h) that he never actually practiced law.

Charles had four children at least two of whom, (Grace Amelia and Katharine Phoebe), were born before the recorded date of his marriage to Frances Wallace Milanie Mudie on July 15, 1856. Josephine Barthold tells of her grandfather having several children prior to marrying the mother of those children, as a result of which the early children were disinherited. On his deathbed, Charles was said to have asked Frances to "do the right thing" by her less fortunate siblings.

The note on the back of this picture: *"A pen and ink sketch of my grandfather, Charles Forbes (Barrister at Law) done after his death. He died in his armchair of a heart attack. Photographed by my father, Sidney C. Salmon. Josephine Barthold. August 12, 1961. "*



Charles Salmon 1817-1873

3b – John Forbes:

John Followed the same educational path as his brother Charles. He matriculated at Exeter in 1837.

3d – Grace A. Forbes:

A note of a Christmas Card from Eugenie Thompson, Katharine Salmon (5e)'s daughter, identifies her as "Great-Great Aunt Grace, born 16 August ???". The same note says: "Aunt Josephine might say that the "Great Aunt of the story was another Aunt of the family. – I cannot quite remember – but once written, I could not change Aunt Grace's personality and kindness. "

3e. Frances Wallace Milanie Mudie :

LDS Records show that Frances Wallace Milanie Mudie married Charles Forbes on July 15, 1856 at St. Pancras Old Church, London England. She would have been 20; he 39. Notes say that she died in 1896, yet she does not show up in the 1881

Census, so may have remarried. She is supposed to have had at least two sisters, Marry Anne, and Bessie, though they have not been located on any records

4a. Charles Forbes

No research has been done on Charles Forbes

4b. Grace Amelia F. Forbes:

Grace married Alfred Food, an Insurance Clerk and Agent. They are listed at Penge Road 2, Bedford Villas in Croydon, Surrey, England in the 1881 Cencus. That Census shows four children; Alfred F., age 3 and Grace F., age 1, both born in Croydon, and Mare E. Foot, age 30, Alfred's unmarried sister who was born in Newington, Middlesex, England. A general servant, Esther Wynn is also listed as a resident.

4c. Katharine Phoebe Marie Ashburner:

Katharine married Samuel G. Foot, (Born 5/19/1852 at St. Lukes, Middlesex, England). Samuel was Alfred's brother and an annuitant. They are listed as living in Melbury Cottage, Nilton, Hampshire, England in the 1881 Census. At that time they also had an adopted daughter, Josephine M.P. Foot who was then 1 year old and who was born in France. Also living with them was Samuel's unmarried sister, Sarah E. Foot, whose occupation was also listed as annuitant.

4d. Frances Caroline Elizabeth Barry Salmon (nee Forbes):

Frances was the youngest of the four Children of Charles Forbes and, according to the 1851 Corstorphine census, was born in England.

Frances Salmon was an accomplished pianist and singer. Their first house in Corstorphine is cited as the "Dunbar Cottage" and place of birth of Josephine Salmon on her birth certificate. It was later remembered by Graham Blanchard as the cottage, at 57 Manse Rd. Graham recalls stories of people were said to have gathered on the street to listen to Frances' singing. Her piano and sheet music (complex classical pieces) were in the position of Eugenie Thompson in the Channel Island when Lionel Barthold visited in 1984. At this writing, Eugenie is beset with severe Alzheimer's disease and is in an institution. The whereabouts of the piano and music is unknown.

Frances Salmon was the sole beneficiary of a trust established shortly after her marriage to Sidney Salmon. That trust, dated November 5, 1878, set aside £2,200 at 3% (£66 per year) strictly for the benefit of Frances Salmon. The original trustees were Herbert Salmon and George Graham of "Hazeldene" Knockholt SevenOaks in the County of Kent." Upon the death of Herbert Salmon (2/26/95) his place as trustee was taken by Henry Baron Nichol of the Rectory Glencaise in the County of Perth, clerk in Holy Orders" On October 13th, 1911, both the latter resigned in favor of a public trustee. The handwritten document effecting this transfer is attached to the Marriage Settlement. Herbert Salmon was Sidney Charles' older brother; older by some 17 years.

The source of funds for the trust is not stated, nor has any accurate assessment been made of the value of that income in current terms. It is interesting that Sidney Charles' occupation, at the age of 30, is listed as "Dividends." The funds might have been a dowry established by the Forbes Family. According to Josephine Barthold, the marriage of Sidney Salmon and Frances Forbes was "arranged" and against the wishes of Frances who was in love with another man.

II. The Salmon Family

2n, 2o – William and Ruth Salmon

Little is known of William Salmon and his wife, Ruth (nee Norman), except that they were married on August 13, 1803. They had at least three children.

3h – John Salmon

Sidney Charles Salmon's birth certificate lists his father as John Salmon of High Street, Ashford, Kent. His occupation is listed as "Surveyor Clerk." 1851 census data for Ashford cites John Salmon's occupation as "Surveyor and Engineer's Assistant." His date of birth is shown as 1807 and place of birth as East Malling. Sidney's Salmon's death certificate identifies his father's occupation as "Architect."

The 1871 census for Ashford does not include a John Salmon. .

3k – Elizabeth Homewood

Sidney Charles married Elizabeth Homewood.³ She was born in Maidstone and 36 at the time of the 1851 census. Thus she was born 1814 or 15. That census shows Elizabeth and John Salmon with four children; Kate, age 9, Maria, age 7, Frank, age 4 and Edward, age 2. All are listed as having been born in Ashford, Kent. Apparently the eldest, Herbert Salmon (about 17 then) was living away from home. Ruth is not listed either. She was about 15 and may have been away at school. Their address was High Street, Ashford.

4e – Herbert Salmon

Herbert Salmon was christened on October 22nd, 1834 at the Union Street Wesleyan Church in Maidstone. Herbert was trustee of a trust for his youngest brother (see 4f). In 1881, he was living at 23 Stonefield Street in Islington, London. Then 46, his occupation is listed as a commercial clerk. He was living with his unmarried sister, Maria.

4f- Ruth Norman

There is some doubt as to whether this is Ruth, Norman, or Ruth Norman.

³ The wife's first name on the census is illegible. Familysearch shows a marriage of a John Salmon to Elizabeth Blanchard " in Maidstone about 1840". This could have been John's wife since both "Blanchard" and "Homewood" appear as later middle names.

4g – Katharine

The 1881 Census is said to list Katharine as a boarder in the house of a widow and her daughter in Margate, Kent. She was unmarried and living on a pension.

4h – Frank Salmon

A tentative search suggests that, by 1881, Frank was adopted by John Allen, a Cabinet Maker, and his wife in Folkestone. He would have been about 34 by then so this record needs verifying.

4i - Edward Blanchard Salmon

Edward B. Salmon, according to a preliminary search of the 1881 Census, was living at 10 Portland Road in Leamington, Warwickshire and worked as a draper's assistant. At that time four children are listed: Herbert S. (age 4) , Edward H. (Age 3) , Eva E., (Age 2), and Gertrude E. (8 Months). His wife's first name was Emma.

4k – Sidney Charles Salmon:

Sidney Charles Salmon was Born in Ashford, Kent. Little is known of his education or early career. He is said to have worked at the Woolwich Arsenal as a young man, but is listed in the 1881 Census as living at 4 Fellrigg Vilas, Ealing, Middlesex, England, with an occupation as "dividends." By the time of that census, Sidney Charles Jr. had been born and died and their second child, Katharine, was just 2 months old. He must have moved from England to somewhere in Scotland between 1881 and 1886 since a son, Percival, was born in Glasgow in 1886. Judging from his daughter Phoebe's date of birth, he moved to Corstorphine between 1886 and 1890.

Sidney's first residence in Corstorphine is said to have been the cottage at 57 Manse Road. On the 1891 census his residence is listed as 7 Ormiston Terrace, a building which still stands and contains about six rented flats. A letter of 8/23/11, signed by both Sidney Charles Salmon and Frances Caroline Barry Salmon, accepting the resignation of trustees of a marriage trust (see below) shows a return address of 2 Belgrave Terrace. The family probably moved there in 1915 after Frances (Forbes) Salmon's death

His Photographic Studio was on Manse Road in Corstorphine. (He is said to have had a previous business which he left due to a disagreement with his partner.)

Sidney founded St. Margaret's Church (Church of England), in Corstorphine, the congregation of which eventually moved to St. Thomas's Church. A chair dedicated to his wife Frances, remains there.



Sidney Charles Salmon
Sept. 3, 1851 – May 8, 1918

Sidney Salmon, his wife Frances, and his sons, Sidney Charles and Lionel are all buried at the Old Parish Church. A marker was placed there during a dedication ceremony in September of 2000. The plot is #379, between the Grant and Black plots.

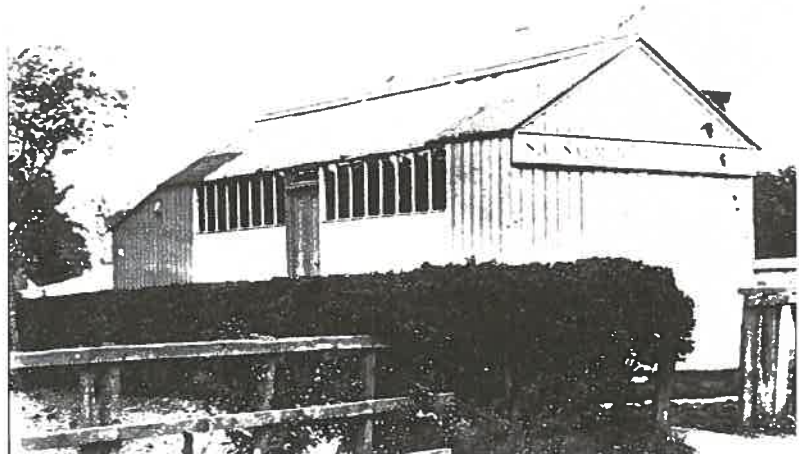
According to his family, Sidney Salmon's photographic business contributed little to the family income, primary reliance being on money inherited by Frances Salmon and augmented by her marriage trust. (See Frances Forbes, above) They were not badly off judging from the fact that the 1891 census also listed a maid at the Ormiston Terrace address. Nevertheless Sidney Salmon died in debt. His son, Lionel, voluntarily paid off those debts.

Salmon was a highly regarded photographer. His works comprise an important part of the historical records of Corstorphine from 1890 to 1915. His photos are shown in a number of historic books of those times.

The Salmon Family
- Probably about
1906. From Left to
right: Josephine,
Lionel, Frances,
Sidney, Phoebe,
Katharine, John,
and Charles.



Sidney Charles
Salmon's Photo Studio
on the Old Manse Road



5a. Sidney Charles Salmon:

Died at childbirth, 12/16/79

5b. Katharine Ella Francis Salmon:

Born in England according to the 1891 census. Married Henry John Ralph (Ray) Thompson who was said to have run off and left her early in their married life. Her letter, one page of which is in the archives, was the primary basis for establishing the family tree.

Katharine and Ray had one daughter, Eugenie Thompson, who was born in 1918, and moved to the Channel Island. She was there through the German occupation of WWII. Eugenie sketched her own Christmas Cards and composed poems. Two cards are in the archives. Eugenie now suffers from Alzheimer's Disease and is in an elderly care facility.

5c. Charles Graham Salmon:

Born in England April 22, 1882, Charles Graham Salmon immigrated to Australia, spending his honeymoon aboard ship en route. Notes on the back of a photograph showing him and his new bride, Mabel, on a train leaving Edinburgh says: "Mabelle & Charlie off to Melbourned Australia. Spent their honeymoon and all their money too, while having a good time on board ship – 6 weeks – landed in Australia with only 5 Pounds!! Charlie, in giving Mabelle 2 Pounds 6 said, " go to the nearest Butcher to buy a leg of mutton which is cheap here" – this will help to keep us going till I quickly earn some money. Babelle did come back with a nourishing leg of mutton and say "yes Chairlie, it only cost 2 Pounds six" A few days later they found the Butcher had cheated the new arrivals. The leg of Mutton should only have cost 1 Pound.

During World War I, after his sixth child was born, he returned to Scotland as a machine gunner in the infantry (His return to Scotland was three days before the death of his father, Sidney Forbes.) Notes say, "He attended the funeral and settled business affairs." Other notes say: " He was "over the top" in bayonet charges several times, finally getting a bad bayonet wound in his leg, himself. Many years after fearful agonizing gangrene set in and he ultimately died in 1953 or 54. " Other Notes give his date of death as 1952.

The Armistice was 11/11/18, so either Sidney Salmon died earlier that year or he showed up in Scotland after his military action.

5d. John Forbes Salmon:

John Salmon was trained as an engineer and immigrated to Canada as a young man. He worked his way up to chief bridge engineer for the Canadian National Railways. \

John's second marriage was to Jesse Isobel Pierce. They had no children, but adopted a girl, Frances, who later married Jack Martin and presumably still lives in Canada. They

had two children, Douglas, born in 1969 and Katharine, born in 1971. Neither has been located.

John was not particularly close to his sister Josephine, but their relations improved with time. In 1949 he visited her home in Winnetka and toured Northwestern University with Lionel Barthold

5e. Percival Homewood Salmon

Percival Salmon died of a cerebral Tumor at the Sick Children's Hospital at the age of 5. His death certificate states that the duration of his illness was 3 months. He was buried in the family plot at the Old Parish Church. It is told that his illness was originally caused by a fall.

5f. Phoebe Grace Salmon

Phoebe Grace Salmon was born August 3, 1890. She emigrated to South Africa where she married William Thomas Matravers, a career police officer born in 1867, on April 6, 1919 in Durban, South Africa. Matravers was born in 1867. They had two children. Joan Lucy Matravers, born February 6, 1920 and William George Lewis Matravers, born March 23, 1924. Joan met her husband, Wiktor Chodura, while on a tour of Great Britain and the continent. They were married in England and returned to South Africa where he changed his name to Victor Conrad. They had three children, Lydia, Stefan, and Julian. Julian was killed in a road accident while serving with the South African Defense Force. Lydia and Julian live in South Africa. Victor died about 1995, Joan in 1997.

William Matravers married Maureen Barklie and they had three daughters before emigrating to New Zealand in 1954. A son, John William, and a fourth daughter were born in New Zealand. William died in 2000 but Maureen still lives in Whangarei, NZ.

5g. Lionel Blanchard Salmon:

The birth date shown, from a Birthday date list, is in doubt. A Postcard, from Katharine to her brother Lionel, dated June 11, 1947, wishes him a "champ" day on his birthday on Friday. A Postcard, postmarked Corstorphine, but undated, is addressed to L.B. Salmon, 2nd City of Edinburgh Battery, 1st Lowland Brigade, RFA, Pembrey Camp, South Wales. The postcard acknowledged a "PC assuring us of your safe arrival in foreign parts."

5h. Josephine Dorothy Ashburner Salmon:

Josephine Salmon was the youngest of the Salmon children. Each child inherited a sum of money on their mother's death. Josephine used hers "lavishly" (her words) and left for Canada about 1919 to visit her brother John. He was said to have disapproved both of her spending and her Scottish attire.

She returned to England for a short while about 1920 or 1921 and then immigrated to Canada to settle permanently. When her funds ran out, she took a job as governess for the Swetman family. They took summer holidays near Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

While strolling by herself one evening, she was touched by the rich baritone voice of a man singing in an isolated cabin. She returned every evening to the cabin to listen. The singer, Walter Barthold, was told of his secret admirer by a friend and the next night, interrupted a song and surprised her outside. Thus began the courtship of Josephine Salmon and Walter Barthold. They were married in Tornonto.

II. Australian Salmons

6ab. Charles Salmon:

Charles Salmon, like his father, had a photographic Studio and picture-framing factory in Bunny's Gippsland in NSW. He had a contract for photographing MP's (Members of Parliament) in Australia.

6ag. Ronald Salmon:

Josephine Barthold met him during her trip to Australia in 1974, (celebrating her 80th Birthday). She says of Ronald: " Ronald was our favorite, perhaps because he is quiet, very kind and considerate. I had a long talk with him. He does want to visit the states but says that although he can well afford it, he doesn't have the "Umph" to start out!. He is so sincere and interesting. He took me to his house (he owns it) and showed me his many collections –stamps, coins, and hundreds of wines samples in quaint little bottles. He is very handsome and sentimental ...has many relics saved from their home – all the children love him."

The Forbes and Salmon Families

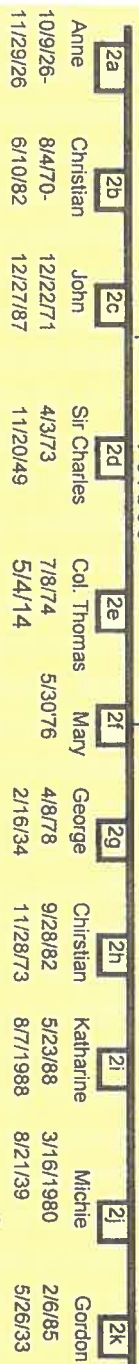
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3/19/01

George Forbes
1738 - 1799

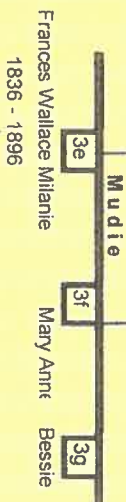
Katharine Stewart
— - 1808

P. 370 "The House of Forbes" for Narrative.



Robert Mudie
?/7/77 - 4/28/42

?

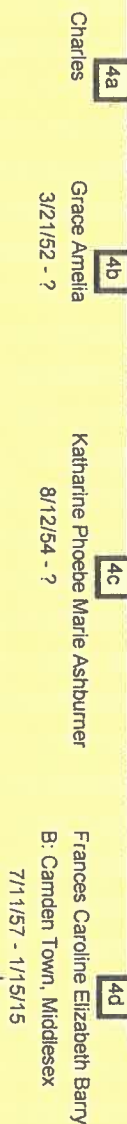


Mary Ashburner

Forbes



Married 7/15/1856 at Old St. Pancras Church, London (LDS)



William

? Married 13 Aug 1803

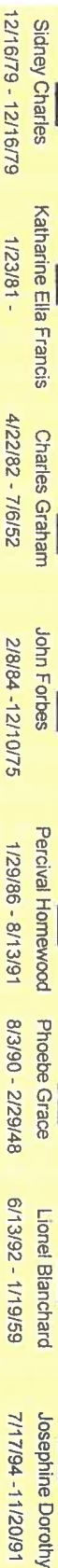
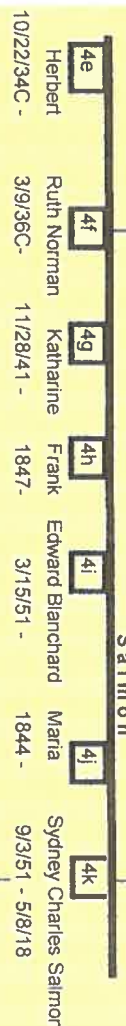
Ruth Norman

Salmon



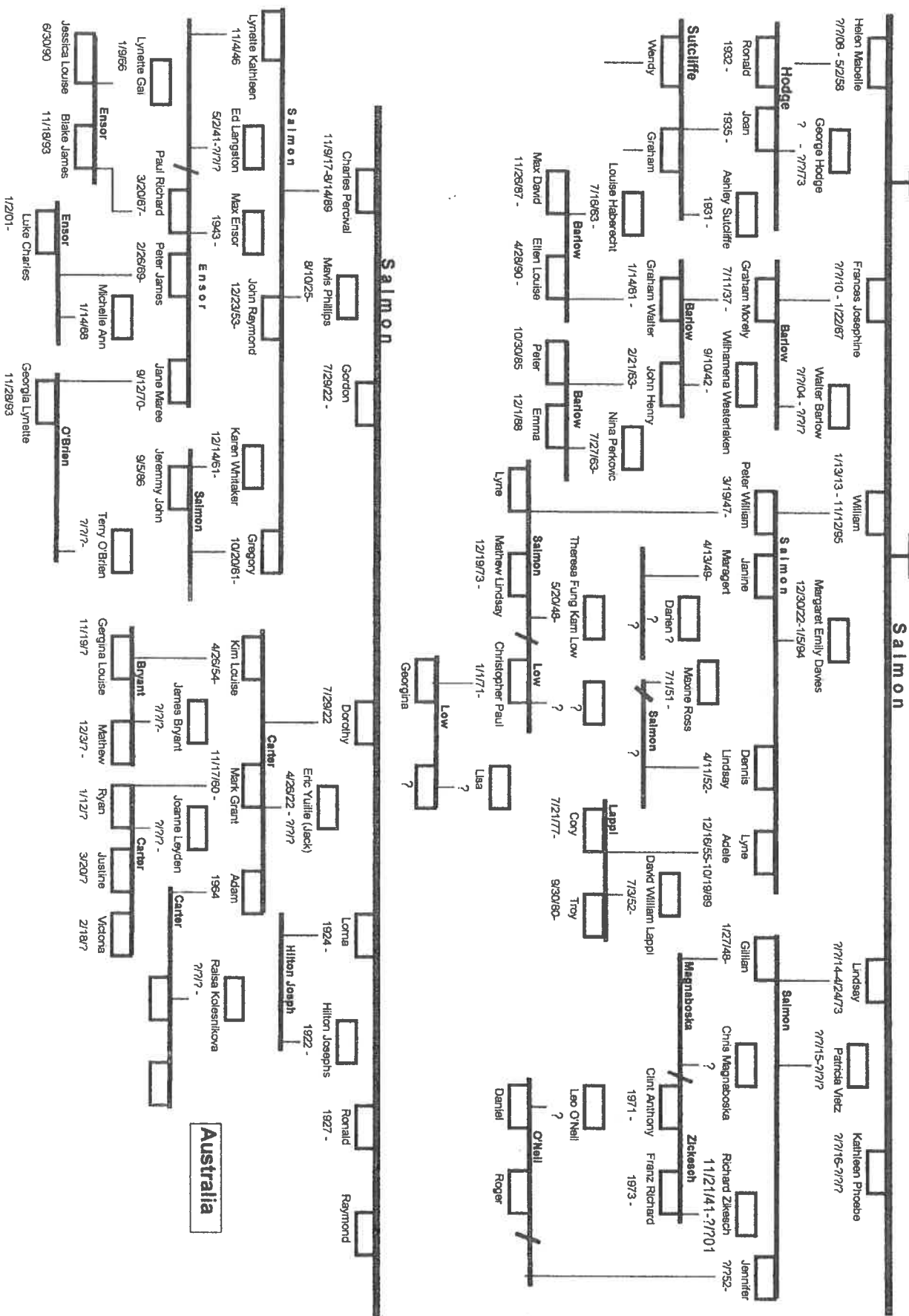
Elizabeth Homewood (Blanchard?)
1815 - ???

Great Britain

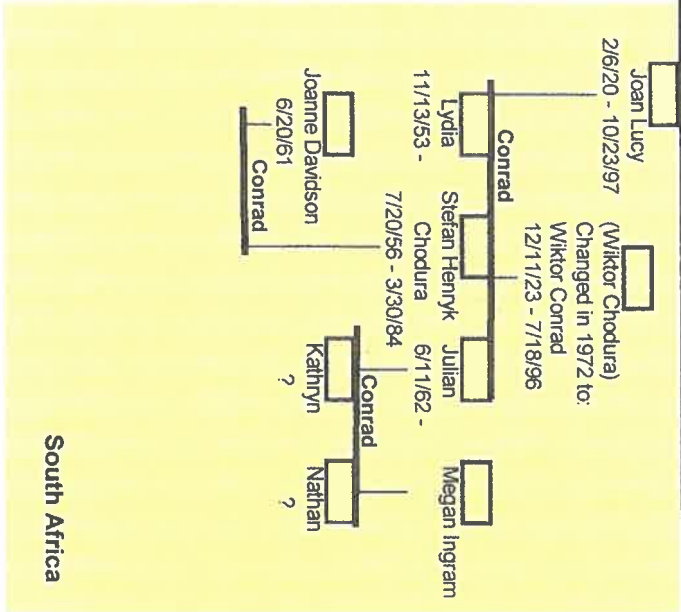


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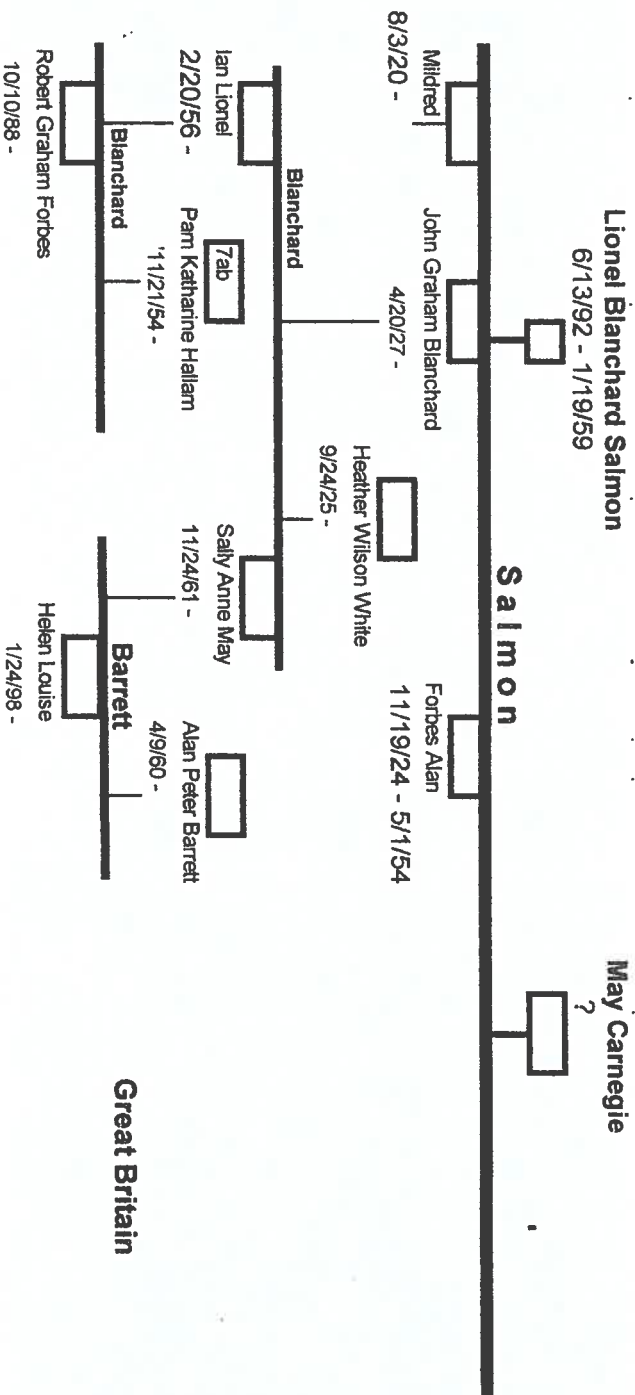
The Charles Graham Salmon Family



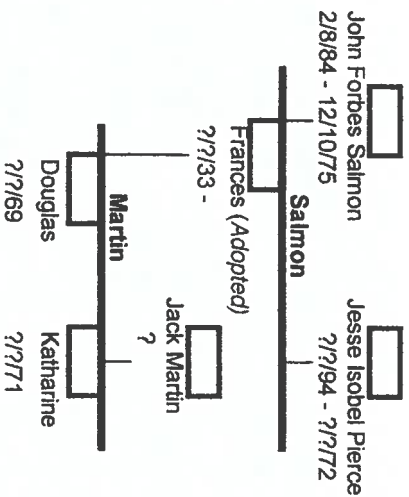
Phoebe Grace Salmon's Family



The Lionel Salmon Family

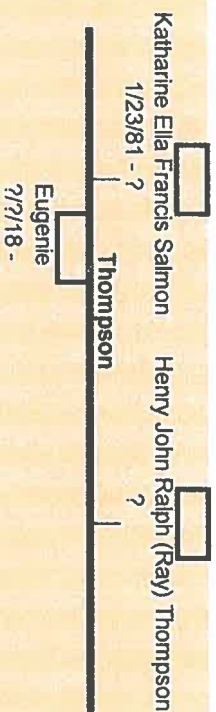


John Salmon's Family

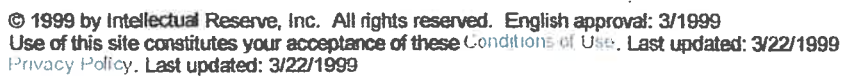


Canada

Katharine Salmon's Family



Great Britain
(Channel Islands)



Family Group Record

Husband's Name

George FORBES (AFN:TK5K-NB)

Pedigree

Born: 24 Jun 1738 Place: Of, Lockell, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 30 Aug 1799 Place:
 Married: 28 Nov 1767 Place:

Father: John FORBES (AFN:TK5K-BL)

Family

Mother: Christian SHEPHERD (AFN:TK5K-M5)

Wife's Name

Katherine STEWART (AFN:TK5P-W3)

Pedigree

Born: Abt 1743 Place: Of, Inverarie
 Died: 3 Nov 1808 Place:
 Married: 28 Nov 1767 Place:

Father:

Mother:

Children

1. Sex Name

M Charles FORBES (AFN:TK5L-4P)

Pedigree

Born: 3 Apr 1773 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 20 Nov 1849 Place:

2. Sex Name

F Anne FORBES (AFN:TK5K-QN)

Pedigree

Born: 10 Sep 1768 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 29 Nov 1826 Place:

3. Sex Name

F Christian FORBES (AFN:TK5K-RT)

Pedigree

Born: 4 Aug 1770 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 10 Jun 1782 Place:

4. Sex Name

M John FORBES (AFN:TK5K-S1)

Pedigree

Born: 22 Dec 1771 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 27 Dec 1787 Place: , , , East Indies

5. Sex Name

M Thomas FORBES (AFN:TK5K-VC)

Pedigree

Born: 7 Aug 1774 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland
 Died: 10 Apr 1814 Place: , Tonlouse

6. Sex Name

F Mary FORBES (AFN:TK5K-WJ)

Pedigree

Born: 30 May 1776 Place: Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland

7. Sex Name**Pedigree****M** George FORBES (AFN:TK5M-PR)**Born:** 8 Apr 1778 **Place:** Of, Strathdon
Died: 16 Feb 1834 **Place:**

8. Sex Name**Pedigree****M** Michie FORBES (AFN:TK5N-9T)**Born:** 16 May 1780 **Place:** Of, Crimond, Aberdeen, Scotland

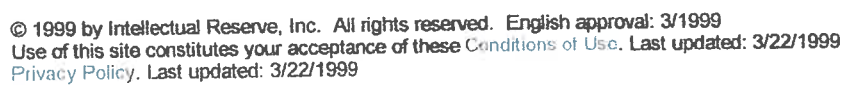
9. Sex Name**Pedigree****F** Christian FORBES (AFN:TK5L-01)**Born:** 28 Sep 1782 **Place:** Of, Lochell, Aberdeen, Scotland
Died: 28 Nov 1783 **Place:**

10. Sex Name**Pedigree****M** Gordon FORBES (AFN:TK5N-NQ)**Born:** 6 Feb 1785 **Place:** Of, Lochell, Aberdeen, Scotland
Died: 26 May 1833 **Place:**

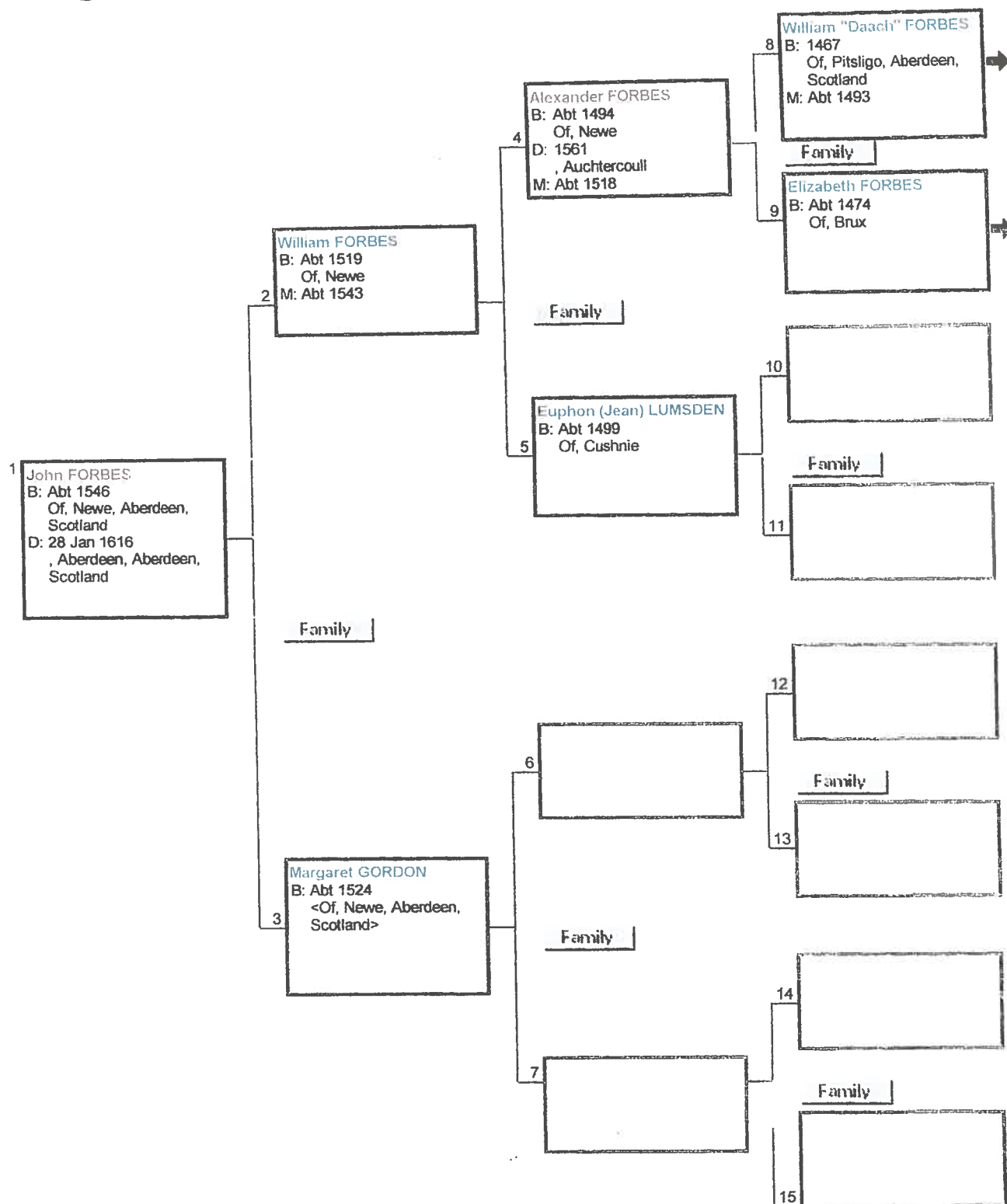
11. Sex Name**Pedigree****F** Katherine FORBES (AFN:TK5L-2C)**Born:** 23 May 1788 **Place:** Of, Lochell, Aberdeen, Scotland
Died: 7 Aug 1788 **Place:**

12. Sex Name**Pedigree****F** Katherine FORBES (AFN:TK5P-SK)**Born:** Abt 1790 **Place:** Of, Newe, Aberdeen, Scotland

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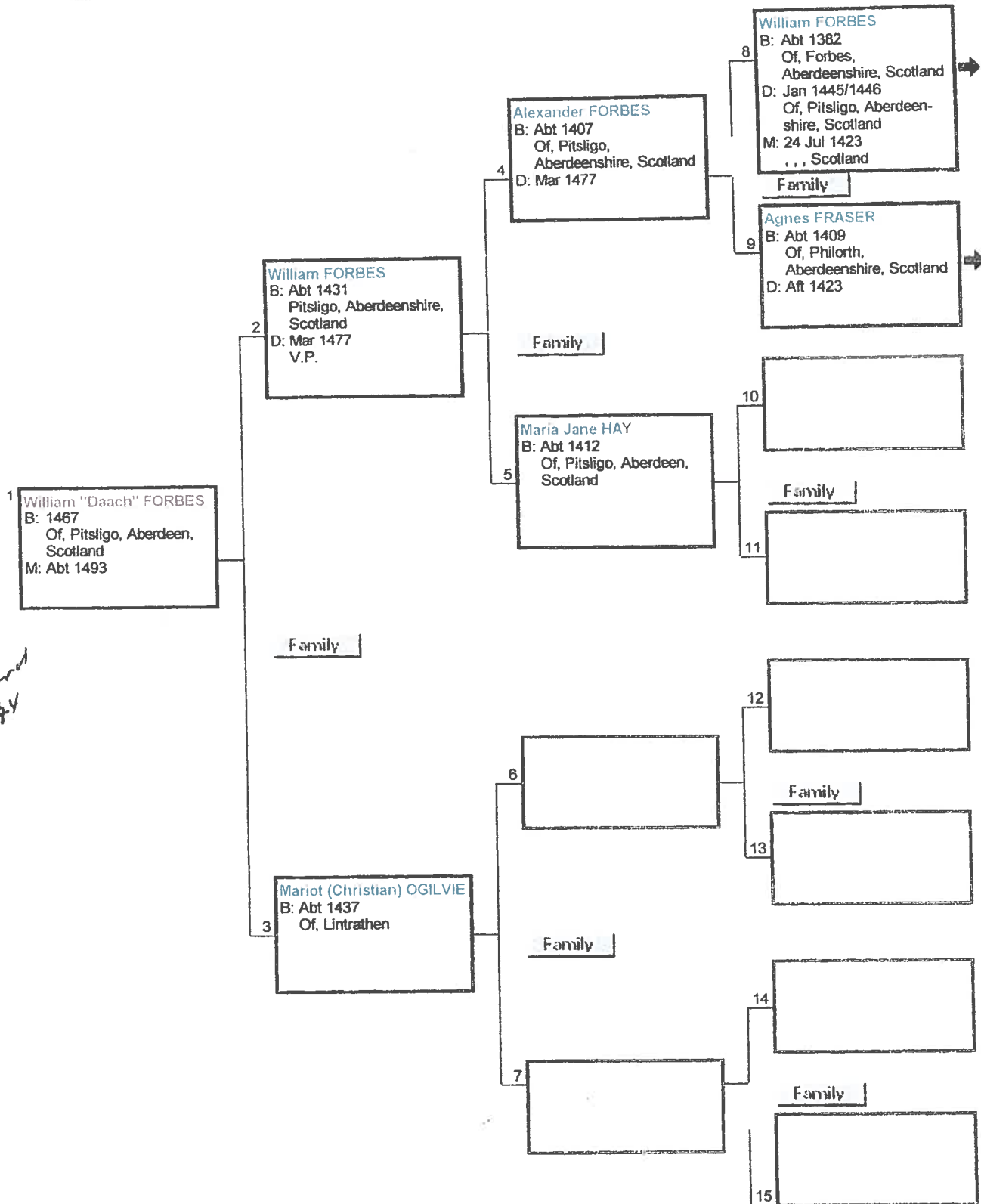
Pedigree Chart



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Pedigree Chart

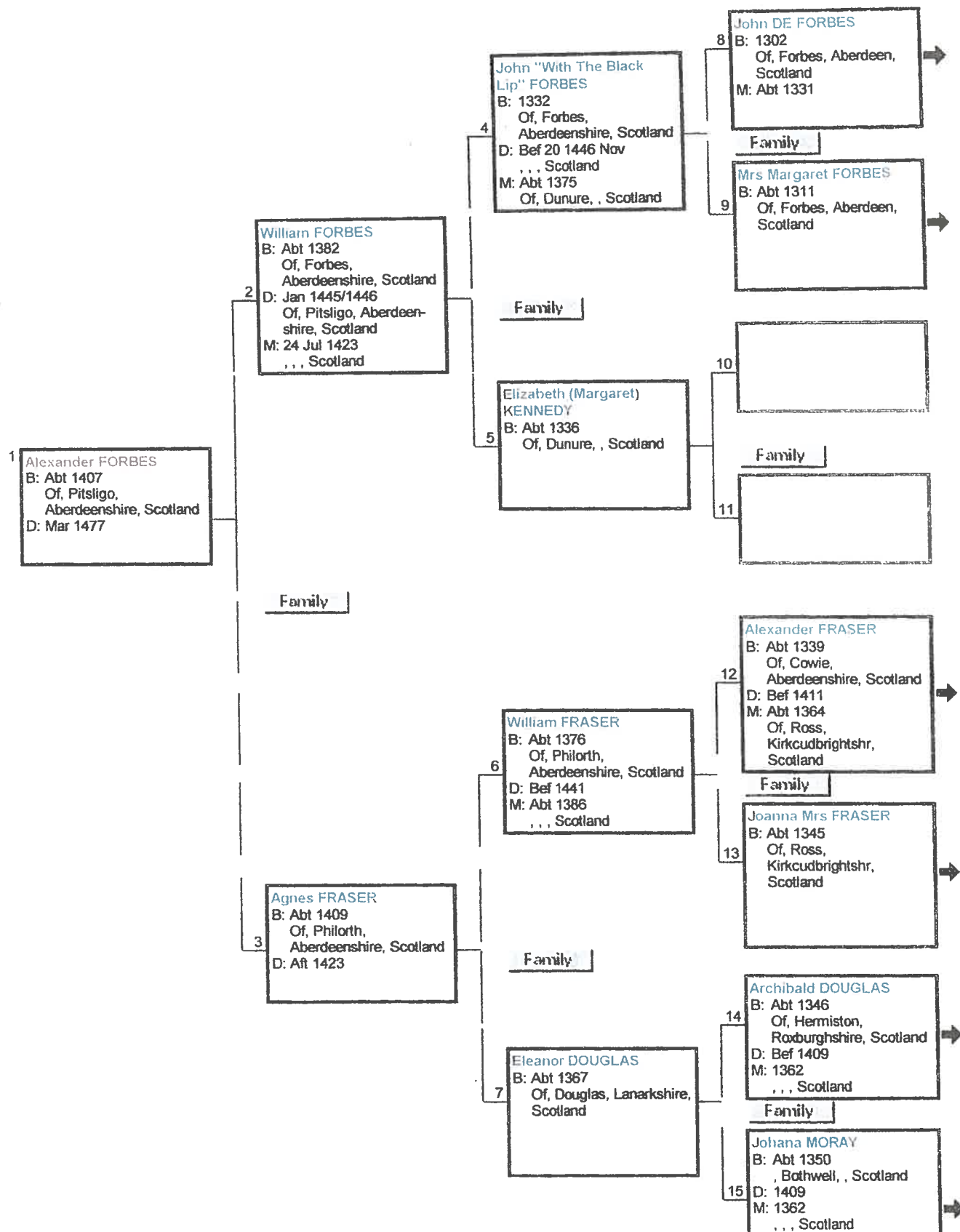
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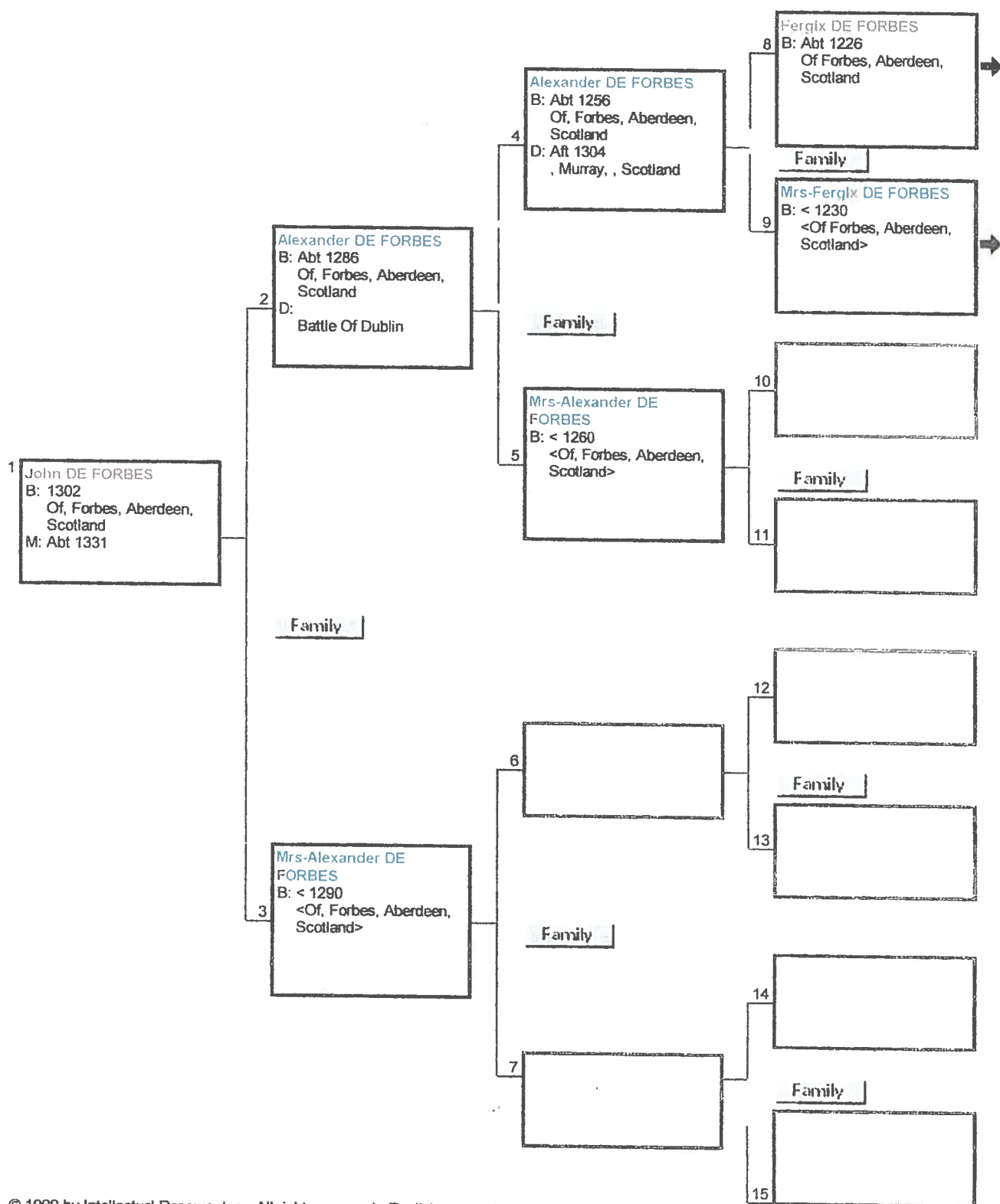
Pedigree Chart

FamilySearch® Ancestral File™ v4.19



Pedigree Chart

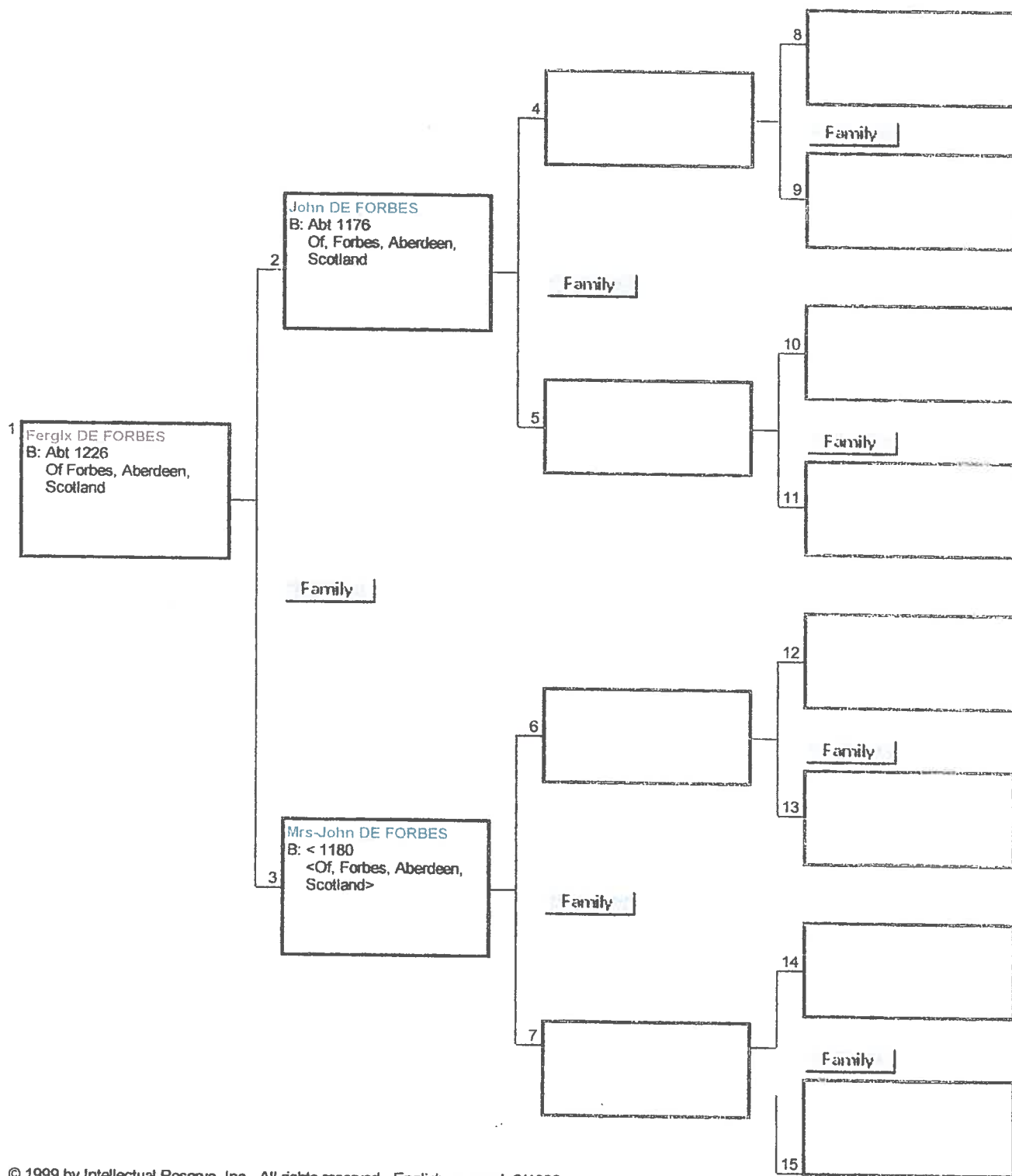
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Pedigree Chart

FamilySearch® Ancestral File™ v4.19



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Written by my dear
Father: J. B. Bartholomew

4747

Gisset

The Photographic Tower - of 1858.

Paper read before the Edinburgh
Photographic Society on 5th December 1888.

The Title of my Paper intended
to convey the object I have in view in
addressing you this evening, and from
it you will rightly conclude that I shall
ask you to do me the favour of
examining the crops which represent ^{some of}
results obtained ^{in 1858} by the now ^{large and important} ~~last~~ arm
of Labourers who are daily employed in the
various fields of Photography. ^{Some portions of} The produce
of these fields I have endeavoured to
collect and arrange (but necessarily in

The Photographic Harvest of 1888

Paper read before the Edinburgh Photographic Society on 5th December, 1888.

*Typed from a handwritten manuscript
intended as an outline for oral presentation*

The Title of my Paper is intended to convey the object I have in view in addressing you this evening, and from it you will rightly conclude that I shall ask you to do me the favour of examining the crops which represent some of the results obtained in 1888 by the now large and important army of labourers who are daily employed in the various fields of Photography. Some portion of the products of these fields I have endeavoured to collect and arrange (but necessarily in a very incomplete and imperfect manner) so that we may not only inspect that which I propose laying before you as representing the yield of our labours, but that we may derive some profitable suggestions from this inspection and be stimulated to carry on and still further improve and develop that which others or we have originated.

You will readily understand that with such a subject as the one I have chosen I shall be unable to avoid bringing under your notice topics with which you are already well acquainted, but although I am conscious I am addressing an audience of experts, I am equally conscious you will appreciate the difficulty of dealing with a subject so comprehensive and varied as this in a concise yet lucid manner.

--- Photographic Literature ---

As theory usually precedes practice, I shall first direct your attention to some of the literary productions of the year.

Mr. W. Jerome Harrison has made this subject one of special study and in his series of articles in the Photographic News: "The Literature of Photography" a work of his "cram full" of attractive importance, published by Percy Lund & Co. of Bradford, he has given us most valuable and interesting contributions to this department of Photography. Indeed, were it not that other items have to be considered this evening, I could find in his writings alone sufficient material for a separate paper on Photographic Literature.

Here and from across the water we are well supplied with periodicals. "The Photographic News" and "the British Journal of Photography" are among the leading weekly papers and from them we may gather the latest information of the seemingly never ceasing progress made by Photography in all parts of the world. The Publishers of each of these journals issue an annual. "The Year Book of Photography," edited by Thomas Boles, F.C.S. and "The British Journal Photographic Almanac" which is edited by J. Traill Taylor. They severally contain much valuable and almost indispensable information for both the Professional and Amateur Photographer.

"The Amateur Photographer" is also a weekly journal which appears to successfully aim at placing Photography and other similar pursuits before its readers in a popular form. It is edited by Mr. Hastings.

"The Camera" is a magazine published monthly under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Hepworth.

Several of the Photographic Societies issue their proceedings or transactions in a monthly form, but they are, I believe, circulated among their members only. They form an excellent record of the edifying discussions, the instructive exchange of ideas and the good fellowship and friendly intercourse, which are promoted and fostered by these institutions. I may cite as an example our wee journal, the "Transactions of the Edinburgh Photographic Society." And as I am in no way responsible for its appearance I think I may say a deserved compliment to those who are. But I am persuaded it ought to grow bigger and you will, I'm sure, agree with me that it would soon assume dimensions more in accordance with its age and respectability if a larger proportion our 405 members would take a more active part in the proceedings and discussions of our Society. I surely cannot be for want of subjects, for Photography has now won for itself such a very prominent position in Arts, Sciences, and Manufacturers that there is scarcely a department in the industries of the world into which it has not entered as a valuable auxiliary.

There is a very readable little journal issued monthly by the firm of George Mason & Co. of Glasgow. Whenever you are disposed to enquire: "Well, what's new?" I should advise you to consult its pages where the information is always supplied.

Cycling and Photography are not identical, but they are courting each other and are generally very good friends. When there is any falling out, Photography is always to blame. Anyhow he usually gets the worst of it. In the pages of "The Cyclist," a weekly paper, edited by that energetic amateur photographer, Mr. Henry Sturmev – (who, by the way, is also the editor of the "Photographer's Indispensable Handbook") we may be sure of finding something good to interest and, in the extra Christmas Nr., to amuse us. This paper is one of many which, though devoted to other objects frequently contain matter of interest to those connected with photography.

In "Foreign Parts" our brethren are well supplied with periodical Photographic literature and although we are not considered by some of our continental neighbours to be a very artistic people, it is gratifying to know that the opinions and doings of British Photographers are liberally recorded by their press, while we, on our side, are equally ready to quote them. Perhaps American literatures, being in our own language, is more widely known in this country. This year is issued the twenty-fourth annual of "Photographic Mosaics" edited and published by Edward L. Wilson, of New York, Adam Salomon's portrait of the Editor forming the frontispiece.

Then we have "The American Annual of Photography" for 1888, edited by C. W. Canfield. This is its second year's appearance.

A very instructively illustrated new summer annual of Photography has also made its appearance here from America, entitled "The International Annual of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin. D. A. St. Elliott is the American editor and W. Jerome Harrison is the English editor. The contributors are British as well as American – chiefly British.

"Anthony's Photographic Bulletin" is a publication well known and deservedly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. It is issued bi-monthly and the editors are Professor Chandler and Dr. Elliot.

Passing on now to "real books" I shall briefly notice some few examples and then proceed to the more practical parts of my subject.

Captain Abney's works are justly considered "Standard." This year Longmans have issued the fifth edition of "A Treatise on Photography" by him which, in theory and practice, is brought well up to date. Another work by the same author. "Negative making" forms the first of a series of shilling photographic primers published by Piper & Carter. The same publishers have issued in book form a work by W. M. Ashman entitled "Elementary Lessons on Silver Printing." These Lessons first appeared in the pages of the Photographic News and have been reprinted I believe in several foreign Periodicals. The author is such a good authority on this subject that we may consider this book a valuable addition to our sources of instruction and an excellent book of reference for our every day work.

From the pen of Chapman Jones we have a book which embraces a variety of subjects and which will be appreciated by all students and workers in every branch of our Art-Science. He calls it "An Introduction to the Science and Practice of Photography." Mr. Chapman Jones has, as you know, been giving a series of lectures on Photography at the Birkbeck Institution in London, and these lectures appear to have formed this new book.

There are two or three books which refer more particularly to the distinctly Art side of photography which I cannot pass unnoticed; foremost among these is the Photo-Lithographic reproduction of John Burnet's famous Art essays, edited by Edward L. Wilson of New York and published by the Photogravure Co. of that city. There are three of them 1. Composition 2. Light and Shade. 3 Education of the eye. The importance of these essays is so thoroughly recognised that Mr. Wilson deserves all the praise he has doubtless received for reproducing them. The price of this issue is four dollars. The price of the original was about three or four times that amount, I believe.

Dr. P. H. Emerson's "Idylls of the Norfolk Broads," published by The Autotype Co, contains twelve plates by this company's autogravure process and descriptive text, and his "Pictures of East Anglian Life," Illustrated with thirty two photogravures and fifteen small illustrations, published by Samson Low, are beautiful and valuable contributions. Our presentation print for this year gives us a good proof of Dr. Emerson's powers as an Artist.

These last three books form a convenient link between literature and Arts and although I have by no means exhausted the Photo-Literature of the year, I must leave that subject as a separate consideration for the present and briefly refer to Art in its relationship to Photography.

The progress of Photography as a fine art is definite and self-assertive. Years ago the Artist-Painter looked with undisguised contempt upon the claims of the Photographer to be considered as an Artist but the Art side of Photography has made rapid strides during the past few years. The Photographer of the present day enjoys many advantages, many privileges, which were unknown to the early workers and he can now throw more individuality into his pictures than was possible in the old wet-plate days when he was hampered by cumbersome tools, considerations for his bath and plate, and the necessity for long exposures; yet although under these conditions he did unquestionably produce

some artistic results, I think his year's crop of pictures provides us with most substantial and gratifying proof that we are now in a better position than ever we were to assert our claim that (highest attainments being taken) Photography is a fine art, that Photographers are Artists, and that their works are real pictures.

We are all aquatinted with some, at least, of which appear now to be the insuperable obstacles which handicap the Artist-Photographer when in competition with the Artist-Painter. The results produced by the light upon the ordinary sensitive plate are not identical with those produced upon the human eye and brain. This gives one important advantage to the painter; he can record impressions, the photographer only hard facts which frequently appear to be and frequently are, at variance with these impressions - and yet even these difficulties are evidently subsiding. Yes, evidently, for if we compare even the ordinary studio work of this year with that produced say some five or six years since, we find gratifying indications that a change for the better has taken place. The deplorable lack of detail, those awfully black shadows, and the unpleasant heavy appearance which were so frequently to be met with in prints from the dry-plates of that day, have given place to the far more bright and cheerful looking cabinet or C de V of the present day¹; but it is in the larger work where the change is perhaps more apparent. Indeed this year some of the splendid pictures which have been shown provide us with most forcible indications that man and material have improved immensely. The cause for our advancement in art is not to be sought from any one source only. Education, training, experience, and hard work are largely responsible, but the Photographer needs many things which the painter can do without. He must have apparatus, chemicals and materials, and certainly the improvements which have been brought about in the quality of these have sensibly assisted him in his advancement. The makers of sensitive plates and films are now issuing their productions so much improved in quality that our former difficulties with them have been reduced almost to a minimum. Fogging, frilling, uneven coating, mysterious spotting and markings, insensitive patches and several other abominations are becoming, or have become, things of the past and still improvements are being made.

As regards the colour, surface and finish of photographic pictures it is evident that a change has taken place in the taste and opinions of both photographers and the Art-loving public. Bromide + Platinotype prints upon a matt surface give, when suitably finished, a most pleasing engraving-like results. In some instances so nearly do these prints resemble engravings that to the uninitiated they are identical with them. M. Nadar of Paris enhances this effect by the addition of his sitter's autograph to the mounts. Whatever be the result aimed at in the finished picture, it is becoming more and more evident that the best attainable skill and attention must be bestowed upon every detail of whatever process we may adopt. And finish is now a very important consideration.

Retouching, as a means to an end, has improved in quality too. At one time the results were frequently far from pleasing. It was too coarse, or too fine, there was too much of it or not enough. It is not always perfect now, but in quality and uniformity, it is much better than it was. It is a branch of our Art which is commanding more serious attention now than formerly and, as a consequence, it has fallen into more skillful hands and more artistically modeled pictures are the result. Mr. John McKean has recently given us such

¹ Cabinet Printss measured about 4 ¼ inches wide by 6 ½ inches high. They became common in the later years of the 19th century. Cartes de Visite were similar but measured only about 2 ½ inches wide by 4 ¼ inches high. They were common from the 1860's to the 1890's.

forceable examples of the "use and abuse" of this art that I should bet be painting the lily to dwell longer upon it.

It was decided some few months since, by the authorities of the British Museum, to issue (at the cost of the treasury) photographic copies of some of the principal drawing by the old masters for distribution to provincial schools of art and public libraries. I am not prepared to say that the authorities would favorably entertain an application for a supply of these pictures to our or similar photographic Societies but I think it is worth trying for they would doubtless provide valuable aid to the Photographic art student, especially as they will be accompanied by a critical text by professor Colm.

It is a gratifying sign of the advance which photography is making in art circles, to note that painters and sculptors are displaying a much keener interest in photography than formerly; their numbers are increasing in photographic societies; they frequently use the photographers work to assist them in the production of their own; not a few use the camera themselves as an aid to secure the results they desire and there are several who express in very interesting and instructive language their views on the shortcomings and possibilities of art by photography. One name which I will mention will be a familiar instance to you all, it is that of Norman Macbeth, who was intimately known and respected by many of us in this room. This Artist (whose death in February last, caused such widespread regret) always displayed the warmest interest in all that concerned photography and freely imparted, to his photographic brethren, the knowledge and experience he had acquired during the many years he had devoted to the study and pursuit of Art. The last time he did so in public was at a meeting of the London and Provincial Photographic Association at the end of last year when he read a paper on "The Construction and Requirements of Portrait Art."

I find it will be impossible for me in the short time at my disposal, to do more than allude to some of the subjects to which I intended to direct your attention. In fact we can only just glance at some few other portions of our harvest.

-- The Exhibitions --

The yield both in quality and quantity as displayed in the exhibitions of the year is satisfactory and encouraging. This year, there has been more public exhibition of photographic pictures and apparatus in various parts of the world than on any previous year while the standard of excellence has unquestionably risen. These exhibitions are becoming more and more international in character. Many of our home photographers have successfully competed at the various exhibitions in the Colonies, America, and on the continent, while the welcome presence of the works of our colonial and foreign brethren at our exhibitions testifies to the reciprocal interest which is shown in the advancement of our art throughout the world.

--The Flash Light --

Magnesium as an artificial means of illumination for photographic purposes is claiming more attention than ever, but the manner of using it as now adopted, is very different to that we were acquainted with some years ago. The flash light is not a new thing, but its recent development and the unlooked for variety and extent to which it is and may be applied is certainly remarkable. Indeed, a reliable, active, artificial illuminant opens our

possibilities for photography which are only dawning upon us. Magnesium powder when burnt in combination with a suitable oxygen-supplying substance affords us a very fair example of what such a light should be, but I cannot recognise that it is yet in a sufficiently perfect condition for anything like general adoption.

It seems possible that the problem of how to obtain more satisfactory orthochromatic results may find solution in the magnesium flash light, but I am not aware that experiments have yet been made to ascertain how far colour can be introduced without materially affecting its activity or how far such colour in the light would affect the graduations of tone in a suitably prepared plate.

It is however, rather in the direction of science than art to which I look for the most valuable application of a convenient actinic illuminant. By its use we may yet be able to investigate and record by photography the hitherto unknown. We may be able to show the results of our explorations beneath the surface of both the earth and sea and possibly to some extent dispense with the diver. Physiologists have not been slow to appreciate its value for we have already many instances of its successful application by them, but time will not allow me to go into these interesting details. I can add that so-called "instantaneous" photography by means of the flash light opens out a wider field of investigations in nearly every department of science than has been possible hitherto. I must omit anything more than an allusion to other sources of illumination such as the electric light, the nitric oxide and carbon disulphide light, and some others to which I had intended to devote some few words as having been improved or developed during the year, and continue, or rather, conclude, my remarks by saying that the other subjects to which I should have liked to have directed your attention were various printing processes, chemical and mechanical, which have been invented, developed, or improved during the year; some recent experiments and improvements in elusion making gelatin and collodion for negative films and printing: the latest advances in orthochromatic photography, in stereoscope, the microscope, the optical lantern and slides and to point out what has been done by Photography in astronomy and meteorology but the applications of photography are now so varied and wide-spread that I cannot expect to do them justice in the time at our disposal.

I hope that before this session closes, other members will deal separately with the subjects which I have done but little more than direct your attention; and if such be the case, as a result of this suggestion, I shall do all I know to persuade myself that I have added my grain to the Photographic harvest of 1888.

Sidney C. Salmon.