

Our Harkness Ancestors

By
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<https://www.retson.ca/harkness.pdf>
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Harkness Context

Origin of the name

The translation of this name is 'Hook shaped headland', or the possibly as the village is well inland "the (pagan) shrine on the hook shaped hill", the second element of "naess", having varied meaning according to the specific location. As this is a locational name, that is to say a name given to people after they left their original homes and moved elsewhere, perhaps it is not surprising that in the churchyard of Dalgarnock, near Thornhill, in Scotland, are several tombstones of people of this name, who were mostly tenants of the farms of Locherben and Mitchellsacks, in the parish of Closeburn.

1. Adam Harkness b. 1596 Woodhouse, Half Morton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Margaret Frizzell d. 15 Oct 1657 Halfmorton, Dumfries-shire, Scotland

1. Adam Harkness 1596-1657 Margaret Frizzell

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Harkness-466>

Adam Harkness was born in 1596 at Woodhouse, Halfmorton, Dumfriesshire. He married Margaret Frizzell (Fraser)

2. i. Thomas Harkness b. 1626 Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Bessie Howattstone, Howattstone Heawatson, d. 06 May 1694 Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland

- ii. William Harkness b. 1646 Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Margaret Hamilton d. 06 Nov 1691
- iii. Catherine Harkness b bef. 1657 Locherben, Dumfries-shire, Scotland m. Andrew Clark 1671 d. 18 Dec 1685 Snab, Kirkcudbright, Scotland
- iv. James Harkness b. 17 Mar 1656
- v. Margaret Harkness b. 1657

2. Thomas Harkness 1626-1694 Bessie Howattstone, Howattstone, Heawatson

Thomas Harkness was born abt 1626 at Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland, He married Elizabeth “Bessie” Howattstone in 1644 at Dalgernoc Kirk, Dumfriesshire, He died May 06, 1694, at Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland

Various children have been suggested for Thomas and Bessie, including

- i. Margaret Bessie Harkness
- ii. Isobel Harkness b. 1647 m. David Smyth d. 1671
- iii. Samuel Harkness b. 1650 Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotland, d. Sep 1715
- 3. iv. James Harkness b. 17 Mar 1651 Locherben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Mary Dalzyeal, d. 6 Dec 1723 Lockerben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
- v. Thomas Harkness, junior, b. 1654 in Locherben, Closeburn Parish, Nithsdale. Dumfriesshire, m. Agnes Menzies. He was captured by Claverhouse in Closeburn parish on 9 August 1684, and executed on 15 August in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh in 1685 for his part in the affair. A branch of the family emigrated from Dumfriesshire to Ulster in the 17th Century, and settled finally in Co. Limerick, Ireland, where the family of Harkness of Garryfine still possess lands.
- vi. Adam Harkness b 1657 or 1663
- vii. Robert Harkness b 1657
- viii. William Harkness b. 1648 or 1658
- ix. Andrew Harkness b 1662 m. Janet Curry
- x. John Harkness b. 1664

3. James Harkness 1651 – 1723 Mary Dalzyeal

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Harkness-1033>

Captain James “Long Gun” Harkness, son of Thomas Harkness and Bessie Howattstone was born March 17, 1651, at Locherben, Dumfriesshire Scotland. He married Mary Dalzyeal, daughter of,,,

They had the following children.

- i. Janet Harkness, b. 26 Nov 1696 Locherben (Lockerbie), Dumfries-shire, Scotland m. John Sprott 19 Nov 1721 Wamphray, Scotland, d. 30 Jun 1753 Grainhil, Hoddum, Dumfries, Scotland
- ii. William Harkness
- 4. iii. George Harkness b. 1702 Woodhouse, Halfmorton Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Annie Currie 04 Jan 1839 Canonbie, Dumfries, Scotland, d. 22 Jul 1765 Crowesknowe Estate, Tower of Sark Parish, Dumfriesshire Scotland
- iv. Mary Harkness

One James Harkness of Locherben was leader of the band of Covenanters who rescued some Covenanters from Royal troops in the Pass of Enterkin, while they were being conveyed to Edinburgh for trial, in 1684¹. The

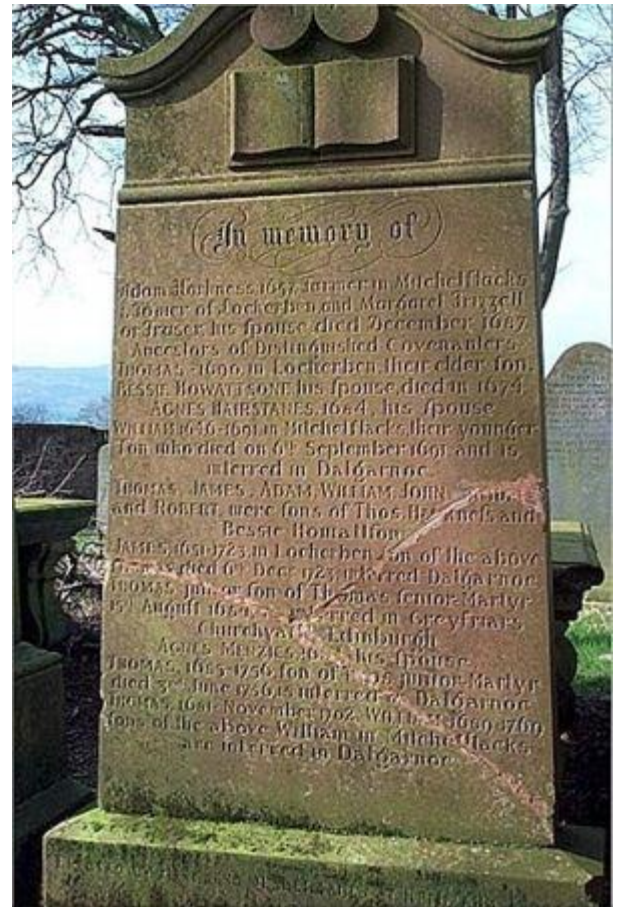
¹ <https://electricScotland.com/bordertales/vol1story145-5.htm>

rescue took, the 'Enterkin Raid' took place July 29, 1684. Twelve Covenanters rescued five of their colleagues and a minister who were under escort by soldiers taking them from Dumfries via Thornhill to Edinburgh². The leaders of the group were James and Thomas Harkness, and the ambush was set at Glenvalentine confluence resulting in the officer commanding being shot through the head and the troops firing a single volley before surrendering their prisoners. Five of the Covenanters, including Thomas Harkness, involved were caught soon after. James Harkness escaped to Ulster in Northern Ireland and his grave and story is still to be seen at Dalgarnock near Thornhill where his memorial read. His brother Thomas was executed in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh in 1685 for his part in the affair. A branch of the family emigrated from Dumfriesshire to Ulster in the 17th Century, and settled finally in Co. Limerick, Ireland, where the family of Harkness of Garryfine still possess lands.

[Memorial Stone to Harkness Family](#)

James Harkness died at age 72 in 1723. The Inscription on his headstone reads

Here lyes the body of James HARKNESS in Locherben who died 6th Decr 1723 aged 72 years. Belo this stone this dust doth ly, who in dured 28 years porsecution by tierry. Did him persue with eko & cry through many a lonsome place at last by Clavers he was tane Sentenced for to dy. But God who for his soul took care did him from prison bring. Because no other cause they had but that he ollsd not give up with Christ his Glorious king and swear alligence to that beast the duke of york i mean. In spite of all there hellish rage a naturel death he died in full asurance of his rest with Christ eternaly.



Place Dalgarnock, County Dumfriesshire Scotland, Record set Scotland Monumental Inscriptions

4. George Harkness 1702-1765 Annie Currie

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Harkness-1033>

5. James Harkness b. 1735 Graitney, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. Jean or Jane Irving d. 2 Apr 1811 Goldieslee, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

5. James Harkness 1735-1811 Jean Irving

James Harkness, son of George Harkness was born in Graitney, near Gretna Green in 1735. He married Jean or Jane Irving. They had the following children,

6. i. Janet Harkness b. 11 Mar 1760 Graitney, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, m. James Campbell, d. 24 Feb 1842 Middlebie, Dumfriesshire Scotland
- ii. Anne Harkness b. 1762 m. George Little, d. 19 May 1807 Tower of Sark Churchyard, Dumfriesshire, , Scotland
- iii. Mary Harkness bpt. 01 Feb 1764 m. James Park 16 Mar 1780, Canonbie, Dumfries, Scotland d. 19 May 1807, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, buried in Tower of Sark Churchyard, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

² <https://drmarkjardine.wordpress.com/2018/11/04/the-covenanters-of-the-enterkin-pass-attack-of-1684-history-scotland/>

- iv. John Harkness, 30 Aug 1765 Graitney, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, died abt. 1765 Graitney, Gretna, Dumfriesshire, Scotland,
- v. George Harkness, b. 11 Jan 1769 Gretna, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, m. Mary Marshall d. 09 Apr 1857 Hailestain Moor, Graitney, Dumfries (step-son Thomas Steele was present).
- vi. William Harkness, b. & d. 01 Sep 1771 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries-shire, Scotland
- vii. Francis Harkness, b. 16 Jul 1774 Gretna, Dumfries-shire, Scotland d. 30 Nov 1819 Tower of Sark, Dumfries-shire, Scotland
- viii. Margaret Harkness 24 Mar 1777 Gretna, Dumfriesshire, m. John Hope 13 Nov 1795 Gretna, d. Jun 1874
- ix. William H Harkness, b. 10 Nov 1777 Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland, m. Mary Cock, d. 27 Mar 1853 Cavan, Peterborough County, Canada

6. Janet Harkness 1760 – 1842 James Campbell 1744-1785

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Harkness-1561>

Janet Harkness, daughter of James Harkness and Jean Irving, was born March 11, 1760, at Graitney Dumfriesshire, Scotland. She married James Campbell in 1785 in Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He died 22 Apr 1825 Middlebie, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. She died at Eaglesfield 24th February 1842 age 82 years³. They had the following children,

- i. Jean Campbell b. 03 Jun 1787 Middlebie, Dumfries-shire, Scotland d. 16 Apr 1863 Middlebie, Dumfries-shire, Scotland
- ii. John Campbell b. 23 Apr 1789 Middlebie, Dumfries-shire, Scotland d. 1873
- iii. David Campbell b. 1791 Hutton and Corrie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland 1791, m. Margaret Annison Roddick 25 Sep 1825 Dumfries, Scotland, d. 18 Nov 1873 Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
- iv. Grisel Campbell b. 09 Apr 1797 Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
- v. William Campbell 28 Feb 1802 Middlebie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland d. 1880 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfries-shire, Scotland
- vi. Ann Campbell b. Abt 1806, d. 23 May 1862 Eaglesfield, Middlebie Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland

Old Graitney lies immediately southwest of Gretna and overlooks the mouth of the Kirtle Water as it enters the Solway Firth. Gretna Green in Dumfries and Galloway is possibly the most romantic place in Scotland, if not in the UK. This small Scottish village has become synonymous with romance and runaway lovers. In 1754 a new law, Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act, was brought into force in England. This law required young people to be over 21 years of age if they wished to marry without their parents' or guardian's consent. The marriage was required to be a public ceremony in the couple's parish, with an official of the Church presiding. The new law was rigorously enforced and carried a sentence of 14 years transportation for any clergyman found breaking it. The Scots however did not change the law and continued with their centuries-old marriage customs. The law in Scotland allowed anyone over the age of 15 to enter into marriage provided they were not closely related to each other and were not in a relationship with anyone else.

This marriage contract could be made wherever the couple liked, in private or in public, in the presence of others or no-one at all.

Middlebie, a parish, in the district of Annandale, county of Dumfries, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ecclesfechan containing the villages of Eaglesfield, Kirtlebridge, and Waterbeck. This place, which consists of the united

³ James Campbell who died at Galls 22nd April 1825 age 81 years also Janet Harkness his spouse who died at Eaglesfield 24th February 1842 age 82 years also Angus Campbell their son who died at Corshill 23rd September 1848 age 61 years also William his son who died 3rd May 1854 age 23 years also two children who died in infancy. Janet their dau who d at Eaglesfield 27 Apr 1863 age 73

parishes of Middlebie, Pennersaugh, and Carruthers, derives its name from a Roman station in the old parish of Middlebie, which formed the central post between the stations of Overbie or Upperbie, in Eskdalemuir, and Netherbie, in the county of Cumberland. The parish is partly bounded on the south-east by the Kirtle water.

Appendices

Abbreviations

Abt. about b. born bpt. Baptism bef. before d. died m. married

The National Covenant and the Covenanters

The Protestant Reformation created a Church of Scotland, or 'kirk', Presbyterian in structure, and Calvinist in doctrine. While 'Presbyterian' and 'Episcopalian' now implies differences in both governance and doctrine, this was not the case in the 17th century. Episcopalian structures were governed by bishops, usually appointed by the monarch, Presbyterian by presbyters, elected by ministers and elders. Arguments over the role of bishops were as much about politics and the power of the monarch as religious practice. When James I succeeded as king of England in 1603, he viewed a unified Church of Scotland and England as the first step in creating a centralised, Unionist state. This policy was adopted by his son, Charles I, but the two were very different in doctrine, while English Puritans also objected to proposed reforms to the Church of England.

Charles I succeeded his father James I on the latter's death March 27, 1625. Charles I with his catholic wife had 9 children, 6 of whom survived into adulthood: Charles II, Mary (future wife of William II of Orange), James (future James II, Elizabeth, Henry (Duke of Gloucester) and Henrietta Anne. Charles did not visit Scotland for 8 years after his succession. In 1636 Charles I issued a Code of Canons in an attempt to bring the Scottish Kirk into line with the practices of the Anglican Church under Archbishop Laud.

In 1637 a new Book of Canons replaced John Knox's Book of Discipline and excommunicated anyone who denied the King's supremacy in church matters, without the consent of neither parliament nor General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Petitioners from across Scotland ask the King to get rid of the liturgy and appointed "Tables to represent the four orders of nobleman, lairds, burgesses and ministers. The king rejected the petitioner's demands and the Table set about preparing a "National Covenant of 1638. This covenant was sworn to by hundreds of thousands of Scots. The Covenant called for free parliaments and assemblies and pledged to defend the Reformed religion 'against all sorts of persons whatever'. The covenant was an important radical departure in Scotland's history as people took responsibility for their own actions. It marked the end of the medieval world.

The Assembly met in 1638 and proceeded to annul the Code of Canons and the 1537 liturgy of the new Prayer Book and to depose bishops and abolish the episcopacy. The Bishops' Wars' is the name applied to the first military activities in the revolution against King Charles. The First of these lasted only 5 weeks in 1639 and the second 10 days in 1640. The Bishops' Wars were fought by the Covenanters to oppose attempts by Charles to bring the Church of Scotland closer to the Church of England, specifically in relation to treating the king as the source of spiritual power and the introduction of bishops into government. Victory at the Battle of Newburn in August 1640 left the Scots in control of Northumberland, County Durham, and Newcastle upon Tyne. Seeking to bypass Parliament, Charles assembled the Great Council of Peers for the first time in a century. Although the Council agreed to negotiate, they insisted Parliament approve the terms; until then, the Scots were allowed to occupy Northumberland and Durham, and were paid expenses of £850 a day. Although humiliating, Charles was forced to accept these terms. The Treaty of Ripon signed October 28, 1640, signed by Charles I, Ireland, and the Scottish Covenanters on 28 October 1640, in the aftermath of the Second Bishops' War. This forced Charles to recall the Long Parliament, which he could not dissolve, ultimately leading to the First English Civil War.

In Jun 1643 the Covenanters summoned a Convention to discuss giving military aid to the hard pressed parliamentarians in England. On August 17, 1643, they presented the Commissioners with a draft with an agreement to attack strong Royalist positions in the North in exchange for a guarantee for the preservation of the religious settlement in Scotland. Civil war broke out in Scotland

Scotland was divided between those who supported the King provided he would give assurances for the religion, unity and peace and those opposed to the king. Charles delivered himself to the Covenanting army besieging Newark-on-Trent on May 5, 1646, in an attempt to play the Scots against the English Parliamentarians. The King however refused to make any concessions to accept either the National Covenant or the Solemn League and Covenant. The Scots transferred the king over to the English and left England upon the payment of £200,000 towards the massive costs of the Scottish contribution to the English civil war.

However, following the execution of Charles 1, the Scots were prepared to proclaim Charles II, king on 6 February 1649 provided he accepted the two covenants. However, he fled to Europe with Cromwell forces advancing only to return upon the death of Cromwell in 1660.

On March 28 1661 The Rescissory Act, 1661 or Act rescinding and annulling the pretended parliaments in the years 1640, 1641 etc. It annulled the legislation of 1640–1648. The King issued his proclamation for restoring church government by Bishops in Scotland, and the newly appointed Scottish prelates having received ordination from Sheldon, Bishop of London, in Westminster Abbey, went back to Scotland to take the government of the Kirk, and their places in the Scottish Parliament. This Act virtually meant a return to Episcopacy. After Bishops had been procured, consecrated, and seated in the Scottish Parliament, severities increased steadily against the Presbyterians, who formed the majority of the population, especially in the centre and south and west of Scotland.

One result of the Rescissory Act was that all the ministers who obtained livings from 1649 to 1661 were held not to have been appointed at all, and therefore were at once thrust out of their jobs. They numbered nearly 400, and their expulsion caused great discontent in Scotland. The extinction of this Act brought into operation the old law of 1592, by which the Church Courts were bound to induct any minister presented by the Crown or any lay patron; and thus, after an interregnum of 12 years, patronage came into full vigour, and it so continued until after the Revolution of 1688, when it was modified by the Act of 1690.

Congregations refused to attend Church to hear from the ministers replaced by the King dismissed as 'king's curates'. In stead they deprived ministers set up new place of meetings in fields, woods, barns or private homes. These clandestine meetings for worships were known as 'conventicles'. The common people who refused to attend Church were fined. Troops were used to break up conventicles and hunt down people who worshipped at them. The Covenanters marched on Dumfries and then set off for Edinburgh where they were refused entrance to the city and permission to send a delegation to the Privy council. Later government troops subsequently charged them killing fifty. Some 80 were taken prisoners and another 10 hung. The Scottish dissident Presbyterians found a ready haven in the Netherlands. With the assassination of Archbishop Sharpe in 1679 the 'killing times' began. Battles of Drumclog, (1 Jun 1679) and Bottwell (22 Jun 1679) ended in many deaths and prisoners taken. Another 200 were killed after these two battles. Others were transported to Barbados.

In 1681 The Test Act was passed requiring every office holder to swear an oath of loyalty to the king accepting royal supremacy in all spiritual and temporal matters. Government troopers roamed the country forcing anyone and everyone to 'take the test'.

On July 29 a party of 30 dragoons escorting some Covenanters prisoners were ambushed at Enterkin Pass. One of the soldiers was killed and several prisoners escaped. John Graham of Claverhouse caught six of the rescuers near Dumfries August 9 and taken to Edinburgh. Our Ancestor James Harkness was taken prisoner but

subsequent escaped. His brother, Thomas Harkness, was captured by Claverhouse in Closeburn parish on 9 August 1684, and executed on 15 August in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh in 1685 for his part in the affair.⁴

A Martyrs' Memorial stands in the north-east corner of Greyfriars kirkyard in Edinburgh. Erected in 1796 and restored in 1776 built to commemorate the estimated 18,000 people who were murdered and destroyed for the same cause. Below Greyfriars Kirk down Candlemaker Row is an enclosure known as 'Martyrs Memorial Garden' which was opened in 1954.

Opinions about Scottish Covenanters has been divided since the seventeenth century and later generations have viewed them in different ways, either as saintly martyrs or as fanatical extremists, or best as martyrs by mistakes...

There are no simple black-and-white answers. The Covenanters opposed the claims of royal supremacy by the Stewards (as did English parliamentarians), but the more extreme Covenanters did not support religious freedom for those who differ from them. They were not fighting for the freedom to worship God in their own way; they opposed what they considered to be an Erastian (state-imposed) Church settlement, and sought to establish a Presbyterian theocracy, where all would have had to recognize the Covenants. In that respect, the extremist Covenanters can be seen as political rather than as religious martyrs.⁵

The Covenanting period left different legacies for Scotland The Covenanters were not simply the militant radicals like Richard Cameron. It represented a mainstream dissent which was totally alienated from the new, restored Episcopalian Church; but it was also alienated from the extremists. What emerged was a very serious fissure in the culture of Scottish Protestantism, which would continue splitting, re-uniting and splitting again right through the next three centuries... In the middle of the nineteenth century it would be at the root of the Disruption, the war between the Free Kirk and the Established Church of Scotland;⁶

Researching Harkness

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Harkness-466> Profile manager: Allison Harkness-466 created 11 Oct 2014 |

How evil was overcome by good: A Covenanters story 1686

Written by William Addison <https://regenerationandrepentance.wordpress.com/tag/covenanters/>

James Harkness, was one of the leaders of the Covenanters of Scotland...

...in the reign of Charles, the Second. Once while he was riding from his persecutors with a party of his friends among the wild mountains and solitary glens of Nithsdale, when they were surprised by a party of dragoons, who hastily surrounded them and took them prisoners.

It was in vain to resist; they were in the firm grasp of the powerful foe, from which they could not extricate themselves. The commander of the party who apprehended them was a man of a cruel disposition, and he used them with great harshness. It appears that prisoners were frequently treated in a very barbarous manner by the soldiers who conveyed them to their place of destination. When they arrived in Edinburgh, to which place they were conveyed to be tried, they were put into a place of confinement, from which, before they were brought to trial, they succeeded in making their escape. They then proceeded homewards with all the secrecy and dispatch they could, and passing the village of Biggar, where the leader of the party who conducted them to Edinburgh happened at the time to be resident, they resolved to visit him. Their design in waiting on him was to put in execution a project which they had devised, for the purpose not of injuring, but of frightening one who had caused them so much trouble and inconvenience.

⁴ <https://drmarkjardine.wordpress.com/2014/04/12/claverhouses-raid-on-mitchellslocks/> ;

<https://electricScotland.com/bordertales/vol1story103.htm> ;

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalgarnock#Covenanters> ;

<https://drmarkjardine.wordpress.com/2018/11/04/the-covenanters-of-the-enterkin-pass-attack-of-1684-history-scotland/>

⁵ Douglas M. Murray quoted in Magnus Magnusson, Scotland, The Story of a Nation, page 498

⁶ Michael Lynch, quoted in Magnus Magnusson, Scotland, The Story of a Nation, page 498

As they approached his house the commander observed them, and at once knew them to be the prisoners who were recently under his charge. He could not understand how they had possibly got free, and dreading mischief from them; he hid himself. At the door they asked civilly for the captain, and said they wished to see him on particular business. His wife, who had been apprised of the character of her visitors, said he was not at home.

Harkness began to fear lest their intention should be defeated, when a little boy standing near said, "I will show where my father is," and forthwith conducted them to the place of his concealment. They instantly dragged him out, as the soldiers used to do the Covenanters from their hiding-places, and appeared as if they were going to take his life. They imitated in all respects the manner in which the dragoons shot the wanderers in the field.

Having furnished themselves with a musket, probably from his own armory, they caused him to kneel down while they tied a napkin over his eyes and ordered him to prepare for immediate death. The poor man, in the utmost trepidation, was obliged to submit. He bent on his knees, and being blindfolded, he expected every moment that the fatal shot would be fired into his body.

Harkness, after an ominous silence of a few seconds – a brief space, doubtless of intense anxiety and agony to the helpless captain – fired but fired aloft into the air. The shot went whizzing over the head of the horror-stricken man, who, though stunned with the loud and startling report, sustained no injury. Having thus, by way of chastisement, succeeded in making him feel something of what the poor Covenanters felt when their ruthless foes shot them without trial or ceremony in the fields, they took the bandage from his eyes, and raised him almost powerless with terror to his feet.

The circumstance made a deep impression on his mind; he saw he was fully in the power of the men who had thus captured him, and that, notwithstanding, they had done him no harm. Surprise and gladness took the place of the fear of death and of the anguish of despair in the grateful man's bosom. He confessed that the sparing of his life was owing to their Christian clemency, and to the merciful character of their religious principles.

He was deeply affected by a sense of the favor shown him, at a time when he had nothing before him but a prospect of immediate death and determined to change his life. He became a new man.

Sources

Magnusson, Magnus, Scotland, The Story of a Nation, New York: Grove Press, 2000 general history of Scotland

Websites

"<http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Harkness#ixzz1iqdaSSdo> The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Barbara Harkness, which was dated June 29th 1617, marriage to Robert Dowthwaite, at St. Andrew's, Penrith, in Cumberland, during the reign of King James VI of Great Britain, 1567 - 1625.

Enterkin Pass Raid

<https://drmarkjardine.wordpress.com/2014/04/12/claverhouses-raid-on-mitchellslacks/>

<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~maggiesirishkin/genealogy/hark1.html>

<https://electricscotland.com/bordertales/vol1story103.htm>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterkinfoot>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dalgarnock#Covenanters>

<https://drmarkjardine.wordpress.com/2018/11/04/the-covenanters-of-the-enterkin-pass-attack-of-1684-history-scotland/>

<https://electricscotland.com/bordertales/vol1story145-5.htm>

Relationship of Author to the Harkness

9th great grandfather



Adam James (White H Harkness)

b: 1595
Woodhouse, Half Morton, Dumfri
d: 15 Oct 1657
Halfmorton, Dumfries-shire, Scotl

8th great grandfather



Thomas "The Fair" HARKNESS

b: 1626
Locherben Dumfriesshire, Scotla
d: 06 May 1694
Mitchelstacks, Locherben, Dumfri

7th great grandfather



Captain James "Long Harkness

b: 17 Mar 1651
Locherbenn, Dumfries-shire, Scot
d: 06 Dec 1723
Locherben, Kirkpatrick-juxta, Du

6th great grandfather



George Harkness

b: 1702
Woodhouse, Halfmorton Parish,
d: 22 Jul 1765
Crowesknowe Estate, Tower of S

5th great grandfather



James I Harkness

b: 1735
Gretna, Dumfries-shire, Scotland
d: 02 Apr 1811
Tower of Sark Churchyard, Dumfr

4th great grandmother



Janet Harkness

b: 11 Mar 1760
Graitney, Dumfries-shire, Scotlan
d: 24 Feb 1842
Middlebie, Dumfries and Gallowa

3rd great grandfather



David Campbell

b: 1791
Hutton and Corrie, Dumfriesshire,
d: 19 Nov 1873
Eaglesfield, Middlebie, Dumfries-

2nd great grandmother



Grace Campbell

b: 12 Aug 1831
Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland
d: 23 Apr 1923
Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada

Great grandmother



Jane McNab

b: 06 Nov 1858
Port Hope, Northumberland, Onta
d: 1941
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Maternal grandmother



Esther Jane Burns

b: 26 Jul 1886
Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada
d: 11 Feb 1961
Vancouver, British Columbia, Can

Mother



Grace Elizabeth Atkinson

b: 11 Dec 1916
Waskada, Manitoba, Canada
d: 04 Jun 2008
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S

Self



James Clifford Retson

b: 28 Jul 1948
Truro, Colchester County, Nova S
d: