

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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## EDITORIAL

The Annual Report of the Scottish Genealogy Society which appears in the following pages shows several encouraging features, as well as a balance in hand of £23, and perhaps not least of these is the variety of work undertaken by the Society. The project of a Dictionary of Emigrant Scots needs no introduction to readers of this Magazine but what it does need urgently is an active organiser. In addition to the Dictionary, Tombstone Inscriptions are being noted in various parts of the country and more than one collection has already appeared in the Scottish Genealogist which we hope will be followed by others. The latest scheme, mentioned in the Annual Report, deserves the active and whole-hearted support of all our members. Anyone who has traced a family in Scotland is certain to have used Parish Registers and there will be few genealogists who have not, at one time or another, experienced the frustration of finding that the object of their search was a Roman Catholic or Episcopalian and therefore outside the scope of the ordinary registers. Since these two Churches were proscribed for many years we do not expect to find many or extensive records but if we can produce some guide as to exactly what does exist and where it can be found, we shall be doing a great service to our successors. We are especially lucky in having a volunteer for the organisation of this work and it is up to us to see that Mr. Hill is kept busy! Information on this subject please to Rev. J. P. Hill, Muchalls Rectory, Muchalls, Kincardine.

## VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

delivered by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms at the Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society on 15th October 1956.

### MAKING FAMILY HISTORY READABLE

Many members of this Society are directly or indirectly engaged in writing, and most of them in reading, Family Histories, and those to which we principally turn are the ones compiled on what has been called "the scientific method", to which I shall presently refer in greater detail, and which the late Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon, has described as "family history at its highest point". In great or small work I think it is the standard which most of us have endeavoured to achieve for genealogical works, and that which has for the past half-century, so to say, been expected of us as expert genealogists. When, however, we look back on these published, and some unpublished, achievements, one feels that, although invaluable for legal and professional work connected with either history, honours, successions, and relative proofs, for which these volumes are indispensable, and that to the skilled student they give material from which a picture of the family and its members can in most cases be built up in the mind or for other writings, unfortunately all too often these elaborate works are seldom consulted by, or yield their treasures to, the casual reader and writer and, moreover, even on the bookshelves of the historic houses to which they relate, they remain with the dust undisturbed, whilst those concerned continue to know almost as little as if the arduously-compiled volume itself had never written. Coincidentally one finds, however, that frequently the fame and contents of an older primitive family history of the 17th or 18th century continues to be known and looked at, and in the every-day-life of the family carries out down to its date other practical effects of a family history to which the great scientific volume ought to provide the key, and somehow does not. We must therefore examine the practical aspects of Family Genealogy carefully.

To all about to write a family history, Sir James Balfour Paul's Introduction to Margaret Stuart's "Scottish Family History" index of 1930 should be an invaluable guide,

and he tabulates four major varieties to such works:-

- (1) The Short Family History;
- (2) The Anecdotal Family History;
- (3) The Historical Family History relating the family to national events; and
- (4) The Scientific Family History to which I have already briefly referred, because it is that at which skilled genealogists usually aim.

We might now add at least a fifth variety of much interest and importance - what I might call "The Economic Family History", which in a general way and with really much interest scans the rise and development of a clan or family through the centuries. I think this approach derives appreciably from Dr. I. F. Grant's studies in the Social and Economic Development of Scotland, and from the Social structure of the greater Scottish families to which such a considerable proportion of the nation are related. Assuredly it is one which will henceforth come to form for each either a volume of its own, or a section of future full-dress family histories. Notwithstanding its great interest, and indeed practical importance, it is not itself genealogical, though I think a brief tree or table may come to be regarded as an important adjunct of the "economic family history" where this appears as a distinct volume, whether dealing with a whole clan or some particular house farm or town it is of absorbing interest and gives great scope for skilful research and writing.

Reverting to Lord Lyon Balfour Paul's four varieties, and again briefly to the fourth or "scientific" form, even Sir James comments on the practical importance of, (as in its splendid prototype "The Wedderburn Book") the summary of the history itself written in clear language, and without any reference to authorities", which he says condenses the information about the family into comparatively few pages". When I look over this Wedderburn "overture," even the summary, clear as it is, however, seems to me not quite to fulfil the practical needs of "the family" as a living concern, and as regards the main text, as regards extent and

extracts of material, and in some other ways I think the matter and form in J. M. Bulloch's Gordon Histories (New Spalding Club) supplies more readable material, though scientifically selected but Bulloch himself realises his "full dress" text was inadapted to popular reading, and himself wrote many supplementary pamphlets which, however, were often biographical rather than genealogical and not themselves connected continuous family history.

Let us then revert to Sir James' first division:-

(1) The Short Family History, which by and large is simply the structure we all so well know in the nine volumes of "The Scots Peerage". From a practical point of view this is simply the scientific form reduced to skeleton form and it may in the case of minor families often be all that for practical purposes can be put together. It is exceedingly useful, indeed indispensable, but, although we continually consult such a volume, and I think the casual reader makes more of it than he does of the full-size volume, it still does not have any flesh and blood upon the bones of the genealogical framework, and without these human aspects, a genealogy is not fully alive and won't attract or inspire.

Sir James' next variety - the Anecdotal Family History - is only too often all fat and no skeleton, muscle or blood; often chock-ablock with irrelevant, pointless, frequently inaccurate and almost invariably undocumented matter; seldom or never is there a tree; one usually cannot find where one generation stops and another begins; there is no tabulation of the children; and for the genealogist we have the painful task of wading through the mess to look for some averments which may be useful, and which might be possible to trace to some authoritative source after some hours or weeks of research towards, if it indeed be accurate, establishing some genealogical fact obtained from a source other than these unfortunate conglomerations. Yet the anecdotal family history, pruned and selected and with inserted divisions and tabulations, might often be the basis of the "readable" family history to which I will presently allude.

Thirdly Sir James gives the Historical Family History, which relates the family under consideration (which in this

case he observes must be a fairly important one) to contemporary historical events. In any great family one can hardly avoid more or less allusion to these, and of such I need only refer to the history of the Roses of Kilravock as one example,--putting Emperors, potentates and Princes in what (to a Morayshire Baron and his domestic historian) seemed their proper perspective--by the allusions to what took place in the times of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th or 9th Barons of Kilravock! I assure you a highly commendable feudal attitude.

There is, of course, perhaps more in this than you think, for in the case of a great house we have to treat the family and its estates as "a little state within a state", and we have in Lyon Office at least one certificate which grandiloquently refers to "the nation of Grants".

Having reviewed the foregoing, I would like to call your attention to the numerous 17th and early 18th century family histories of which, even apart from separately printed little volumes and many others in manuscripts which have never been printed (and of which you will find examples in Macfarlane's Genealogical Collections, and the Scottish History Society's "Fraser Papers" and "Highland Papers", whilst of course you can find some splendid full-dress varieties like Sir Robert Gordon's "History of the Earldom of Sutherland") I think it is well worth studying the structure and selection of material, which has given a number of these little histories a character and influence upon the Houses and districts concerned in the generations that have followed because, usually within a fairly brief compass, they include, of course from the scientific aspect very badly, a little of the scientific material along with what might be called "relevant anecdote" vividly, but seldom impartially, illustrating the contemporary history, though not infrequently in the earlier parts transferred to the wrong generation. I do think genealogy writers require more than they have done to analyse what has gone into these and how, and the effect (often by continued traditional repetition an important one) of the characterisation resulting, and further to consider how far an analogous treatment is not practicable for later generations in forming the historical summary to a scientific history or a separate and pop-

ular volume incident to the magnum opus. Apart from the objective and often concise manner in which genealogical and territorial facts are recorded, so often with some apt and characteristic bit of information regarding the circumstances, these little histories do gain much of their character and throw light upon the families with which they deal by the recording of actual important incidents relative to what would be uninspiring if the information were drawn solely from some legal document. They thus achieve a good deal of their atmosphere from recording aspects then well-known often with pithy commentary in regard to matters which had occurred in the preceding two or three generations. Material of this sort can seldom now be got for pre-mid-Nineteenth Century times except where diaries or letters have survived and can take the place of what was current family knowledge, but there are many county families in which the handing down of humanising detail through old members and household retainers has reached back to illustrations of the home life of the family in the mid Eighteenth Century. On this point, however, I think a good deal more requires to be done by family historians covering the last 150 years of family histories because it is in this period that it should be possible to give the first or second hand humanising information in the old family manuscript style covering a period which even already is very different from the world of today and should replace the bald outlines of a Who's Who biography which is about the maximum which seems to appear minus any reference for the last four or five generations. Of course I think you had better write a draft current family history and then put it aside in the family muniments after you have prepared a carefully edited version for present publication or circulation - the original will be much more valuable later.

I need hardly say that whatever type of history you are going to write nowadays, and whatever the kind of matter you are going to include in it, you simply must give references, even for the anecdote. In my view the reference should be at the foot of each page, where they are far more useful and less liable to error or misplacements than at the end of the chapter, and in the text they interrupt the flow of reading and are therefore a nuisance in any readable book. In a block at the end of each chapter they are difficult to

consult and to compare with the text contents.

There are, however, two distinctly interesting forms of what I might call this development and derivatives from the scientific family history seeking to make it more readable. The first of these is a perhaps not very well known work - Mrs. Violet Jacob's "The Lairds of Dun". This volume treats of the ancient House of Erskine of Dun, and was compiled in consultation with the late Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail which renders its style and contents technically of considerable interest. It is a very readable work, with translations of excerpts of charters and other original documents and some letters, all well put together to a readable extent. It definitely gives a useful conspectus of the House of Erskine of Dun. What it lamentably lacks, however, is the series of footnote references to each statement or document which would make it of immediate value to the scientific genealogist, and one also feels acutely the absence of a tabulated account of the children in each generation, which should have followed in smaller type in "The Scots Peerage" form at the close of the chapter relating to each Laird, moreover a better tree or trees should have here and there appeared. It also unluckily stops short in the mid Nineteenth Century, of which Mrs. Jacob was well qualified to have written a delightful account.

In another form Alistair and Henrietta Taylor's "Book of the Duffs" might have been a useful and attractive form of history but, despite variations in type-size, it lacks clarity of exposition, the essential footnote references, and tabulated accounts in the neat "Scots Peerage" form of the children. The Taylors worked hard and quickly, and sometimes their deductions are unauthenticated or inaccurate, but they did intersperse their books with useful little genealogical tables, a practice which is handy in even a narrative history and better than large trees that tear up when unfolded.

A third book to which I might refer as an example of a charming piece of writing is Elizabeth Bowen's "The Bowens of Bowen's Court". Here the structure passes almost from a genealogy, or family history in the genealogical sense, to an account of the family and its successive generations in a highly readable almost novelistic form, and this to a far



greater extent than was attempted in the strictly historical "Lairds of Dun", but as a product it has become so literary, and so easily read, that the footnote element might be difficult to supply, and one pauses to wonder how far it is not family history through roseate spectacles. When material admits, I think however that future writers should aim at an historically vouched structure somewhat between these three.

I see no reason why something between "The Lairds of Dun" and the Bowen book should not be attempted, with pedigree tabulations and some of the letters etc. of the Taylors' style of books, and with adequate footnoting and Scots Peerage style of elaboration of the children and cadet descendants of each generation. I think carefully selected, and (as to origin) documented, personal facts such as one finds in the 17th and 18th century histories could in the same brief form be introduced, and even for 19th and 20th century generations in later forms of contemporary expression, and that in such a combination a "readable family history" can be compiled, and that probably in coming times, where material has been scientifically collected, it will become possible and useful in the next stage of Scottish Family History for our genealogists to compile such works as a continuation of the old family manuscripts tradition. Nevertheless I think it will be found indispensable to collect, to index accurately and to write up the scientific family history in the grand style desiderated by Balfour Paul, even if it never reaches a greater publication than duplicated typescript, for this is to a great extent to be the material or sources indicated for material, upon which the small readable book can be produced. That book will I think be a shortened form of "The Laird of Dun's" style, with selective incidents (I won't say "anecdotes") in the style of the earlier Scottish genealogical manuscripts, and supplemented by tabulated particulars of families, and full references.

Occasion should be taken to persuade the local press, the small district newspapers, to publish genealogical articles and to impress on these how much their files gain in permanent interest and a wide public even overseas from printing brief but documented accounts of the local fami-

lies, even farming or business families preferably taken down to modern times, much as the Huntly Express, Banffshire Journal and others did half a century ago, and in which they might nowadays share in creating a widespread interest in genealogy.

There is one point to be recollected by those compiling and issuing a family history - the importance of indexing family traditions and their sources for future testing against ascertained facts, because, as Professor Cosmo Innes remarked: Once the history of a family has been written and transcribed or published, it almost certainly drowns all or most of the former legends or traditions of the race. Many of these legends may be wrong or mythical, and they are usually distorted but there is often a sub-stratum of fact, and some get remarkably corroborated, and are then often found to have got translated into a different or quite inverted form, when matter from other sources, records or charter chests are applied to what has been handed down with the almost invariable transmogrification. It is therefore well to record these things with their origins as far as known, for the card index though not for the book. In country districts it is extraordinary how until at any rate thirty years ago local events and incidents back to the days of the Civil War and before, often with grisly details, have formed the subject of popular discussion in the farm kitchens, bothies and, I believe, pubs. Of course, unsubstantiated legend should not be embodied in even the popular account of a family, since it can create quite erroneous reactions difficult to correct later on.

In summary, therefore, I think we must recognise that the scientific family history remains the mainstay of the genealogist, but that we must treat it as the ground-work of shorter books and articles for popular circulation, and that even these should contain references and an orderly account of the children in each generation. A selected amount of human material should also accompany the bare legal and historical facts since this, where available, is necessary to fulfil the purpose of a human document influencing the family, its relatives, and the district to which it relates, whether burghal or in the country.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY  
FOR SESSION 1955-56

During the session now ended there were eight meetings at which the following papers were given:-

Thursday 15th September 1955 'The Wider Implications of Genealogical Research' Dr. I. F. Grant.

Monday 17th October 1955 'Annual General Meeting' at which Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, the Senior Vice-President of the Society delivered the address.

Wednesday 16th November 1955 'Church Records' Dr. Gordon Donaldson.

Thursday 15th December 1955 'Members' Night.

Monday 16th January 1956 'The Scottish National Portrait Gallery and its Records' R. E. Hutchison Esq., the Keeper of the gallery, a meeting which was held in the gallery.

Wednesday 15th February 1956 'The Register House' E. A. Hogan Esq., the Registrar General.

Thursday 15th March 1956 'The Highland Emigrant' The Rev. Donald McKinnon.

Monday 16th April 1956 'Family Music Books and Family History' Kenneth Elliot Esq.,

The Council is deeply indebted to the above speakers for their addresses, and expresses its thanks to them for giving so generously of their time and leisure. Most of these lectures were reprinted in the magazine for the benefit of overseas members and subscribers.

During the session the Hon. Editor, Dr. Jean Dunlop has brought the magazine up to date by issue of 5 magazines, with a considerable expenditure of time and labour, and the Council would express its appreciation of her efforts and success. In this connection the Council would again stress the need for further contributions. Any item, however short,

of interest to genealogists must be put in print, and our periodical exists for this purpose. We sincerely hope that our members and subscribers will take advantage of this in the coming session. The magazine is just paying its way, and in fact shows a very small profit. Nevertheless it will require to be duplicated for some time yet, as the cost of printing prevents the more conventional production.

On the general activities of the Society, the Council would record that as a result of the address of Sir Thomas Innes last year, several members and others have offered to record churchyard inscriptions in the old cemeteries, two such reports by Mr. Mitchell having already appeared in the magazine. Much more is needed however, and the Council appeal to members to assist further in this valuable work.

Information regarding Scottish emigration is coming steadily to the Hon. Editor, and is becoming a problem of arrangement and recording. Members will agree that Dr. Dunlop already does a great deal for the Society, and the Council would be grateful if one of our members would take over the supervision of this branch of our activities.

The Hon. Secretary has and is continuing to receive a large number of enquiries from overseas regarding research, but as the Society cannot undertake this work, these enquiries are referred to such of our members who have expressed willingness to deal with such queries, as well as the Scots Ancestry Council. It would be interesting to know whether these are followed up by the enquirers, as a great deal of the work of the Secretary is taken up with correspondence of this nature.

Within the last few weeks another project has been undertaken, and approved by the Council. On the suggestion of one of the Council the Society has taken the initiative in preparing a catalogue of records of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. One of our members the Rev. Mr. Hill, incumbent of Muchalls, Kincardine, has expressed his willingness to receive correspondence on this matter and prepare the catalogue. The Register House has expressed its willingness to accept such a catalogue.

Throughout the year various books and periodicals have been received by gift and exchange, most of which have been

acknowledged in the magazine. Recently Mr. Matthew Stirling one of our earliest members has offered us over 300 volumes for our library, provided they can be made available to our members. As we have no premises of our own this raises a problem which can only be solved if some public spirited member could offer to house them and allow access to them at some stated time which is convenient to all parties. This is a great deal to ask, but the Society is indeed grateful to Mr. Stirling and these volumes would be a valuable addition and nucleus.

Once again the Council acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Macdonald Robertson for valuable publicity in various periodicals.

Lastly but not least the Council reports a more favourable financial position.

We end the year with 55 fully paid members and 47 subscribers to the magazine. This may seem a reduction but only now can your office bearers say that the confused situation has been resolved and that we have a clear picture of the standing of the Society. On behalf of the Hon. Treasurer the following financial statement is presented.

INCOME:	Subscriptions received	£117	14	2
	Sales of additional Journals	6	12	-
	Interest on Bank A/c.	1	10	4
	Total Income	125	16	6
	B/F from last year	18	5	10
		£144	2	4

#### EXPENDITURE:

Rent of Hall	£10	-	-
Stationery	15	17	$\frac{1}{2}$
Post. Telephone	52	13	5
Printing Mags.	6	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Secy.'s Expenses	9	3	6
		94	6 6
Balance in hand		£ 49	15 10

Of this balance £15 is due by the Society under guarantees of £5 each by three members of Council, and a further account from Messrs Legerstaffs the printers, for £10 16 1

received after the closing of the books is also due from the above balance, leaving a balance of just over £23.

The thanks of the Council are due to Mr. Milligen for his painstaking attention to the financial affairs of the Society, and to Mr. Lyndesay Langwill our Hon. Auditor.

On behalf of the Council

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON

Honorary Secretary.

#### BURIAL GROUNDS OF GLASGOW AND DISTRICT

This list was compiled by Mr. David E. Gardner of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City.

#### CITY OF GLASGOW BURIAL GROUNDS (CEMETERIES)

A.D.

- 601 Cathedral.
- 840 Blackfriars church was built.
- 1420 Convent of Blackfriars near foot of Deanside Brae, with a burying ground, of which there was no vestige remaining in 1831.
- 1441 Church of the Virgin and St. Michael, built on St. Enoch's croft. No vestige of the church or burying ground remained in 1831.
- 1496 Chapel of St. Roque, without Stable Green Port, belonging to the Blackfriars. No vestige of either the chapel or the burying ground remained in 1831.
- 1572 Blackfriar's Burying Ground commenced. The population was 4500 in the year 1560.
- 1593 Re-building of part of the Hie Kirkyard Dyke.
- 1663/4 Blackadders Aisle in the South Transept of the Cathedral was appropriated for the burying place of the Clergy.

- 1720 RAMSHORN Church built, with churchyard attached. In 1712 the population was 13,832.
- 1720 Society of Friends formed a burial ground at PARTICK.
- 1733 Burying place formed behind the Town Hospital, which by 1831 had been abandoned. The paupers are now (1831) buried in the High Church Yard.
- 1750 Burying place at the EPISCOPAL CHAPEL fronting the Green, was opened in 1750.
- 1767 The North-West Burying Ground was formed.
- 1770 The Anderston Burying Ground was opened. Population now 35,000.
- 1793 Cheapside (Anderston) Burying ground was opened. Population in 1791 was 66,578.
- 1801 Burying ground on North side of the Cathedral was opened. Population now 83,769.
- 1803 Old Barony Church was converted into a burying ground.
- 1826 The Ramshorn (Now St. David's) Church was rebuilt, and a crypt formed under it.
- 1828 The Revd. Dr. Mitchells Church, Wellington Street, was built and crypt formed under it.
- 1831 There are burial grounds in the suburbs as follows:

GORBALS  
 CALTON  
 BRIDGETOWN  
 TOLLICROSS  
 SHETTLESTON  
 WOODSIDE ROAD (north and south)  
 MARYHILL

- 1831 The City and suburbs: there were TWENTY burial grounds. In 1830 there were 5,185 persons buried.

No. of burials:	CITY:	Number buried:
HIGH CHURCHYARD		1728
CATHEDRAL CRYPT		3
BLACKFRIARS, St. David's North and West		204
	St.	

CRYPT OF ST. DAVIDS	12
EPISCOPAL BURIAL GROUND	4
No. of Burials: BARONY Parish:	
CALTON	839
BRIDGETOWN	229
TOLLCROSS	172
SHETTLESTON	54
ANDERSTON OLD	125
CHEMPSIDE ST.	123
WOODSIDE ROAD South and North	268
CRYPT, Dr. Mitchels Church, Wellington Str.	31
GORBALS PARISH	<u>1403</u>
TOTAL	<u>5185</u>

REF:

("Collections of Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions  
Chiefly in Scotland" (Glasgow: 1834, printed for  
D. MacVean).

GREENOCK, Renfrewshire: The following records are kept at:  
Greenock, care of Supt. of the  
Cemeteries and Parks, Corporation  
of Greenock, Renfrew:

1. The Inverkip and Duncan Str. Burying Ground,  
commences 1815.
2. The Greenock Cemetery from 1846.

These books also contain names of grave owners.

#### LEGAL RECORDS

In Volume II of the Scottish Genealogist ther appeared  
the following query (No. II/21) on the subject of sources of  
legal records. "Books such as Dr. A. R. B. Haldane's Drove  
Roads of Scotland and Sheriff Hector McKechnie's Lamont



Clan show how much social and family history is to be found in old law papers. Probably most genealogists could quote examples from their own researches. Those sources are no doubt easily worked by a lawyer, but the very wealth of material is baffling to a layman with no legal training. The genealogist may want to be able to tell for himself what may be found and where and not to be alarmed by references such as "1 Rob. 492" or "3 Ross's Leading Cases (Land Rights) p. 373". What years and what types of cases are covered by Durie, Elchies, Gilmour, Kames, Kilkerran and Stair? An account of printed and/or MS sources of old decisions, and also collections of law papers on which they were based, would be most useful."

The earliest records in Scotland were manuscript collections by Advocates for their own use and the first readily accessible book is Morison's Dictionary in 22 volumes with five supplementary volumes known as Brown's Supplement. The earlier collections were used in the compilation of the Dictionary, and a list of these will be found on pages xi, xii and xiii of the Index volume. The Dictionary purports to cover Decisions from the Institution of the Court of Session until 1808.

It should be explained that the Dictionary under each heading gives a list of cases, stating shortly the facts and decision arrived at in each case. If only the names of the parties are known and not the grounds of the dispute, resort to the Index will be first necessary.

There are various other early Digests which can be found in most Law Libraries - the Scots Digest from 1800, Shaw's Digest from 1800 to 1877, and the Digest of the Faculty of Advocates from 1868 to the present day. These, however, only mention cases of interest on points of law.

A list of the series of Law Reports will be found most readily at the start of Gloag and Henderson's Introduction to the Law of Scotland, the lawyers' vade mecum. Any Scottish lawyer can be counted upon to have a copy of this work, even if only an edition 20 years out of date. A fuller list of authorities and abbreviations is given immediately after the list of contents in Bell's Principles of the Law of Scotland (10th edition 1899).

The earlier English reports have been re-printed in a unified series called "English Reports" in 176 volumes, and these comprehend all the strangely named reports up to 1866, when official Law Reports began to be published. There is a two volume index of case names with this series, and if the paper Table of Reports is with the set consulted it gives not only the names of the reports included and the abbreviations but the years covered by these reports, which can be of great assistance. The English Reports contain reports of cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Chancery, Vice Chancellor's Courts, Rolls Court, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Ecclesiastical, Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Cases, Crown Cases and Cases at Nisi Prius.

Finally there are the collections of Session Papers. The Advocates' Library has a very full selection of Session Papers, though the earlier Papers are not well indexed. These Papers give the full names and addresses of the parties and the whole pleadings, thus providing much fuller information than is found in even the fullest report. There are also included in these collections many cases which were not thought worthy of inclusion in the Reports and many uncontentious petitions (a petition for the appointment of a curator-bonis to a child or lunatic will give extremely useful information about the next-of-kin and heir-at-law which may not be otherwise discoverable, as will also a multiplepointing to decide the succession to an estate, though from a legal point of view there is no interesting legal principle involved.). The Signet Library has also a selection of Session Papers and for those of the period 1713 to 1820 a comprehensive index of parties and subjects has been prepared.

I. R. G.

## NOTES ON SCOTTISH SETTLERS IN NOVA SCOTIA

The following notes of inscriptions in the Old Cemetery at Iron Bridge, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, have been compiled from information received from Mrs. E. R. Williams of Vancouver, one of our earliest members, whose ancestors came from this district. As many of the people referred to went to Pictou in the 'Hector' and the other emigrant ships the 'John' and the 'Lily', these details link up with the article on the 'Hector' by Dr. McKinnon which appeared in a recent issue of this magazine. (Vol. III p. 27)

The inscriptions were copied by Henry C. Ritchie in 1951, but at that time much of the churchyard was inaccessible and in need of attention.

Where the emigrant ship is known, this is given in brackets.

Chisholm, Margaret d. Oct. 21 1887 84 years.

Fraser, Fraser, Thomas, Sr. (the John) d. 1815.

Fraser, Margaret, wife of above (the John) d. 1792  
44 years.

Matheson, Jennet, wife of John E.R.? Bason, d. Oct.  
1827 53 years.

Fraser, George, d. Nov. 22 1851 44 years.

Robertson, Mary, wife of above d. Oct. 15 1849 33  
years.

Fraser, Hugh, East River b. Kiltarlittle, Inver-  
ness d. July 25 1826. He had come to Pictou  
with his wife in the 'Hector' in 1773 and  
later settled at East River, May 1774.

Macpherson, Sophia, wife of above d. Oct. 8 1800.

Fraser, John, McLellan's Brook, (the Hector) d.  
July 30 1850 84 years.

Fraser, Katherine, wife of above, John, dau. of  
Alexander Fraser, Middle River, (the Hector) d.  
Feb. 1823 57 years.

Murray, Janet, wife of John Fraser, dau. of Walter  
Murray of Merigonish d. Feb. 1792 17 years.

Fraser, Donald (the Hector) d. Apr. 2 1825 67 years

Fraser, Walter, McLellan's Brook, d. May 6 1825,  
24 years.

Fraser, Alexander, son of Hugh Fraser d. Oct. 5  
1829. He was the first male child of European  
parents to be born on East River.

Carmichael, Isabella, wife of Alexander Fraser b.  
Fishers Grant Apr. 29 1783. d. New Glasgow Sept  
29 1864.

Fraser, Donald (the Hector) d. July 1821 53 years.

Table, Margaret, wife of above d. 1854 78 years.

McGregor, McGregor, Ann, wife of John McGregor d. July 30  
1830 29 years and her three children.

McGregor, James, and his wife Elizabeth. No date.

McGregor, George R. No date.

McGregor, Rev. James, D.D. First minister of  
Pictou County, b. Comrie; Perthshire. Dec.  
1759, Ordained Glasgow May 31 1786, arrived  
Pictou in the (Lily) 1786 d. East River Mar. 3  
1830.

McKay, Ann, dau. of Roderick McKay, first wife of  
Rev. James McGregor d. Nov. 6 1810 (the Hector)  
Gaelic Inscription.

Auld, Janet, second wife of the above, b. Whitburn,  
Scotland d. July 10 1851 76 years.

McKay, McKay, James, d. Mar. 4 1825 50 years.

McKenzie, Hannah, wife of the above d. Sept. 11  
1870 69 years.

McKay, Capt. George, son of above d. July 1840 21  
years.

McKay, Capt. Roderick Patterson, son of above d.  
Aug. 29 1855 34 years.

McKay, Roderick, (the Hector) Stellarton, d. Nov.  
22 1829 83 years.

Grant, Christina; wife of the above d. Jan. 30 1818  
65 years.

McKay, Colin, and his wife (the Hector) d. Jan.  
1804 74 years.

McKay; Donald, Deacon, (the Hector) and his wife d.  
May 23 1826 76 years.

McKay, William, son of Alexander McKay of New  
Glasgow d. Jan. 30 1813 14 years.

McKay, Alexander, son of Angus McKay, struck by a  
horse, d. Nov. 24 1849 19 years.

McKay, Sarah, dau. of William McKay, Esq., wife of John McKay son of Alexander d. Nov. 20 1812 37 years.

McKay, William, Esq., b. parish of Kilmorack, went to Pictou 1773 (the Hector?) d. 96 years.

McKay, Janet, wife of above d. Feb. 28 1814 78 yrs. The stone to the above erected by their son Alexander.

McKanzie, McKenzie, Murdooh, Sr. d. July 1 1850 64 years.

McKenzie, Barbara, wife of the above d. July 4 1850 61 years.

Grant, Christy, wife of Donald McKenzie, d. Aug. 27 1857 30 years.

Horn. Horn, Janet, adopted by William Forbes, d. Aug. 7 1861 55 years.

The following additional notes contain references to some of the people buried in the cemetery at Iron Bridge.

Baxters. The Baxters originally came from Scotland and in 1783 a Thomas Baxter received grants of land at Manchester, Guysborough. There was an Andrew Baxter in Antigonish before the end of the century, who got a grant of land in Pictou almost opposite Trenton.

Chisholm. John Chisholm and his brother Alexander came to Salt Springs, Antigonish shortly after 1751. Alexander did not marry. John's son and his wife, Mary Livingstone of Lochaber, Scotland also came. An old family Bible notes that William Chisholm, son of John, Jr. was born at Urquhart, Loch Ness, 1781.

McMillan. John McMillan, his wife, four sons and four daughters are said to have arrived in Nova Scotia about the end of the 18th Century. They may have come on the 'Norah' in 1803, as many from that ship settled in Antigonish County. They came from Glen Alpine in Lochaber and named their new home after that place. The family must have been grown up as the land was taken up in the name of Malcolm the eldest son, and of Hugh on the East side of the

river flowing out of the Lochaber Lakes. Malcolm married Margaret McMillan of South River Antigonish.

Fraser. Alexander Fraser (McAndrew), an Elder from Kirkhill parish Kilmorack, Scotland, came to Halifax, Nova Scotia on the brig 'John' in 1784. He, with Simon Fraser, from Scotland, and Thomas Fraser, Deacon, formed the Rev. James McGregor's first session in Pictou. He settled at McLellans Brook, but did not live long after his arrival. He had two sons, Alexander and Peter, who took up land. One daughter Ann married Donald Fraser (Bann) a close relative of James Mor Fraser of Strathmore. Peter married a daughter of Colin Douglas.

Big Hugh Fraser was also a connection of James Mor; either a nephew or a cousin's son. He came to Pictou a little later than the others. He married Mary, the daughter of Donald Fraser and Ann Fraser (Andrews) of McLellans Mountain. He went to East River St. Mary's in 1815, and was one of the five men who pioneered there. Big Hugh was a shepherd from Strathglass, Scotland.

The Rev. William Fraser a cousin of Big Hugh who came to Nova Scotia later and afterwards became Bishop of Antigonish was also from Strathglass.

James Fraser (Seumas Mor) was born in the Aird (Airi-Mhic-Shimi) Inverness. A carpenter by trade he went to America in 1775. He served over eight years in the 84th Regiment, five years of that time in Halifax. He married Mary Cameron, daughter of Donald Cameron below mentioned. He settled in Strathmore in 1784.

Cameron Donald Cameron of the parish of Urquhart, served eight years in the British army, and was one of the 84th Highlanders who on being discharged received grants of land on the Upper Settlement, East River. He settled there in 1784. They called the place Strathmore. With him were his two brothers Samuel and Finlay.

**MacIntosh.** Charles Mackintosh was born three days before the battle of Culloden. Charles MacIntosh of Petty, Inverness married Isabel Ross, daughter of John Ross, Flemington Inverness on June 2 1775. Charles was a farmer at Torbreak and Landuaoh. He left Scotland about 1775 and settled on the east branch of the East River. He had nine children.

**McKay.** Donald MacKay, son of Alexander, son of Roderick (born c. 1600) was one of four brothers who emigrated from Beaully, parish of Kilmorack. His wife was Christie Fraser, sister of the above James Fraser (Seumas Mor). He and his brother Roderick came to Pictou on the 'Hector'. Donald and his sons cleared land on the East River in Stellarton where the Canadian National Railway station and yards are today.

**MacMillan.** John MacMillan and his wife Catherine went to Nova Scotia on the 'Sarah' in 1801. The list of that ship states that they were from Strathglass, but the tombstone states that he was a native of Glen Urquhart. Smallpox broke out on the ship and they buried six children at sea. They settled at Farmer's Mountain, now called Irish Mountain, south of Churchville. They had six other children there. Their tombstone restored by their descendants in 1955 is at Springville. A brooch of Jacobite significance which had belonged to Catherine's mother Flora Campbell, and grandmother Henrietta Mackay is preserved in Halifax Citadel.

**MacLeod.** John MacLeod, son of Alexander, son of Roderick, was a soldier on the Outposts at Waterloo. He went from Scotland on the brig 'Hope' in 1817, and settled up the Middle River in Gairloch. His wife was Sarah MacLeod, daughter of Angus MacLeod. He was a follower and relative of the Rev. Norman MacLeod who went to Middle River in 1817 and later led his people to St. Ann's Cape Breton, and afterwards to Australia, and finally to New Zealand. His followers were called Normanites in the early days.

## REVIEWS.

### KIRKLISTON.

More than a year ago Edinburgh members of the Scottish Genealogy Society were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Whyte deliver a lecture on the History of the Parish of Kirkliston. Now we are all able to study the subject in greater detail and more leisure as Mr. Whyte has published the results of his very considerable research. The headings Antiquities, Ecclesiastical History, Education, Lands and their Owners, Historical Incidents, Witchcraft, Eminent Men, and Poets and Poetry give some idea of the scope of this extremely well produced book. It would be a great pity if Mr. Whyte's History does not inspire others to treat their own parishes on equally simple but scholarly lines. The book (price 3/- excluding postage) is entitled Kirkliston, a Short Parish History and can be obtained from the author at Kirkliston, West Lothian or through the Scottish Genealogy Society.

J.D.

### THE CLAN MACNAUGHTON.

Although it contains little indication of a corporate community life lived in any district area, Mr. Duncan McNaughton's booklet of 24 pages on "The Clan Macnaughton" should be a stimulus and a challenge to those of the name inclined to historical research. The clan's chequered history has left it with no bulging charter-chests of ancestral documents, such as have enabled others to reconstruct their story with authentic and often vivid detail. Bravely eschewing much of the traditional material repeated in earlier accounts, however, Mr. McNaughton relies mainly on record evidence collected from scattered sources, and the result is what may be described as a promising "interim report". He invites further information and discussion, and points out several likely avenues for research, which it is to be hoped will be followed up. The fact that some commun-



ity spirit did survive the early dispersal of the clan is shown by the recent revival of the clan association, and by the fact that some 400 of the name met in 1817, with the result that the chiefship was acknowledged as having passed to the Irish branch of the Dunderave line. It seems remarkable that none of the papers preceding or flowing from that meeting appear to have survived, although perhaps the awakening of the fresh interest may eventually lead to their discovery. Mr. Angus I. Macnaghton's notes on the Chiefs, which appeared in "The Scottish Genealogist" and fill in some of the gaps in his own book, make a useful appendix to the booklet, of which copies (price 2s.) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Clan Macnaghton Association, Mr. J. S. McNaughton, 35 Broompark Drive, Glasgow.

R. W. M.

#### QUERIES.

III/8. Macdonald. Can anyone supply information concerning Ronald Macdonald (Ronald Ruadh) tacksman toward the end of the 18th century of Knockwe, Trotternish, Isle of Skye. Details of his parentage, the branch of Skye Macdonalds to which he belonged and relationship, if any, to James Macdonald of Knockwe, son of Alexander Macdonald of Kingsburgh who had the tack until his death in 1779.

E. B.

III/9. Thomson. James Thomson described as Tenant sometime of the farm of Louchland in the Parish of Brechin, thereafter of the farm of Mains of Auchmithie in the Parish of St. Vigeans and afterwards residing in Brechin, married Ann, daughter of Alexander Mitchell, tenant of the farm of Nether Careston. (they had 14 children).

James Thomson died at Brechin on 25 Aug. 1833 and was buried in the Kirkyard of Dun. According to his tombstone he was aged 76 but searches in the

Parish Registers of Dun, Brechin, Montrose and adjacent parishes have failed to produce a baptismal entry corresponding to this.

It is believed that the father of James Thomson farmed half Leuchland and that an uncle, by name Robert, farmed the other half.

WANTED: the date and place of birth and parentage of James Thomson.

W. D. O. T.

III/10. Ross. James Ross LL.D. was born in Aberdeen about 1788, son of Alexander Ross advocate there. After a sojourn in Granada (B.W.I.) he taught at Seven-oaks, Kent and Sunbury-on-Thames before emigrating to Tasmania in 1822 with his wife and three children. Dr. Ross married Susan (nah) daughter of Q.M.S. John Smith of the 70th Regt. and Sarah Drake his wife. Can anyone supply details of the date and place of this marriage or any information on the Smith or Drake families?

R. W. F. H.

III/11. Ross. Does anyone know of any descendents of the following -

a) Clara, daughter of the above Dr. James Ross who married Captain Edward J. Cockburn Munro R.N. at Hobart in 1848. They left for England in 1851?

b) Eulalie Hayes, daughter of the above Dr. James Ross who married Captain R. W. B. Dunlop R.N. at Richmond near Hobart in 1841 and died in 1845 leaving issue?

R. W. F. H.

### NOTICES

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By the Constitution, the Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History" and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and materials, relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures etc.". By the expressed desire of the Original Members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body; and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

The monthly meetings of the Society are held in St. Andrews Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh at 7 p.m., on 15th of the month. (In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday).

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