

The Scottish Genealogist

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EDITORIAL

An Englishman, who lived in the Highlands for a few years during the eighteenth century, reported to his friends in the south that the people "have a pride in their family, as almost everyone is a genealogist." The close link between clans and genealogy still exists today, and during the last hundred years Clan Societies have given it a practical form by publishing information about their respective forbears. The Check-list of Scottish Clan Society Publications noted on page 25 below, covers a wide range of works. The Clan Gregor Society, though fourth in seniority of foundation, seems to have been first in the historical field with Donald Gregory's Historical Notices of Clan Gregor, which appeared in 1831. Thirty Societies followed with items which run from small pamphlets to the impressive bulk of the three volume history of "The Clan Donald". The historical accuracy of the works thus produced varies almost as widely as their scope. Some are heavily biased and other suffer from insufficient general background to the events, but in fairness it should be remembered that each was written for its own limited public. We can sympathise with the writer of one history who states in his preface "We, as a clan, desire neither to be unnecessarily praised nor unduly traduced, but owing to the tardy appearance of this work our 'unfriends' have had a long rope." Many of the histories, however, present their facts in a scholarly, critical manner and are invaluable to the genealogist.

Nor is the movement ended. The list will grow every year, and already in the few months since the list was drawn up the Clan Macnachtan Association has published a pamphlet designed to "arouse controversy and inspire new information." While the Clan MacLeod Society has in preparation an exhaustive history based on the archives at Dunvegan. Eight Societies have some form of journal in current production, covering both past and present activities of their clan. Altogether, the Clan Societies have done, and are doing, invaluable work in the historical and genealogical sphere.

THE CAMPBELLS OF JURA

One of the Cadet branches of the House of Argyll is that of the Campbells of Jura. This family were lairds in Jura from about the middle of the 17th century until 1938, when Charles Graham Campbell, 11th of Jura, sold the family estate.

After the forfeiture of the Lords of the Isles, and the fall of the House of Islay in the 17th century, Jura with other Macdonald lands passed into the possession of the Earls of Argyll.

To maintain order in Jura, Archibald, 9th Earl of Argyll, sent his kinsman, Duncan Campbell of the House of Lochnell, as Baillie to Jura.

Duncan, better known as Dunnacha Maol (Bald Duncan) or Duncan of Sannaig, was the second son of John Campbell, 4th of Lochnell.

The Lochnell Campbells are descended from John (Gorm) Campbell, 1st Laird of Lochnell, who was the second son of Colin, 3rd Earl of Argyll and Lady Janet Gordon, daughter of Alexander 3rd Earl of Huntly.

I. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, first of Sannaig, Jura, was born in 1596. He married (1) Mary, daughter of Sir Donald Campbell, 1st Bt. of Ardnamurchan, by whom he had several daughters, one of whom married Malcolm of Portalloch. He married (2) Mary Maclean, daughter of Hector Maclean of Torloisk. In 1666 he was appointed Chamberlain and Baillie of the Island of Jura by his chief, the 9th Earl of Argyll. Also, he received wadsetts and the right of forestory in the island, and the same year he was granted a charter to the lands of Sannaig, which became their residence for several generations. He died on May 2nd 1695, and is buried in the family vault in Kilearnadil, Jura. His issue were:

1. John Campbell, 2nd of Sannaig of whom later.
2. Archibald of Carsaig, the progenitor of the Campbells of Glendaruel, Argyll. He was married to Katherine MacSuine, daughter of John MacSuine minister of the Parish of Jura and Colonsay from 1688 - 1703.
3. Colin, a tackman in Lagganmore was married to
8.

Christiane Reed, a son, Colin, tacksman in Fernoch from 1659 - 1688.

4. Allan was married to Catherine Maclean, he died around 1720.
5. Isabell was married to Dougald Campbell of Melfort
6. Margaret was married to John Campbell, 10th of Inverlevir.

II. JOHN CAMPBELL, second of Sannaig, and Baillie of Jura, succeeded to the wadsetts and the right of forestry. He was born in 1641, and married his cousin, Catherine Campbell, daughter of Colin Campbell, 5th of Lochmell. On expeditions against the Macleans of Mull he accompanied his kinsman, the Earl of Argyll. Among the Campbell of Jura papers is a warrant from the Earl of Argyll, dated January 16th 1679, ordering him to go to the House of May, Mull and take Maclean of Lochbuy prisoner to Duart Castle, Mull. In 1681 he was appointed governor of Aros Castle, Mull. He died July 18th 1736, and is buried in Jura, His wife died March 17th 1726. His issue were:

1. Archibald, 3rd of Sannaig.
2. Ann, who married in 1711 her cousin Alexander Campbell of Ardsalignish, son of Lochmell.

III. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, third of Sannaig and Baillie of Jura, married (1) in March 1721 Barbara, eldest daughter of Archibald Campbell, 8th of Inverawe. Their issue were four sons and several daughters. He married (2) in April 1762, Flora daughter of Donald Macclachlan of Macclachlan. Archibald purchased in 1738 all the lands in Jura possessed by Campbell of Shawfield except the farm of Tarbert. He died in 1764 and is buried in Jura, and was succeeded by his third son. His issue were:

1. Duncan. died unmarried.
2. John. died unmarried.
3. Archibald. of whom later.
4. Colin. died unmarried.
5. Mary, married 14th Feb. 1750, the Rev. Donald Campbell minister of North Knapdale 1748-1756, and Ardnamurchan 1756-1759. He was the eldest son of

the Rev. Neil Campbell, minister of Jura and Colonsay 1703-1757. She left issue.

6. Elizabeth. married the Rev. Neil Macleod who was born in the Isle of Skye. He was minister of Jura and Colonsay 1759-1766. They had a son Neil, who became factor to the Campbells of Jura, and married one of the Buies of Largie, Jura. The Fletchers, who were large sheep farmers in Jura, are descended from this marriage.

IV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, fourth of Jura, was born in 1744. He was still a minor when he inherited the estate, and one of the curators appointed was his kinsman, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochmell. In 1769 he married Sarah, daughter of Sir James Campbell of St. Germain and Tofts, in the County of East Lothian. He died July 15th 1835 at the age of 91. In his lifetime he added considerably to the family estate; by purchasing in 1794 the lands of Tarbert, Jura, from Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, and in 1800 he purchased Ardmensish, Jura, from the Duke of Argyll. From the same source in 1801 he purchased Kenuachdrachd, Jura. Also he acquired Craignish on the mainland of Argyll, Scarba and the Garvelloch islands around 1826. He became heritable Keeper of the Castle of Craignish and Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the County of Argyll. He was succeeded by his second son James. His issue were:

1. Archibald Lt. Col. of the 84th Reg. who died unmarried in India in 1817.
2. James.
3. John. who was a writer to the Signet. He was Capt in the Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteers. He married Mary Kirkpatrick, daughter of Alexander Campbell. He purchased the estate of Glenfeochan. He had a daughter Mary Kirkpatrick Campbell.
4. Colin. succeeded his brother James.
5. Ann Penelope. married in 1797 Robert, son of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, Dumbartonshire. She died in 1812 leaving issue.
6. Barbara. married Sept. 1800 Alexander Campbell of Halleyards, Peebles, with issue.

V. JAMES CAMPBELL, fifth of Jura, served as surgeon to

the 91st Reg. and was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. He died unmarried at Jura House on 2nd Dec. 1838, and was succeeded by his brother Colin.

VI. COLIN CAMPBELL, sixth of Jura, and Craignish was born 8th Nov. 1772. He married in 1806 Isabella Hamilton, daughter of Richmond Dennistoun of Kelvin Grove, Lanarkshire. He died at Craignish Castle Sept. 6th 1848, and was succeeded by his son Archibald. His issue were:

1. Archibald. of whom later.
2. Richard Dennistoun. who succeeded his brother Archibald.
3. Colin. was a major in the army. He was born in 1816 and married in 1841 Eleanor Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Teale. Issue one daughter Isabella Eleanor.
4. James. succeeded his brother Richard.
5. John. died in 1870.
6. Christina Alston. born 1812, married in 1831 James Meiklam of Cnrbroa, Lanark, with issue.
7. Sarah. born Oct. 1813, married in 1838 W.F. Gordon of Millrigs, Ayrshire, with issue.
8. Isabella Hamilton Dundas. born 1815, married in 1836 Lachlan Macquarrie, Jarvisfield, Argyll. He was Capt. in Scots Greys and son of Gen. Macquarrie, Governor of New South Wales.
9. Ann Caroline. died in 1819.
10. Mary Lyon. born 1820, married in 1854, James Marsden, M.D. Malvern, with issue.
11. Barbara. died 1855.
12. Duncan Augusta Lochnell. died unmarried in 1911.

VII. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, seventh of Jura, Heritable Keeper of the Castle of Craignish. He was born on the 9th December 1806. He was an Advocate at Law. He died unmarried on Nov. 11th 1851, and was succeeded by his brother Richard. He was one of the curators and tutors to the children of Capt. Alexander McNeil, younger of Colonsay, and

laird of Ardlussa, Jura, who, with his wife and two daughters, was drowned in 1850 when the Liverpool steamer "Orion" was lost on the coast of Galloway. Major Gen. Sir John Carstairs McNeill, V.C. of Colonsay was the son of Capt. Alexander McNeill.

VIII. RICHARD DENNISTOUN CAMPBELL, eighth of Jura, and Heritable Keeper of Craignish Castle. He was B.A. and L.L.B. of Cambridge. Born 16 May 1810, and died unmarried, Nov. 1878. He sold the Craignish estate in 1853 in order to meet some of his debts following the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. He was succeeded by his brother James.

IX. JAMES CAMPBELL, ninth of Jura, was born June 22nd 1818. He married on 9th March 1848, Mary, daughter of George James Campbell, 5th of Treesbank, Ayrshire. He died 10th Feb. 1901. He was Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut for the County of Argyll. He was succeeded by his son Colin. His issue were:

1. Colin.
2. George James. died 1857.
3. Elizabeth Reid. married Lt. Col. Orr Boswall Gordon, Cameron Highlanders. She died in 1935.
4. Isabella Hamilton Dennistoun, died unmarried in 1911.
5. Mary Lyn. died unmarried in 1914.
6. Christina Alston. died 1947.
7. Jessie. married in 1885 Allan Gordon Cameron of Barcaldine Castle, Argyll. She died in 1940 leaving issue.

X. COLIN CAMPBELL, tenth of Jura, Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Argyll. He was born on 30th August 1851, educated at Loretto and the Royal Military College. He married on 7th June 1876 Frances Monteith Sidney, daughter of Charles Sidney, Esq. She died in 1925. Colin Campbell died in 1933 and was succeeded by his second son Charles Graham Campbell. His issue were:

1. James Archibald Lochnell. Capt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, born on 16th March 1879 and

married on 23rd April 1914, Dorothy Rosalind Frances eldest daughter of Sir Robert James Black, of Midgham Park, Berks. Captain Campbell died of wounds received in action in March 1915, leaving a posthumous daughter, Celia Elizabeth Lochnell.

2. Charles Graham Campbell.
3. Colin Richard, born 26th June 1885, married in 1923 Gladys May, only daughter of William Byrom, Heaton, Mersey, Manchester.
4. Ronald Walker Francis, born 18th June 1888, B.A. and LL.B. Pembroke Coll. Cambridge, Lieut. Royal Fusiliers died of wounds received in action 11 Aug. 1916.
5. Allison Isabella. born 10th June 1871, and died unmarried in 1956.
6. Mary Ruby Irene. born 18th August 1894.

II. CHARLES GRAHAM CAMPBELL, eleventh of Jura, was born 3rd June 1880. He served in the 1st World War as Capt. with the R.F.A. On 23rd Sept. 1930, he married Deborah Sylvester Fane, daughter of Major William Gore Lambarde, of Beechwood, Sevenoaks, Kent. Mrs. Campbell is descended from John Lambarde, Sheriff of London in 1551, whose son was Deputy Keeper of the Rolls to Queen Elizabeth.

The Jura estate was sold by Charles G. Campbell, in 1938 to William Riley-Smith of Tadcaster, Yorkshire. Mr. Campbell resides at Abbey Close, Melrose. He has no family.

In Burke's "Landed Gentry" Charles Graham Campbell is given as being 12th of Jura, whereas he is actually the 11th of Jura. The mistake was made when Burke listed three Archibalds in succession, instead of two. The first Archibald, 3rd of Jura, was succeeded in 1764 by his son Archibald, 4th of Jura, who was followed by James 5th of Jura and not by another Archibald as Burke has it. This correction was submitted by the author of this article, to the Lord Lyon, and accepted.

Authorities consulted:

1. "The Campbells of Jura Family Papers." now in Register House, Edinburgh.

2. "Burke's "Landed Gentry."

3. "Jura An Island of Argyll." unpublished Manuscript by the Rev. Donald Budge, J.P. M.A.

Eleanor N. Budge, B.A.

JAMES MCGILL, UNIVERSITY FOUNDER

(A short version taken from the author's unpublished papers)

J. M. McGill, (F.S.A. Scot.)

Nothing was known of the ancestry or Glasgow background of the Founder until recently. A plaque was erected at 27 Stockwell Street in the business quarter of Glasgow, a few yards from the spot where the "laigh ba'k house" and the adjoining Smithy stood, and where James McGill first saw the light of day in October 1744. The plaque was unveiled on 24th April 1956 by Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. F. Cyril James of McGill University Montreal, in the presence of Principal and Vice-Chancellor Sir Hector Hetherington of Glasgow University, and Mr. Andrew Hood, Lord Provost of Glasgow. In the afternoon of the same day, a new 1,000 pupil school at Pollock in the suburbs of the city was officially opened and named "The James McGill School" in his memory. Glasgow had honoured another of her worthy sons - one who, until a few months previously was only known to the citizens as a name connected with a great Canadian University.

In this short account of his Glasgow ancestry which has been a controversial point for nearly 100 years, I shall commence only two generations back.

The grandfather - christened James but occasionally referred to in the Burgess records as "John James", was a Hammerman to trade. He married Janet, the eldest daughter of James Craig, hammerman, on 7th June 1716, and shortly afterwards was elected a burgess of the City of Glasgow, and a guild brother of the Incorporation of Hammermen. His father-in-law made him a partner in the business which was situated at the back of the south and west end of the Tron-gate. A lane leading from the north and east end of the

Stockwellgait, as the thoroughfare was known in those days, led to the house and workshop, which at that period was a thatched clay biggin with the smithy attached. (In the records concerning the family, the premises were always referred to as being in the Stockwellgait.)

The grandfather had as issue - James (the Founder's father) born April 1717, George born January 1720, John, November 1721, and David October 1723. Nothing is known of the history of George and David. Regarding John, a story has been passed orally from one generation to another by his descendants - He became involved in the '45 rising, and after the Battle of Culloden escaped to Ireland. There is no written account extant of his adventures, as the family papers which may have given an account of him, were destroyed early in the nineteenth century, and the ancient family Bible disappeared during the first World War. Their mother died in August 1751, and her burial is recorded in these few simple words - "Janet McGill, an old woman."

The father - James the eldest son, also became a Hammerman to trade, and in September 1741, his name was added to the list of burgesses and guild brothers of Glasgow. An interesting entry dated April 1741 is contained in the Town Council Act Book, as follows - (Rubric) "Warrant, Thesaurer for James McGill". The text reads - "The which day the Magistrates and Town Councill conveend ordain James Nisbit, Thesaurer, to pay James McGill, hammerman, four pounds three shillings and sevenpence for Iron work for the Town to the Dung boat for cleaning the Rover." This account was paid in September 1743. He was elected Deacon of the Incorporation of Hammermen in 1753, and served the guild in this capacity for the usual two year period. At the age of twentyfive in 1742, he married Margaret Gibson, the daughter of John Gibson and Isobel Tailyour his wife. Margaret was only two months younger than James, and belonged to a family whose name was well known in Glasgow before the Parochial Records came into existance in 1609. The family of this marriage as entered in the Royal Burgh High Church Baptismal Records was as follows, - Janet, 29th March 1743, James, (The Founder) 14th October 1744. (He was born on 6th October.) John 8th June 1746. Robert 8th Febrary 1748. (died shortly afterwards.) Margaret 9th July 1749. Then son who died before baptism. 1750-51. Twins Isabel and Rabina

9th August 1752. (Rabina died in childhood). Andrew 13th April 1754. Robert 30th July 1757 (died in childhood). Their father died on 25th April 1789.

Janet, the eldest, married Robert Allan, Merchant in Glasgow on 20th October 1765. Margaret married James Russel, Smith, on 27th January 1772. Isabel the surviving twin died a spinster. An item of news appeared in the Edinburgh Advertiser dated 4th August 1809, as follows - "The Treasurer of Glasgow Royal Infirmary has received by the hands of James Dunlop, Esq., one hundred pounds, that sum having been verbally requeathed to the Institution by the late Miss McGill. This generous bequest has been approved of and sanctioned by her brother and heir, the Hon. James McGill, of Montreal, and ordered by him to be paid accordingly".

The Founder. - James commenced his elementary education at the Glasgow Grammar School now known as the Glasgow High School, and on reaching the age of twelve in 1756, enrolled in a class under the Rev. George Muirhead at Glasgow University. It was customary in those days to enroll at that age. At about this period, his father changed his trade of Hammerman to that of Master Builder with unfortunate results. He became financially embarrassed and had to withdraw his son from the University.

A year or two later, James while still a boy in his 'teens set sail for the American Colonies accompanied by his brother John. Nothing whatever is known of his movements there, but I venture to suggest that he and John joined a relative. This may have been Archibald McGill who, in 1740, was granted 500 acres of land at Bladen in North Carolinam and who possibly initiated James into the life of a pioneer which stood him such good stead in the years to come. A few years later James and John were joined by their younger brother Andrew, and the three of them moved north into Canada where they became engaged in the fur trade. James pioneered the opening up of the north-west trade routes and eventually became a partner in the Northwest Company - the great rivals of the Hudson Bay Company.

In 1776, he married Charlotte the daughter of Guillaume Guillemmin, and widow of Francois Amable Trottier de Riviore. There was no issue. It was about this time that, having

accumulated a vast fortune in the fur trade, he decided to retire from the Northwest Co. We next hear of him in the field of politics. He was elected M.P. for West Montreal in 1792-1796, and again in 1800-1804. When Canada was threatened by invasion, this remarkable man became a military leader and attained the rank of Brigadier-General within a short period. Soon after this, his health began to fail, and on the 12th December 1813, at the age of sixtynine he passed away. His widow survived him by five years. His brother John had died in 1797, and Andrew in 1805.

James left a large fortune and his estate in Montreal as an endowment for the purpose of establishing a seat of learning in the city of his adoption - and thus he became the only Scotsman to found a University outside his native country. At the present time, "The McGill" has an enrolment of about 7,000 students from seventy different countries.

There is in the Glasgow University building, a memorial tablet which reads -

This Memorial Stone
is placed here by
McGill University
in honour of
James McGill
1744 - 1813
Student in the Arts of the
University of Glasgow
Trader Soldier and
Statesman in Canada
and
Founder of McGill University
Montreal

THE ARMORIAL REGISTER OF SIR DAVID LINDSAY OF THE MOUNT

Part of an address to the Scottish Genealogy Society.

Lt. Col. H. A. B. Lawson, Rothesay Herald
17th December, 1956.

Sir David Lindsay of the Mount in the Parish of Lonymail,

Life, was born in 1489. He was active as Snowdon Herald from 1531, acting as Lyon in 1538 and became Lyon King of Arms to the infant Mary, Queen of Scots in 1542, which office he held till his death sometime before 18th April 1555. In view of Sir David's fame as a poet and playwright, his play "The Three Estates" having been performed twice in recent Edinburgh Festivals, it is odd that this most remarkable heraldic register, now reposing with other treasures in a glass case in our National Library, has never been subjected to a modern critical scrutiny since it is by far the oldest Scottish Armorial Register which can lay claim to the status of a Public Register of the Realm.

The present Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland, now extending to 42 bulky folio volumes of heavy parchment, was instituted by the Act of Parliament of 1672. It is now the only official Register, all the then existing Coats of Arms being matriculated free at its inception. A previous Act of 5th July 1592 ordained that "lyoun king-of-arms and his brother heralds are to visit the arms of noblemen, barons, and gentlemen used within this realm, and to distinguish and discern them with congruent differences, and thereafter to matriculate them in their books and registers."

Prior to that time it was the practice for each Lyon on appointment to have compiled from his Office Records a Register of the Arms of the Kings, Peers, Barons and principal commoners to be a vade-mecum while attending the Court on its journeys.

Sir David's inch thick volume, about 12" X 9", has been rebound about half a century ago and is tightly stitched. It is probable however that the leaves are single and not double leaves folded at the back. It starts with 2 vellum leaves, but the remainder are paper. It is Manuscript and hand painted throughout and had about 30 blank pages at the back to enable its owner to keep it up to date with new additions.

In the early 1600's the Public Records of Scotland were in a parlous and scattered state: and 4th May 1544 the Earl of Hertford had landed at Leith and three days later on 7th May sacked and burned Edinburgh including any Records he could lay hands on, and then not to leave a good job half done, had returned next year with 15,000 men and on 9th September 1545

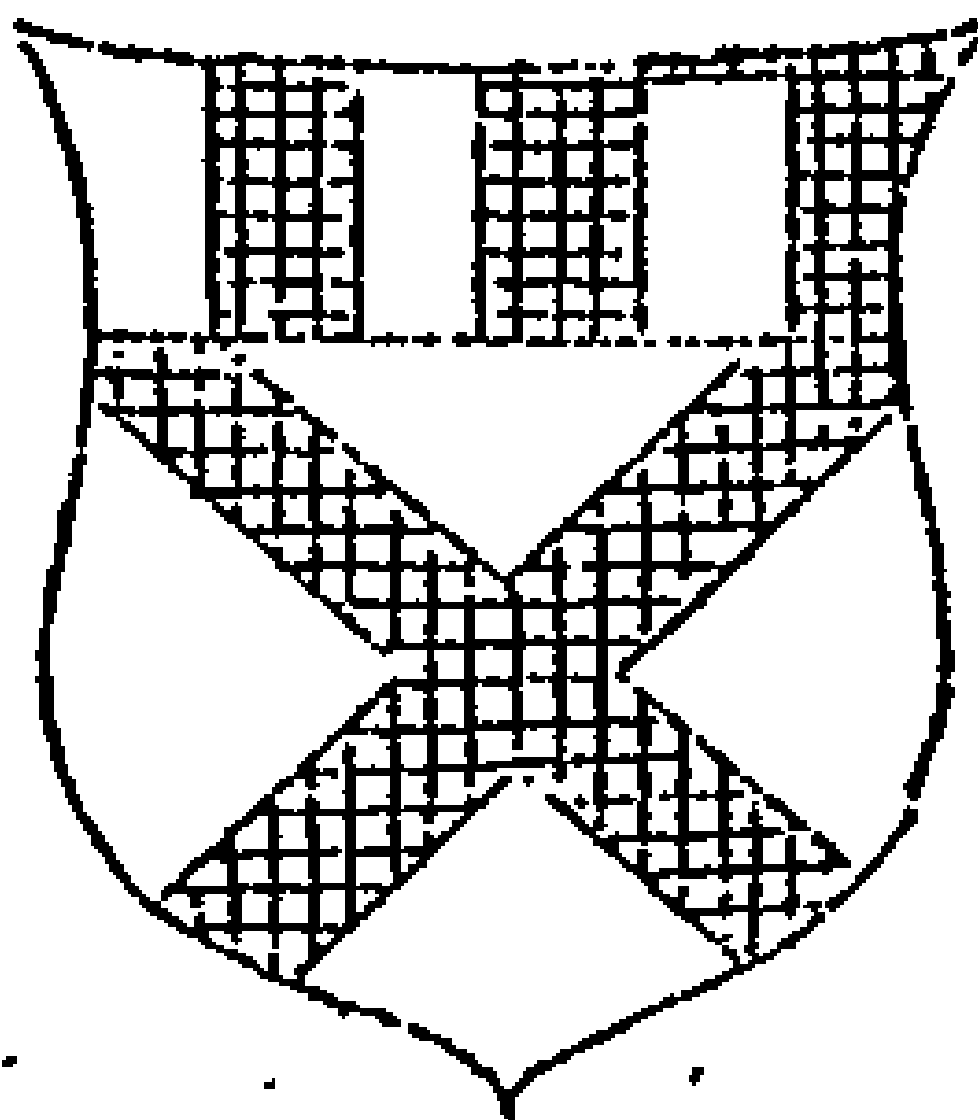
burned Kelso and Melrose: Civil War had taken further toll: luckily many records survived and we still have the Register of the Great Seal, the Exchequer Rolls, etc., but Hertford's invasion was for long a good excuse for failure to produce documents in the Courts: human nature being what it is the excuse was no doubt abused. The Authorities were zealous to compile records hence we find from the Register of the Privy Council on 5th August 1630, that James Warkman having produced "ane booke of armes" which the Lords having seen and having "heard the said Sir James (Balfour) anent the abuses and errours conteanit thairin" they ordain the said Sir James to peruse and examine the said booke and to reforme and rectifie the errours and faults that he sall find thairin, and the said booke being thus corrected and amended etc..... Lykeas the saids Lords ordains the said Lyoun to make and sett down ane perfyte Booke of Armes etc." Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, Lord Lyon King of Arms since 1630, faithfully perused and examined the booke and his Notes in his own handwriting are in the National Library of Scotland. One Note (No. 17) reads "Maxwell of Calderwood wrong because it laikes a bordure batalzie Arg and Azure and should have quartered with that of Dennistoun". As to the second ordination "to mak and set down a perfect booke of Arms," he evidently appeared at Holyroodhouse on 9th December of the same year and produced Sir David Lindsay's Register, for on the verso of what was no doubt its 106th leaf there appears the following:- "This booke and register of armes, done by Sr. David Lindesay of the Month, Lyone King of armes, regn: Ja. 5 contienes 106 leaves: which register was approvine be the Lordes of his Maiesties most honorable Privie Counsaile at Halierudehous, 9 Decemb; 1630 Sir James Balfour Lyone, Thomas Dryisdail Ilay herauld, register". This brings the Roll of Arms up to 1555, but whether he produced another volume of the new grants from 1555 to 1630 we do not know, the Privy Council Register for the beginning portion of the Sederunt of 9 December 1630 is wanting and I do not know of the existance of such a Register approved by the Privy Council. Of course it may yet turn up.

It was thought that after Balfour was deprived of office about 1654 by Cromwell he carried off this with his other manuscripts with him to Denmiln where he died 14th February 1687, but his library remained there till 14th

December 1698 when the Advocates library secured all his manuscripts for £150. The Register was certainly in the Advocates Library in 1822 when it was very beautifully reproduced in facsimile, published by W. & D. Lang at Edinburgh with engravings by W. H. Lizars. The editors say in their preface that this Register "came into the possession of the Faculty of Advocates along with the other manuscript collections of Sir James Balfour in 1698". It is however not mentioned in the 1698 Sale Catalogue and I am informed by Mr. Beattie of the National Library that the Advocates Library in fact acquired it in 1722 when the collection of Sir Robert Sibbald was broken up at his death.

When the book was printed the publishers numbered the leaves of their printed copy and made a new leaf for the paintings which appear on the verso of a few leaves of the original manuscript: the printed Edition thus has 133 leaves the first 35 of which are devoted to the mythical Arms of early potentates including Judas Maccabeus, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great followed by the Scottish Kings and Queens. All are delightfully painted and have been much used. Leaves 36-65 contain the Arms, mostly four to a page of the Peers and Barons; Leaves 67-130 are occupied by the Arms of Commoners, mostly 5 on each leaf. They explain Sir James Balfour's 106 leaves with the following note:- "According to the attestation by Sir James Balfour, the original manuscript consists of one hundred and six leaves. In this number, either some of the leaves containing inscriptions were not reckoned, or a mistake in counting them was made, as the actual number is one hundred and eleven".

The implication that neither the Lord Lyon, his herald nor the Privy Council could count up to 106 seems pretty hard. I have come to the conclusion that the book must have been repaired sometime between 1630 and 1822, its leaves being stirred into a porridge, the 2 vellum leaves introduced probably to replace half a dozen introductory leaves, and then rebound with about 11 leaves of later additions placed before Sir James' Declaration of 1630. The following are two reasons for this conclusion. (1) The Arms of Maxwell of Calderwood to which I have referred appear in the bottom right hand quarter of the 9th leaf before that containing Sir James's Declaration on its verso and are labelled Maxwell of Calderwood.



Its blazon is not written out but it would be:- "Argent a saltire Sable, a chief paly of six Argent and Sable".

The late Sir James Balfour Paul in his Rhind Lectures for 1898 refers to Lindsay's Armorial and mentions that "it sometimes depicts 3 pallets as paly of 6 probably because it was easier to divide a shield into 6 rather than into 7 parts". Thus the more correct blazon I think should have been Argent a saltire Sable, on a chief of the Field 3 pallets of the Second.

The late Sir William Fraser in his Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollock reproduces this coat as a full page illustration. Now the baronetcy of Calderwood devolved on James Pierce Maxwell, 9th Lord Farnham in the Peerage of Ireland on the death in 1885 of his kinsman, Sir William Maxwell, 10th Baronet, and when Lord Farnham came to record Arms in the Public Register of All Arms in Scotland (Vol. 16 fol. 22) on 10th July 1900 he was given this shield as his 1st and 4th quarters on the recitation that they were recorded in Sir David Lindsay's manuscript c. 1542.

The Arms quite definitely are not the Arms of Maxwell, Lairds, then Baronets, of Calderwood which can easily be ascertained. The Arms of Herberti de Makyswell appear A.D. 1292 as (Argent) a saltire (Sable). We can deduce the colours from other sources. The Scottish Arms and National Flag is of course Azure a saltire Argent (Hungus or Angus according to legend saw the silver stars form a saltire in

the blue sky as an omen before the Battle of Athelstaneford A.D. 756)

A Maxwell got a grant of Carlaverock, in Dumfries in 1274 and his descendant, knighted at the Coronation of James I. in 21st April 1424 was raised to the Peerage in the 1440s as Earl of Nithdale. They used the Sable saltire of which they later placed an urchin or hedgehog Or. The Pollock, Renfrewshire, Maxwells descent from Hymer de Maxwell, Sheriff of Dumfries who gave his 3rd but 2nd surviving son, Sir John, 1st of Pollock, those lands in 1270. Sir John's great grandson Sir John 4th of Pollock on 14th December 1400 divided his lands between his sons Sir John, who got Pollock and Robert, later Sir Robert, who got Calderwood. The seal is still attached to the Indenture and shows the Arms of Maxwell of Pollock as Argent a saltire Sable and on it the gemmed Pollock ring.

Calderwood is in East Kilbride Parish Lanark and we have Sir Robert's seal on a Charter of 7th April 1416. It is the black Maxwell saltire but since he was a 2nd son of Pollock he had to difference it with a bordure. The bordure is counter-compony Sable and Argent which avoids having Argent against Argent and yet keeps the whole shield simple with only the two colours Black and White. He married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Denniston of that Ilk in Renfrew and died 1420, and was succeeded by his son Sir John 2nd of Calderwood who used the same Arms: quartered with Dennistoun (Argent a bend Sable) as we know from his seal on a charter 3rd February 1470/1. Each successive laird used the same Arms: we have a series of seals with the Christian names on their borders, until Alexander 12th laird inserted them in the Public Register on 6th February 1675.

What then are the Arms in Sir David Lindsay's book? I have suggested above that the chief should be Argent 3 pallets Sable, and these are the Arms of Armstrong, as recorded by Francis Armstrong of Whittock in 1672 (Public Register Vol. 1 fol. 240) and therein described as lineally descended from the family of Mangertoun. This makes everything clear for Robert, born circa 1555, 2nd son of John the 8th laird married Susan Armstrong - a writ of 25th December 1591 in the Register of Deeds describes her as his wife -

they were probably just married. Robert had gone to Ireland before the death in 1603 of Queen Elizabeth to further King James VI interests (and his own as well) in that country, where he became Dean of Armagh: his son and heir became Bishop of Kilmore 1643 and Bishop of Armagh 1661 and his lineal successor was created Lord Farnham 1756. This family had used these Arms with the chief in the more correct form of 3 pallets, not paly of six as shown by old Armorial, since at least the 1700's. There are further indications that it is supposed to represent Armstrong for it was fashionable in the 1600's for private families to compile armorials of painted shields and we have a collection in Lyon Office. A quick glance at this heraldic Chamber of Horrors reveals several, each showing an extraordinary coat labelled Maxwell of Calderwood. The shield looks like a garden gate with the black pallets going the whole length of the shield with a saltire cross in the lower part of the shield going over them; no herald would produce such a monstrosity. I think it has been caused by the artist trying to depict a badly worded blazon such as: Argent 3 pallets Sable for Armstrong, in the base a saltire Sable for Maxwell.

Thus this coat in Lindsay's Register is that of "Maxwell in Ireland a cadet of Maxwell of Calderwood or more shortly Maxwell off Calderwood" but as Sir David died in 1555 and the Armstrong marriage did not take place till 1590 it must be a later addition to his Register. Indeed we have seen above that Sir James Balfour in the first of the tasks set him by the Privy Council to amend Workmen's book of armes, had made a most meticulous note that Maxwell of Calderwood was wrong because it lacked the bordure and the Demistoun quarter; so it is hardly likely that he would have passed the Calderwood error in the more important case of Lindsay even if it appeared in a later leaf. We may therefore conclude that it's insertion was after 1630.

2. The next Lord Lyon after Lindsay of the Mount was Sir Robert Forman of Nithrie 1557-1567. He likewise had a Register which is also in the National Library (Ref. Advocates Library 31.4.2). It has obviously been copied from Sir David Lindsay's Register or both were copied from the same source and a comparison of the sequence of the leaves in this Register compared with Lindsay's 1542 makes it increas-

ingly obvious that Sir David's has been rebound with some pages out of their original order and a number of pages which had originally occupied a place after Sir James Balfour's 1630 certificate now appearing before it. In Sir David's manuscript on leaf 66 in the 1822 printed edition (51st leaf of the original) there is an entry which is so quaint that I reproduce it in full.

"Gyf ony mane wald demand the causse quhy the armis of thame quhilkis bene foirfaltit and banisit for erymes of lesemaieste, and vtheris enormiteis, ar inoert and registrat in this present buik, and put in memory, alsseweill as the armis of thame quhilkis has bene euir haill and trew till the crowne and commouneweill: It is to be vnderstand that the samyn is done for thre caussis; The first causse is to the grit honour and loving of thair nobill predecessouris quhilkis, be thair vailzeant and honourabill dedis and guide service done to princis, wer begynnaris and conquerouris of thaire nobill Houssis; The secund causse is to the gryt soham ande dishonour of thame quhilkis be thair treasonabill dedis wer foirfaltit and condemnit be the law, and tynt all that thair nobill predecessouris hed wyne of befoir; The thryd causse is that nobill men behaldand the armis of thame quhilkis ar foirfaltit, may inquire and considder the caussis, and tak exempill to eschew in tyne cumyng the exorbitant transgressionis againis thair princis in auentuir thair incur siolyk punisohement to thair perpetuell scham, and distructioun of thair nobill houssis".

One would naturally expect this to be near the front of the volume and sure enough we find the homily ipsissima verba (except for a few slips in transcript) with almost the same pictorial surround occupying the verso of the 3rd leaf of Sir Robert Forman's Register. It likewise has been added to in order to bring it up to date for it has the "Calderwood Arms" with chief correctly drawn on leaf 107.

LIST OF BOOKS WHICH INCLUDE RECORDS OF BURLALS

General

1. A further collection of Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland gathered from Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, Linlithgow, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Haddington, Kirkcaldy, Montrose, Coupar, Inverness, Kinghorn, Kirkcudbright, Dunfermling, Dunbriton, Dunbar, Elgin, Nairn, Fortrose, Dunkeld, Spynie, Tranent, Alloa, Falkirk, Kilsyth, Hamilton, Melross and several other places elsewhere. By Robert Monteith 1713. (This appears in one volume with no 2 below in the Library of the Register House, Edinburgh.)

Edinburgh

2. An Theater of Mortality, or illustrations Inscriptions extant upon the several Monuments erected over the dead bodies (of sometime Honourable Persons) Buried within the Grayfriars Church Yard and other Churches and Burial Places within the City of Edinburgh and suburbs. By R. Monteith M.A. Edin. 1704. (See Note 1 above.)

3. Silences that speak. Records of Edinburgh's ancient churches and burial grounds, with biographical sketches of the notables who rest there. W. Pitcairn Anderson 1931. (This book has chapters on St. Giles, St. Cuthbert's, Holyrood, Holy Trinity, Magdalen Hospital, Greyfriars, Lady Yester's, the Society of Friends, Canongate, New Calton, Buccleugh Church, Newington (East Preston St), Lady Glenorchy's Church, Jewish Burial Ground and isolated burial places. It contains 860 names with index.)

4. Scottish Record Society - Monumental Inscriptions in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, Edinburgh (older portion) compiled by John Smith, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul CVO Ltd 1915. Index.

5. The Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh - collected by James Brown, keeper of the grounds and author of "Deeside Guide", with an introduction and notes. Edinburgh 1867 Index.

6. Inscription of Tombstones, Friends Burial Place, the Pleasance, Edinburgh. (Ms and typescript with newspaper cut-

ting and photographs, in Edinburgh Public Library, Edinburgh Room. 27 Tombstones are listed dated from 1819-1914.)

7. Scottish Record Society - Register of Increments in the Greyfriars Burying Ground, Edinburgh 1658-1700, edited by Henry Paton M.A. 1902 (from Register in possession of the Town Council of Edinburgh.)

8. Scottish Record Society - Index to the Register of Burials in the Churchyard of Restalrig 1728-1854 (from Register of Mortcloth fees supplemented by tombstones inscriptions and obituary notices in the Scots Magazine.)

Glasgow

9. Blackfriars Churchyard, "Glasghu Facies", McUre, Edited by J.F.S. Gordon, LL.D. 1875. (This has a list of "All legible Inscriptions in the churchyard; includes 86 which range from 1699-1868. This was the old College church and the whole property was acquired in 1875 by the North British Railway. In 1877 a new church for the parish was built at Wester craigs near Dennistown.)

North East Scotland

10. Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial Grounds and Old Buildings in North East Scotland. Andrew Jervise. Edin. 1875. 2 Vols.

Aberdeenshire

11. Aberdeenshire Epitaphs and Inscriptions. John A. Henderson. Aberdeen 1907.

Banff

12. History of Banff and familiar account of it's inhabitants and belongings to which are added Chronicles of the Old Churchyard of Banff, by James Imlach, Banff. 1868. (A transcription of inscriptions on memorials is at pp 86 to 142, with Index of names at pp 145-8.)

Crail

13. The Churchyard Memorials of Crail, containing a full

description of the epitaphs anterior to 1800, together with some account of the other antiquities of the Burgh; by Erskine Beveridge. Edinburgh 1893. (Has an alphabetical Index.)

Dumfries

14. Memories of St Michael's, the old Parish Churchyard of Dumfries, by William M'Dowall, Edinburgh 1876.

Dumbarton

15. The God's Acres of Dumbarton and biographical sketches of some of those who sleep therein, by Donald MacLeod. Glasgow 1888.

Musselburgh - Inveresk

16. History of the Regality of Musselburgh with numerous extracts from the Town Records, by James Paterson, author of "Kay's Edinburgh Portraits", "The contemporaries of Burns" and "History and Families of Ayrshire". Musselburgh 1857. (Pages 211-338 "Monumental Inscriptions in the Churchyard of Inveresk" with 210 entries.)

Perth

17. The Burial Registers of Perth for 1792-96. Ms 110 Library, Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society.

Sanquhar

18. Memorials of Sanquhar Kirkyard by Tom Wilson, 1912 (with plates) Dumfries.

J. F. Mitchell.

MATERIAL FOR DICTIONARY OF EMIGRANT SCOTS.

The following quotations from Rev George Patterson's History of Pictou are of considerable interest regarding late settlers in Nova Scotia. They, and the list of Appendices in the book, were sent by Mr. W. H. Galgrath, of Washington D.C.

Page 226 - In the year 1801 came out two vessels, full of passengers, brought out by Hugh Dunoon, Esq.;

One vessel, chartered by him, called the Sarah, brought out 700 souls, though two children being counted as one, and infants in arms going free, they were reckoned as 500 passengers.

They were thirteen weeks on the voyage, having sailed in June, and not having reached Pictou till September, and in that time fortyseven died.

The other vessel, called the Pigeon, sailed later but arrived before her. She was a small vessel, and had only a small number of passengers.

Page 231 - In the year 1801, and in others about the same period, Captain Lowden also brought out a number of persons from the south of Scotland. Some of them came to work at his vessels, but others as settlers.

Page 232 - The year 1802 witnessed the arrival of a large number of emigrants. In the month of August 370 landed, natives of the Island of Barra, and all Roman Catholics.

- but they all moved away eastward to Antigonish or Cape Breton. A number of Protestants also arrived, who settled in various places, but we are not informed of any settlement formed by them.

Page 233 - In the year 1803, it was stated that there were 5000 inhabitants in Pictou, and that 1000 more were expected that season. On the 6th August, the Lieut. Governor wrote that 845 has arrived. Of the immigration of that year the voyage of one vessel was long remembered. She was called the Favourite, of Kirkcaldy, and was commanded by a Capt. Ballantyne. She sailed from Ullapool, without a clearance, and arrived at Pictou on the 3rd of August, having made the passage in five weeks and three days, being regarded then and for some time after as the quickest ever made. She had 500 passengers on board, and landed one more than she took on board, one birth and no death having taken place on the voyage. But almost immediately after the passengers' goods had landed, she sank in the harbour.

Page 236 - Of those who came this year, however, a number were from the parish of Lairg, in Sutherlandshire, who took up land further up the Middle River, and formed a new settlement which they called New Lairg, after the name of their native parish.

- On the 4th of July the same year arrived the brig Alexander of Stornoway, owned by a Mr. McIvor of that place, with passengers mostly from Lewis.

Page 241 - In the year 1805, a vessel arrived with passengers from Gairloch in Ross-shire.

For some years later Pictou continued to be the Point D'appui for vessels with Scottish emigrants to the shores of the Gulf.

Appendix "A" - List of Grantees by Grant of 26th of August, 1783, with the Number of Acres Received, and Notices of the Situation of their Lots.

Appendix "B" - List of the Number of Families in the District of Pictou.
(date 8th Nov. 1775)

Appendix "C" - List of Passengers in Ship "Hector", With Notices of Their History and Settlement, so Far as Known.

(This list was drawn up about forty years ago by the late William McKenzie, Loch Broom).

Appendix "D" - List of Dumfries Settlers, With Place of Settlement.
(No date)

Appendix "E" - A List of the Inhabitants of Pictou or Timmouth Capable to Bear Arms.
(12 February 1783)

Appendix "F" - List of Grantees of the 82nd Regiment.
(Names of Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, with amount of grant, and personal notes.
(No date)

Appendix "G" - List of Grantees of 84th Regiment of East Branch.

(Rank not given. Names in alphabetical order, with amount of grant to each)

Appendix "H" - List of Grantees at West Branch and at other places on the East River, 18th December 1797.

(Names, amount of grants and personal notes).

Appendix "I" - List of Highland Emigrants by Halifax in 1784 (Short list of eight persons, with notes concerning each).

Appendix "K" - List of Members of the Legislature from Pictu County, 1840-1877.

NOTES

SCOTTISH CLAN SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

The Scottish Central Library has issued to Scottish municipal and county libraries a check-list of Scottish Clan Society publications. The object is particularly to locate runs of the various Clan Society journals, which contain many valuable and original contributions to clan history. "Sets of these journals", writes the Librarian; Mr. M. C. Pottinger, "are very difficult to locate, and it would seem highly desirable, and in the common interest, that the Clan Society journals should be acquired and preserved by libraries in the districts associated with the Clans." The check-list is based on a bibliography prepared by Mr. R. W. Munro, Hon. Editor, "Clan Munro Magazine", in connection with a paper on "Clan Societies and Family History" read to the Scottish Genealogy Society in 1954.

QUERIES

IV/2. CUNNINGHAM. A. Rev. William Cunningham was Parish Minister at Kirkintilloch circa 1687-90. He was married to Lillias Mackgill of Kilsyth. Who were his parents and did he

come from Bute?

T.C.K.

IV/3. HALLIDAY. Matthew Halliday married Brabara Little, and he was the tenant at Meikle Whitriggs farm, Hutton Parish, Dumfriesshire until his death there in 1846. Can anyone put me in touch with his descendents, in order to build up the Halliday side of my family tree?
C.H.M.

IV/5. ERSKINE. Is there any readily available genealogical information about the family of Erskine of Kirkbuddo (or Carbuddo) beyond the account in Burke's Landed Gentry, in which the dates appear out of line with the Forfar Retours?

P.M.

IV/7. BRUCE. Has the family of Bruce of Clackmannan been anywhere tabulated? Neither the Scots Peerage nor Douglas' Baronage serve to identify "young Clackmanman", referred to in July 1646.

P.M.

REPLY.

III/8. MACDONALD. Ranald Ruadh of Knockoway may have been the son-in-law of James of Knockoway. Clan Donald Vol. 3 shows the following:- Alexander 6th of Kingsburgh (but firstly of Knockoway and Kilvaxter) married Florence, d of John Macdonald of Castleton with issue - 1 Alan; 2 James, tacksman of Knockoway; 3 Anne who married Ranald Macalister of Skirinish, who was factor for Trotternish. James (2 above) married Margaret d of Major Macleod of Balmeanoch and had A Capt. Alexander d.s.p. and B James and C Roderick who were pressed into service and never heard of again.

Ranald Macalister (above) who married Anne of Kingsburgh, widow of Lachlan Mackinnon of Corriecharachan, was 8th of Strathaird, Glenbarr and Torrisdale, cadets of Loup; they had issue - nine sons and two daughters including Alexander who had three sons (but the male line died out later) and Matthew of Bar and Rosehill who carried on the representation of the family.

D.J.M.

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