

The Scottish Genealogist

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EDITORIAL

Sir George Mackenzie's Families of Scotland, which is the subject of an article in this issue, occupies a somewhat unique place in the development of genealogical studies. Sixteenth and seventeenth century genealogists concentrated their knowledge for the most part into Armorials, rather than into historical narrative. The work of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount was discussed in the previous issue of this magazine, and the Armorials of Sir James Balfour of Denmilne, of Workman and of Pont, to mention only a few, followed the same pattern. Information on the various families (with even some family trees) appeared rather as appendices to the detailed descriptions of the Arms. Sir George Mackenzie, although a very great authority on heraldry, was the pioneer of a different type of work. In the preface to the 1798 edition of Douglas' Baronage, the editor wrote "The first attempt worthy of notice, to accomplish a history of families, which would comprehend the whole of Scotland, was made by Sir George Mackenzie. There could scarcely be a more convincing proof of the importance and utility of such an undertaking, than that Sir George Mackenzie deemed it worthy of his attention". There were others besides Sir Robert Douglas who followed in Mackenzie's footsteps; Alexander Nisbet in his "Heraldry" and George Crawford in his "Peerage" both extended and improved upon the "Families of Scotland". Thus from the early seventeenth century Armorials evolved those eighteenth century Peerages, for which the genealogist has so much reason to be thankful.

The reputation of Sir George Mackenzie of Roschaugh has received varied treatment through the ages. A stern Lord Advocate, he appears as the "Bluidy Mackenzie" of the Covenanted wars; a patient scholar, an engraving of his Arms on the staircase window of the new National Library of Scotland reminds readers that his enthusiasm, together with his own collection of books, laid the foundation of the Advocates' Library, later to become the National Library for Scotland. Whatever their religious or political allegiance, genealogists can pay wholehearted tribute to the historical work of Sir George Mackenzie.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW - A BRIEF SURVEY

David Wilson-Reid, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., University Archivist

The University of Glasgow has, from an early period, been very conscious of the need to preserve its records and those documents which it deemed to be especially valuable. As far back as 3rd December, 1490, in a Congregation of the University, it was resolved, "quod fiat liber pergamine scriptus in quo scribi debent privilegia evidencie carte congregaciones conclusiones statuta ac nomina incorporatorum Universitatis". As the result of this resolution, care was taken of the archives and a considerable collection of documents has survived to the present day.

The collection is not restricted to the categories which were the concern of the Congregation of 1490, but with the growth and development of the University the archives never lagged far behind, and today they cover a very wide range of interest. Since it is impossible in the short compass of this article to give a detailed list of the contents of the collection, it seems desirable, for our purposes, to split it into three groups, viz: administrative and legal, including titles to property and revenues; documents concerned with teaching staff and students; and those documents which were formerly in the custody of the Factor, which deal with financial matters, the day to day administration of the property, and a certain amount of litigation.

1) Accounts.

By far the largest part of this section are the College Accounts, which are extremely complex in nature, principally owing to the fact that several different systems of administration were in operation at the same time. Very briefly, the section is composed of accounts concerning the revenues of the University, (derived in the main from teinds on neighbouring parishes) the disbursement of funds, the administration of Bursaries and similar endowments, and some seventeenth century day to day accounts of provisions consumed in the College. In date, the accounts range middle of the

sixteenth century down to recent times.

Minute Books.

The Minute Books of the various committees are of considerable interest, and provide the key to the rest of the collection. The Minutes of the Faculty of Arts run, with breaks in the sequence, from 1451 down to the abolition of the Faculty by the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858. The Minutes of the Senate run, with breaks, from 1451 down to the present day. Those parts of the Minutes of an earlier date than 1727 were published by the Maitland Club in Munimenta (Glasgow, 1854). They are of great genealogical interest, and there is an index of names in Munimenta.

Correspondence.

There is a large accumulation of miscellaneous correspondence on matters connected with the administration of the University, which, as yet, is largely unclassified, only about 1000 items having been catalogued. An index of names, places and subjects is being prepared.

Legal.

This sections includes charters, titles, bonds, contracts, papers connected with litigation, presentations to Regius Professorships, tacks and inhibitions of teinds.

The charters include attested copies of the foundation deeds, and all royal grants, whether gifts of revenue or the foundation of Regius Chairs. The earlier original charters and titles, including the Bull of Pope Nicholas V founding the University, are no longer known to exist. They are believed to have been taken to France in 1560 by the last pre-reformation Chancellor, Archbishop James Beaton. There is, however, in the University Library, a cartulary in two volumes, containing transcripts of these documents which were then in the possession of the Scots College in Paris.

The collection includes a considerable number of documents of title to lands formerly in the possession of the University, mostly situated East of a line drawn between the Cathedral and Glasgow Cross. About three hundred of the oldest of these appear to have been lost, but there is an excellent calendar which includes these missing documents, which was compiled in 1712 by Robert Alexander of Blackhouse, one of the Principal Clerks of Session. A number of the missing documents were printed and published by the Maitland Club in Liber Collegii Nostre Domine (Glasgow, 1846) and Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis (Glasgow, 1843).

The university was engaged in a considerable amount of litigation at various times, and the papers concerned with this often contain interesting information, particularly with regard to the ownership of land in various parishes in the neighbourhood.

2) Teaching Staff and Students.

Apart from the entries in the Minute Books of committees and the miscellaneous correspondence, there are also matriculation and graduation lists dating from 1697 and 1707 respectively. There are, in addition, a vast number of Presentations to Bursaries, some testimonials, and some prize lists. A card index of matriculated students and graduates is at present in the course of preparation.

3) Factor's Archives.

Apart from the documents relating to the University property which have been mentioned above, there exists a very good collection of what may be termed "Factor's Archives". Under this heading comes the Factor's Correspondence, which has been preserved from the end of the eighteenth century to the present time, dealing with the administration of the lands and funds; a collection of maps and plans dating from the middle of the eighteenth century; and a large body of documents regarding the removal of the College from High

Street to Gilmorchill and the erection of the present buildings on that site.

In addition to the part of the collection which deals with the purely University matters, there are a number of small collections of personal papers concerning persons formerly connected in some way with the University. The most interesting of these are the Lochore collection, containing diaries and reminiscences of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the letter books of John Brown, Merchant in Glasgow, which cover the period from 1770 to 1805.

At various times during the nineteenth century, certain portions of the University archives were published, and the following list of the more important publications in this field is given below.

Addison, W. Innes: A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow, 1727 - 1897. (Glasgow, 1897).

The Matriculation Albums of the University of Glasgow, 1728 - 1958. (Glasgow, 1913).

Prize Lists of the University of Glasgow from Session 1777/8 to Session 1832/3. (Glasgow, 1902).

Anonymous: List of Subscribers to the Old College of Glasgow. (Glasgow, n.d.).

Innes, Cosmo: Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis, Records of the University of Glasgow from its foundation till 1727. (Maitland Club, 1854).

Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, (Maitland Club, 1843).

Robertson, Joseph: Liber Collegii Nostre Donine. (Maitland Club, 1846).

Thomson, William: Deeds instituting Bursaries, Scholarships, etc. in the College and University of Glasgow. Maitland Club, 1850).

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL DICTIONARY

David D. Murison, M.A., B.A.,

It has often surprised the writer of this article to be asked about the meanings of words for which the answers are fully available in print in one or other of the large dictionaries both of English and Scots already on the shelves of our main public libraries. The great Oxford English Dictionary in 10 volumes is astonishingly often ignored and it may well be that the very existence of the two Scottish dictionaries at present in process of completion is not even known to the general public.

Though the main purpose of this article is to appeal for help for the editorial staff in their search for material, perhaps it would not be out of place to say something about the nature and scope of these works. Both dictionaries, which are due to the inspiration of Sir William Craigie, the doyen of modern lexicographers, are intended to complete, as far as Scotland is concerned, the record of the Anglo-Saxon tongue which came to England in the 5th century, was radically transformed by the Norman Conquest and the influences of the Renaissance and is now spoken and understood by millions all over the world. The Oxford Dictionary is now the standard reference book of this speech but the details of the development of its various progeny have been or are being more fully dealt with, e.g. for American in two dictionaries, for the important Middle English period in another dictionary now appearing in America, and for Scots by two dictionaries issuing from Edinburgh, the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue and the Scottish National Dictionary.

The distinction between these two is partly chronological and partly in range. The older dictionary deals with

the full canon of the language from its earliest recorded forms in the 12th century to the year 1700 when it was on the verge of dissolution as an official national speech: the modern work takes over at that point and illustrates the further history of literary and dialect usage, omitting all such meanings and locutions as are common to Scots and English alike. The material for both comes from a multiplicity of printed and MS. sources, literary works, public and private documents, official records, charters, deeds, etc., etc., supplemented in the case of the National Dictionary by data from the lips of modern Scots speakers noted by informants all over Scotland. Examples of word usage are recorded on filing slips of which each dictionary has more than half a million and these are selected and edited for illustrative purposes in the articles. The choice of these is not determined solely by linguistic considerations but also by the desire to give as broad and detailed a picture of Scottish life and institutions as space admits; in other words the dictionaries are encyclopedic and designed for the use of the historical student as well as the philologist. The monumental nature of both works will be realised when it is stated that after nearly thirty years' work the D.O.S.T. has almost completed 3 volumes and reached the letter J and the S.N.D. after the same period is only commencing volume 5 in the letter H. In both cases lack of funds and consequent shortage of staff have been a continuous handicap to the progress of publication and while there has been a considerable improvement in this aspect in recent years, there has always been and still continues to be a great need for voluntary help in the collection of fresh material. It will be realised that works of such magnitude are never likely to be attempted again and for that reason they should be as complete and definitive as it is possible to make them.

While thousands of books and documents have already been excerpted for examples of word usage, there remains a large amount of sources, particularly in manuscript, as yet unread, in such repositories as the Register House, the Church of Scotland Library, for example, as well as in private hands, which neither Dictionary has the resources to

tackle at present.

It is here that members of the Scottish Genealogy Society might be most able and willing to help. Their historical interests must involve the reading of documents of all kinds and of all dates and from time to time in the course of their researches they must come upon some rare or unusual word or expression which would be of interest to the dictionaries. As a general rule the earlier the example the more valuable and so anything before the 18th century is especially welcome. Charters, sasines and the like of course repeat their formulae endlessly but they often throw up early examples of the name of a trade or occupation, as the pages of D.O.S.T. already testify, public records, e.g. of Town Councils, frequently abound in lists of articles or materials used in commerce or building, church and court records are rich in the reported remarks of a witness or an accused and hence the source of many idiomatic phrases, private papers may contain references to domestic articles, dress, food and so forth, in many cases perhaps not before recorded or at least inadequately for want of sufficient authentication.

All researchers therefore are invited to send with a note of its date and source any piece of linguistic information that comes their way in their reading and that appears to them to be new or unusual or of some social or historical interest or significance for its meaning, for instance, or its origin or context, to the Editor of the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue (Mr. A. J. Aitken) for words prior to 1700 and for later instances to the Editor of the Scottish National Dictionary (Mr. D. D. Curison), both at 27 George Square, Edinburgh, 8. Further information may be obtained from either of these. It would be especially helpful if, accompanying this, could be provided a short quotation of the passage in which the word of interest occurs. This should of course be verbatim and should show the context, grammatical relationship and so on, of the word in question. In doing so, they will not only be helping to make the Dictionaries more accurate and complete but will be adding useful information towards the elucidation of the

problems of Scottish history for the benefit of the Society itself and all others with similar interests.

NOTES ON SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE'S "FAMILIES OF SCOTLAND"

R. W. Munro

Sir George Mackenzie of Roschaugh (1636-91), known as "Bluidy Mackenzie", left his Collections of the Most Remarkable Accounts that Relate to the Families of Scotland in manuscript "as a testimony of my kindness to my native country" - "which has never printed it, and probably never will", added Andrew Lang (Sir George Mackenzie, 1909, p. 323). The following notes, though based only on a cursory examination of several copies made for a limited purpose, may be useful to genealogists. For convenience, I have given a provisional title to the six MSS. which I have seen, and of which some details are given below. The Editor will be glad to know of any others which exist, with particulars of their location.

Title. The full title appears only in the Hay, Carse and Mylne MSS.; the Carse MS. is the basis of the following:-

Collections (A collection, Mylne MS.) of the Most Remarkable Accounts that Relate to the Families of Scotland. Drawn from their own Charters and other authentick writts and from the Chartularies of the Abbacies of Scotland wherin they are Mortifiers or witness (witnesses, Mylne MS.) in Mortifications and from our Histories, and in which many paysages in our Histories are corrected (collected, Mylne & Hay MSS.) from the Authentick Charters and writts of these families, with an Account of ther Armes and the Reasons of them. By Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh His Majesties Advocat.

Date. The Collections seem to have been compiled in 1672.

Under the name "Maitland" the E. Lothian and Hay MSS. mention the creation of the Dukedom of Lauderdale in "this present year 1672". The phrase becomes simply "the year 1672" in the other MSS., but they also appear to date from the time of the first and only Duke, who died in 1682.

Origin. The text varies slightly in different MSS., and is not always that of Mackenzie alone. A note in the Carse MS. states (dates added from Sir F. J. Grant's Faculty of Advocates, Scottish Record Society 1944):-

These genealogical Collections were begun by Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse (1637-94; Lord Carse 1683-88), one of the Lords of Session, in the reign of King Charles II (1660-85), as appears by a copy thereof in the Lyon Office, written by Mr. William Aikman of Cairny (1647-99), Advocate (1672) which bears the following account of it, before the first Page, "This copy I had from the originall written by Sir Patrick Lyon Lord Carse and lent to me by himself all written with his own hand which he had lent before to Sir George Mackenzie, the King's Advocate, who copied it and made severall additions thereto, as everyone may doe from their own experience, as I myselfe have done, in severall places, Facile est inventi addere."
"Signed, W.A."

Notes on MSS. The six copies on which these notes are based are listed below. There is also said to be another in the Catholic College of Blair^s (Historical MSS. Commission, Second Report, appendix p. 201).

E. Lothian MS. (National Library of Scotland MS. 32.6.1 - Gen. 10). On flyleaf is written "E. Lothian", and below; "This Book seems to have been written in 1672. See article 'Maitland'."

Hay MS. (British Museum Add. MS. 12,464). Full title added in later hand, and note of comparative age of this and Lyon Off. MS. (see below) pasted in. Notes on fly-leaves: (1) W. D. Hay, Edinburgh 1826. Bought of John Carfrae, Bookseller. Purchased of T. Rodd (bookseller of London), 12 March 1842; (2) To Thomas Thomson Esq.

&c. &c. &c. Register House, Edinburgh, this little memorial of his grateful and admiring friend Will D. H. 5 May 1829; (3) E. W. A. Drummond Hay (autograph).

Terry MS. (British Museum Harleian MS. 3740). Title on spine of bound volume is "Sir G. Mackenzie's Scottish Pedigrees with Additions by J. Terry". Pencilled note on flyleaf by "F.M." (Sir Frederick Madden) refers to Lyon Off. and Hay MSS. and says that "the latter MS. differed much in regard to the contents from the present".

Carsò MS. (National Library of Scotland MS. 34.3.19 - Gen. 10). Full title as above. Note on origin in later hand

Mylne MS. (National Library of Scotland MS. 34.6.8. - Gen. 18). Full title as above. "Ro. Mylne" written in later hand at side of title.

Lyon Off. MS. No title. "The copy in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, formerly belonged to Lord Kinnoull, and is supposed to have come from the Dupplin Library" (note by F.M. in Terry MS.) The note mentioned under "Origin above is not in this copy.

Families. Notices are given in Mackenzie's Collections varying in length from a few lines to several pages, of the following 167 families (the order and spelling are those of the E. Lothian MS.):

Aberbuthnot	Adamson	Boil or Boyl
Abercrombie		Boys
Abernethy	Baillie	Borthwick
Adair	Balfour	Boyd
Agnew	Baird	Boswell
Aiton	Bannerman	Brodie
Aitchisone	Ballantine	Brown
Alexander	Binning	Bruce or Brui
Allerdas	Barclay	
Arnot	Bethun	Campbell
Auchinleck	Bissart or Bisset	Carnegy
Auchmoutie	Blair	Chambers or Chalmers

Charters	Haliburton	Maitland
Chisholme	Hamilton	Maul
Clephan	Hardie	Maxwell
Cockburn (Cockburn)	Hay	Meldrum
Colhoun	Hepburn	Melville
Colvill	Harries	Mercer
Cornwall	Howstoun or Hewstoun	Middleton
Cranstoun	Hume	Moncrieffe
		Montgomerie
Dickson	Inglis	Monro
Douglas	Innes	More alias Muir
Dunbar	Johnstoun	Mowat
Dundass	Irving	Murray
Dunlop		Musket
Drummond	Kennedy	Macdonald
	Ker alias Car	
Elfinstone	Keth	Naper
Erskyne	Kinnaird	
	Kinneir	Ogilby
Falconar	Kirkpatrick	Oliphant or Olifant
Fenton		Ogstoun
Fleeming	Lamie or Lambie	
Foster or Forrester	Lauder	Preston
Forbes	Lermont	Pringle
Fotheringham	Leslie	
Foulis	Levingstoun or ston	Rait or Rhet
Fraser	Lichten	Ralstoun
Fullarton	Lunsden	Randall
	Lundie or Lundin	Ratray or Rethrie
Gibson	Lyon	Riddell
Gifford		Robertson
Gladstones	McDougall or McDowall	Rutherford
Gordon	McFarlan	Ross
Gourlay	McGill	Ruthven
Graham	McKay	
Grant	McLain or McLean	Sandilands
Gray	McLellan or McClelland	Scot
	McLeod	Scrimgeour
Hadden	McPherson	Scatoun
Hage	McTosh	Sharp

Shaw	Swinton	Veitch
Sinclair		Whitehead
Skein	Thors (Towers)	Winton
Sutherland	Tours	Wishart
Spalding	Trail	Wood
Spotswood	Turrain	Vmphray
Stark		Vrquhart
Stewart	Wardlaw	Vrrie
Stirling	Watson	Weems
Strachan or Stratauchan	Vauchop	

N.B. Some MSS. also include lists of peers, barons, baronets, lairds and chief gentlemen.

ARRANGING and INDEXING FAMILY PAPERS

William Park

The intention of the archivist in arranging and indexing a set of family papers is to preserve or re-create the shape the papers acquired, sometimes to create for the first time a shape the papers might have acquired, from their growth in a family that had itself a particular shape. There is, therefore, common ground between the archivist and the genealogist. The archivist like the genealogist is concerned to establish family relationships and draw a tree, and like the genealogist he proceeds the more rapidly and with greater certainty if he is acquainted with several matters like Scottish territorial designations, the Peter Patrick identity, and the possibility of two living brothers having the same Christian name. He must be acquainted, like the genealogist, with various legal matters, tutorship and pupillage for example, even if he never succeeds in feeling confident out of reach of Bell's Dictionary of the Law of Scotland. And of course he shares with the genealogist the difficulty of distinguishing fathers and sons who write indistinguishable hands and the members of a cousinage who

have private names for each other. But the archivist need not always cover as much ground as the genealogist. The genealogist wants to cover all the ground. The archivist has done enough, as an archivist, when he can explain and accordingly classify all his papers. The black sheep concerning whom the papers are silent may for him, as an archivist, remain in decent obscurity.

The archivist, then, is something of a genealogist, and when he starts work on a set of family papers he is for a time rather more genealogist than archivist. This is a matter of necessity, for there, indubitably, are the papers; but where is the family? To a greater or less degree it is, of course, in the papers; but it is also, with ordinary luck, and again to a greater or less degree, somewhere in a piece of printing; and the rule is, for the archivist as for the historian, that he does not involve himself with MSS. until he has mastered as much printed matter as he reckons he may require to enable him to interpret the MSS. as he turns them over. The other rule, at this stage, is that he does not touch, in the sense of disarrange or (even more strictly forbidden) re-arrange, the papers until he has drawn the outlines of the family, even if it turns out that the papers are the only source of information from which the drawing can be made. At the worst, therefore, when there is no guidance to be had from printed sources, the archivist has to discover what he can of the family by making a survey of the papers from, as it were, the outside. His movements at this stage are wary and tentative, except in the rare extremity when there is no printed information and the papers are manifestly in a state of utter disarray. In that event there is not much point in hesitation. The only thing to do is to begin to read, to read documents as they come to hand, and to go on reading them until they begin to fall into relationship with each other. But papers are usually in some sort of order. They may be untidy (not to say dirty, crumbling, wet) but they are rarely completely chaotic, and as often as not the initial difficulty of the archivist is to decide how far the most orderly appearance of order represents a correct relationship to the family order of

which the papers ought to be a reflection.

Eventually the archivist does make up his mind how to proceed. He has to, since his task is the practical one of making papers usable. But, having established the family background, he finds that the task of establishing a correct relationship with it is not altogether automatic. There is such a thing as archive order (for example, a letter and a copy of it kept for reference cannot normally belong to the same smallest group of papers); but within that order there is a good deal of latitude, and papers may be arranged one way or another. The decisions which way are not perhaps of great moment and they certainly call for no great amount of cerebration but they have to be made. Here are some examples of cases that arise.

Six sisters carry on a correspondence among themselves. Sister One, with a strong sense of the community of sisterhood, keeps all the letters of sisters Two to Six in one chronological series; Sister Six, with perhaps a livelier sense of idiosyncrasy, keeps the letters of One to Five in five separate series. Who is right? Each, doubtless, is right and the archivist will doubtless respect the arrangement each has made. But what does he do with the letters of sisters Two to Five, which have fallen into a state of chaos where no evidence survives of their original arrangement?

A father has a long series of letters from one son but only odd letters from his other two. One series, or two, or three?

Again, there is a long series of crop accounts. Instructions have been laid down by one of the lairds, or his doer, tutor, or curators, and the accounts are methodically kept, with a statement each year showing annual rents, teinds, stipends, annuities, etc., and the vouchers are numbered accordingly. But the archivist has to cope with twenty years that have fallen into disarray and become fragmentary. He is, perhaps, glad to find for a precedent that some of his lairds preferred to keep all vouchers for stipends together, year after year, similarly teinds, and the rest, and apparently never summed up in any permanent

form an account of a year's workings.

When the archivist has disposed of questions like these he is in a position to describe the papers he has put in order. That is a task that will give him little trouble, except in so far as he may find lucid prose troublesome to write, and nothing need be said of it here. But his work is not complete until he has made an index, and one or two points about his index may be of special interest to genealogists.

A set of family papers that remains, either in the family or elsewhere, a set of papers by itself is rather different from a set that becomes one of a large collection. The index that is made of it, if time and effort are available, resembles the index that may be made of a book; it is, or can be, adjusted precisely to the matter. The index that is made of a set of family papers in a large collection on the other hand has to be adjusted not only to its own family matter but to the indexes of all the other family (and probably other) matters in the collection. Clearly the ideal for a large collection is to have one general index, one single alphabet. Since it must be, like every other index, reasonably consistent, and since it has to cope with the future as well as the past and accommodate every kind of archive that is likely to come into the collection, it is bound to be something of a reach-me-down. Its measurements are bound to be average measurements, and there is hardly such a thing as an average set of family papers. Not only that. It must be fairly quickly produced and put on view; not too quickly, obviously, but always with the maxim in the creator's mind that, within perfectly recognisable limits, an imperfect index in use is infinitely more useful than one that never appears.

The index of a set of family papers in a large collection is accordingly rather a rough tool. It is correctly so for its function is rough hewing. And that is why it has certain features some of which of particular concern to genealogists may now be referred to in conclusion of this paper.

To begin with, in a large and, for particular purposes, unending collection, every name must have an epithet. What the epithet of a particular name should be is often not in doubt or not worth debating pro and con. Often enough a man is plainly a Conchologist or a Would-be Hermit. But the indexer who has to devise something short, may waver over the man who is a Sheriff, a Lawyer, a Professor, and a Poet, all in equal measure so far as can be seen. And what is to be done in a Scottish institution with a Minister of Uphall who has been received into the D.N.B. as a Geologist? And what is to be done with Peers?

The Scots Peerage gives Thomas, Lord Ruthven of Freeland; David, 2nd Lord Ruthven of Freeland; Jean, Baroness; Isabel, Baroness; and James, 5th Lord; - a sensible and indeed the correct enumeration one would have thought. Why then does it give John, 10th Earl of Rothes; Jane Elizabeth, Countess; and George William, 11th Earl? And what is an indexer to do, having in mind not only the Scots Peerage on Ruthven of Freeland, but Burke on Rothes? There Jane Elizabeth is counted as an Earl; she occupies a number between the men fore and aft. But (by way of good measure in complication) the men are not 10th and 12th Earls as one might have expected, but 11th and 13th. There is much to be said for identifying peers by the dates of their creation or succession; the method doesn't abolish all difficulties but it works reasonably well and it cuts out all uncertainties due to lack of agreement among the authorities.

Finally, the genealogist should remember that while the indexer - or, as he was called at the beginning of this paper, the archivist - is something of a genealogist he isn't as good a genealogist as the genealogist himself. The genealogist should be prepared therefore to find the same person indexed as SMITH (John), Writer in Perth, SMITH (John), Bath, SMITH (-----), Lawyer; to find him also, buried but not lost, under the heading SMITH, of that Ilk, Family of, and even, when the indexer has been indespair or has had enough, under SMITH, persons named.

THE QUAKER BURIAL GROUND IN GLASGOW

J. F. Mitchell.

Vol. III No. 4 of the "Scottish Genealogist", in an article "Burial Grounds of Glasgow and District" records "1720--Society of Friends formed a burial ground at Partick!"

Articles in the Glasgow Herald of 4th and 6th September 1924 described this graveyard, at Kelvin Street, Partick, as being 30 feet by 90 feet, without tombstones, and closed by an iron gate bearing the inscription "Society of Friends burial ground, gifted by John Purdon 1711, last used 11th December 1857". There was an infetment in 1733 by Wm. Purdon, portioner of Partick in favour of John Woodrow and the Society of Friends, and the first person buried was Mrs. Burdon (Purdon?). In the early nineteenth century many Glasgow Friends were interred at Shawtonhall near Chapelhall and Sighthill cemeteries.

The writer is indebted to Mr. C. H. Thomson, Society of Friends, Glasgow and to the Librarian, Society of Friends, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, for lists of burials in the graveyard from 1811 to 1857. Nothing is known of any previous lists. The Glasgow list does not give age at death or date of death but this information is given in the London list; both lists give date of burial. The London list shows that all the deceased were residents of Glasgow, except Alfred Holbern (or Holborn) of Sheffield and Andrew Wylie of "Bridgeton, near Glasgow". The following is a synthesis of both lists with "d." from London list for date of death and "b." from Glasgow list for date of burial; age at death, from London list, is shown by "a." Where only "b." is shown the name does not appear on the London list.

Gilbert Cowan, manufacturer, d. 25.2.1828, a. 56:

Andrew Cowan, grocer, d. 13.12.1829, a. 61;

Alfred Holbern, commercial traveller, Sheffield, d. 12.8.1838, a. 31;

Charles Hardie (not in Glasgow list), shopkeeper, d. 23.5.

1812, a. 36;

Mary Harley, b. 12.8.1854;

Henry Miller, b. 11.1.1811;

John Maxwell, 25.8.1843;

John Maxwell, b. 3.11.1843;

Wm. Maxwell (not in Glasgow list), tea dealer, d. 24.8.1832, a. 55;

Andrew McKittrick (not in Glasgow list), son of John, shoemaker, d. 21.7.1828, a. 11 months;

John McKittrick, b. 12.8.1832;

Esther McKittrick, daughter of John, shoemaker, d. 9.3.1837, a. $1\frac{3}{4}$ months;

Mary Ann Jane McKittrick (not in Glasgow list) daughter of John, shoemaker, d. 9.7.1843, a. 4 months;

Daniel McGregor, b. 8.12.1857;

Robertson Brock (or Brock) Nicholson, son of late Robert, warper, d. 10.4.1831 a. 12;

John Robertson, manufacturer, d. 6.4.1818, a. 57;

Martha Robertson, widow of John, manufacturer, d. 27.9.1833, a. 83, (the Glasgow list shows date of burial 1.10.1838);

Joseph Scott, weaver, b. 19.2.1841;

Elizabeth Smeal, jun. daughter of James, d. 7.7.1826, a. 6 months;

William Smeal, tea dealer, d. 26.11.1836, a. 75;

James Smeal, surgeon, d. 14.2.1847, a. 49;

Jane Smeal, widow of James, surgeon, d. 2.4.1848, a. 47; (Glasgow list shows her as b. 2.7.1848).

Anna Mary Smeal, daughter of William, d. 24.11.1835, a. $2\frac{1}{2}$; (the London list showing d. 24.11.1855 and b. 26.11.1855, is perhaps a mistake);

Mary White, b. 31.1.1824;
 Mary C. White, b. 4.4.1829;
 Jane White, b. 9.5.1833;
 Elizabeth White, daughter of Edward, confectioner, d. 30.4.1829, a. 3 months;
 Anna Maria White, b. 9.2.1844;
 Edward White, late confectioner, d. 9.9.1846, a. 45;
 Andrew Wylie, weaver, Bridgeton, d. 10.9.1821, a. 62;
 Ann Wylie, b. 26.12.1826;
 Jean Wyllie, b. 1.10.1833;
 John Morrice, shown in the Glasgow list as buried 5.1.1849 in Partick is shown in the London list as buried in Kinnuck;

"Glasghu Facies" by McUre, edition of 1872, volume 2, page 902, mentions another Friends' graveyard acquired in 1716, near the east end of Stirling Street, Glasgow, of which no trace now remains.

QUERIES

IV/8. MENTEITH. Burkes Peerage states that "James Menteith of Randiford, m 1501, Janet Simpson and left a son Patrick of Randiford whose line became extinct with Charles Menteith". Can anyone supply the line from Patrick down to William Menteith whose daughter Margaret married Sir John Henderson?

L.M.D.

IV/9. KINNIBURGH. The following notice appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" on 25 February 1857: Marriages - At Lima, on the 7th ult., by the Archbishop, Robert Kinniburgh Esq., to Isabel, daughter of the late General Francisco Valle Riestra. Who were Robert's parents and is anything known of his children? Are any particulars known of General Riestra?

T.C.K.

IV/10. GORDON. William Gordon, born 1764 son of Robert Gordon of Hallhead and Esslemont, married Frances daughter of Captain Thomas Elrington R.N. (when and where?) and died at Malta in 1803 leaving issue including a son, Adam; his brother Robert Gordon (when and where born?) married (when and to whom?) and died in 1814 leaving an only child Harriet Elizabeth; she married her cousin Adam, son of the above William, and became the mother of Adam Lindsay Gordon the national poet of Australia. Dates and places of deaths and burials and copies of their respective monumental inscriptions of the above persons are required.

R.W.F.H.

IV/11. STENHOUSE. Thirteen generations of this family are buried in Melrose Abbey Churchyard. Are they of Scottish or German extraction?

G.D.B.

IV/12. BROWN. The family of Brown, proprietors of the estate of Gladstone which they sold about 1560, use the same coat of arms as the Gladstone family. From whom did it originate?

G.D.B.

IV/13. SCOTT. William John Scott married Jane Robb of Dundee and shortly afterwards emigrated to Newboulds, Northern Ireland in the midnineteenth century. Is there any information of a group migration of Scotts from Dundee to Ireland?

J.S.C.

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