

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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EDITORIAL

As we bow out the final issue of our fourth volume, we think we should prepare our readers for the "new look" with which THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST will embark on the New Year. Believing that in its four years of existence the Magazine has done something to meet a genuine need, the Council of the Scottish Genealogy Society has decided that future volumes will be printed.

A review of our policy and achievements over the past four years proves that we have tried, as we believed we should, to provide something useful for both the professional and the amateur: a rough analysis of the contents shows that rather less than one-third has been taken up with general articles on the family, family history, names, occupations and heraldry; while nearly a quarter has been devoted to the "raw material" for research, such as records, MSS, tombstone inscriptions and periodical literature. Several articles have taken as their subject the fascinating field of the Emigrant Scot, to the study of which the Society committed itself at an early stage. Our Notes and Queries section has also been maintained and has contributed to the exchange of information among genealogists.

The Council felt that it would best meet the aims laid down in our Constitution and the wishes of the readers of the Magazine by continuing on these lines. That we are keeping our wider objects in view will be shown by the paper contributed to this issue by the Lord Lyon, who has encouraged us not only by the support of his name and office, but also by his personal presence at our meetings. This paper, the third which he has given us to mark the Society's annual general meetings, reminds us that the genealogist is not simply hunting for the names and dates of ancestors (however exciting such detective work can be), but should also demonstrate the importance of the family as a distinctive community in our midst. That is something to keep before us when we are in danger of not seeing the wood for the genealogical trees, and we commend his wise words to our readers both in our own country and overseas.

One final word. The coming year will be a vital one in the Society's work and on the reception of this new venture our future will depend. When Volume V begins with the printed page, it will mean that THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST has definitely "arrived".

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, 1957

by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.,
Lord Lyon King of Arms.

Genealogy is probably the oldest branch of history and that scientifically of most practical value to the human race. Genealogy is not, as some of our muddle-headed modern thinkers appear to imagine, a "conglomeration of snobbery, swank, humbug and imagination. It is the scientific investigation and study of The Family as a social and biological structure. Clergymen, statesmen and scientists daily reiterate that the family is the most important human institution, yet many of them appear to know next to nothing about what the family is, or how it works. Many modern Welfare State institutions are inimical to, or destructive of, the family. Three or four years ago one of our Edinburgh lecturers in Forensic Medicine pointed out that "De-tribalisation is the principal cause of present-day mental and physical maladjustment and unhappiness." Many sociologists and historians, who ought to know better, picture the family as a mere transient unit arising from a marriage and evaporating in a few years when the children have grown up and got children of their own.

The family is a far wider group, involving ascendant ancestors, uncles and cousins, often a numerous community. It is governed by varying, but not fundamentally dissimilar, natural laws and customs which minimise the stresses of daily life. The family does not evaporate - it expands, consisting of stem and branches, houses and sub-households. Even though far separated it is technically and in law a community, woven together by all sorts of scientifically well-known ties to land, professions or occupations, and governed by laws based on the family as an institution.

Scotland has the good fortune to be a realm in which most of the old laws preserving the family structure have survived. In France one sees anti-familial legislation based on late-18th-century decadence again giving way to the older principles, owing to the biological strength of the old French family structure maintained by their domestic ceremonial. What the

genealogist is doing is to study and to take part in giving practical application to the organisation, development, extension and perpetuation of these family groups, upon which the vigour of the nation depends.

The family is not only historic, but also economic, and in a healthy social structure such as that of Scotland the organisation and affairs of a small family differ only in size from that of a great family. The customs and ceremonies of a palace and castle are only the elaborations of those observed in an old croft or cottage; the ceremonial varying according to ambit and numbers, to provide the organisation and machinery effectively operating a large social group.

The Scottish hereditary peerage, baronetage and baronage (Scott correctly makes his Baron of Bradwardine in loco parentis to everyone in the barony) and hereditary chiefship and chieftainship are the essential symbols and psychological key-points of the expanding family groups of a tribal realm. As genealogical symbols these hereditary dignities obviate class divisions and the arrogance and snobbery of politicians, bureaucrats and profiteers in countries which lack the counter-poise of the natural dignities of a non-class familial structure.

In preparing the history of a family one must do far more than merely search out ancestors, which in itself means next to nothing. Everyone is bound to have had ancestors of some sort. You must build up its economic, biological, and consequently sociological, background and ambit as a group, either in cadence from some greater one, or maybe independently upon its own. In doing so you are bringing "the family" into the consideration of people, who under modern British conditions may not (like continental families) have thought of their kinsfolk as a community, in days when many enactments so pointedly ignore the family. You thus contribute to building up the strength of the nation, for every well-organised family tends to influence the organisation of others with whom it is acquainted or allied. Without attention within the households of the realm to these aspects of intelligent genealogy, national history will be a different and a sorry tale.

Genealogists should evaluate the facts, and arrange them so that the family can profit by these and in the words of Lindsay

of the Mount: "learn from the study of their own ancestors to guard against their faults and profit from their good example". You must assess the inheritance and vocational characteristics and the advantages and defects of the biological and economic inheritance. All this is just as important to a family, whether it be that of a peer, a ploughman, a professor or a plumber. If general and social historians paid more attention to genealogical works many of their conclusions might be considerably modified. Lawyers, stockbrokers and accountants, whose advice affects almost every household of any substance, often tender advice which would be very different if they had paused to study even their own or a few of the other interesting family histories of their town or district. Their advice is too often based on observation and knowledge extending no further than one or two generations. Actions and settlements are made incompatible with the longer term social and genealogical background, often to the ultimate detriment of clients. The genealogist often discovers this and nowadays again begins to include commentaries on it in family histories.

In lands without a strong familial structure, people who get the instinctive interest in ancestry nowadays often simply don't know what the family is. It is they who take a sudden urge to assert shadowy grandiloquent descent or decorate their notepaper or parlour with arms not even of their own surname, but of the head of some family, who chances to occur amongst some maternal great-great grandparents. They say they belong to half-a-dozen clans and want to belong to three or four more! These ideas are perhaps unintentionally propagated by certain modern genealogical record forms on which the purchaser inserts the mere names and perhaps dates of some thirty-two grandparents. These seem a derivation of the preuves de noblesse, which in Europe was of the four grandparents and only in exalted houses eight or sixteen branches. These preuves were not meaningless listings of grand ancestors, but were to test who and what in the biology or occupation these ancestors were, what position they held, and how they acquitted themselves. A genealogy, lineal or of branches, is of no value if it is a mere list of names. These tables also omit the vital facts of occupation and residence.

Scientists, nobles and professional urban patricians attach great importance to analysis of the four branches, for much can be deduced from the life and activities of a man's grandparents. The dominant line, however, is that in which the "family representation" has come down. This is primarily governed by descent of the Name, the heritable property or the professional "heritage" in an urban family.

There has attached, and perhaps now with greater scientific corroboration than was previously realised - though we cannot yet say conclusively - much importance in family perpetuation by a male descent. Yet the laws of the Picts, and of many other countries, whilst attaching a limited importance to the males in one generation, next bring in a female succession (with descent of the heritage and taking of the name). This contributes powerfully to perpetuation of the family as an institution, and the focus in a direct line of descent of representership of the community. This could all too often be completely disintegrated by loss of a representer line if succession to heirs general, with taking of the name and arms, had not been (in such laws as that of Scotland and Spain and many old French provinces) established as a praiseworthy principle of nobiliary law necessary for the stabilisation of the families. Professor H.B.G. Westermarck in his monumental *History of Human Marriage* (p.110) rightly points out that the taking of the family name has from primeval days been a rite or ceremony of the greatest fundamental importance, that the name has and exercises a tremendous power in human affairs, and that the name of which spouse is borne or taken determines to which family the spouses and the issue belong, consequently therefore which set of family traditions and inspirations become dominant in the blood and thoughts. The matter is really one of momentous sociological importance, and in Scots and French law has always been so regarded, though in France the most recent tendency is unfortunately to re-impose a Salic constitution over the whole country, including provinces which had non-Salic familial structure. The subject of Name is accordingly one of tremendous significance and importance in genealogy.

Passing to the more normal form of genealogy - the family pedigree, which influences most of our loyalties, clannish sentiments and aspirations - the lineal genealogy forms the

framework of family history, and is normally that of the ancestral male descent. This type of genealogy is the foundation of the whole family structure and that which (except where the family succession is deduced through an heiress "with name and arms"), is the "stem and backbone" of the family and that which in branchlets, branch or stem is the normal subject of genealogical investigation and record, and around which, whether the stem be perpetuated in the male or female line, the whole tribal or familial history revolves: from which the principal influences on character and activity emerge, and the members of which community connected by name and biological descent form a unit in the nation. The greater and wider of such clans or families have vitally impinged on the nation's history, and are themselves affected by the history and activity of their own minor branches and far-spread households.

Who the present generation's four grandparents may have been is in many ways of importance in current and future family policy. If two of them had certain hereditary ailments, those concerned had better make sure they are not marrying with somebody else who had two of the same; whilst if two of them have eminence in some professional or business character, it may be excellent to effect an alliance with another two of the like; but what are called "family traditions" and the family group as a tribal organisation are concerned with, and depend on, is the main line of descent, so it is with this that the genealogist of either the branch or the main line is concerned. It is the sum of these antecedents, influences, and traditions and the influences cumulative within this family group, which becomes the powerful social organisation of a healthy and progressive civilisation, because it is only from this natural and biological group - the Family - that deep-seated natural group associations grow or are maintainable.

This sense of pertaining to an hereditary tribal unit, with a Chief or Chieftain in loco parentis, links the whole group under the most deep-rooted human inspirations flowing from the status of parent and child existing even in an expanded community, and this, either in the Chief or in a tribal or tribally descended Sovereign as Chief of Chiefs, makes hereditary monarchy and hereditary Chiefship, and the Headship of even the most humble cottar family, analogous to and vested in what, though not a "divine right" in the sense that James VI

elaborated it; does certainly have a divine character in the sense of the Fifth Commandment. This family organisation under a hereditary Chief goes to the very biological root of human civilisations; and (as J.C. Hochhart points out in "Kingship") makes monarchy differ from, and more satisfying than, any other human form of state organisation.

A proper genealogy or deduction of either stem or even a minor branch, includes not a mere account of the names and marriages, but also of the exploits, acts and acquisitions (in days more sober, commercial acquisitions, primarily of heritable property), in each generation, and a brief evaluation of the achievements of the ancestors and of any particularly outstanding scions, thus genealogy has always tended more or less to expand into, or to be the basis of, family history, even in the early days when the more skilled and official viva voce pedigrees included narratives of exploits, and differ in that only from the successional pedigree merely defining the links of the line of inheritance, which can be readily memorised with certainty. Of these last are, for example, the Celtic genealogies taught to the children of the household around the fireside of an evening or after prayers on Sunday morning. Such were never the whole story, and they were elaborated, as are the official genealogies on the Continent and in Scotland, with exploits, acquisitions, rank and status, without a knowledge of which a genealogy becomes an uninteresting list of names.

Now - what is an old family? Every family is necessarily as old as Noah or Adam, and if you pause to think what is really involved, it means how long has the main line of ancestry been in the same landed property, profession or business or line of craftsmanship? Around any family of which the successional line has long continued on the same soil, or in the same occupation, there accrues a wealth of localised skill and traditional pride in the exercise of the family function. Even if one member in the line of succession tends to move personally to some other activity, the weight of pride and tradition will probably encourage a resumption in the following generation of that of the family tradition, to wit - inherited adaptability and honest pride in the developed capacity, of which a successful miner of a mining family is in his own sphere entitled to be just as proud as a Marquis, and each in his own sphere

fulfils a useful function in the realm.

A properly-framed genealogy, and an intelligent and constant study of it by the descendants of the House, can have a vital effect upon the future fortunes of any family, for even amidst the disasters and tribulations of successive centuries, I myself, and other genealogists abroad, are forcibly impressed that, short of actual catastrophes, families come to grief more from their own ineptitude or lack of vigour than from the vicissitudes of circumstances. Professional and commercial families which succeed in making large fortunes are singularly bad at keeping them, or perpetuating their status for many generations, except where they have developed a family business and stuck to it; though burgher-ish concepts of division have in this country brought down many such establishments, where a stricter jus familiare on the Continent has in many old cities led to a longer hereditary business dynasty.

Rural families have on the whole been the subject of greater permanence, but with marked changes at certain periods of economic change, which require further investigation, as some were really submerged by economic events, and others from failing to tighten their belts at crucial junctures. Even in our own time one has seen many county families who could perfectly well have carried on if they had not given up the ghost with the second footman. Moreover it is noticed that families which take to living on their means, and don't engage in some occupation or another, promptly die out.

Such economic and biological aspects are for the genealogist to present in an intelligent summary of a family's past, and for statesmen and the nation's historians to weigh up in longer-term investigation than they have hitherto been willing to concede; so that, in the families themselves and in the nation, an intensified, widespread and scientific study of genealogy, and an intelligent application of it in the home, and a reviewing of the family's past in relation to the family's future, may now, as of old, become an element of importance to the future of Scotland, and indeed to the many Scots who have founded communities beyond the seas. Genealogy is entitled to be treated (as in almost every vigorous nation's eras of expansion and culminating culture) as a subject inseparable from a vigorous and healthy civilisation.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1956-1957

During the Session six lectures were delivered:

"Genealogy in Scottish Architecture", by C.E. McWilliam.

"Arranging and Indexing of Family Papers" by William Park.

"The Armorial Register of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount",
by Lt.-Col. H.A.B. Lawson.

"Some Aspects of Place Name Study", by Dr A.B. Taylor.

"An Approach to Records" by John Imrie.

"Chiefs in the Cradle - some Highland Tutorships", by
R.W. Munro.

In addition we were favoured by an address at the Annual General Meeting by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., Lord Lyon King of Arms, our senior Vice-President, who has given us continual encouragement throughout the year. A Members' Night also afforded the opportunity for members to introduce some topic of which they have special knowledge. The Society is indebted to the speakers who have given of their time and knowledge to address us.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr J.H.C. Milligen, reports that the income from membership and magazines amounted to £106, and that after expenses of printing, rent and postages we end the year with a balance of £97: 3: 1, which however includes £15 of guarantees and £10 of binding fund. We thus start with £72 to our credit, being £38 more than last year. It is suggested that the guarantees should now be returned to the guarantors.

Four issues of the magazine have been published, and the Council wish to express their appreciation of the excellent work of the Hon. Editor, Dr Jean Dunlop, in this connection. It is an extremely onerous task and the standard of this part of the Society's work is a credit to the Editor. The question of printing the magazine instead of its duplication is under serious consideration. It is emphasised that this is one of the most important aspects of our activity, and the Council would appeal for the co-operation of the members in providing material. It is no easy task to fill the pages each quarter, and material, however short, would be appreciated. The Council wishes to express its thanks to all those who have contributed in the past year.

Other activities of this Society continued through the year. Several reports on old churchyards have been deposited for record, but a great deal more is needed, and the Council would once again call attention to the importance of recording inscriptions before they are lost for ever.

The compilation of a register of Scottish Episcopal Records is proceeding, but is not yet ready.

The Society also corresponds, usually on a magazine-exchange basis, with the Genealogy Society of Portland, Oregon; the Society of Australian Genealogists; the Hawick Archaeological Society; the Netherlands Genealogical Society and the Centre Généalogique de Paris, and several members overseas have forwarded copies of their own family records for retention by this Society. A considerable correspondence continues, largely concerned with enquiries. The Hon. Secretary usually refers these enquiries to the magazine and supplies the list of searchers recommended by the Society, but few seem to materialise. Yet even if we assist only a few, we are advancing the study of genealogy, which is our purpose.

A number of books continue to be received by the Society, but as yet no premises or accommodation has become available. As a result the Council has for the moment been unable to accept the offer of upwards of 400 books from Mr Stirling. The question of storage of the volumes we already possess is becoming acute, as neither the Editor nor the Secretary has accommodation for a large number of books. The Council would therefore earnestly appeal to the members for assistance in providing at least storage for our small library, and for suggestions as to the provision of reference facilities which would enable the Society to accept Mr Stirling's most generous offer. It is hoped to prepare an interim catalogue of our books during this session.

Finally the thanks of the Council are due to the ladies who have provided tea at our meetings, thus providing a welcome break as well as a pleasant social occasion.

GENEALOGY OF THE BUDGES

Part 2

Eleanor M. Budge, M.A.

The BUDGES OF SKYE

Toward the end of the eighteenth century a branch of the Caithness family appeared in Skye. The founder was William Budge.

Family and local tradition say that William Budge belonged to a Volunteer regiment and that on one occasion when the regiment was mobilised, a cannon had been damaged and required repair. On being told that there was a young blacksmith and armourer in the regiment, the commander sent for William Budge who repaired the damage. Colonel Macdonald of Lyndale, Skye, asked the young man how he, a Caithness man, happened to be in the regiment at that time of year. Budge replied that this was a slack time with him. Macdonald told him that he needed such a person as he on his estate, and Budge consented to go with him in the capacity of blacksmith.

Afterwards William Budge was given by Lord Macdonald of Sleat, the lands of Balgown in Kilmuir, Trotternish, Skye, lands which were formerly held by the MacRurys, who were the hereditary smiths and armourers in Trotternish, first to the Lords of the Isles and afterwards to the House of Sleat. The last of these MacRurys had removed to North Uist. These smiths and armourers held their lands free and "in virtue of that heritage and tenure were persons of distinction".

There are direct descendants of William Budge still residing as tenants on some of the former Balgown lands. Nearby are other Budes of the same family following their traditional occupation as blacksmiths and tenants.

I. William Budge, married, after coming to Skye Christine Macdonald. There were at least three children,

1. James.
2. John.
3. Janet.

II. James Fudge, the eldest son, succeeded his father as blacksmith and farmer. He was born in 1791, and died in 1859. According to the Public Records Office, London, he served as a drummer from 1808-1811 in the Mugstot Company of the North Battalion, Isle of Skye Volunteer Infantry. He was very musical and played on several instruments. At the coming-of-age celebrations of a Macleod of Dunvegan he was acclaimed to be the best violinist. He was also a bard and some of his songs survive to this day.

He married Margaret Macdonald, daughter of Ranald Macdonald, tacksman of Knockow and his wife Christine Macdonald. These Macdonalds of Knockow were closely related to the House of Duntulum and Sleat.

This Ronald had a family of twenty-one children. He was twice married. Through this marriage, the descendants of James became connected with many old Skye families. James had issue:

1. William, who died young.
2. Donald
3. Ronald
4. Hugh
5. Margaret
6. Susan
7. Katharine
8. Christina

III. Donald Budge, the second son, followed his father as blacksmith and tenant. He was born in 1825 and died in Kilvaxter in 1884. He married Ann Lamont of Kilmuir, daughter of John Lamont and his wife, Peggy MacPhie, with issue:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Donald | |
| 2. James | |
| 3. Angus | 7. Margaret |
| 4. William | 8. Katharine |
| 5. John | 9. Susan |
| 6. Ronald | 10. Mary Ann |

IV. Donald Budge, b. 1859, d. July 1927, and is buried in Dunvegan, Skye. Before taking over the Dunvegan Hotel in 1910 he was superintendant of Agents with the Prudential Assurance Company, in Glasgow and later in Uist and Skye. Was an elder in the Church of Scotland and took a prominent part in Church and community affairs. The family retained the Dunvegan Hotel from 1910 until 1946.

He married (1) Isabella Nora Henderson, on Sept. 11 1891, the daughter of John Henderson, farmer in Ardnamurchan, later commission agent and merchant in Stein, Waternish, Skye, and his wife Margaret Macinnes, Stein Waternish, Skye. Isabella Henderson died in Glasgow in 1898.

The issue were:

1. Ann Margaret, b. 1892, d. in Glasgow in 1915.
2. Donald, of whom later.
3. Flora, b. 1896. died 1931. married John Macpherson, of Kilmuir, Skye, with issue:
 - (1 a) Norma Isabella Macpherson, trained as a teacher at Jordanhill College, Glasgow and taught in Ayrshire and Skye. In 1952 married Alexander M. Maclean, Portree, Skye.
4. Norman. b. 1898. trained as an engineer, later became Missionary in Northern Rhodesia. Served with the Black Watch in World War I with rank of sergeant. Married Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Thomas Gibson, Rannoch, with issue:
 - (1 a) Norman Budge, engineer, Peterborough Canada. married Naomi Shantz.
 - (2 a) Donald Gibson Budge, Personnel Dept., Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Northern Rhodesia, married Feb. 1956, Eileen Prescott, dau. of W.J. Prescott, missionary, N. Rhodesia, with issue a daughter, born Jan. 25th 1957.

Donald Budge, of Dunvegan Hotel, married (2) Margaret Steele, daughter of Roderick Steele, master joiner, Dunvegan, and his wife Margaret Maclean, of this marriage the issue were:

5. Roderick. b. 1908. educated Inverness Academy, served as engineer in Merchant Navy in

World War II. later employed in commercial export firm in Oxfordshire. Married in 1945 Daisy Jepson, art teacher, daughter of Albert Jepson, Leeds, England, with issue (1 a) Donald Albert Budge, b. 1947.

6. Mary, b. 1910, trained at Athole Crescent, Edinburgh. Married Jan. 6 1937 Duncan McGregor, of Atholl, Dunvegan.

their issue, (1 a) Roderick John, b. 1939.

(2 a) Donald Budge, b. 1944.

7. John. b. 1912, trained for the merchant service in the Training Ship 'Worcester', London. Navigating officer in the Merchant Navy on foreign service. He is unmarried.

8. Neil. b. 1914, educated at Inverness Academy and Aberdeen University. Graduated M.B. Ch.B. served in World War II in Royal Army Medical Corps, in India. Was Medical Officer in the Shetland Isles, and later in England. He is unmarried.

V. Donald. born 1894. Educated at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Glasgow. Graduated M.A. and was inducted to Crichton Memorial Church of Scotland, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire in 1932.

Married July 1936, Eleanor Bradford Melchior, B.A. and B.Ed. of George Washington University, Washington, D.C. U.S.A., daughter of William Henry Melchior and his wife Annie Lee Woodward, Alexandria, Virginia, U.S.A.

He served as Army chaplain in the 2nd World War in Africa and Italy, 1940-1945. Translated from Cumnock to the Parish of the Island of Jura, Argyll on April 21 1949. Made J.P. of the county of Argyll in 1955.

There is no issue.

AN APPROACH TO RECORDS

Part 2

John Inrie

The Personality of Records

Students of family history are probably familiar with judgments passed on various records in books on the subject in such terms as "This is not a very genealogical record". Similar judgments are passed by authors writing on other subjects close to their hearts. However, one may ask: "How far is it possible to say accurately that any record bears a certain 'personality'?"

In a sense it may be unfair to raise this question in such terms. An author is intending to give a very general picture after all and by and large it is probably true to say that, from the point of view of the family historian, such records as the Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths and the old Parish Registers, the Records of Testaments, the Registers of Sasines and Deeds and the Valuation Rolls are "very genealogical" while the Customs and Excise Records and others, whatever their merits in other fields, are "not really very genealogical". Again, it is hardly the business of the writer on family history to consider whether the Registers of Sasines are more valuable from the points of view of genealogy or the study of the changes in the composition of the land-owning classes. Nevertheless, the 'personality' of a record, as of a person, depends to a certain extent on the regard in which it is popularly held. As a result, certain records have been very much neglected by students; protocol books, diligence registers and commissary records (other than testaments) by the genealogists; Exchequer records and Forfeited Estates Papers by economic and social historians.

The other, and perhaps more serious, consequence of generalised impressions as to the 'personality' of records has been that some records have been praised almost

exclusively for one purpose often to the detriment of other sterling qualities. This tendency is accentuated by the practice of printing only interesting extracts from a record, which has resulted in giving a prejudiced view of the prevailing bias of that record. All this has a certain effect. The testaments are used so constantly for genealogical purposes that it may be forgotten that the inventories of goods and gear contained in them would form a magnificent source for a long overdue social history of Scotland. The Accounts of the Masters of Works have been consulted for building details but in the end they may prove equally valuable for the data they provide on labour conditions, wages and prices. The Justiciary Records have been dredged for spectacular crimes but they do contain a very great deal of social material, and occasionally provide genealogical information. It is not to be suggested that the 'personality' of the Justiciary records is as much genealogical in nature as criminal, but there is much to be said for avoiding the practice of pinning mental 'labels' on particular records.

It should also be remembered that records have changed in many ways in the course of time. They have changed in appearance, form, make-up and quality of recording. Some, like the Registers of Sasines and Deeds, have increased in size and importance with the passage of time, others, like the Register of the Great Seal, have decreased in both these respects. Some may also change in 'personality'. Early protocol books contain many instruments on various topics of interest for general history - solemnisation of marriage, elopement, betrothal, death-bed statements, gallows confessions and others - but with the increasing competition of developing courts of registration they concentrate on that dullest of instruments, the instrument of sasine. Any recording authority may undergo internal change and the researcher must take account of that and judge the living value of his record at any particular time. The competence of the burgh court for both civil and criminal cases was gradually eroded by reason of the superior organisation of rival judicatures and more and more the bailies found themselves confined to petty local disputes and 'police' cases. As a result, a burgh court book of the 18th century has quite a different

'personality' from one of the 16th century. Changes in the content of records follow changes in moral beliefs and social conditions. In our own times an ever-growing proportion of entries in the Register of Deeds are testamentary in nature and the Court of Session records contain more divorce cases than any other type of action. Changes such as these make it doubly dangerous to ascribe any fixed 'personality' to any record.

The Family of Records

Since any one record may contain material relating to several subjects, it may be asked "How far is any classification of records justified?"

Records are produced by a variety of recording authorities at various levels and some classification based on archives groups is essential to archivist and reader both as a guide and for reference. Danger may arise if it is used as a sort of subject guide without an appreciation of the complex nature of the various administrations. All attempts to formulate official guides to records on the lines of subject indexes have failed completely. The only real answer lies in knowledge of the administrative machinery. Again, whatever the methods of classification, it must be accepted that there is a good deal of overlapping between divisions and subdivisions of records and also that there is a remarkably high degree of interdependence among records. The print of documents in a peerage case, for example, normally shows that relevant material has been drawn from all classes of records and sometimes from sources which are not, strictly speaking, records at all.

It may be of interest to examine briefly this overlapping and interdependence of records. Examples are legion but a few of the more obvious illustrations may suffice.

There is the overlap between register, for example the Register of the Great Seal, and charter or other writ issued to the recipient of the grant with the converse case of warrants (original deeds presented for registration) and registers framed from such warrants, e.g. the Registers of

Deeds. This latter case is particularly noteworthy as the warrants may contain more than the register. For example, older Court of Session processes, which stand in a similar relationship to the Register of Acts and Decrees and the Minute Books of the Court of Session as the original deeds stand to the Register of Deeds, frequently contain productions such as titles, rentals or plans which may be most valuable in supplementing the information given in the Acts and Decrees or Minute Books.

Overlap of very much the same material may also occur where a grant has to pass through various stages before becoming effective. Thus, it may be engrossed in several records, such as the Secretary's Warrant Books, Signatures, Register of the Privy Seal, Register of the Great Seal and perhaps ultimately in the Exchequer Register of Commissions. No one grant will be registered in all of these sources but it is as well to know that there may be several opportunities of having a bite at almost exactly the same cherry. There is also the somewhat similar case of a later confirmation narrating the full terms of earlier charters, an example of overlap of material within the same register which is by no means uncommon in the Great Seal Register.

The above cases may give two or more chances to discover the full terms of any item. There are, of course, very many instances of a milder and more fortuitous overlapping where a second record will contain for its own administrative purposes a certain amount of information mainly recorded elsewhere. Even this can be valuable enough if the main record has not survived. It cannot be assumed that because no evidence of a particular transaction is found in a certain record, no evidence survives. The record of a court action concerning the validity of certain titles may well give a fair idea of their terms. The Exchequer Rolls contain information relating to Crown grants and at least may give the names of the recipients and some details of redenda. The Treasurers' Accounts record proceeds of Justice-Ayres and compositions when no criminal records are extant. Overlapping of this kind may occur in the process of appeal or arise out of the supervisory nature of one jurisdiction over another. The records of the Privy Council constantly reflect its interference with other jurisdictions.

In these cases overlapping would probably be regarded as highly desirable but it has irritating aspects too. The same sort of material may be recorded in several records and the student is faced with the problem of deciding which one. Familiar examples are provided by the possible overlap of courts and of the various registers of deeds. There, as in the case of the old General Register of Sasines and Particular Registers, an element of deliberate choice existed for long periods. However, another type of overlapping often arose from lack of clear differentiation of function. In later times appointments to the greater offices passed under the Great Seal and those to minor offices under the Privy Seal but at least up to the beginning of the seventeenth century many grants of major offices are to be found in the Register of the Privy Seal. A certain amount of confusion between the records of an old and new institution is often to be found until people trained in the old ways adjusted themselves to new conditions. Deeds were still being registered in the Register of Acts and Decrets and court books of inferior judicatures for some time after the institution of separate registers of deeds. Finally, the honest archivist, would also admit that it is quite possible for him to create undesirable overlapping by ill-judged systematising which may lead to the formation of new artificial classes running parallel with true archive groups.

All such cases of overlapping, whether desirable or undesirable, would appear to underline the importance of the essential interdependence of records. This interdependence is not just a vague, academic conception. The following examples illustrate its practical import.

It is well-known that two great dispersals and long periods of neglect have left lamentable gaps in the public records of Scotland. Much can be done to close up some of these gaps although it would be idle to pretend that they can ever be properly filled. We know that there were charter rolls going back to the reign of William the Lion in the custody of the King's clerks at the end of the thirteenth century. Now there are no public records of the Great Seal extant before 1306 and from then until 1424 there are only twelve rolls and one book. But charters under the Great Seal issued to parties have survived in private muniments, cartularies of religious

houses, burgh records, and so on. From such sources something is known of about six hundred charters by William the Lion and about sixty original charters by that sovereign are now preserved in Register House alone. This illustration from one specialised field of study shows how other archive sources can supplement the public records.

One further example also demonstrates the essential interdependence of records and how this can be used to serve the needs of students. Most genealogists would agree that tenants and lesser people are often very difficult to trace. The Sasine Registers contain many incidental references to them but these are not included in the official indexes. From 1855 there are the Valuation Rolls which contain names of landlords, tenants and occupiers and provide a quite invaluable starting-point for any modern search. Before that date, however, it is necessary to cast about among a wide variety of records of different kinds. There are some obvious sources: for example, parish registers; and testaments; registers of deeds, particularly those kept locally; local court books, particularly barony court books where they have survived; burgh records; records of merchant guilds and craft incorporations; and poll-tax and stent rolls for burghs and counties alike. Other sources, although not so immediately obvious, can be potentially valuable. The Register of the Privy Council has already been mentioned in this connection. Judicial records are a very much neglected source but tenants were frequently involved in both civil and criminal actions involving their landlords as well as on their own account. Financial records also contain much scattered information on tenants and occupiers; particularly such taxation records as Duties on Inhabited Houses (1778-1808) and Duties on Houses and Windows (1747-1808). For the Highland estates in the eighteenth century there are, of course, the Forfeited Estates Papers, which contain rentals and tacks and other records yielding information on tenants. It should also be remembered that the larger collections of family papers are often rich in tacks and rentals for the areas of the estates concerned. Where rentals occur in good runs at close intervals they may be of the greatest value for genealogical purposes. Many great collections of family

papers from all parts of Scotland have now been deposited in the Scottish Record Office and other record repositories and the contributions they can make towards the study of the humbler classes in Scotland who are not so well documented elsewhere, may perhaps be taken as an indication of the general value of private archives in supplementing public and other records.

Although classifications and divisions of one kind or another are essential with records, the purposes of the classifications must always be kept in mind. They should not be allowed to obscure the essential interdependence of the family of records which the prudent archivist and searcher will recognise and utilise to the greatest advantage. Professor Galbraith, writing on the public records in England, has stated that the researcher will learn not to attach undue weight to the classification of the records, not to regard any single class of records as necessarily a complete collection of the documents it purports to bring together and not to think of the various classes of records as water-tight divisions. All that applies equally to Scottish records.

Conclusion

These are some of the questions which may be asked by both archivist and reader in developing an approach to records. There may be better questions. Certainly there will be better answers. If the questions do no more than arouse suspicions concerning unnaturally neat classes and exact dates they will have accomplished something but it is to be hoped that they may lay the foundations for a more positive approach. It is clear that we must cease to regard records as a number of arbitrary subject groupings deposited by the stream of time. They are the products of administrative systems or recording authorities, which may be regarded as evolving and inter-related organisms and none of them can safely be studied in isolation.

THE BALFOUR CONFERENCE

It is an encouraging measure of the public interest in Scotland that the tercentenary commemoration conference on the work of Sir James Balfour of Denmilne, held in Edinburgh on 2nd November, attracted almost 250 people, instead of only the handful who were earlier expected to attend. To accommodate the larger numbers the conference was held in the University's Adam House, but the National Library's special exhibition of items from the Denmilne MSS was visited by many of those who attended the lectures.

After an opening address by Mr William Park, M.A., Keeper of Manuscripts in the National Library, Professor J.D. Mackie (whose pamphlet on the Denmilne Manuscripts, published by the Historical Association of Scotland in 1928, had already shown us the wealth of the collection), supplied the historical background when he spoke on "Balfour and his Times".

A paper on "Balfour as a Charter Scholar", by Mr A.A.M. Duncan, Lecturer in Medieval History, University of Edinburgh, proved a useful guide to his achievements and failings. Mr Duncan emphasised that the strength and weakness of Balfour in this field was his consuming interest in the history of Scottish families. Balfour lacked scruples in charter scholarship since he cared nothing for the ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland, but only for family history. Here his integrity was complete, and the stimulus of his studies was his office of Lyon King of Arms. In his unpublished Peerage of Scotland, the basis for all later Peerages, lies his greatest claim to be considered a founder of historical studies in Scotland. In conclusion, Mr Duncan pointed out that, limited as Balfour's interests were, they were responsible for his having collected most of the sources for the history of the church in medieval Scotland - the cartularies of monasteries and cathedrals. If he had not made this collection, we should be much the poorer in this respect today, for many would undoubtedly have perished.

Mr G.W.S. Barrow, Lecturer in History, University College, London, had something to say about the work of two Scottish genealogists in his paper on "Medieval Studies: Past Achievements and Future Needs". Of Walter Macfarlane

of Macfarlane he said that though almost entirely devoid of the qualities which make a good editor, he accumulated through his zest for a good pedigree, his intense love of Scotland, and his jackdaw-like acquisitiveness, a confused but extremely valuable pile of topographical and genealogical material. Some of his lucubrations found their way into print in his own day, anonymously and in a characteristic state of muddle, as the second volume of Nisbet's Heraldry; but most of his work has been made accessible to students only in modern times, and much of it remains in manuscript. Later, speaking of Sir William Fraser, he said that lacking the qualifications of birth which gave Macfarlane the entrée into private papers of the gentry and some of the nobility, Fraser was skilful and fortunate enough to stir up among the aristocratic families of Scotland a competitive spirit the upshot of which - those ugly but sumptuous volumes of family history and muniments - have been as valuable to the historians as they were costly to those who commissioned them. Moreover, Fraser, in addition to being a careful and scholarly editor, had a precocious sense of the value of having proper facsimiles made of records which might subsequently perish.

"Balfour and Scottish Heraldry" was the final subject, and, appropriately, it was in the hands of Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms. As we hope to take further notice of his paper in a later issue, it is unnecessary to do more than mention it here.

All who are interested in Scottish historical studies will be grateful to the Historical Association of Scotland which sponsored the conference, and to the four Scottish Universities and the National Library for their support. It is to be hoped that the encouragement given by the large attendance will lead to further occasions of the kind, when we may have an opportunity of commemorating, assessing and discussing the work of other distinguished Scottish scholars who have contributed to our knowledge of the country's past.

ULSTER-SCOT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Anyone who has attempted to trace the fortunes of emigrant Scots will know how many of them remained in Ireland for periods varying from a few years to several generations on their way from Scotland to the New World. The emigrant family cannot therefore easily be linked with its Scottish home and only too often at this stage in the search the thread is lost. Within the last few months an organisation has been set up in Belfast whose aim is to solve this very problem. A notice which we have received states: "The Ulster-Scot Historical Society is a non-profit making organisation. It was established in 1957 and one of its objects is to assist persons of Ulster ancestry to trace facts about their ancestors in Ulster." A warning is however given that "Since many Irish records have been destroyed searching is more difficult here than in the rest of the United Kingdom."

Further details of fees and also suitable application forms are available from the Secretary - Miss I. Embleton, Law Courts Building, Chichester St., Belfast.

NOTES

Secretary's Address. Mr Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) has moved from Kirkcaldy and his address is now 28 Pitbauchlie Bank, Dunfermline, Fife.

Dictionary of Emigrant Scots. Mr Donald J. MacDonald, a member of the Council of the Scottish Genealogy Society has very kindly agreed to act as receiver of information on this subject. We are most grateful for the offer and trust that this venture will now proceed more quickly than hitherto. His address is 7 Rosebank Road, Edinburgh, 5.

QUERIES

IV/19. HALLIDAY. Matthew Halliday married Barbara Little, and he was the tenant at Meikle Whitriggs farm, Hutton Parish, Dumfriesshire, until his death there in 1846. I would like to correspond with his descendants, and so build up the Halliday side of my family tree. C.H.M.

IV/20. DUFFUS. David Cargill, Merchant and Shipmaster in Arbroath (1752-1836) married Isabella Duffus (1755-1836). Isabella is said to have been a ward of the Countess of Cromarty and the marriage to have taken place "in the North" i.e. presumably at the bride's home. The marriage took place before 1783 as there is a record of a child being born in Arbroath on 3 Sept. 1783. Information is required regarding the date of birth and parentage of Isabella Duffus and the place of her marriage.

W.D.C.T.

IV/21. MANVEL. Can anyone supply information about R Manvel (? Manuel) who was General Manager of the St Cloud and Willmar branch of the St Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway in 1886? He it was who named a station "Hawick" on that line, "from a city in Scotland by that name".

R.E.S.

IV/22. MURRAY of STANHOPE. William Dickson married Margaret Murray, daughter of Sir William Murray of Stanhope. Authorities agree in tracing her descent from William Murray of Shillinglaw, but differ as to whether the line continues from the John Murray who married Margaret Tweedie or from the John Murray who married Janet Howison. Which is considered correct?

L.M.D.

REPLIES

IV/ 7. BRUCE. Some information regarding the Bruces of Clackmannan is given by Alexander Nisbet in his System of Heraldry I.144., and also in William Anderson's Scottish Nation 1878-1880 I.423. Several members of the family are mentioned in Douglas' Peerage of Scotland (ed 1813) vol. I.

D.W.

IV/10. GORDON. For Adam Lindsay Gordon's ancestors, the Gordon Collections of the late J.M. Bulloch, now at King's College Library Old Aberdeen, might be examined.

L.

CORRECTION

The Quaker Burial Ground in Glasgow (The Scottish Genealogist, Vol. IV, No. 2, April 1957). page 48 for "John Maxwell, 25.8.1843" read "John Maxwell, b. 25.8.1832." also page 48, substitute $1\frac{3}{4}$ years for $1\frac{3}{4}$ months as age of Esther McKittrick.

NOTICES

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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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