

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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*The Scottish Genealogist* will be published quarterly. Subscription is £1 (\$3.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 5/- (\$0.90) post free.

All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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# THE MacQUARRIES OF ULVA

By R. W. MUNRO

The Clan MacQuarrie, whose ancient home was the Isle of Ulva and the adjacent part of Mull in the Western Isles of Scotland, was perhaps the smallest of the Highland clans, and the one with the most circumscribed territory. Yet within its limited compass are to be found many of the genealogical characteristics of the greater clans — the tradition of long and honourable descent, the alliances and intermarriages with neighbouring clans, the establishment of cadet houses, tutorship of the nearest agnate during a minority, and no doubt others also. In later years, after the break-up of the system, the clan could boast of its great man — Lachlan Macquarie, the "Father of Australia"; its overseas branches became more numerous, as in Nova Scotia, and more clan-conscious, as in the United States, than at home; and, although the chiefship has been undetermined for over a century, claims have been cherished in more than one family living far from the shores of Ulva.

According to the family tradition, most of the 'ancient papers' of the MacQuarries of Ulva were burnt at the time of the Revolution, and I know of no previous attempt to compile an exact genealogy based on record evidence. As well as the national and local records, however, there are two chief sources to guide the genealogist—the account of the family in Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland* (1798), which is one of those completed before his death in 1770 and probably before the project was announced in 1767 (*op. cit.* p. 563 note, and *D.N.B.* v 1253); and a shorter genealogy, compiled during the lifetime of the chief who died in 1818 and covering only the later generations, which I copied from the original among the papers of Lieut.-Colonel Charles Macquarie of Ulva.

Douglas traced the family back in some detail to the thirteenth century; but, as the earlier part is largely unsupported, and some of the statements in the middle period conflict with contemporary documents, I have thought it better not to begin the genealogy until the seventeenth century, when it can be fully authenticated. It is prefaced by notes on the recorded evidence of earlier chiefs (I have added several items to the useful list in *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*), without attempting to place them exactly in a family tree.

In later instalments I hope to trace the descendants of Lachlan MacQuarrie, reckoned as XVI of Ulva, who died at the reputed age of 103, and to notice the cadet branches and some other families of interest. I shall welcome any information or suggestions from readers, which the Editor has kindly agreed to forward to me.

### SOME EARLIER CHIEFS ON RECORD

JOHN. Two charters of John de Yle, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, one at Tain and the other at Dingwall, were witnessed by John McGeir of Ulva or John McGoyre of Wlua on 12 April 1463 (*Earls of Cromartie*, ii 332; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 14. Aug. 1464). This was probably the John Makquhory of Wlway who died about 1473 in heritable possession of the lands of Wlway and the 5 marklands in Mull named Laganwalsagary (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 23 June 1553).

DUNSLAF\*. When rebellion broke out under Donald Dubh in 1503, Parliament directed that letters be sent calling on the principal chiefs in the Isles, including McCoree, to help the royal forces (*Acts Parl. Scot.* ii 248). In 1504 and 1505 Makcorry of Vllowa (Dunslaf the son of John) and others were frequently summoned before Parliament to answer for treasonable acts, and after several refusals to appear at last submitted (*A.P.S.* ii 255-9; Gregory, *W. Highlands and Isles*, p. 101). After being summoned and not having appeared, Dunslavy McVorich or Makworich of Wlway was ordered in 1509, along with others, to pay Duncan Stewart of Appin and his tenants in Appin and Duror for cattle and goods which they had taken (*MS. Acts of Lords of Council*, vol. xx, fo. 237, 21 July 1509); and, when the Islesmen rose again under Sir Donald of Lochalsh, Dulleis Makwidy of Ulua and his kinsmen and friends had a remission from the Regent Albany in 1517 for their part in the treasonable acts committed (*Reg. Sec. Sig.* 12 March 1516/7). He also appears as Dwnsleif Makcura and Dwnsleyf Makcwra of Ulway (*Acts of Council (Public Affairs)*, 80, 88).

In 1531 Makcory lord of Wlway along with others was frequently summoned before Parliament but failed to appear (*A.P.S.* ii 333, 334).

\*Donn-sleibhe, 'Lord (lit. brown) of the Hill,' an old and popular name both in Ireland and the Highlands, still on record in Ulva in 1693 (Alex. Macbain in *Trans. Gaelic Soc. Inverness*, xx 311; N. D. Campbell, later Duke of Argyll, in *Celtic Review*, vi 191-2).

JOHN. John McCoirry, natural son of Duslaih (Dunslav?) McCoirry of Ulway and Langanvaslagary had a precept and letters of legitimation from James V (*R.S.S.* 8 Jan. 1532/3, *R.M.S.* 8 Jan. 1538/9, uncertain which year is correct). In July 1545 Jhone Macquore of Wlway was one of the council of Donald of the Isles then holding treasonable intercourse with England (*Cal. State Papers (Thorpe)*, 53), and six months later McRore of Ulway had a remission from Queen Mary for assisting the English in burning the islands of Bute and Arran and other crimes (*R.S.S.* 6 Feb. 1545/6).

HECTOR. Following operations led by Maclean of Duart against the Macdonalds and Macian of Ardnamurchan, Hector Makquyre of Ulway and others received a remission on 20 March 1588/9 for devastations committed in the islands of Rum, Eigg and Canna (R.S.S. lix 87 (unpublished); Gregory, 233-40). On 22 June 1591 Hector McQuhyrrie of Ullway received a remission for slaughters, etc., committed against the Macdonalds of Kintyre and Islay (R.S.S. lxii 86 (unpublished)).

ARCHIBALD (?)\*. Among the chiefs and gentlemen who met the Bishop of the Isles in 1609, when the 'Statutes of Iona' were adopted, was Gillespie McQuirie of Ullowa, who as McQuirie signed the bond promising co-operation in improving the Isles both in religion and obedience to the civil law, 24 August (*Reg. Privy Council*, 27 July 1610).

\*There is no Archibald (nor the Gaelic form Giliespie) in the traditional MacQuarrie tree, and Gregory points out (*Coll. de Rebus Alban.* 119n) that Mackinnon and Lochbuie—who, like MacQuarrie, sign with their surnames only—are both given the wrong Christian names in this document.

### GENEALOGY OF THE LATER CHIEFS (XII.)

DONALD<sup>1</sup>. In 1630 Donald Makquoyrie in Ulway was served heir to his grandfather Hector in the lands of Ulva, consisting of Carnallich, Noyak (Uamha=Cave), Ormakbeig, Ormakmoir, Craigaik, KilvcEwyn, Golisarimoir, Glakingradin, Ballegartney, Collecharran, Bearnis, Cowll (Culinish), Abos, Soribie, Ferrineynardo and Ardali, in the Isle of Ulva; the Isle of Staffa; and Drissak, Kowlmwllyn (Kellan Mill), Pemnisauych (Benmeanach, Peinalbánach), Rowaik and Glenmakquhoyrie in the Isle of Mull, together of the old extent of 23 marks, 1 shilling, and 8 pence<sup>2</sup>.

He married Christian Maclean<sup>3</sup>, daughter of Lachlan oig of Torloisk, and granddaughter of Lachlan mor Maclean of Duart by Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of William 6th Earl of Glencairn. They had four sons, each of whom received a portion of the estate<sup>4</sup>, and two daughters.

Alan, his successor.

Hector, founder of the MacQuarries of Ormaig.

Lachlan, founder of the MacQuarries of Laggan.

John, founder of the MacQuarries of Ballighartan.

Unnah<sup>5</sup>, married Alan Maclean of Gruline, with issue.

Catherine<sup>6</sup>, married Donald Maclean of Aros, with issue.

### (XIII.)

ALAN. He is mentioned by Sir Robert Douglas as the author of a manuscript history of the family, written about 1648/49, based where possible on

original documents (later destroyed), and 'generally esteemed authentic.' During the Civil War the Macleans and their supporters fought for the King under Alasdair Macdonald, son of "Colkitto"<sup>7</sup>; in 1651, as a major, MacQuarrie was with Sir Hector Maclean's detachment which joined the Royal army at Stirling, and at the battle of Inverkeithing on 20th July both Sir Hector and Major Alan were killed, with most of their followers<sup>8</sup>. By his cousin ——— Maclean, daughter of Alan, 4th son of Lachlan *mor* of Duart and Lady Margaret Cunningham, he had one son, Lachlan, who succeeded.

(XIV.)

LACHLAN. Lachlane Mackquoyrie of Ulva is on record as heir male to his great-grandfather Hector<sup>9</sup>. He was chief while war was being waged in Mull between his allies the Macleans and the family of Argyll for possession of the Maclean estates (including Ulva, etc.), but how far he was personally involved does not appear<sup>10</sup>. The Earl of Argyll claimed the estates on a pretext of debts owing to him, and MacQuarrie's uncles Hector and John were prominent among those who resisted<sup>11</sup>. When a formal surrender of possession was made by the Macleans in favour of Argyll, L. McGuarrie of Willway was one of the witnesses to a docquet, dated Inveraray 29th October 1674, to a 'Rental of lands and estate of Dowart as the same was set and should pay for the year of God 1674'<sup>12</sup>. In 1675 Lauchlan McGowrie tacksman of Ulva and Lagan-Ulva was included along with his uncles in letters of ejectment issued to Argyll<sup>13</sup>, and Lachlan was held liable for some of the property lifted from lands at the head of Loch Long by a party of Macdonalds and Macleans who invaded that part of Argyll in May and June 1679<sup>14</sup>. He was served heir to Hector McQuourie of Ulva (called his great-great-grandfather in this deed) in February 1683<sup>15</sup>, and in August he gave a bond for good behaviour, under penalty of 500 merks, for which Lauchlan McLean of Torloisk was cautioner (as MacQuarrie was for him on the same day) to commissioners for securing the peace of the Highlands<sup>16</sup>. As most of the family papers are said to have been burnt in 1688, this Chief was probably involved in the troubles of the Revolution; McQuhair of Ulva was named among those who had been in arms against the government, or at least accessory to crimes of treason and rebellion, and whose estates were sequestrated by order of the Privy Council in January 1690<sup>17</sup>, but Argyll was commissioned to reduce Mull and other parts to King William's obedience, and as MacQuarrie was not among those still sequestrated for rebellion in November he may by then have signed the oath of allegiance<sup>18</sup>.

Lachlan was twice married. By his first wife, More or Marian, daughter of Maclean of Ardgour, he had a son and a daughter:

John, who succeeded.

Julian, who died unmarried.

He married secondly Catherine, daughter of John *garbh* Maclean of Coll, who had the lands of Culinish in Ulva as her marriage portion in 1696<sup>19</sup>. By her MacQuarrie had another son and another daughter:

Alan (or Allan) of Culinish<sup>20</sup>, in the north of Ulva, who was cited before the Admiralty Court at Inveraray in 1722 with several clansmen and others for theft of spermaceti from a whale which had come ashore at Kilvickewen on the other side of the island. As tutor or 'acturnatus' to his nephew Lachlan, he compeared at Dumbarton to register a precept of *clare constat* from the Duke of Argyll relating to the young Chief's succession in 1739, and it appears from a later document that he was one of those against whom Lachlan raised an edict of curatory. Allan married Peggy Maclean, daughter of Charles Maclean, merchant in Tiree.

Flora<sup>21</sup>, married Lachlan Maclean of Knockroy, 4th son of Hector Maclean of Lochbuie, with issue including:

Allan<sup>22</sup>, whose children, under an entail of 1776, were to be in the line of succession to the Lochbuie estate only 'if they are in the character of gentlemen.'

Murdoch<sup>23</sup>, subaltern in 114th Regiment, served in America as Captain in the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, later a Lieut.-Colonel, became Laird of Lochbuie in 1785 and died on 5th June 1804.

Margaret<sup>24</sup>, married Lachlan Macquarie (died 1775), and was mother of General Lachlan Macquarie (1761-1824), Lieut.-Colonel Charles Macquarie of Ulva (1771-1835), etc., of whom later.

#### (XV.)

JOHN. Recognised as heir to his great-great-great-grandfather Hector by precept of *clare constat* from John Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, 31st July 1731<sup>25</sup>, but the lack of evidence to the contrary suggests that he was one who continued 'peaceable in his own island, not much concerned with any affairs that occur in any other part of this kingdom<sup>26</sup>.' He married Florence Maclean, daughter of Hector Maclean of Assipol, bailie of Ross (i.e. Ross of Mull)<sup>27</sup>, and had one son and one daughter. John, who is on record in 1734<sup>28</sup>, died in 1735, according to Douglas, and was buried in 'the burial place of the family' at Inchkenneth<sup>29</sup>. His children were:

Lachlan, who succeeded.

Marian<sup>30</sup>, who married (1st) Hector Maclean, merchant in Tiree; and (2nd) Lachlan MacQuarrie of Ballighartan.

(To be continued)

## NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Douglas, *Baronage*, pp. 506-10, provides the framework, and his numbering of the chiefs is given in brackets for ease of reference. Statements not otherwise vouched are from him, and where confirmation is available it has been noted.
2. *Retours*, Argyll 29 Jan. 1630. Alternative readings are from later documents.
3. Reference to Maclean marriages will usually be found in the clan histories by Seneachie (1838), J. P. MacLean (1889), and A. Maclean Sinclair (1899), but without sources these are hardly independent evidence.
4. Ulva MS. genealogy says this chief married secondly 'Mary or Unna McDonald sister of the celebrated Alister Mhic Coll and daughter of Coll Kitach Mhic Gillespie,' and adds: 'this Mary being an active clever woman, procured from her husband a disposition of one-third of the McQuarie Estate (on the portion of her children) of the following lands viz. Ormaig beg, Ormaig more, Craigaig, two Kilvickewen, Eolasary, Staffa and one-third of Laggan Ulva and one half of Collonsay Island, from which lands, by way of distinction, the children of the marriage were afterwards designed.' Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair names the lady Ann, and quotes the Ardgour MS. (history of the Macleans) as authority for the marriage, in an account of the MacQuarries in *Celtic Monthly*, xiv 171 (1906); it is found in Seneachie, 345, Burke's *Landed Gentry*, s.v. Maclean of Pennycross, etc., but not in any Macdonald pedigree I have seen (e.g. Revs. A. Macdonald, *Clan Donald*, iii 402; G. Hill, *Macdonnells of Antrim*, 57).
5. For them and their issue see Seneachie, 339-41; Sinclair, 444-7; Boswell, *Tour to the Hebrides*, ed. R. Carruthers, 248, 252 notes.
6. Seneachie, 342-3; MacLean, 307-8; Sinclair, 452-3.
7. Alasdair would be Alan's uncle (or step-uncle) if the marriage mentioned above had taken place. MacQuarries are said to have been at the battle of Kilsyth in August 1645, when 100 Macleans under Ewen of Treshnish formed an advance guard (A. Maclean Sinclair, *Maclean Bards*, i 34; J. Buchan, *Montrose*, 269).
8. Douglas is sole authority for Alan's death; W. Macfarlane, *Genealogical Coll.*, i 137; Balfour, *Annales*, iv 313.
9. Gen. Reg. of Sasines, lxxxv 278, 10 Aug. 1704, sasine to Donald Mcquyorie of Ormaig etc.; cp. note 13 below.
10. *Highland Papers*, ed. Macphail, i 242-337. Wlway and Lagan-Walsangary, which had been in the Sovereign's hands by reason of nonentry for 80 years after the decease of John Makquhory of Wlway, were granted to Hector Maclean of Duart in 1553; the family annalist's version of how MacQuarrie came to hold of a subject superior and not direct from the Crown, according to Douglas, is that Maclean had MacQuarrie's charters renewed along with his own, and afterwards conveyed Ulva, etc., to MacQuarrie.
11. 3 *Reg. Privy Council*, iv 432-5, v 59-61, vi 615-6; *H.P.*, i 304, 307, 308.
12. Session Papers, Allan M'Lean of Drimnin v. John Duke of Argyll, infn. for Argyll, 12 Oct. 1776, pp. 14-15, and Argyll's proof, p. 68; rental also in *H.P.*, i 277 *et seq.*
13. M'Lean v. Argyll, Argyll's proof, p. 152.
14. Argyll Testaments, Donald Munro of Stuckghoy, 8 July, 1707; *Clan Munro Mag.*, viii 41.
15. *Retours*, Argyll 1 Feb. 1683.
16. 3 *R.P.C.*, viii 564, 16 Aug. 1683.
17. 3 *R.P.C.*, xv 2.



18. 3 *R.P.C.*, xv 431-2, 548-9, 261.
19. Gen. Reg. of Sasines, lxxi 195, 12 Nov. 1696.
20. D. C. Mactavish, *Inverary Papers*, 24; Partic. Reg. of Sasines, Argyll, vii 289; Nat. Library of Scot., Gregory MSS., vii 153; *Celtic Monthly*, xiv 171, where Maclean Sinclair names Allan's wife Flora.
21. MacLean, 247; Sinclair, 264, 269; *Celtic Monthly*, xiv 171.
22. Reg. of Tailzies, xxiii 27, 18 Jan. 1785.
23. *Ibid.*; Seneachie, 233; Lochbuie Papers, 34 (2), Memorial to Duke of York (1797); *Scots Mag.* (1804), 645.
24. Ulva MS.; M. H. Ellis, *Lachlan Macquarie*; of this family in a later article.
25. McLean v. Argyll, memorial for Argyll, 26 Apr. 1777, app (ii) 5-8.
26. W. Buchanan, *Ancient Scottish Surnames*, 71 (in *Misc. Scot.*, 1820, vol. iv).
27. Ulva MS.
28. Sir D. Campbell, *Clan Campbell* (Argyll Sheriff Court Books), ii 49, 59.
29. Douglas is confirmed by D. Macdonald, *Celtic Monthly* v 103 (1897), and C. R. Morison, Tobermory (pte. infn.).
30. Son John by first marriage emigrated to America and settled in New York (Seneachie, 343). Ulva MS. confirms second marriage, to be noticed later.

## THE NUMBER OF GENERATIONS TO A CENTURY

In the article *Scottish Genealogy as a Hobby* (See vol.. XIV, p. 50), it was suggested that in the numbering of generations three should be allowed to each century. The article was written primarily to encourage beginners in genealogical research and showed how it was possible to get back to about the year 1700. From that time three generations to a hundred years will be found to work out very well.

Before 1700 conditions were very different. The expectation of life was much shorter. Many people married, reared such of their children as did not die in infancy or childhood, and died themselves in their late forties or early fifties. Again, the records of earlier centuries are much more scanty and those that are extant deal mainly with property, which as a rule passed to the eldest son. The younger members of a family are rarely recorded, and descent when it can be traced before 1700 will generally be through the eldest son.

For these reasons the gap between generations before 1700 is usually shorter and four may be fitted into a century. However, in order to avoid confusion, it was suggested to number the generations before 1700 as Plus 1, Plus 2, etc., and as only a few family lines will reach back so far, the numbering is not vital.

W. H. K.

# "SOME MORE PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE REGISTERS"

*By DAVID C. CARGILL*

Since writing the article which appeared in the *Scottish Genealogist* for October 1963 (Volume X, No. 2) under the heading "The Presbyterian Meeting-Houses and their Baptismal and Marriage Registers," I have discovered other such Registers from time to time and feel that particulars of these should now be set forth as a supplementary article.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the case of the Glasgow High Church, now Glasgow Cathedral, where a book commenced in July 1687 bears the heading "The Register of Baptisms containing the names of those whose parents joined in the building of meeting houses and the benefite of Tolleration from prelacie which freed this Church of Scotland from the weight of the Prelatick Yolk; as also the names of those who were baptised after the Lord restored and established Presbyterian Government in the year 1690." The first entry is dated 31st July 1687 and the previous Church Register goes on until 11th January 1688. There is also a Marriage Register entitled "List of Persons married in the meeting houses when the tolleration from prelacy was granted anno 1687 and since Presbyterie was established anno 1690." The first entry was on 29th August 1687 and the preceding Church Register has its last entry on 30th December 1687.

The *Fasti* of the Church of Scotland has several references to Ministers in Glasgow who were connected with Meeting-Houses. Ralph Rodger of the High Church had been deprived by Act of Parliament and Decree of the Privy Council in 1662. He returned to Glasgow on Tolleration being granted and was at a meeting of Synod 30th August 1687. (That is the Synod of the Presbyterians.) James Brown suffered many hardships in the time of the Persecution and fled to America. He returned in 1687 and after being in England as a Minister he was called on 9th April 1688 and admitted on 29th May of that year to one of the meeting-houses. He was admitted to the High Church Parish before 10th June 1690 with charge of the North Quarter. James Wodrow, Minister of the East Parish was transferred from Markdaylay Meeting-House in 1689 and Robert Landess was appointed to a Meeting-House under Toleration before 30th June 1687 with charge of the East Quarter. In 1687 under the Toleration The Wynd Church was built for the worship of the Presbyterians. In 1691 it was made the church of a new parish for the City of Glasgow, later called St. Andrews, but there is no record of a Minister until 1697.

There is an interesting comment on the position in Glasgow in a Marriage Register of the adjoining Barony Parish—its Church is quite near The Cathedral—where we read “It is to be remembered that since the last Indulgence several parties within the parish have booked themselves and been married by the Presbyterian Preachers in their meeting houses without acquainting the regular incumbent or requiring his testimoniell for that effect or paying the half croune of consignation. Those that have paid their half crouns there names are as follows:—

From John Campbell	01	10	00
From Margrat Peticrew in Shetelstone	01	10	00
From Jonet Corsbie in Sandihills	01	10	00”

The amounts in the Cash Column are the half crowns expressed in Scots Money—£1 equals Twelve pounds Scots. James Wallace and Jonet Corsbie appeared in the Meeting-House Marriage Register on 27th December 1687, but I have not traced the other parties who are said to have paid the appropriate dues to the Barony Parish.

### PAISLEY ABBEY CHURCH

While there is no mention in the Fasti of a Meeting-House in Paisley and the previous Church Baptismal and Marriage Registers continue until April 1689 and 25th November 1687 respectively, there is a Meeting-House Baptismal Register which commenced on 2nd October 1687 and a separate “Register of the names of persons who gave up themselves to be booked and proclaimed in the meetinghouse of Paisley in order to marriage” which begins on 5th November of the same year. The first entry in the Proclamation Register reads “Robert Urie in Aibbstowne and Margaret Dunzie *interque sui juris* (both of full age) both in this parish are booked and proclaimed in order to marriage upon this 5 day of this instant—two Dollars consigned.” Other parties were booked *cum consensu parentum*, or *cum consensu amicorum*, or, where the father was dead, *cum consensu matris*. The two Dollars were consigned as a pledge that the marriage would take place, and they were normally refunded later on.

### AYRSHIRE

There is evidence of at least five Meeting-Houses in the County of Ayr although the words “Meeting House” are only used in the cases of Ayr itself and Kilwinning.

Ayr. There are no registers earlier than November 1687 in Register House. The first Marriage Register is entitled “The Register of Proclamations

of Marriage within the Burgh and Parish of Air beginning November 1687 years at ye Meeting House and Church Written by George Adamson, Precentor att the said Meeting House" and "The Register of Ye Baptisms of Ye Children within the Burgh and Parish of Air in the Meeting House or old Church of Air" begins on the 26th November.

*Irvine.* Here again the earliest Register commences in 1687. No dates are decipherable on the first page, but the heading says it is a Register of Baptisms since the libertie was proclaimed and also of those that have been baptised since Mr Patrick Verner entered to the functions of the Ministrie in Irvine. The Fasti says Mr Patrick Warner was inducted 24th March 1688, but there is a full page of entries of baptisms prior to October 1687 which suggests a Meeting House.

*Kilmarnock.* There is, unfortunately, a gap between the last entry in the old Parish Baptismal Register on 11th January 1685 and the first entry in the next Register which commences on 4th August 1687. The Fasti says Mr Robert Bell from Kilwinning was translated and admitted in 1687 but was "outed" in 1689 when some of the people threatened to throw him into the river. One can well understand why there is no Register extant for the period of his ministry when one finds that a former Presbyterian Minister, Mr James Rowat, was re-entered to Preach in 1687.

There is "Ane Accompt of the Marriages since Mr James Rowat his re-entrie to preach" commenced 30th July 1687 and a similar Baptismal Register from 4th August. Mr Rowat attended the first meeting of Presbytery after the Toleration on 17th August 1687 and was restored to the Parish by Act of Parliament on 25th April 1690.

*Kilwinning.* A Register of Baptisms of Children in Kilwinning in the meeting house since liberty of preaching was granted" commences on 18th September 1687 and it contains entries headed "Dalry Parish," "Stevenston Parish," "Ardrossan," and "Kilbryde." The last two are also neighbouring parishes and it seems likely that there were meeting houses in the five parishes all under the charge of Mr George Meldrum who had been deprived in Aberdeen in 1662 and was admitted to Kilwinning before 21st March 1688. This is the only parish I have found where the Meeting House Registers did not commence in a new book. The Baptismal Register starts on the other side of the last sheet of the old Register which ends in September 1687, while the Marriage Register continues on the same page but in a different handwriting. On 9th March 1688 Mr Meldrum baptised "John, the lawful son of my Lord Montgomerie and Dam Margaret Cochran" at Kilwinning.

## CULROSS, FIFE

There are combined Registers of a most unusual type for both Baptisms and Marriages from August 1687 which have obviously been written up at a later date from separate registers. One is the "Register of names baptised from August 1687 being the beginning of our libertie, in which is contained all those that were baptised in private houses and meeting houses till our entry to the Church as likewise those that were baptised in the Church, extracted out of the Register, but with this difference:— Those that were baptised in private or meeting houses were registered by John Adam, Church Treasurer and marked "pr." the others by Mr Alexander Tosoch, Session Clerk to the Curat." The Marriage Register from August 1687 contains the names of both those that were married in the Church by the Curat and those married in private houses or meeting houses by Presbyterian Ministers.

It was not until May 1689 that the Presbyterians, with Mr James Fraser of Brea, Parish of Kirkmichael (now Resolis) Ross-shire as their Minister, got the use of the Church. Even then Mr Tosoch, who had been the Curat's precentor, was not admitted to "present" to the congregation, although he was re-admitted some time later.

## LESLIE, FIFE

A "Register of Children baptised in the Meeting House and Church of Leslie in the year 1687 etc." commences on 21st August 1687, while the previous Church Register continues until 26th August 1689. It is recorded in the Fasti that the Minister, Patrick Middleton, was deprived by the Privy Council on 22nd August of that year, but Mr William Mitchell, formerly of Footdee Chapel, Aberdeen, was admitted in 1688.

## LINLITHGOW, WEST LoTHIAN

Here a new Register of Baptisms and Marriages commenced in July 1687 while the old Register continues till January 1688. There is no specific mention of the words "Meeting House," but there is a Minute dated 14th November 1687 recording that, after sermon, Mr William Weir desired those who had been old elders in the congregation to stay and meet with him. The Minute goes on to say that Heads of Families of the presbyterian persuasion in the Town and Parish should meet on 30th November and refers to a Call to Mr Weir who was previously Minister from 1655 to 1660 and then went to Coleraine in Ireland. The previous Parish Minister, Alexander Seton, had been frequently at war with the Town Council and was finally deprived on 29th August 1690.

# THE SIOL GORRIE

By R. MacLAGAN GORRIE, D.Sc.

The word "siol," literally "seed," means a blood group rather than a clan. The siol Gorrie were such a group in the North Isles, chiefly in North Uist, derived from the MacRuairis who sprang direct from Somerled, and should therefore be considered as senior cadets within the clan Donald. The common surname Gorrie of today is recognisably Gaelic, but throughout written historic records of the isles it has been written in the English form of Godfrey. It recurs frequently in the Irish Celtic and in the old Norse tongue as Gudfroor and Goffrid. It survives in the Isle of Man as Orrie, and in Orkney it is spelt with one 'r' not two.

I propose to give a brief survey of what is known of this early Hebridean group and show the blending of Norse and Pict; then to discuss the various possible reasons for the siol Gorrie losing its power and lands, and starting the fashion of holding south, which today we mostly deplore as having been badly overdone. Later we come to the Lochaber and Logiealmond settlements, and a population explosion from a single "ferm toon" in Logiealmond around 1800, and this brings us to the present day distribution of Gorries in the older colonies of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

*The Early Occurrence of the Name.* Every Scot can claim his descent from kings. This is because the kings' names are the only ones which have survived! Until you come down to the Privy Council records of the 17th century, when all Catholic Highlanders are automatically branded as dangerous criminals by the Calvinist lowland lords who formed this august body.

From the earliest manuscripts we have three sources of material, namely the Irish, the Dalriadan records of the seannachies, and the Norse sagas. The Irish "Four Masters" manuscript gives A.D. 835 for the migration of Goffraidh, son of Fergus of Oriel, from his father's Irish kingdom to Alba to strengthen the Dalriadan forces of Kenneth MacAlpine before the latter became king of Scots and Picts. Kenneth married Goffriadh's daughter.

The Clan Donald record traces its origin to Conn of the Hundred Battles, a legendary figure of the second century; then in A.D. 466 King Erc of Irish Dalriada sent his three sons to divide Argyll between them. There was undoubtedly much interchange between the two countries in those early days. One of Erc's sons Fergus, and his son Godfrey, became the progenitors through eight generations to Somerled. This Godfrey ruled 22 years and died in 560. And a descendant of his, also Godfrey, was called "Toshach insi Gall" because in the year 835 he organised the Dalriadan Gaels to keep the Norsemen out. On this event the Irish and Argyll accounts agree.

*The Period of Norse Infiltration.* From about 800 onwards the Norsemen

became increasingly aggressive, and their command of the Irish sea cut the Scots off from their Irish relatives. Iona was sacked several times before the church moved its headquarters to Dunkeld. The islemen were left to work out their own relationships with their Norse overlord, but it is significant that only twice in the 300 years of Norse supremacy did a Norwegian king come in person. In the long intervals between, the isles were ruled by the King of Man; but one suspects that Thorfinn, working from Orkney, 1040 to 1064, had more direct control over the Northern Hebrides. We certainly get this impression from the sagas.

The name of Gorrie Crovan is perpetuated in a present day Gaelic chorus; he was king of Man till 1095, and was buried in Islay; his son Lagman died on a pilgrimage in Jerusalem. Another Gorrie, son of Olaf the Red, and grandson of Crovan, fought against Somerled in a series of naval battles, Gorrie having recruited ships from Norway; then these two divided the isles between them, Somerled taking the south, Gorrie taking the north isles. This may well be the beginning of the North Isles as a recognisable administrative unit. It grew into the lordship of Garmoran and the North Isles under the MacRuari family, who were earlier in Arran and Bute, but broke away from Man when its King Harald was drowned off Shetland in 1248. By this time the Gall-Gael of the outer isles must have become an amalgam of Norse, Irish Celtic, Dalriadan Scots and Indigenous Picts, and for these last we have the evidence in Uist of a remarkable crop of crannogs and a few brochs and symbol stones, clear evidence of the continuing character of the early fisher-hunter islanders.

The landward Garmoran holding comprised Moidart, Arisaig, Morar, Knoydart, and a headquarters at Eilann Tirrim on Loch Moidart, roughly what is now known as "Clanranald country," but Macdonald domination came at a later stage. In the year 1248 Dugald MacRuari, Lord of Garmoran, was in Norway seeking confirmation of his holding from King Hakon, who still had 15 years rule of the isles before he lost his big gamble at Largs. The MacRuari headquarters in the isles were on the Udal peninsula, and this is now being uncovered by the diggings of the School of Scottish Studies group under Ian Crawford; his reports on three seasons' work prove that there was a considerable settlement there in the 14th and 15th centuries, now being revealed from under the shifting sand dunes.

*The Carinish Church of the Trinity.* A more tangible evidence of MacRuari activity is in the various charters given by family members to enlist the Augustinian monks of Inchaffray to establish a daughter priory on the west coast of North Uist. What must have been a Celtic beehive missionary cell was re-built in stone by Beatrice, the abbess of Iona; then in 1302 it was repaired by Christina MacRuari, who became the Countess of Mar; then her niece Ami MacRuari confirmed her aunt's charter in 1348 and did some build-

ing; then Ami's eldest son Godfrey of Uist renewed it in 1389, and added the lands of Illera, Kirkibot and Carinish; 20 years later the charter was confirmed on behalf of Godfrey by Donald of Harlaw, Godfrey's younger half-brother, who was by then the feudal lord of all the isles. This continued direct link between Uist and Perthshire gives a possible reason for a group of siol Gorrie settling in Logiealmond.

*The Siol Gorrie in Action.* Ranald MacRuari of the North Isles had been forfeited by Robert Bruce, but had never been deprived of land or power. He had an ally in his cousin John of Islay who married Ranald's sister Ami, so when Ranald was killed in a quarrel with the Earl of Ross, John claimed in right of his wife the north isles and Garmoran, and assumed the title of Dominus Insularum. Later he divorced Ami and married Margaret the daughter of the High Steward who had been regent in the eleven years of David II's captivity in England.

Of the two families produced by these marriages there were six sons, and five of them were the progenitors of most of clan Donald's septs. Ami had three sons, the eldest of whom was Godfrey, the recognised holder of Garmoran and the north isles; the second was Ranald, who on the death of his father took on the job of tutor to his half-brother Donald; the youngest John and his son both died young.

Of the second family whose grand-father the Steward became King Robert II in 1371, the three sons were:—Donald, who fought at Harlaw when staking a claim to his wife's right to the earldom of Ross, and ruled the isles as his father's successor as Dominus Insularum; the second was John Mor of Islay who married the Bisset heiress of the Glens of Antrim; and the youngest was Alastair Carrach who acquired an early hold on Lochaber, but forfeited it to Mar and the Macintoshes in 1425, thereby causing his Keppoch descendants many anxious moments and many battles, though they seldom paid Macintosh or Mar any rent.

When "Good John of the Isles" died in 1380, Godfrey remained irreconcilable to his younger half-brother's promotion to Dominus insularum, and kept a firm hold on Garmoran with headquarters at Eilann Tirrim, which he shared with his mother Ami after her divorce. Godfrey had four sons, but according to Sheriff MacPhail's "Highland Papers," "none of them ever enjoyed their father's patrimony." His eldest son Angus succeeded, signing himself "Angus Gothrason," obviously a legal and anglicised form of MacGorrie. These four sons of John are enumerated in the clan histories, but I think I have located a fifth, Godfrey Goffirdi, who was appointed vicar of St. Ferchanus in Knapdale. Angus had two sons who also went into the church, one as prior of Saddell, Alexander Augustii Goffridi; and the other as parish priest of St. Coman in Islay. These identifications are from Miss Cameron's "Apostolic Camera."



*Siol Gorrie's Decline in the 15th Century.* The clan historians have finished off the Gorries rather prematurely at various times. In 1427 Alexander MacRuari commanding 2000 men of Garmoran and the isles, was seized and beheaded by James I at Inverness in a royal attempt to pacify the Highlands. I have not been able to establish this man's relationship with Godfrey of Uist, who had died in 1401, but according to Gregory and Frank Adam, this finished off siol Gorrie. The next siol head was Johannes Ranaldi Goffridi who signed as such at Dingwall in 1463, and it was on his death that the Sleat Macdonalds got a feudal lease of North Uist, hotly resisted by the Clanranalds who now held Garmoran.

The new Sleat tenants were the Sleat seannachies, the MacVurichs, whose recorded view of subsequent happenings in Uist naturally discredited their enemy the siol Gorrie. There were three clashes, starting with the Gorries drowning the MacVurich village of Hosta by breaching a peat dam to release a loch; then there was a battle at Knock Salltran on the road to Udal, and finally a massacre of the Gorries in Udal which has been verified by Ian Crawford's diggings in what was the tacksman's house of the 1460's. According to the seannachies, only one man escaped, but Gorries continued to hold the island of Vallay until the beginning of the 17th century.

Apart from these local enmities, there are four other good reasons for the siol Gorrie moving south. First we have the sea erosion which destroyed much of the machar land. Rentals were reduced by several merklands in 1542 as compensation. The erosion has continued since on Vallay, Heisker, Baleshare, Illeray, Kirkibost and Boreray. Over the centuries this erosion of the valuable machar land by the sea has undoubtedly reduced the productivity, particularly in terms of cattle beasts that can be raised. Secondly we have the possible direct recruiting of the islesmen's skill in archery and music by the Augustinians at Inchaffray. Dr. I. F. Grant considers this to be the likeliest reason for such a move.

Thirdly, there was in 1634 an amusing Privy Council case which outlawed several of the siol Gorrie, along with Clanranald himself and the laird of Castle Barra, for appropriating the cargo of the barque "Susannah" which they saved from ship-wreck on its voyage from St. Malo to Limerick, but by way of payment they helped themselves to the cargo of wine and raisins, and finished by buying the ship for £8 Scots. The enraged captain brought a case against them in Edinburgh, and as it was inevitably heard in the islesmen's absence they were put to the horn and escheated. One doesn't know how serious was a horning by the Privy Council, but it might have caused some of the islesmen to move away. Some of those involved took service under Clanaranald.

Fourthly, there had been early moves into Lochaber. According to Alex Mackenzie in his clan Donald history, some of siol Gorrie had settled at Fersit in Glen Spean ahead of Alastair Carrach's obtaining the lordship of Lochaber, and they doubtless joined Keppoch's famous squad of short bow experts for the forays into Moray against Mar and the Macintoshes. The leader of one of those creachs was Donald MacGille Mantach from North Uist. Macintosh demanded that Keppoch gave him up, and it was chief Ian Alluinn's surrender of this man to be hanged by Macintosh in Glen Spean that caused the Lochaber men to depose him. In the contest for the vacant chiefship, two men were put forward: Gorrie of Vallay, grandson of Godfrey of Uist; and another MacGille Mantach.

Neither was chosen. The chiefship went to Alastair nan Gleann, a cousin of the deposed Ian Alluinn. But Gorrie of Vallay settled in Tirnadrish and served faithfully under Keppoch. The Mantach claimant is not traceable, but may well be the first settler in Logiealmond if he did not like the Keppoch choice. The use of the Mantach gives a clue, as it recurs amongst the Gorries of Logiealmond in the 17th century. Gregory and Frank Adam give it as meaning "the son of the stutterer" from the Gaelic *mandaich*, to stutter, but I believe this to be wrong, because Mant is the name of an old Uist parish comprising the north-west of the island, and Mantach would mean a resident of the siol Gorrie territory.

*Tirnadrish in Lochaber.* Gorrie of Vallay lived in Tirnadrish to a good old age, dying in 1548. Gorrie's eldest son Alexander succeeded to Tirnadrish and the second son Donald took Blarour. Alexander had four sons, two of whom were beheaded:—Gorrie Dubh was executed in Inverness in 1593, along with his own son, caught on one of clan Donald's less successful creachs against Beaully town, after sacking Inverness. The youngest son, serving in one of the Macdonald regiments in Ireland, was killed in a winter engagement in 1586, led by Alex Macdonald of Islay against Captain Merriman's English force. The severed heads of this Islay chief and Angus MacGorrie were spiked and set on the battlements of Dublin castle. In 1648 another Angus, son of Alexander MacGorrie of the barque Susannah affair, was serving with Clanranald in Ireland.

Gorrie IV of Tirnadrish is the subject of a grisly tale graphically told by Alice Macdonnel of Keppoch in the "Celtic Monthly" volume 9. Gorrie was home from the wars and reading a French novel when he saw a terrified face at the study window. A group of MacGregors were fugitives from the orders of James VI. But Gorrie has lost his fiancée, Ina Colquhoun, who had died of grief over the murder of her own father and brothers by MacGregors. So Gorrie refused them shelter and told them he must report them to his Keppoch chief, which in due course he did. Keppoch had them hunted out and killed,

sending their heads to Edinburgh as proof of his administration, but his clansmen hated this, so Keppoch himself and Gorrie incurred much odium. A year later after several visits from a ghost of himself with his head under his oxter, Gorrie himself was murdered by MacGregors who tucked his head under his oxter as he lay on the lawn in front of Tirnadrish.

This Gorrie's son Alex was indicted along with other Keppoch cadets for the murder of the ruling chief's two sons in 1663, but the evidence pointed to the siol Dugald group, and it was they who were burned out by a party of Skye men under the avenging poet Ian Lom. The dead men's heads were washed in the local well before being sent to Edinburgh.

The last of the Tirnadrish Gorries was Archibald, Gillespie Mor, whose recumbent tombstone is in Killie Charraoul graveyard dated 1729, a splendid memorial with two human hearts that look like bats' wings, two to mark his great physical strength and endurance. Tirnadrish then passed to a brother of Coll of Keppoch.

*Condacloich in Logiealmond.* This is the point at which we need a detective agency rather than a genealogist, because I have so far failed to link up the Perthshire progenitor with anyone on the clan record. Innes of Learney follows Frank Adam in reporting the Gorries in Logiealmond as descendants of clan Donald who settled there four centuries ago, but confuses the issue by hinting that the name can be derived from Gowrie. The diphthong "ow" is seldom heard in Gaelic names. A Gaelic speaker would never confuse Gowrie with Gorrie, or call it Goray as the eastern Scot frequently does.

My first dated identification is in two Privy Council entries of 1637 and 1642 of William Gorrie son of Donald Gorrie in a farm variously spelt Condacloich, Condachloch, Culnacloich or Culnanwhich, near Trinity College in Glenalmond, for which numerous entries continue till 1800. But an earlier date is vouched for by a correspondent Graham Gorrie in Brisbane; he insists that his grand-father Sir John Gorrie, chief justice of the Fiji Islands, had clear proof of a Gorrie MacGorrie settling in Condacloich before 1550, a close relative of Gorrie of Vallay who had come from Uist to support Vallay's claim to the Keppoch chiefship, but he was so disgusted with the rejection that he removed himself and a small group of MacRuari followers to Logiealmond. Sir John's records were lost in the ship-wreck of a mail boat the "Ituni," wrecked on the Azores in January 1895. Some of these missing records were derived from correspondence with the then Marquis of Lorne, but his records are not unfortunately in Inveraray but in Windsor, as he married Princess Louise and the 9th duke's papers all went with hers.

This Gorrie MacGorrie is not identifiable in the clan records, except possibly as the second claimant for Keppoch, mentioned in the three-volume clan Donald history and described as MacGille Mantach, wrongly from Barra.

instead of from Uist. The clan histories deal only with their ruling chieftains, and the splintering of the clan forces in Lochaber would naturally be played down or ignored. This man could well have been tanister to Gorrie of Vallay. The first Gorrie MacGorrie in Logiealmond is credited as having lived to a great age and died in 1567, according to my Brisbane correspondent.

My own evidence of occupation as tenants, never as owners, extends continuously from 1637 to 1800, including a Donald Mantach Gorrie who married Margaret McCristane in 1685; and a Thomas Gorrie as captain of the watch of Logiealmond in 1681; this is the earliest record of any watch being appointed under Charles II's commission to gentlemen to keep order in their own district. The Black Watch was not formed till 13 years later for the same purpose.

A John Gorrie of this Glenalmond origin, when factor at Invergordon, helped Lord Tullibardine who was then a prisoner in a Hanoverian ship lying at Cromartie, having been captured at Culloden, to get clothes and bed-clothes. I got this record from the Blair Castle papers. This John's daughter Jean married Mackenzie, tenth laird of Gairloch; their son became "Fighting Jack," a general who died at the age of 96 in 1860. "It gave him greater pleasure to meet a dog from Gairloch than a gentleman from anywhere else."

The search for local records is complicated by the changes in superiors; Patrick 3rd Earl of Tullibardine acquired Logiealmond from the Earl of Errol and sold it again in 1667 to Sir John Drummond; then later it came into the Scone estates of Lord Mansfield. In terms of parishes also, Condacloich has been in and out of Dull, then Logiealmond, then Fowlis Wester, Monedie, Monzie and Crieff. Being a "ferm toon" with two-three families makes father to son identification difficult also.

Towards 1800 there was a curious population explosion which sent Gorrie families up and down Glenalmond. My own great grandfather occupied a different farm for each child born, but he had the excuse of being a slate quarrier and had to follow his trade, finishing at Dalick at the mouth of the Sma Glen.

The MacRuaris were hereditary armourers to the lordship in its later phases, so it is not surprising that in Logiealmond there was a smith in every generation, usually the eldest son; the last one worked to the Athol estates with a smithy at Dunning. The explosion took men of the name into Perth, Crieff and Dundee; and from the bad days of the potato famine they went abroad, so that there are Gorries in Canada and the States, a few in each of the five states of Australia and some in New Zealand. One is domesticated in Singapore and has adopted a Chinese boy, so we need not presume the worst if we meet some discoloured namesakes.

The late Kenneth MacLeod stated in a Gaelic supplement of "Life and Work" that in his own day in the Church of Scotland he knew of 18 parish ministers who were of the clan Godfrey of Uist. In the 19th century also Archibald Gorrie, factor at Annat and breeder of improved varieties of wheat and fruit, was a prominent writer on forestry; his son William followed him in this and was a foremost horticultural writer; another son worked in the famous Holkham Hall gardens.

John Gorrie, the inventor of the first refrigeration plant for the cooling of hospital rooms, is commemorated in a small museum in Appalachicola in Florida, and there is a statue to him in the Washington hall of famous men; he was the son of a sea captain of the Logiealmond group and a Spanish lady. Another sea-farer was a Thomas Gorrie whose father had fitted him out with a ship, and when he sailed into Melbourne the gold rush had started so his crew deserted. So he sold his ship and joined in the rush and out of the profits got himself a farm property called Blairgowrie in Queensland, where his descendants still are.

The Fiji chief justice and his present representative in Brisbane show their family tree from William Gorrie and Isabella MacIsaac in Condocloch, whose son born 1797 became the Reverend Daniel Gorrie of Kingskettle in Fife. His son, a writer, was known to be a cousin of sorts to my own father Daniel who was a pharmaceutical chemist in Edinburgh. And there was yet a third Daniel Gorrie cousin who was a solicitor in Dunfermline. Daniel as a name was the old Kirk version of Donald and we have reverted to the Gaelic fashion, so it is Donald once more.

I hope in presenting these rather rambling statements that I may have proved that the clan historians were premature when they wrote off the Gorries as defunct some centuries ago.

## NOTE ---- THE ARMS OF MAXWELL OF CALDERWOOD

(See Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 14 et. seq.; Vol. XIII, No. 2, pp. 7-15).

In Volume IV, Lieut.-Colonel Lawson, Rothesay Herald, mentions (p. 18) that in several private armorials of the seventeenth century, now at the Lyon Office, the arms of this family are depicted in such form that "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; . . . 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."

Some new light is shed on this by an important painted Scottish armorial (unpublished) at the Royal Library at The Hague (Ms. 130 B 12), discovered by the late Dr. D. L. Galbreath, a vice-president of the Swiss Heraldic Society. The date of this ms., which I call the Hague Roll and which contains over 800 coats, has not been fully worked out, but it includes the arms of the Stewart Earl of Bothwell (fol. 51) who was so created on 16 June 1581 and forfeited on 21 July 1593, the title being restored to his son in 1614; the Earl of Gowrie (fol. 55) created in 1581 and forfeited on 5 August 1600; Lord Innermeath, created Earl of Atholl on 6 March 1595/6, and Lord Seton, created Earl of Winton on 16 November 1600 (both on fol. 58); Lord Altrie, so created on 29 July 1587, whose title passed to the Earl Marischal between 1 July and 26 September 1592, and Lord Spynie, created 4 November 1590 (both on fol. 64). Maitland of Lethington, Lord Chancellor from 1587 to 1595, who was created Lord Thirlestane on 17 May 1590, appears among the gentry on fol. 130; "Campbel" (fol. 92, evidently of Loudoun, the arms being gyronny of eight, gules and ermine) was created Lord Loudoun on 30 June 1601.

The roll, therefore, may date from much about the time of the Act of Parliament of 1592, c. 125, which provided for visitation and matriculation of arms. I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Galbreath for the opportunity to obtain a full photographic copy of it and to transcribe his notes on the tinctures. A brief description of the ms. appeared in *The Coat of Arms*, III, no. 22, p. 249 (April 1955), while a note of it, with photographs of some of the pages, was deposited at the Lyon Office in 1950.

On fol. 130 the first shield is that of *Maxwell of Calderwood*, paly of ten sable and argent, with a saltire (painted over the paly) and a chief, both sable. Thus the curious version described by Rothesay Herald goes back to the 1590's at least, unless the painting in the Hague Roll has been altered later. The Maxwell-Armstrong marriage, Rothesay points out, took place by 25 December 1591, which is close to the apparent date of the roll. The ms. gives, on

fol. 81, for *Armestrag* of *Maingerton*, argent, a tree palewise eradicated, with the upper part broken off and placed fesswise in chief, vert; a dexter hand vested gules issuing from the sinister nombril point and holding the trunk of the tree; in the dexter fess point a mullet gules. The arms of *Armestrag*, paly of six argent and azure, are on fol. 82, while on fol. 117 we find those of *Johnston* of *Calderwood*, which are no other than: argent, a saltire sable, and a chief paly of six argent and sable.

In my article (vol. XIII) I omitted to mention that Nisbet (*System of Heraldry*, I (1722), p. 138) states that Maxwell of Calderwood bore argent, a saltire sable with a chief paly of six sable and argent, the authorities cited being "our old Books of Blazon" and the heraldic ceiling at Falahall, *anno* 1604. He mentions, however, that in Lyon Register the arms have a bordure counter-compony sable and argent, instead of the chief.

As for the Keith arms in the Hague Roll, the chief, which is drawn so deep as to make the coat appear almost parted per fess, is in all cases paly of six: gules and or for the *Earle of Marshall* (fol. 51), but most often or and gules elsewhere; where it occurs in the first and fourth quarters of a coat it is in some instances paly or and gules in the former, gules and or in the latter.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

## QUERIES

ATCHISON/AITCHISON.—Alexander, born Innerwick 1734. Son of John and Mary Cowan. Father of John (merchant in Dunbar), Euphan, Grissal, James and Robert. Does he fit into any known Atchison/Aitchison pedigree.—J. Atchison, 67 Oakwood Road, London, N.W.11.

ATCHISON.—John Atchison, landed New York 2 October 1850. Wife's name not known. Was father of James Maitland, Thomas Darling, Alexander, and a daughter. Was still in New York in 1871. Does this fit into any known pedigree.—J. Atchison, 67 Oakwood Road, London, N.W.11, England.

ALLARDYCE.—The address is sought of Miss Berkeley Allardyce, who is thought to be living in the U.S.A. It is believed that she is the head of the Clán Allardyce.—L. Van Roosendaal, Alphenass der Ryn, Cedarstraat, The Netherlands.

GREIG.—William Greig was born in Strathaven in 1811/1812 and married Margaret Boyd (born in Dalry 1816/1817). In 1871, they emigrated to New Zealand with their family. William Greig is believed to be the son of William Greig and Isobel Acton married on 27th August 1808. — Any information about the family would be appreciated by W. B. Greig, 49 Galloway Street, Hamilton, New Zealand.

LITTLE, Charles Colonel (1714-1813).—Was the son of Andrew Little and Christian Murray of Upper Fenton near Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He emigrated to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1769, where subsequently he married Mary Manley. They had one child, Sarah Manley Little. Charles Little entered the Revolutionary Forces as an officer. On December 18, 1799, he was an honorary pall bearer for General George Washington. Colonel Charles Little died in 1813 and was buried in Fairfax County, Virginia. I would welcome further information concerning Colonel Charles Little, and his descendants in America. Please write to—Mrs Hope S. Paul, 424 St. Davids Avenue, Wayne, Pennsylvania, 19087, U.S.A.

NOBLE.—Sir Andrew Noble of 41 Gloucester Square, London, W.2., has done considerable research into the families of Noble of Kilpunt in the Lothian, Noble of Ferme in Rutherglen, and Noble of Ardardan in Dumbartonshire and would gladly exchange information about these families and would welcome any records showing any relationship between these families.

SUTHERLAND.—Correspondence invited on Sutherland data and pedigrees relating to the Scots-Dutch Brigade (1572-1783), Caithness, Sutherlandshire, Flanders and Netherlands before 1800.—Daniel J. J. Sutherland, 60a Cathcart Road, London, S.W.10., England.

WILLIAM WHITTIT, son of James, born Edinburgh, 3rd April 1822. Searches in Edinburgh parish registers have failed to reveal baptismal entry. Information regarding this and/or name of mother required.—Mr I. S. Whittit, "Greenfields," 35 Partney Road, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

JAMES WHITTIT, son of William Whittit and Margaret Cunningham, born Edinburgh, 27th May 1800, married Margaret Hutchison at St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, 2nd September 1820. An entry in the Sasine Registers dated 11th November 1833 records that he had disposed of his property at 31. India Street, Edinburgh and refers to him as "in America or elsewhere abroad." Any information concerning James and details of any children would be appreciated.—Mr I. S. Whittit, "Greenfields," 35 Partney Road, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

JAMES WHITTIT and Elisabeth Muirhead of Colinton, Edinburgh, married 1st April 1762. Any information about ancestors or descendants welcomed.—Mr I. S. Whittit, "Greenfields," 35 Partney Road, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.



SEMPLE (SEMPILL).—According to the Fasti of the Church of Scotland (Presbytery of Paisley Neilston Parish) William Semple, cousin german to Caldwell of that ilk and, probably, brother to Robert Semple of Nether Walkinshaw, was appointed Regent in the University of Glasgow, 26 October 1645. He was M.A. of Glasgow in that year. He was ordained Minister of a Presbyterian Congregation at Letterkenny, Donegal, Ireland in 1641 and died there in 1674. In the Inquisitions Generales (2695) 2nd June 1642 Andrew Semple, Minister of Letterkenny was heir to Robert Sempill of Nether Walkinshaw; his next younger brother (XLV 316). Any information concerning this Robert Semple (Sempill) of Nether Walkinshaw, more especially his parentage, would be much appreciated. What was his relationship, if any, to Andrew Semple, Master of Semple, 2nd son of Robert, 3rd Baron of that name? I should further be greatly obliged if anyone can tell me the parentage of one, Sir Robert Semple of Craigenfeoch, first cousin to (Sir) James Semple of Baltrees and hence grandson to Robert Semple, 3rd Lord Semple. Craigenfeoch was granted to Andrew, Master of Semple (married 1565) in 1589 by Robert, the 4th Lord and, after him, to his eldest son, William Semple of Bruntechells, Sheriff of Renfrew, who died before 1617. Sir Robert would appear to have inherited this property.—C. W. Brand FSG, "Hillcrest," 2 Wolseley Road, Crouch End, London, N.8.

KERR.—Captain Malcolm, sloopowner, born 21st October 1814 on the Island of Arran. Sailed in the Coasting Trade and for at least the ten years from June 1842 until July 1851 he sailed out of the Port of Irvine on ships named respectively: Mary, Janet, Brothers and the Mary Kerr. Married Catherine McKenzie, they had issue amongst them a daughter Catherine (b. 1841) that married on the 13th December 1865 John Cameron, Esq., then of Govan; in 1880 they with their family emigrated to Belfast, Ireland. In 1865 Captain and Mrs Kerr were living at Oxford Street, Glasgow.—Ancestral connections sought by his great granddaughter, Mrs Elizabeth Cameron McCaughan, 21 Hambly Avenue, Toronto 13, Ontario, Canada.

MacLAMROCH, McClAMROCH, LANDSBOROUGH.—I am willing to pay any reasonable amount and am most anxious to obtain information as to the antecedents of Robert McClamroch, wife Pattie, of Orange County, Virginia, in the 1750's and 1760's, who appears to have been the immigrant and must have come from northern Kirkcudbrightshire or western Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where records of MacLamrochs and other forms of the name are to be found back into the 1400's.—James MacLamroc, Box 1588, Greensboro, N.C., 27402, U.S.A.

## REPLIES TO QUERIES

WILLIAM GLEN (query by A. G. in vol. xiv, p. 49), who wrote the Jacobite ballad, "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie," was born in the Cow Loan (now Queen Street), Glasgow, on 14th December, 1789, and was the second son of Archibald Glen, a younger son of Archibald Glen, Foot o' Green, St. Ninian's parish, Stirlingshire, by his wife Elizabeth Anderson. The poet married Catherine, daughter of John Macfarlane, merchant in Glasgow, and died at Gorbals in December, 1826. He was buried in the Ramshorn Churchyard. William Glen (1744-1808) of Forganhall, Falkirk, was his uncle. Apprenticed in early life as a weaver, he later became a distiller at West Plean, and in 1783 acquired part of the lands of Dalderse, where he built the mansionhouse of Forganhall, deriving the name from Forgandenny, in Perthshire, where his uncle, the Rev. John Glen (1709-1792), was minister for 52 years. William Glen of Forganhall married first, Mary, daughter of William Buchanan, portioner of Plean; secondly, in 1800, Jean, daughter of George Gray, Aberdeen, with issue: (1) Archibald, 1801-1842, merchant in Glasgow, who died unmarried; (2) George, 1803-1885, Lord of the Manor of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, and a merchant in Liverpool, who left issue; (3) William, 1805-1827, lieutenant in the service of the H.E.I.C., who died unmarried; (4) Elizabeth, 1806-1882, who married Gavin Walker, merchant in Glasgow; and (5) Margaret, 1808-1827. William's widow outlived him by 69 years, and died at Forganhall on 7th November, 1877, aged 95. D. W.

SHIP NAMES (vol. xiv, p. 49).—It is estimated that 2,231 people emigrated from Lewis to Canada between 1851 and 1863. Professor Gordon Donaldson, in his book *The Scots Overseas*, p. 78, gives the number from the Matheson estates as 968, and Canadian sources say that Sir James Matheson spent £11,855 on passage money, inland railway fares, clothing and other furnishings. The families from Barvas and Shader, who sailed from Stornoway on 29th May, 1851, boarded the ships *Mary Blanche* and *Princess Alice*, both of which carried pig-iron. They reached Quebec on 4th August, 1851, one ship having been damaged during a storm. Those emigrants who settled in Huron Township included others who sailed in 1852 (name of ship unknown). Most families settled on 50 acre lots, for which they were charged \$2.50 per acre payable in ten instalments, the land to be cleared at the rate of 5 acres per year. The area is now neat farmland and owes much to the hardy settlers from Lewis, few of whom could speak English. Among them were MacDonalds, MacLeans, MacLeods, MacIvers, MacLays, MacArthurs, MacRitchies, MacLennans, Mackenzies, Martyns, Murrays and Smiths.

P. L.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

1. The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—

To promote research into Scottish Family History.

To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.

2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
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