

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Contents	Page
Families of the Lennox: A Survey	29
Queries	47
Replies to Queries	51
Reviews	53
In Search of an Ancestor	55
Obituary	56

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

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies of Edinburgh University, at 7 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £2.50 (\$7) inclusive of The Scottish Genealogist. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following 12 months. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigmillar Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £2 (\$6) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 50p (\$1.50) 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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in The Scottish Genealogist does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

Reproduction from The Scottish Genealogist, in part or in whole, may not be made without permission.

FAMILIES OF THE LENNOX: A SURVEY¹

Earls of Lennox

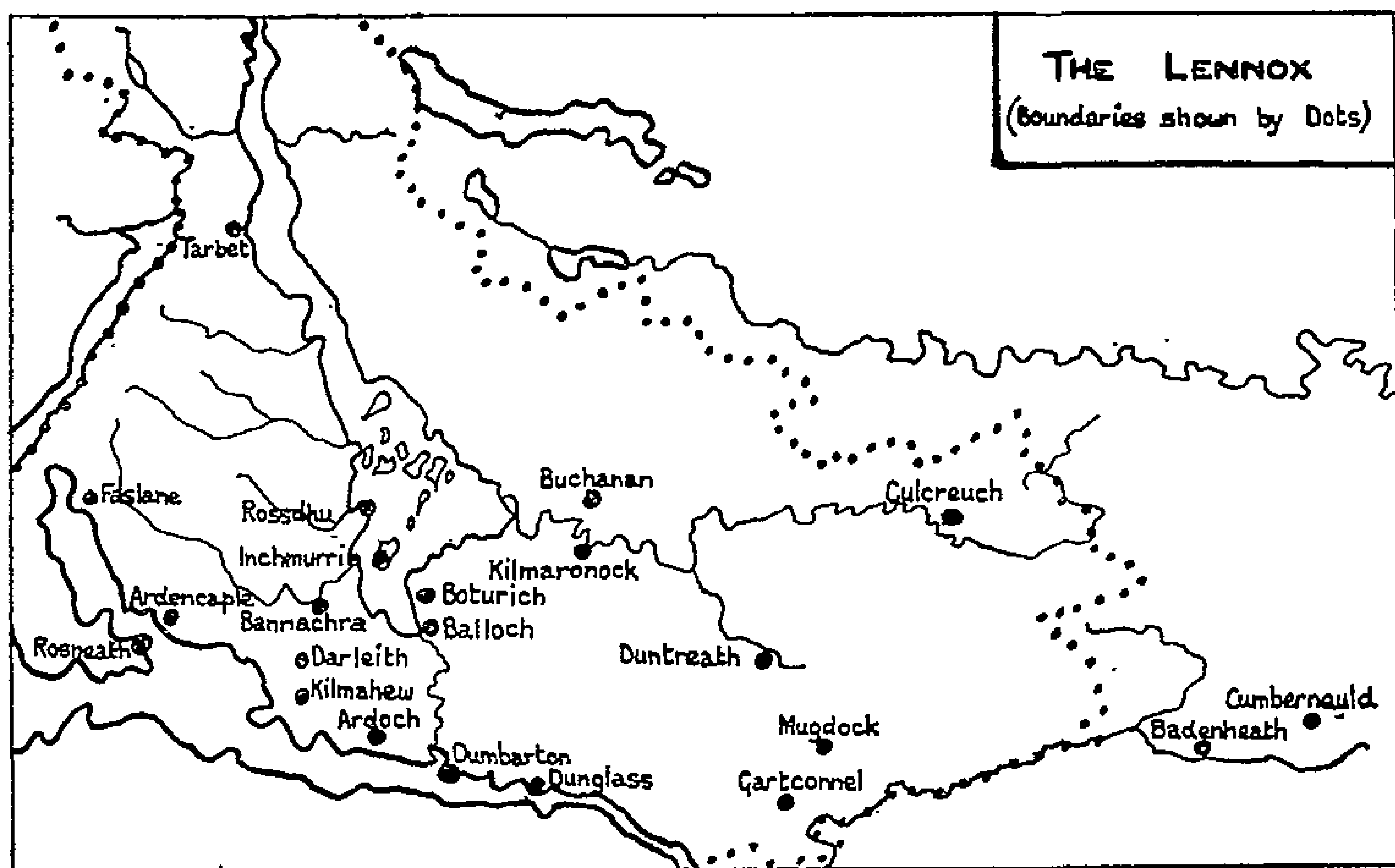
The Earldom of Lennox, one of the ancient earldoms of Scotland, was of much greater extent than the modern Dumbartonshire, with which it is sometimes equated, as it contained all the western portion of the modern shire and nine parishes of the modern Stirlingshire. Originally, the sheriffdom of Dumbarton was co-extensive with the Earldom of Lennox or nearly so; but one of the early sheriffs of Dumbarton, Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, effected an exchange by virtue of which the parish of Kirkintilloch (which then included Cumbernauld), was attached to the sheriffdom of Dumbarton in return for the parishes of Drymen, Balfron, Buchanan, Fintry, Strathblane and Campsie, which, despite attempts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to have them restored, have remained in Stirlingshire. In addition to those mentioned Killearn, Baldernock and Kilsyth parishes were also included in the Earldom of Lennox. Sir Malcolm's exchange, it may be added, accounts for Dumbartonshire's peculiar "detached portion."²

For well over two centuries some historians and genealogists have maintained that Alwin, 1st Earl of Lennox, who lived in the twelfth century, was of Northumbrian descent through an Alwyn MacArkill, whose name appears in different forms as witness to charters of David I. He was assumed to be descended from one, Arkil, who fled from Northumbria after the Norman Conquest. This theory, first put forward in Crawford's *Peerage* (1716), was accepted by Walter MacFarlane, the genealogist, himself a direct descendant of the first Earl, and by most authorities on the Lennox earldom such as James Dennistoun and Sir William Fraser.³ But there is no proof that the Arkil of Northumbria was related to the Alwyn MacArkill of David I's court or that the latter was the progenitor of the Lennox family. At best, the Northumbrian origin may be regarded as a hypothesis which is not inconsistent with the available evidence.⁴

An alternative theory of a Celtic origin for the Lennox family was first put forward in modern times by Skene, who pointed out the weaknesses in the MacArkill hypothesis and in his *Celtic Scotland* (1890) published a fifteenth-century genealogy of the Earls of Lennox and a twelfth-century poem by an Irish bard, both of which show a descent from the Irish kings of Munster.⁵ Irish historians since the seventeenth century have supported the medieval tradition recorded in the Book of Leinster and the Book of Ballymote about such a descent.⁶ That the tradition of an Irish descent was accepted by the Lennox earls themselves is suggested by names which appear in the family; e.g., Corc, son of the 2nd Earl bore the name of a king of Munster, and Parlan, of the Arrochar branch, was called after Partholon, an Irish deity. The fifteenth-century Gaelic genealogy printed by Skene shows such a descent (although with gaps) from Maine, son of Corc, of the Eoghanaght branch of the Munster royal family. In the panegyric in honour of the mormaer of Lennox, composed by the Irish bard, Muireadhach ó Dálaigh (also known as Muireadhach Albanach) about the end of the twelfth century, there is reference to

this same tradition.⁷ It may be added that there is a hill-top fort (discovered by aerial photography as recently as 1956) a mile to the west of the river Leven at Carman, a name which may be derived from *cathair Mainé*, "the fort of Maine"; and not far from Balloch, where the mormaers and earls of Lennox had their principal seat, is Tullichewan, which W. J. Watson derives from *tulach Eoghain*, "the hill of Eoghan," in his discussion of the presence of the Eoghanacht of Munster in central Scotland at an early date.⁸

It is possible, of course, that the Earls of Lennox were of mixed Celtic and Northumbrian descent, and the genealogy printed in the *Complete Peerage* shows a descent from the Celtic mormaers on the male side and from Arkil of Northumbria on the female side, a genealogy which is compatible with the allusions in Muireadhach ó Dálaigh's poem and also with the Gaelic genealogy of the fifteenth century. But it must be remembered, before accepting this ingenious solution, that the tradition of an Irish descent is at least as old as the twelfth century, while the theory of the Northumbrian descent dates only from the early eighteenth century.⁹



The family of the 2nd Earl of Lennox, who like his father, was called Alwin, was a large one, almost all bearing Celtic names, and from it are descended some of the oldest families in Lennox:—

- (1) Maldouen (or Maoldomhnaigh), the eldest, who succeeded as 3rd Earl;
- (2) Murdoch.
- (3) Dugald, who became rector of Kilpatrick;
- (4) Amelec (or Amhalgaidh), who received grants of land in Glenfruin and Faslane on the Gareloch;
- (5) Malcolm, whose daughter married Finlay of Campsie, through whose daughter, Helen, wife of Bernard of Airth, the Stirlings of Craighernard and Glorat derive their descent from the ancient Earls of Lennox;
- (6) Duncan;
- (7) Gilchrist, progenitor of the MacFarlanes of Arrochar;
- (8) Corc, whose son, Murdoch, held Croy and Leckie and from whom the Leckies claim descent;
- (9) Ferchar;
- (10) Henry;
- (11) Eva, who married Malcolm, son of the thane of Callendar and whose descendants bear that name.

[The ancient family of Lennox was almost entirely liquidated (so far as the male side was concerned) by James I, whose cousin, Murdoch Stewart, 2nd Duke of Albany and Regent during James's imprisonment in England had married Isabella, daughter of Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox. The succession to the earldom was disputed on the death of Isabella, who had become Countess of Lennox after the execution of her father and brothers in 1425; and the earldom was eventually partitioned, the title and the major part of the earldom going to John Stewart, Lord Darnley, and smaller portions to John Napier of Merchiston and Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, all of whom were descended from sisters of Isabella. The Darnley Lennoxes occupied as their principal seat Balloch Castle as of yore and also Inchmurrin, the island home of Countess Isabella in her last years, while the Napiers resided from time to time at Gartness on the Endrick, where the inventor of logarithms spent many years in seclusion, and the Haldanes occasionally resided at Boturich near Balloch.

James VI, through his father, Lord Darnley, succeeded to the title of Earl of Lennox on his grandfather's death in 1571, and he bestowed the earldom on a French cousin, Esmé d'Aubigny, who was later made Duke of Lennox. The last of his line, the 6th Duke of Lennox (also Duke of Richmond in the English peerage) died in 1672, his widow surviving until 1702. She was the celebrated beauty of Charles II's court who was the model for Britannia on the old penny; she left the greater part of her fortune to a cousin, Lord Blantyre, who bought the old Maitland house of Lethington and re-named it Lennoxlove. The title of Duke of Lennox did not become extinct, however, as Charles II conferred the title (and that of Duke of Richmond) on the son of one of his mistresses, Louise de la Quérrouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth. It was one of his descendants who was appointed first Secretary for Scotland in modern times — Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, 6th Duke of Richmond, Lennox and Aubigny and 1st Duke of Gordon.

Within the bounds of the earldom the name of Lennox was naturally not widespread. In 1395 "Malcum Lenax" of Inverlauren in Glen Fruin was wit-

ness to a charter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and his successors occupied Inverlauren down to the seventeenth century.¹⁰ In the parish of Campsie there was a family of Lennox, from whom we have the name of the village, Lennox-town, and also the Lennox Hills and Lennox Castle. This family descended from Donald, a natural son of Duncan, 8th Earl. Donald was granted the lands of Balcorrach in Campsie, where the family resided for five generations, after which the sixth laird. John Lennox built a house at Woodhead nearby.¹¹ The claim of the Lennoxes of Woodhead to the title and dignity of Earl of Lennox, first made in 1768, was renewed again in 1813 and later pursued with vigour when the family had become the Kincaid-Lennoxes.¹² The claim was based on the fact that Donald, although born out of wedlock, had been legitimated. As he himself had not laid claim to the title after the death of his brothers, the Kincaid-Lennox case was not a strong one, but it brought into the open claims on the Napier and Haldane sides which led to one of the most protracted and acrimonious peerage controversies.¹³

Oldest Lennox Families

The oldest Lennox families, whose origins can be traced back to the early years of the earldom, are the MacFarlanes, the Galbraiths, the Buchanans and the Colquhouns. Gilchrist, son of Alwin, 2nd Earl, was granted by his father the lands later known as Arrochar.¹⁴ A further grant of lands to the north of Arrochar was made about 1250 by Donald, 6th Earl, to his fourth cousin, *Malcolmo filio Bartholomei*. Bartholomeus and Bartholomew were the Latin and English equivalents of the Gaelic *Parlan* (Old Irish Partholon) and the Gaelic patronymic Mac Pharlain (anglicized MacFarlane) was to become the name of the clan. Bartholomew appears occasionally in the Lennox in later centuries as a Christian name, sometimes abbreviated to "Barty".¹⁵ More common however was Parlane (there are several instances of the combination Parlane MacFarlane) and Parlane as a surname still survives. By the end of the sixteenth century cadet branches of the MacFarlanes were established well away from Arrochar, the senior branch that of Gartartan near Gartmore in Menteith, and others settled at places as scattered as Ballagan near Balloch, Ballancleroch in Campsie, and Inversnaid on the east side of Loch Lomond. It is the 20th laird of Arrochar, Walter MacFarlane, to whom genealogists are indebted for his invaluable collections, published by the Scottish History Society. The estate of Arrochar was sold by his brother in 1784 but there are still numerous MacFarlanes and Parlanes resident in Arrochar and other parts of the Lennox. The MacFarlane coat-of-arms was that of Lennox differenced by having the saltire engrailed instead of plain.

The Galbraiths (*Gall Breatannaich*, "Lowland Britons", as they were called by the Gaelic-speaking Scots) are certainly of ancient Lennox stock.¹⁶ The prevalence of the name Arthur in the family in the early records and the bears' heads on their coat-of-arms both testify, if not to their descent from a Briton, Arthur, at least to their belief in such a descent. The first of the family on record (1193) is Gilchrist Bretnach (the Briton), whose marriage to a daughter of Alwin, 1st Earl of Lennox, would in itself indicate that theirs was a family of standing in the west of Scotland.¹⁷ Before the War of Independence, the Galbraiths were possessors of lands throughout the Lennox — Gartconnel (part of the modern

Bearsden), Baldernock, Craigmaddie, Mains in the central part of the earldom; Culcreuch in the east; Kilbride and Bannachra in the west.¹⁸ The Gartconnel lands were divided about 1390 among the three daughters of the last Galbraith of Gartconnel, and their families continued in possession of them down to modern times—Douglases of Mains, Logans of Balvie, and Hamiltons of Baldernock. From the Galbraiths in Balgair near Culcreuch, for centuries the seat of the chief of the family, is descended the present Lord Strathclyde, a fitting title for one whose ancestry reaches back to the Britons of Strathclyde.

The first recorded ancestor of the Buchanans was Absolon, son of MacBed (or MacBethe), who was granted a charter of the island of Clarinish or Clarinch in Loch Lomond by Maldouen, 3rd Earl of Lennox in 1225.¹⁹ A churchman of some sort, he appears as "*clericus meus*" in various charters and also as "*dominus de Buchkanan*", the land on the shore of the loch opposite Clarinch and now a parish of Stirlingshire. The name Buchanan has been derived from the Gaelic *both chanain*, "the house of the canon"; and the Buchanans are called *Canonaich* in Gaelic. Absolon's successors received the cognomen of Mac Absolon or Mac-Auslan, a name which in various forms is still to be found in the Lennox. In time, however, the family was known as Buchanan, and with several cadet branches occupied almost all the land between Loch Lomond and Kippen. The last Buchanan of Buchanan died in the seventeenth century and his estate eventually came into the possession of the Duke of Montrose, who took up residence at Buchanan Castle near Drymen. The Buchanans may have been related to the Galbraiths as their original coat-of-arms, before they adopted the lion rampant, also carried bears' heads.²⁰

Another old Lennox family connected with the medieval church was that of Luss, now known as the Colquhouns of Luss. The first on record is Maldouen, Dean of the Lennox, in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. At Luss was the church of St. Kessog, the patron saint of Robert I, who in 1315 granted the right of sanctuary in the area around the church.²¹ Just after the middle of the fourteenth century, the heiress of the Luss family married Sir Robert of Colquhoun, whose ancestor, Humphrey of Kilpatrick, had been granted the barony of Colquhoun over a century earlier.²² The lands of Colquhoun lie to the east of the burgh of Dumbarton in the parish of Kilpatrick. The village of Milton, two miles east of Dumbarton, was of old Milton of Colquhoun; the farm of Middleton above Milton is reckoned to have been the site of the first castle of the family; and the ruins of another medieval castle of the Colquhouns are still to be seen at Dunglass on the Clyde.²³ The Colquhouns have retained their lands on Loch Lomondside, although they passed by the female line in the eighteenth century to Grants of Pluscarden, who adopted the name of Colquhoun. Rosdhu, the seat of Sir Ivar Colquhoun, Bart., stands only a short distance away from the medieval tower-house of the family. The Colquhoun coat-of-arms has the saltire of the Lennox shield but without the Lennox roses; the saltire is engrailed and sable, the tincture chosen possibly because of the early association of the Luss family with the church.

The Drummonds, although a Perthshire family since the thirteenth century, were originally from the Lennox, and the first on record was seneschal of the Lennox. They take their name from the place now called Drymen (pronounced Drummin).

Medieval Vassals

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries saw the arrival in the Lennox of many new families, chiefly as vassals of the Earls of Lennox — the Flemings, the Lindsays, the Napiers, the Grahams, the Spreulls, the Edmonstones, the Stirlings and others.

Among the first incomers were, not surprisingly, the Flemings. The precise relationship, if any, of the various Flemings recorded in the Lennox in the thirteenth century is a matter of conjecture; but it is more than likely that the earliest arrivals were from across the Clyde in Renfrewshire.²⁴ In a charter of Alexander II, dated 1226, Simon, son of Simon, son of Bertolf, was granted a half-carucate of land at Auchentorlie in the parish of Kilpatrick.²⁵ About 1248, Hugh, son of Simon was granted the lands of Dalnottar adjacent to Auchentorlie, one of the witnesses to his charter being Simon Flandrensis.²⁶ Isabella Fleming of Dalnottar disposed of Auchentorlie before 1368 to Sir Robert of Erskine, who about the same time acquired Dalnottar from Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, presumably the heir of Isabella, so that the first Fleming family in the Lennox had a comparatively short tenure there.²⁷ William Fleming, constable or keeper of Dumbarton Castle in 1288 and custumar of Dumbarton in 1292, was probably the same William Fleming "of Dunbretane" who received remission (1315-1320) of rents due from the lands of Kirkmichael near Dumbarton.²⁸ The Flemings of Cumbernauld, a barony granted by Robert Bruce to Robert, father of Sir Malcolm Fleming (later Earl of Wigton) were originally of Biggar but seem to have been related to the Flemings of Dalnottar, as the Fleming lands in Kilpatrick passed to the Cumbernauld family on the death of Isabella Fleming before 1370.²⁹ As mentioned earlier, it was the Flemings of Cumbernauld, which lay outside the Lennox, who were responsible for the "detached portion" of the county but they were to have a long association with the Lennox family and provided more than one governor or keeper of Dumbarton Castle.

The Napiers of Kilmahew, near the modern village of Cardross, bear a name that is to be found elsewhere, in England as well as in Scotland. The Kilmahew family is not so well known as that of Merchiston, whose association with the Lennox dates from the partition in the fifteenth century; but there are grounds for believing that the Kilmahew family is the older.³⁰ The name of John Naper or Napier appears on the Ragman Roll of 1296 and his successors were to remain in possession of Kilmahew until the nineteenth century. The tall tower-house of Kilmahew still stands, surrounded by trees, only a short distance from Cardross golf-course. Apart from the inventor of logarithms, John Napier of Merchiston, the most illustrious of the name were the marine engineers, Robert and David Napier who belonged to a Dumbarton family originally from Cardross parish.

The Grahams, who owned lands in Scotland at first in the east, were also settled in the Lennox before the War of Independence — at Strathblane, at Mugdock and at Fintry. When Robert I sought a place of retirement after the long years of struggle for independence, he chose the parish of Dumbarton and, in exchange for land there, he gave to Sir David Graham of Dundaff and Kincardine lands in Old Montrose, from which the Grahams were later to take their

title.³¹ Other Graham families in the Lennox at a later date were the Grahams of Douglaston, a branch of the Grahams of Knockdolian in Colmonell, Ayrshire, who, although not resident in the Lennox, held the hereditary office of coroner of the Lennox in the sixteenth century,³² and the Grahams of Gallangad in Kilmaronock, who later became the Grahams of Gartmore. The medieval castle of Mugdock, an impressive pile, still stands, although in ruins, a few miles north of Glasgow. When the Grahams became Dukes of Montrose, they acquired the Buchanan lands and for two centuries lived at Buchanan Castle near Drymen; the building is now roofless and the present Duke an exile in Rhodesia.

Another family which was established in the Lennox in the thirteenth century was that of the Spreulls, one of them, Walter Spreull, seneschal of the Earl of Lennox, appearing in the Ragman Roll of 1296. Originally of Caldoun or Cowdon in the parish of Neilston, Renfrewshire, they held the lands of Dalmuir near the modern Clydebank and Dalquhurn in the village of Renton. The Spreulls in later centuries were not particularly active in Lennox affairs but rather in those of Glasgow and Paisley, and disposed of Dalquhurn in 1620 and Dalmuir about 1728. The name, which is not uncommon in the west of Scotland, is nowadays found usually in other forms, e.g. Sproul and Sproull.³³

The first of the Lindsays of Bonhill came to the Lennox in the time of Malcolm, 5th Earl of Lennox, the companion of Robert the Bruce in his struggle for the Scottish crown. The Earl granted to "his kinsman, Patrick, son of Sir Hugo de Lindsay" the lands of Bonhill in the Vale of Leven and the office of "tosh-eagor" of the Lennox together with that of forester of all the woods of the Lennox.³⁴ The Lindsays of Bonhill are presumed, but without positive evidence, to have been cadets of the Lindsays of Luffness, who were to become the Earls of Crawford.³⁵ They remained in possession of Bonhill until the late seventeenth century when Bonhill was acquired by the Smollets. The name Mungo was a regular Christian name among the Lindsays;³⁶ and the name of Lindsay is still a common one in the Vale of Leven and district. The Lindsays of Bonhill incorporated in their armorial bearings the saltire of the Earls of Lennox but without the roses; but whether this was to indicate descent, as might be presumed from the wording of the grant of Bonhill, or merely vassalage, is uncertain.³⁷

Most of the newcomers to the Lennox in feudal times were from the east or south of Scotland and only a few came from the north and west. It is not surprising that, with Argyll only a day's journey away, the Campbells should make an early appearance in the Lennox. In 1289, Dugald Campbell, along with William Fleming, burgess of Dumbarton, presented the accounts of the Sheriff of Dumbarton, the Earl of Fife, at Linlithgow; and in 1296 "Sire Dounal Cambel del counte de Dnnbretan" was one of those who made submission to Edward I at Berwick-upon-Tweed.³⁸ It was presumably the same person who was named in 1294 in a list of those warned by the Bishop of Glasgow not to entertain any legal suit or aid the Earl of Lennox in any such suit regarding the church lands of Kilpatrick owned by Paisley Abbey.³⁹ Where Sir Donald's Lennox lands were situated is not known. He became a firm supporter of Robert Bruce, who granted him the lands of Redcastle near Montrose; these he resigned in favour of his son, Duncan, the progenitor of the Campbells of Loudoun.⁴⁰ The

next Campbell on record as a landholder in the Lennox was Ivar Campbell of Strachur, who was granted lands in Roseneath in 1334.⁴¹ In time, the whole Rosneath peninsula became Campbell territory, following the grant of lands there to Colin, 1st Earl of Argyll, in 1495.

The family known as Ardincaple in medieval times has long been something of a puzzle to genealogists, and only recently has it been shown that there were two separate families—the earlier lairds of Ardincaple, who were originally MacArthurs from Lochaweside, and the later lairds, who were kin to the MacGregors and adopted the name MacAulay.⁴² The MacArthurs were later to be lairds of Darleith, an estate north-west of the modern village of Cardross, and were known by that name. The MacAulays, who were not in any way related to the MacAulays of Lewis, had, as near neighbours, the MacGregors of Ardenconnel who were on record in the fifteenth century both as lairds of Ardenconnel on the Gareloch and as owners of property in the burgh of Dumbarton.⁴³

Chief among later arrivals in the feudal period were the Dennistouns of Colgrain and Camiseskan. Originally Danzielstoun, they were called after a place of that name in the parish of Kilmacolm in Renfrewshire.⁴⁴ One of the Renfrewshire family, Janet Danzielstoun; married Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, and their daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Robert II, when he was still High Steward of Scotland; this marriage explains the proud boast of the Dennistouns—"Kings have come of us, not we of kings".⁴⁵ The first Dennistoun of Colgrain was the third son of Sir John Dennistoun of that Ilk and his children were therefore second cousins of Robert III. When Sir Robert Dennistoun of the senior branch of the family died in 1399, his vast estates passed to his daughters and their husbands. Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, husband of Margaret Dennistoun and ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn, succeeded to the barony of Kilmarnock at the south-east end of Loch Lomond, and so commenced the long association of the Cunninghames with the Lennox⁴⁶. There is no family in the Lennox whose genealogy is so well documented as that of the Dennistouns, partly because they remained in continuous occupation of their lands for centuries but mainly because of the researches of the antiquary, James Dennistoun, who edited *inter alia* the *Cartularium de Levenax* and whose manuscript collection in the National Library is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in Lennox genealogy.⁴⁷

Not far from the Dennistouns of Colgrain were the Nobles of Ferme, lairds of Ardardan and Ardmore. They are likely to have been related to the Nobles of Kilpunt in West Lothian and may have come from there to Ferme, an estate near Rutherglen, which they seem to have left early in the fourteenth century, eventually selling it in 1537. They appear as burgess of Dumbarton early in the fifteenth century and by the end of the century they were in possession of lands in the west as far scattered as Gartartan in Menteith, Blairnyle near Balloch, Ardardan and Ardmore to the west of the modern Cardross, and, at a later date, of Nobleston in Bonhill. The Nobles were compelled to sell their lands in Dumbartonshire in 1803 but they were bought back at the end of the century, and Ardmore is still Noble property. The Nobles have distinguished themselves in different spheres in the past century as industrialists, scientists, diplomatists and statesmen, and have acquired, among other honours, two baronetcies and a peer-

age, the last conferred recently on Michael Noble (Lord Glenkinglas), former Secretary of State of Scotland.⁴⁸

Neighbours of the Nobles of Ardardan and the Napiers of Kilmahew in feudal times were the Woods of Geilston and the Bontines of Ardoch. The Woods gave up Geilston at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and the last Bontine to hold Ardoch died in 1770, the estate passing to a cousin, Robert Cunningham-Graham of Gartmore, whose descendant, Admiral Sir Angus Bontine Cunningham-Graham, the 20th laird, resides at Ardoch.⁴⁹

Mention has already been made of the partition of the lands of Galbraith of Gartconnel about 1390 among three heiresses and their husbands, whose families in time became as established in the Lennox as the Galbraiths—the Douglasses of Mains, the Logans of Balvie and the Hamiltons of Baldernock (later of Bardowie). To the north of these lands was the barony of Duntreath, possessed by the Edmonstones since 1434, when James I granted a charter to his brother-in-law, Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden, husband of the much-married Princess Mary, daughter of Robert III.⁵⁰ The name, sometimes as Edmiston, is not uncommon in the west of Scotland.

Farther north, in the valley of the Endrick, were the Blairs of Finnich and the Cunninghams of Drumquhassil. Finnich Malise and Finnich Blair are place-names which remind us of the early proprietors, Malise, a thirteenth-century vassal of the Earl of Lennox, and Nigellus (or Niall) MacBlare, who married Malise's granddaughter.⁵¹ The Cunninghams of Drumquhassil were cadets of the Cunninghams of Kilmaurs, the head of the family, the Earl of Glencairn, holding the barony of Kilmaronock not far from Drumquhassil. John Cunningham of Drumquhassil was second-in-command to Captain Crawford of Jordanhill in 1571, when Dumbarton Castle was captured for the Earl of Lennox from the adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots, and procured for his son the gift of the revenues of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, but latterly fell into disfavour and along with Douglas of Mains was executed, on a false charge, after the Ruthven Raid in 1584.⁵²

In the eastern Lennox lived the Lennoxes of Balcarrach (later of Woodhead), mentioned earlier, and the Stirlings of Craighernard (Craigharnet) and Glorat, who could claim descent on the female side from the ancient Earls of Lennox. Sir John Stirling, 3rd of Craighernard, keeper of Dumbarton Castle, acquired Glorat in Campsie in 1508 for his son, William, who like his father before him and his son after him was also keeper of Dumbarton Castle. It was appropriate that, when the post of keeper of Dumbarton Castle was revived in 1927 after the lapse of almost a century it was Sir George Stirling of Glorat who was appointed⁵³. Another family of long standing in the same parish was that of the Kincaids of Kincaid, one of whom, John Kincaid of that Ilk, married Cecilia Lennox of Woodhead in 1833, their son succeeding to the Lennox estate. It was he who, at the time when the Lennoxes of Woodhead were renewing their claim to the titles and dignities of the Earldom of Lennox, built the enormous baronial pile, Lennox Castle (1837-41). The Kincaids had actually been established in Campsie parish before the Lennoxes, their charter from the Earl of Lennox dating from 1280. The Kincaid-Lennox family died out in the direct male line with the first of the name, and

the family is now represented by that of Peareth Kincaid-Lennox of Downton Castle, Hertfordshire.⁵⁴

Another very old-established family in the Stirlingshire part of the Lennox was that of the MacLachlans of Auchentroig in the parish of Drymen. The first to settle there in the late fourteenth century was Archibald MacLachlan, a kinsman of Duncan, Earl of Lennox and presumably, to judge by his name, from Argyll. The MacLachlans held Auchentroig down to the end of the nineteenth century.⁵⁵

Lairds and Tenants

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the process of feuing adopted by the landed proprietors brought into being a class of small lairds, whose ancestors had generally been tenants of the land for centuries. Some such tenants, however, never achieved the status of laird but still continued on the same piece of ground which their forebears had occupied. Although it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that parish registers were kept in the Lennox, there are useful sources of information available for genealogical research of laird and tenant families of the period such as the protocol books of the Dumbarton notaries, the Register of Sasines from 1617 onwards, and the Dumbarton and Glasgow burgh records. For considerations of space, the survey of the Lennox lairds and tenants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has to be restricted to what amounts to little more than a catalogue; but it is hoped that the new material included will prove of interest and value to some genealogists.

In the Highland part of the Lennox, i.e., the parishes of Arrochar, Luss and Rosneath, Gaelic was spoken down to the end of the eighteenth century,⁵⁶ and it is not surprising that the surnames are generally Gaelic patronymics, e.g., MacAlpines of Doune in Glen Douglas; MacCauslanes of Caldenoch on Loch Long; MacRogers of Glenmacairn in Glen Luss; MacWalters of Auchinvennal, MacAulays of Duirlan and Lennoxes of Inverlauren in Glen Fruin. Of these families, only the Lennoxes are still to be found in the district.⁵⁷ In the Rosneath peninsula, the MacKinneys of Knockderry on Loch Long have long since vanished although on the hill above Knockderry there still stands Clachmakenny, the stone of MacHinney.⁵⁸ About 1248, Maldouen, 3rd Earl of Lennox, granted to Malmore, son of Nielgus, the lands of Finphort, Mamore and Mambeg on the Gareloch; in 1598 Archibald MacNellus was miller at Cam-sail near Rosneath; and three hundred years later, Peter MacNeilage was tenant of the mill and Archibald MacNeilage was clerk to Rosneath Parish School Board. The name which has such a lengthy association with the parish of Rosneath is still to be found in the district.⁵⁹

In the parish of Cardross there were branches of the long-established Napiers, Bontines and Dennistouns and later arrivals in the district — the Ewings of Keppoch, the Buchanans of Drumhead, the Campbells of Succoth and the Yuilles of Darleith. All these families were to continue in the district until modern times except the Campbells of Succoth. Among Cardross tenants, the name of Rodger is to be found in Colgrain, Lyleston and Ardardan from the sixteenth century onwards; that of MacArthur in Darleith, and those of Davie, Knox and

Ewing in Wallacetown, with that of Traquair in various farms in the parish. All these names were to survive in the district until the nineteenth century at least.⁶⁰

In Bonhill parish there were many Lindsay families, descended from or perhaps just called after the medieval proprietor. Some other names have long since disappeared from the district, e.g., Toward in Auchendennan and Cameron, Breadies at Kirk of Bonhill and Cameron; but descendants of others are still numerous—Ewings of Pillanflat, Ledrishbeg, Balloch and Ladyton; MacLintocks of Balloch, Tullichewan and Stuckrodger (now Woodbank); MacKinlays of Balloch. The MacKinlays were also to be found at Nether Ross, Blairnyle and Knockour in Kilmaronock, which is adjacent to Bonhill⁶¹. The Hearth Tax Records of 1691 provide disappointingly small information about the small tenants and lairds but there is in existence the equivalent of a census of the barony of Kilmaronock in 1685, which more than makes up for the shortcomings of the Hearth Tax Records. The barony of Kilmaronock, at one time the property of the Dennistouns and later of the Earls of Glencairn, was almost co-extensive with the parish of Kilmaronock. "The Exact List of the Names of the Barronie of Kilmaronock and Ardoch-Campbell", drawn up for the Earl of Dundonald, who had just purchased the estate, is not a complete census as it lists only those over eighteen years of age (over sixteen in the part of Kilmaronock known as Knockour)⁶². Of the 320 names, the commonest is that of Gardner (42 persons) and after the Gardners come the MacKinlays (17), MacKeans (12), Andersons (11), Bilslands (11), Buchanans (11), Millers (9), Robbs (8), MacLintocks (7), MacAlpines (6), Fishers (6), Arrolls (6), MacAlisters (5), Leckies (5), Blairs (5), Cunninghams (4), Galbraiths (4), Nairns (4), MacCoulls (4), Boyds (3), MacIndoes (3), Campbells (3), Galloways (3), Wrights (3), Mathies (3), Burmonds (3)⁶³. There are 56 other names in the list, including a few of particular interest for such a locality—MacInturner, MacIntaylor, Mennock, Reddoch, Crockett, Given and MacKnalish (MacNeilage). The most common name in 1685 Gardner has almost disappeared from the district; of the names next in frequency that of Bilsland has up until recent times been common in Kilmaronock parish and most of the others are to be found in the Vale of Leven and Dumbarton in considerable numbers.

In the Stirlingshire parishes which comprise the Strathendrick district of the Lennox (Buchanan, Drymen, Balfron, Killearn and Fintry) there resided in the early part of the seventeenth century the heads of three Lennox families, Napier of Merchiston at Gartness, Buchanan of that Ilk at Buchanan House, and Galbraith of Culcreuch at the castle of that name near Fintry. Although there was none of these resident by the end of the century, there were many lairds and tenants called Buchanan and Galbraith, and in addition, Provans at Gartness and Killearn, Govans at Drumquhassil and Cameron, MacLays at Camoquhill.⁶⁴ In the other Stirlingshire parishes, Strathblane, Baldernock and Campsie, there were Provans also at Auchengillan and Ledlewan, MacIndoes at Auchengillan and Carbeth, Spittals at Ledlewan, Craigs and Robisons at Leddriegreen and Ballewan, Foyers at Cuilt and Knowehead, Smiths at Craigend, MacFarlanes at Ballancleroch, Coubroughs at Strathblane, all of them established as small lairds or tenants⁶⁵.

Much of the land in the parish of Kilpatrick (divided in 1649 into West or Old Kilpatrick and East or New Kilpatrick) was once owned by the Abbey of Paisley; and the abbey rentals provide interesting glimpses into Scottish rural society of the later middle ages. From the rentals, which cover a period of almost a century before the Reformation, there is evident a considerable degree of displacement and transfer of tenants. Certain names, however, appear regularly, although not always on the same lands — Brounside (later Burnside), Brison, Brock, Forsyth, Edmonston, Lang, Allasoun, Donald, Spreull, Morison — names which are still to be found in the district, some in slightly altered forms. Certain names which seem unusual for the time and place may be mentioned — MacGregor, MacRerick, Wodruff, Cuthbert, Denbe.⁶⁶ One name which does not appear in the abbey rentals but is met with from the seventeenth century onwards in Kilpatrick parish (and for long only in Kilpatrick parish) is that of Filshie, a name still current in the district.⁶⁷

When the Reformation came, the lands of Paisley were in the hands of a lay commendator, Lord Claud Hamilton, and before the end of the sixteenth century Hamilton families were settled at Cochno and Barns, where they were to remain until modern times. In Charles II's reign, William Hamilton of Orbiston, who had purchased lands in West Kilpatrick, had the village of Kilpatrick erected into a burgh of barony, which however had a short life as such.⁶⁸ The Colquhouns of Luss, whose original habitat had been in Kilpatrick had branches established at Kilmardinny, Carscube, Carscadden and Killermont by the seventeenth century. At the western end of Kilpatrick parish, near the burgh of Dumbarton, in what was formerly the barony of Colquhoun, there were a number of small lairds of the name of Colquhoun at Milton of Colquhoun, Middleton and Barnhill, and, in addition, tenants sitting on the same lands for generations, Mitchells and Williamsons at Mains of Colquhoun, Patersons and Donalds at Auchentorlie, Govans at Middleton and Pauls at Chapelton.⁶⁹ Many of these also held lands from the burgh of Dumbarton and in time became involved in the life of the burgh.

Dumbarton Burgesses

Our knowledge of the burgesses of Dumbarton in the first century after the foundation of the burgh in 1222 is of necessity very slight and based on the chance appearance of the names of some of them as witnesses to charters and other documents. The burgesses of the early Scottish burghs were mostly of alien origin, Normans, Flemings and Englishmen⁷⁰. In the case of Dumbarton the first to appear on record were witnesses to a charter of Maldouen, 3rd Earl of Lennox (1225-1270), Warin and Baldric, both with Norman names; and to the same period belongs "Clemens de Dunbretan", witness at an inquest of heirs before the Sheriff of Dumbarton in 1271 and also of alien origin⁷¹. Mention has already been made of William Fleming of Dumbarton who held the lands of Kirkmichael "within the liberty of Dumbarton" in the reign of Robert I. The Exchequer Rolls from the fourteenth century onwards furnish the names of the bailies who made the annual returns to the Exchequer and among these are to be found names still familiar in the burgh and surrounding district — Gilmore

de Deny (1375); Finlay Buntyne (1387, 1388, 1393) and William Buntyne (1501); John Nobill (1407); James Nobill (1459, 1460); John Smolat (1490, 1518, 1521)⁷². The Nobles and the Bontines were lairds of Ardardan and Ardoch respectively, small estates near Dumbarton, and have been mentioned above. Gilmore de Denny was probably called after the place of that name in East Stirlingshire although there is an English family of the same name. His descendants have been resident in Dumbarton for centuries, and the firm of William Denny and Brothers was in its day among the leading shipbuilders of the Clyde⁷³. The Smolletts may originally have been English; the name is certainly unique in Scotland. They were for long active as shipowners and merchants but in the late seventeenth century settled down as lairds of Bonhill, their lands including most of the Vale of Leven and part of Lochlomondside, where their present home, Cameron House is situated⁷⁴. Other names in the early Exchequer Rolls, although associated with the burgh for centuries, have long since disappeared, e.g., Palmer (John, 1395; Thomas, 1426; John, 1522-25, 1526-27; Bartholomew, 1527-28; John, 1541-42) and Fallusdail (Robert, 1476). The last Palmer to be admitted as burgess was Lachlan Palmer, in 1636⁷⁵. The name Fallusdail, in different forms, appears in Dumbarton burgh records right down to the 18th century; and it was Thomas Fallisdail who was appointed Dumbarton's first provost in 1612⁷⁶. But the name is no longer known in Dumbarton or, it would seem from the telephone directory, in the west of Scotland.

A retour of service of Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss as heir to his father in certain lands and tenements in Dumbarton in 1479 includes a number of other proprietors' names, which reveal a considerable variety—Robert Nobill, Walter Nobill, John Maferlan, William Douglas, Gilbert Leis, Alexander Steill, Donald Baxter, John McRochert, Bertrand Palmer, Duncan Dunbertane, John Smolat, Finlay Porterfield, Donald Spenser, William Custumar, John Robinson, Walter Watson, William Buchanan, Alan Gallua, David Lochtan, David Gotherd, Patrick Morison, Symon Yowng, John Law, Thomas Bannochtan, John Samell, Mariota Van. Thomas Kyrle, John Forester, Gilbert Scot, John Cowper Maurice Frere⁷⁷. A century later, another retour of service, this time of John Buchanan of Stoneyflat in Dumbarton in 1580, provides a similar list of Dumbarton names — John Smollat, Thomas Ferriar, John Glen, David Watson, David Robeson, John Elder, Robert Sempill of Corruith, Donald Conynghame of Aikenbar, John Macmichell, William Parker, John Patersone, John Porterfield, Cuthbert Wilson, Walter Dennie, William Houston⁷⁸. Of the names in this last list, Denny, Glen and Watson were to be common Dumbarton names right up to the present century. The Glens (probably so-called from the Glen of Murroch one mile north of the burgh) produced the first historian of the town, John Glen⁷⁹.

As for the Watsons, there were notaries public of that name in Dumbarton for a century and a half, some of them also town clerks; and their protocol books, preserved in the Scottish Record Office are of the greatest value to the genealogist. Three other names in the retour of 1580 are those of Renfrewshire men. Sempill of Corruith, John Porterfield and William Houston. The Sempills of Fulwood (near Paisley) had held the lands of Kirkmichael near Dumbarton since the middle of the fifteenth century, and by the seventeenth century Renfrewshire lairds were playing an important part in the affairs of Dumbarton

— the families already mentioned and, in addition, the Halls of Fulbar and the Brisbanes of Bishopton⁸⁰.

A stent roll of 1643 containing the names of 148 householders includes many still current in the town and district, as might be expected, the commonest in order of frequency being—Glen (12), Mitchell (10), Watson (8), Campbell (8), Duncan (6), Buchanan (5), Scott (5), Elder (5), Williamson (4), Lang (4), Malcolm (4), Denny (3), Ewing (3), MacAlpine (3), MacKean (3), Brock (2), Colquhoun (2), Davie (2), Latta (2), MacIndoe (2), Fallisdail (2), Corruith (2)⁸¹.

Dumbartonshire has been described geographically as a microcosm of Scotland, and it may be said that this survey of Lennox families has disclosed an amalgam of the different races which make up the Scottish nation—Britons, Gaels, Normans, Flemings, Anglo Saxons from north and south of the border.

NOTES

- ¹ This article is based on a paper read to the Society in November, 1973 and deals with families of the Lennox down to and including the seventeenth century.
- ² The Presbytery of Dumbarton, which was formed on the basis of the old Deanery of the Lennox, includes all the parishes mentioned except Campsie and Kilsyth. Timothy Pont's map of the Lennox, in Blaeu's Atlas (1654), without actually delineating the boundaries, gives a fairly accurate representation of the extent of the earldom.
- ³ Crawford: *Peerage* (1716), 256; Walter MacFarlane: "Notes of Genealogies of his own Families and the Earls of Lennox" in MacFarlane MSS (in National Library of Scotland); James Dennistoun (ed.): *Cartularium de Levenax* (1833), ix, x; Sir William Fraser: *The Lennox* (1874), I, 190-199.
- ⁴ For recent discussions of the identity of Alwyn MacArkill, see G.W.S. Barrow (ed.): *Regesta Regum Scottorum* (1960), I, 32, and Kenneth Jackson: *The Gaelic Notes in the Book of Deer* (1972), 63-65.
- ⁵ W. F. Skene: *Highlanders of Scotland* (ed. MacBain, 1902), 271; *Celtic Scotland*, III, 476, 117-118, 454-455. Rev. John Anderson, writing in *Scots Peerage*, V, 325-326, agreed with Skene.
- ⁶ Walter MacFarlane, the genealogist, was most critical of the Irish historian, Roderic O'Flaherty, who, in his *Ogygia seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia* (1685), traced the Irish descent of the Lennox Earls. "A serious confutation of these Irish fables would be taken for a jest, the bare recital of them being sufficient" (MacFarlane MSS, loc. cit.) A lengthy account of these "Irish fables" is to be found in W. J. Watson: *Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (1926), 218-221.
- ⁷ Skene: op. cit., 117-118, 454-455; L. McKenna: *Aithdioghluim Dána* (Irish Texts Society xxxvii, 1939), 172.
- ⁸ Watson: op. cit., 221.
- ⁹ Buchanan of Auchmar, in refuting the Irish historian, Peter Walsh, on the question of Lennox descent, gives it as the view of Scottish antiquarians, "also confirmed by a constant and inviolable tradition," that the Earls of Lennox were descended from Aluin, son of Kenneth III, King of Scotland, in a direct male line through Alwyn MacArkill, without any mention of Northumbria (*A History of the Ancient Surnames of Buchanan and of Ancient Scottish Surnames* (1723), Part II, 57).
- ¹⁰ Sir William Fraser: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, (1869), II, 281, 320, 326, 333; *Cartulary of Colquhoun* (1873), 253; Donald MacLeod: *Historic Families of the Lennox* (1892), 83-84. "Gilbert de Inrelauran" was one of the Lennox vassals who pledged allegiance to Edward I in 1296 (Ragman Roll, 1834, 145). The mother of Hugh Fraser, the founder of the great drapery firm in Glasgow, was Elizabeth Lennox, daughter of Robert Lennox, farmer, Kirkton, descended from the Lennoxes of Glen Fruin.
- ¹¹ In the nineteenth century, his descendant, John Kincaid-Lennox built Lennox Castle long since in use as a hospital. The Lennoxes of Girthon and Cally were descended from the second son of Donald, 1st of Balcarrach, who had married the heiress of Sir John Stewart of Girthon and Cally, Kirkcudbrightshire.

- 12 William Lennox of Woodhead put forward his claim in 1768 in opposition to that of Alexander Lennox, Lieutenant in the Surrey Militia, who appeared at the election of the representative peers at Edinburgh that year and claimed to be descended from Alexander, brother of Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox. His petitions on the same subject to the House of Lords in 1769, 1771 and 1774 were unsuccessful (*Douglas's Peerage*, ed. Wood (1813), II, 88).
- 13 The controversy may be studied in the following:— Robert Hamilton: *Case of Margaret Lennor of Woodhead* (1813); John Riddell: *Reply to the Mis-statements of Dr Hamilton of Bardowie* (1828); Mark Napier: *Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston* (1834); John Riddell: *Tracts Legal and Historical* (1835); Mark Napier: *History of the Partition of the Lennox* (1835); John Riddell: *Additional Remarks upon the Question of the 'Lennox'* (1835); Sir William Fraser: *The Lennox* (1874); Mark Napier: *The Lanox of Auld — An Epistolary Review of "The Lennox" by Sir William Fraser* (1880); George Burnett: *The Red Book of Menteith Reviewed* (1881); J. A. L. Haldane: *The Haldanes of Gleneagles* (1929). Fraser's *Lennox* requires to be checked by reference to the books by Napier and Burnett above-mentioned and also to the *Scots Peerage* and *Complete Peerage*. On the question of the succession to the title in the fifteenth century, the weight of evidence favours the Haldane claim that Margaret, their ancestress, was older than her sister, Elizabeth, grandmother of Lord Darnley, subsequently Earl of Lennox. The reference in the charter of Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, to the Dominican Friars of Glasgow in 1451 — "with the consent of Margaret, widow of the late Lord Rusky" — seems conclusive (*Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu* (1849), 171; *Complete Peerage*, VII, 593).
- 14 *Arachar* is the Gaelic term for a carucate: in a charter of 1354 granted by Donald, 6th Earl of Lennox, reference is made to "the upper carucate of Luss called MacGilchrist's carucate" (*Cartularium de Levenax* (1833), 63; G.W.S. Barrow: *Kingdom of the Scots* (1973), 274).
- 15 *Cartularium de Levenax*, 62-63. Partholon (sea-wave) appears in Irish mythology as the spirit which was first to take possession of Ireland after the Flood (Moncrieffe: *Highland Clans* (1967), 201). Partholon or Parlan was not the only Gaelic name for which the English and Lowland Scots found an equivalent from the Bible or the literature of other lands, e.g. *Somhairle*, Samuel; *Eachann*, Hector; *Tormod*, Norman; *Gille-Bride*, Gilbert; *Gilleaspuig*, Celestine, Archibald; *Iomhair*, Eugenius, Edward; *Oighreag*, Euphemia.
- 16 Black in *Surnames of Scotland*, s.v. Galbraith, cites the old Gaelic saying about them:—
Bhreatannach o'n Talla Dheirg,
Uaisle shliochd Albann do shloinn.
(Galbraith of the Red Hall,
Noblest of Alban's race, thy pedigree.)
The Red Hall (An Talla Dearg) was said to be at Dumbarton, "on the south side thereof" (J.R.N. Macphail: *Highland Papers*, II, 75; W.H.D. Sellar: "The Earliest Campbells" in *Scottish Studies*, vol. 17 (1973), 113, 120).
- 17 *Liber de Melros* (1837), I, 22. Gilchrist was succeeded by Gillespic or Gillescop Galbrat (*Cartularium de Levenax*, 25; *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 213; *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis* (1843), I, 87-88), whom Fraser wrongly identified as a son of Malcolm, 3rd Earl of Lennox (*Lennox*, I, 222). Fraser writes mistakenly also of Gilmichael, who held the lands of Bandry near Luss in the early thirteenth century, as a Galbraith (*op. cit.*, I, 68).
- 18 Inchgalbraith, a small island in Loch Lomond, was part of the Bannachra lands. Buchanan of Auchmar relates that the last Galbraith to live there committed many depredations upon his neighbours and, deprived of his boat, used to swim back and forward to the mainland until he was killed by one of the Buchanans (Buchanan: *op. cit.*, Part II, 25). Ospreys nested on Inchgalbraith up to the early nineteenth century (Chalmers: *Caledonia*, III, 860).
- 19 The name MacBed or MacBeth was a patronymic, "son of Bede or Beda". "Beda" was not an uncommon name in the west of Scotland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. About 1175, Beda Ferdan, a tenant of the church lands in Kilpatrick, used to provide hospitality to those who visited the shrine of St. Patrick (*Acts of Parliaments of Scot-*

- land, I, 95-96; *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet* 165-167). "Dominus Beda", a canon of Glasgow Cathedral, acted as witness to charters before 1199 and about 1210 (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, I, 87-88; *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 101). William, son of Bede, is on record as witness about 1225 and, 1230 (*op. cit.*, 138a; Fraser: *Lennox*, II, 4, 403).
- 20 Buchanan of Auchmar was the first of many genealogists to write about the family. J. Guthrie Smith's *Strathendrick* (1896) contains a full and accurate account of the various branches. Reference should also be made to *The Ardoch Register*, edited by John Parkes-Buchanan (1894). Additional manuscript notes by the editor are to be found in the copy presented to Dr David Murray and now preserved in Dumbarton Public Library.
- 21 Fraser: *Lennox*, II, 18. In another charter of Robert I regarding Luss, Sir John of Luss is designated *bacularius noster*; translated by Fraser as "usher" (Fraser: *Lennox*, II, 407). A more likely translation is "guardian of the *bachall* or crosier" (of St. Kessog), as suggested by Sir Iain Moncrieffe (*Highland Clans*, 205).
- 22 Loch Humphrey, the largest loch on the Kilpatrick Hills, was presumably called after Humphrey of Kilpatrick or one of his descendants of the same name. The first two Colquhouns on record, Humphrey and Ingelram, bore names which mark them as of alien origin, while the Luss family, with names like Maoldomhnaigh and Gillemore, were obviously of Celtic descent.
- 23 The site of Dunglass Castle is inside the Esso oil depot and is overlooked by an obelisk monument commemorating the steamboat pioneer, Henry Bell.
- 24 Arnold Fleming: *Flemish Influence in Britain* (1930), I, 20.
- 25 The charter of 1226 is included in James Dennistoun's volume of transcripts, *Diplomata Vetera*, preserved in Dumbarton Public Library. The original was in the Atholl charter-chest in 1829. Simon, son of Simon, son of Bertolf, is on record on two other occasions c. 1230 as a charter witness (*Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu* (1849), 210; *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 138a).
- 26 Fraser: *Lennox*, II, 403-404. Hugo, son of Simon, witnessed a charter of Maldouen, 3rd Earl of Lennox about 1230 (*Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 159-160). In 1236, Hugo, son of Simon, and Simon, son of Bertolf, were among those who pledged themselves to maintain an agreement about the much-disputed lands of Kilpatrick (*op. cit.*, 170-171).
- 27 George Crawford: *Officers of State*, I, 318; Fraser: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, I, 10.
- 28 *Exchequer Rolls*, I, 38; *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, I, 24. David II granted a charter to William, son of Symon Fleming, of the lands of Kirkmichael, with the multure and with licence to build a mill upon the Leven to serve his lands (Robertson's Index, *op. cit.*, I, 582). The lands were known as Kirkmichael-Fleming for centuries, although they passed into the possession of the Sempills of Fulwood in the fifteenth century. In the eighteenth century, the name became Levenfield and is now strathleven.
- 29 Sir William Fraser: *Red Book of Menteith* (1880), II, 255-257; *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, I, 109.
- 30 The Napiers of Kilmahew are the earliest Napiers recorded in Scotland. According to Father Hay, they were descended from Margaret, daughter of Sir William de la Haye, and Donald, son to the Earl of Lennox (*Genealogical Notices of the Napiers of Kilmahew* (1849), 3). John Naper, whose name appears on the Ragman Roll, witnessed a number of charters of Malcolm, 4th Earl of Lennox, before the end of the thirteenth century (Mark Napier: *History of the Partition of the Lennox* (1835), 179; *Cartularium de Levenax*, 22, 24, 32, 50, 51, 69).
- 31 G.W.S. Barrow: *Robert Bruce* (1965), 439.
- 32 *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, XLI, 148; J. Guthrie Smith *Strathblane* (1886), 31.
- 33 (J.M.S. and G.J.S.): *Notes on the Family of Spreull* (1915), *passim*.
- 34 *Cartularium de Levenax*, 50, 51.
- 35 John Lindsay: "The Heritable Bailies of the Lennox" in *Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society*, No 3 (1904), 4.
- 36 In some seventeenth-century documents, the same person is called "Mungo Lindsay" and "Kentigern Lindsay" (Protocol Book of David Watson, 1607-1620, in Scottish Record Office).

- 37 John Riddell : *Additional Remarks upon the Question of the Lennox* (1835), 96.
 38 *Exchequer Rolls*, I, 38; Joseph Bain: *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland* (1884), II, 211.
- 39 *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 201.
 40 *Scots Peerage*, I, 320; G.W.S. Barrow: *Robert Bruce* (1965), 407, 427; W.H.D. Sellar: "the Earliest Campbells" in *Scottish Studies*, vol. 17 (1973), 116.
- 41 J.R.N. Macphail: *Highland Papers*, IV (1934), 11.
 42 W.H.D. Sellar: "The Lairds of Ardincaple and Darleith", *supra*, XXI (1974), No. 2, 46-54. The coats-of-arms of the families show no relationship: the Darleiths', argent, a hawk proper; the MacAulays', gules, two arrows in saltire argent, surmounted by a fess chequy of the first and second, between three buckles or within a bordure indented or.
- 43 Dennistoun MSS (in National Library of Scotland), II, s.v. MacGregor of Ardenconnel. Dennistoun states that when the MacGregors were proscribed in James VI's reign, Alexander MacGregor of Ardenconnel changed his name to Stewart and eventually emigrated to Ireland, where he acquired the estate of Ballyloan from MacAulay of Ardincaple in exchange for the lands of Ardenconnel and Laggarie. Dennistoun adds that, according to tradition, Stewart of Ballyloan was the ancestor of the Marquises of Londonderry. (See also M. Perceval-Maxwell: *The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the Reign of James I* (1973), 350).
- 44 The Glasgow suburb of Dennistoun is called after one of the family who owned land there.
 45 Joseph Irving: *op. cit.*, 437-438.
- 46 James Murray: *Kilmacollm—A Parish History* (1890), 200-203; Joseph Irving: *op. cit.*, 366. Above an arched window on the east side of the ruined castle of Kilmaronock, one mile north-east of Gartocharn, is a stone bearing the arms of Dennistoun of that ilk. The oldest building in Dumbarton is Glencairn House, built in the reign of James VI by the 7th Earl of Glencairn. It stands in the High Street and is a good example of Scottish domestic architecture of that period.
- 47 The Dennistoun MSS. in the National Library of Scotland consist largely of materials collected for a projected history of Dumbartonshire. They were freely used by Joseph Irving for his history of the county in 1859, revised in 1860; and all the genealogical matter in his book was borrowed direct from Dennistoun's MSS. The so-called 'revision' of Irving's history by his son, John (1917-24) has little merit of its own: it is more or less a reprint of his father's history, mistakes and all, and takes no account of publications after the time of his father's work.
- 48 For a very full and detailed account of the genealogy of the Nobles of Ardardan and Ardmore see Sir Andrew Noble's *The Nobles of Ardmore and Ardkinglas* (2nd ed., 1971).
- 49 The Cunninghame Graham Muniments in the Scottish Office contain a vast amount of material about the Grahams of Gartmore, the Bontines of Ardoch and related families. The entail of Nicol Bontine of Ardoch, dated March 16, 1757, by which Ardoch passed to the Grahams, stipulated that the eldest son of Graham of Gartmore should be called Bontine, which meant in effect that he might be christened Graham, change his name to Bontine when his father succeeded to Gartmore, and revert to Graham when he himself succeeded. The first to do so, Robert Cunninghame Graham, son of Nicol Graham of Gartmore and Lady Margaret Cunningham, daughter of the Earl of Glencairn, was the author of the romantic poem, "If doughty deeds my lady please"; as M.P. for Stirling, he advocated radical measures for parliamentary reform, and he built the house at Ardoch, where his descendant, Sir Angus Bontine Cunninghame Graham, now lives.
- 50 J. Guthrie Smith: *Strathblane* (1886), 72-73.
 51 J. Guthrie Smith: *Strathendrick* (1896), 211. It may be noted here that the Blairs of Finnich bore the arms of their superiors, the Earls of Lennox (Riddell: *Additional Remarks upon the Question of the Lennox* (1835), 28).
- 52 J. Guthrie Smith: *Strathblane*, 85-86.
 53 *Ibid.*, 130; Joseph Bain: *Stirlings of Craigbernard and Glorat* (1883) *passim*.
 54 *Stirlingshire: Ancient and Historical Monuments Inventory* (1963), 246, 358; John Cameron: *Parish of Campsie* (1892), 177.
- 55 *Cartularium de Levenax*, 75-76. The charter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, refers to "Celestino Maklachlane". For Celestine, meaning Archibald, see above, note 15.
- 56 Sir John Sinclair: *Statistical Account*, III, 430; XVII, 263.

- 57 Fraser: *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, II, 281, 369; II, 250, 269; II, 105, 179; II, 281, 320; Fraser: *Chartulary of Colquhoun*, 16, 253, 261-262, 285. For the Lennoxes of Inverlauren, see above, Note 10.
- 59 Herbert Campbell: *Argyll Sasines*, I, 6, 19, 33, 172. According to the entry of 1660 in the Argyll Sasines, the MacKinneys had by that date left Knockderry for Kilmun.
- 59 Fraser: *Lennox*, II, 403; Register of *Privy Council of Scotland*, V, 452; W. C. Maughan: *Annals of Garelochside* (1896), 172, 175.
- 60 For Cardross families see David Murray: *Old Cardross* (1880) and Dennistoun MSS (in National Library of Scotland). The first Campbell of Succoth was a burghess of Dumbarton who in 1616 purchased the small estate of Succoth near Dalmoak on the other side of the river from Dumbarton. In 1689, his grandson purchased Garscube, for which his descendants gave up Succoth, retaining however the designation "of Succoth."
- 61 Hearth Tax Records (1691) in Scottish Record Office.
- 62 "The Exact List of the Names of the Barronie of Kilmaronock and Ardoch-Campbell" was found in Glencairn House, Dumbarton, in the 1890's and is now in the author's possession.
- 63 The Arrolls had at one time been neighbours of the Buchanans, with whom they frequently quarrelled, as they did with everybody (William Buchanan of Auchmar: *op. cit.*, I, 109). A gravestone in Dumbarton churchyard commemorates John Arroll, schoolmaster "at the Row," murdered in 1760 by a man who owed him money. At the battle of Glen Fruin in 1603 only two MacGregors were killed as against 120 Colquhouns and their supporters, and it was the arrow of a fleeing MacLintock which accounted for the MacGregor warrior, Black John of the coat-of-mail (Iain Dubh na Lùirich) (Dennistoun MSS, II, 544, in National Library of Scotland).
- 64 J. Guthrie Smith: *Strathendrick* has a full and reliable account of Strathendrick families. The MacLays appear on record also as MacClays, MacLews, MacClews and even MacLeods.
- 65 For these parishes see J. Guthrie Smith: *Strathblane* (1886) and John Cameron: *Parish of Campsie* (1892). The oldest bookshop in Glasgow was started by one of the Smiths of Craigend.
- 66 J. Cameron Lees: *Abbey of Paisley*, Appendix L. The name Brock appears in the earlier records as Strabrok, and the first of the family presumably came from Strabrok in West Lothian. The Brocks were later to be found throughout West Kilpatrick, and in Dumbarton produced in modern times the famous engineer and shipbuilder, Walter Brock.
- 67 Old Kilpatrick Parish Register in Register House.
- 68 John Bruce: *History of the Parish of Old Kilpatrick* (1893), 87, 118, 136, 274.
- 69 Hearth Tax Records in Scottish Record Office; Old Kilpatrick Parish Register in Register House.
- 70 R.L.G. Ritchie: *The Normans in Scotland* (1954), 328.
- 71 *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, 159-160, 173.
- 72 *Exchequer Rolls*, *passim*.
- 73 Denny, Dumbarton, 1844-1932 (1932), 5-7; M.C. Denny Dixon and E. Denny Dann: *Denny Genealogy* (2nd. ed., 1944), 13, 73-75.
- 74 According to Tobias Smollett, the novelist and historian, his family may have been of Norman descent, and he propounded a fanciful theory of the French "Malet" being the original form. The name, however, although unique in Scotland, has been traced in England from "Smallhead" (P.H. Reaney: *Origin of English Surnames* (1967), 234).
- 75 F. Roberts: *Roll of Dumbarton Burgesses* (1937), 49.
- 76 F. Roberts and I.M.M. MacPhail: *Dumbarton Common Good Accounts, 1614-1660* (1972), xiv, xv.
- 77 Sir William Fraser: *Chiefs of Colquhoun* (1869), II, 297-298. The surnames McRochert (MacRoger), Spenser, Lochtan (Laughtan), Gotherd, Bannochtan, Van are not included in Black's *Surnames of Scotland*. (Sir) William Vane resigned the chaplaincy of the altar of St. Ninian in Dumbarton Parish Church on being made vicar, December 26, 1523 (Protocol Book of Matthew Forsyth, 1517-29, in Scottish Record Office).
- 78 Protocol Book of Walter Watson, 1580-1605 in Scottish Record Office, f. 12.
- 79 John Glen: *History of the Town and Castle of Dumbarton* (1847).
- 80 Roberts and MacPhail: *op. cit.*, ix, x.
- 81 *Ibid.*, 253-261.

QUERIES

ANCESTORS IN GLASGOW: My grandmother Christina Carmichael LOCHHEAD, 1846-1919, wife of Alexander FRASER, lived and died in Glasgow. Her father Walter LOCHHEAD descended from

- I Thomas LINNING, maltman, Burgess of Glasgow 1629, m 1628 Margaret BARNHILL.
- II Thomas LINNING, litster, 1629-77, BGB 1655/9, m 1657 Margaret FLEMING.
- III John LINNING, dyer, d 1725, (cousin of Thomas LINNING Minister of the Gospel at Lesmahagow), m Jean LAURIE.
- IV Sarah LINNING, 1691-1760, (sister of Thomas LINNING Minister of the Gospel at Walston), m Alexander RIDDELL, merchant 1695-1732 BGB 1718, son of John RIDDEL, merchant, d 1715, m Marion WARDROP, d 1715.
- V Marion RIDDELL, 1726-76, m 1751 William LOCHHEAD, wright, 1725-1809, BGB, 1751, son of Robert Lochhead, 1690-1776 BGB, 1744, m 1724 Isobel SANDERSON
- VI William LOCHHEAD, wright, 1765-1844, BGB 1786, m (2) 1814 Jean BELL, 1779-1832, dau of Walter BELL, m 1774 Jean CAMERON.
- VII Walter LOCHHEAD, wright, 1817-49, BGB 1842, (half-brother of William LOCHHEAD of Wylie & Lochhead), m 1838 Helen CARLILE.

(Note. BGB: Burgess & Guild Brother of Glasgow).

My grandmother's mother Helen CARLILE descended from

- i John CRAIG, merchant in Glasgow.
- II Agnes GRAIG, m 1731 Adam EWING, merchant in Renfrew.
- III Helen EWING, bn 1748, m 1767 Robert BAIRD, inkleweaver in Glasgow.
- IV Agnes BAIRD, bn 1770, m 1792 John HILL, inkleweaver, 1766—1835, son of John HILL, weaver, m 1765 Isobel JAMIESON, dau of John JAMIESON, weaver.
- V Agnes HILL, 1793-1851, m 1812 James CARLILE, combmaker, 1795-1870, son of James CARLILE, changekeeper, m 1791 Mary STERLING, bn 1764, dau of Alexander STIRLING, tanner, and Mary CRAIG.
- VI Helen CARLILE, 1819-1894, m 1838 Walter LOCHHEAD.

Except where stated, all the above were of Glasgow.

ANCESTORS IN SKYE:

My grandfather Alexander FRASER, 1844-1906, lived and died in Glasgow.

He descended from

- I James FRASER, miller & millwright, Struy, Kilmorack, Inverness-shire, wounded 1745 at Culloden.
- II William FRASER, miller & millwright, Vaternish and Portree, Isle of Skye.
- III John FRASER, bn 1797, Portree, Skye, d 1876, Glasgow, m 1831 in Glasgow, Catherine ROSS, bn 1809, Kilmuir, Skye, d 1867, Glasgow, dau of Donald ROSS and Mary McDONALD of Skye.
- IV Alexander FRASER, 1844-1906, m 1869 in Glasgow, Christina Carmichael LOCHHEAD.

I should be pleased to correspond and exchange information with anyone interested in any of these Glasgow and Skye families.

Jean Fraser Newland (Mrs), 45 Valentines Road, Ilford, Essex.

MURRAY : We are tracing our family history through a family of Murrays in Galloway. Among the family was Alexander Murray (1778-1813), a shepherd boy who became Professor of Oriental Languages at Edinburgh University. All the direct line back to about 1700 were shepherds in Kells or Minnigaff, and now we have reached another Alexander Murray (about 1650-1710), who was a tenant of Barnkilm, near the present site of Newton Stewart. We would be pleased to hear from any other relatives of Prof. Murray, or any other Murrays from that area. Mrs Patricia Murray, 38, The Keep, Portchester, Hampshire, England.

GILLESPIE : In a volume of the Old Testament published at London in 1684, is written "Dean James Gillespie." At the foot of the same page, reversed, appears the following record:—

John Gillespie, b March 16th 1736.

George Gillespie, b. December 24th 1738.

James Gillespie, b. January 27th 1741.

A faded entry indicates the birth of one James Gillespie, b. 1715, who may have been the "Dean James Gillespie" mentioned, and/or the father of the above children.

John Gillespie married Elizabeth Hunter, and emigrated possibly from Scotland — to Ireland, as did his brothers George and James. Later they emigrated to New York State, and lived for a time at Glenville, Schenectady County.

George Gillespie is thought to be the person of this name who died December 2nd 1781, leaving issue, John, James and George. From this branch probably sprang Bishop George Gillespie, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

James Gillespie married Margery Braden, and had issue:—

Walter, b. January 24th 1772.

Mary, b. April 10th 1774.

John, b. September 15th 1776.

Susan, b. May 20th 1779.

James, b. December 14th 1781, who married, October 15th 1807, Lucretia Chamberlain (1789-1857), and died at Glenville Township, March 1st 1844, leaving issue.

Margery, b. July 21st 1783, who came into possession of the bible containing the record of the above children, her brothers and sisters.

A member of the Gillespie family writing from Hoosick Falls, N.Y., February 22nd 1890, mentions also one Jane Gillespie, as dying at Glenville, "40 or 50 years ago at the age of, or about 70 years, and was buried near the old church in Glenville."

The origins of this family are sought, together with any information which would supplement the above account.

D.W.

NAPIER : Robert Napier, born about 1762, but not in Argyllshire, became a blacksmith at Inveraray, where he was alive in 1841, aged about 80. Was he related to the well-known shipbuilding Napiers of Shandon?

M.D.C.

THOMPSON and ALEXANDER : James Thompson, born Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, in the early part of the 18th century, son of John Thompson and his wife Esther Hale, was orphaned at an early age. After being "bound out" to one Patrick Hagan, he ran away to Scotland, where he was adopted by a kindly farmer, John Alexander. The latter emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with his wife and only child, Ruth, before 1739, about (or shortly before) which time James Thompson and Ruth Alexander were married. Any information about these people would be welcomed.

K.T.R.

MUNRO: Hugh Munro, grocer and cooper, born 1812, possibly in Glasgow, married 1829 Janet Symington of Lasswade. Between 1841 Hugh and family were living at Roslin. It seems likely that his mother was MacLean. His wife, Janet came to the States about 1859. It is believed Hugh died between 1851 and 1859 presumably in Glasgow. We wish to verify this, and any facts about his family would be appreciated. — Mrs John M. Evans, 3285 Townsend Ave. N.E., Grand Rapids, Mi. 49505 U.S.A.

HARRINGTON: Glasgow; Paxton and Robertson, Chirnside; Fowlie, Lumsden, Chapman and Wood of Fetteresso and Stonehaven. Well documented pedigrees for the above families are in the possession of Mr Duncan Harrington and he is eager to contact other members of the family and obtain biographical and anecdotal material for writing up the histories of these families.—Duncan Harrington, 1 Saint Augustines Court, North Holmes Road, Canterbury, CT1 1QT, Kent.

JOHNSTON: Any knowledge of possible references to a detailed account of the death of James II at the Siege of Roxburgh, 1460? More particularly, this event coupled with the name Johnstoun?

RUTHERFORD: Any knowledge of John Rutherford (Jethart Jock) who married Esther Faa Blythe of Yetholm? Is his ancestry known to a reader?

STOTT: I should welcome information about any person of the name of Stott or Stote who lived in Aberdeen in the seventeenth century who may have migrated to the Rochdale or Littleborough district of Lancashire. — Mrs Mary Stott, 29 Allanson Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, CLWYD LL28 4AL.

ELLIOT: If any information about Rev. Frederick Elliott, baptized 11th Jan. 1818 of Cuighrum, Ballenacloe, Co. Galway, or his family seated at Ballenacloe during 19th century is known, it would be much appreciated if it could be forwarded to R. A. Elliott, P.O. Box 279, Strathfield 2135, New South Wales, Australia.

McCALLUM: Information wanted with respect to the birth place and parentage John McCallum born c. 1785 and his brother, James McCallum. They settled in Forth in the parish of Carnwath, John marrying Janet Gibson in 1810 and James marrying Marion Sword in 1807. The first born child in each family was named Peter which suggests that the father of John and James was called Peter McCallum.

James McCallum and his family left Forth, probably due to the closure of the Ironworks at Wilsontown, and moved to the Old Monkland area. James was employed as a pitheadsmen at Faskine in 1825. Any information relating to the death of James McCallum would be most helpful.

I have quite a lot of information on the McCallums of Forth and West Calder and would be pleased to correspond with anyone who is interested. J. M. McCallum, 14 Shawe Hall Avenue, Flixton, Winston, Manchester M31 3FN.

DALZIEL (and the 220 ways of spelling the surname): I am interested in corresponding with anyone in connection with this Clan and Family name. I have spent 7 years in research and study with a special interest in the families found in Dumfriesshire and Ayrshire, Scotland.—Mr F. W. Oakes, Montgomery House, Alexandra Park, Manchester, 16.8PH, Greater Manchester, England, Great Britain.

DEMPSTER: Andrew Dempster (born about 1739) of Tongland, Kirkcudbrightshire (mason by trade) & wife Janet McTaggart. Mrs Allan St John, (address below) would like to correspond with descendants of this couple or with anyone with the name of *DEMPSTER* in their background. Known descendants settled in Midlothian, South Perthshire, Liverpool, and Ontario, Canada. — Mrs Allan St John, (Apt. 2002), 5 Ann Street, Port Credit, Ontario, Canada L5G 3E8.

ADAMS: Evert Adams or Everard Adamsson a fisherman, from 'Hitland', equated with Shetland, settled in 'De Heij' or Ter Heijde, a coastal village in the parish of Monster, near Scheveningen, before 1657. During that year he married at Monster, Maergen Wouters (i.e., Walter's — daughter), from Ter Heijde. Their known children were: Wouter, b. 1659; Trijntje, b. 1661; Lijsbet, b. 1663; Yfjen, b. 1666; Marijtgen, b. 1668; Jan, b. 1670; and another child (name unknown), b. 1674. It is possible there was an unrecorded child b. 1658. The sons Jan (John) and Wouter (Walter) bore the family name of Knoester, in phonetic writing 'Knuste'. Fishermen from Scheveningen sailed to Shetland on the way to fishing grounds, and probably Everard became friendly with them and emigrated to the Netherlands. Could any person acquainted with old Shetlandic families and history, advise regarding sources of information.—A. den Heijer, Dirk Hoogenraadstraat 52, Scheveningen, Netherlands.

SCOT(T); TAYLOR; BUTTER; NICOLL: George SCOT had a son David SCOTT born 1731 in Templehall, Monifieth, Angus. David became a soldier in the 55th Regiment of Foot and married Jean TAYLOR. They were known to have had 2 children both born in Lamerton, Monifieth. 1: John SCOTT (born 1777) and 2: David SCOTT (born 1778). John SCOTT became a Shoemaker and married Helen

BUTTER they having a daughter Elizabeth SCOTT (1800-1858). Elizabeth married William Fenton NICOLL (1808-1873), a linen yarn bleacher, in 1830 at Mains, Dundee, Angus. Widowed Helen SCOTT, nee BUTTER, died in 1837, at Kirkton, Mains. Any information about the parentage of George SCOTT, Jean TAYLOR, and Helen BUTTER plus any other facts about any of the above persons would be most gratefully received.—Mr A. W. McGregor, 1 Balmoral Close, Billericay, Essex, CM11 2LL.

DIMMA, DUMMO, etc.: In Border Counties prior to 1750. Thomas Dummo and Janet Neal had children Isabel, George and Thomas born in Sprouston 1747-?1750. George was father of the Rev. Thomas Dimma, Minister of Queensferry 1820-54. Any earlier information on this name would be welcome.—Mrs I. M. Fleming, 42 Elliot Road, Edinburgh EH14 1DZ.

SCOTT: I am seeking information on Anthony Scott, will dated 1764, Culpeper Co. Va. May have been brother, or even father of John Scott b. 1695; their father could possibly have been James Scott of Aberdeen, Scotland. Anthony Scott had two sons: Thomas and Samuel; three daughters: Frances m. Abraham Cooper. When? Where? Ann m. ———— Burk. Any correspondence will be answered.—Mrs Mary A. Smith, Rt 4 Box 70, Iuka, Miss. 38852 U.S.A.

BONNEY: Information is desired about the name of Bonney (or Bonny) in areas around Resolis, Ballyskelly, Nigg, Newton and Fearn or in the County of Ross and Cromarty. If anyone is researching these names, would they please get in touch with Mrs M. C. Vowell (nee Bonny). Carnarvon RD3, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

OGG or OAG: The family of Ogg or Oag came from Glenbuckett, Aberdeenshire, and has been traced back to 1753. Where did the name come from? Were they connected with any clan? An emigrant to Canada, Mr William E. Ogg-Moss, R.R.2., Carleton Place KOA 1J0, Ontario would be grateful for any information.

REPLIES TO QUERIES

BRYMNER, BRYMER, BREMNER : (Query, vol. xx, p. 97.) Some information about the Stirling Brymners (various spellings recorded) is contained in a splendid privately printed book, *Five Watt Brothers* (by Mrs Margaret Watt Edwards). issued at Santa Ana, California, in 1974. This will be known by the enquirer, who attended the 21st Anniversary Conference of the Scottish Genealogy, but may be of interest to others with Brymner ancestry.

D.W.

MACFARLANE CHIEFSHIP : (Query, vol. xxi, p. 28). In *The Highland Clans*, by Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk (London, 1967), it is stated (p. 202) that "in 1785,

the whole lands of Arrocher had to be sold for debt and the last Macfarlane chief emigrated to America," The inquirer asks the name of this chief, and in *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.* (Baltimore, 1972). we have given him (p. 275) as Hugh Norman Macfarlane, committing the same error as Sir Iain Moncreiffe, who probably followed the same authority, C. M. Little, in *History of Clan MacFarlane* (New York, 1893), p. 212. There was no Hugh Norman Macfarlane. Mrs Little had apparently seen the *Memorial and Abstract of Process of Sale of Macfarlane of Macfarlane's Estates*, 7th July, 1784 (printed in *The Stirling Antiquary*), at the instance of "Hugh Norman, eldest son and heir served and returned to the deceased Hugh Mossman, writer in Edinburgh." This sentence was unfortunately interpreted as meaning that Hugh Norman was the son and heir of Dr William Macfarlane, 21st Chief (who succeeded his brother, Walter Macfarlane, the well-known antiquary, in 1767); while he was in fact the son of Hugh Mossman, an Edinburgh solicitor. How the fabled emigration of the Macfarlane chief began is uncertain. There was however, one Walter McFarlane, aged 20, styled "gentleman," who emigrated on the ship *Ajax*, ex-Greenock, 21st July, 1775, bound for North Carolina, with the intention of becoming a merchant. The 22nd Chief was John Macfarlane, who married Catherine, daughter of James Walkinshaw of that Ilk.

In *The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland* (8th edition). Edinburgh 1971). Sir Thomas Innes of Learney (1893-1971), Lord Lyon King of Arms, says (p. 193): "Walter MacFarlane of that Ilk, 20th Chief, was a celebrated antiquary who obtained a re-matriculation of the armorial achievement of the chiefs, with a destination to 'his heirs,' a term which, in Scots Law, and in the 'Law of Arms,' as applied in the 15th century Court of Chivalry, includes heirs female. Dying without issue 1767, he was succeeded by his brother Andrew [sic, but should be Dr William], who sold Arrocher 1785, and the direct male line expired with William Macfarlane, 25th of that Ilk, in 1866. His sister, Jane Macfarlane, Mrs Scott, was mother of Walter Macfarlane Scott of Farmfield, Ayrshire, who succeeded to the heirlooms of the race, and in whom seems vested the right to the arms and chiefship, under the destination awarded to the 20th Chief, so that if he dropped the name of Scott and re-matriculated as *Macfarlane of that Ilk*, he would seem 27th and present chief."

The same distinguished author, in his revision of *The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, by Frank Adam (8th edition, Edinburgh, 1970). says (p. 243-44), after repeating the error regarding the emigration of the 22nd Chief: "The limitation of the chiefly honours is to 'heirs' (general) (*Lyon Register*), so the chief is probably to be sought in the female line, but it now appears a nomination was made by the daughter and heretrix of the last chief in favour of a scion of the line of Macfarlane of Keithton, and a claim to chiefship is pending in Lyon Court."

Inquiries have shown that in fact more than one claim has been made, but for lack of submission to Lyon Court of unquestioned documentation, the Macfarlane chiefship remains undetermined.

Donald Whyte

REVIEWS.

Scotland and the Scots, edited by Norman Wilson. Edinburgh: The Ramsay Head Press. 1974. 65p.

Most of our readers will recall *The Scots Year Book*, published for fifty-seven years, which made its last appearance in 1963. It was a mine of information and its World List of Scottish Societies and other features such as List of Scottish Members of Parliament and Chiefs of Highland Clans, were useful reference features.

Since 1963 an attempt to re-commence publication was made by the Scottish Historic and Research Society of the Delaware Valley, located in Broomall, Pennsylvania, but without success. Now a new publication — *Scotland and the Scots*—takes the place of *The Scots Year Book*.

The publishers freely admit that the new annual contains only a small percentage of the Scottish societies in existence throughout the world, and it will take time and the co-operation of secretaries of organisations to bring their list up to date. Nevertheless they have made a very good beginning.

Scotland and the Scots omits some of the features of its predecessor, and includes some new ones. There are informative articles about present-day Scotland by writers such as Maurice Lindsay, Forsyth Hardy and Albert Mackie. The work is printed on good quality paper and has excellent illustrations. It deserves every encouragement. Distribution in the U.S.A. is by the Scottish Historic and Research Society of the Delaware Valley.

SENNACHIE.

On an Ayrshire Farm 1823-1824 — John Strawhorn produced by Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

This booklet is Volume Eleven, number 3, of the Ayrshire collections and is based on the Diary of Henry Richmond of East Montgarwood, in the parish of Sorn.

It begins by introducing the family of Richmond and tracing their rise to substantial farmers. As dependants of the Campbells of Loudoun they rose in the world along with their patrons, obtaining the farm of East Montgarwood sometime after 1724 and gradually extending it. After a brief description of the life and friends of the diarist, the booklet goes on to describe the work on the farm and farming practices of the period. This was a time when an agricultural revolution was happening and subsistence farming was giving way to commercial production. The spirit of improvement was about, with draining, liming and enclosing.

There is a brief sketch of life at Sorn in the early nineteenth century, their religious, sporting and literary habits as well as doubts about the funeral customs then prevalent. Radical risings were feared, especially as prosperity was declining with the end of the Napoleonic War.

When the diarist descends to his personal life, he notes "my amorous disposition which is lighted up by every new face" and is frank with details of flirtations and his delight in "lustful dalliance".

In twenty pages an excellent picture is given of the life of a young laird interested in farming in the early nineteenth century.

They Came to North Tama, by Janette Stevenson Murray. Lake Mills, Iowa: Graphic Publishing Co. 1974. \$4.00.

This book was originally produced in 1953, and is essentially a reprint, but with illustrations—mainly old photographs of people and places—gathered by two of the author's daughters, Mrs Eleanor Shepherd and Mrs Winifred Murray. These pictures greatly enhance the value of the work.

North Tama is part of a county in Iowa, and the coverage is of two communities: Old Buckingham and Tranquility. The earliest settlers of Old Buckingham were generally from New England or Pennsylvania. The Tranquility folk, on the other hand, arrived from Ayrshire, Scotland, and formed a *distinct community* and parish on the prairies of Iowa.

The Scots were rugged individualists, and Mrs Murray's recollections of many of them are precious. Without her diligence and flair for local history, much of the material would have been lost to posterity. The background for example, of men like "Tama" James Wilson, who held the cabinet post of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, under three presidents, would not have been so well understood.

Throughout Iowa the author has rightly been recognised as an able writer and commentator, and this second edition of what is probably her finest work, should gain wider appeal. SENNACHIE.

The Descendants of Richard and Maria Peacock, 1820 Settlers — Compiled by Vyvian William Hiller.

This book of 79 pages, published by Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria, was compiled by the great-grandson of the couple who form the first generation of the work. In an Introduction he explains how there was born in him a keen interest in his relatives and ancestors and the desire to collect as much information about them as possible. This desire has led him to write a history not only of the Peacock family, but also of families related to them by marriage.

Richard Peacock was born in Kent, England, in December 1782, married Maria Johnson in London in August 1813, and emigrated with their four children to South Africa in a party of 307 settlers in 1819. The hardships and privations are told, and their successful application for a grant of land at Somerset, Port Elizabeth.

The next four chapters are devoted each to a generation. First there is a short history of the time, whether it is the depression of 1860's or the trek north across the Limpopo to Rhodesia or to Mashonaland, and then the children of that generation are listed with such information about each of them as is known. By the third generation most of the family are established either in the Graaf-Reinet district of Cape Province or in Rhodesia, and the period of consolidation had started.

Excellentlly indexed and with a chronological list of the events in the history of the family, the attraction of the book is greatly increased by the photographs of the earlier members of the family.

SEARCH FOR AN ANCESTOR

By ALEX HALEY

(Reproduced from THE LISTENER by kind permission of the Author)

I grew up in a little town called Henning, Tennessee, about fifty miles west of Memphis, and I lived there in the home of my grandmother, my mother's mother. Every summer my grandmother would have visitors come to our home. They would be older women of the family, her nieces, aunts and cousins, and every single evening that I can remember, they would sit out on the front porch in rocking chairs, and I would sit behind my grandmother's rocking-chair and listen to them talking. They would tell about things that had happened to the family when they had been slaves, and they went back and back and back. The furthest-back person they would ever talk about was someone they described as 'the African', and they would tell how this African had been brought on a ship to a place they pronounced as 'Napalis'. They told how he had been bought off that ship by a man whose name was John Waller, who had a plantation in a place called Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and they told how the African had kept trying to escape. The first three times he escaped he was caught, brought back, given a worse beating each time, and then, the fourth time he escaped, he had the misfortune to be caught by a professional slave-catcher. I have since done some peripheral research on the profession of slave-catching, and I think there's never been a more bestial one in the United States. This particular man brought the African back, and it was decided on the spot that he would be given a punishment at the decision of the slave-catcher. I grew up hearing how the slave was offered the punishment either of being castrated or of having a foot cut off. He chose the foot, and it was cut off with an axe against a tree stump. It was a very hideous act and as it turned out it was to play a major role in keeping the African's story alive in a black family. In the middle of the 1700s, slaves, particularly male slaves, were sold back and forth so frequently that there was very little sense of family continuity among them. In that part of Virginia they were sold at auction and, on the average, each would bring around eight dollars. At the end of every slave auction there would be what they called a 'scrap sale': slaves who were ill, or otherwise incapacitated, would bring in smaller amounts, generally one dollar or less. When this particular slave managed to survive and then to convalesce, he posed an economic question to his master: slavery, after all, was an economic matter. Although he was crippled and hobbled around, he could do limited work around the house and yard-area of the plantation, so the master decided he would be worth more kept to do this limited work than he would be just sold away for less than one dollar in cash. And so he was kept on one plantation for what turned out to be quite a long period of time.

On that plantation, this slave met and mated with another slave. My grandmother and the others said that she was named Belle, the Big House cook, and of that union was born a little girl, who was given the name Kissy. When Kissy got to be four or five, and could begin to understand things, this African, whenever he got the chance, would take her by the hand (he knew her to be his

daughter, she knew him to be her father—an unusual thing in slavery at that point) and lead her round the plantation. He would point out to her various natural objects and tell her the names for them in his native tongue: some sounds for *tree*, *rock*, *cow*. In the slave-cabin area, he would point out a banjo or a guitar and he would say one syllable, *ko*, and in time the little girl came to associate the sound *ko* with a banjo or a guitar. On the outer edges of the plantation there was a small river, and when they were out in that area, he would say to her something like *Kamby-Bolongo*, and the little girl came to know that this sound meant river.

All the Africans who were brought to the United States as slaves gradually learned a word here, a phrase there, of the new language, English. As this began to happen with this particular African, he would tell his daughter more involved things, little anecdotes about himself. He seemed to have a passion for trying to communicate to her a sense of his past. For instance, he would tell her how he had been captured. He told her he had not been far away from his village, chopping wood, when he had been set upon by four men, kidnapped, and taken into slavery. The first thing that happened to slaves when they got to a plantation was that they were given an Anglicised name: that was the first step in the psychic dehumanisation of an individual—the removal from that individual of the name he had carried all his life, with which went, as it goes for us today, the sense of who we are. The master had given this African the name of 'Toby' but, whenever any of the other slaves used the word 'Toby', he would strenuously reject it and tell them his name was Kin-Tay.

(to be continued)

OBITUARY



We regret the tragic loss during the Christmas vacation, of our esteemed member, Mr John Douglas Gillespie, B.A., B.Sc., of 85 Cumberland Street, Charleston, South Carolina. Mr Gillespie, who matriculated arms at the Scottish Lyon Office, was killed in a motor accident. The family papers were in the car and were lost in the fire which followed the crash.

Mr Gillespie was descended from George Gillespie, an Ulster-Scot who settled in Virginia about 1740. He had moreover, links with the Scottish families of Douglas of Garrallan and Neilson of Craigcaffie. A member of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr Gillespie was keenly interested in family history and genealogy. He contributed an interesting article: *Governor James Glen and the Cherokee Indians*, to our journal in 1964, and made several gifts to our library, including a micro-

film of the first *United States Census*, of 1790. At the World Conference on Records held at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1969, Mr Gillespie met our Vice-President, Sir Iain Moncrieffe of that ilk, and our present Chairman of Council, Mr Donald Whyte, and visited the famous Granite Mountain Record Vaults.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

- 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 on a date in November 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 Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the Scottish Genealogist, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
- 8 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

Hon. President	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
Hon. Vice-Presidents	The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., Ph.D., Albany Herald. John F. Mitchell, C.I.E., F.S.A.Scot Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.Scot
Chairman of Council	Donald Whyte, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G
Hon. Secretary	Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY. (Tél.: 031-556-3844).
Hon. Treasurer	David C. Cargill, F.S.G., F.S.A.Scot., 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4 3PG.
Hon. Editor	Ivor R. Guild, M.A., LL.B., c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S. 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS.
Hon. Librarian	R. M. Strathdee, F.L.A., 89 Craigleith Road, Edinburgh, EH4 2EH
Hon. Auditor	Peter A. Buncle
Council	Miss Patricia M. Baxendine, M.A. Miss A. S. Cowper, B.A., F.L.A. Peter J. W. Kilpatrick R. W. Munro Dr Jean Munro Mrs Sheila Pitcairn James R. Seaton, M.A. Mrs Rita E. Shiels Bruce A. Stenhouse. James A. Thompson.