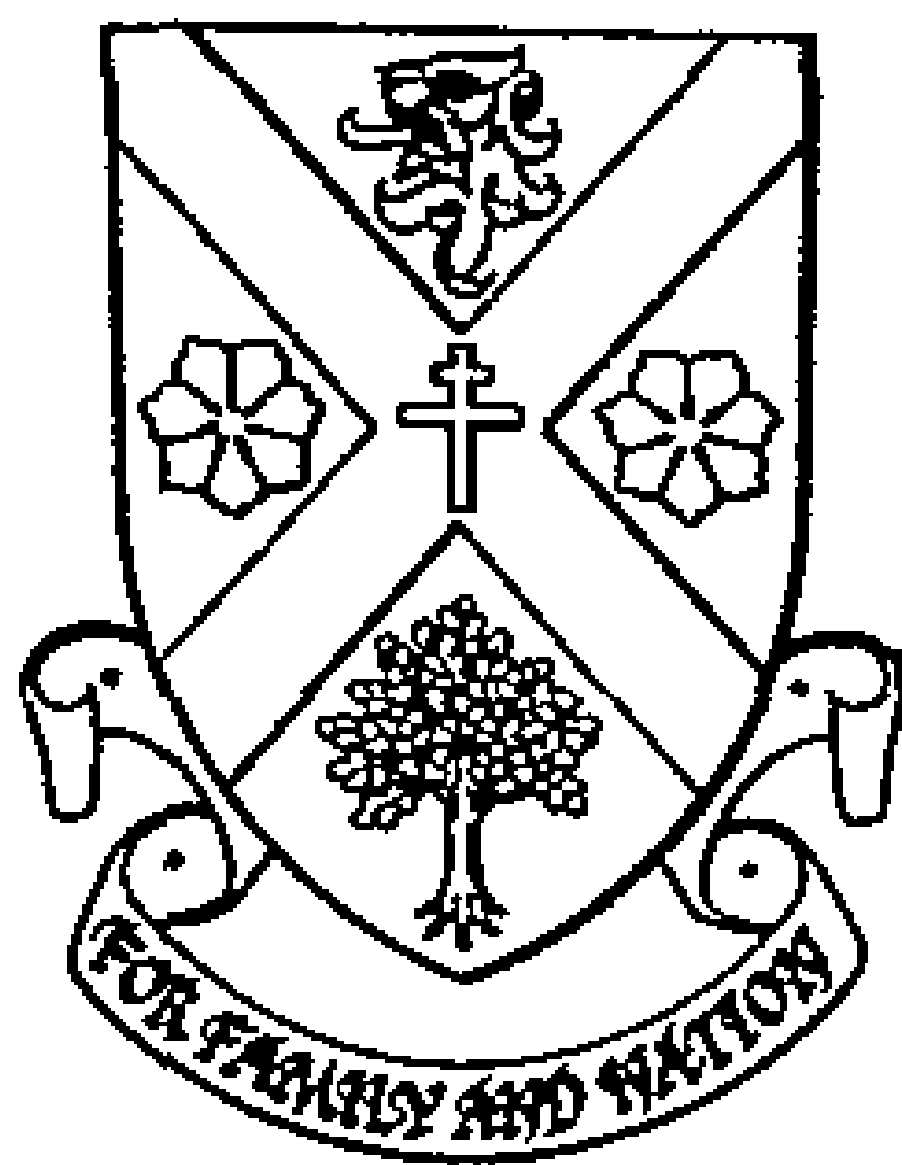


THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

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Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 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

The current subscription is £12.00. Family membership will be £15.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$22.

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Library

The Society's Library is temporarily closed pending the search for new premises.

THE ANCESTRY OF JAMES REID CAMPBELL

By Colin Campbell

British Library printed books no. 9914.dd.13 is a chart pedigree printed on a sheet 27½ inches wide by 20 inches deep, headed "Pedigree of James Reid Campbell, of Inverardine, Cornwall, Canada; the Head of the Canada Branch of the Breadalbane Campbell Family. And Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., of Falkland, Fife; Hereditary Lord of the Barony of Carribber, Linlithgow; M.A., M.D., LL.D. Compiled by the latter, London, June, 1872."

The pedigree shows descents from several lines beginning in the ninth century; from Gillespie Campbell, Lord of Lochow *temp.* David I; and from de Guibe, of Normandy, here said to have come to England with William the Conqueror "as a Serjeant at Arms" and given as ancestor of the Gibb family.

The part of the account with which we are concerned is shown on Chart I here, by permission of the British Library. There is a footnote relating to Alexander Campbell "of Inshcheeruch and Botnarymore", which reads: "In seisin of Botnarymore, etc., Dec. 1678, he is styled 'bro. german to the earl of caithness;' in 1672 he took out matriculation of arms, and was styled 'third son of Glenurquhie.' Is a frequent witness to Bonds and Deeds of his brother, the Earl of Breadalbane. See *Papers relating to the Canada Branch of the Breadalbane Campbell Family*, 3 vols, folio, in MS. in Library British Museum." — Two searches in the British Library, and enquiries to the Lord Lyon's Office, National Library of Scotland, Scottish Record Office, and the Society of Genealogists, London, have failed to turn up these volumes; and Mr. Alastair Campbell of Airds, younger, Unicorn Pursuivant, tells me that in the volume in Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine's collections at the Lyon Office marked "Breadalbane Cadets", all the pages have been torn out. It would seem that some hand may have been suppressing evidence. The footnote goes on: "Married Margaret Stewart, described as his relict in Seisin of Liferent, and her sons in fee, of Inishcheeruch, April 1712." It will be noticed that the pedigree describes James Reid Campbell as "the rightful heir to the Earldom of Breadalbane"; however, his alleged ancestor Alexander the first Earl's brother, was passed over in the entail made by the first Earl of his estates and titles in 1704, as will be shown.

There is also a ms. armorial pedigree, described as some forty feet long, and understood to be now at the National Register of Archives, Ottawa; I am obliged to the late Mr. Derek Campbell Bedson, Winnipeg, and Mr. Colin Herald Campbell, Lake Oswego, Oregon (descendants of James Reid Campbell's uncle Colin, 1787-1853) for calling my attention to this, and for furnishing me with copies of the relevant part. All the Breadalbane cadets are assigned the undifferenced arms. It bears the inscription "The pedigree of the Breadalbane Campbell Family is presented to James Reid Campbell Esqre of Inverardine, Cornwall, Canada, by his kinsmen Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart. of Falkland, Fife, November 1871."

There are some differences from the British Library pedigree. The third marriage of the first Earl of Breadalbane's father is mentioned, but not the second. The Earl's brother Alexander is described as "of Inischeeruch Duncrook and Botnarymore, b. 1638, died prior to April 1712." His son James "of Corrycheeruch" is here said to have married first, 1728, Helen, d. 1729, daughter of Cornet George Blair with issue a daughter Elizabeth who died in infancy, and second, 1732, Elizabeth Buchanan who died in Edinburgh. For their son Moses, "an Officer in 42nd Highlanders" male descendants are shown down to 1868; besides the latter's brother Alexander, three sisters are shown.

John Campbell, younger of Glenorchy,¹ was created, *v.p.*, Earl of Caithness on 28 June 1677, the title being changed to Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, 13 August 1681, with remainder to heirs whatsoever and the right of nominating his successor; and with a provision that if the lands of Glenorchy were ever to go out of the family possession, the title should be Earl of Holland only.² His eldest son, Lord Ormelie, had inhibited himself from disposing of his lands, 9 October 1694;³ and on 13 December 1704 the Earl executed an entail of “our Lands Earledome Barronys ... As also of our Titles of honour and dignity”.⁴ The entail was made with the consent of his eldest son (here called Duncan Campbell) and settled the title and lands on the following persons and the heirs-male of their bodies: first, the Earl’s second son, Lord Glenorchy; second, the Earl’s third son Colin (usually styled of Ardmaddie); third, Colin Campbell of Carwhin, called only son alive of Colin of Mochaster, which last Colin is described as immediate younger brother “of the deceast Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy our father.” It will be noticed that the Earl passed over his eleven younger brothers.

The first Earl’s grandson, John, 3rd Earl, died without surviving male issue in 1782; Colin of Ardmaddie had died without legitimate issue, 31 March 1708 (*The Scots Peerage*, II, 206); the earldom passed to the descendants of Colin of Carwhin’s brother, Robert of Borland (1660-1704/5); and in 1862 to the descendants of Robert’s uncle, William of Glenfalloch (d. 1648). The present heir to the earldom is unknown; the nearest documented cadet is the descendant (for whom arms were matriculated, 20 October 1921, Lyon Register 25:24) of Alexander of Lochdochart (1627-1699), the next brother with issue of William of Glenfalloch. But the latter left a great many descendants⁵ whose extinction would have to be proved before the title could be claimed.

The right to the earldom has been contested at various times by *inter al.* alleged descendants of Lord Ormelie (the latter without success). In any case, Alexander of Botuarnymore and Dalgirdie was passed over in the entail. In the various lawsuits it seems to have been overlooked that there is also a baronetcy of Glenorchy to be considered. This was created on 29 May 1625 for Sir Duncan Campbell 7th of Glenorchy, *great-grandfather of the first Earl*, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever.⁶ If Lord Ormelie left descendants in the male line, they should, presumably, succeed to the baronetcy, since there seems to have been no right of nomination in this case.

We now pass to what is known of Alexander of Botuarnymore, the alleged ancestor of James Reid Campbell. *The Scots Peerage*, II, 201, describes him thus: “3. Mr. Alexander, apprentice Writer to the Signet, afterwards writer, who was infeft in Botuarnymore and other lands, 17 December 1678.” (Reference given, “Reg. of Sasines, Perthshire, 27 Dec. 1678”) No children are mentioned. It has been believed that he was a Writer to the Signet, but the Clerk of the Society of Writers to the Signet informs me that this is not so.

The first record I find of him is on 16 October 1652, when he is described as brother german to John Campbell, fiar of Glenorchy (H. Paton, ed., *The Clan Campbell* (II), Edinburgh, 1914, p. 10). He is mentioned in the Botuarnymore writs (mistitled “Butworthy”) in the Breadalbane mss. (GD 112) at the Scottish Record Office (SRO) and elsewhere:

167-, day and month blank: obligation by Mr. Alexander Campbell (the “Mr.” suggests that he was a lawyer), brother german to the Earl of Caithness, respecting the barony of Glentrae, Argyllshire. The document is signed “A Campbell”, but with the C written over the A (GD 112/2/33, “Butworthy” writs). Between 1672 and 1677 he matriculated arms at the Lyon Office, being described as “Third sone to Glenurquhie” (Lyon Register, 1:266). Then there is an obligation, 3 May 1678, by John, Earl of Caithness, written by “Mr Alexander Campbell our broyr (brother)” who also witnessed the document and signed as above (SRO, GD 50/26/6, no. 3).

Contract, 22 October 1678, between John Earl of Caithness and Mr. Alexander Campbell his brother german, whereby the Earl sells to Alexander for 10,000 merks, heritably and under reversion, the three merkland of Botuarnymore, the merkland of Botuarnybeg, a three merkland of the four merkland of Dalgirdy, the four merkland of Tullich, and a two merkland of Tyray, lying in Glenloch(a)y, parish of Weem and barony of Finlarig, co. Perth. If Alexander should die without lawful male issue of his body, the above sum shall fall to the Earl or his heirs. Destination to the heirs and assigns of Alexander, who is to have right to provide his wife or wives if he shall have any to the liferent right of the 10,000 merks. Alexander's signature is the same as in the two previous documents cited (GD 112/2/33). Sasine followed on the contract, 17 December 1678 (SRO, RS 52/7, fols. 260-260v).

Contract of wadset, 23 October 1696, by John, Earl of Breadalbane, heritable proprietor of the lands granted, whereby the Earl wadset to John Macnab in Tomachrocher, present forester of Mamlorn, for 2000 merks, heritably and under reversion, Botuarnymore in Glenlochay and other lands, and power of winning peats in the moss of Insherick, parish of Kenmore (GD 112/2/33; sasine recorded in General Register of Sasines, vol. LXXI, fols. 339-341; Macnab disposed the lands to John Malloch, 4 April 1735: GD 112/2/33).

Contract, 24 October 1696, whereby Breadalbane wadset to Neill Stewart in Inshdave, lawful brother to Allan Stewart in Inischchorich, and to Jean Stewart his spouse, for 5000 merks, heritably and under reversion, and to Neill's heirs male or assigns, the merkland of Botuarnybeg, three merkland of Dalgirdy, and other lands, all in Glenlochay, parishes of Killin and Kenmore (GD 112/2/33).

Thus we find that by October 1696 it was the Earl, and not Alexander who was in possession of Botuarnymore, Dalgirdy, etc.

Next, Dr. Lorne Campbell has kindly drawn my attention to SRO, GD 112/57/11, "The Genalogy (*sic*) of the family of Glenurchay.", an account written, judging by the marriages mentioned or not mentioned, between 17 June 1697 and 13 May 1699. On page 3, concerning the children of Sir John, 10th laird and 4th baronet of Glenorchy, the writer states:

"Sir John eldest sone to Sir Robert (9th laird) married Mary Graham daughter to the Earle of Monteith and begatt many children only 4 sones (of this first marriage of Sir John) came to years John Earle of BradeAlbion (*sic*), Robert of Barcaltain, Mr. Alexander of Dalgirdie and Duncan of (blank)."

(The Scots Peerage, II, 201, states that Duncan died unmarried c.1678, and shows two more sons of the marriage, William, baptised 9 October 1643, designed of Tullich, and also alive 18 April 1692 (*op. cit.*, IX, 45) and James, baptised at Kenmore, 14 June 1696).

On page 6 the genealogy gives details of the first Earl and his brothers, saying that Robert the next brother married "Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan his relict had no children. Alexander and Duncan died before Marriage."

Since, in the printed 1872 pedigree by Gibb, Alexander is described as of Inishcheeruch, and also as of Duncroak in the ms. 1871 pedigree, as well as of Botuarnymore (all these lie close together in Glenlochay), the two former places fall to be dealt with. On 21 October 1656 Dowgall Stewart, son of the deceased Duncan Stewart of Invernacheill (Invernahyle) had a disposition from Sir James Campbell of Lawers of "the half lands of Duncrosk called Inchchereik". Sasine was given 25 and 28 October, registered in Perth Sasines, 4 December 1656. The Stewart tenure is well documented down to 1702; on 5 May of that year, James Stewart, Dougal's grandson, disposed the lands to Breadalbane, registered in the General Register of Sasines, 26 June 1702 (SRO, GD 50/184/15, bundle marked "Duncrosk, Incheroch, Twerichan & Kenknock. D. K. I Bundle.") There is no

indication that Alexander, Breadalbane's brother, ever had anything to do with Innishearrach.

Duncrook, east of Botuarnymore, was divided into Wester and Easter Duncrook. On 14 October 1620 Sir James Campbell of Lawers granted the 20/- Inad (the west part) of Duncrook to James, son of the deceased Little John Campbell of Glenquoich, which John is described on 30 November 1620 as "brother germane naturall to unquhyll Archibald Campbell of Murthlie"; a line has been drawn around the word "germane" in the record (Perth Sasines, 1st. ser. IV, 56-57v, 84-85). This family held Wester Duncrook until 1728 (GD 112/2/26/62, no. 40 - one of two documents so numbered) although the descent went through the female line, a fact of which Herbert Campbell was not aware; see his pedigrees at the Lyon Office, II, 75.

The 40/- land of (Easter) Duncrook was disposed by Lawers to John Campbell alias Mak Kairlich in Morinsh, also on 14 October 1620 (Perth Sasines 1st ser. IV, 54-56). John's grandson, another John, is the last of this family mentioned as "of Easter Duncrook", 8 January 1663 (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. II, 12v-13v). In this document the sale of the 40/-land of Duncrook by Lawers to Colin Campbell in (not of) Aberuchill and Joanna Fleming his wife, is recorded. The couple renounced the lands to Lawers on 4 April 1681 (GD 50/184/15; 112/2/25/62. nos. 1 and 7).

Easter Duncrook was next granted to a family whose origins are unknown. On 7 November 1696 Breadalbane wadset to Hugh Campbell in Easter Duncrook and Katherine Campbell his wife, the three merkland of Easter Duncrook (GD 112/2/8/76, no. 7), on which sasine was given, 26 November (*ibid.*, no. 8). On 2 January 1702 Breadalbane issued a precept of sasine providing for the infeftment of John, Hugh's only son, in the said lands (GD 112/2/25/62, no. 12). In an undated document indorsed "Charge & Discharge of Duncan oge (Campbell) Wodset in Strathfillan for 300 merks", there is mention of Duncan's second daughter Catrine and her husband "hew Camp" and the wadset they hold on Easter Duncrook (GD 112/2/10/21, no. 12). On 5 May 1702 Easter Duncrook, "presently possessed" by the tenants of the deceased Hugh Campbell, was wadset by Breadalbane to Malcolm MacMartin in Tiray (GD 112/2/25/62, no. 14; Perth Sasines 4th ser. XIV, 206).

At a baron court held at Finlarig, 17 June 1702, compeared Alexander Campbell in Inschoroch, brother to the deceased Hugh wadsetter of Easter Duncrook, and gave in an account of Hugh's goods, then belonging to John, Hugh's only son, aged (blank), which were sold at Inschoroch on the (blank) day of May last, for £337.13.4. A bond of Alexander of 17 June mentions his father John Campbell (GD 112/17/10, "Orphans Register of the Bailliarie of Breadalbane," fol. 1).

There is a sasine, 25 July 1702, to John Macnab in Tomachrocher, of an annual rent of £40 out of the lands of Botuarnymore, which is witnessed by Alexander Campbell in Insherich. He signed "Allexr Campbell"; the handwriting is obviously different from that of Alexander of Botuarnymore mentioned above (GD 112/2/33).

In the meantime, 3 June 1702, sasine had been given to Alexander in Inchorach, designed in a contract of wadset as son of John Campbell in Margnadalloch (a farm near Ardeonaig), as attorney for John, only lawful son of the deceased Hugh Campbell sometime wadsetter of Easter Duncrook; the contract was between Breadalbane on the one part, and the said John (the elder) and Alexander Campbell in Inchoroch, grandfather and uncle and tutors-in-law to John, the son of Hugh, on the other part, whereby, for the discharge of 3500 merks, the elder John and Hugh bound themselves to cause the younger John, as son and heir of his deceased father, to ratify the discharge and to sign a resignation of his father's infeftment in the lands of Easter Duncrook,

immediately after reaching the age of fourteen; the Earl then wadset to John and his heirs and assigns whatsoever, the 20/- land of Inshoroch (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XIV, 206v-207v).

John, called fiar of Insharorich, witnessed a document at Ardonag, 10 July "1607" (apparently an error for 1707; GD 50/26/6). Called wadsetter of Inshchoarach, heir entered and infeft to the deceased Hugh, wadsetter of Easter Duncrosk, his father, John granted a discharge to Breadalbane, 2 January 1712 (GD 112/2/25/62. no. 11).⁷ On 8 March 1712 John, sometime wadsetter of Insheroch, now at the mill of Carwhin, bound himself to infeft Margaret Stewart, mother of James and John lawful sons to the deceased Alexander Campbell sometime in Duncrosk, in an annual rent of £40 out of Insheroch; in which they were infeft on 15 March (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XX, 218-219; this is mentioned by Herbert Campbell in *The Genealogist*, N.S., XXXIV, 244; he thought that this John might be the same person as John of Innerhagariney (in Strathfillan), who was party to a sasine registered in the Perth Sasines, 29 May 1712, but this is not so.)

On 3 and 8 January 1717 John, Lord Glenorchy (to whom the Earl his father had made over part of his lands, 13 December 1704 (SRO, RT 1/3. fols. 279-289v) granted a tack to John Campbell wadsetter of "Inchirochi", with consent of Patrick Campbell at Taymouth and Duncan Macnab in Killin, John's interdictors, for nine years, of the mill of Carwhin and Croftnafennage (GD 112/2/43/3) (GD 112/77.150, no. 4). The tack was assigned, 19 January 1741, by John, now called in Croftvillich, formerly wadsetter of Inshcorrach, to Alexander Campbell in Finlarig (GD 112/2/43, no. 4). On 15 March 1717 Margaret Stewart, relict of the deceased Alexander Campbell in Inischchaorach, in name of her sons James and John, had been infeft in the annual rent out of that holding (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XVI, pt. 1, 287v - 288).

John, last mentioned as in Croftvillich, had the following children:

1. Kathren, who married, 1 April 1735, John Macnab in Carwhin (Kenmore parish register).
2. James (mother called Margaret Campbell), baptised at Killin, 18 December 1729 (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 145).
3. Jean (mother called Margaret Stuart), baptised at Killin, 27 July 1732 (*ibid.*, VII, 147).

The testament-dative of the deceased Helen Blair, youngest daughter of the deceased Cornet George Blair in Lanark, and spouse to James Campbell lawful son of the deceased Alexander Campbell sometime wadsetter of Inchieroch, was recorded on 16 October 1729 (Dunkeld Testaments, that date). James, described as merchant, S.S.W. parish, Edinburgh, had married, 14 April 1728, Helen, daughter of the late George Blair, cornet in Lord Hyndford's Dragoons, S.W. parish (Scottish Record Society, *Index of Edinburgh Marriages, 1701-1750*, p. 89; I am indebted to Dr. Lorne Campbell for this reference). On 17 April James, with consent of Helen Blair his wife, "Forasmuch as our affairs in this place (Edinburgh) may suffer thorrow our absence" appointed John Campbell, writer in Edinburgh, to recover debts due to them (Reg. Deeds, Dal., 2/123, 27 June 1728). The couple, designed in Ardeonaig, had a daughter Elizabeth baptised at Kilhn on 3 April 1729 (*The Clan Campbell*, VII, 144).

On 26 June and 7 July 1729 James and John, lawful sons of the deceased Alexander Campbell sometime in Duncrosk, narrating that John Campbell sometime wadsetter of Insheroch, now at the mill of Carwhin, with consent of his interdictors, had bound himself on 7 March 1712, for 1000 merks advanced to him, to infeft "the now deceased Margaret Steuart our mother" in liferent, and the said James and John in fee, children of

her “and our said Father”, in the annual rent of £40 out of Insheroch; Duncan Macnab, now wadsetter there, had made payment “to us” of 1000 merks, for which they granted discharge. This was signed by John at Edinburgh, 26 June, and by James at Killin, 7 July (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. XX, 218-219).

As mentioned above, the ms. pedigree by Gibb dated November 1871 states that Alexander “of Inischeeruch Duncrosk and Botnarymore”, Breadalbane’s brother, had a son by Margaret Stewart, James “of Corrycheeruch” (who died in 1764 according to the 1872 pedigree) and who is said to have married first Helen Blair who died in 1729, and second Elizabeth Buchanan who died in Edinburgh. “Corrycheeruch” is presumably Corriecherich in Glendochart, the next glen south of Glenlochay. On 15 March 1684 the Earl of Perth granted to Hugh Campbell of Lix the lands of “Currichorich”, etc. (Perth Sasines, 4th ser. IX, 187-187v). Extensive researches made by Mrs. Daniella Shippey in various Perthshire parish registers (the Killin parish register records no marriages, 1717-1782), the Register of Deeds, Perthshire Sasines and General Register of Sasines, have failed to turn up any references to a James Campbell of Corriecherich or to a James who married Elizabeth Buchanan, with the exception shown below.

Two Macnabs granted a bond to John Campbell in Corriecherich and Elspeth Macnab his spouse, 25 April 1695 (The Clan Campbell (II), 119; James Drummond of Perth disposed Corriecherich to John Stewart of Ledcherich, 20 February 1744 (GD 112/2/49, nos. 1 and 4). James Campbell in Kenknock had a protest registered on 6 March 1730 for non-payment of a bill (Perth Sheriff Court Deeds).

The Killin parish register records the baptisms of the following children of James Campbell and Elizabeth Buchanan:

Moses, parents undesigned, 30 January 1733 (The Clan Campbell, VII, 148).

Alexander, parents designed in Maragowan, 14 November 1734 (*ibid.*, p. 149).

Margaret, parents designed as last above, 18 September 1736 (p. 151).

Helen, parents designed as above, 1 May 1738 (p. 152).

James, parents undesigned, 23 September 1741 (p. 154).

Grizel, parents designed in Kenknock in Killin,⁸ 1 March 1744 (p. 155).

Isobel, parents designed in Killin, 30 May 1747 (p. 157).

According to Gibb’s *The Life and Times of Robert Gib, Lord of Carriber* (London, 1874), I, 208, in “a Bundle of Processes for 1750”, Moses and Alexander, sons of James Campbell, sheriff mair, are found as witnesses to a document of 26 March 1750.⁹

The conclusions to be drawn from the above evidence are:

1. Alexander Campbell of Botuarnymore, Breadalbane’s brother, for aught yet seen, died unmarried before 1698 or thereby.
2. He never had anything to do with Innishearrach or Duncrosk.
3. He was not the same person as Alexander in Innishearrach, whose signature can be compared with his, and who was the son of John Campbell in Margnadalloch.
4. Nothing has been found to prove that the latter Alexander’s son James, who married Helen Blair, was the same person as James the husband of Elizabeth Buchanan.

As for “Sir” George Duncan Gibb, according to G.E.C(okayne), *Complete Baronetage*, II (Exeter, 1902), pp. 403-406, Henry Gibb, “of Falkland, but formerly of Caribber” was created a baronet, 1 July 1634, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever. He acquired Caribber in 1615, but sold it to his elder brother in 1629; and died without surviving male

issue on 8 April 1650, when the baronetcy became, "probably", dormant. A pedigree was published in *The Life and Times of Robert Gibb*, mentioned above, claiming descent from "Sir John Gibb", said to be descended from an uncle of Sir Henry. The editor of the *Baronetage*, p. 403, note (b), states that "the absence of dates and of the marriages of many of the parties concerned, constitute a great defect in the pedigree", and, p. 401, note (f), that (although George Duncan Gibb stated that he had assumed the title by the advice of the Solicitor General) proceedings taken by him to establish his right to the dignity in the Court of the Lord Lyon in 1868 were unsuccessful; and (passim) that although it was possibly assumed, 1650-1734, Gibb, who was born at Montreal in 1821, did not assume it until thirty-five years after the death of his father, who never bore it. It is suggested that any uncorroborated genealogical statement made by Gibb is suspect.

As to the Canadian ancestry of James Reid Campbell, I have not investigated that. I understand that descendants of his family are doing so.

NOTES

1. There is a mistake in the Breadalbane account in *The Complete Peerage*, II (1912), ed. V. Gibbs, pp. 290, 295, where the first Earl of Breadalbane is called the only son of his father, who was married three times, and had twelve sons (Sir J. Balfour Paul, ed., *The Scots Peerage*, II, (1905), 201-2).
2. *Scots Peerage*, II, 203-4; *The Complete Peerage*, II, 291, note (d).
3. *The Scots Peerage*, II, 205.
4. Scottish Record Office, RT 1/3, 250v-279. The myth that Lord Ormelie was disinherited because he joined the Jacobites in the 1715 Rising has got into print and thus believed; see, for example, Angus MacLeod, ed., *The Songs of Duncan Ban Macintyre* (Edinburgh, 1952), pp. 434-5, 480.
5. *The Scots Peerage*, II, 191-199; for Lochdochart, see IX, 44-45.
6. G.E.C., *Complete Baronetage*, II (Exeter, 1902), 282.
7. John interdicted himself, 4 January 1712, from alienating his property without the consent of Alexander Stewart in Innerhadden, Patrick Campbell servitor to the Earl of Breadalbane, and Duncan Macnab in Tomachrocher. In the discharge of interdiction, 20 and 30 May 1740 (SRO, SC 49/50/54), which states that he was then "of considerable age", John is styled in Croftvillich, formerly, wadsetter of Inishcorroch; Patrick is styled of Twerichan (Tuerschan), Duncan Macnab, at Bunaw; and they are called "ffriends and relations" of John. The family of Patrick has been thoroughly investigated and no John Campbell in Innishearrach is known to have been his relative. Patrick's wife was Jean, daughter of James Macnab in Killin (Dunkeld Testaments, 12 June 1716), and his sister Anne married John Macnab in Acharne (see *The Scottish Genealogist*, VII, no. 5, Feb. 1961, pp. 5, 15, and note 48; IX, no. 4, Dec. 1962, p. 18).
8. There were three Kenknocks, one at Killin, one in Glenlochay, occupied by MacDiarmids, and one in Glenlyon, occupied by MacDonalds (SRO, GD 112/2/94).
9. I am obliged to Mr. Colin Herald Campbell for this reference.

Sir John Campbell, (10th) of Glenorchy (d. 1686),
m. Lady Mary Graham, dau. of William, Earl of Strathern, Menteith and Airth.

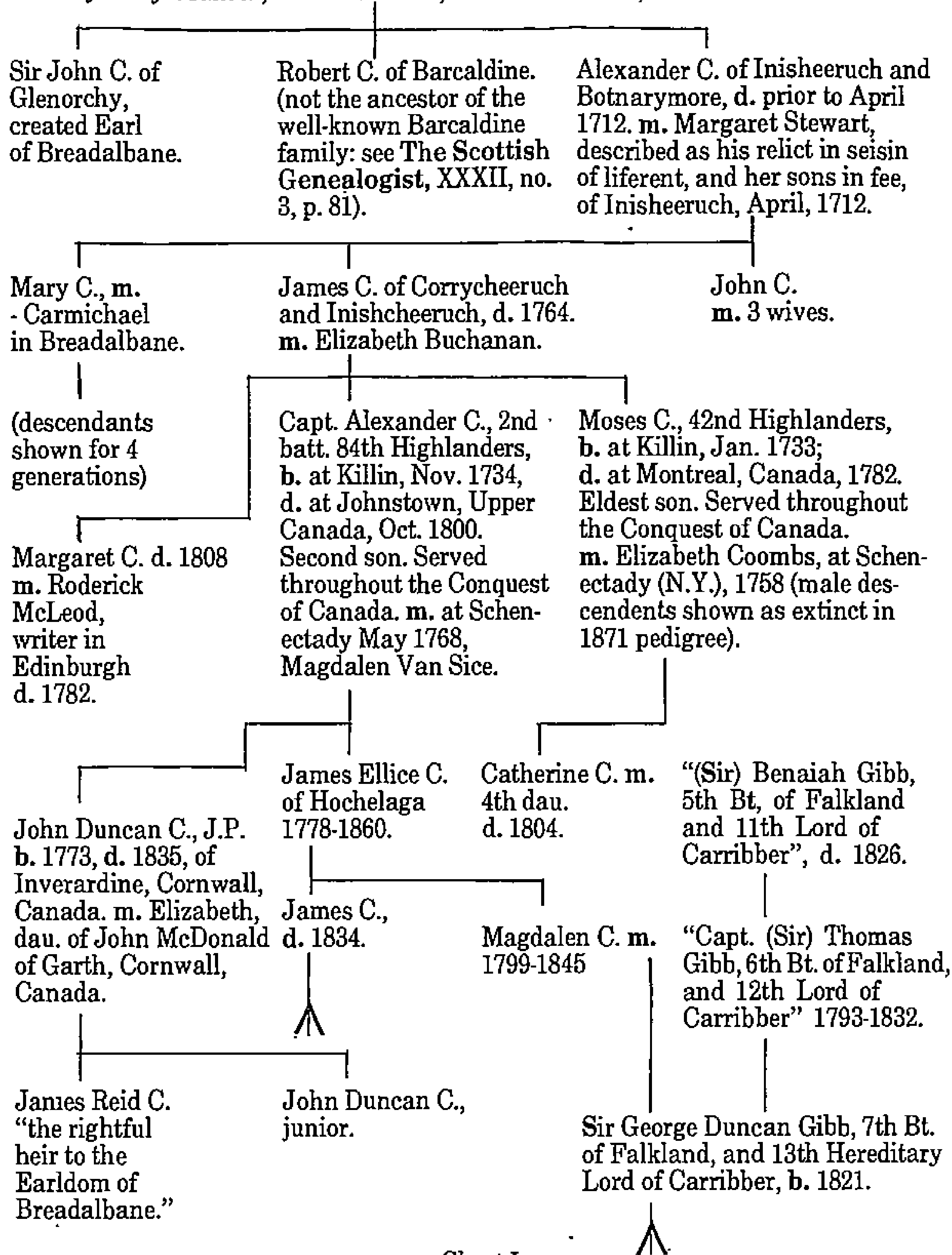


Chart I.

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John Campbell in Margnadalloch, grandfather & tutor to John the son of Hugh, and father of Alexander in Innishearrach, 1702.

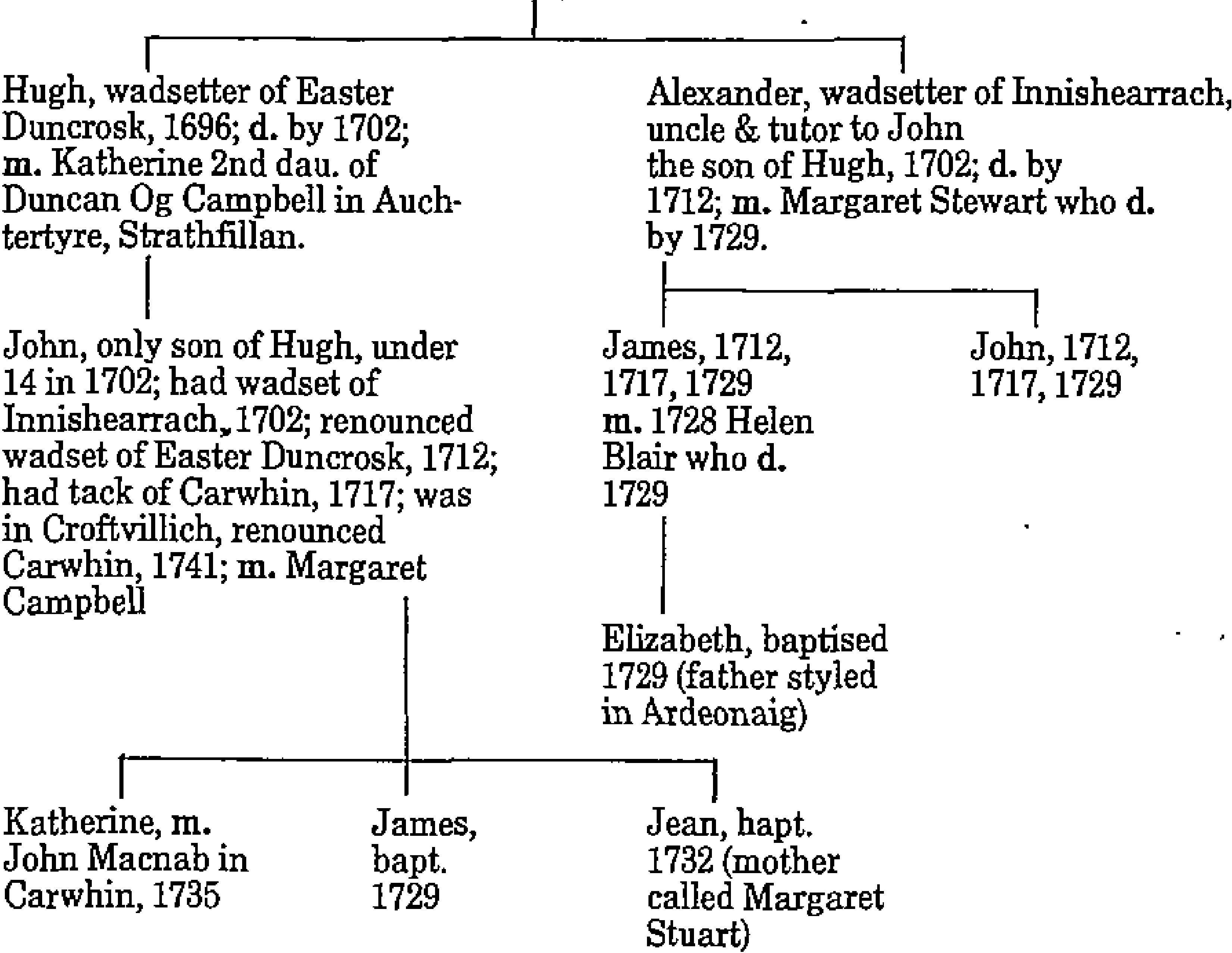


Chart II
The Family of Alexander Campbell in Innishearrach.

“SCOTS IN THE AMERICAS, 1540-1790”

A resumé of a talk given by David Dobson to the Society

Scottish participation in the settlement of America is far older and more widespread than is generally appreciated. As far as can be ascertained, the first Scot to settle in the Americas was Thomas Blake, a merchant from Aberdeen, who arrived in Mexico via Spain prior to 1536. He is known to have taken part in Coronado's expedition through what is now the southwestern USA during 1540 before settling in Mexico City, where he died in 1585. It is clear that from the beginning of the seventeenth century Scots seamen were voyaging across the Atlantic, often in the service of the English and the Dutch; for example, John Cunningham, master of the Danish ship *The Lion*, who sailed to Greenland and Labrador in 1605. One of the earliest Scottish ships in American waters was *The Golden Lion* of Dundee, master Thomas Auchenleck, which sailed from London to Virginia during 1627. Amongst the original colonists, who settled at Jamestown in 1607 was a Thomas Henderson from Fife. Virginia attracted several Scottish emigrants prior to the English Civil War such as John Burnett, an Aberdonian merchant, who sailed there from London aboard *The Abraham* in 1635, or David Peebles, who settled on the James River with emigrants recruited in Edinburgh around 1648. Between Virginia and New England lay the Dutch and Swedish colonies and there also could be found a few Scots, for example Alexander Lindsay who sailed from Amsterdam in 1639 to work as a fur-trapper on the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. The attempt by Sir William Alexander to settle Nova Scotia during the 1620s ended in 1632 when King Charles I ordered it to be abandoned to the French. Although the Nova Scotia venture is well-known, little attention has been paid to the Scottish involvement with Barbados. In 1627 Peter Hay, Earl of Carlisle, a Scot, was appointed Proprietor of Barbados and subsequently despatched a number of his countrymen, such as William Powrie, there as planters and administrators. From Barbados the English spread north through the Leeward and Windward Islands to Jamaica. Probably the oldest testament in Scotland pertaining to a colonist is that of Robert Gilchrist, a merchant from Duns, who died in Barbados during 1649. The English Civil War, sometimes called the War of the Three Kingdoms, led to several thousands of Scots prisoners of war being exiled to New England, the West Indies and Virginia. It is no coincidence that the Scots Charitable Society was founded in Boston in 1657. Soon criminals and political or religious undesirables were being banished to the American Plantations by the Scottish Privy Council — some of whom were taken to East New Jersey under the leadership of Scots Quakers, who were establishing a colony there adjacent to the existing Quaker settlements in West Jersey and Pennsylvania. The attempt to form a Presbyterian settlement at Stuartstown, South Carolina, was shortlived as it was destroyed by the Spanish during 1686. Throughout the seventeenth century there was a steady stream of Scots to the Americas — in Quebec the first was possibly Marie Irvine, a nun, who arrived there in 1642, while further north in Rupert's Land the Hudson Bay Company was increasingly depending on Orkney men to staff its trading posts. In 1698 the Company of Scotland began to send emigrants to Darien on the Isthmus of Panama — around 3,000 settlers in all. The collapse of the colony in 1700 led to a dispersal of the survivors — some to Scotland, but many to Jamaica and elsewhere in the West Indies, and along the eastern seaboard of America as far north as Boston. The failure of the Darien Scheme contributed to the political union of Scotland and England in 1707 which removed all restrictions on Scottish trade with, and settlement in, English America.

Scottish settlement in the American colonies grew from a trickle to a torrent during the eighteenth century. The first big group to arrive was composed of around 600 Jacobites captured after the Siege of Preston in 1715. Voluntary Highland emigration began in the 1730s to North Carolina, Georgia and New York on the frontier of British North

America. After Culloden nearly one thousand Jacobites, men, women and children, were transported to America, where they were disposed of as indentured servants. Throughout the period prospective emigrants would contract to work in the colonies for up to seven years in exchange for shipment to America. Few contracts relating to these indentured servants have survived in Scotland, but there are a number of them extant in London, Bristol and Liverpool. In the aftermath of the French and Indian War, 1756-1763, many former Scottish soldiers settled in colonies acquired from France, such as Quebec or Prince Edward Island. At the same time Scottish control of the Virginian tobacco trade was reaching a climax — this important economic link encouraged settlement on the Chesapeake. A similar position existed in the West Indies connected with the sugar industry; for example by 1763 one third of the white population of Jamaica was said to be Scots or of Scots-origin.

The highest level of emigration from Scotland to America of the period occurred in the years between 1763 and 1776 — much of this originated in the Highlands. The sheer volume of emigration led to the British government ordering its customs officials to keep a record of who was going, why they were going, and where they were going. This Register of Emigrants was compiled between 1773 and 1775 and, although it was never comprehensive, it remains the best data-source on emigrants of the period. During the American Revolution emigration was prohibited and thereafter the British government actively encouraged emigrants to settle in Canada. At the same time Loyalists and former soldiers, including many Scots from regiments such as the 84th (Royal Highland Emigrants), settled in Canada. In the south many Loyalists took refuge in Florida —some of whom later moved to the British West Indies.

What then was the role of the Scot in the Americas? It is obvious that the Scots played a hitherto undervalued part in the economy and society of pre-revolutionary America from the earliest times. Although they were less numerous than the English or the Scotch-Irish, they clearly made a contribution out of proportion to their number in commerce, government, medicine and religion. The emphasis of settlement varied with the time period, but overall Highlanders tended to settle on the frontiers while Lowlanders, especially merchants, craftsmen and professionals, were attracted to the ports of the eastern seaboard or the West Indies, while during the period settlement rose from a trickle to a torrent.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Thursday, 15th February, 1990 at 7.30 p.m. in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.

Two Members of Council, Miss Alison E. Denholm and Dr. Betty J. Iggo, are due to retire by rotation and, by the terms of the Constitution, are not eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year.

Nominations for these two vacancies, signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee in each case, must reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 18th January, 1990.

PETER MACQUISTEN AND HIS PASSPORT

by P.A. Macquisten

It occurs to me that there maybe two other aspects which I have come across in my research, to date, that maybe of some help or interest to others in theirs:

1. My Great-Great-Grandfather, Peter Macquisten, died at Pau, France on 21 January 1840, in the middle of writing a letter to the Cashier of his Bank in Glasgow. The Bank was The Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow. This bank no longer exists. From enquiries I made with the British Banker Assn., of 10 Lombard St., London E.C.3., (tel: 01 623 4001), I learned the following:

The Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow, failed in 1857; its debts were assumed by the National Bank of Scotland in 1870, who were absorbed (taken over?) in 1959 by the National Commercial Bank of Scotland, who, in turn were absorbed (taken over?) by the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1969.

A word with the RBS advised that the records they have of that period are largely of Company ledgers and the records for P.M. were not among them.

2. In the letter mentioned in 1 above I said that P.M. died in mid-sentence: a few lines lower down another writer takes-up the tale and explains what has happened:

“I regret to be compelled to add, that the writer of the above letter Mr. Peter Macquisten, is now removed to I trust a better place — he died last night at 12 o’clock — until within a few hours of his demise, he was perfectly collected, and prayed much looking to the strong confidence of faith to Christ alone. That Saviour who never casts out those who come to him, has I trust received his Spirit.

I take his little boy, Patrick, home with me, until you arrive — I am taking an inventory of his effects, and shall hold everything as it is at present, etc....

I trust that God may grant his protection and support to the poor Widow and the orphans.”

I remain
yr faithful Servant
Joseph Ridgeway
Rector of High Rodding near
Dunmow Essex — and
acting as Chaplain to the British
Residents at Pau.

Maison Espalungue, Pau.

I was told, many years ago, that after the Peninsular Wars in the early part of the nineteenth century were over, many of the British Troops took their discharge in Spain, Portugal or France and one of those locations was Pau, on the French side of the Pyrenees: The Military Authorities appointed a member of the Church of England to ‘see to the relevant birth, marriage and death ceremonies’ at each of these locations: my understanding was that they came out to the area about two or three times a year to perform these ceremonies.

I do not know what other locations there were or how long they lasted, but this letter was written in 1840 some 25 years after the wars were over.

I wrote to the current ‘incumbent’ at High Rodding, in 1987, to see if he could shed any light on the matter, but got no reply.

I set-out the problems that I met with in trying to trace a copy of/or the records of a

Passport issued to my Great-Great-Grandfather in 1839, which I hope will be of some help to others should they be faced with a similar task:

1. The Passport was issued on either 6th or 9th of December 1839, in Edinburgh.
2. The Passport was a single sheet of paper, larger than 'foolscap' but smaller than 'brief'.
3. There was no indication as to where it was issued other than 'Edinburgh'.
4. The Passport included the name of the holder and his place of birth.

I first wrote to: (25 May 1988)

The Chief Librarian, Scottish Records Office, P.O. Box 36, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YY.

They replied:

"The records of the Passport Office now form a part of the documents of the Foreign Office stored with the Public Records Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU. I would think that the Passport Registers (their ref: F O 61210) are likely to be of most use and the PRO Staff will explain how to have them researched."

I wrote to PRO, Kew, and they replied:

"I enclose a copy of information leaflet number *69: Passport Records. I have consulted the Passport registers: Entry Books, 1795-1948 (PRO reference FO 610/2) but there is no entry for your G-G-GF Peter Macquisten. Miscellaneous samples of passports are held in FO 655, which is arranged by place of issue. However, the earliest date for Edinburgh is 1858."

*Copy enclosed.

I wrote again to the PRO at Kew, and they replied:

"I have exhausted all possible sources of information available here, but have been unable to find any record regarding an Edinburgh Office issuing Passports in 1839. You may, however contact the following address for further advice on the matter: Departmental Record Officer, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT."

The Home Office replied:

"The Passport Department has records of British Passport Holders only from 1898. However, with reference to the issue of a passport in Edinburgh, I am advised that from the Act of Union (1707), until the Great War (1914-18), passports were issued by the Lord Provost's Office in Edinburgh. You may, therefore wish to write to the following address for further assistance: A. Wilson Esq., City Archivist, Administration Dept., The City of Edinburgh District Council, City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh EH1 1YJ."

They replied:

"While we do have some examples of passports issued by the Lord Provost's Office in the nineteenth Century, I am afraid that your ancestor is not among them. This does not necessarily mean that a passport was not issued by the Lord Provost as it may well be the case that records of many passports issued have not survived."

OLD SOLDIERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Capt (Retd) E.A. Gray
late The Queen's Royal Regiment (2nd)

Did you know that you can often discover more about an ancestor who served in the British Army than about any other, including, in most instances, his physical description?

Many sources exist in the old War Office records at the Public Record Office at Kew for obtaining information about soldiers and records of their service. They include regimental muster rolls and pay lists, discharge documents, pensions returns, courts martial registers, and the out-pension admission registers of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The Chelsea registers date from 1715 and make interesting, but sad, reading. Many of the men whose names are entered in the oldest had enlisted many years before that and had served in Marlborough's campaigns, if not earlier. Enlistment was then for Unlimited Service, which meant for life. No matter how long or, more often, short. Or until such time as a soldier had become unfit for further service by wounds, injury or disease, or by having become worn out due to the terrible privations of army life. Thus a man served until he was either killed in battle or died of disease; or, if more fortunate, until such time as the British Army had no further use for his services, when he was generally rewarded with a pension of a few coppers a day.

Such a man was Private Henry Watson, an Irishman, serving at Edinburgh Castle when he was discharged, aged 79 years, on 22nd November 1752. Considering the short life expectancy of those times, and the appalling rigours of army life, it is hardly surprising that the Chelsea examining surgeon described poor old Henry as 'Very old, sickly and deaf.'

Below are some entries from the Chelsea registers of the 1740s-1750s in respect of Scottish soldiers, of whom a number served in English regiments. Less than 100 years after the birth of the British Army in 1660! Each may be someone's ancestor. In later registers, and in other sources, you may discover the colour of your ancestor's hair, eyes and complexion, as well as the shape of his face, distinguishing marks, including scars from flogging, and height. Sometimes, the registers even include a graphic description of how a soldier sustained a wound. Here are a handful from the thousands of entries:

3rd [Scots] Guards. Joseph HUCHAN, Serjeant: age 34: 11 years' service. Wounded in right shoulder and left thigh and ankle at Fontenoy. Born Bannykenny, Shire of Galloway, a Farmer.

20th [East Devonshire] Regiment. Joseph MARTIN: age 46: 14 years' service. Worn out by service and fatigue. Born Ballantray, Shire of Air, a Weaver.

11th [North Devonshire] Regiment. John REED: age 39: 18 years' service. Hurt in left leg at Fontenoy. Born Aberdeen, a Shoemaker.

Dumbarton Castle. Alexander STUART: age 71: 28 years' service. Consumptive and Rheumattick. Born Hodder, N.B., a Shoemaker.

13th [1st Somersetshire] Regiment. David ROSS: age 40: 20 years' service. A rupture. Born Inverness, a Shoemaker.

33rd [1st Yorkshire West Riding] Regiment. William McINTOSH: age 60: 33 years' service. Old and infirm. Born Lueper, Perthshire, a Shoemaker.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. James ROFFENS: age 52: 39 years' service. Old and worn out by Rheumatism and Gravel. Born Fordine, Banffshire, a Shoemaker.

2nd [Coldstream] Guards. James JACK: age 40: 18 years' service. Lane. Born Angus, a Cordwainer.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. John SAMESTER: age 24: 5 years' service. Disabled in both thighs at Bergue. Born Aberdeen, a Shoemaker.

19th [1st Yorkshire North Riding] Regiment. Chas MARTIN: age 28: 2 years' service. Lost his right leg at Lafeldt. Born Edinburgh, a Shoemaker.

21st [Royal North British] Fusiliers. John LILLIE: age 28. Disabled in his right leg at Fontenoy. Born Edinburgh, a Shoemaker.

1st Marines. John WARNATT, Corporal: age 56: 20 years' service. Incapable of service by Fitts. Born Pollockshaw, Renfrewshire, a Shoemaker.

6th [Royal 1st Warwickshire] Regiment. William LEONARD: age 28: 10 years' service. His leg and thigh wasted and in miserable condition. Born Aberdeen, a Shoemaker.

20th [East Devonshire] Regiment. James STEVENSON: age 41: 14 years' service. Old and troubled by Rheumatick pains. Born Kelso, a Shoemaker.

12th [East Suffolk] Regiment. Daniel MACPHERSON: age 33: 13 years' service. Asthmatic. Born Caithness, a Shoemaker.

43rd [Monmouthshire Light Infantry] Regiment. John ROSS: age 41: 21 years' service. Lost the use of his right hand in the expedition to Brittany. Born Dewey, Ross-shire, a Shoemaker.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. Alex SPENCE: age 28: 5 years' service. Unfit for duty by extra weakness in the left thigh. Born Abdy, Fifeshire, a Shoemaker.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. Donald CAMPBELL: age 38: 10 years' service. A Rupture and Asthma. Born Larn, Argyllshire, a Shoemaker.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. William LAW: age 54: 22 years' service. Unfit for duty by weakness and age. Born Edinburgh, a Shoemaker.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. Thomas JOHNSTON: age 49: 18 years' service. Infirm with Rheumatism. Born Edinburgh, a Shoemaker.

25th [King's Own Borderers] Regiment. William ROBINSON: age 49, 6 years' service. Disabled and weakness of sight. Born Logie near Stirling, a Shoemaker.

3rd [Scots] Guards. John CLARKE: age 46: 18 years' service. Consumptive by long service. Born Clyne, Sutherlandshire, a Shoemaker.

3rd [Scots] Guards. John SIMPSON: age 43: 15 years' service. A Rupture. Born Slanes, Aberdeenshire, a Shoemaker.

20th [East Devonshire] Regiment. Robert ASHTON: age 41: 19 years' service. Worn out by fatigue of service. Born Blackbourne, Lanarkshire, a Shoemaker.

48th [Northamptonshire] Regiment. Samuel INGLISS: age 29: 10 years' service. Disabled in the right arm. Born Edinburgh, a Shoemaker.

7th [Royal] Fusiliers. Thomas MARTIN: age 40: 12 years' service. Small Rupture. Born Invernays (sic), a Labourer.

36th [Herefordshire] Regiment. Peter EDWARDS: age 58: 22 years' service. Unfit for service by age and infirmity. Born Ballyshire of Murray, a Shoemaker.

2nd [Coldstream] Guards. Daniel WALLACE: age 41: 14 years' service. Wounded in the knee at Ostende, lost an eye and the other impaired. Born Tayne, N.B., a Cordwainer.

21st [Royal North British] Fuzileers. Peter McLEAN: age 35: 12 years' service. Unfit by a Diabetes. Born Barryhole, Fifeshire, a Shoemaker.

13th [1st Somersetshire] Regiment. Robert HAY: age 56: 29 years' service. Old and worn out. Born Inverness, a Shoemaker.

36th [Herefordshire] Regiment. William STRACHAN: age 59: 33 years' service. Old and infirm. Born Aberdeen, a Shoemaker.

How about these examples of the manner in which these four soldiers sustained their injuries?

6th [Royal 1st Warwickshire] Regiment. Abraham JONES: age 24: 4 years' service. Struck blind in his right eye by Thunder and Lightning on the coast of Guinea: born Landoverly, Caernarvon, a Shoemaker.

34th [Cumberland] Regiment. Henry HARDIN: age 23: 3 years and 9 months' service in this Regiment and 4½ years in Ffolliot's [18th (Royal Irish) Regiment]. Disabled in the right hand on a party after the Smugglers. Born at Whuigton, Cumberland, a Taylor.

1st [Royal Scots] Regiment. David HASLIP: age 26: 4 years' service. Lost the use of his left leg and arm by a cleaver in Holland. Born Killyla, County Down, a Shoemaker.

53rd [Shropshire] Regiment. William NEWMAN, Corporal: age 22: 3 years' service. Lost his left arm by a musket bursting. Born Littlewilbraham, Cambridge, a Shoemaker.

And here is a cryptic entry for an English soldier of the Black Watch.

42nd [Royal Highland] Regiment. John HARDIN: age 46: 22 years' service. Has suffered much in the Service. Born Nottingham, a Labourer.

Finally, what of the unfortunate stray who may never find a home?

48th [Northamptonshire] Regiment. Richard LYNN: age 33: 19 years' service. Disabled in the right arm. Born in the Army, a Shoemaker.

Why are there so many shoemakers? Well, that is another story.

The word(s) in square brackets are abbreviated names of regiments known before 1881 by longer titles.

FAR FROM HOME

Found in the Burials Registers of two parishes near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

1. Parish of Barrow: Buried 17 November 1777: "John Moristones (?) a poor Scotch traveller died in the Workhouse."

2. Parish of Cavenham:
1752 "William son of John & Jane Gordon of Inverness in the Kingdom of Scotland was buried April 7th."

1760 "William Mackay, of the Kingdom of Scotland was buried Feby., 9th."

EARLY MACNEIL/McNEILL ARMS

by Donald J. McNeil

Sir Thomas Innes, Lord Lyon, believed that the "Arms and Crest of McNeill of Gigha and Colonsay derive from the early Barra matriculations", see "The Tartans of the Clans" (1964) p. 234. It may be presumptuous to question the judgment of an outstanding Lord Lyon, but a difficulty lies in the existence of two early Barra matriculations (1806 and 1824) and a problem blazon of 1630, while the basic Gigha matriculation was made in 1672, following at least one harmonizing armorial sculpture of 1647.

In 1806, Roderick Macneil of Barra, known as the Gentle, did not have to establish descent but simply to state the arms he bore, viz., in brief —

- (i) Lion rampant.
- (ii) Castle out of sea.
- (iii) Galley [No mullets].
- (iv) Hand within nine fetlocks.

Crest: Armoured Arm with Dagger.

In this the Barra Crest follows that of Gigha, 1647 (or perhaps 1672).

In 1824, Roderick, son of the Gentle, petitioned for the Barra Crest to be replaced by a rock, "the ancient crest" of his family. This was granted.

Gigha arms, always incorporating three mullets, can be found on the Kintyre memorial of possibly 1647 (also on a Bute stone of uncertain date) and at the Lyon Office in 1672, 1840, 1867, 1898, 1937 and 1972. These arms basically comprise —

- (i) Lion Rampant.
- (ii) Hand and Salmon.
- (iii) Galley, with 3 mullets.
- (iv) Lion rampant

Crest: Armoured Arm with Dagger. [As Barra 1806].

It will be seen that the main differences between the 1806 Barra Arms and the general Gigha pattern are —

- (a) Absence of mullets with Barra.
- (b) Barra has Castle instead of hand and salmon.
- (c) Barra has hand within fetlocks instead of lion.

The crests were identical in 1806, but in 1824, and since, Barra Arms have a rock as crest. If the crest was truly ancient, how was it missed in 1806?

The interest of MacNeil of 1824 in the rock crest might have been prompted by —

- (1) A desire to establish a further difference from Gigha.
- (2) Current Oral Tradition, (though the then recent 1806 Crest casts doubt on this).
- (3) Existent Charters on Barra. Martin (Western Isles 1695) claims to have seen on Barra a large number of old charters, mostly illegible. One or two deeds may have indicated the use of a rock as crest.

- (4) Buchanan's "Inquiry" published 1723 (Reprinted 1820). Buchanan gives Barra a rock as the 4th Quarter, without mentioning the Crest, but is clearly following Esplein.
- (5) Alexander Nisbet's "System of Heraldry", 1721. Nisbet takes a set of arms, which include a rock both in 4th Quarter and as Crest, from James Esplein's Book of Blazons, 1630, and credits them to "McNeil, designed of that Ilk, or Bara." Nisbet's book had been re-printed in 1804 and 1816.
- (6) The young W.F. Skene who published "Highlanders of Scotland" (1836) p. 250, with these arms credited to Macneil of Barra, although with no mention of the Crest. (Skene never corrected this statement).
- (7) A copy of the 1630 blazon supplied by the Lord Lyon's Office, however, has shown that these Arms and Crest, which have no mullets, were given by Esplein, Marchmont Herald, to "Lard of Kentayre mak onil". No Barra McNeill was Lord of Kintyre and this blazon is thought to have pertained to Makoneill, McConile (1590 official spelling), McConneill etc, of Dunnyveg. The attribution to Macneil was a Nisbet mistake in 1721.

If research had stopped at Nisbet or Skene, the error would have been hidden from future generations, with little hope of an Esplein reprint to restore the balance. In brief, there are no Barra arms from which Gigha might have derived theirs.

It would seem that, whatever earlier arms Barra actually used, they bothered not with matriculations before 1806 and then used a majority of Gigha elements until Roderick the General found cause to incorporate the rock as crest. The history of Chiefship and Armorial Bearings seem little connected.

On available evidence it seems more likely that Barra arms derived from Gigha, rather than the reverse.

Barra did not matriculate until 1806 and 1824. It seems likely that the reprint (1820) of W. Buchanan's "Inquiry" may have effected the change in 1824.

McCALL — SOME GLASGOW — SANQUHAR CONNECTIONS

by E.M. Donoghue

JEAN/JANE McCALL OF SANQUHAR (c. 1788-15.9.1841)

When I first began researching my family history all I knew about my maternal great-great grandmother was that her name was JEAN McCALL and that she was the wife of WILLIAM McLINTOCK, a handloom carpet weaver in Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, who was also the Pastor of the local Scotch Baptist Church.

The little I have since been able to find out about Jean McCall is as follows:

The 1841 census for the family gives her name as "Jean" and her place of birth as "Dumfriesshire". I have had no luck in trying to trace her parents or the exact date and place of her birth. However, the Ewart Library, Dumfries were kind enough to send me a copy of the following notice about her death which appeared in the "Dumfries and Galloway Courier" dated 27.9.1841.

"At Sanquhar on the 15th curt., after a lingering indisposition borne with Christian resignation, Jane McCall in the 53rd year of her age, spouse of William McLintock, Carpet Weaver, Crawick Mill".

If Jean was 53 when she died in 1841, this means that she must have been born about 1788. Note that the 1841 census gives her name as "Jean" whereas she is "Jane" in the notice of her death. "Jane" may have been her "proper" name, but I shall refer to her as "Jean" as this is the name by which she was known to the family.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL — McCALL CONNECTIONS

By this time I had become aware of the family tradition that "our" McCalls had relations of the same name in Glasgow. Jean McCall's two sons, Robert and William McLintock, had both left Sanquhar to seek their fortune in the big city. The story goes that, when William went to Glasgow looking for work, he was told to get in touch with his McCall relations, who were well established as joiners and had done work on Glasgow Cathedral. The reply he got from the Glasgow McCalls was that they would see if they could get him into the police force. This wasn't at all what William had in mind; and it seems that thereafter relations between the two branches of the family were somewhat strained. William's brother, Robert McLintock, either was, or did become, a joiner. Whether or not this was with the assistance of his better-off relations is not known.

A McLintock descendant told me that the McCalls had not only done work on Glasgow Cathedral but that they "had a window there" and were "buried in the cathedral churchyard".

The next obvious step was to write to the Cathedral authorities. I had a prompt and very helpful reply from the Assistant Minister, who confirmed that there was indeed a memorial window to the McCall family inserted in the wall of the East Chapel. The window depicts St. Ninian and is dedicated to the memory of WILLIAM McCALL (1840-1912) and to the memory of his son ROBERT MATHIESON McCALL (1875-1948). The window was presented in 1954 by a William McCall, but no other details are given.

The Assistant Minister went on to say that there were McCall memorials in the Cathedral churchyard as follows:

North West Wall

TO JAMES McCALL OF BRAEHEAD who died 22 March 1803 aged 77 years: SARAH

REID, his wife, who died 27 November 1822, aged 82 years; & five daughters (Elizabeth, Marion, Margaret, Sarah and Margaret).

East End of the Churchyard

TO SAMUEL McCALL, "Merchant in Glasgow" and his wife MARGARET ADAM "and their children". No other details are inscribed on the stone.

This letter had no sooner arrived than I received another from the Assistant Minister in which he said that his attention had been drawn to a stone ("writing barely legible") in the North Wall of the churchyard which "we cleaned up for inspection". This stone was found to have been dedicated to the memory of —

WILLIAM McCALL, Builder in Glasgow (25.9.1799-30.12.1871)

JESSIE MEUROS, (25.7.1800-19.1.1860), his wife, and

Three of their children (Robert, Jessie and Matilda), all of whom died young. Also to —

CHARLES DICKSON (4.4.1817-1.7.1859), their son-in-law, and his wife —

ISABELLA McCALL (25.4.1824 - 26.3.1875) and —

GEORGE DICKSON, their son (26.10.1849 - 27.12.1891).

This may be an appropriate place to list William McCall's children whose names I obtained later from census returns and elsewhere. As far as I know they were all born in Glasgow. Those marked with an asterisk are buried in Glasgow Cathedral. It will be seen that it was to William's son, also WILLIAM McCALL (b. 1840) and his grandson, ROBERT MATHIESON McCALL (b. 1875), that the window in the Cathedral is dedicated.

The Children of *WILLIAM McCALL (1799-1871) and his wife *JESSIE MEUROS (1800-1860)

* ISABELLA McCALL (25.4.1824-27.12.1891) married *CHARLES DICKSON (4.4.1817-1.7.1859). Their son - *GEORGE DICKSON (26.10.1849-27.12.1891)

* ROBERT McCALL (10.6.1826-10.12.1826)

* JESSIE McCALL (31.3.1830-10.2.1832)

* MATILDA McCALL (10.5.1835-17.1.1844)

SAMUEL McCALL, Wright in Glasgow

† WILLIAM McCALL, Wright in Glasgow (1840-1912). Married 18.9.1873 Edinburgh ANNIE FERGUSON MATHIESON. Their son †ROBERT MATHIESON McCALL (24.11.1875-1948)

ARCHIBALD GRIEVE McCALL (No dates)

GRACE McCALL (No dates)

MARGARET McCALL (No dates) who married JOHN PEAL, an engraver in Manchester

JANET FREELAND McCALL who married JAMES MAITLAND, a cashier with a firm of brewers.

* Buried in Glasgow Cathedral churchyard

† Memorial window in Glasgow Cathedral dedicated to

Referring back to the memorial at the east end of the churchyard to Samuel McCall, an enquiry to the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, elicited the following information:

"SAMUEL McCALL (1681-1759) was a Virginia Merchant who had offices in the city of Glasgow from 1772-36 and had a mansion on South Gallogate. MARGARET ADAM was his second wife, the daughter of JOHN ADAM, Merchant, and the mother of JAMES McCALL OF BRAEHEAD and also of JOHN McCALL OF BELVIDERE."

While this was all very interesting, I found it difficult to believe that a wealthy Virginia merchant, and his descendants, could have any immediate connection with the McCalls who had done work as joiners on Glasgow Cathedral. William McCall (1799-1871), also buried in Glasgow Cathedral, seemed a much more likely subject for research as far as my own family was concerned.

WILLIAM McCALL (1799-1871) OF SANQUHAR AND GLASGOW

The next point was to determine whether William McCall had any connection with Sanquhar. The 1871 census return for his family (their address - "Dalandhui", Roseneath, Dumbarton"), taken a few months before William's death, hopefully gave his place of birth as "Dumfriesshire"; and on his death certificate the names of his parents were given as ROBERT McCALL, Farmer and ISABELLA McCONNON.

I took a chance on William's having been born in Sanquhar and sent for a copy of his birth certificate, giving his date of birth as 1799. This showed that "William L.S. (Lawful Son) to ROBERT McCALL and ISABEL McCONNAN" was born at Factory in the parish of Sanquhar on 23 September 1799. This date corresponded to within two days of that given on William's gravestone in the Cathedral churchyard.

Factory, incidentally, was a district of Sanquhar about 50 yards below the old bridge of Crawick. It was at Factory that carpet weaving first began at the end of the 18th century. To begin with there were just a few handlooms in weavers' houses; and, as the trade increased, it extended to Crawick Mill.

ROBERT McCALL (c. 1755-20.7.1805) and ISABALD/ISABEL/ISABELLA McCONN/McCONNAN/McCONNALL (c. 1757-18.3.1841)

The next stage was to confirm the following from the Old Parochial Register of Closeburn, Sanquhar.

ROBERT McCALL married ISABALD McCONNALL in Closeburn, Sanquhar on 24.12.1779.

The following births are also recorded:

JAMES McCALL, "son of Robert McCall and Isabel McConnel", born Croalchapel (a hamlet of Closeburn) 29.12.1780.

ROBERT McCALL, born Factory, Sanquhar, 1792.

WILLIAM McCALL, Born Factory, Sanquhar, 1799.

Unfortunately the Closeburn O.P.R. does not begin until 1766 so it looks as if it will not be possible to trace the parents of either Robert McCall or Isabel McConnan.

According to a Sanquhar graveyard list:

ROBERT McCALL died on 20.7.1805 aged 50 and ISABELLA McCONNON died on 18.3.1841 aged 84.

JAMES McCALL (1781-1872), MANAGER AND PARTNER OF THE CRAWICK CARPET MILL, SANQUHAR

James McCall was the eldest son of ROBERT McCALL and ISABEL McCONNAN. It so happened that I had already done a certain amount of work on him. I knew from Tom Wilson's "Memorials of Sanquhar Kirkyard" that he had been the manager at the Crawick Carpet Mill; and, in view of the fact that Jean McCall's husband, William McLintock, worked at the mill as a carpet weaver, I had hoped that there would be some connection between James McCall and my gt.gt. grandmother. I had already obtained a

copy of James's death certificate which gave the names of his parents as ROBERT McCALL and ISABELLA McCONN. At the time these names did not ring any particular bell; but, as the result of the research detailed above, it was now clear that JAMES McCALL of the Crawick Carpet Company and WILLIAM McCALL, "Builder in Glasgow", were brothers and that, if Jean McCall was related in any way to William, she must also be related to James.

It might be appropriate to say here something about James McCall and his family. As we have seen, he was born in Croalchapel in 1780. He may have learnt the trade of carpet weaver at Factory where his two brothers were born. But the next we hear of him is as a member of the Carpet Company set up at Crawick Mill. James Brown, Sanquhar historian, tells us that the company consisted of "local gentlemen and farmers including a Captain Lorimer of Kirkland". It looks as if the gentlemen and farmers put up the money and James McCall was brought in as manager because of his practical knowledge of the business. He married a MARGARET LORIMER. (Was she the daughter of Captain Lorimer? Did James marry the boss's daughter?); and after managing the mill for many years, he ultimately withdrew from the company in 1852 and died at Crawick Mill on 25 April 1872 of "old age and debility".

James McCall and Margaret Lorimer had at least four children:

1. ROBERT McCALL, Born circa 1806. We know very little about him except that he is described as a Carpet Manufacturer. He married JANE STEWART (the daughter of JAMES STEWART, a wool sorter, and his wife JANE GEDDES). Jane died in Edinburgh on 13.9.1877 and Robert himself died in Sanquhar, aged 82, on 24.12.1888.
2. JOHN LORIMER McCALL. Thanks to Tom Wilson's book, we know much more about John Lorimer McCall, the youngest son, born about 1811. He was an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy who died aged 27 on board H.M.S. Pembroke, in Vourla Bay, near Smyrna on 22 October 1838. There is a marble tablet in Sanquhar Church ("the only mural memorial in Sanquhar kirk") - on the wall to the right of the pulpit, which contains the above information and adds: "This Tablet was erected by the Captain and Officers of the "Pembroke" as a mark of their respect to the memory of a person who was esteemed in proportion as his worth was known". Before he left Sanquhar, Surgeon McCall had been presented with a silver watch by the members of the various departments of the carpet works as "a token of their esteem for his talents and character, and an earnest of their wishes for his further prosperity". (Dumfries Courier 3 Feb. 1832).
3. JANET LORIMER McCALL was born about 1820 and married JAMES RIGG of Crawick Forge. James Rigg was the grandson of JOHN RIGG, native of Dalston in Cumberland, and a great friend of the poet, Robert Burns. John came to Sanquhar in 1774 and in that year erected the forge at Crawick Bridge. Janet Lorimer McCall or Rigg died on 22 March 1906 aged 86 at Crawick Forge and is buried in Sanquhar churchyard.
4. JANE VIGOR MURE McCALL is described as the third daughter of James McCall, so that he must have had another daughter about whom nothing is known. I have no idea why she was given the names "Vigor Mure"; and all we know about her is that she married WILLIAM WHIGHAM, a member of a very old Sanquhar family, on 19 November 1844.

SAMUEL McCALL OF GLASGOW AND THE McCALLS OF GUFFOCKLAND AND KELLOSIDE, SANQUHAR

On the principle of leaving no genealogical stone unturned, I now referred back to the McCalls mentioned in the original letter from Glasgow Cathedral. It will be remembered that, disregarding the children who had died young, the following were buried in the Cathedral grounds:

SAMUEL McCALL, "Merchant in Glasgow" and his wife MARGARET ADAM;
and
JAMES McCALL OF BRAEHEAD who died 22 March 1803 and his wife SARAH REID

These names were of no particular interest to me unless they had Sanquhar connections.

The Mitchell Library, Glasgow had already informed me that Samuel McCall (1681-1759) had city offices 1772-36 and a mansion on South Gallogate. It therefore seemed that he might have been of sufficient importance to have been mentioned in 19th century reference books. And sure enough an 1886 copy of Burke's "Landed Gentry" in the local library came up with an entry under the heading "McCALL OF DALDOWIE".

"... Lineage - This family came originally from Dumfriesshire. SAMUEL McCALL, a merchant in Glasgow, possessed properties in Virginia and Maryland, which his family lost in the War of Independence by their loyalty and adherence to the British Crown. He m. 1st 6 Aug. 1707 Isobell, dau. of William Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had one son, Samuel, who m. in America... He m. 2ndly, 21 Jan. 1714 Margaret, dau. of John Adam, merchant in Glasgow and d. 1759 leaving issue".

The following entries include the names:

JAMES McCALL OF BRAEHEAD, d. 1803.

JAMES McCALL OF DALDOWIE, J.P. and D.L. b. 1788, d. 1866.

GEORGE McCALL OF DALDOWIE, b. 6 Dec. 1830.

Also included in this entry were the McCall Arms and the motto - "Dulce Periculum".

The next step was to see if Samuel McCall of "Dumfriesshire" might perhaps have been one of the Sanquhar McCalls. A trawl of the Sanquhar graveyard revealed a monument to the following which incorporated the motto "Dulce Periculum" and a coat of arms:

SAMUEL McCALL in Kellosyde, a cadet of the family of the McCalls of Guffockland.

WILLIAM McCALL in Kellosyde c. 1650-1710.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD McCALL in Kellosyde c. 1685-1731.

WILLIAM SAMUEL McCALL of Lorimer's House, Glasgow, and estates in the colonies of Virginia and Maryland, born Kellosyde 1.4.1681, died Glasgow 1.3.1759, interred Glasgow Cathedral.

WILLIAM GEORGE McCALL of Douglas Manor, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, born Kellosyde c. 1683, died Philadelphia 13.10.1710, buried Christ Church, Philadelphia.

I found the way in which these names were set out rather puzzling. It was not at all clear who was related to whom. And why all these Williams? What was clear, however, was that the Samuel McCall buried in Glasgow Cathedral was the same as the Samuel McCall who had been born in Kelloside on 1.4.1681.

Meanwhile, as the result of an abortive query elsewhere, I had obtained a photocopy of the entry for "McCall" in "Scottish Family History" by Margaret Stuart (now, I believe, out of print). This read as follows:

"McCALL. of Daldowie, Dumfriesshire, Glasgow and Philadelphia "Some Old Families" by H.B. McCall (Birmingham 1890).

Burke's Landed Gentry (1886).

Inglis of Auchindinny, by J.A. Inglis, 60, 61, 66.

"Memoirs of My Ancestors" by H.B. McCall (Birmingham 1864).

"Folklore and Genealogies of Uppermost Nithsdale" by W. Wilson (243-244).

I was lucky enough to have a copy of William Wilson's Nithsdale book which had been passed down to me from my grandfather, William Gilmour of Sanquhar and Glasgow. Under the heading "McCalls of Guffockland", Wilson states

"The property of Guffockland lies on the east side of the Nith, in the old barony of Sanquhar, and parish of Kirkconnel. The lands, although in the barony of Sanquhar, were held from the Crown... The chief of the McCalls was styled of that Ilk...."

He then goes on to itemize various McCalls beginning with Ivie McCall of Guffockland who died in August 1585. Eventually we come to the name PATRICK McCALL in connection with the date 7 May 1610. He was succeeded by JOHN McCALL of Guffockland on 3 Oct. 1629. Then comes the notice "When the property no longer belonged to the family they still remained at Guffockland as tenants and GEORGE McCALL was at Guffockland in 1734." After mentioning JAMES McCALL in Glenyne and also ANDREW McCALL in connection with a charter dated 1624, William Wilson goes on to say "WILLIAM McCALL in Kelloside, Kirkconnel, 1707 was no doubt of the family of Guffockland," William Wilson has an interesting final paragraph as follows:

"Among his (William McCall in Kelloside) descendants are Mr. McCall of Caitloch; the Misses Barker, High Street, Sanquhar; Mr. McCall of Mid Calder, late of Edgbaston, etc."

H.B. McCALL OF BIRMINGHAM

This second mention of H.B. McCall of Birmingham encouraged me to make some attempt to see if I could obtain his books. I therefore wrote to the Local Studies Librarian of Birmingham Central Library who replied to say that the two books, which had been privately published in Birmingham, were in stock and that he would be willing to supply photocopies of the "pedigrees" from the books.

It was too much to hope that these might include some mention of my great-great grandmother, JEAN McCALL; but I thought the family trees might possibly reveal some connection between the two branches of the McCall families buried in Glasgow Cathedral. However, when the pedigrees arrived, they proved to deal exclusively with the forebears and descendants of SAMUEL McCALL. A preliminary sheet placed these in order, without dates, as follows:

PATRICK McCALL of Guffockland
JOHN McCALL of Guffockland
SAMUEL McCALL, Kelloch-side
WILLIAM McCALL, Kelloch-side
SAMUEL McCALL, GLasgow
JOHN McCALL of Belvedere
WILLIAM McCALL of Maidenhill
JOHN McCALL, Walthamstow
HARDY-BERTRAM McCALL.

It will be seen that the earlier names more or less correspond with those given in William Wilson's book.

H.B. McCall's *second sheet* begins with the name WILLIAM McCALL "in Kello-side in the parish of Sanquhar and co. of Dumfries". This will be the WILLIAM McCALL buried in the Sanquhar graveyard whose dates are c. 1650-1710 and whose father, also buried there was SAMUEL McCALL in Kellosyde. The eldest son of the above WILLIAM McCALL was SAMUEL McCALL (no doubt called after his grandfather). This is the SAMUEL McCALL, "born Kellosyde 1.4.1681" who is commemorated on the Sanquhar gravestone as being of Lorimer's House, Glasgow and estates in the colonies; and who died in Glasgow on 1.3.1759 and is buried in Glasgow Cathedral.

Apart from the above WILLIAM McCALL (c. 1650-1710) it seems that the first name "William" given to several McCalls on the graveyard list should be disregarded as H.B. McCall gives the following as brothers of SAMUEL McCALL.

"GEORGE McCALL. (William George on the graveyard list). Merchant in Philadelphia and of Douglas Manor Pa. m. 1716. d. 1740." It will be remembered that the graveyard details give his place and date of birth as Kellosyde c. 1683 and adds "died Philadelphia 13.10.1710, buried Christ Church, Philadelphia".

"ARCHIBALD McCALL. (William Archibald on the graveyard list). "In Kelloside as above". Married MARION HAIR. Died 1731." The graveyard details give his place and date of birth as Kellosyde c. 1685-1731.

The same sheet goes on to list the sons of SAMUEL McCALL (1681-1759) as follows:

SAMUEL McCALL, Merchant in Philadelphia, where he died 1761, aet. 51, leaving no male issue. Married ANNE, daughter of GEORGE McCALL of Philadelphia and ANNE YEATES.

JOHN McCALL, Merchant in Glasgow. Of the Black House, Glasgow, and of Belvidere, co. Lanark. b. 1715. d. 1790. Buried at Glasgow Cathedral. MARGARET CRAUFORD, first wife, died s.p. HELEN, dau. of ROBERT CROSS, merchant in Glasgow, and SARAH THOMSON, m. 1764, d. 1808 aet. 70.

A book by Thomas Somerville on "George Square, Glasgow" (published Glasgow 1891) states (p. 17) "At the south-east corner of Queen Street was the house of McCall of Belvidere. It was built of black stone, and hence familiarly called "McCall's Black House".

WILLIAM McCALL, Merchant in Glasgow, b. 1717, d. unm. 1763.

JAMES McCALL, Merchant in Glasgow and of Braehead, co. Renfrew. b. 1726. d. 1803. m. 1761 SARAH, dau. of THOMAS REID of Saltcoats and ELIZAB. BOYD, d. 1822.

GEORGE McCALL, Merchant in Glasgow. b. 1731. d. 1810. m. 1765 MARY, dau. of ARCHIBALD SMELLIE of Easterhill. Az. a bend or betw. a lion rampant in chief and a bugle in base arg.

ARCHIBALD McCALL, Merchant in Virginia. b. 1734. d. 1814. mar. CATHERINE FLOOD and had two daughters who died unmarried.

This sheet continues with McCall descendants until about the end of the 19th century or beginning of the 20th. By the fourth generation the men of the family had increasingly given up commerce in favour of the army or navy. (Capt., R.N.: "Colonel in the Army": Lieut.-Col. 8th Bengal Cavalry: Major 60th regt. (Royal Rifles): Captain Horse Artillery)).

H.B. McCall's third sheet gives the (mostly American) family of the above GEORGE McCALL (1731-1810); and a fourth sheet gives the family of the above JAMES McCALL (1726-1803), which includes JAMES McCALL-OF DALDOWIE as follows: "b. 4 July 1778. Of Daldowie, c. Lanark. J.P. & D.L. d. 1866 aet. 97. m. 1815 ANNA C.J. daughter of HENRICUS FEHRSEN."

Additional information from the Mitchell Library, Glasgow pointed out that James of Daldowie had a twin brother, JOHN McCALL OF IBROXHILL, "the founder of the firm of John McCall and Co." Was this the firm of John McCall & Co., corn factors, 123 Hope Street, Glasgow, listed in the 1872/3 Glasgow Directory?

The Mitchell Library also provided additional information about Daldowie. It was a house in the parish of Old Monkland about five miles east of Glasgow as it was then. A manor house is said to have existed there "from time immemorial" but the house itself was built in 1745 and bought by James McCall in 1830 from John Dixon of the Calder Iron Works.

At the risk of being sexist I have omitted from the above lists the names of all daughters. It is quite difficult enough to get a clear picture of this branch of the McCalls without including the many daughters who, in any case, changed their surnames if and when they married.

Now follow some scrapings from the bottom of the genealogical barrel.

1. It will be remembered that WILLIAM McCALL (1799-1871), the Glasgow Wright and Builder, named his sons ROBERT, SAMUEL, WILLIAM and ARCHIBALD GRIEVE. With the exception of Robert, who was fairly obviously called after his paternal grandfather, the remaining names are very much those of the senior branch of the McCall family. One is tempted to think in terms of family connections but, on the other hand, these are also fairly common Scots names; so one can't make too much of this.
2. WILLIAM McCALL lived at Garelochhead, Roseneath, Dumbartonshire in a house named "Dalandhui" (on his death certificate): "Dalandowie" (on his wife's death certificate) and "Dallindowie" (in his will). I have been unable to find these names in any gazetteer; but the third variation, "Dallindowie", is so near to the spelling of James McCall's (1788-1866) house "Daldowie" that we may perhaps take it that all three spellings are either traditional or, more probably, phonetic variations of "Daldowie". If this is the case, was William, by so naming his house, laying claim to some connection between the two branches of the McCalls?
3. It will be remembered that ROBERT McLINTOCK (c. 1831-1883), one of Jean McCall's sons, worked in Glasgow as a joiner. He had five children, to whom he tended to give double- if not treble- barrelled first names, e.g. ROBERT ALEXANDER HAIR McLINTOCK, JEANNIE McCALL McLINTOCK, ANNIE ANDERSON McLINTOCK AND JESSIE MEUROS McLINTOCK.

Meuros is such an unusual surname that JESSIE MEUROS McLINTOCK must surely have been called after JESSIE MEUROS (1800-1860), the wife of WILLIAM McCALL, thus underlining Robert McLintock's connection with this branch of the family.

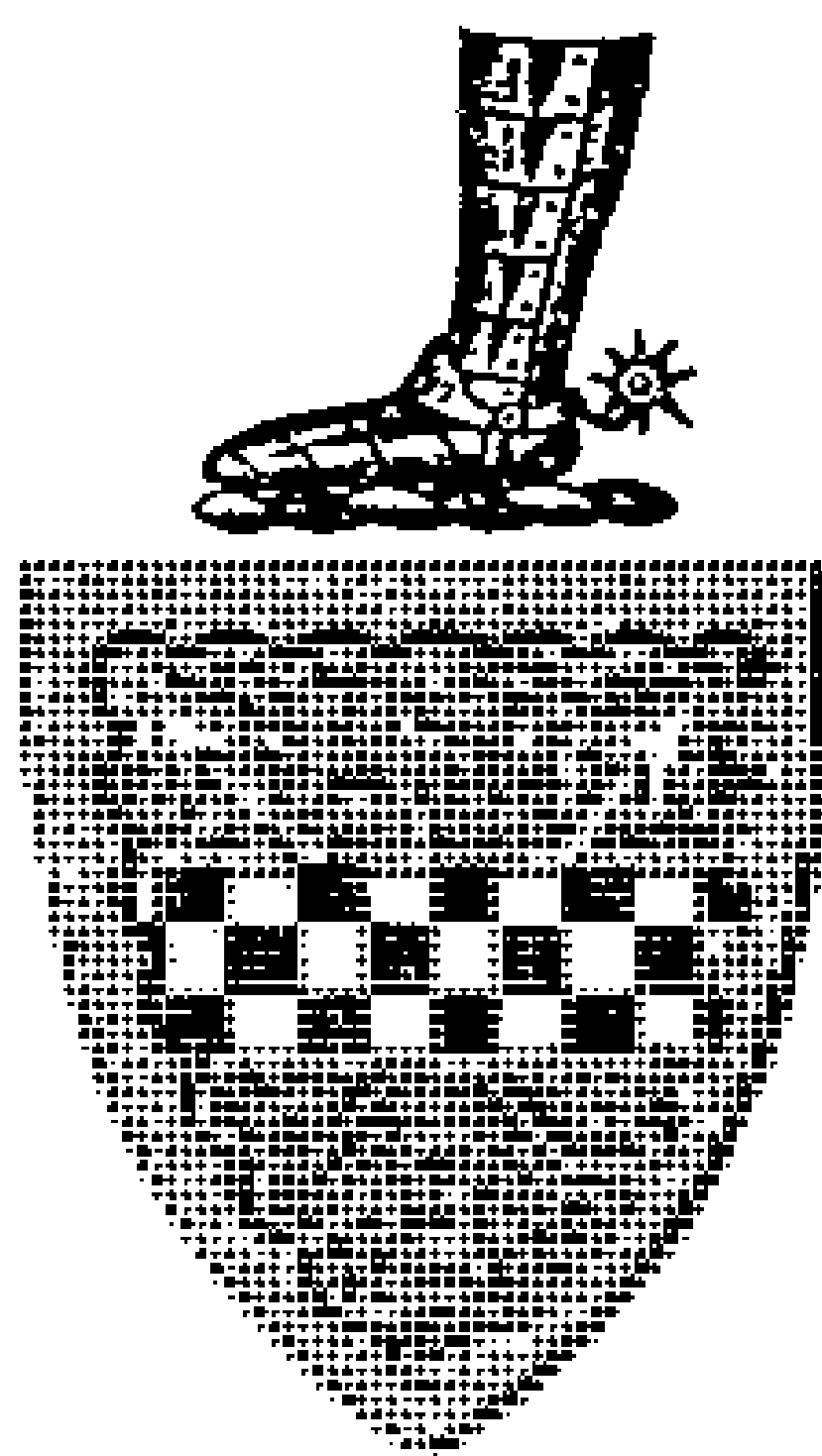
As for his son Robert's third name, "HAIR", this is a very old Sanquhar name. In one of H.B. McCall's family trees an ARCHIBALD McCALLIN Kelloside (d. 1731) is shown as having married a MARION HAIR; and in an 1988 I.G.I. List a THOMAS McCALL is shown as having married a JEAN HAIR in Sanquhar in 1770; but exactly which Hair Robert McLintock (junior) was called after is not known; and whether this indicates any further McCall or Hair connections is also not known.

I am afraid that the conclusions reached at the end of this exercise must be very largely negative. I have been unable to find any family connection between the two branches of the McCalls, some of whose members are buried in Glasgow Cathedral, although it has been established that both branches undoubtedly originated in Sanquhar.

And, what is more to the point, I have been unable to trace the parents or the exact place and date of birth of my gt. gt. grandmother JEAN or JANE McCALL.

This article is also an example of what sometimes happens when one sets out to research Subject A and ends up by researching Subject B; subject A in this case being my gt. gt. grandmother's forebears and subject B being the origins of the two branches of the McCalls buried in Glasgow Cathedral.

However the article was fun to do and may, I hope, be of some interest to family historians in general and to Sanquhar and Glasgow McCalls in particular.



*The Arms of
McCALL of DALDOWIE.*

ROBERT McCALL, b. ? Closeburn c. 1755. d. 20.7.1805 Sanquhar aged 50. Married 1779/1780, Closeburn. **ISABEL/ISABELLA McCONN/McCONNAN** (spelling varies) b.c. 1757 ? Closeburn d. 18.3.1841 aged 84 Sanquhar.

JAMES McCALL
b. Croalchapel, Closeburn, Sanquhar
29.12.1780
Partner, Crawick Carpet Mill,
Sanquhar
m. **MARGARET LORIMER**
b.c. 1781 d. Crawick Mill, 12.5.1847
aged 66.
Her parents:
d. Crawick Mill, Sanquhar 25.4.1872
aged 91.
Their children:
(1) **ROBERT McCALL**, b.c. 1806
Carpet Manufacturer
m. **JANE STEWART** (Her parents:
JAMES STEWART, Wool Sorter &
JANE GEDDES) Jane d. Edinburgh
13.9.1877 aged 72.
Their son:
JAMES McCALL
Add: in 1877 16 Valleyfield St.,
Edinburgh d. 24.12.1888 (aged 82).

(2) **JOHN LORIMER McCALL**
(Youngest son)
b.c. 1811 Asst. Surg. R.N.
d. on H.M.S. Pembroke, Near
Smyrna, 22.10.1838 aged 27
(Marble tablet in Sanquhar Kirk)

(3) **JANET LORIMER McCALL**
b.c. 1820
m. **JAMES RIGG**, of Crawick
Forge at Sanquhar 13.9.1864
d. 22.3.1906 aged 86, at Crawick
Forge. Bur: Sanquhar

(4) **JANE VIGOR MURE McCALL**
3rd dtr. of James McCall
m. Mr. **WILLIAM WHIGHAM**
Sanquhar 19.11.1844

ABBREVIATIONS
b. - born
b.c. - born circa/about
d. - died
m. - married

ROBERT McCALL
b. Factory
1792

***WILLIAM McCALL**
b.Factory (Precursor of Crawick
Mill) Sanquhar 23.9.1799. Became
Builder in Glasgow
m. ***JESSIE MEUROS** (Her
parents: **SAMUEL MEUROS**,
Parish Schoolmaster, Shotts) &
GRACE DOUGLAS)
Jessie d. Roseneath, Dumbarton
19.1.1860.
Their children: All b. Glasgow
***ISABELLA McCALL**
b. 25.4.1824
m. ***CHARLES DICKSON**
Their son: ***GEORGE DICKSON**
d. 27.12.1891
***ROBERT McCALL**
b. 10.6.1826: d. 10.12.1832
***JESSIE McCALL**
b. 31.3.1830: d. 10.2.1832
***MATILDA McCALL**
b. 10.5.1835: d. 17.1.1844
†**WILLIAM McCALL**
Builder in Glasgow b. 1840
m. Edinburgh 18.9.1873
ANNIE FERGUSON
MATHESON
Their son: †**ROBERT MATHESON**
McCALL
b. Glasgow 24.11.1875 d. 1948
SAMUEL McCALL, Builder in
Glasgow
ARCHIBALD GRIEVE McCALL
GRACE McCALL
MARGARET McCALL (Mrs.
PEAT)
JANET FREELAND McCALL
(Mrs. **MAITLAND**)
d. ***WM. McCALL** d. 30.12.1871, aged
72 at ‘Dalandhui’ House,
Garelochhead, Roseneath,
Dumbartonshire.

*Buried in Glasgow Cathedral
churchyard. Name appears in
memorial stone in the north wall
erected by William McCall

†Memorial window in Glasgow
Cathedral, inserted in wall of East
Chapel, dedicated to W. McCall and
R.M. McCall. Window presented in
1954 by “William McCall”. No other
details.

SAMUEL McCALL IN KELLOSIDE (dates not known) (Kelloside is on the Kirkconnel side of the R. Kell). He was "a cadet of the family of McCalls of Guffolkland).

WILLIAM (? SAMUEL) McCALL (1650-1710)

**THE FOLLOWING ARE BURIED
IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL**

(1) **SAMUEL McCALL**
Merchant in Glasgow
b. Kelloside 1.4.1681
d. Glasgow 1.3.1759

(2) **MARGARET ADAM**
2nd wife of **SAMUEL McCALL**
(3) **"AND THEIR CHILDREN"**
including Their son
(4) **JAMES McCALL of**
***BRAEHEAD, LANARK**
b. 1726. ? Glasgow
(5) m. **SARAH REID 1761**
who was born c. 1740 and
d. 27.11.1822 aged 82
Bur.: Glasgow Cathedral
d. 22.3.1803 aged 77.
(Memorial in the N.W. Wall of the
Glasgow Cathedral Churchyard)
(6) **AND FIVE OF THEIR
DAUGHTERS**
including
MARGARET McCALL who
d. 26.5.1871 aged 87

GRANT OF ARMS: MOTTO
JAMES McCALL (1788-1866) (see
above) ("and his descendants") was
awarded Arms by the Lord Lyon on
21.9.1863.
Motto - **DULCE PERICULUM**
The same coat of arms and motto
appear in Samuel McCall of Kellosyde's
Sanquhar Church gravestone.
Was this an earlier grant of Arms: or
???

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SAMUEL McCALL (1681-1759)
He was also one of the bailies of Glasgow.
Had properties in Virginia and Maryland
which were lost in the War of
Independence owing to the family's
"loyalty and adherence to the British
Crown".
m.(1-) 6.8.1707 **ISOBELL** dtr. of
WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
1 son, **SAMUEL McCALL** m. in America.
Descendants there.
Daughter of **JOHN ADAM**, Merchant

Merchant. Had Glasgow City offices and a
mansion in South Gallogate.
Dtr. of **THOMAS REID** of Saltcoats and
his wife **ELIZABETH BOYD**

**ANOTHER SON OF SAMUEL
McCALL's - NOT** buried in Glasgow
Cathedral was - **JOHN McCALL** of
***BELVIDERE**, who had a house at the
corner of Queen Street, Glasgow, built of
black stone and hence known as "McCall's
black house". (b. 1715. d. 1790).
The children of **JAMES McCALL** and
SARAH REID included -
JAMES McCALL of ***DALDOWIE**, J.P.
and D.L. of the County of Lanark.
b. 1788 ? Glasgow
m. 1815 **ANNA CATHERINA I. DE WET**
dtr. of **HENRICUS FEHRSEN** of the
Cape of Good Hope. Six children (4s and
2d). d. 7.9.1866.

**SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION**
Mitchell Library, Glasgow
Burke's Landed Gentry (old 19th C.
edition)
"George Square, Glasgow" by Thomas
Somerville (pub. Glasgow 1891).

***BELVIDERE)
*BRAEHEAD) are all districts in Glasgow
*DALDOWIE)**

QUERIES

- 1844 KYLES — A paper, document or book entitled "Interim Pedigree of the Family of Kyles of the County of Roxburghshire" was written in 1857 by John Wight, an Accountant in Glasgow. His work does not appear to be in any of the principal Libraries or Archives. Any information about it appreciated by D.J. James, "Lingfield", Ridgway, Pyrford, Surrey, GU22 8PW.
- 1845 MACBRAIR/MCBRIAR — Would like to contact anyone of this name currently living in Scotland. E.B. MacBrair-Koller, FSA Scot, 3100 College Ave., Berkeley, Ca 94705, USA.
- 1846 BARRIE/PARKER — Thomas Barrie, b. 1841 at Larbert, m. Agnes Parker (b. 1841 at Carron, on 31 Dec 1862) and had issue - William 1863, Agnes 1865, Mary 1866, Joseph 1869, James 1870, Thomas 1872, and Helen 1874, all in Falkirk. Information on descendants wanted. William Barrie Miller, PO Box 503, Rawdon, Quebec, J0K 1S0, Canada.
- 1847 ANDERSON/BARRIE — Thomas Anderson m. Margaret Barrie c. 1852, and had issue - Mary 1853, John 1856, William 1859, Thomas 1861, James 1864, and William Barrie 1869, all born in Falkirk. Information on descendants wanted. William Barrie Miller, PO Box 503, Rawdon, Quebec, J0K 1S0, Canada.
- 1848 THOMSON/BARRIE — Henry Thomson m. Agnes Barrie (both b. 1832 in Larbert, Stirlingshire) in Falkirk in 1855. They had 9 children - William 1856, Henry 1858, Mary 1859, Henry 1861, James 1864, John 1865, Charles 1867, Thomas 1870 and Margaret McEwan 1872, all born in Larbert. Seek information on descendants. William Barrie Miller, PO Box 503, Rawdon, Quebec, J0B 1S0, Canada.
- 1849 BONNY/BONNEY — Henry Bonny, c. 1841-1898, m. Catherine McTavish of Ferintosh and had the following children - John Bonney, b. 1872 at Poyntzfield, Henry b. 1874 at Poyntzfield, Roderick b. 1876 at Drumdrye, Resolis, Ann b. 1880 at Lower Pitkerrie, Fearn, James McTavish b. 1882 at Lower Pitkerrie (d. 1915 at 15 Ross Street, Tain), Alexander b. 1879 (emigrated to New Zealand in 1909 and m. Jessie Ann Campbell of Balloch, Inverness in 1911). Wish to hear from descendants. Mrs. Margaret C. Vowell, 16 Mudgway Place, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
- 1850 MUNRO/FRASER — William Munro, living at Castlecraigie, Black Isle in 1841, m. Ann Fraser c. 1820. Their children were John b. 1823, Jessie b. 1826, James b. 1829, m. Jessie Ross, daughter of David Ross and Janet Munro, Mary b. 1830, William b. 1833. Information about William Munro and David Ross wanted. Mrs. E. Barnes, 26 Norval Place, Rosyth, Fife, KY11 2RJ.
- 1851 HERCULES STREET, EDINBURGH — In 1881 my aunt was born in Hercules Street, off the Pleasance, Edinburgh. Where was it, why was it so called and what is it now? Was it connected with the christian name of Hercules Rollock, a Headmaster of the High School? Mrs. Margaret Berridge, 8 Lucerne Close, Wilford, Nottingham, NG11 7BB.
- 1852 MACGREGOR — Duncan MacGregor (? seaman) and Grizel had two children, Alexander and Grizel, baptised at Robinson Lane NC Chapel, Sunderland, in 1776 and 1780. Was Duncan the grandson of Gregor MacGregor of Glengyle, born between 1747 and 1750, admitted to Greenwich Hospital in 1820, dying there in July 1826? Information wanted as to identity. P.J. Lawrie, 95 Pitkerro Road, Dundee, DD4 7EE.

- 1853 PROUDFOOT — John Proudfoot, b. 13 March 1709 in Glencorse/Woodhouselee Parish, Edinburgh (now Midlothian), m. Margaret Aiken (or Aitken) on 20 June 1735 and had the following children: Janet b. 15 Aug 1736, James b. 13 Aug 1758, Patrick b. 11 May 1740, Elizabeth b. 22 Aug 1742, and Charles b. 28 April 1744, all born in Glencorse, and George b. 27 Oct 1749, John b. 14 March 1752 and William b. 11 December 1756, all born in Kirkettle, Lasswade Parish. Wish to contact descendants. Dorsey Proudfoot, World Proudfoot Genealogical Society, 8702 Galena Drive, El Paso, Texas 79904, USA.
- 1854 McBEATH — William McBeath m. Isabel Williamson in 1832 at Halkirk, Caithness. Their children were Elizabeth b. 1833, Janet b. 1834, Margaret b. 1836, John b. 1838, Margaret b. 1841?, George b. 1843, and David Henderson b. 1857?, all at Halkirk. Wish information. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1855 McBEATH — John McBeath b. 1838, m. Margaret Munro (daughter of Robert Munro and Mary Davidson, m. 1827 at Inverness) in 1863 at Edinburgh; their children, born in Edinburgh, were Mary Eliza b. 1864, Isabella b. 1866, Margaret b. 1869, Jessie b. 1871 and John Alexander b. 1875. Wish information. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1856 SHAND — William Shand, crofter of Lhanbryd, Morayshire, m. Isabel/Isabella Duncan. Their children born at Lhanbryd were James b. 1833, Alexander b. 1835, George b. 1837 and William b. 1839. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1857 SHAND — George Shand b. 1837 m. Helen/Ellen Black (b. 1834 to James Black and Margaret/May Matheson). Their children born at Edinburgh were Isabella Duncan b. 1864, George b. 1866, William b. 1869 and Helen b. 1873. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1858 SHAND — George Shand b. 1866, m. Isabella McBeath in 1893 at Edinburgh. Their children born in Edinburgh were John McBeath b. 1894, and George b. 1896. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1859 BLACK — James Black m. Margaret/May Matheson in 1834 at Knockandhu, Morayshire. Their children born at Knockandhu were Helen b. 1834, John b. 1836, Janet b. 1838, Jane b. 1840 and Marjory b. 1845. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1860 MUNRO — Robert Munro m. Margaret Davidson in 1824 at Inverness. Their children born at Inverness were Christian b. 1829, John b. 1834, Margaret b. 1839 and Alexander b. 1843. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1861 McMILLAN — Thomas McMillan m. Margaret Murdoch. Their children born at New Cumnock, Ayrshire, were James b. 1833, John b. 1835, Ann b. 1837 and Margaret b. 1839 and Jane b. 1859?. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1862 McCAIG — Ivie McCaig b.c. 1829 at Cumnock, Ayr, was the son of Thomas McCaig and Wilhemina Campbell. He married Margaret McMillan in 1863 at Littlemark Hill, New Cumnock. Their children born at Cumnock were Wilhemina C. b. 1863, Mary M b. 1866, Thomas, Ivie, Jean/Jane b. 1873 and

Christina b. 1878. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.

- 1863 MILLAR/GUTHRIE — Henry Millar b. 1865 at Tenshillingland, Coylton, Ayrshire, illegitimate son of James Millar, curling stone maker/crofter, and Janet/Jessie Guthrie, was brought up by his father's family. Where was he in 1871 and 1881? Was his mother Janet/Jessie Guthrie (1) b.c. 1833, d. 1880 at Tarbolton, spinster, daughter of William Guthrie and Jane Bankhead or (2) b.c. 1838, d. 1880 at Crosshouse, Kilmaurs, m. Alexander Smith, ploughman, daughter of Henry Guthrie and Margaret Steel (but given as Andrew Guthrie and Mary Steel on marriage entry.) Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1864 WEBSTER — James Webster b. 1827 at Daviot, Aberdeenshire, to James Webster and Anne Gray, m. in 1851 Barbara Neil (b.c. 1832 at Banchory to Alexander Neil and Christina Robbie). Their children were Ann b. 1852, who went to Hawaii, Jane b. 1855, James b. 1857, who went to Hawaii in 1893, Barbara b. 1860, Henrietta Isabella b. 1864, George b. 1866, Christina Robbie b. 1868, who went to New Zealand in 1912. The family farmed at Mains of Inveramsay, Chapel of Garioch, Aberdeenshire. Information wanted. Mrs. Christine Clement, 37 Austin Road, RD13, Hawera 4800, New Zealand.
- 1865 ZUILLE — Archibold Zuille, son of Alexander and Margaret, m. Agnes (daughter of Hugh and Martha Campbell) and had six children - Alexander b.c. 1823, Martha and William b.c. 1826, David b.c. 1830, Agnes b.c. 1836 and Archibold b.c. 1838. They emigrated to Australia in 1841 from Balfron, Stirlingshire, on board "Trinidad". Interested in Zuille family. Mrs. J.F. Tiedemann, "Summer Hill", Boorowa Road, Young, NSW 2594, Australia.
- 1866 FINDLAY — Robert Findlay (b. 17 Jan 1808 at Water of Leith, Edinburgh, d. Nov 1859 at Macon, Ga, USA) came to New York from Liverpool in 1828 on the ship America, listing his occupation as joiner. He settled in or near Philadelphia, PA, before moving to Georgia in 1838. He is said to have had a sister, Isabella, and another sister and brothers. Information on his family wanted. Robert S. Davis, Jnr, Rt. 2 Box 67, Jasper, Ga, 30143, USA.
- 1867 PHILP/WILSON — James Philp, carter, b.c. 1815/16, Fife, d. Nov 1840 in accident; m. 2 Nov 1836 Catherine Wilson b. at Kinglassie, Fife, who d. 1900 in Edinburgh (Catherine Wilson Philp Pearson). Had 2 sons Robert b. Oct 1836, and Peter b. 27 Aug 1838 at Markinch, Fife. Need information about the parents of James Philp, and what happened to son Robert, age 4 in 1841 Census of Thornton, Fife. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Philp Elle, 3703-37th St., Lubbock, Texas, 79413 USA.
- 1868 HONEYMAN — Agnes Pearson b. 1853, at Markinch, Fife, to David Pearson and Catherine Wilson Philp Pearson, m. James T. Honeyman (b.c. 1850) on 20 July 1877, North Scotstarvit, Ceres, Fife, had children, Catherine Wilson Honeyman b. 1878, Culross, Wm. Pearson Honeyman, b. 1880 at Ceres, Isabella Aitcheson Honeyman b. 1884 at Ceres. Possibly others namely Margaret, Peter, Robert. Would appreciate information on them. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Philp Elle, 3703-37th St., Lubbock, Texas, 79413 USA.
- 1869 ANDERSON — Robert Anderson, shoemaker, St. Clairtown, b.c. 1810-11 Oxfordshire, England, to James Anderson, farmer at Dothan and Elizabeth Dewar, m. Margaret Deas, 20 Feb 1832 at Dysart. Seek information about Robert's parents and descendants, possibly Sinclairtown, Pathead, Dysart. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Philp Elle, 3703-37th St., Lubbock, Texas, 79413, USA.

GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
SYLLABUS 1989/90

1989

November 20 Ms A. Bell 'New Lanark Conservation Trust'.

December 11 Cheese & Wine Evening

1990

January 15 Don. Martin, Strathkelvin D.C. 'Family History and Community Studies'.

February 19 Janet McBain 'The Work of the Scottish Film Archives'. To be illustrated with archival film.

March 19 Robert Starrat 'Emigration from Scotland to Ulster'.

April 16 Alwyn James 'Beyond the Family Tree'.

May 21 Annual General Meeting.

All General Meetings will be held as usual on the 3rd Monday of each month (except December) at 7.30 p.m. in the Hillhead Library, Byres Road, Glasgow.

GENEALOGY & FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND

The Scottish Genealogy Society.

Miss J.P.S. Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, EDINBURGH EH3 5JY.

Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society.

General Secretary, Family History Shop, 152 King Street, ABERDEEN AB2 3BD.

The Borders Family History Society.

Mr. P. Ruthven-Murray, Springhill, Broadmeadows, Yarrowford, nr SELKIRK TD7 5LZ.

Dumfries & Galloway Family History Society.

Mrs. M. Roberts, Magdalene House, 6 Bruce Street, Lochmaben, DUMFRIES DG11 1PD.

Fife Family History Society.

Chairman: Mrs. D. Reid, Forbes House, Causeway, KENNOWAY, Fife KY8 5JU.

Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society.

Mr. J.K. Patrick, 11 Gartcows Crescent, FALKIRK FK1 5QH.

Highland Family History Society.

The Hon. Secretary, c/o The Reference Room, Public Library, Farraline Park, INVERNESS IV1 1NH.

Largs & District Family History Group.

Mrs. M. Alexander, 3 Halkshill Drive, LARGS, Ayrshire KA30 9PD.

Tay Valley Family History Society.

Miss A. Pellow, c/o Carlton & Reid, Solicitors, 94 Nethergate, DUNDEE DD1 4EW.

Troon & District Family History Society.

Miss Pat McCaig, 37 South Beach, TROON, Ayrshire KA10 6EF.

“SCOTTISH” INSCRIPTIONS TAKEN FROM HEADSTONES IN BALLARAT CEMETERY, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

William Robbie, Born Aberdeenshire, b. 22/12/1822 - d. 18/8/1913

T.W. Rutherford, Born Jedburgh, 1825-1913.

John McInnes, Born Skye, d. 20/3/1912, aged 80.

William Allan Lamb, Born Glasgow, d. 23/8/1907, aged 76.

Peter Biggam, Born Wigtownshire, d. 14/11/1907, aged 83.

Daniel Currie, Born Rothesay, Bute, b. 12/1/1822 - d. 30/6/1908.

Peter William McDonald, Born Edinburgh, 1855 - d. 30/9/1911.

James Brewster, Born Edinburgh, d. 8/1/1890, aged 59.

His wife Elizabeth, d. 3/11/1887, aged 49.

(Further information may be had from Mrs. N. Lawrence, 11 Churchill Street, East Doncaster, 3109, Australia.)

DE PROFUNDIS

O.P.R. 401/3 Aberdour, Fife. Burial Register 1820-54.

Rates of Charge for Grave-Digging etc. (vide Minutes of Kirk Sess. 15 May 1820).

Charge for a grave of 4 feet in depth	2/-
Charge for a grave of 5 feet in depth	3/-
Charge for a grave of 6 feet in depth	5/-
Charge for a grave of 7 feet in depth	7/-
Charge for a grave of 8 feet in depth	10/6

Additional regulation (vide Minute 21st May 1821).

That if after the Beadle has dug a grave to the depth of 4 feet (the allowance for which is 2/-) the person or persons ordering the same shall declare to him that tho' desirous of a greater depth, they are not able to pay according to the usual rates but offer themselves, or by others, to dig the grave deeper, that the Beadle is hereby enjoined to permit them to do so, provided always, that they pay him 2/- for the depth of 4 feet, and assist him with two hands at least in returning the earth.

Charge for Mortcloths.

Charge for the best Mortcloth	5/-
Charge for the second best Mortcloth	4/-
Charge for the best Child's Mortcloth	2/-
Charge for the second best Child's Mortcloth	1/8
Dues to the Beadle	in town 6/-
Dues to the Beadle	in country 1/-
Dues to the Beadle for bidding the inhabitants of the Village to Funerals	1/-

Extracted per order of the Kirk Session of Aberdour, Fife by me

(signed) Alexr. Greig, Sess. Clerk.

EXCERPT FROM INVERNESS ADVERTISER, MARCH 1871

MARRIAGES

At St. John's Episcopal Church, Perth, on the 21st ult., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of St Andrews, assisted by the Rev. William Batch, incumbent, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart. of Delvine, to Frances Rose, sixth daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Louisa Moncrieffe.

At Culbokie, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. M. Macgregor, F.C., Ferrintosh. Donald Macdonald, farmer, Broomtown, to Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald Gordon, merchant, Culbokie.

At Lyndoch Cottage, Edinburgh, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. John Morgan, Fountainbridge, Angus Christian, cooper, Felling, Newcastle, to Ann, eldest daughter of Alexander Sutherland, road contractor, Gartymore Sutherlandshire.

DEATHS

At Elm Cottage, Forres, N.B., on the 26th ult., Alex. Norman Gordon, Esq.

At Dail House, on the 18th ult., John Macdougall, Esq. of Lunga, aged 74 years.

At Easter Lochend, Nairnshire, on the 16th ult., William Campbell, farmer, aged 61.

At the Schoolhouse of Lochbroom, on the 22d ult., Wm. John Hugh, aged 8 years; on the 23d ult., Catherine Esther Sophia, aged 11 years; and on the 25th, Mary Elizabeth, aged 7 years, children of Mr Murdo Macleay, teacher — of bronchitis.

At the Inverness Asylum, on the 15th ult., Sergt. James Munro, late of the 93d Highland Regiment of Foot, in the 41st year of his age.

At Easter Arboll, Tarbat, on the 23d ult., Isabella Munro, aged 80 years, relict of Mr David Ross, tacksman, Craighouse, Ardgay.

At Bamff, Alyth, on the 22d ult., Sir George Ramsay, Bart., aged 71.

At Onich, parish of Ballachulish and Ardgour, on the 19th ult., Mary Maclauchlan, wife of Mr Donald Cameron, cattle-dealer, late of Morven.

Suddenly, near Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire, on the 22d ult., Mr James Campbell, commercial traveller, Glasgow — deeply regretted.

At the Manor House, Upton, P.Q., on the 17th Jan., Roderick Ross, late of Ottawa, aged 69 years — a native of Dingwall.

At Lahore, Punjaub, on the 27th January, Dorra Scott Lorrain, wife of Alexander Grant, Esq., C.E., officiating chief-engineer, Punjaub Northern State Railway.

REVIEWS

Historic Border Families and Houses — Iain Naylor 40 pp. £2 inclusive of postage.

This booklet, aimed at serving as an appetiser to the Borders and to give the reader a taste of the main Border families and their houses, has been sponsored by Ettrick and Lauderdale District Council.

The Author in a brief page tells the history of each of the main Border families and their activities both at home and abroad, and in an equally brief note describes and gives the history of the main houses; pen-and-ink drawings of the chief houses indicate their size and architecture. He does not go in depth into any of the family history, but expresses the hope that his book will be an inspiration to the reader to delve deeper into the history of a fascinating part of the world. The Scotts, the Douglasses, the Humes, the Swintons, the Rutherfords, and the Elliots are featured along with others.

The book can be obtained from the Author at 42 Sentry Knowe, Selkirk, TD7 4BG.

Computers for Family History - an introduction David Hawgood - 3rd Edition -pages 72, £2.50.

Since the first edition of the book was published in 1985 information storage on home computers has been transformed. This third edition describes the computer use of audio computer disks holding 550 million characters, with access in a few seconds to any information.

The appendix to the book on computers to use for genealogy is more specific than before, with advice on "best buys" of combinations of computers and genealogy packages. The general aim of the book remains the same, being directed at teaching the subject to those with no previous knowledge of computers and at giving details of methods found successful to the more experienced reader.

The book can be obtained through booksellers and family history societies or direct from the publishers, Hawgood Computing Ltd., 26 Cloister Road, Acton, London, W3 0DE.

QUEENSLAND STATE ARCHIVES PUBLIC RECORDS

Mr. K.A. Butterworth has access to the Index for these Public Records and he and a member of his group are prepared to do research in return for similar research in Scotland. Anyone interested should contact him at 4 Chapple Court, Boyne Island, Queensland 4680, Australia.

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.

2. The Society consists of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of the Council) 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, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
4. Office Bearers shall be elected annually. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Seconder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers 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. 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 an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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