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MEMOIRS OF MY ANCESTORS.

A

COLLECTION OF GENEALOGICAL MEMORANDA

RESPECTING SEVERAL

OLD SCOTTISH FAMILIES.

WITH

AN APPENDIX CONSISTING OF

A

GENEALOGY OF THE McCALL FAMILY.

BY

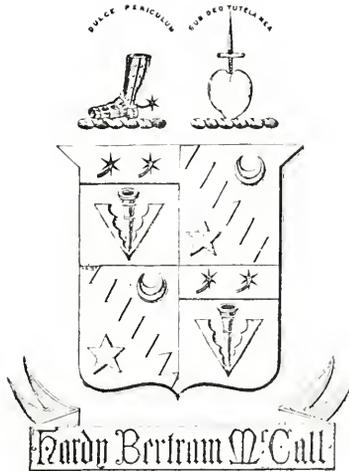
HARDY BERTRAM McCALL.

BIRMINGHAM:

PRIVATELY PRINTED BY WATSON & BALL.

1881.

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TO
THE MOST NOBLE
WILLIAM HENRY WALTER MONTAGU-DOUGLAS-SCOTT,
DUKE OF BuccLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY;
MARQUESS OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE;
EARL OF DRUMLANRIG, BuccLEUCH, SANQUHAR AND DALKEITH;
VISCOUNT NITH, THORTHOLWOLD AND ROSS;
BARON DOUGLAS OF KINMOUNT, MIDDLEBIE, DORNOCK,
SCOTT OF WHITCHESTER AND ESKDALE;
EARL OF DONCASTER, AND BARON TYNDALE;
KNIGHT OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE;
LORD-LIEUTENANT OF DUMFRIES-SHIRE,
ETC., ETC. ETC.
THIS VOLUME,
BY
HIS GRACE'S SPECIAL PERMISSION,
IS
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PREFACE.

FAMILY HISTORY is a study which everyone pursues to a greater or lesser extent; everybody likes to know something about his ancestors; nearly everybody, I suppose, repeats to his children some tales or stories about their forefathers which he has heard from his parents, and if only the practice of making careful *records* of such traditions became more general than it is at present, stores of interesting information might be preserved for posterity which are now steadily gliding into oblivion. Such a record is what is aimed at in the following pages, and they profess to be no more than this. They are, in fact, simply a collection of such notes, upon the pedigree of my own family, as I have, from time to time been able to gather from various sources, and arranged into something like readable form.

The most pleasant duty I have in writing these few preparatory lines, is to return my sincere and cordial thanks for the uniform kindness and assistance which I have experienced from a wide circle of relatives and friends, without whose aid my family memoirs could not have contained half the information which, thus favored, I have been able to bring together; and also to acknowledge with equal candour and gratitude the assistance which I have received from the researches of other writers, amongst which may be mentioned the works of Nisbet, Douglas, Scot,* Stodart,† &c.

* *Fasts Ecclesie Scotice*, by the Rev. H-w Scot, D.D.

† *Scottish Arms*, by R. R. Stodart, Esq., of the Lyon Office.

It is deemed unnecessary here to expatiate upon the pleasure or profit to be derived from enquiry into family history, because it is presumed that all who have referred to these pages have already felt some interest in the subject. "It is wise for us," as Webster tells us, "to recur to the history of our ancestors. "Those who do not look upon themselves as links connecting "the past with the future do not fulfil their duty in the "world." Thus it has been my aim, as one link in the long chain of life, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those who have gone before, at the same time discharging an obligation due to those who shall come after; and I earnestly hope that my endeavour to do justice to the subject may be taken in good part by all, and in the spirit in which it is made, and the pleasure which I myself have found in the work will be greatly enhanced, if it should in any way contribute to the edification of others.

HARDY BERTRAM McCALL.

EDGBASTON,
NEAR BIRMINGHAM,
April 1884.

A CHRONOLOGICAL
LIST OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND,
WITH THE
DATES OF THEIR SUCCESSION.

MALCOLM III. 1057	ROBERT II. 1371
EDGAR 1097	ROBERT III. 1390
ALEXANDER I. 1107	JAMES I. 1406
DAVID I. 1124	JAMES II. 1437
MALCOLM IV. 1153	JAMES III. 1460
WILLIAM I. 1165	JAMES IV. 1488
ALEXANDER II. 1214	JAMES V. 1513
ALEXANDER III., 1249	MARY 1542
MARGARET 1286	JAMES VI. 1567
JOHN BALLIOL 1292	CHARLES I. 1625
ROBERT I. 1306	CHARLES II. 1649
DAVID II. 1329	JAMES VII. 1685

ERRATA.

- On p. 2, line 32, for 26th July, 1658, read "26th July, 1638."
On p. 17, line 20, for 29th December, 1752, read "29th December, 1759."
On p. 33, line 31, for 17th April, 1547, read "17th April, 1571."
On p. 41, line 5, for Owen's College, Sheffield, read "Wesley College, Sheffield,
and at the Sheffield Medical School."
On p. 57, line 21, for 26th March, 1569, read "26th March, 1659."
On p. 59, line 8, for September, 1793, read "September, 1736."
On p. 61, line 26, for *William* read "*Alexander*."
On p. 70, line 32, for Mr. Alexander Orr found it necessary to sell Waterside,
read "Mr. Alexander Orr's executors found it necessary,"
etc. Mr. Orr died in 1771.
On p. 89, line 23, for *Ronald Cl.*, read "*Robert Cl.*"

CHAPTER I.

PROBABLE ORIGIN AND EARLY NOTICES OF THE McCALL FAMILY.

THE McCALLS of Dumfries-shire are generally believed to be descended from the Highland clan MacAulay. Such is the tradition at the present time held by many of the name in Dumfries-shire, and the similarity of the armorial bearings of the family to those of the MacAulay's (as explained on page 73) may be taken as a confirmation of the supposition.

The MacAulays, or McAllas, were a highland clan of great antiquity, their earliest chieftains having been designated *de Ardincapill*, from the name of their residence in Dumbarton-shire, which had been in their possession ever since the days of King Robert I. They considered themselves a branch or sept of the clan Gregor, and in a bond of manrent, or deed of clanship, entered into 27th May, 1591, between the MacGregor of Glenstrae and MacAulay of Ardincaple, they describe themselves as originally descended from the same stock,—“the McAlpins of auld;” from which it would appear that a Celtic derivation may be claimed for the family, although some have considered that the MacAulays were descended from a younger son of one of the ancient Earls of Lennox.

One of this race then (it is assumed), found his way to the south in very early times and settled in Dumfries-shire, where his highland appellation of MacAulay would gradually have become changed to Macaul or McCall. This is by no means to be wondered at, when we consider the uncertain character of the orthography of ancient days; indeed in documents of so recent date as the 18th century, Mr. Samuel McCall of Glasgow, has himself spelled his name variously, McAull, McAall and McCall. The last mode of spelling is now almost universally adopted, although there are those who write their name McAll, which would, indeed, seem the more correct way.

The surname is at least as old as the fifteenth century, for we find mention made of a Gilbert McCaull—born about 1490-1500—designed as of That Ilk, who died without male issue, leaving three daughters co-heiresses, one of whom, Marion, died before 15th October, 1590, when her grandson, Thomas McCaull, was served heir to her crown lands (not named) in the barony of Tibbers, near Drumlanrig, in Dumfries-shire.

In the course of the 17th century there were several of the name in different parts of Dumfries-shire, as appears from documents in the possession of the various branches of the family, and also from the public records of the nation. James Makcaull, in Glenyne, had a charter of the lands of Harlabog, in the barony of Sanquhar, 20th July, 1624, from James Crichtoun, of Carco, and Florence Maxwell, his spouse,—the witnesses being Andrew McCaull, in Castle of Sanquhar, and William McCaull, his son; these lands were subsequently renunciated by the said James Makcaull to William, Viscount of Ayr, on 14th May, 1630. The wills of John McCaull, in Castlemaynes, of Sanquhar, and of Jonet Blaikloch, his spouse, were both proved on 26th July, 1658; and also on the same date the will of John McCaull, in Nether-Dalpedder, also in

the parish of Sanquhar; a second John McCall, in Nether-Dalpedder, died between 1659 and 1670, leaving a son—also John. George McCall, or Makcall, in Drumdells, was heir of his brother John, of the crown lands of Auchincheane, in Glencairn parish, 4th September, 1646, and of his nephew John, of Auchincheane, 18th May, 1647:—James McCaule in Auchintaggart, in Sanquhar parish, died in 1654, leaving a son Robert, and a daughter Helen, and was succeeded in Auchintaggart by George McCaull, whose eldest son, William, was infefted in the merk-land of Aldery, in the barony of Grenane, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in consideration and security of 1,300 merks borrowed from him by Alexander, Earl of Galloway. Patrick McCall, in Airkinholme, died before 1659; William McCall, in Conricke, is mentioned in 1660, and John McCaul was 'martyred' at Irvine about 1680, during the time of the religious persecution on account of his connection with the nonconformists' rebellion:—Andrew McCall in Walkmylne of Glenquhoirs, Thomas in Nether Garoch, with his son Robert, and John McCall, attorney in Furnetoun—both in the parish of Kello—witness various sasines about 1680-4.

John McCall, in Glenmanna, in the parish of Penpont, was a character still remembered by the country people of the district on account of his great bodily strength. According to popular legend, the first evidence of his strength was in the year 1641, when he was only 20 years of age, and was thus obtained. During the summer nights his father's cattle were kept in a fold, from which they frequently broke out and injured the corn. Early one morning his father sent him to see if all was right, and he returned so soon that his father would not believe that he had been, and ordered him to go again; he did so, and on his return said to his father, 'If you go to the door you will now see whether I have been down to

the fold.' The father went, and to the astonishment of all, found the bull lying bound with his four legs tied together! Another feat of his strength was his carrying a tree upon his shoulder. He asked the Duke of Queensberry for a tree upon the latter's estate, and the Duke having heard of McCall's reputed strength said, 'You may take such a one as you can carry on your back.' He cut the tree so that it fell upon a support in such a manner that he could get his shoulder under it, and then carried it some distance, or as some say, threw it over the park wall;—the tree afterwards required eight horses to drag it to Glenmanna, wheel carts not being at that time in use, and there being no roads. This strong man was afterwards the subject of a wager between the Duke and one of his guests who prided himself on his powers at throwing the cannon ball, which was a favorite pursuit in the 17th century. This was at the time when Drumlanrig Castle was in course of erection (completed in 1690), and McCall being sent for by the Duke, the competitors were to try who could throw the ball higher up the wall of the castle. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, and many of the people from the neighbourhood were present to witness this trial of strength, and the gentleman, who threw first, succeeded in getting the cannon ball a little more than half-way up the wall, when Glenmanna, requesting the attendants to see that there was no one on the other side, at once threw it right over. On another occasion, a party of military men, eleven in number, who were scouring the country in search of nonconformist ministers—or 'field preachers,' as they were called—came to Glenmanna and demanded food. It was at that time the custom for the military to live like freebooters upon the farmers and country people wherever they happened to be, and ordinary entertainment would not have been denied them, but they ordered that a calf which they had seen in the byre

should be killed for their breakfast, and being greatly provoked by their assuming manners, and having previously secured their weapons, "the McCall seized them in pairs, and shook "them together as they had been sheep, and binding their arms "with a straw rope, he drove them, breakfastless, to Sanquhar, "when he delivered them up to Colonel Douglas, to whom "he was not a stranger." This is said to have been the last military excursion made into the district of Scar-water. Many other tales are told concerning the strong man of Glenmanna. He is said to have pulled up a young tree by the roots near Mussleburgh, which was long kept as proof of his astonishing strength; he also carried a pack of wool (which would weigh no less than 300 lbs.) across the grass market, at Edinburgh, and to silence a sheep farmer who provoked him at Edinburgh, he picked up a wether sheep from his flock and threw it right over the West Port! The faculties of his mind are said to have been of a superior cast equally with those of his body; he is described as of a placid disposition and pious sentiments, and he died in 1705, in his 85th year, being succeeded in Glenmanna by his son.

The surname does not appear to have been numerous, excepting about Dumfries-shire and Galloway, though isolated occurrences of it are not wanting in the records of other places. There was a David McCaull, a merchant-burgess in Edinburgh, who seems to have been an influential person, and was concerned in several public transactions about the year 1610; he died between 1638 and 1642, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses, namely Christian, Janet and Katherine, married to John Denniston, John Rynd and Ninian Louis, respectively. James McCall made his appearance in New England about 1680, and was made a freeman of Marshfield, Mass., in March 1684; he was afterwards a leading citizen of that town and a large landowner, holding also many town offices, and his

descendants are still in that country. George McCall, from the parish of Sanquhar, emigrated to Philadelphia about 1701, whose descendants have ever since been one of the leading families there, as is more particularly shown in the appendix to this book.

CHAPTER II.

LINEAGE OF THE McCALL FAMILY.

But to pass from general notices of the surname to the consideration of the lineage of that branch of the family which is to form the subject of the present chapter. The immediate ancestor of this family would appear to be

PATRICK McCALL, who was laird of Guffockland, a small estate or farm just above the village of Kirkconnel, in the parish of Sanquhar,* and shire of Dumfries, of which he was a crown vassal. He was succeeded by his son

JOHN McCALL, who had previously farmed the farms of Spango and Corsebank, and seems to have succeeded to Guffockland about the year 1610, although he was not formally retoured his father's heir until 3rd October, 1629. He had at least three sons and one daughter, namely (i.) William of Boghons, (ii.) Patrick, who witnessed a deed at Sanquhar, 9th June, 1594, (iii.) Samuel: and (1.) a daughter, married to John McMath, son of John McMath of Dalpedder. There is an old deed by John McCall of Guffockland, discharging his eldest son William of "certain greate summas of money," and disposing to the said William five score sheep pasturing on his

* Guffockland is now *Kirkconnel* parish, which has been a separate parish since 1700, but at the time we speak of it was all included in *Sanquhar*. This takes its name from an ancient castle, the remains of which are in that parish, the celtic words *Sau chaer* signifying *old fort*. The same word may be seen in the name of the parish of *Keir*, and in *Coer-laverock*, the fort of Lewarch-0.29 who is said to have founded it in the 6th century. The ruins of Sanquhar castle were searched with great care some years ago by order of His Grace of Buccleuch, and many interesting objects were found.

lands at Boghons, &c., executed at Guffockland, 5th May, 1610, and also of the same place and date, a discharge to his son Patrick in respect of all bygone debts.

SAMUEL McCALL, who was the first farmer of the name in Kelloch-side, is *most probably* the same Samuel who is mentioned as son of the preceding John McCall of Guffockland. Kelloch-side (now Kello-side) is a neighbouring farm to Guffockland, in the same parish of Kirkeconnel, and situated, as its name implies, on the banks or by the *side* of the Kelloch or Kello-water, a tributary of the river Nith. The old farmhouse which stood beside the stream is now in ruins, and its site is occupied by a large dairy, the modern building being at that end of the farm nearest to the village of Kirkeconnel from which it is about a mile distant. Samuel McCall was succeeded as a tenant in Kello-side by his son

WILLIAM McCALL, who witnesses the marriage contract of his son Samuel, 7th August, 1707, and dying before 1714, was buried with his fathers in Sanquhar churchyard. The sexton, then a very old man, pointed out the gravestone to Robert McCall in 1814, but it was then very much broken and worn and no part of the inscription was legible; there are several of the name still living in the neighbourhood and many are brought in from the surrounding districts to be buried in Sanquhar churchyard to this day.

Mr. William McCall made what is called a good marriage. About the year 1679 he married Marion Dundas, daughter to Sir James Dundas, the second baron of Arniston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

The Dundasses of Arniston derive their origin from a younger son of George Dundas, of Dundas, who represented a family than which few in Scotland can boast a more illustrious descent, whether we consider the high antiquity and splendour to which heralds and genealogists have assigned its origin, with a long list of noble alliances, or the production of a series of men, eminently distinguished for their services in the highest offices in Scotland. If the pride of ancestry is ever allowable, as Lord Woodhouslie tells us, it surely is where those ancestors have adorned

the stations which they filled by that genuine merit, which, independent of rank, must have entitled them to the respect and esteem of their fellow citizens.

The surname is of local origin, being taken from the lands of Dundas in West Lothian, which were obtained by Huttred de Dundas about the end of the 11th century, from his father, Cospatrick, the grandfather of Cospatrick, 1st Earl of Dunbar and March, who is said to have been descended from the Saxon Princes of England. The history and lineage of the family may be seen in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, and in almost every other work on the same subject.

William McCall and Marion Dundas are said to have had a large family of sons and daughters.

- (i.) Samuel was the eldest, of whom presently.
- (ii.) George, emigrated in 1701 to the American Colonies, where he purchased an estate of 15,000 acres of land upon the Schuzekill river, which he called 'Douglas Manor,' and there is an act of council, passed 24th June, 1735, entitled 'An Act for more effectual vesting and settling certain lands in George McCall.' He married Ann, daughter to Jasper Yeates, Esq., of Philadelphia, a member of the council (of English descent), by his wife, Catherine Sandilands, a granddaughter of Jöran Kyn, of Sweden, who arrived in America from that country in 1643, and founded Upland, since called Chester, Pa.
- (iii.) Archibald, succeeded his father as tenant in Kello-side and was the last of the name there; he married Marion Hair who survived him, and was buried in Sanquhar churchyard before 1732. It is said that this Archibald McCall was father of John McCall in Nockinhare, in Sanquhar parish, who married Marion Young and had five sons, John, Samuel, William, George and Archibald, whose descendants are now about Dumfries, in the Falkland Islands, and elsewhere; but the connection is not very clearly established.

SAMUEL McCALL, the eldest son was born at Kello-side, 1st April, 1681, as appears from an entry in his own handwriting in the old family bible. He was sent when a boy to the care of some friend of his father in Glasgow, where he was destined to engage in commercial pursuits. The story so oft repeated from father to son, must not be omitted here, how that young Samuel having bid adieu to his parental roof, set out with his sister, and crossing the Nith proceeded to where the old coach road passes, not far from the farm, there to await the conveyance which was to take him to Glasgow; but the carrier was longer of coming than had been expected, and the young people either fell asleep or wandered from the road, during which time the waggon passed, and Samuel had to return home and to wait for another opportunity to set out on his journey. It is said that the father became exceedingly angry at this, which the young man so strongly resented that, trivial as the circumstance may appear, it seems to have made for a time, a breach in the correspondence between Samuel and his relations in Dumfries-shire. Settled in Glasgow, however, and left to himself, he quickly became, by his own integrity and industry, a wealthy and influential citizen. He was made a burghess of Glasgow on the 22nd October, 1708, was baillie in 1723, and on 13th October, 1736, was nominated Lord Dean of Guild, which however he declined to accept on account of his failing health:—there is an interesting old ‘memorial’ on this subject, shewing that, according to the custom of the time, he was imprisoned for a few hours for refusing to accept the office. In 1721, Mr. Samuel McCall purchased of one James Lorrimer a house and grounds, with brewhouse, &c., situated on the south side of the Gallowgate, the property being bounded on the east by the Molendinar burn, and he seems to have lived here until his death, in 1759: he owned vessels which traded with the American Colonies, where he had extensive landed possessions in Virginia and

Maryland, and elsewhere. His will dated 22nd May, 1751, was afterwards cancelled by an assignment of all his property to his children in various proportions, with liferents to himself and his wife, executed on 16th January, 1759, in the 78th year of his age, and 44 days before he died. He was buried in a vault which he had made many years before in the burial ground of Glasgow Cathedral, and which has been used by his family until quite recent times; the stone, which is almost illegible, bears simply these words: "The buryingplace appointed for Samuel McCall and Margaret Adam his spous and their children."

Mr. Samuel McCall was twice married; first to Isobel, eldest daughter of Mr. William Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow and of Margaret Murdoch his wife;* who died 7th June, 1713, leaving of her five children only one son, Samuel, surviving her. He was brought up by his father in Glasgow, and at the age of 23 received his patrimony, and emigrated to America, and from that went trading to China; on the voyage back he was shipwrecked, but was saved on a hen-coop floating upon the water. He finally settled in Philadelphia, and there married his first cousin Ann, daughter of Mr. George McCall, with whom he had six daughters but no male issue. He died in 1761.

To return to his father in Glasgow. Mr. Samuel McCall did not long remain a widower, but married on 20th January, 1714, Margaret Adam, daughter to Mr. John Adam, merchant in Glasgow, a younger of the house of Adam of Tour in Ayrshire. He had with Margaret Adam a large family of sons and daughters, which are fully enumerated in the Genealogy to be found at the end of this work. His five sons who survived him were:

(i.) John, the eldest, of whom presently.

* The original marriage contract, dated 7th August, 1707, is now in the possession of Mrs. William McCall in London.

- (ii.) William died unmarried in Glasgow, in 1763, aged 46.
- (iii.) James. Of Braehead in Renfrewshire, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Reid, Esq., of Salteoats, and is the ancestor of the McCalls of Daldowie, county Lanark, and of the McCalls of Glyntown, county Cork. He died 20th March, 1803, in his 77th year.
- (iv.) George, married Mary, daughter of Archibald Smellie, Esq., of Easterhill, and is now represented by his grandson, James McCall, Esq., of St. John's Terrace, Glasgow.
- (v.) Archibald, settled in Virginia and there married Catherine Flood. He died in October, 1814, leaving a daughter and sole heiress, Catherine-Flood McCall, who died unmarried.

MR. JOHN McCALL, the eldest son of the above mentioned family, was born at Glasgow, 27th March, 1715. He was a merchant in Glasgow, where he built for himself, about the year 1775, the 'Black House,' a handsome old mansion, which formerly stood upon the site now occupied by the corner of Queen Street and Argyle Street. This was sold at his death and was taken down about 1815, although a substantial edifice, to make room for what is now a busy city thoroughfare,—but his country residence 'Belvidere,' near Glasgow, is still standing and is used as a hospital or asylum of some sort.

Mr. John McCall was a staunch royalist, and suffered severely by the American Revolution, the whole of his property in Virginia and Maryland, which he inherited from his father, being lost through his loyalty and adherence to the British Crown, during the war of Independence (1783). His heirs after the lapse of many years received a certain amount from Government, but far beneath what was sufficient to have indemnified the family for the injuries which he sustained. He died on 8th October, 1790, aged 75 years, and is buried in the family vault at the Glasgow High Churchyard.

Like his father, Mr. McCall was twice married; his first wife was Margaret Craufurd, with whom he had no issue, and he married 2ndly on 12th September, 1764, at the age of 49, Helen, daughter to Mr. Robert Cross, merchant in Glasgow, —a lady considerably his junior. With her he had the following issue (besides six daughters):—

- (i.) Samuel, a merchant in Limerick, who married Margaret, daughter to William Wallace, Esq., of Limerick, and died 2nd May, 1805, in his 36th year. His grandson, Samuel McCall, Esquire, residing in Glasgow, is the present lineal representative of the family.
- (ii.) John, went to the West Indies and died there unmarried in Santa Lucia, 3rd February, 1821, in his 50th year.
- (iii.) Robert, died unmarried in Glasgow, 1828, aged 52, and
- (iv.) William, of whom below.

Mr. WILLIAM MCCALL, the youngest son, was born at Glasgow, 13th October, 1776. He went to Liverpool where he was a merchant during the early years of his life, and by some fortunate commercial enterprises at the time of the Duke of Wellington's wars, rendered himself independent of professional occupation, when quite a young man, and purchased of the commissioners of the Crown, about the year 1813, an estate of some 275 acres of land in the forest of Inglewood, in the honor of Penrith, which he called "Maiden Hill." It was quite barren forest land when he bought it, and he built the house which still remains, and lived there for about 12 years, and most of his family was born there. His design was to make the place a sort of model farm, &c., and he expended much time and large sums of money on improving the estate, and endeavouring to render the land productive, in which however he cannot be said to have succeeded, for Maiden Hill, which is said to have cost him in one way and another as much as £40,000, was sold after his death for less than a quarter of that sum.

In the summer of 1825, he let his estate in Cumberland, and went back to live in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. The name of his residence there was 'Parkside,' some distance out of the town in the direction of Wavertree, and he also built some houses in Falkner Street, which are still in the possession of the family, and to one of which his widow removed with her children, after his death, and lived there for several years. In the spring of the year 1831 he went with his family to stay at Beaumaris for the benefit of his health, which had been for some time previously in a delicate state, and he died there, suddenly, of heart disease while driving in his carriage on the 16th July, 1831, in the 55th year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was buried in St. James' Cemetery, Liverpool.

Mr. McCall was possessed of great physical strength in his younger days, and was considerably above the average stature. He was a man of the highest and most scrupulous integrity of character, of a placid and quiet disposition, and exceedingly polished and refined in his manners and address to all with whom he came in contact.

He had married at St. Thomas', Liverpool, on the 15th July, 1808, Agnes, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Robert Liston, minister of Aberdowr (the history of whose ancestors forms the subject of a subsequent chapter), and their children who survived infancy were :

- (i.) John, who died young.
- (ii.) William. Of Maiden Hill (which he sold), married Mary, daughter of Andrew Cree Meiklejohn, Esq., and died at Bristol, 24th November, 1863, leaving two sons and three daughters.
- (iii.) Henry, who lives at Westbourne, in Hampshire, married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Shaw, Esq., and has one daughter, *Mary*.
- (iv.) John, of whom presently.

- (1.) Janet, married to Alfred Ritchie, Esq., and died in 1858, leaving two sons and six daughters.
- (2.) Agnes, who died young; and
- (3.) Helen, married to Thomas-Hardy Bertram, Esq., of the family of Bertram, of Nisbet and Kersewell; they live at Beckenham, county Kent.

Mr. JOHN MCCALL, the youngest son, was born at Maiden Hill, on 22nd June, 1824, and having lost his father when only seven years of age, he was brought up and educated by his mother, and became a civil engineer, a profession which he continued to exercise until about the year 1848, when he went to live at Manchester for some years. Three years later he removed to London, where he became a merchant, and he has lived for the past eight-and-twenty years at Walthamstow in Essex. 'Woodlands,' which was his property there, is now in the possession of his eldest son, William.

Mr. McCall, married 24th April, 1847, at the Collegiate Church of Manchester (now called Manchester Cathedral), Agnes, the youngest daughter and eventual heiress of Robert Allan, Esq., F.R.S. Ed., &c., of Edinburgh (see chap vi.), with whom he had the following issue, besides several children who died in infancy:

- (i.) William, now of Woodlands, married 15th January, 1879, Leonora-Emily, eldest daughter of Walter-Basden Whittingham, Esq., of Walthamstow, and has two daughters.
- (ii.) John, who died in 1870, aged 16 years.
- (iii.) Hardy-Bertram, the author of this work, born at Walthamstow, 1st December, 1859, married on 12th September, 1882, at Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, London, Vida-Mary, second daughter of James Anderson, Esq., late of Dundee, and Elizabeth-Ann Downes, daughter of Christopher Downes, of Ripon, Yorkshire his wife.
- (iv.) Allan, went to Tasmania, where he married, 21st Feb-

ruary, 1883, at St. Paul's, Glenorchy, near Hobart. Ruth-Helen, youngest daughter of Richard Shoo-bridge, Esq., of Clydesdale, near Glenorchy; and
 (1.) Janet-Sophia, who married at St. Stephen's, Waltham-stow, 22nd November, 1883, to Ransome Wallis, Esq.

The arms borne by this last mentioned family are : Quarterly, 1st and 4th *Azure a pheon argent, on a chief of the last two spur-rowels and part of the spur, gules*, for McCall. 2nd and 3rd *Party per bend indented argent and gules, a crescent in chief of the second and in base a mullet or*, for Allan. Crest ; *A leg in armour couped at the calf, proper, and spurred or*. Motto: DULCE PERICULUM.

CHAPTER III.

MARGARET ADAM AND HELEN CROSS.

Of Margaret Adam, the wife of Mr. Samuel McCall of Glasgow, and of Helen Cross, the wife of Mr. John McCall, we have, unfortunately, not been able to trace any long pedigree; all the information respecting their ancestry which we have been able to arrive at is embodied in the following short account.

MARGARET ADAM. John Adam is said to have been a descendant of the house of Adam of Tour, in Ayrshire. He was born in 1653, and was a merchant in Glasgow, where he died, 19th November, 1704. His wife was Mary Wood, (who witnesses the marriage contract of her daughter, in 1714,) with whom he had several children: their eldest daughter, Margaret, was born in 1691, and on 20th January, 1714 was married to Samuel McCall, Esq., of Glasgow, by whom she had 8 sons and 5 daughters, and dying in December, 1765, was buried with her husband at Glasgow Cathedral, on Christmas-day.

HELEN CROSS. George Thomson, born in 1672, was a banker in Glasgow, and founder of the present firm of London Bankers, "Thomson, Bonar & Co." He married, in August, 1703 Helen Wells, (born 22nd April, 1686, died 29th December, 1752,) and he died on 24th February, 1734, having had two sons and eight daughters.

Andrew Thomson, of Faskine, the only surviving son, married Helen, daughter to Samuel McCall, Esq. of Glasgow, and has descendants. His sister, Sarah, born 17th January, 1717, was married on 29th March, 1738, to Robert Cross, Esq. a merchant in Glasgow, whose family does not appear to be recorded, and he died on 20th September, 1739, only fifteen months after their marriage, and in the 33rd year of his age. Two children were born of the marriage, Helen, of whom presently, and Robina, who seems to have died in youth, and their mother, Sarah Thomson, died 4th December, 1797, in her 81st year.

Helen Cross the eldest daughter, was born 12th March, 1739. As has been said, she lost her father when barely six months old; she was brought up by her mother in Glasgow, and at the age of 25 she married to John McCall, Esq. of Belvidere, the brother of her uncle Andrew's wife. She had 4 sons and 6 daughters, detailed elsewhere, and dying 6th April, 1808, was buried with her husband in the vault of his family at Glasgow Cathedral. Her portrait is still preserved, now in the possession of Samuel McCall, Esq., in Glasgow.

The arms of the family of Thomson are: *Arg. a stag's head cabossed proper, on a chief wavy azure, a cross crosslet fitchée, between an anchor in dexter and a billet in sinister or.*

Crest: *a dexter hand holding a bunch of flowers proper* with the motto INDUSTRIA MURUS.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FAMILY OF LISTON.

The family of Liston has been one of distinction in the south east of Scotland from time immemorial. Tradition says that the progenitor was a Norman who came to this country with William the conqueror, and first settled in Essex, where the family anciently possessed lands, still designated 'Liston Manor.' Coming down to Scotland, at the time of one of the English invasions, and seeing the fertility of the Lothians, some of them are said to have settled there.

The first of the surname which we have seen mentioned is one Roger de Listona, whose name appears as witness to a charter of Richard, Bishop of St. Andrew's (anno) 1165—78, and also to a charter of Hugh, Bishop of St. Andrews, 1178—88. Reginald de Listona witnesses a charter of Earl David, brother to King William the Lion, 1189—1214; and Robert de Liston, chaplain, was also witness to a charter of William, Bishop of St. Andrews from 1202—33. Thomas de Listoun, is mentioned in 1334; Symon de Lystone was a notary public 1410—13; William, of Hundby, was Serjeant of the Burgh of Edinburgh in 1483, and John, Vicar of Glammis, was provost of St. Salvator's College 1488—92, professor of Theology 1496, and envoy to Denmark in 1491. Thomas Liston was a dominican monk at Perth in 1549, David a monk at Newbottle in 1582.

The family seems also to have been connected with Linlithgowshire from very early times. John de Listoun witnesses a deed at Linlithgow in 1440, and the names of places in this county, such as 'Listonshiels,' 'Kirkliston,' and 'Overnewliston,' seem to imply that the Listons have in times past been large landowners in that district.

The immediate ancestor of the family in question is

WILLIAM LISTON, who held the lands of Overnewliston in Linlithgowshire in the days of Queen Mary. He had three sons, viz. (i.) Patrick his heir; (ii.) Walter of Muirend, who had three sons, *Patrick*, *Walter*, and *John*; and (iii.) William, minister of the Gospel, fled to Ireland in troublous times and died, leaving a son William.

PATRICK LISTON the eldest son, was laird of Longton and Wheatlands in the shire of Westlothian, worth five hundred merks yearly; he was also tenant in Calder county Edinburgh, and had Overnewliston on the demise of his father.

Of the contending religious factions which at this time caused so much dissension and strife in every condition of society in Scotland, the Listons seem to have adopted the cause of the Covenanters,—the adherents, that is, to the Solemn League and Covenant,—for we find Mr. Patrick Liston attending the proscribed conventicles which were held by the nonconformists by stealth, in the open air and in caves of the earth; for which, and for the part he took in the assertion of religious liberty, he was sequestrated for rebellion 15th August, 1667, and declared forfeit in life and estates, along with his son and many others who had taken part in the recent rising in the west;* this was however afterwards rescinded in 1690. He had two sons (i.) William, who was twice married and had issue, and (ii.) Patrick of whom below.

* See "History of the State and Suffering of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution," by W. CROOKSHANK, Glasgow, 1787.—N.B. The reader who would verify this must consult no other edition than that of 1787.

PATRICK LISTON succeeded his father as tenant in Calder and in Overnewliston, and is also mentioned at Kirkliston. He married Janet, daughter of William Wilkie, by whom he had three sons who survived him and several daughters, and he died before 1700 and is buried at Kirkliston.

James Wilkie was a farmer in Ratho-bryes in the shire of Westlothian and laird thereof; he had five sons, viz. David, James, William who went to Barbadoes, John in Edinburgh, and Joseph. The second son, James Wilkie had a son William, who was father of the abovementioned Janet Wilkie who married Mr. Patrick Liston. Of this family was Sir David Wilkie, R.A. principal painter in ordinary to His Majesty George IV.

Mr. Patrick Liston the eldest son of Patrick Liston and Janet Wilkie was collegiate minister of Ayr. Educated at Edinburgh University, he was ordained on 18th April, 1694, and he died 9th June, 1700, aged about 32 years, leaving no male issue. James Liston, the second son, succeeded in Overnewliston and his grandson was the Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, of Milburn Tower, G.C.B., a member of the privy council of King George III. and sometime British ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

MR. JOHN LISTON, the youngest son of Patrick Liston and Janet Wilkie was educated for the ministry and admitted to the exercise of spiritual functions—or *licensed* as the Scotch term it—by the presbytery of Linlithgow, 11th September, 1717. In July 1721 he was presented by Robert, Earl of Morton to the benefice of Aberdour in Fife, and ordained minister of that parish by a committee of the Synod, 17th May, 1723. He was an accomplished scholar, a divine of the old and deeply learned school, and a faithful and conscientious minister, and he died at Aberdour, 17th September, 1764, in the 42nd year of his ministry. Mr. Liston married 26th December, 1723, Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Scot, Esq., of Thirlstane, which is one of the most prominent branches of the ancient border clan of Scot, whose chieftains distinguished themselves in the affairs of Scotland from very

early days (see chap. v.) She died 2nd July, 1773, having had 3 sons John, Robert and James, and 4 daughters Anne, Margaret, Agatha and Janet. The eldest son, John, died in infancy; the second

MR. ROBERT LISTON was born 22nd March, 1730: he was at School in Edinburgh and entered the University there as student, 13th October, 1743. Licensed by the presbytery 5th September, 1753, he was ordained assistant and successor to his father in the ministry of Aberdour on the 2nd of April following; he was unanimously elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 17th May, 1787, —being the last who filled the chair without being a D.D.— and he died 11th February, 1796 in the 66th year of his age, and the 42nd of his ministry. He published “An Account of the Parish of Aberdour.” Mr. Liston married 11th November, 1766, Janet, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Henry Hardie, minister of Culross, and sister to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hardy of Charlesfield, whose pedigree is detailed in chap. vii. She died at Auldcaithie, 31st December, 1814, having had 5 sons and 5 daughters, namely, (i.) John, died unmarried; (ii.) Henry, minister of Ecclesmachan had two sons, *Robert*, the eminent surgeon of this name, and *David*, professor of Oriental languages at Edinburgh University; (iii.) Robert, died unmarried; (iv.) Thomas, a writer in Linlithgow, married Helen-Margaret, daughter to Gen. Ferrier of Bellsyd, Governor of Dumbarton Castle and had issue; (v.) William, minister of Redgorton, married Mary, daughter to Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Aberdeenshire, and had issue. (1.) Anne, married to Mr. Hugh Meiklejohn, minister of Abercorn: (2.) Mary, died unmarried; (3.) Janet, died unmarried; (4.) Margaret, died unmarried; and (5.) Agnes, of whom below.

AGNES LISTON, the youngest daughter, was born at Aberdour, 11th November, 1782. She married at St. Thomas' Liverpool. 25th July, 1808, to William McCall, Esq. of

Liverpool, (afterwards of Maidenhill,) and had issue (see p. 8.) She died at Inverness Terrace, London, 21st February, 1860, in the 78th year of her age, and is buried at All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal Green, county Middlesex.

The Arms of the Listons are: *Gules on a cross raguléé argent, two gilly flowers slipped in pale proper. Crest A demi lion holding in his paw a gilly-flower proper.*

CHAPTER V.

THE SCOTS.

His ready lances Thirlstane brave
 Arrayed beneath a banner bright ;
 The treasured fleur-de-lis he claims
 To wreath his shield, since royal James,
 Encamp'd by Fula's mossy wave,
 The proud distinction grateful gave,
 For faith midst feudal jars ;
 What time, save Thirlstane alone,
 Of Scotland's stubborn barons none
 Would march to southern wars ;
 And hence in fair remembrance worn
 Yon sheaf of spears his crest has borne ;
 Hence his high motto shines revealed
 'Ready ay Ready' for the field.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 8.

The most probable conjecture respecting the origin of this ancient surname, says Sir Robert Douglas, is that it was conferred on one of the first inhabitants of the Northern part of Britain who visited foreign countries, soon after it was known by the name of Scotia, or Scotland,—about the tenth century. From his country he would receive the appellation of the Scot, and retaining that name after his return home, his descendants would of course inherit it. The first occurrence of the name in writings now preserved seems to be *Uchtrad filius Scot* among the witnesses to a charter of King David I.

to the abbacy of Selkirk. The Scots of Thirlstane derived themselves from

ARTHUR LE SCOT of Howpaisley, in Eskdale, who was warden of the West Border between Scotland and England in the days of King David II. He married a daughter of Maxwell of Terregles, a family which has since been ennobled by the title of Earl of Nithsdale, and was succeeded by his son

ROBERT SCOT of Howpaisley, commonly called of Eskdale, who was Warden of the West Marshes of Scotland. He married a daughter of Somerville of Carnwath, with whom he had a son, William, who succeeded him.

Sir WILLIAM SCOT of Howpaisley, had to wife Jonet, daughter to Gladstones of Cocklaw, and had 2 sons, Sir Walter, who succeeded, and Adam Scot of Hassendean.

Sir WALTER SCOT of Howpaisley, married a daughter of Douglas of Cavers; (which family is descended from Archibald, a natural son of James, Earl of Douglas and Mar, and brother to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, the first of the Queensberry family, who carried the Douglas Standard at the battle of Otterburn, 21st July, 1388, and is now represented by James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers, county Roxburgh, who bears the paternal arms of Douglas within bordure gules. Crest, A hand holding a broken lance, with the motto "Do or die.") With this lady Sir Walter Scot had several sons; the eldest was Abbot of Melrose, the second son.

DAVID SCOT of How-Paisley, got the lands of Thirlstane in Selkirkshire by favor of his elder brother the Abbot, from which his successors have ever since taken their designation. He married a daughter of his kinsman, Scott of Robertoun, and had at least three sons, namely *Robert*, the eldest, who succeeded; *Walter*, commonly called Hardy Watt, who was killed at the battle of Pavia; and *James*, who went to Germany.

ROBERT SCOT succeeded to his father David, and assumed the designation 'of Thirlstane'; he married a daughter of Johnston of Johnston, (now Marquis of Anandale,) and had, beside several daughters, 5 sons, viz. John, of whom presently; Scot of Hundleshope; Scot of Dryhope; Scot of Mountbenger; and Scot of Bowhill. The eldest son

JOHN SCOT of Thirlstane, was a credit both to his family and his country, and was honored by King James V. with a part of the royal arms of Scotland and other suitable figures to be added to his paternal shield of arms, to perpetuate the memory of his seasonable services to that monarch. The grant, which we copy below, is under the hands of the King himself and of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, his secretary :

"JAMES REX.

*"We James, by the Grace of God King of Scots
 "considerand the faith and good servis of right traist friend John
 "SCOT of THIRLSTANE quha command to our host at Sautra
 "edge, with three score and ten Launciers, on Horseback with his
 "Friends and Followers. And beand willing to gang with us into
 "England, when all our nobles and others refused, he was ready to
 "stake all at our bidding; for the which Cause it is our will: And
 "we do strictly command and charge our Lion Herauld and his
 "Deputis for the Time beand, to give and to grant to the said John
 "Scot an Border of Flower-de-Lisses, about his coat of arms, sick
 "as in our Royal Banner, and alseswae an Bundle of Launces above
 "his helmet with the words READDY AY READDY: that he
 "and all his Aftercummers may bruck the samen, as a Pledge and
 "Taiken of our Good-will and Kindness for his trew Worthiness.
 "And thir our letters seen, ye naeaways failzie to do. Given at
 "Falamuire, under our Hand and Privy Casket the xxvii Day of
 "July 1542 Years.*

"By the King's special ordinance

"THOMAS ARESKINE."

This augmentation to the family arms is beautifully referred to in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, in the lines copied at the commencement of this chapter.

John Scot married a daughter of Scott of Allanhaugh, which family was descended from Robert Scott the third son of Sir David Scott of Branxholm and Buccleuch: (the genealogy is in Nisbet's Heraldry and in Douglas' baronetage.) They had 4 sons and 2 daughters, namely, *Robert*, who succeeded; *Simon*, called Longspear, who built the tower of Gamelscleugh; *Andrew*, from whom the Scotts of Ranaldburn are descended; and *Adam* of Gilmanscleugh; *Margaret* married to Johnston of That Ilk, and *Jean* married to Johnston of Wamphray.

ROBERT SCOT of Thirlstane, who succeeded on the death of his father, John Scot, was warden-depute of the West Border between Scotland and England, which he executed with great reputation and justice, and he signed the association in support of King James V. in 1567. He married Lady Margaret Scott, sister to the 1st Lord Buccleuch and third cousin to King James VI. of Scotland, (whose pedigree is to be found on page 30.) and with her had three sons, viz.

- (i.) Sir Robert, his heir.
- (ii.) William, the predecessor of the Scotts of Mirrylaw: his second son *Robert* acquired the lands of Howpaisley, the ancient possession of the family, and dying without issue left them to his cousin Patrick Scot of Tawnlawhill.
- (iii.) Walter, who was killed by John Scott of Tushielaw in a duel at Deucharswyre, leaving two sons, *Patrick* of Tawnlawhill, and *Simon*, besides daughters.

Sir ROBERT SCOT of Thirlstane, the eldest son, was twice married, 1st to a daughter of Cranston of That Ilk, by whom he had two sons, Sir Robert and Walter, and 2ndly he married Katherine Jardine, daughter to Alexander Jardine, Esq., of Applegirth, an ancient and honorable family, which

possessed considerable estate in Galloway and the West Border, the chieftains of which have distinguished themselves in the defence of the Scottish borders against the English and other depredators. With this second wife Sir Robert had one son, John, of whom below, and several daughters.

Thirlstane was at this time worth 20,000 merks yearly—about £1100 of our money, a considerable sum in those days—but Sir Robert got the estate very much burdened, and in the year 1621 and 1632 gave two mortgages on the property to Sir William Scot of Harden, the first for 1,200 merks and the latter for 20,000 pounds Scots, besides several other encumbrances.

Sir JOHN SCOT of Thirlstane, son and heir to the preceding Sir Robert is described as 'a steady loyalist and full of zeal for the cause of His most Sacred Majesty, in which he united with the noble Marquis of Montrose, and other truly zealous and honorable patriots, and sustained great losses in that behalf.' He was present at the battle of Kilsyth 15th August, 1645, where 6000 of the parliamentary army was slain, with but trifling losses on the royalist side; and he followed the great though ill-fated Montrose through the whole course of his brilliant but unfortunate wars, adhering to him with unshaken confidence to the very end. He had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by the hand of King Charles I., and was sequestered by the parliament as a malignant in 1642, and afterwards as a resolutioner in 1648; and for the share he took in the assertion of the royal cause in Scotland, a fine £2000 was imposed upon his estates, by Cromwell's 'Act of Grace and Pardon,' 12th April, 1654. Sir John Scot in order to join in the wars had in 1641 entrusted his first cousin Mr. Patrick Scot of Tawnlawhill with the entire management of his estates; and being under a cloud until the restoration in 1660, and by that time being infirm and unable to attend to his affairs he left his son Francis, (at his death in

1666,) with but a small part of the estate in his possession. Late in life Sir John married Dame Eupham Young relict to his companion in arms Sir David Ogilvie of Clova, by whom he had an only son, Francis, and a daughter, Katherine.

Mr. FRANCIS SCOT was designated 'of Thirlstane,' although he seems to have been little better than a tenant there; he was in infancy when his father died, and growing up proved to be of weak intellect and incapable of the management of his estates, which remained in the hands of trustees. He married a daughter of Robert Douglas, Esq. of Auchintully and died in 1706, leaving a large family of young children, namely, 6 sons, (i.) John who died unmarried; (ii.) Robert called Davington; (iii.) William; (iv.) Francis; (v.) James; and (vi.) David; and 2 daughters (1.) Anne and (2) Mary. After the lapse of some years, his son, Mr. Francis Scot, junior, with the assistance of his brothers, instituted a lawsuit for the recovery of the estates, which he alleged had been carried off from his grandfather Sir John, under a deed of trust; it however appeared that Mr. Patrick Scot of Tawnlawhill had made himself master of the property by purchasing the wadsets* with which it was encumbered, and by the payment of certain sums of money, and thus Thirlstane passed into the possession of the younger branch of the family which still retains it. The grandson of the said Patrick Scot was Sir William Scot of Thirlstane, who in 1699, married Lady Elizabeth, the mistress of Napier, and becoming Lord Napier in right of his wife, he dropped the patrimonial name of Scot, and is now represented by his lineal descendant Baron Francis Napier of Merchistoun, K.T., P.C., &c.

MARY SCOT, the youngest daughter of the preceding Mr. Francis Scot of Thirlstane was born about the year 1702.

* The Scottish *wadset* corresponds to the English *mortgage*. For further particulars anent this trial see the published report of '*The case of Francis Scot, great grandson to Sir Robert Scot of Thirlstane, appellant, against Francis Lord Napier respondent*', a copy of which is in the possession of Mrs. William McCall in London. The trial was concluded in 1711.

On 26th December, 1723, she married to the Rev. Mr. John Liston, minister of Aberdour, and she died on the 2nd of July, 1773, having had 3 sons and 3 daughters: her grand-daughter Agnes Liston married to William McCall, Esq., of Maidenhill, as is more particularly shewn in chap. iv.

The arms of the Scots of Thirlstane are; *Or, on a bend azure, a mullet between two crescents of the field, within a double tressure fleureé and countersfleureé of the second. Crest Six horseman's spears with penons thereat issuing out of a mural crown, three and three disposed in saltire. Motto READY AY READY.*

SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH.

The first known ancestor of this splendid race appears to be Sir RICHARD LE SCOT who lived from about 1265 to 1320. He married the daughter and sole heiress of Murthockstone of That Ilk (now Murdiestone), with whom he obtained a considerable estate in Lanarkshire, and as feudal lord thereof swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, at Berwick in 1296, which was the time when Bruce and Baliol were competing for the crown of Scotland. He was made ranger of Ettrick Forest which brought into his possession the lands of Rankillburn in Selkirkshire.

MICHAEL SCOTT, probably son to the preceding, distinguished himself at the battle of Hallidon Hill, and was one of the few who escaped that fatal day. He afterwards accompanied King David II. to the field of Durham, where he fell 17th October, 1346.

ROBERT SCOTT of Murdiestoun may be the son of the preceding Michael. He is thought to have married Janet Lockart, probably of the house of Lee,

WALTER SCOTT of Murdiestoun and Rankilburn is the next mentioned, and is said to have been a gallant and brave man, and to have performed many signal actions for the service of the crown. He lost his life at the battle of Homildon 11th September, 1402. His son

ROBERT SCOTT of Murdiestoun and Rankilburn granted a charter of the lands of Hinkery, to the monks of Melrose, 28th May, 1415, for the remission of his sins and the welfare of his soul.

Sir WALTER SCOTT son of the last mentioned, made an excambion in 1446 of the lands of Murdiestone, with Sir Thomas Inglis of Manor, for half the barony of Branksholm, in Teviotdale, which he probably did that his estates might be nearer together. It was most likely this laird who built the manor house in one of the many ravines or 'cleughs' on the Rankilburn estate called *Buc-cleuch*, from which the family has ever since taken its designation, and he had several additions to his lands, granted by James II. for his good services against the Douglasses, the King's enemies. He died between 1467 and 1470, leaving by his wife, Margaret Cockburn, daughter to the laird of Henderland, two sons; Sir David, his heir, and Sir Alexander who fell at Bannockburn on the side of James III. 11th June, 1488.

Sir DAVID SCOTT seems to be the first to have adopted the designation *Dominus de Bukcleuch*, under which he sat in the parliament held by James III. in Edinburgh in 1487. He was concerned in most of the public transactions of Scotland in this reign, and was a conservator of the peace with England. He married a daughter to Thomas, Lord Somerville, by whom he had three sons, David who predeceased him; William; and Robert Scott of Allanhaugh whose descendant married to John Scot of Thirlstane (see that family); and two daughters, Janet, and Margaret.

DAVID SCOTT the eldest son died during his father's life time, leaving a son, Sir Walter, of whom below.

Sir WALTER SCOTT of Branksholm and Buccleuch was served heir to his grandfather Sir David, 6th November, 1492. He accompanied King James IV. to the fatal battle of Flodden in 1513, being one of the few who escaped the carnage of that disastrous day, and he died three years later. He married Elizabeth, daughter to Walter Ker of Cessford, and had a son

Sir WALTER SCOTT of Branksholm and Buccleuch who was retoured heir to his father, 27th October, 1517. This Sir Walter was in no way inferior to the best of his ancestors in courage and intrepidity, and is celebrated by historians for an abortive attempt to rescue King James V. from the control of the Earl of Angus at Melrose, on which Sir Walter Scott has founded *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Collecting about a thousand of his friends and followers at the King's special request, Buccleuch met the Earl near Melrose, 18th July, 1526, and a desperate conflict ensued, in which the former was beaten and narrowly escaped being slain in the battle. The next we hear of him is in an encounter with the Earl of Northumberland in 1532. "Sir Walter Scott being extremely "obnoxious to the English" says our authority, Sir Robert Douglas, "and having used satirical expressions towards "Henry VIII., the Earl of Northumberland detached 1,500 "men, who ravaged and plundered his land and burned Branx- "holm, but failed in their principal object which was to kill or "make him prisoner." In resentment of this Sir Walter and other border chiefs assembled 3,000 men, whom with consummate skill and valour they conducted into England: they laid waste a large part of Northumberland, baffled and defeated the English, and returned home loaded with prey. He was afterwards celebrated at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and finally lost his life on the High Street of Edinburgh in 1552, in an encounter with Sir Walter Kerr (ancestor to the Duke of

Roxburgh). This Sir Walter Scott had married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter to Carmichael of Carmichael, (which is the family of the Earls of Hyndfords and is traced to one William de Carmichael, anno. 1350,); and 2ndly he married Janet Bethune, a daughter to Bethune of Creich, a lady who is familiarly known from the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. By his first wife Sir Walter had two sons, David and William, who both predeceased him, and he had further issue by his second wife.

WILLIAM SCOTT the second, but eldest surviving son, married Grizel, 2nd daughter to John Bethune of Creich, a sister to his father's second wife, and died during his father's lifetime, leaving a son

Sir WALTER SCOTT of Branksholm and Buccleugh, who succeeded to his grandfather, Sir Walter. "He is described" says Burke "as a person of rare qualities, wise, true, stout, and modest." He signed the association in support of James VI., but subsequently turned to the party of the Queen, to whom he remained faithful notwithstanding her extorted resignation of the crown, and forced retirement into England. He married Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter to David, 7th Earl of Angus, and niece of the regent Morton. Of this splendid race, long the rivals of royalty, it would be impossible, as it is unnecessary, here to give any account. Their history is the history of Scotland; and the reigning house of Great Britain at the present time derives its origin from this illustrious family, whose arms perpetuate the memory of the "good Sir James" Douglas who was entrusted to carry the heart of King Robert to the holy land.

Sir Walter Scott commenced to rebuild the castle of Branksholm which had been destroyed and plundered by the English, and he died on 17th April, 1547, as appears from the following inscription upon the Castle:

*"Sir W. Scott of Branksholm kyt. yoe of Sir William Scott of
"Kirkurd Kyt. began ye work upon ye 24th of Marche 1571 yeir, quha*

"departit at Gods pleisour ye 17 April 1574. Dame Margaret Douglas his spous completit the foresaid work in October 1576." Sir Walter Scott and Margaret Douglas had a son, Sir Walter who succeeded; a person of great distinction in the history of the Scottish borders, and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Scott of Buccleuch, for good services rendered against the Spaniards in the Dutch wars; and two daughters Margaret and Mary.

Lady MARGARET SCOTT the eldest daughter, married to Robert Scot of Thirlstane, warden-depute of the West Border, from which marriage is lineally descended by four generations Mary Scot the grandmother of Mrs William McCall, as is more particularly detailed on p. 27.

This noble family terminated on the direct line with an heiress, Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, great grand-daughter to the last mentioned Walter, Lord Scott, and she married in 1663 to James, Duke of Monmouth, K.G., a natural son to King Charles II. of England, who adopted the surname and quartered the arms of SCOTT, and who is now represented by his lineal descendant that estimable nobleman, Walter-Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott,* K.G., Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, &c.

This family bore: *Or, a bend azure, charged with a mullet between two crescents of the field*, which bearing is still carried by the Dukes of Buccleuch, quartered with the royal arms of Great Britain.

* His Grace died 16th April, 1884, in his 78th year, and is succeeded by his son, William-Henry-Walter, the 6th Duke of Buccleuch and 8th of Queensberry.

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THE ANCESTORS
OF
AGNES ALLAN,
WIFE OF
MR. JOHN McCALL.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FAMILY OF ALLAN.

THE ALLANS are of Highland descent. Tradition says that the ancestor of the family was a *McDonall*, who assumed his christian name of Allan as a surname, by which his descendants were ever after designated. Tradition is of course liable to err, as the author has been led to believe has been the case in the present instance, so far as the name is concerned, and he attributes the origin of the family to the clan *McFarlane*, on the following grounds.

The tradition above referred to must necessarily be founded upon the sayings or writings of Mr. John Allan, the grandfather of Mrs. John McCall, who was, in his time, the sole representative of the family; he wrote in July, 1788, "The Allans were "Anciently a highland clan, their original name is McDonald "Vide a Dissertation upon the highland clans published by "the Laird of Buchannan at Glasgow in the 1724—a Copy "of which is in the Advocates library," Nothing whatever is said of the Allans being connected with the McDonalds in the work referred to, but "the surname of *McFarlane*" says the laird, in his original edition, which is still in the Advocates library Edinburgh, "is very numerous both in the West "and North Highlands. . . . There is also a vast "number of descendants from, and dependants on this sur- "name and family, of other denominations of which those of "most account are a sept termed *Allans* or *McAllans*, who are

“so called from Allan McFarlane their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of McFarlane, who went to the north and settled there several centuries ago. This sept is not only very numerous, but also divers of them of very good account, such as the families of Anchorrachan, Balnengown, Drummin, &c. They reside mostly in Marr, Strathdon, and other northern counties.” As this corresponds substantially in every point but the name, it seems probable that Mr. John Allan misread what is said by Buchanan, or perhaps did not make a note of the name at the time, and tradition since his day has perpetuated the error.

Capt. ROBERT ALLAN, the immediate ancestor of the family in question, is recorded to have been born in Kircaldie about the year 1658, and being banished from Scotland when a young man, for some political offence,* found refuge in Holland, along with many other fugitives of that disturbed period, and entered the naval service under the Prince of Orange, with whom he is said to have come to this country in 1688. He was deeply engaged in the English Revolution, and afterwards returned to his native place, Kirkealdie; he sold the lands which belonged to him there, but (it is recorded) did not part with the seat in Kirkealdie church to which they gave him title. He was afterwards a captain in the royal navy and distinguished himself in the course of the peninsular wars, being present at thirteen naval engagements, and he died in

* The nature of the offence is not mentioned, but it is to be supposed that it had reference to the religious rebellion of that unhappy time. Most of the covenanting leaders, who escaped the executioner's hand, fled to Holland, where their presence and the story of their sufferings procured them the countenance of the Prince of Orange, and were the first circumstances which gave rise to the still greater blow, which was destined to fall on King James' government. The name still seems to exist in Holland; for in *The Times* of 13th March, 1873 “Sarah Allan, daughter to the late William Allan, Esq., of Rotterdam,” was married at Stamford Hill. There are also arms recorded in the Lyon Register for Allan of Rotterdam.

Burntisland about the year 1732, and is recorded to have been buried "below the blue marble stone next the church" there—a stone which cannot now be found, or at least identified with any degree of certainty. Captain Allan had to wife Eupham Dempster, a daughter of Mr. Dempster, a writer in Edinburgh, by his wife the eldest daughter of Rankin of Colden. With this lady he had two sons, Andrew who died unmarried in 1740, and is buried in his father's tomb in Burntisland; and James, of whom below.

Mr. JAMES ALLAN was born in the year 1696. He was a cloth-merchant in Edinburgh, where he lived at the head of Forrester's Wynd and also house property in Roxburgh-close. His burgh ticket, dated 8th Jan. 1724, constituting him burghess and gild-brother of Edinburgh, is in the custody of the author, and several other old papers concerning him, from which it appears that on his death-bed in December, 1758, he gave all his property to his wife, and to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Dunsmure, cutting out his only son John; it was supposed that he did not know what he was signing and Mr. John Allan went to law about the property, the cause lasted nine years and was given in his (John's) favor.

Mr. James Allan married Margaret, daughter to Mr. John Callender, a cloth merchant at Leith, by whom he had 11 sons and 3 daughters, who all died in infancy excepting 1 son and 1 daughter, as below. Mr. Allan died 9th December, 1758, and his wife, Margaret Callender, died in July, 1774, and they are buried in Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh, beneath the spot where the tomb of their great grandson, John Allan, now stands. Their surviving issue was:

(i). John, of whom presently.

(1.) Euphan, married to Mr. George Dunsmure, merchant and baillie of Edinburgh, by whom she had, besides daughters, two sons, viz., *George D.*, of Kelso, Col.

of Marines; and *Charles D.*, colonel of a line of regiment, who distinguished himself at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799, and died about 1830, leaving two sons, viz. (John D., in the Indian Civil Service, died 11th June, 1873, aged 75; and Charles D., Col. 42nd Regiment.)

Mr. JOHN ALLAN was born 21st October, 1726, at Edinburgh, where he lived in Scot's close. He was a burgher of that city, and succeeded to his father's business, which he carried on for many years, and afterwards became Secretary to the "Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Ministers of the Church of Scotland." True to those politics in which his grandfather had taken a prominent part, Mr. Allan was a member of the 'Old Revolution Club.' His diploma, dated 1749, is in the author's possession, wherein he declares the "gratefull sense he has of the Deliverance of the Kingdom of Greate Brittain and Ireland from Popery and Slavery by King William and Queen Mary of Glorious and Immortal memory, And of the further Security of our Religion and Liberties by the Settlement of the Crown upon the Illustrious House of Hanover, and his zealous attachment to his Majesty King George the Second, and our present happy constitution In Church and State," &c., &c.

He was twice married, and had seven sons—4 who survived him and 3 who died in infancy—but no daughters, and he died in 1805, in the 80th year of his age, and is buried with his father. His testamentary disposition, which was written by himself three years before his death, is of the simplest description, consisting of only a few lines. Announcing himself to be "advanced in years and not knowing the time of my departure," he leaves all his property and belongings to his wife, and dispensing with all forms of attestation or witnesses, quaintly adds "and if any persons shall give her any distur-

"ance may all the curses of the Pentateuch light upon them." Mr. Allan married 1st on 13th June, 1752 (according to the old style) Margaret, daughter of Mr. David Mitchell, of Mid Calder (son of Dr. Mitchell, of Herdmanshiels), with whom he had three sons, viz. :

- (i.) James, born 9th May, 1753, surgeon at His Majesty's Garrison of Chatham, where he died unmarried, 27th May, 1785, and was buried with his forefathers at Greyfriars, Edinburgh.
- (ii.) David, born 6th October, 1754, merchant in Edinburgh, where he died 1st June, 1809. He married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of James Rankin, Esq., of Colden, who died 13th October, 1820, in her 59th year, leaving 4 sons, *John*, merchant in Edinburgh; *James*, captain 23rd naval infantry; *David*, surgeon in the Hon. East India Co.'s service; and *William*, a lawyer in Edinburgh, beside several daughters.
- (iii.) John, born 24th May, 1756, was in the royal navy, present at seven sea engagements. He was a captain in the West Indies in 1788, and is supposed to have been lost at sea, never having been heard of since.

Secondly, Mr. John Allan married, 21st May, 1773 (new style), Ann, daughter to Mr. Robert Ormston, of Kelso, with whom he had a son, Robert, of whom below.

John Manners, smith, in Carberry, in the parish of Musselburgh, married on the 11th August, 1635, Rebecca Leslie, daughter of William Leslie, smith, in Dolphinston, in the parish of Prestounpans. Their daughter, Agnes or Ann Manners, was born 30th November, 1712, and married on 18th January, 1747, to Mr. Robert Ormston, "merchant-jeweller" in Potterow, and sometime of Kelso, whose daughter, Ann Ormston, born 5th January, 1749, was married to Mr. John Allan, as above.

Mr. ROBERT ALLAN, the only surviving son of Mr. John Allan and Ann Ormston, his second wife, was born at Edinburgh, 6th February, 1777. He early developed a taste for

surgical science, and having gone through the proper course of study and apprenticeship at Edinburgh, he entered the naval service, as assistant surgeon, at the age of 19, and when only 21 was appointed full surgeon to a line of battle ship. He was on board H.M.S. Nassau, when she was wrecked on the coast of Holland, 25th October, 1799, and remained on the vessel two nights after she struck, it being impossible to communicate with her owing to the terrific gale of wind which was blowing at the time. Those on board suffered great hardships, to which more than one hundred of their number succumbed before they could be rescued, and Mr. Allan himself contracted a severe cold, which developed into chronic bronchitis, from which he was never free for the rest of his life.

Eight years hard service at sea, spent in the acquisition of practical knowledge, qualified him for the equally responsible, though less arduous task of private practitioner, and as his health began to break from the severe trials to which he had been exposed, he returned to his native city (of which he was made burgess, 26th October, 1809), and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. John Bell.

He was appointed surgeon in ordinary to His Majesty King George IV. when he visited Scotland: was senior operating surgeon to the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, and lecturer on Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at the University there; he joined the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, in 1808, and the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in the following year; he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of Edinburgh, a member of the Societ  d' Emulation of Paris, the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and various other learned institutions. His principal publications, many of which are still known and valued by the medical profession, are: "A Treatise on Lithotomy," *Ednb.*, 1808; "A Dictionary of the Ancient Language of Scotland," 1807; "A System of Surgery," commenced in 1819, and completed, in 3 vols., a few days before

his death; "Lectures on the Principles, Practice and Operations of Surgery," &c.

Mr. Allan died on 28th December, 1826, in the 50th year of his age, deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends, and is buried in a separate tomb in Greyfriars churchyard.

"By all his professional bretheren," writes the *Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science*, in an obituary notice, "he was respected, and by many of them beloved. . . . We shall merely add, in conclusion, that a milder or more truly inoffensive man than Mr. Allan never dignified our art; he was ever ready and willing to assist the younger members of the profession with his advice, and although steady to his purpose when in the right, he was at all times open to conviction, and eager to adopt those views which he deemed to be founded on just and legitimate induction."

Like his father, Mr. Robert Allan was twice married. 1st, on 22nd April, 1806, to Anna, daughter of Col. Scott, of Seafield, by whom he had one son and two daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Robert, born 16th February, 1807, was an army surgeon (17th regt.; 87th regt., &c.) for 25 years on active service in Mauritius and elsewhere, and retired on half-pay 18th February, 1853. He died unmarried, in London, in 1878, and is buried in Highgate Cemetery.
- (1.) Anna, born 4th July, 1808, was twice married, 1st to Mr. Patterson, and afterwards to Mr. Lillie; but died childless at Kelso, in May, 1866.
- (2.) Mary, born 10th December, 1810, died unmarried in Edinburgh, 20th February, 1881, and is interred in her father's tomb there.

Secondly, Mr. Allan married, in 1819, Sophia, youngest daughter to The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hardy, of Charlesfield, and relict to Gilbert Bertram, Esq., of Leith, with whom he had issue as follows.

- (i.) John, died an infant.

(ii.) James, born 16th May, 1826, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, at the German University at Gissen, and afterwards at Berlin. He was Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, Fellow of the Chemical Society, Professor of Chemistry at Owen's College, Sheffield, a member of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh, &c.; he died, unmarried, at Sheffield, 19th March, 1866, universally respected and regretted; and is buried there.

(i.) Agnes, of whom below.

AGNES ALLAN, the only daughter of Mr. Robert Allan, by his second wife, was born at Edinburgh, 20th October, 1823. She lost her father when only three years old, and was brought up and educated by her mother; they lived at Edinburgh until the year 1834, and then for some years at Dumfries. She was married on the 24th April, 1847, at the Collegiate Church of Manchester—now called Manchester Cathedral—to John McCall, Esq., youngest son of William McCall, Esq., of Maiden Hill, and has issue (see that family).

The Allans have kept up a series of family portraits, which are now in the possession of Mrs. McCall, and comprise those of Captain Robert Allan, R.N., painted by a Dutch artist about 1686; of his son James Allan, apparently of about the date 1730; of Mr. John Allan son to the preceding, painted evidently when he was advanced in years; of Mr. Robert Allan, F.R.S., Edin. painted by Mr. Lizars in Edinburgh in 1813, in the 37th year of his age; of his son Mr. Robert Allan, Army surgeon, painted by Nash in 1848; and of Mrs. Agnes Allan or McCall, painted in 1883 by Miss Corkran of London, R.A.

The arms of this family are: *Party per bend indented argent and gules, a crescent in chief of the second, and in base a mullet or.* Crest *A highland dirk standing upon a heart proper,* with the motto SUB DEO TUTELA MEA.

CHAPTER VII.

 THE HARDIES,—THE HALKERSTONS
 AND THE RANKINS.

The Hardies are of French extraction. The tradition is that two brothers of the name came to this country in days of old, with the Duke of Albany, on whose return to France, some of his guards remained behind.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his manuscript, tells a story as to the supposed origin of the surname and arms, assigning to the family, as ancestor, an attendant on King John of France, when he, and King David II. of Scotland were prisoners in England. "The chief of this name," says the old MS., "Hardie of Cargarse, in Marr, whose predecessor was a ffrenchman, and attended on the King off France, quchen "the King of Scotland and he were prisoners in England. "The King of England desiring his cupbearer to fill to the "worthiest, he filled to his master, quhairupon this ffrenchman "gave him a box upon the ear, at quhich the King off France, "offended, said '*tu es tout hardie*,' but the King of England, "well pleased, returned it '*sera de shor mais Hardie*,'* quhair- "upon he gott that name and coat above set down, and came "to Scotland with the King of Scotland, and gott the lands of "Cargarse. Not long since, his successor was prefaulted for "killing the laird of Grant, but the family was thereafter "restored by the friendship of the Marquis of Huntly, whom

* "He shall be called henceforth Hardie."

“those of that name have always followed.” Nisbet, writing in 1723, refers to the Hardies having recently lost the lands of Cargarse, which shews that the family kept possession of them for at least 350 years; at that time several branches of the family were said to be tenants and vassals of the Duke of Gordon.

Robert Hardie was a burghess and guild-brother of Edinburgh, whose son,

John Hardie, A.M., was educated for the church, and laureated at the Edinburgh University, May, 1653. He was appointed minister of Gordon in 1659, and was summoned before the privy council of Scotland in 1663, to give account of some alleged irregularities in the exercise of his spiritual avocation; and for preaching against popery, in 1687, was tried for treason on the 13th February of the following year, but the Lords found that “the speeches libelled did not infer the pains in the indictment.”

THOMAS HARDIE, a farmer tenant in the West Craigs of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, may be a son, or perhaps a nephew, of the last mentioned, but there seems no record which will now supply the connecting link. He married Jonet, the eldest daughter of William Bryce, farmer, in Broxburn, Linlithgowshire, and of Margaret Mowbray, his spouse; the marriage contract, which is in the possession of Miss Hardy, in Edinburgh, is dated 25th March, 1712, and is witnessed by Alexander Hardie, farmer, in Easternorton, Gogarstone, brother to the bridegroom. They are said to have had several children: a son, named John, was a merchant-burghess in Edinburgh, whose descendants are the family of Professor Lees, of Saint Andrew's. Another son,

Mr. HENRY HARDIE, born in 1716, was brought up for the ministry, and licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh, 29th November, 1738. He was called to the ministry of Culross, in Fife, on 18th June, 1741, and was formally ordained to that charge on the 3rd September following, and he died of

consumption, 4th May, 1752, in the 36th year of his age, "having been a faithful and conscientious minister." The Rev. Mr. Hardy married on 6th December, 1743, Ann Halkerston, a daughter to the 'town-clerk' of Culross, with whom he had two children surviving infancy, namely,

Janet, born 16th October, 1744, who married to the Rev. Mr. Robert Liston, minister of Aberdowry, whose daughter, Agnes, L., married to Mr. William McCall (see p. 22), and

Thomas, who is grandfather to Mrs. John McCall, as will presently appear.

THOMAS HARDIE, born at Culross, 22nd April, 1748, lost his father when but an infant, and was brought up by his mother, whose desire it was that her only son should follow the calling of his father, in which he afterwards achieved eminence. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was licensed by the presbytery, 19th February, 1772. On the 21st October, 1773, he was presented by Sir Michael Malcolm, Bart., to the charge of Ballingray, in Kinross-shire, not far from his native town; and while here he did not live at the manse, as it was very old, but at Navity House, with his mother, which was within his parish. He was minister here for about ten years, at the end of which time he was 'translated' (as it is termed) to the High Church, Edinburgh, where he continued to minister until his death, 21st November, 1798. He was appointed regius professor of Ecclesiastical History and Divinity at the University, 31st July, 1788, and had the honor and title of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him on 4th October, in the same year. Among the names of students attending his lectures at the University (in 1794) appear those of Mr. Walter Scott, afterwards Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart., the illustrious author of 'Waverley,' &c., and Mr. Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Henry Brougham, the eminent lawyer and statesman, and Lord Chancellor of England. Dr. Hardy was unanimously elected Moderator of the

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 16th May, 1793, and in October the same year, was appointed chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty King George III., and dean of the chapel royal. He published several sermons, and amongst other works, "The Principles of Moderation," *Edinb.* 1782, "The Patriot," *Edinb.* 1793, &c. Dr. Thomas Hardy—who, by the way, spelled his name with a y instead of *ie*)—inherited an estate of about 450 acres of land, called "Charlesfield," in Westlothian, about 15 miles from Edinburgh, from the Rev. Dr. Charles Wilkie, minister of Ecclesmachan, who had been a friend of his father, the Rev. Mr. Henry Hardie, and trustee for *his* family. It was, however, so much burdened with life-rents and annuities to be paid to Dr. Wilkie's relatives, as to be, in the first instance, a loss rather than a gain to its possessor, and wishing to build a house upon the property, Dr. Hardy found it necessary to sell "Navity," which he did, and devoted the proceeds to improving 'Charlesfield,' where he afterwards lived for several years previous to his death, and where also most of his family was born. Dr. Hew Scot, the great biographer of Scottish Ministers, says of him: "He possessed "an active and vigorous mind, and was no mean observer of "passing occurrences. He warmly espoused the moderate "side of the church, but lamented the difference which sub- "sisted, especially on the law of patronage, which stimulated "him to propose a medium measure, which was, however, "allowed to fall to the ground. He was an attractive and "eloquent preacher, took a lively interest in the beneficent "and charitable institutions of the city, and was honored to "be instrumental in the foundation of the 'Society for the "benefit of sons of the clergy of the church of Scotland,' in "Edinburgh. It is to be regretted that so few of his works "are preserved for the public, which may be ascribed to his "delicate health and premature death."

Dr. Thomas Hardy married on the 28th June, 1780, Agnes, daughter to the Rev. Mr. William Young, minister of Hutton, Dumfries-shire, (the history of whose ancestors forms the subject of a subsequent chapter), and with whom he had issue,

- (i.) Henry, a barrister, died unmarried, in 1807, aged 24.
- (ii.) William, an officer in the Hon. East India Company's service, married Jane Hunter, but died without issue, in Seringapatam, in 1824, aged 39.
- (iii.) Charles-Wilkie, minister of Dunning, died unmarried, at Edinburgh, in 1814, aged 26.
- (iv.) Thomas, a surgeon in Edinburgh, F.R.C.S., &c., married Robina, daughter of Robert Forrester, Esq., treasurer to the Royal Bank of Scotland, and died in 1836, aged 41, leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters, whose descendants are now the sole representatives of this family.
- (v.) Hugh-Blair died an infant.
- (1.) Agnes, died unmarried in 1805, aged 23 years.
- (2.) Anne, died unmarried, in Edinburgh, in 1857, aged 70.
- (3.) Janet, died unmarried, at Kirkeudbright, in 1847, aged 56.
- (4.) Sophia, of whom presently.

Charlesfield was inherited by Captain William Hardy, the second, but eldest surviving son, who being in India, the management of the estate was in the hands of trustees, and on his death, in 1824, Charlesfield passed to his younger brother, Mr. Thomas Hardy, F.R.C.S., who lived there, and most of his family was born there. After his death the estate was sold.

SOPHIA HARDY, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, was born at Edinburgh, 24th July, 1792, and married first to Mr. Gilbert Bertram, a merchant at Leith,—son to William Bertram, Esq., of Fountain Bridge, younger, of Nisbet and Kersewell,—by whom she had two sons, William

B., who died young, and Thomas Hardy B., who married Helen, youngest daughter of William McCall, Esq., of Maidenhill, and lives at Beckenham, co. Kent. Mr. Gilbert Bertram died in 1817, and his widow, Sophia Hardy, was afterwards married a second time to Mr. Robert Allan, F.R.S., Ed., &c., surgeon in Edinburgh, with whom she had two sons and a daughter, Agnes A., married to Mr. John McCall, as detailed in the preceding chapter. Mrs. Allan lost her second husband in 1826, and continued in Edinburgh until the year 1835, after which she lived with her family at Dumfries for about eight years, and she died at Reading on the 8th January, 1845, and is buried in the cemetery there.

The burying place of the Hardys is in the Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh, where Dr. Thomas Hardy is buried, with his wife and children, and the vault is still used by the family.

The family arms are : *Gules, a dexter hand, fessewise, holding a dagger point downwards, argent, between two mullets in chief or.* The crest is *a forearm and hand holding a sword in pale proper,* with the motto TOUT HARDI.

THE HALKERSTONS.

The Halkerstons (pronounced Hackerston) are of Danish extraction, three brothers of the name having anciently come to this country from Denmark. One founded the family of Halkerston of Halkerston Beath of which more presently; a second settled in the north of England and is ancestor of the Yorkshire family of Haggerston; and the third was Hackerston or Hackston of Rathillet in Fife.

The laird of Rathillet (David Hack'ston) was executed in 1680 for having joined in the rebellion of the Covenanters and more particularly for his share in the murder of Archbishop

Sharpe of St. Andrews. We learn that he commenced his career by a somewhat profligate mode of life, but being induced out of curiosity to attend the conventicles of some of the non-conforming clergy, he adopted their views to the fullest extent. Riding with a party of these presbyterian enthusiasts on Magus Moor near the town of St. Andrews, in quest of a certain Mr. Carmichael against whom they bore enmity, he chanced to meet the Primate's coach quite unexpectedly, and regarded the circumstances as an interposition of the hand of Providence, by which the Lord, as they expressed it, had delivered this troubler of Israel into their hands, and resolving upon his death they then and there dragged him from his carriage and fired upon him with their pistols: when, finding him not quite dead, and being led by their superstition to believe that the devil had charmed his body against lead, they cut him to pieces with their steel swords.* According to an eyewitness, himself engaged in the transaction, Hack'ston was not one of the actual perpetrators of the deed, he having a private quarrel with the Archbishop and fearing lest his taking part therein might be ascribed to motives of personal enmity: he however felt himself free in conscience to be present at the time, and

* It scarcely comes within our province to criticise or comment upon the causes of this murder; all who have read the history of the church referring to this period must be well aware of the character of Archbishop James Sharpe. Under the pretence of loyal zeal and desire for the due execution of law, he acted with unprecedented tyranny and oppression, and with an abuse of power amounting almost to wanton cruelty, for on one occasion when he received the king's commands that no more should be put to death on account of the Pentland rising, he kept the order in his pocket until he had seen the extreme sentence carried out on the last ten prisoners. The privy council was severe in its enactments against the non-conformists, but it was in the hands of their unscrupulous agents, such as this man, that deeds were committed which made civilization revolt. Still the doctrine laid down by Hack'ston is hardly a defensible one, that "upon such as murdered without law, justice was to be executed without law!" For further account of him and his doings see The appendix to *Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland*, published by C. K. SHARPE, Ed. 1817; *Scottish Worthies*, Leith, 1816, and most other histories of that period.

the principal actor in the murder was his brother-in-law John Balfour of Kinloch, called Burley, who is familiarly known from '*Old Mortality*.'

Rathillet was present at the skirmish at Airs Moss where the celebrated Richard Cameron was slain, and being wounded there, was made prisoner and brought to Edinburgh, where he was compelled to ride through the streets with his face towards his horse's tail, Cameron's head, stuck on a halberd pike, being carried before him, and after some sort of a trial, he was here put to death with circumstances of great cruelty, his hands being first struck off, and his heart torn from his body while he was yet living, and his head was afterwards fixed upon one of the gates of the city.

But it is time to return from this digression to follow the fortunes of the family of Halkerston Beath.

There is an old alley in Edinburgh, named, it is said, after one of this family who lost his life there in days of old, while defending the port against the English. Our pedigree commences with

JOHN HALKERSTON of Halkerston Beath, who is described as a gentleman of ancient birth and good estate, and was 'town-clerk,' of the burgh of Culross in Fife, in which capacity he received, in the year 1649, a military order from General Monk which we copy verbatim below. This interesting document, which bears the autograph signature of the great commonwealth general, is now in the possession of Miss Hardy in Edinburgh.

"Gentlemen,—Haveing a Call from God and his people
 "to march into England, to assert and maintain the Liberty
 "and Being of parliament, our Antient Constitution, and
 "therein the Freedom and Rights of the People of these
 "three Nations from Arbitrary and Tyrannicall Usurpations
 "upon their Consciencs, P'sons and Estates. And for a
 "Godly Ministry. I doe theirfor request from you the magis-
 "trates of y^e Burgh of Culross, &c., &c., &c., &c., that ye doe

"reassume the powr of the Comonwealth in your Burgh.
 "And I hereby Authoriz you to suppress all Tumults and
 "Stirrings and Unlawfull Assemblies. And that ye hould noe
 "Correspondency with any of CHARLES STUART'S party
 "or his adherents, but apprehend any such as shall make any
 "disturbance, and send them to the next Gnarrison. And doe
 "further desire you to Countenance and encourage y^e Godly
 "ministrie, And all that truely loave God in y^e Land, and that
 "ye continue faithfull to owne and assert the interest of the
 "Parliamentary Govern., in your severall places and Stations.
 "I hope my absence will be very short, but I doe assure ye
 "that I shall procure from the parliament whatever may bee
 "for the Good Government and Behoofe of this Natione. And
 "doubt not but to obtaine abaitements in your Assess and
 "other public burthens according to the proportion of England,
 "and what further soever I may bee able, I shall not bee
 "wantinge in what may promote the happiness and peace of
 "this afflicted people. I shall not trouble ye further, but begg
 "y^e prayers and desire you to assure yourselves that I am,
 "Y^e faithfull friend and humble servant,

"GEORGE MONCK."

"Ed., 5th November, 1649."

"I desire you to send me word to Berwick under your
 "hands how farr ye will comply with my desires, by the 12th
 "of November next.

"I desire you that what is behind of y^e Last foure months
 "of y^e Twelvemonthly Assess bee in Readiness against itt be
 "called for."

It will be remembered that General Monk was afterwards
 one of the first to welcome and assist in the restoration of
 His Majesty King Charles II., of which monarch he became a
 favorite councillor, and was created by him Duke of Albermarle.

Mr. John Halkerston had two sons, namely, William,
 afterwards of Halkerston Beath, who died 14th October, 1737,

and is buried in Beath churchyard, and John, of whom below.

This JOHN HALKERSTON was a writer in Dunfermline, and is said to have afterwards succeeded his father in the office of town-clerk of Culross: he married Janet Rankin, daughter of James Rankin, Esq., of Colden, and of Anne Bogie, his spouse.

The Rankins, Lairds of Colden, in Kinrosshire, were an ancient family descended from one Sir John de Rankine, a Flemish knight, who settled in Fife in the 13th century. A sister to the James Rankin above mentioned was mother of Eupham Dempster, the wife of Captain Robert Allan (see p. 39), and the family terminated in an heiress, Anne Rankin, who, in 1783, married to David Allan, Esq., uncle to Mrs. John McCall. James Rankin was born 30th October, 1652: both he and his wife, Anne Bogie died upon the same day, viz., 24th April, 1732, the one at nine o'clock at night, and the other at six in the morning, and they were buried in one grave, together, at the same time. They were in the 52nd year of their married life, and were aged 79 and 71 years respectively. Several grandchildren also died at the same time, which was a time of general sickness or plague. There is an old Bible (date about 1579) now in the possession of Miss Liston, of Auldcaithie, which had been in the family of Bogie, lairds of Kinneston, in Kinrosshire, and was brought by Anne Bogie from Kinneston when she became Mrs. Rankin (anno 1680). The entries upon the fly-leaf are all in the handwriting of her son-in-law, John Halkerston, some of which we copy below:

“23 februarie, 17ii, John Halkerston and Janet Rankin gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage.

“23d March, Jn. Halkerston & Janet Rankine were married at Colden by Mr. John Gill, minister of the Gospel at Cleish.

“John Halkerston & Janet Ranken aught this book,

“God give them Grace on it to look.

“Si christum discis, est; pigenda nescis,

“Si christum nescis, nihil est; pigenda discis.”

“Culross, Monday, 12th October, 1719, betwixt 11 and 12
“at night, J. R. brought forth a woman child who was bap-
“tized in the church of Culross by Mr. John Geddes, minister
“of ye Gospel at Culross, ye 22nd of ye s^t month, and called
“Anne,” &c., &c.

John Halkerston and Janet Rankin had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married to Mr. William Geddes (son of the minister of Culross), whose daughter, Janet Geddes, was the mother of Margaret Ireland, who married to Mr. Henry Liston, minister of Ecclesmachan, brother of Mrs. William McCall. Robert, the youngest, married a daughter of Johnston of Sands, and had issue; James, William and Marie, died young.

ANNE HALKERSTON, the second daughter, was born at Culross (as above), on 12th October, 1719, and she married at the age of 24 to the Rev. Mr. Henry Hardie. She lost her husband in the ninth year of their married life, having had several children, and she afterwards purchased a small estate, called Navity, in Ballingray Parish, where she lived with her son for many years, and was known as ‘Lady Navity.’ Mrs. Hardy lived to be 85 years of age, and died on 4th June, 1805. She is the grandmother of Mrs. William McCall, and the great grandmother—through another line—of Mrs. John McCall.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ANCESTORS OF AGNES YOUNG, WIFE OF THE REV.
THOMAS HARDY, D.D. The Families of YOUNG, ORR,
CRAUFURD, DALRYMPLE, HERRIES, COPLAND, &c.

THE YOUNGS.

The earliest ancestor of this family on record is

JOHN YOUNG, or ZOUNG, who was the first minister at North Berwick, after the Reformation, having also the charge of Golyn and Aldham, with a stipend of 200 merks yearly. The church of Scotland was, of course, at this early time in a somewhat unsettled and unorganized condition, and John Young seems to have been many times removed from parish to parish. He left N. Berwick in 1568, and was at Duns for a short time, after which he took the charge of Jedburgh, whence he was removed, in 1570, to Irvine, in Ayrshire. He was a member of Convention, 1571, and of the Assemblies of the Church held in March 1572, March 1573, April 1576, July and October 1580, and April 1581. In 1589 he was again removed to Beith, where also he was the first minister of the reformed church, and was appointed one of the visitors of Ayrshire by the Assembly in 1593. He narrowly escaped being present at the General Assembly at Aberdeen, 2nd July, 1605, having arrived two days after it was

held, but although approving its proceedings no steps were taken against him; he was called before the privy council of Scotland, 15th February, 1610, for intercommuning with his brother-in-law, 'aue knowne traffiequing priest,' and he died before the 13th August, 1622. His wife was Margaret Campbell, who survived him, and with whom he had at least one son, George, of whom below.

Mr. GEORGE YOUNG was born in 1599, and was served heir to his mother, 11th January, 1643; he studied at the University of Glasgow, where he was a regent, and obtained his degree of *Artis Magister* before 1635, in which year he was appointed minister of Mauchlin, in Ayrshire. He was a member of the Commissions of Assembly, 1642-1644, and was translated in the latter year to the High Church, Glasgow, where he was admitted on the 26th May, but some difference arising, he was in the same year settled at the Collegiate charge, Glasgow. He was an assessor to the rector of the University in 1648, and Dean of Faculty in 1651-2, when he acted as Commissioner in a valuation of Teinds. With the majority of his bretheren in the church, he adopted the cause of the resolutioners,* and he died on 26th March, 1569.

Mr. Young was twice married, 1st to Bessie Sharp, with whom he had 3 sons, John, Patrick, and George, and 5 daughters, Mary, Margaret, Bessie, Lillias and Nicolas; secondly, he married, 4th October, 1638, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Bell, sen., who survived him. His second son,

Mr. PATRICK YOUNG, was educated at Glasgow University, where he was a regent, and about the year 1662 he became possessed of the lands of Auchenskeoch, in Colvend parish, in the stewartry of Kirkeudbright, which had formerly belonged to the Herries family, and afterwards, on 11th June, 1673, he had principal sasine of the lands of Clonyard, &c. His wife

* The *resolutioners* were those who adhered to the cause of King Charles II., after the murder of his father, while the other party, called *Protesters*, inclined rather to a union with the triumphant republicans.

was Janet Cutler, by whom he had at least three sons, William, John, and George. Mr. McKerlie, in his 'History of Lands and their owners in Galloway,' tells us that the second son, John, had sasine of the 3-merk land of Auchenskeoch in March 1669 (but why does not appear), and the property seems to have come into the possession of the eldest son William, on 6th July, 1709. We find a stone to William Young, of Auchenscuoh, in the old churchyard there, which is no doubt the same ("Here lyes Janet Cutler, spous to Patrick Young, of Auchenscuoh, who departed 16th of March, 1691, atatis 52, and William Young, of Auchenscuoh, who died 9th March, 1713"), and William Young was succeeded by his son Alexander, who married Mary Herries, and the land subsequently passed out of the possession of the family. The youngest son, George Young, was brought up for the ministry, as appears below, and there is an old book in the possession of the family, which is dedicated to Mr. Young, of Auchenskeoch, congratulating him upon the success of his son, the minister of Hutton.

Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, A.M., was born in 1676, and was educated at St. Andrew's University, where he graduated 6th March, 1696. He was licensed by the presbytery of Linlithgow on 22nd May, 1700, and ordained to the ministry of Hutton and Corrie, in Dumfries-shire, 7th May, 1702. Subsequent to 1770 he had also the charge of Whitekirk, which was fallen off from the parish; he was succeeded in the benefice by his third son, William, of whom presently, and he died 14th February, 1749, in the 74th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry. He married Sophia, daughter to the Rev. Mr. John Mein, A.M., minister of Westerkirk, with whom he had 4 sons and 6 daughters, viz., John, George, William and Henry; Elizabeth, Sophia, Kirstin (Christian), Mary, Margaret and Alison.

John Mein, A.M., born 1652, was laured at the Edinburgh University, 10th August, 1692. Licensed by the presbytery of Kelso on the 16th of February, in the last mentioned year, he was instituted in 1693

to the ministry of Westerkirk, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire, and he died 1st May, 1729, leaving a daughter, Sophia, married to the Rev. Mr. George Young, minister of Hutton. She had 10 children, as above, and died in November, 1760.

Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, born 29th October, 1710, was presented to the charge of Hutton and Corrie, in succession to his father, by George, Marquis of Annandale, September 1793, and was ordained assistant and successor on 29th December following. He ministered here for nearly 25 years, and died 29th June, 1761, in the 51st year of his age. Mr. Young married (contract dated 1st June, 1750) Agnes Orr, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Orr, minister of Hoddam, with whom he had two sons and a daughter, namely, George, who died unmarried; Alexander, of Harburn, W.S., died 1842, in his 85th year (whose son, *William*, assumed the surname of Herries in addition to his own, and by his wife, the Hon. Amelia de Saumarez, was father of Alexander Young-Herries, Esq., of Spottes, Galloway, the present representative of the family); and Agnes, of whom below.

AGNES YOUNG, the only daughter, was born in 1762, and on 28th June, 1780, married to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hardy, minister of Ballingray, with whom she had nine children. She possessed a superior and highly cultured mind, entered with great interest into charitable and benevolent work in her husband's parish, and was universally respected and beloved by all who knew her. Mrs. Hardy died very suddenly while walking in the avenue at Charlesfield, on 4th June, 1812, and is buried with her husband at Canongate churchyard, Edinburgh. Her youngest daughter, Sophia Hardy, married to Mr. Robert Allan, F.R.S., Ed., &c., and is mother of Mrs. John McCall.

The arms borne by this family of YOUNG are: *Argent three piles sable, on a chief of the last as many annulets or.* Crest: *A lion issuing out of a wreath gules, holding a sword in pale proper.* Motto: ROBORI PRUDENTIA PRESTAT.

THE ORRS.

The surname of Orr is of high antiquity; we have seen it mentioned in writs of James IV.'s time, and the present family is traditionally said to be descended from a writer to the signet of the name in Edinburgh, in the reign of Queen Mary. The Orrs are not at the present time numerous in Edinburgh, but are more frequently to be met with in Glasgow and about Renfrewshire, where there are some heritors of the name. Our pedigree commences with

Mr. ALEXANDER ORR, A.M., who was born about 1650; he was educated at the Glasgow University, where he studied for the ministry, and took his degree 13th July, 1671. This, it will be remembered, was the time of *the* persecution, as it is emphatically called, and Mr. Orr being a prominent person among the Covenanters, and bringing himself into collision with the Privy Council, which was trying to force prelacy upon the Church of Scotland, and likely, it was said, to end in popery, he suffered great privations in that behalf, and according to tradition in the family, was chained on his back for six weeks, in prison, for baptizing his own child, after having been formally deprived of the exercise of spiritual functions. A letter to him from his wife, dated Kilbarchan, 19th September, 1688, seems to have been written by her either in prison, or else in hiding from their persecutors. He steadily refused the offer of the Indulgence* made to him by the Government, and it was not until

* Though refusing the *Indulgence*,—which was a sort of license to preach without interference on the part of the Government, on the holder complying with certain regulations,—Mr. Alexander Orr seems to have identified himself with what was known as the *moderate* party in the church,—that party, namely, which was willing to acknowledge the king's interest, and would be content with a free exercise of their own religion, without insisting on the Divine right of Presbytery, with full power to predominate over all other forms of worship; conceiving it best, in fact, to limit their demands to what it might be possible to attain. But those who urged these modern views termed by the more rigid sectaries, *Erastian* and

after the Revolution, that he was regularly appointed, in 1689, to the ministry of Beith, in Ayrshire, and he was a member of Assembly in 1692; translated to Alyth in 1699, he declined for some reason to accept the charge, and having a call to St. Quivox, he was admitted there 31st July, 1700, where he continued to minister until his death, 28th September, 1710. He married Barbara, daughter to William Craufurd, Esq., of Auchinames, with whom he had at least 2 sons, *Alexander*, of whom below, and *Archibald*, born 24th July, 1691.

Mr. ALEXANDER ORR, of Hazelside, the elder son, was born in 1686, he was brought up for the same profession as his father; was licensed by the presbytery 22nd June, 1715, and in the following year was called to the charge of Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, where he was admitted, 5th June, 1717. On 26th February, 1729, he had a call to Hoddam, in Dumfries-shire, which he accepted, and was admitted there on the 10th July following, where he ministered with great conscientiousness and reputation for eight and thirty years, and he died on 19th June, 1767, in the 81st year of his age, and the 51st of his ministry. Mr. Orr married, in 1722, Agnes, the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Dalrymple, Esq., of Waterside, with whom he had 3 sons,

- (i.) Alexander, who succeeded to Waterside in right of his mother, 1766, and died before 1788, leaving 2 sons, *John*, Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's service, and *William*, Colonel, Hon. East India Company's service, who was drowned at sea with the whole of his family.

Laodiceans, and accounted by them "a snare upon Mizpah, and a net spread upon Tabor." It may be mentioned, in passing, that this singular mode of expressing themselves in the language of the ancient fathers, was by no means uncommon among the old Puritans; who conceived themselves, a sort of chosen people sent forth to extirpate the heathen like the Jews of old, and they applied the latter's writings and prophecies to their own case, generally in a most indiscriminate manner, and in some instances with even ludicrous effect.

(ii.) Patrick, born 12th October, 1727.

(iii.) John, emigrated to Virginia, and has descendants in that country.

And 3 daughters,

(1.) Agnes, of whom presently.

(2.) Barbara, born 10th October, 1723, married 5th October, 1767, to the Rev. Mr. John Craig, minister of Kirkpatrick-Fleming (afterwards of Ruthwell), and died 5th January, 1804, leaving a son, *Alexander*, factor to Murray of Broughton; and a daughter, *Agnes*, married to the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D., the succeeding incumbent to her father in Ruthwell.

(3.) Susan, married (1768) to her first cousin, William Murray, Esq., younger, of Murraythwaite.

AGNES ORR, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Alexander Orr and Agnes Dalrymple, was born 9th November, 1722, and died on 11th June, 1809, and was buried in the Canongate churchyard, in Edinburgh. She married, on 1st June, 1750, to the Rev. Mr. William Young, minister of Hutton, with whom she had a daughter, Agnes, married to Dr. Thomas Hardy, of Charlesfield, who had, with other children, a daughter, Sophia Hardy, the mother of Mrs. John McCall.

This family bore: *Gules three piles in point argent with a bordure of the same, on a chief or, a torteau between two crosses crosslet fitchée of the first.* Crest: *A cornucopia proper.* Motto: VIRTUTI FORTUNA COMES.

CRAUFURD OF AUCHINAMES.

The undoubted ancestor of this family is Sir RANALD or REGINALD DE CRAUFURD, a person of great distinction in the affairs of Scotland in the days of King William I.,

who acquired the extensive barony of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, by marriage with Margaret de Loudoun, the sole heiress, about the year 1200. He is styled 'Vicecomes de Air,' an hereditary office, similar to that of High Sheriff of the county, and he died in 1226, being succeeded by his son.

HUGH DE CRAUFURD, of Loudoun, heritable sheriff of Ayrshire, who died in 1246, leaving two sons, (i.) Hugh de Craufurd, who succeeded his father in Loudoun, and whose daughter, Margaret Craufurd, married to Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Eldersley, and was mother of the immortal patriot, Sir William Wallace; and (ii.) Ranald, or Reginald, of Crosbie, of whom below.

Sir REGINALD CRAUFURD, who acquired the fourteen pound land of Crosbie, in Ayrshire, was also a person of great eminence, and one of the valiant supporters of Robert le Bruce in his arduous attempts to restore Scottish liberty. He distinguished himself at the memorable battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and afterwards had the twelve pound land of Auchinames, in Renfrewshire, conferred upon him by King Robert in 1320, in recognition of his seasonable services.

RANALD CRAUFURD, of Auchinames and Crosbie, witnesses a charter of Robert, the High Steward, in 1358, and is supposed to be a son to the preceding Sir Reginald.

THOMAS CRAUFURD, of Auchinames, is the next mentioned, and is stated to be grandson to Sir Reginald Craufurd; he succeeded to the estates of Auchinames and Crosbie, and had also the six-pound land of Manock and Gills, the five-merkland of Auldmuir, and the five-merkland of Whiteside, all in the shire of Ayr. "As this gentleman was possessed of a very fair estate," says Nisbet, "so he was zealous to bestow a part of it upon those uses which were then judged to contribute most to the promoting of piety, and procuring Salvation, both for his own soul, and to the souls of his near relations," as appears from a charter dated 24th October, 1401, resigning certain lands to the monks of Paisley for the perpetual endow-

ment of a chapel in the parish of Killbarchan, to be sacred to St. Mary the Virgin, "pro salute animæ meæ," as it is expressed in the charter, "et animarum uxorum mearum, et animæ Reginaldi de Craufurd, avi mei, . . . et animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum," &c. Thomas Craufurd married the daughter and heiress of Malcolm Galbraith, with whom he had a son, Archibald, who succeeded him.

This ARCHIBALD CRAUFURD had a charter of the family estates upon the resignation of his father, granted by King James I., in the 21st year of his reign, being the year 1427. He is stated to have married Margaret Douglas, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Douglas, of Peircetoun, with whom he had 2 sons, Robert, who succeeded him, and Thomas, ancestor to the Craufurds of Thirdpart.

ROBERT CRAUFURD, of Auchinames, was twice married, firstly to Isobel Douglas, a sister of Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, (who married Margaret, of England, sister to King Henry VIII.); and secondly, to Marion, daughter to Houstoun of Houstoun, by whom he had (at least) three sons, namely, James, Henry, and Robert. He accompanied King James IV. to the fatal battle of Flodden, and there lost his life, 9th September, 1513.

JAMES CRAUFURD, of Auchinames, the eldest son to the preceding Robert, had sasine of the estates 18th June, 1484, during his father's lifetime. He gave a charter of the lands of Whiteside to William Wallace, of Craigie, on 4th November, 1526, and was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS CRAUFURD, of Auchinames, who married Marion Montgomery, daughter to the laird of Hazelhead, and died in 1541, leaving three sons, all successively lairds of Auchinames, viz.,

- (i.) John, of Auchinames, married Giles, daughter to William Cunninghame, second laird of Craighends, but was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, without issue.

- (ii.) William succeeded to his brother John, and married Annabella Chalmers, daughter to Chalmers of Gadgirth, with whom he had one son, *James*, who predeceased him, leaving an only child, Jane Craufurd, heiress of Crosbie.

And (iii.) Patrick, of whom below.

PATRICK CRAUFURD, the youngest son of Thomas Craufurd, inherited Auchinames on the death of his brother William, and is formally infeft 13th April, 1585, but he lost the land of Crosbie, which descended to the grand daughter of his brother William. Auchinames married a daughter of John Frazer, third laird of Knock, and had a son, William, who predeceased him.

This WILLIAM CRAUFURD had married Margaret Houstoun, daughter to Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk—the marriage contract being dated 10th October, 1587—and had an only son, Patrick, who succeeded to his grandfather.

PATRICK CRAUFURD is seized of Auchinames on the death of his grandfather Patrick, and also acquired Crosbie, the old possession of the family, by marriage with his second cousin, Jane, the daughter and sole heiress of James Craufurd, of Crosbie. He died in January, 1649, leaving six sons, namely, (i.) William, of whom presently; (ii.) James W.S. who was father to Mr. Patrick Craufurd, Councillor of Law, at London; (iii.) Captain Robert, of Nethermain; (iv.) John; (v.) Patrick; (vi.) Hugh, minister of Cumnock; besides several daughters.

WILLIAM CRAUFURD, of Auchinames, was infeft in the twelve pound land of Auchinames, 12th May, 1649. He married Anna Lamont, daughter of Sir Colin Lamont, of Ineryne, Argyllshire, and of Barbara Semple, daughter to Robert, fourth Lord Semple, his wife. They had an only son, Archibald, afterwards of Auchinames, who died without male issue, and several daughters; Barbara married to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Orr, as

below, another daughter married to Houstoun, of Houstoun, another to Kennedy, of Kilbenzie, and a fourth to Boyd, of Trochrig.

The LAMONTS, of Argyleshire, were a family of high antiquity and great respectability, dating, it is said, from the 11th century. Some interesting particulars of them are given in 'Skene's Highland Clans.'

The SEMPLES trace their pedigree to Robert de Sempill, who was steward or chamberlain of Renfrew in Alexander III.'s reign, and whose name appears among the witnesses to a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in 1280. The lineage is in *Douglas' Peerage*. They bore *Arg. a chevron chequy gu. and of the field between three bugles sa. garnished of the second.* Motto: KEEP TRYSTE.

BARBARA CRAUFURD, daughter to the last mentioned William, of Auchinames, married the Rev. Mr. Alexander Orr, minister of Beith, and afterwards of St. Quivox (see p. 61). There is a letter which was written by her to her husband, Mr. Orr, dated Killbarchan, September 19th, 1688; and Mrs. Campbell Robertson has a book which belonged to Mrs. Orr, having been given to her by her mother; on the fly-leaf is written "*Barbara Craufurd aught this book, Anne Lamont, Lady Auchinames.*" Her grand daughter, Agnes Orr, married to the Rev. Mr. William Young, whose daughter, Agnes, is the grandmother of Agnes Allan, wife of Mr. John McCall, as is more particularly set forth in other parts of this work.

The most ancient bearings of the Craufurds, of Auchinames, were: *Argent, two spears saltirewise.* Crest: *A phoenix in flames proper,* with the motto GOD SHAW THE RIGHT. The bearing of two spears in saltire was, according to tradition in the family, granted to the first laird of Auchinames by King Robert I., as a special mark of royal favor, the device being allusive to his achievements at Bannockburn.

DALRYMPLE OF WATERSIDE.

DALRYMPLE has been one of the leading surnames in Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire ever since the time when sur-

names first began to be used. It is of local origin, being taken from the barony of Dalrymple in the first mentioned county, which, after having been held by the family for at least three generations, was alienated about the year 1371, by Malcolm and Hugh de Dalrymple to John Kennedy, of Dunure.

John Dalrymple held lands in Edinburgh in 1369, and was provost of that burgh in 1392, and for many generations this was one of the leading burgh families there. Gilbert de Dalrympill was one of the Scotch prisoners released out of the Tower of London, 12th April, 1412, and the Earls of Stair trace their pedigree to a William Dalrymple, who acquired Stair by marriage with Agnes Kennedy, sole heiress of that barony, about the year 1450.

According to popular legend the Dalrymples of Waterside were descended from some of the old clergy of Durisdeer, and it is seen that the family held the lands of Inglistoun and Annistoun, lying within the barony of Durisdeer, for nearly 100 years. John de Dalrymple had a charter of these lands, dated 20th April, 1398, from 'his kinsman,' Robert Stewart, Lord of Durisdeer, and they were resigned by John Dalrymple, sometime of Laich, to his superior, William Stewart, of Rosyth, Baron of Durisdeer, about the year 1495. Stoddart, in his "Scottish Arms," says that Duncan Dalrumpill, who had a charter of King Robert III., confirming to him the office of Toshia-Daroche in Nithsdale, was probably the ancestor of the Waterside family. The first distinct mention of the name in connexion with this estate, is Morrise Dalrymple, in Waterside, who, in 1558, sat on an assize together with John Dalrymple, of Stair.

Waterside is in the parish of Keir, in Dumfriesshire, three miles for Thornhill, and lies on the right bank of the Scar, just above where the latter flows into the river Nith.

MALCOLM DALRYMPLE, in Waterside, is mentioned in 1585 as having intercommuned with the Earl of Morton, and again Malcolm is mentioned in 1619.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, of Waterside, who died in 1625, aged 65, buried in Keir churchyard, may be a son, or perhaps brother of the foregoing Malcolm. He had 2 sons, viz., John, of whom below, and Malcolm, who is witness to a sasine of Waterside, in September, 1633. The elder son,

JOHN DALRYMPLE, in 1629, had a wadset (mortgage) over the property of Waterside in security of 4,000 merks borrowed from him by Robert Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale, and Dame Elizabeth Beaumont, his spouse, and in the following year, namely, on 23rd February, 1630, the estate of Waterside, with which his ancestors had long been connected, came formally into his possession by charter of that date, to be holden of the Earls of Nithsdale. The witnesses to the charter are James Maxwell, of Tinwald, Thomas Grierson, of Barjarg, John Grierson, of Nether Keir, and provost John Corsane, of Dumfries. Mr. John Dalrymple's wife was Katherine Thompson, by whom he had several children, of whom may be mentioned John, who succeeded him, of whom below.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, of Waterside, had a charter of 9th August, 1671, as son and heir to his father, from John Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale; the witnesses are William, son of the Earl, and Thomas Dalrymple, apothecary. He had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Herries, of Harthwaite, and they had many children. A daughter, named Isobel, was married to the Rev. Mr. Alex. Bayne, minister of Keir, whose daughter, Mary, married the Rev. Mr. William Forrester, minister of St. Mungo, and afterwards of Carstairs, and *their* grand-daughter, Robina Forrester, was Mrs. Thomas Hardy, of Edinburgh (see p. 49). Another daughter, Katherine, died 19th January, 1752, and is buried at Keir. The eldest son was John Dalrymple, who succeeded, of whom presently.

Mr. William Herries, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, had an only son Robert, who was educated for the ministry and lauréated at the Edinburgh University, on 22nd February, 1692. He was presented to the benefice

and Vicarage of Dryfesdale (or Drysdale) by King James VI., 24th Dec., 1616, he signed the petition in favor of the liberties of the Kirk, 27th June, 1617, and was made burges of Edinburgh, 17th June, 1629. His wife was Janet Mackison of the parish of South Leith, whom he married on 10th September, 1618, and with whom he had a son, William Herries, of Harthwaite and Halllykes, who married Marion, daughter to the Rev. Mr. Francis McGill, and is father of Elizabeth Herries who married to Mr. John Dalrymple, laird of Waterside, as above.

The MCGILLS are numerous in Galloway and are supposed to be descended from a son of Earl Gille, a Norseman, who was a powerful border chief in the reign of Macbeth, and married a sister of Sigurd II. of Orkney, who died in the year 1011. Mr. Francis McGill born in 1589 was licensed by the presbytery of Jedburgh, 6th November, 1611, instituted to the ministry of Kirkmichael, Dumfries-shire in 1620, and continued to minister there until his death, 28th February, 1664. The Rev. Mr. McGill married on 31st May, 1620, Elizabeth McMoran, who died 21st March, 1670, at the great age of 93, and with her he had two daughters, Margaret, who appears to have predeceased him, and Marion. The latter, who was served heir to her father, 6th May, 1664, married to Mr. William Herries of Harthwaite, and their daughter Elizabeth was married to Mr. John Dalrymple of Waterside, as before.

Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE of Waterside, the son of John Dalrymple and Elizabeth Herries, fourth of the name in succession, had a precept of Clare Constat dated 24th August, 1697, as son and heir to his father, by William, Earl of Nithsdale, and on 4th March, 1710 he had a charter of lands, and superiority of the forty shilling land of Waterside, with consent of James Maxwell of Gribton. He was Chamberlain to the Duke of Queensberry, whose receipts appear signed by him from 30th November, 1708 to 13th March, 1730, when he was succeeded in the office by his second son, William, who continued until 1748. His wife was Agnes Copland, daughter to Provost John Copland of Dumfries (see p. 70), with whom he had two sons, and three daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Hugh, died 27th March, 1722, aged 23.
- (ii.) William, of Waterside, died unmarried 21st March, 1760, aged 58 and is buried at Keir.
- (1.) Agnes, of whom presently.

- (2.) Susan, married to Dugald Maxwell, Esq. of Cowhill, and has descendants.
- (3.) Elizabeth, married to William Murray, Esq., of Murraythwaite, and has descendants. (See Burke's Landed Gentry. 1879.)

Waterside died 20th July, 1731, aged 65, and is buried in Keir churchyard, being succeeded by his second, but eldest surviving son, William, who died unmarried, and the estates devolved upon his sisters.

AGNES DALRYMPLE the eldest daughter, born in 1697, was married to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Orr, minister of Muirkirk, and afterwards of Hoddam, and became coheirress of Waterside with her sisters Susan and Elizabeth, on the death of their brother in March, 1760. Mrs. Orr herself survived her brother only two months, and dying in May 1760, left besides other children, a daughter, Agnes, who married to the Rev. Mr. William Young, minister of Hutton Corrie, and is great grandmother to Mrs. John McCall; and a son, Alexander Orr, W.S., who by special arrangement between the heirs portioners became possessed of Waterside, 8th August, 1766. The estate at this time comprised the forty shilling land of Waterside; the seven merk land of Kirkpatrick, called the Gait, comprehending the dominical lands of the same; Upper and Nether Bascar, all except Waterside lying within the parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno; the fourteen shilling land of Lochfoot called the Merkland, and part of the lands of Cowhill in the parish of Holywood, all pertaining to the said Alexander, &c.

In consequence of the failure in 1772, Messrs. Douglas Heron and Co.'s Bank, which half ruined most of the smaller lairds in Dumfries-shire, and to meet the pecuniary rights of his children, Mr. Alexander Orr found it necessary to sell Waterside, and it was purchased by George Hoggan, Esq., the ancestor of the present proprietor, for £4,300, the charter of sale bearing date 6th August, 1782.

The arms of the Dalrymples of Waterside were *Or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the field, within a bordure engrailed gules.* For crest; *a rock proper.* Motto, FIRM.

COPLAND.

'The family of Copland,' says Dr. Ramage, of Wallace Hall, 'seems, like the Lauries, of Maxwelltown, the Corsanes, of Meikleknox, and other noted families of Dumfriesshire, to have been honorable burgesses of Dumfries, and to have raised themselves to eminence by their industry and integrity.' The Coplands claim to have sprung from a Yorkshire knight, who captured King David II. at the memorable battle of Neville's Cross. The first of the name which we have seen mentioned is John Copland, 12th October, 1608, in a general inquest, where he is styled merchant burghess of Dumfries and heir to John Copland, his second cousin. Then in St. Michael's churchyard, in Dumfries, there is a stone, with the date 1620, to John Copland, no doubt the same John who is designated burghess of Dumfries. Coming down some seventy years, the next stone to be found bears the words, "*Here lyes the body of John Copland, of Dalbecttie, late Provost of Dumfries, who died February, 1695, aged 78 years, upon whose soul Almighty God have Mercie and Pity.*" He was therefore born in 1617, and may be the son of the before mentioned John, who died in 1620. Mr. McDowall tells us that he was chief magistrate in 1680-1-2 and 3, during which period the persecution of the Covenanters raged over the district, and such sympathy with its victims was shown by him and his immediate predecessors, Provosts Bishop and Craik, that Claverhouse complained of

them to his superior officer, designating them ironically as "*the well-affected magistrates of Dumfries.*"*

The lands of which Mr. John Copland was possessed in the parish of Holywood, but which have long since passed out of the family, comprised the 40/- land of Gulliehill; the 20/- land of Dardryne; the two merkland of Marteinton; one mark lands of Fuir, Over Broomrig and Spread; the 10/- land of Mid-Broomrig; and the 6/8 land of Stewarton. Mr. Provost John Copland married Agnes Hairstanes, by whom he had at least 1 son and 1 daughter, viz. :—

William, who was retoured heir, 20th May, 1687, during his father's lifetime, and was twice provost of Dumfries. He died in 1715.

And Agnes, who married Mr. John Dalrymple, of Waterside, and is great-great-great grandmother, in direct female line, of Mrs. John McCall.

The family is now represented by Charles Copland, Esquire, lineally descended from the above mentioned William Copland; who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his brother William, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Hyde Park, in 1870.

* John Grahame of Claverhouse has been felicitously characterized by Sir Walter Scott as uniting the seemingly inconsistent qualities of courage with cruelty, and a disinterested and devoted loyalty to his prince, with a disregard of the rights of his fellow-subjects. He was the unscrupulous agent of the Scottish privy council in carrying out the merciless severities of the Government against the nonconformists during the reigns of Charles II. and James VII.; but it must not be forgotten that he afterwards redeemed his character by the zeal and chivalrous loyalty with which he asserted the cause of the latter monarch after the Revolution, by the consummate military skill with which he supported it at the battle of Killiecrankie, and by his own death in the arms of victory.

CHAPTER VIII.

 ON THE HERALDIC BEARINGS OF SOME OF THE FAMILIES
 MENTIONED IN THIS BOOK.

McCALL.—There are two distinct coat of arms at the present time borne by different branches of the McCall family. We shall treat first of the more ancient bearing which appears on an old silver seal that belonged to Mr. Samuel McCall, of Glasgow (1681-1759), and has ever since been borne by some of his descendants; this is: Azure a pheon argent on a chief of the last two spur-rowels and part of the spur gules. The pheon (which is the emblem of human life) and the stars, or spur-rowels, were the ancient bearings of the McAulays of Ardingale, upon which the above coat has doubtless been founded. The first record extant of the arms for the name of McCaull is in the Workman's MS. (anno 1623), 'Argent, a pheon poynt upwards, azure, betwixt two stars (or mollets) in chief gules,' which is very similar to the coat above set down, except that the tinctures are counterchanged for difference, and the position of the pheon,—which is now borne with the point in base,—is reversed. The Crest which accompanies this shield on the old seal referred to, is: A griffin's head between wings, and this has been used by some of the family until comparatively recent times, but has now given place entirely to a leg in armour as explained below.

The more modern arms of McCall, which are now used by many of the family, were assumed by the sons of Mr. James McCall, of Brachead, at some time previous to 1805, but no steps were taken to register them until 1863, in which year there was a patent of the Lord Lyon, King at Arms, granted to the late Mr. James McCall, of Daldowie, dated September 1st, and setting forth the blazon as follows: Gules two arrows saltirewise between three buckles, argent, surmounted by a fesse checquy of the second, and sable, within a bordure engrailed or. This coat also is founded upon the bearings of the clan Macaulay, and to explain properly its origin, it will be necessary to premise that the Macaulays, themselves, changed their arms to indicate vassalage to the Stewarts, Earls, and afterwards Dukes, of Lennox, of whom Ardincaple was held. They took the fesse checquy of Stewart, adding the buckles of the Lennox branch, and expanding their pheon or arrow-head into crossed arrows. Thus the McCalls founded their more modern arms upon this bearing of the Macaulays, differing the tinctures and adding the bordure, which is a frequent manner of indicating the origin or descent of one family from another.

The crest granted with this shield is: A leg in armour couped at the calf proper, and spurred or; with the motto *DULCE PERICULUM*, which is also a Macaulay bearing; and it has been said that this Crest and Motto are now universally borne by the family, though some use the older shield, and some the more modern. Both these, as has been seen, point to the same origin, and there is nothing incongruous or inconsistent in the using of either, although the former may possess the more fitting heraldic significance, as the McCalls were a separate family in Dumfries-shire before the change referred to took place in the arms of the parent clan.

DUNDAS.—The arms of Dundas,—Argent, a lion ram, pant, gules,—are founded upon the bearing of Cospatrick—comes the progenitor of the family with which they are almost identical, saving only the tinctures which are changed for difference, and the *bordure of roses* omitted. This latter was carried by Cospatrick as an augmentation to his arms, and affords a beautiful illustration of the conception of fitness by the early heralds, having been granted to the first bearer as a special mark of honor in recognition of his services in preserving the *peace of the border* between Scotland and England.

These arms have ever since been borne by the Dundas of Dundas, and the Arniston family use the same, within a *bordure azure*, as borne by the present laird. Sir James Dundas, the father of Mrs. William McCall, however, had the *bordure ermine* in allusion to his official capacity as a senator of the College of Justice. The crest worn without difference by the families of Dundas and of Arniston is: A lion's head affronté struggling through an oak bush. Motto: ESSAYEZ.

LISTON.—The arms of this family, as on page 23, are said to be of great antiquity. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Liston, G.C.B., (who was a second cousin to Mrs. William McCall), registered the coat at the Lyon office in 1817, and was granted for crest an antique plough proper, which he took to shew his descent from a farmer, and the motto, with this crest, POCO A POCO, was intended to convey Furrow by Furrow—allusive to the plough. Sir Robert, on his being constituted (in 1817) a knight grand cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, was granted supporters to his arms, 'in consideration,' as it is expressed in the grant, 'of his great Merit, Prudence, Virtue, Generosity, Valour and Loyalty.' These were, on either side of his shield, An owl, wings elevated proper,

charged on the breast with a crescent, argent within an orle of seven estoiles or, in the claw an olive branch also proper; the crescent and stars being no doubt taken from the arms of Turkey, to which country he was British Ambassador for many years.

SCOT of Thirlstane.—There appears to have been two families of Scot who, at the time when armorial insignia came into use, assumed two distinctive shields. The one was Scot of Balwylie, who bore: Argent, three lion's heads, crased gules; the other, the ancestor of the Scots of Buccleuch, Thirlstane, &c., bore a mullet and two crescents. Sir Richard le Scot, who, in the reign of Robert le Bruce, married the daughter and heiress of Murthockstone of that Ilk, assumed the cognizance of that house, which was: Or, a bend azure, into his own armorial bearings, disposing thereon his crescents and star. The use of the double tressure, taken from the royal arms, was a special grant of augmentation to John Scot and his successors, for his services to King James V., as is explained on page 26, where also the significance of the motto is explained, but the use of six spears or lances as crest, seems to be more ancient than the date of that grant of augmentation, as they appear accompanying the arms on a very old plate of lead in the possession of the family, which must be at least as old as the 15th century.

SCOTT of Buccleuch.—This family represented the direct line of descent from Sir Richard le Scot, of Murthockstone, and bore the crescents and star upon the bend, without difference, as upon page 34: there have been many other families of note and distinction derived from the same stock, and bear-

ing the same arms variously differenced. The illustrious Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, wrote that he was descended from a branch of this family *before* the marriage with the heiress of Murthockstone. He bore the stars and crescent without the bend.

JARDINE of Applegirth, bore arms almost identical with the Johnston's, except that they have mullets in the place of cushions; namely: Argent, a saltire and chief gules, the last charged with three mullets of six points of the field. For Crest: A mullet of six points, with the Motto, CAVE ADSUM; as in the Lyon Register.

ALLAN.—The arms given for this family on page 44, are as recorded by Guillim in 1724, mentioned by Mr. John Allan, in 1788, and appearing on book-plates, seals, &c., which belonged to the family. We have not seen any explanation as to their origin, but find the same coat, with various slight differences, used by several different families of the name. In the Lyon register, p. 239 (anno 1696), is "James Allan, writer to His Majesty's signet, Bears parted per bend, indented argent and gules, *two* crescents in chief and a mollet in base counterchanged," but the crest and motto are different. One old seal, which belonged to the author's grandfather, had a *heart* in base in place of the mullet, but this appears to be exceptional.

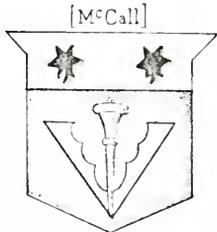
HARDY.—The arms of this family, as on page 50, are said to date from the 14th century, having been originally granted by King David II.; their origin is explained in a previous chapter. They are mentioned by Sir George Mackenzie, *temp.* Charles I., and by Guillim, 1724.

YOUNG.—The bearing given for this family on page 59, is recorded in the Lyon's register, and also cut upon the tombstone in the Canongate churchyard. Alexander Young, Bishop of Edinburgh, afterwards Bishop of Ross, who has always been regarded as a connection by this family, registered arms in 1673, alike in every respect, excepting that the chief was gules instead of sable, and that he differenced the middle pile with a mullet. The achievement referred to on the tombstone has also a mullet on the middle pile, but upon what authority we are unable to say.

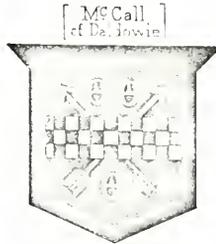
ORR —The arms of Orr, as on page 62, appear on book labels and other articles, which belonged to Mr. Alexander Orr, of Waterside (1725-1788). They are precisely identical with the bearings given by Nisbet, in 1742, for John Orr, of Barrowfield, "who has now," says this writer, at the date mentioned, "got a great estate, and is originally extracted from the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, in the Barony of "Cambusnethan."

DALRYMPLE of Waterside.—The arms for Dalrymple are at least as old as the year 1402, as the seal of James de Dalrymple, of Inglistoun and Annistoun, appended to an instrument of this date, has eight lozenges in saltire, charged with a buckle in chief, to indicate vassalage to the Stewarts, of whom the said lands were held. The Earls of Stair bear the arms, as on page 70, but without the bordure which was distinctive of the Waterside family.

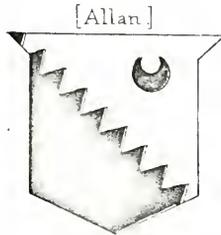
FINIS.



DULCE PERICULUM.



DULCE PERICULUM.

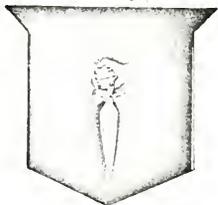


SUB DEO TUTELA MEA.



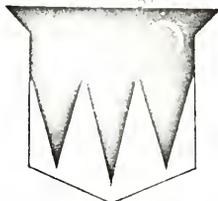
READY AY READY.

[Hardy]



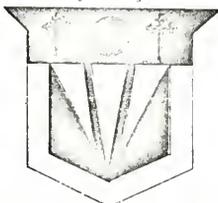
TOUT HARDI.

[Young]



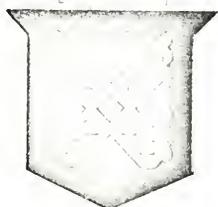
ROBORI PRUDENTIA
PRÆSTAT.

[Orr]



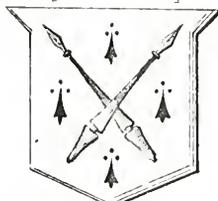
VIRTUTI FORTUNA COMES.

[Dalrymple
of Water-side]



FIRM.

[Craufurd
of Auchinanes]



GOD SHAW THE RIGHT.

80

APPENDIX No. 1.

A

GENEALOGY OF THE McCALL FAMILY.

A COMPLETE GENEALOGY
OF THE
FAMILY OF WILLIAM McCALL.

WILLIAM McCALL was a farmer tenant in Kello-side, near Sanquhar, in Dumfries-shire, which he held of the Duke of Queensberry; he married Marion Dundas, daughter to Sir James Dundas, the second baron of Arniston, and died about 1710, and is buried in Sanquhar churchyard. McCall: *Azure, a fazon argent, on a chief of the last two spur-rowels and part of the spur gules.* Dundas: *Argent, a lion rampant, gules, within a bordure ermine.* Their family:

- (i.) Samuel, born at Kello-side, 1st April, 1681, merchant in Glasgow, where he died 1st March, 1759. He married firstly, Isobel, daughter of William Blackburn and Margaret Murdoch, spouses, who died 7th June, 1713. *Argent on a pale sable, three goats' heads erased of the field.* Secondly, Samuel married 21st January, 1714, Margaret, daughter of John Adam, younger, of Tour, and Mary Wood, spouses, who died December, 1765.
- (ii.) George emigrated, about 1701, to the American Colonies, where he purchased an estate of 15,000 acres of land upon the Schuzekill river, which he called 'Douglas Manor,' and there is an act of council passed 24th

June, 1735, entitled 'An Act for more effectual vesting and settling certain lands in George McCall.' He married, 9th August, 1716, Ann, daughter to Jasper Yeates, Esq., member of the council, and Catherine Sandilands, his wife, and had 5 sons and 6 daughters; see *ib.*

- (iii.) Archibald succeeded his father as tenant in Kello-side. He m. Marion Hair, who survived him, and is buried in Sanquhar churchyard. His will proved 14th December, 1731.

SAMUEL McCALL, with his first wife, ISOBEL BLACKBURN, had 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:

- (i.) William b. 16th July, 1709, d. 19th May, 1713.
 (ii.) Samuel, b. 19th September, 1710, went to Philadelphia in 1733, where he was a merchant, and was appointed Mayor and Commissioner of the Peace 1st January, 1741; and d. April 1761. He married his cousin Ann, daughter of George McCall and Ann Yeates, and had 6 daughters, viz., *Ann*, who married John Dow, and died before 1806, having had two children (Samuel, who predeceased her, and Ann), *Isobel*, *Catherine*, *Margaret*, *Elinor* and *Mary*.
 (iii.) George, b. 28th September, 1711, d. 22nd April, 1713.
 (i.) Margaret, b. 11th August 1708, d. 20th January 1710.

SAMUEL McCALL, with his second wife, MARGARET ADAM, had 8 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) John, b. 27th March, 1715, merchant in Glasgow, where he d. 8th October, 1790. He m. firstly Margaret Craufurd, who d. s. p.; and secondly, Helen, daughter

- of Robert Cross and Sarah Thomson, spouses, with whom he had 4 sons and 6 daughters. See page 84.
- (ii.) William, b. 4th January, 1717, d. unm. in Glasgow, 1763.
- (iii.) James, b. 12th January, 1719, d. 1726; buried at Glasgow Cathedral.
- (iv.) George, b. 14th March, 1720, d. young.
- (v.) James, b. 31st May, 1726. Of Braehead, co. Renfrew, d. in Glasgow, 20th March, 1803; m. 27th January, 1761, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Reid, Esq., of Saltcoats, and Elizabeth Boyd, spouses, who d. 27th November, 1822. *Arg. an eagle displayed sable, surmounted by an escutcheon gu.; a bordure of the last.* They had 4 sons and 8 daughters. See ib.
- (vi.) George, b. 10th April, 1731, merchant in Glasgow, where he d. 20th February, 1810; m. 4th March, 1765, Mary, daughter to Archibald Smellie, Esq., of Easterhill. *Azure a bend or, betwixt a lion rampant in chief, and a bugle in base, argent.* They had 9 sons and 7 daughters. See ib.
- (vii.) Robert, b. 2nd September, 1732, d. 20th April, 1734, buried at Glasgow Cathedral.
- (viii.) Archibald, b. 28th April, 1734, went to Virginia, where he m. Catherine Flood, and d. in October 1814, having had 2 daughters, *Catherine-Flood McCall*, his sole heiress, who died unmarried, and *Elizabeth*, who predeceased her father.
- (1.) Mary, born 2nd May, 1721, died unm.
- (2.) Marion, b. 4th June, 1723, m. to John Anderson, merchant in Glasgow, and had 3 sons and 4 daughters. See ib.
- (3.) Margaret, b. 5th September, 1727, d. 26th July, 1760, buried at Glasgow Cathedral.

- (4.) Helen, b. 25th September, 1728, d. 1729, buried at Glasgow Cathedral.
- (5.) Helen b. 4th January, 1730, d. 23rd September, 1780, m. 13th November, 1749, Andrew Thomson, Esq., of Faskine, banker in Glasgow, who d. 24th February, 1797, aged 78. *Argent, a stag's head cabossed ppr., on a chief wavy, a cross crosslet fitchée betwixt an anchor in dexter and a billet in sinister, or.* They had 8 sons and 5 daughters. See ib.

John McCall and **Helen Cross** had 4 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Samuel, b. 16th September, 1769, merchant in Limerick, where he d. 2nd May, 1805, and is buried there. He m. Margaret, daughter to William Wallace, Esq., of Limerick, who d. in Glasgow, 1862, and is buried in the McCall's vault there. They had 3 sons and 1 daughter. See page 85.
- (ii.) John, b. 1st April, 1771, went to Santa Lucia, in the West Indies, and there d. s. p. 3rd February, 1821.
- (iii.) Robert, b. 16th May, 1775, d. s. p. leg. in Glasgow, 1828.
- (iv.) William, b. 13th October, 1776. Of Maiden-hill, near Penrith, and Parkside, Liverpool, d. 16th July, 1831. He m., 25th July, 1808, Agnes, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Liston, and Janet Hardy, spouses, who d. in London, 21st February, 1860, aged 78. *Gules, on a cross ragulée arg. two gilly flowers slipped in pale ppr.* They had 6 sons and 3 daughters. See page 86.
- (1.) Sarah, b. 29th August, 1765, d. 1835, m. 30th November, 1786, to Alexander Bonar, Esq., (son of the

- Rev. John Bonar, minister of Perth), who d. 22nd April, 1820. They had 3 sons and 7 daughters. See page 87.
- (2.) Margaret, b. 4th August, 1766, d. 1836, m. 26th February, 1786, to James Shortredge, Esq., (who changed his name to Spreull) of Glasgow, who d. in 1824, aged 64. They had 5 sons and 5 daughters. See page 88.
- (3.) Helen, b. 25th August, 1767, m. 21st September, 1789, to Robert McNair, brewer in Leith. They had 4 sons and 6 daughters. See *ib.*
- (4.) Marion, b. 24th May, 1772, d. 1849, m. 1812, to John Mackintosh, merchant in Glasgow, who d. in 1846. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter. See page *ib.*
- (5.) Grace, b. 23rd September, 1773, d. at Perth, 27th January, 1852, and is buried there. She m. 3rd September, 1799 to John Caw, Esq. (son of John Caw and Jean Ranken), merchant, and sometime provost of the city of Perth, who d. at Harrogate, 7th August, 1809, and is buried at Perth. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters. See *ib.*
- (6.) Elizabeth, b. 19th January, 1779, d. unm., in Glasgow, 1845.

SAMUEL McCALL and MARGARET WALLACE had 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:

- (1.) John, b. at Limerick, 18th November, 1801. Merchant in Glasgow, where he d. 1842, and is buried at the Cathedral vault there. He m. at Liverpool, Eliza-Mona, daughter of Captain Henry Grice, Royal Marines, of Sandal Castle, Yorkshire, who d. 1843, and is buried with her husband. They had 2 sons and 5 daughters, see *ib.*

- (ii.) William, b. 30th January, 1803, d. 22nd July, 1803.
- (iii.) Samuel, b. 6th September, 1805, d. 20th May, 1806.
- (1.) Mercy, b. 7th July, 1804, d. 6th May, 1806.

WILLIAM McCALL and AGNES LISTON had 6 sons and 3 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) John, b. at Liverpool, 2nd June, 1809, d. at Edinburgh, 22nd April, 1821, buried at Calton Hill Cemetery, there.
- (ii.) William, b. at Liverpool, 14th May, 1811, educated at Glasgow University. Of Maiden-hill, which he sold, and lived at Manchester; d. at Clifton, 24th November, 1863, buried at Arno's Vale Cemetery, Bristol. He m. at Edinburgh, 6th June, 1855, Mary, only daughter of Andrew-Cree Meiklejohn, Esq., and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, see *ib.*
- (iii.) Robert, b. at Maiden-hill, 23rd February, 1817, d. 9th May, 1817, and is buried in Penrith churchyard.
- (iv.) Samuel, b. at Maiden-hill, 4th February, 1819, d. 17th February, 1819, buried in Penrith churchyard.
- (v.) Henry, b. at Maiden-hill, 30th July, 1820. Property, Faulkner Street, Liverpool, lives at Westbourne, Hampshire; m. at St. Bride's, Liverpool, 14th August, 1845, Sarah, daughter to Thomas Shaw, of Birkenhead, with whom he has 1 daughter, *Mary*.
- (vi.) John, b. at Maiden-hill, 22nd June, 1824, merchant in London. Of Woodlands, Walthamstow, co. Essex; m. at Manchester Cathedral, 24th April, 1847, Agnes, only daughter and eventual heiress of Robert Allan, Esq., F.R.S., of Edinburgh. *Party per bend indented arg. and gu., a crescent in chief of the second, and in base a mullet or.* They had 5 sons and 3 daughters, see *ib.*

- (1.) Janet, b. at Liverpool, 21st January, 1813, d. 1858, buried at Nunhead Cemetery, co. Kent; m. at St. Apage, Greenwich, in 1840, to Alfred Ritchie, Esq., afterwards of Stroud, co. Gloucester, who d. 3rd July, 1879, and is buried with his wife. They had 2 sons and 6 daughters; see ib.
- (2.) Agnes, b. at Maiden-hill, 9th April, 1815, d. at Liverpool in 1834, buried in Hope Street Cemetery, there.
- (3.) Helen, m. at St. John's, Paddington, 7th June, 1848, to Thomas-Hardy Bertram, Esq., of the family of Bertram of Nisbet. Lives at Beckenham, co. Kent. *Gules on an inescutecheon or, between eight crosses patée in orle, arg., an anvil ppr.* They have no family.

SARAH McCALL and ALEXANDER BONAR had 3 sons and 7 daughters. viz.:

- (1.) John B., b. 25th October, 1793, (ii.) Alexander B. b. 10th August, d. 21st August, 1798, (iii.) Alexander B., b. 9th October, 1801, d. 1805; (1.) Helen B., b. 6th December, 1787, m. 1819, to William Flemming, and had 2 sons and 1 daughter (*Thomas F.*, m. M. A. Murdoch, *Alexander F.*, m. Euphemia Craig, and *Sarah F.*), (2.) Christian B. b. 26th July, 1789, (3.) Sarah B., b. 9th June, 1791, (4.) Elizabeth B., b. 13th July, d. 16th July, 1795, (5.) Margaret B., b. 21st June, 1796, m. 1822, to Andrew Tawse, Esq., W.S. of Edinburgh, who d. 1851, having had 3 sons and 3 daughters (*John T.*, *Alexander T.*, *Andrew T.*; *Sarah T.*, *Christina T.*, and *Margaret T.*); (6.) Ann B., b. 24th September, 1799, d. 1805, (7.) Elizabeth B., b. 27th June, 1803, d.

MARGARET McCALL and JAMES SHORTREDGE, or SPREULL, had 5 sons and 5 daughters. viz.:

- (i.) John S., b. 27th April, 1791, d. 1845, m. 1827, Margaret Ann Buchanan, and had 2 children (*James S.* and *Joan S.*, both died young). (ii.) James S., b. 3rd December, 1795, m. 1853, Margaret-Lamb Finlayson, and d. s. p. 1876. (iii.) Samuel S. b. 3rd September, 1800, d. inf. (iv.) Samuel S., b. 15th November, 1801, d. unm. 1879. (v.) William S., b. 8th February, 1804, d. 1824. (1.) Margaret S., b. 13th October, 1787, d. 1852, m. 1808, Michael Neilson, and had 3 sons and 6 daughters (*James N.*, *Michael N.*, *John N.*; *Margaret N.*, *Janet N.*, *Helen N.*, *Margaret N.*, *Christian M. N.* and *Hannah N.*) (2.) Helen S. b. 1st July, 1789, d. 1877. (3.) Hannah S., b. 14th February, 1793, d. 1881. (4.) Janet S., b. 1798, d. 1811. (5.) Sarah S.

HELEN McCALL and ROBERT McNAIR had 4 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Daniel McN., b. 8th April, 1794. (ii.) Robert McN., b. 27th February, 1796, d. 23rd April, 1796. (iii.) John McN., b. 24th August, 1802, brewer in Leith. (iv.) Robert McN., b. 25th December, 1803, m. first. Mary More, and had 1 daughter (*Mary McN.*), m. secondly. Harriet-Catherine Garstin, and had 4 sons and 4 daughters (*John McN.*, *Robert McN.*, *Alfred McN.*, and *Albert McN.*; *Louisa McN.*, *Rosa H. McN.*, *Flora McN.*, and *Helen McN.*) (1.) Helen, McN., b. 17th July, 1792, d. 22nd October, 1803. (2.) Janet McN., b. 19th September, 1797. (3.) Grace McN., b. 17th December, 1799. (4.) Helen McN., b. 11th October, 1805. (5.) Agnes McN., b. 26th November, 1807, m.

Graham Smith, and had two daughters, who d. unm.
 (6.) Elizabeth McN., b. 10th August. 1809.

MARION McCALL and JOHN MACKINTOSH had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz. :

- (i.) John M., merchant in Glasgow, m. Jessie Jarvie, and had 1 son and 5 daughters (*John M. and Marion M., Jessie M., Margaret M., Robina M. and Catherine M.*)
- (ii.) Ebenezer M. (1.) Marion M.

GRACE McCALL and JOHN CAW had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) John C. lives at Halifax, m. 13th October, 1835, Fanny, daughter of Croft Wormald, Esq., of Harrogate, surgeon, and of Mary Wilkinson, his wife. They had 6 sons and 3 daughters (*John C., Croft-W. C., Arthur-W. C., George-Frederick C., b. 11/7/45, d. 25/5/64, Herbert-K. C., b. 10/11/50, d. s. p., and Edward-A. C.; Eleanor-W. C., m. 30/10/56, her cousin, John Baxter Caw, Fanny-G. C. and Isabel.-M. C.*) (ii.) Samuel C., b. 25th May, 1805, d. at Singapore, 7th September, 1825. (1.) Helen, C., b. 12th July, 1800, d. 14th April, 1862. (2.) Jean C. m. 23rd. April, 1832. John Cleland, Esq., of Perth, surgeon, and has 2 sons (*Ronald Cl. and John Cl.*) (3.) Grace C., b. 7th September, 1806, d. at Marseilles, 27th June, 1864, m. 18th March, 1845, Edward Caird, Esq., of Dundee, property, Finart, Loch Long; they had 1 son and 2 daughters (*Edward-B. C., Eliza-G. C. and Emma-G. C.*) (4.) Anne C., b. 26th September, 1808, d. 25th April. 1809.

JOHN McCALL and ELIZA MONA GRICE had 2 sons and 5 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) Samuel, who resides at Glasgow.
- (ii.) John-Henry-Grice. In holy orders, Scaleby Rectory, near Carlisle, m. November, 1878, Emily-Augusta, daughter of the late General Munsey, of London, and has one daughter, viz., *Emily-Mona*.
- (1.) Isabella, b. at Glasgow, 25th August, 1831, d. 2nd October, 1852.
- (2.) Margaret-Wallace, b. 18th May, 1833, d. young.
- (3.) Eliza-Mona, b. 11th January, 1835, d. 23rd October, 1835.
- (4.) Eleanor-Jane, b. 5th October, 1837, d. 27th July, 1853, buried at the Glasgow High Churchyard.
- (5.) Eliza-Mona, m. at Glasgow, 7th June, 1859, to her cousin, James McCall, Esq., and has issue, see ib.

WILLIAM McCALL and MARY MEIKLEJOHN had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) William, (ii.) Thomas. (1.) Agnes, (2.) Annie, (3.) Mary.

JOHN McCALL and AGNES ALLAN had 5 sons and 3 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) William, b. at Greenwich. Of Woodlands, Walthamstow, m. at Walthamstow, 15th January, 1879, Leonora-Emily, eldest daughter of Walter-Basden Whittingham, Esq., of Walthamstow, and has two daughters, namely, *Winnifred-Marion* b. at Montevideo, S. A., and *Janet-Leonora*, b. at Walthamstow.
- (ii.) Robert, b. at Chelsea, 24th September, 1852, d. 27th same month, buried at Brompton Cemetery, co. Kent.
- (iii.) John, b. at Blackheath, 23rd October, 1854, d. at Walthamstow, 6th December, 1870, buried at St. Mary's churchyard, there.

- (iv.) Hardy-Bertram, b. at Walthamstow, m. at Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, London, 12th September, 1882, Vida-Mary, second daughter of James Anderson, Esq., late of Dundee. *Argent, a saltire engrailed between four mullets gules, on a chief azure, a blazing comet proper.*
- (v.) Allan, b. at Walthamstow, m. at St. Paul's, Glenorchy, Tasmania, 21st February, 1883, Ruth-Helen, youngest daughter of Richard Shoobridge, Esq., of Clydesdale, near Glenorchy.
- (1.) Agnes, b. at Worcester, 15th July, 1848, d. 18th July, 1848, and is buried at the Old Claines churchyard, near Worcester.
- (2.) Sophia, b. at Denton, co. Lancaster, 20th March, 1850, d. at Reading, 15th June, 1851, and is buried there, in the grave of her grandmother, Sophia Hardy.
- (3.) Janet-Sophia, m. at St. Stephen's, Walthamstow, 22nd November, 1883, to Ransome Wallis, Esq.

JANET McCALL and ALFRED RITCHIE, had 2 sons and 6 daughters, viz.:

- (1.) Alfred R., m. at St. Thomas, Portman Square, London, 6th November, 1873, Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of William Henry Grieve, Esq., of Abergavenny, and has 3 sons and 2 daughters (*Wilfred R., Alfred-Julian R., Albany-Herbert R. ; Marion-Elizabeth-Agnes R., and Janet-Helen R.*), (ii.) Clement R., m. at St. Leonard's, Streatham, London, 28th January, 1875, Amy, youngest daughter of John Stewart Margetson, Esq., of Streatham, and has 2 daughters (*Hannah R. and Margaret R.*) (1.) Agnes-Mary R, (2.) Janet R., m. in 1863 to Edward-Barnard Sampson, Esq., and lives in Virginia, U.S.A., having 4 sons and 5 daughters, viz.: (*Alfred-Edward S., Lionel-Barnard S., Gordon*

S., *Alexander-Ellis S.* ; *Janet S.*, *Mary-Irene S.*, *Agnes S.*, *Georgiana S.*, and *Marion S.*) (3.) *Marion R.*, (4.) *Edith R.*, (5.) *Julia R.*, m. at Brimscombe Church, near Stroud, 6th October, 1875, to the Rev. John-Livingston Booth, minister of Stobo, Peeblesshire, and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz. : (*Alfred-Patrick B.*, b. 3/4/78, d. 3/9/78, *Julian-Livingston B.*, and *Nora-Janet B.*) (6.) *Helen R.*

James McCall and **Sarah Reid** had 4 sons and 8 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) **Samuel**, b. 7th November, 1761. Banker in Cork. Inherited Brachead from his father, and also became possessed of considerable landed property in co. Cork. He m. Elizabeth, daughter of Hewit Poole, Esq., of Mayfield, and of Dora, daughter of Jonas Morris, his wife. *Azure semée-de-lis, a lion rampant, argent.* He had 2 sons and 4 daughters, and d. 1806. (See Burke's Landed Gentry, 1846, where, however, much about the family is incorrectly stated.)
- (ii.) **Thomas**, b. 2nd November, 1765, of Craighead, near Bothwell, co. Lanark, m. Martha, daughter of Charles Denroche, Esq., by a daughter of Dormon of Raffeen, co. Cork, (whose grand-daughter and sole heiress m. Robert Hedges White, Esq., of Glengariffe, nephew to the Earl of Bantry.) They had 7 sons and 10 daughters. See page 94.
- (iii.) **John** b. 4th July, 1778 (twin brother with James), of Ibrox Hill, co. Lanark, d. s. p. 18th October, 1833, m. Isabella, eldest daughter of Archibald Smith, Esq., of Jordan Hill, by Isabella Euing, his wife. Mrs. McCall d. 8th February, 1871, aged about 86. *Gu.*

a chevron ermine between two crescents in chief and a garb in base, within a bordure engr. or.

- (iv.) James, b. at Braehead, 4th July, 1778. Educated at Glasgow University. Of Daldowie, co. Lanark; a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county: d. at Daldowie, 7th September, 1866, and is buried at Baillieston. He m. Anna C. J., daughter of Henricus Fehrszen, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, and of Sarah de Wet, his wife, and had 9 sons and 2 daughters. (See Walford's County Families, 1860.)
- (1.) Elizabeth, b. 23rd December, 1762, d. 3rd January, 1763.
- (2.) Elizabeth, b. 20th April, 1764, d. 1807, m. David Russell, Esq., of Woodside, co. Stirling, and had 1 son and 1 daughter.
- (3.) Margaret, b. 17th November, 1766, d. inf.
- (4.) Sarah, b. 9th April, 1768, d. unm. 3rd July, 1849.
- (5.) Marion, b. 21st December, 1771, d. 18th May, 1773.
- (6.) Helen, b. 7th September, 1775, d. 1823, m. Henry Wallis, Esq., third son of Henry Wallis, of Drishane Castle, co. Cork, and Elizabeth Paul, his wife. *Ermine, a bend gu.* They had 3 sons and 3 daughters.
- (7.) Mary, b. 4th April, 1781, d. 1819, m. Fulten McKerril, Esq., of Brabloch, near Paisley, fourth son of John McKerril, Esq., of Hillhouse, Ayrshire, and of Margaret Fulton, his wife. *Azure on a fesse or, three fusils gules, a bordure engr. of the second.* They had 3 daughters.
- (8.) Margaret, b. 17th December, 1783, d. unm. 26th May, 1871,

SAMUEL McCALL and ELIZABETH POOLE had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.:

- (1.) James, of Braehead and Glyntown, which he inherited from his father. The former estate he sold, and he

- built Glyntown House. Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Hussars, m. Elizabeth Kerridge, and d. s. p. in 1875.
- (ii.) Samuel, b. 20th April, 1804. Of Camden Place, Cork, and afterwards of Glyntown, which he inherited in 1875. Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, m. first, Ann, daughter of — Gibson of Whitby, Yorkshire, who d. in 1860, and had 4 sons and 8 daughters. Secondly, he m. in 1866, Kate, daughter of Peter Campbell, Esq., of Mount Jura, Argyllshire, and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, (see ib.) He d. at Cork, 19th April, 1883.
- (1.) Elizabeth, d. unm. at Hyères, in France, 1873.
- (2.) Anna, d. unm. at Paris, in 1817.
- (3.) Dorothea and (4.) Sarah, both died young.

THOMAS McCALL and MARTHA DENROCHE had 7 sons and 10 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) James, d. inf. (ii.) James, d. inf.
- (iii.) Thomas, b. at Castle Mahon, 7th February, 1809, merchant in Glasgow, d. 10th July, 1874; m. 13th June, 1845, Anne-Nisbet, daughter of Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castle Hill, co. Lanark. *Arg., a man's heart, gu., within a fetterlock sa., on a chief az., three boars' heads erased of the first.* They had 9 sons and 1 daughter. See page 99.
- (iv.) John, b. at Castle Mahon, 10th July, 1810, d. unm. at Strathleven, 29th May, 1864, and is buried at Blantyre.
- (v.) Charles, b. at Castle Mahon, 17th August, 1813, d. unm.
- (vi.) Robert, b. at Greenock, 13th July, 1816, d. unm.
- (vii.) William, b. at Greenock, 21st November, 1818, Colonel 79th reg., standard bearer to the Queen's body guard, d. unm. 20th December, 1875, buried at Blantyre.
- (1.) Anne, b. at Lapps Island, 7th October, 1799, d. unm.

- (2.) Sarah, b. at Castle Mahon, m. Alexander-Dunlop, Anderson, Esq., M.D., Physician in Glasgow, who d. 13th May, 1871. They had 4 sons and 4 daughters. See page 100.
- (3.) Martha, b. at C. Mahon, 17th January, 1802, d. 6th February, 1881.
- (4.) Maria, b. at C. Mahon 9th August, 1803, d. unm.
- (5.) Eliza, m. Archibald Smith, Esq. (third son of Archibald Smith, of Jordan Hill, and Isabella Euing, his wife,) who d. at Row, 22nd March, 1883, in his 88th year. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters, see page 100.
- (6.) Emily, (7.) Charlotte, (8.) Barbara, m. William Leycester, Esq., of Ennismore, near Cork, son of Joseph Leycester, Esq., M.P., for that city, and has 1 son and 2 daughters, see page 101.
- (9.) Helen, m. Colin Dunlop, Esq., of Quarter. *Arg., a double-headed eagle, displayed gu., a bordure azure.* They had 3 sons.
- (10.) Sophia, b. at Craighead, January 1821, d. unm.

JAMES McCALL and ANNA C. J. FEHRSZEN had 9 sons and 2 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) James, b. at Dublin, 19th March, 1817, d. at Athens, 10th December, 1841.
- (ii.) Henry, of Daldowie, which he inherited from his father, and of Auchinames, in Renfrewshire, J.P. for co. Lanark. (See Burke's Landed Gentry, 1879.)
- (iii.) John-Oloff, of Ballyhooly, Fermoy, co. Cork, where he has extensive landed property.
- (iv.) Thomas, b. at Dublin, 17th March, 1822, d. 11th April, 1824.
- (v.) Samuel, b. at Dublin, 27th December, 1823, d. 23rd March, 1842, buried at Baillieston.
- (vi.) Thomas, b. at Dublin, 4th Oct., 1826, d. 21st May, 1828.

- (vii.) George, b. at Daldowie, Lieut.-Colonel 4th batt. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). See Army List. J.P. for co. Lanark.
- (viii.) Frederick, b. at Daldowie, 30th November, 1832. Of Lochbrae, New Kilpatrick, J.P., d. 24th May, 1882, and is buried in the parish churchyard there. Married 6th December, 1871, Charlotte, daughter of William Froggatt Robson, Esq., of London, and had 1 son and 1 daughter, namely, *James-Froggatt-de-Wet* and *Frances-Catrina*.
- (ix.) Robert, b. at Daldowie, 15th July, 1837, d. 12th February, 1861, buried at Baillieston.
- (1.) Sarah, m. first, to Lieut.-Colonel Robert-Dennistoun Campbell, C.B., by whom she had a daughter, *Robertta-C.*, who d. inf.; and secondly, she m. to Colonel Alexander Maxwell, C.B., (now General), second son of William-Hall Maxwell, Esq., of Dargavel, by whom she had 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.: *James McCall M.* and *Mary-Alexandra M.*
- (2.) Anna, resides at Daldowie.

ELIZABETH McCALL and DAVID RUSSELL had 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.:

- (i.) James R., Lieut.-Col. Stirlingshire Militia, late of 7th Hussars, m. Mary, daughter of John Stirling, Esq., of Kippindavie, Perthshire, and had 5 sons and 4 daughters, viz. (*Sir David R.*, K.C.B., Colonel 84th regt., afterwards Major-General, d. 16 1/84, aged 74; *John R.*, Admiral R.N., m. Catherine Forbes, and has issue, *Henry R.*, *James R.*, and *Graham R.*, who m. his cousin, Henrietta Stirling, and assumed the surname of Somervell; *Mary R.*, *Elizabeth R.*, *Catherine R.*, and *Marion R.*, who m. to William Houston).
- (1.) Sarah R., m. James Crawford, and has 6 sons and 5

daughters, (*John C.*, *David-R C.*, who m. Alice Chatterton, and has issue, *James C.*, *Andrew C.*, *James C.* who m. Enphrosne Sarell, and *Joseph C.*, who m., Sarah Bass, and has issue; *Elizabeth C.*, *Jane-T. C.*, who m. to James Ewing, of Strathleven, *Euphemia C.*, *Sarah C.*, and *Marion C.*)

HELEN McCALL and HENRY WALLIS had 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Henry W., d. unm. (ii.) James W., who m. first, Janet Fisher, by whom he had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.: (*Henry-A. W.* and *James W.*; *Helen-S. W.*) secondly he m. Louisa Forbes, and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz.: (*Charles-S. W.* and *John McC. W.*; *Mary-II. W.*, *Catherine-F. W.*, and *Ada W.*) (iii.) John W. (1.) Sarah W., m. to William Smith, Esq., of Carbeth Guthrie, and had 4 sons and 2 daughters, viz.: (*Henry-W. S.*, a minister, *John-Guthrie S.*, who m. Anne P. Dennistoun, and has issue; *William S.*, who m. E. C. Crozier, and has issue, and *James S.*, who m. Christina Smith: *Jane S.*, who m. to J. Macredie, and *Helen S.*) (2.) Helen W. (3.) Margaret W., who m. to George Dennistoun, Esq., and had 1 son, (*James D.*, who. m. C. Gorebooth, and has issue).

MARY McCALL and FULTON MCKERRIL had 3 daughters, viz.:

- (1.) Mary McK., m. to Donald Smith, Esq., and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz. (*Alexander S.*, m. 30/11/69, G. Noad, and *Fulton S.*, *Mary S.*, *Anna-Matilda S.*, m. 6/7/70, S. Deacon, and *Helen S.*)
 (2.) Margaret McK.

- (3.) Sarah McK., m. to P. C. Herschfield, and had 1 son and 4 daughters, viz. (*John-Charles H.*, m. September 1874, Jane-Elizabeth Chalmers, d. s. p.; *Mary-Jane H.*, m. December 1874, Alexander H. McNair, *Clara-A-Fanny H.*, m. February 1870, Sebastian Koenigsberger, *Flora-Emily H.*, m. 10 7 74, Robert-Shand-Kynoch Shand, Esq., of Hillside, Kincardine, and *Sarah-McKerril-Mona H.*)
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SAMUEL McCALL, with his first wife, ANN GIBSON, had 4 sons and 8 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) James, who went to Australia, where he m. Dorcas Finch, who d. in 1876. Of Glyntown, which he inherits from his father. He has 1 son and 2 daughters, namely, (*James, Anne and Mercie.*)
- (ii.) William, d. unm. in 1863, aged 27.
- (iii.) John, Captain in the merchant service.
- (iv.) Alfred, in Australia. (1.) Emma, b. 1831, d. unm.
- (2.) Ann, born 1832, m. Robert Dargaville, Esq., of co. Cork. They went to Australia, and she d. s. p. 1878.
- (3.) Elizabeth, b. 1833, m. James-Foy McCreight, Esq., of Courtmasherry, son of William McCreight, of Umera Park, co. Cork. She died, leaving one son, viz., (*William McCr.*)
- (4.) Minnie, m. first to Simeon Massey, of Masseycourt, who d. s. p.; secondly, she m. Dr. Charles Matthew, surgeon-major, who d. in India in 1877. They had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz., (*Charles M., Robert M. and Theodore M; Violet M. and Minnie M.*)
- (5.) Victoria, d. unm. 1861, aged 21, (twin sister with Rosina.)
- (6.) Rosina, m. 1867, Charles Duffield, Esq., of co. Carlow, and had 4 sons and 2 daughters.

- (7.) Flora, m. first, to Captain Allcock Chambers, of Glen-gariffe, by whom she had 1 son and 1 daughter, viz., (*Benjamin C.* and *Beumina C.*) Secondly, she m. to Thomas-Ponsonby-Carew McCreight, Esq., son of William McCreight, of Umera Park.
- (8.) Alice, m. 1863, to Robert-John Jago, Esq., of Kinsale, co. Cork, and has 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz. (*Robert J.*, *Charles J.* and *Ethelred J.*; *Mary J.*, *Elizabeth J.*, and *Annie J.*)

SAMUEL McCALL, with his second wife, KATE CAMP-BELL, had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:

- (i.) Colin-Campbell.
- (ii.) James-Samuel.
- (1.) Christina-Grace.

THOMAS McCALL and ANNE-NISBET LOCKHART had 9 sons and 1 daughter, viz.

- (i.) Thomas-Charles, b. 28th March, 1846, d. 20th February, 1847.
- (ii.) Thomas-Denroche, b. 20th September, 1847, drowned in Ceylon, 1872.
- (iii.) Henry-John, of Holnwood, Largs, m. 5th August, 1879, Isabel, only daughter of William-Alston Dykes, Esq., sometime provost of Hamilton, and has 1 daughter, viz., (*Agnes-Andrea-Urquhart.*)
- (iv.) William-Lockhart, lives in Gloucestershire, m. 28th April, 1880, his cousin, Barbara-H.-J., daughter of William Leycester, Esq., and Barbara McCall, his wife. They have 2 sons, viz. (*Harold-William-Lockhart*) and *Ralph Leycester.*
- (v.) Frederick-James, b. 31st May, 1853, d. 11th November, 1856.
- (vi.) John-Charles, resides at Udston, Hamilton.

- (vii.) Robert, resides at Glasgow.
- (viii.) Edward-Græme, b. 4th May, 1861, d. March, 1862.
- (ix.) Albert-Alexander.
- (i.) Eliza-Anna-Lockhart, m. 6th January, 1879, to Græme McLaverty, Esq., son of McLaverty of Kiel, Argyllshire. They live at Hamilton, and have 2 sons, viz. (*Ronald-Græme-McL.* and *Iver-Edmond-de-Brien McL.*)

SARAH McCALL and ALEX.-DUNLOP ANDERSON had 4 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Andrew-George A., who lives in Australia, m. 27th February, 1868, Elizabeth-Mary-Synott Manifold, and had issue, 3 sons and 6 daughters, viz. (*Claude-Alexander A.*, *Robert-Denroche A.*, b. 18/8/71, d. 3/6/72, and *Herbert-George A.*, b. 4/11/72, d. 19/3/73; *Alice-Seton A.*, *Beatrice-Mary-Synott A.*, *Margaret-Lorn A.*, *Rose-Isobel A.*, *Ethel-Dunlop A.* and *Jessie-Caroline A.*)
- (ii.) Thomas-McCall A., M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at Glasgow University, m. 20th July, 1864, Margaret-Richardson Ronaldson, and had issue 1 son and 6 daughters, viz., (*Thomas-McCall A.*; *Catherine-Edith A.*, *Sarah-Alice A.*, *Jane-Bertram A.*, *Ada-Margaret A.*, d. 5/11/78, aged 7 years, *Mary-Constance-McCall A.*, *Helen-Muriel A.*)
- (iii.) Alexander-Dunlop A., major in Indian Army (say 23rd Punjab Pioneers), d. in battle, 2nd December, 1878, at Peinar Khotah, in the Afghan War. (iv.) James A., in Australia. (1.) Martha A., (2.) Jessie A., (3.) Margaret-Lorn A., and (4.) Sarah A.

ELIZA McCALL and ARCHIBALD SMITH had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Archibald-John S., d. inf. (ii) Thomas S., in the Civil Service in India. (1.) Martha-Denroche S. (2.)

Isabella S., d. young. (3.) Elizabeth-Maria-Lydia S., m. 1865, to Captain William-Henry Edye, R.N. (now Admiral), and has 1 son, viz. (*Henry-J.-B. Edye*). (4.) Emily-Anne S.

BARBARA McCALL and WILLIAM LEYCESTER had 1 son and 2 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Joseph-W. L., m. 1882, Helen-Wrey Reeves. (1.) Martha-C.-D. L., m. February 1873, Edward-H. Reeve, Esq., and has 2 sons, viz. (*Edward-Hoare R.* and *William-Leycester R.*) (2.) Barbara-H.-J. L., m. 28th April, 1880, her cousin, William-Lockhart McCall, Esq., and has issue (see under W. L. McCall, ante.)

HELEN McCALL and COLIN DUNLOP had 3 sons viz.

- (i.) George D., lives at Garnkirk. (ii.) Colin D., lives at Auchenraith, near Hamilton, m. 22nd September, 1868, Mary Crum, and has 1 son and 1 daughter, viz. (*Colin-John D.* and *Agnes-Mary-Helen D.*) (iii.) Thomas D.

George McCall and Mary Smellie had 9 sons and 7 daughters, viz. :

- (i.) Samuel, b. 15th July, 1768, d. unm. 28th March, 1855.
 (ii.) Archibald, b. 4th August, 1771, d. 23rd March, 1781.
 (iii.) George, b. 2nd October, 1772, d. 11th April, 1814.
 Captain R.N., m. Ann Wilson, and had a daughter, *Margaret*, who died young.

- (iv.) John, b. 6th November, 1773, d. 18th May, 1808.
- (v.) Richard, b. 4th September, 1776, d. 17th January, 1777.
- (vi.) William, b. 18th December, 1777, d. unm. in Jamaica, 14th August, 1802.
- (vii.) James, b. 11th February, 1780, merchant in Glasgow, where he d. 4th May, 1853, m. 3rd March, 1811, Janet, daughter of Alan Ker, Esq., of Greenoch, and of Ann Dow, his wife, and had 2 sons and 1 daughter.
- (viii.) Henry-Ritchie, b. 28th March, 1783, d. 11th October, 1783.
- (ix.) Archibald, b. 21st August, 1785, d. 21st July, 1842, m. Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. David Dow, minister of Cathcart, and of Jean Reid, his wife. They had 1 son. (See page 103.)
- (1.) Christian, b. 15th April, 1766, d. 8th May, 1771.
- (2.) Margaret, b. 9th April, 1767, d. 27th May, 1776.
- (3.) Mary, b. 28th June, 1770, m. 23rd June, 1793, to John Taylor, Esq., of Kirkton-hill, near Montrose, and has 6 sons and 5 daughters. (See p. 103.)
- (4.) Christian, b. 3rd July, 1775, d. 12th December, 1761.
- (5.) Margaret, b. 19th January, d. 4th March, 1779.
- (6.) Catherine, b. 2nd January, 1782, d. 1827, m. 1809, to John Brown, Esq., of Langside, and had 3 sons and 4 daughters. (See p. 104.)
- (7.) Margaret, b. 25th May, 1784, d. unmarried.

JAMES McCALL and JANET KER had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz.:

- (i.) George, b. 10th January, 1816, lived at Glasgow, where he d. 15th March, 1856, m. at Abbotside, Kinlos, 18th October, 1854, Grace, daughter of James Milne, Esq., of Forres, and had 1 son, *James*, who d. inf.

in May, 1856. His widow has since married to Joseph Prestwick, Esq., Professor of Geology at Oxford.

- (ii.) James. Of St. John's Terrace, Glasgow, m. 7th June, 1859, his cousin, Eliza-Mona, daughter of John McCall, Esq., of Glasgow, and Eliza-Mona Grice, his wife. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters. (See page 105.)

- (1.) Anne, resides at Hillhead, near Glasgow.

ARCHIBALD McCALL and ELIZABETH DOW had 1 son, viz.:

- (i.) (Col.) George, sometime master of the horse to King Louis Philippe of France. Lived at Chantilly, near Paris. m. Mary, daughter of Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England, and had 3 sons and 3 daughters. (See p. 105.)

MARY McCALL and JOHN TAYLOR had 6 sons and 5 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Robert T. Of Kirkton Hill, m. and had 2 sons and 1 daughter, viz. (*George T.*, now of Kirkton Hill, and *Robert T.*, d. unm.; *Margaret T.*, m. to R. Hepburn, Esq., of Ricarton). (ii.) Simon T.
 (iii.) George T., m. Christian Jopp, and had 4 sons and 2 daughters, viz. (*Simon T.*, *George-Keith T.*, m. Miss Cooper, *William-Stewart T.*, *Alexander T.*; *Eleanor T.*, m. to — Thornbury, and *Christian-M-K. T.*, m. to — Watson). (iv.) John T.
 (v.) Patrick T., m. Margaret Russell, and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz. (*John T.* and *Campbell T.*; *Catherine T.*, *Margaret T.* and *Fanny T.*) (vi.) Hercules T.
 (1.) Mary T., m. to W. Hunter, and had 4 sons and 3 daughters, viz. (*David H.*, m. Wemyss Henderson, *Douglas*

H., m. O. Farrington, *William H.*, m. C. Gray, and *John H.*, Capt. 72nd regt.; *Jane H.*, *Ann H.* and *Mary H.*, who m. to Col. Townsend.)

- (2.) Jane T. (3.) Margaret T. (4.) Christina T., and (5.) Catherine T.

CATHERINE McCALL and JOHN BROWN had 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz.:

- (i.) Thomas B. (ii.) George B. (iii.) John B.
 (1.) Mary B., m. to Hugh McTavish, Esq., and had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz. (*Hugh-G. McT.*, killed in the American War, and *John McT.*, unm. in S. America; *Catherine McT.*, m. to Donald McIntosh, and has issue, *Mary-Ann-C. McT.*, m., but d. s. p., *Christina-McCall McT.*, d. unm., and *Jane-E. McT.*, m. and has issue.)
 (2.) Martha B., m. to Alexander S. Cleland, Esq., and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz., (*John-James C.*, d. and *Alexander-Henry C.*; *Mary C.*, m. Andrew Philps, and has issue, *Catherine-A. C.*, m. to — Glasford, who is now deceased, leaving issue; and *Christina-McCall C.* lives with her mother in Edinburgh.)
 (3.) Catherine B., m. to Daniel Frazer, Glasgow, and had 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz. (*James-G. F.*, barrister, Fell. Trin. Coll., Cambs.; and *Samuel-McCall F.*; *Christina-McCall F.*, and *Isabella-C. F.*, m. to Professor Steggall, Dundee College, and has issue.)
 (4.) Christina B., m. to William D'Esterre Roberts, Esq. They live at Havre, and had 5 sons and 5 daughters, viz. (*Wm.-D'E. R.*, m. Miss Roberts, his cousin, lives at Havre, *Norcott-D'E. R.*, *Richard R.*, *A.-A.-B. R.*, and *W.-E.-G. R.*; *Christina-McCall R.*, m. — Stokes, and has issue, *Marion-D'E. R.*, m. Rev. Donald

McLeod, minister of Scotch Church, London, *Catherine R.*, d., *Janet R.*, m. Matthew Rennison, Glasgow, and *Sarah-G. R.*)

JAMES McCALL and ELIZA MONA McCALL had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) James-George.
- (ii.) Samuel-John.
- (1.) Margaret-Eleanora, d. July, 1879, aged 17 years.
- (2.) Eliza-Mona, d. July, 1879, aged 15 years.
- (3.) Janet-Ann, d. 20th July, 1869, aged 6 months.
- (4.) Grace-Ann.

COL. GEORGE McCALL and MARY DOBREE had 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.

- (i.) George, b. at Beaumarris, m.
- (ii.) Henry-Blackwood, b. near Dieppe.
- (iii.) Archibald-Noel-Locke, b. at Guildford. Priest of the Church of Rome.
- (1.) Caroline-Amelia, living in a Protestant sisterhood at the Cape of Good Hope.
- (2.) Mary-Dobree, m. to Falconer Atlee, Esq.
- (3.) Oliva-Louisa, b. at Chantilly, near Paris, m. to Andrew Ward, Esq.

Marion McCALL and John Anderson had 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) William A., in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, m. Eliza Cox, and had a daughter, who m. to Major — in India, (ii.) John A., d. in India, (iii.) Robert A., d. in India; (1.) Marion A., m. to the Rev. — Hunter, Devonshire, (2.) Elizabeth A., d. unm., (3.) Helen A., d. unm., (4.) Sarah A., d. unm.

Helen McCall and Andrew Thomson had 8 sons and 5 daughters, viz.

- (i.) George T., b. 9th March, 1751, m. 17th July, 1775, Elizabeth Allan, of Bardowie, and had issue; secondly he m., 24th February, 1800, Margaret Graham, of Limekilns, and had further issue. (ii.) Samuel T., b. 5th May, 1754, d. 17th February, 1799. (iii.) John T., b. 17th October, 1758, d. 1830, m. in 1784, Helen Middlemore. (iv.) Andrew T., b. 19th November, 1762, d. 1831, m. Ann Henderson. (v.) James T., b. 11th April, 1764, d. 1837, m. in 1807, Ann Archer. (vi.) William T., b. 8th August, 1767, d. 1840, m. 1795, Sarah Lane, who d. 1821. (vii.) Samuel T., b. 30th June, 1769, d. inf. (viii.) Samuel T., b. 17th November, 1773, m. Miss Haywood, and d. 1853.
- (1.) Margaret T., b. 31st October, 1752, d. 1791, m. first to James Johnstone, and secondly to Dr. Robert Cleg-horn. (2.) Helen T., b. 2nd July, 1756, d. 2nd April, 1759. (3.) Helen T., b. 8th December, 1760, d. 7th January, 1853. (4.) Rebecca, b. 23rd October, 1765, d. 25th April, 1769. (5.) Rebecca T., b. 11th January, 1771, m. to Duncan Hunter, and d. in 1829.
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GEORGE McCALL (younger son of William McCall, Kello-side, and Marion Dundas) and ANN YEATES had 5 sons and 6 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Jasper, m. Magdalen Hollock (? Collet), and d. s. p. 1747. His widow m. again to John Swift.
- (ii.) Samuel, b. 1721, a member of the council, m. Ann, daughter to Captain John Searle, and had 2 sons and

- 4 daughters. (See below.) He was appointed by the governor of the province, to settle the accounts of the officers of the unfortunate Braddock Campaign, 31st January, 1756, and he d. 1762.
- (iii.) George, b. 16th April, 1724, m. Lydia Abbot (?) who is said to have possessed great personal beauty, and is mentioned in Watson's list of belles. She d. in 1762, having had 3 daughters. See p. 108.
- (iv.) Captain William, had charge of a scouting party in 1782, he d. unm.
- (v.) Archibald, b. 1728, was reputed one of the wealthiest merchants in Philadelphia, in the East India trade, and several of his sons made trips thither. He d. 1799, having m. 25th June, 1762, Judith, daughter to Peter Kemble, Esq., President of H. M. Council of New Jersey, and sister to the wife of General the Hon. Thomas Gage, Commander of the British forces while in possession of Philadelphia, before the revolution. They had 12 sons and 6 daughters. See p. 108.
- (1.) Catherine, m. to John Inglis, and had 3 sons and 3 daughters. See p. 109.
- (2.) Ann, m. her cousin, Samuel McCall, from Scotland, and had 6 daughters, see p. 82.
- (3.) Mary, m. to William Plumstead, and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. See p. 110.
- (4.) Margaret, m. to Joseph Swift, and had 5 sons and 6 daughters. See ib.
- (5.) Elinor, m. to Andrew Elliot, Esq., of Greenwells, co. Roxburgh, collector of Customs at New York, and had 2 daughters. See ib.
- (6.) Jane, d. young.

Samuel McCall and **Ann Beacle** had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) John-Searle, of St. Christophers, West Indies, d. s. p.
- (ii.) George, d. s. p.
- (1.) Ann, b. 30th March, 1744, m. in 1763, to Thomas Willing, and d. 3rd February, 1781, having had 5 sons and 5 daughters. See *ib.*
- (2.) Elinor. (3.) Margaret. (4.) Catherine.

George McCall and **Lydia Abbot** had 3 daughters, viz.

- (1.) Mary, d. unm.
- (2.) Catherine, m. — Bath, and had several sons, two were in the army, and one a lawyer in Ireland.
- (3.) Lydia, m. firstly to C. Cattle, of large estate in South Carolina, by whom she had 1 son and 3 daughters, viz. (*William C.*; a daughter, m. to Colquhoun, and had issue: a daughter, m. to Preston; and *Maria C.*, d. unm.) She m. secondly to Gen. Guest, and had 1 son, viz., *States Guest*.

Archibald McCall and **Judith Kemble** had 12 sons and 6 daughters, viz.

- (i.) George, b. 25th August, 1763, d. 1st June, 1764.
- (ii.) Peter, b. 2nd March, 1766, d. 26th December, 1769.
- (iii.) Archibald, b. 11th October, 1767, m. 2nd May, 1792, Elizabeth Cadwalader, and had 4 sons and 5 daughters. See *ib.*
- (iv.) George, b. 2nd May, 1769, d. 17th April, 1799, m. Margaret Clymer, and had 2 sons. See *ib.*
- (v.) Samuel, b. 4th May, 1770, d. 5th November, 1772.
- (vi.) Peter, b. 1773, merchant in Philadelphia, m. Sarah Gibson, a descendant of John Gibson, one of the early mayors of Philadelphia, and had 3 sons and 1 daughter, see *ib.*
- (vii.) Samuel, d. unm. 31st January, 1842.
- (viii.) Jasper, b. 5th November, 1779, d. 1800.
- (ix.) Richard, b. 9th October, 1780, d. unm. 1831.

- (x.) William, b. 13th September, 1783, d. 10th March, 1840, m. Frances-Harriet, daughter to the Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton, Pennsylvania, Jurist, and sometime U.S. minister to the Court of St. James'. Mrs. McCall d. at Mount Wallah, 1st July, 1851, having had 2 daughters. See *ib.*
- (xi.) Robert, b. 26th September, 1785, d. unm. 1854.
- (xii.) Henry, b. 27th September, 1788, d. June, 1854, m. 24th May, 1817, Lise Jones, and had 4 sons. See *ib.*
- (1.) Mary, b. 28th July, 1764, m. Lambert Cadwalader, and had 1 son, viz., *Thomas C.*, who m. *Maria Gouveoneur*, and had 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz., (*John-Lambert C.*, *Richard C.*; *Emily C.*, *Mary C.*, and *Maria C.*)
- (2.) Ann, b. 2nd May, 1772, m. 1796, to William Read, Esq., son of Mr. Chief Justice George Read, of the State of Delaware, and had 4 sons and 1 daughter, viz. (*George R.*, *William R.*, *John R.*, *Samuel R.*; and *Mary R.*, who m. to Coleman Fisher, Esq., and had issue.)
- (3.) Margaret, d. unmarried in 1860.
- (4.) Harriet, d. unmarried in 1847.
- (5.) Gertrude, b. 23rd July, 1778, d. in infancy.
- (6.) Catherine, b. 29th June, 1782, d. unm. 1859.

Catherine McCall and **John Inglis** had 3 sons and 3 daughters, viz.

- (i.) John I., Admiral in the British Navy, (served with Admiral Moore) m. his cousin, Miss Inglis, and had issue. Lived in Edinburgh. (ii.) Samuel I., m. Miss Aitchison, of Norfolk county, and died, leaving a fine estate. He had one child, who d. young, and his widow m. again to Dr. Currie. (iii.) George I., unmarried, in Pennsylvania in 1805.

- (1.) Ann I., m. to Gilbert Barclay, Esq., of Scotland, and d. before 1805, leaving 1 daughter, *Kate B.*
- (2.) Mary I., m. — Heron, an English West India gentleman. They lived near Bristol, Eng., and had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz. (*Julian H.*, in the army, *Oliver H.*, in the navy, *Mary H.*, *Helena H.*, a daughter m. to — Middleton, said to be of the family of Baron Middleton, of Middleton, co. Warwick; and a daughter m. to — Lumley, said to be of the family of Lumley, Earls of Scarborough.)
- (3.) Catherine I., d. unm., in Pennsylvania.

MARY McCALL and WILLIAM PLUMSTEAD had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz.

- (i.) William P., d. s. p. (ii.) Clement P., d. s. p. (iii.) George P., m., and had 2 sons and 2 daughters, viz. (*William P.*, *Clement P.*; *Mary P.* and *Margaret P.*) (1.) Ann P., d. s. p. (2.) Catherine P., d. s. p.

MARGARET McCALL and JOSEPH SWIFT had 5 sons and 5 daughters, viz.

- (i.) George S.; (ii.) William S.; (iii.) Joseph S., who m., and had 4 sons and 5 daughters, viz. (*Joseph*, *John*, *George* and *Samuel*; *Mary*, *Helen*, *Elizabeth*, *Martha* and *Margaret S.*) (iv.) John S., who d. unm.; (v.) Samuel S., m. Mary Shipper, and had 3 sons and 4 daughters, viz. (*William*, *Samuel* and *Joseph*, who m. his cousin Eliza-M. Willing, and d. in 1882; *Margaret*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth* and *Sarah S.*) (1.) Elinor S.; (2.) Mary S.; (3.) Margaret S.; (4.) Martha S.; and (5.) Elizabeth S.

ELINOR McCALL and ANDREW ELLIOT had 2 daughters, viz.

- (1.) Helena E., m. to Admiral Digby, in the English Navy, and d. s. p. (2.) Elizabeth E., m. to William Shaw, 10th Lord Cathcart, and had 10 children (see

Douglas' Scottish Peerage). Her ladyship was appointed Governess to the younger princesses in January, 1793, and one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to the Queen in October, 1795.

ARCHIBALD McCALL and ELIZABETH CADWALADER had 4 sons and 5 daughters, viz.

- (i.) John.
 - (ii.) Archibald.
 - (iii.) Edward, who d. at Lima in 1874, leaving a son, *John*.
 - (iv.) George-Archibald, a graduate of West Point, 1822, afterwards a General in the regular army, taking a prominent part in the late rebellion (See *More's Rebellion Records*, published a few years since). He m. Elizabeth McMurtrie, and d. in February, 1868, having had 3 sons and 2 daughters. See p. 114.
- (1.) Mary. (2.) Elizabeth. (3.) Harriet. (4.) Margaret.
(5.) Ann.

GEORGE McCALL and MARGARET CLYMER had 2 sons, viz.

- (i.) George, d. unm. in 1873, aged 78 years.
- (ii.) William, b. 1797, m. Mary Dickenson, and had a son, *William*.

PETER McCALL and SARAH GIBSON had 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz.

- (i.) Charles, d. young.
- (ii.) John-Gibson, many years United States Consul at Tampico, Mexico, m. Josephine-Don-Miguel Becerra, and had 3 sons and 2 daughters. See p. 114.

- (iii.) Peter, b. at Trenton, New Jersey, 1807, graduated at Princeton College, 1826, took a prominent part in connection with Gen. Patterson in quelling the native American riots in 1844; Mayor of Philadelphia, 1845, and sometime member of the select council of that city. He m., in 1846, Jane-Byrd Mercer, daughter to Col. John Mercer, of Cedar Park, West River, Maryland, and had 1 son and 3 daughters, see p. 114. Mr. McCall afterwards attained great distinction as a member of the Philadelphia bar, he was counselor of law and Provost of the law academy there, professor of law at (and one of the Trustees of) the University of Pennsylvania, and he died at his country seat, Overbrook, in Montgomery County, 30th October, 1880, and is buried in the vault of his family at Christ Church, Philadelphia.
- (1.) Anna-Maria, d. young.

WILLIAM McCALL and FRANCES-HARRIET SITGREAVES had 2 sons and 4 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Samuel, b. 12th June, 1810, d. 1828.
- (ii.) Thomas Cadwalader, b. 21st January, 1823, d. 11th July, 1844.
- (1.) Harriet-Gage, m. 25th June, 1834, to the Hon. Christopher Adams, of Mount Wallah, in Louisiana, and of New Orleans, and had 5 sons and 2 daughters, viz., (*Henry-McCall A.*, d. young; *Edward-White A.*, m. 14 10, 68, *Julia-Biddle Henderson*, and has issue; *Richard-McCall A.*, d. inf.; *Sitgreaves A.*; *Christopher A.*; *Frances-Harriet A.* and *Elizabeth-Ellis A.*)
- (2.) Maria-L-Penderson, d. 1854.
- (3.) Emily-Bertie, d. young.
- (4.) Susan Sitgreaves, d. 1823, aged 4 years.

HENRY McCALL and LISE JONES had 4 sons, viz.

- (i.) Richard, m. in 1840, Olive Wilson, and had 5 sons and 9 daughters. See p. 115.
- (ii.) Edward, d. 1823, aged 4 years.
- (iii.) Henry, m. in 1844, Charlotte Willcock, and had 1 son and 1 daughter. See p. 115.
- (iv.) Evan-Jones, m. Angele Loring, and had 3 sons and 1 daughter. See p. 116.

ANN McCALL and THOMAS WILLING had (besides three children who d. inf.) 5 sons and 5 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Charles W., b. 1766, d. 1799, was twice married, and had issue, (ii.) Thomas-Mayne W., b. 1767, d. 1823, m. Jane Nixon, and had issue; (iii.) George W., b. 1774, d. 1827, m. first a lady whose name is not recorded, secondly to Miss R. Blackwell, and had issue; (iv.) Richard W., b. 1775, d. 1858, m. Eliza Moore, and had issue: (v.) William-Shipper W., b. 1779, d. 1821, m. Maria-Wilhelmina Peters, and had issue.
- (1.) Anne W., b. 1764, d. 1801, m. to William Bingham, Esq., of Philadelphia, a senator of the United States, and had 1 son and 2 daughters (see below); (2.) Elizabeth W., b. 1768, d. 1858, m. to Major William Jackson, and has no surviving issue: (3.) Mary W., b. 1770, d. 1852, m. to Henry Clymer, and had issue; (4.) Dorothy W., b. 1772, d. 1847, m. to her cousin-german, Thomas-Willing Francis, and had issue: and (5.) Abigail W., b. 1777, d. 1841, m. to Richard Peters and had issue.

ANNE WILLING (daughter to Ann McCall and Thomas Willing) and WILLIAM BINGHAM had 1 son and 2 daughters, viz.

- (i.) William B. (1.) Anne-Louisa B., m. 23rd August, 1798, to the Right Hon. Alexander Baring (afterwards

raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Ashburton of Ashburton), second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., banker in London, and had issue. (See *Burke's Peerage*). (2.) Maria-Matilda B., m. to Henry Baring, Esq., a brother of her sister's husband, with whom she had a large family.

GEORGE McCALL and ELIZABETH McMURTRIE had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Archibald. (ii.) George. (iii.) Richard.
- (1.) Emily, m. in 1880, to Charles Bradford, Esq.
- (2.) Elizabeth.

JOHN-GIBSON McCALL and JOSEPHINE-DON-MIGUEL BECERRA had 3 sons and 2 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Charles-Archibald, m. Cornelia White, and has 3 sons and 1 daughter, viz., (*John-Gibson, William-White, Robert-Kemble, and Helen.*)
- (ii.) John-Gibson.
- (iii.) Rudolph, m. Mary Steinbrenner, and had 2 daughters, viz., (*Emma and Annetta.*)
- (1.) Sarita, m. Francis Bond, Esq., and had 4 daughters, viz., (*Josephine B., Adelaide B., Eliza-C. B., and Frances B.*)
- (2.) A daughter.

PETER McCALL and JANE BYRD MERCER had 1 son and 3 daughters, viz.

- (i.) Mercer, b. 6th September, 1849, d. April, 1871.
- (1.) Gertrude.
- (2.) Edith, m. in 1878, to S. Keating, Esq., and had 3 daugh-

ters, viz., (*Edith-Gertrude K., Elizabeth K., and Margaret-McCall K.*)

(3.) Jane-Byrd.

RICHARD McCALL and OLIVE WILSON, had 5 sons and 9 daughters, viz.

(i.) Richard. (ii.) James-Wilson. (iii.) Robert, d. (iv.) Jones, d. (v.) William d. 1880, aged 31.

(1.) Lise, m. to Frederick Freret, Esq., and had 8 sons and 5 daughters, viz., (*Frederick-William F., Richard-McCall F., Blaise-C. F., d., Robert F., Vincent-R. F., Edward F., d., Pierre-Sauve F., and Eugene-Barclay F. d.; Olive-F., Fanny-S. F., Lise F., d., Eugenie F., d., Lise-D. F.*)

(2.) Melanic, m. Louis Hewett, Esq., and had 3 sons and 7 daughters, viz., (*James H. d., Richard-McCall H., d., Louis-Charles H.; Clara H., d., Olive-Wilson H., Angèle H., Melaine-Bringier H., Fannie-Fearn H., Coralia-Wilson H., and Harriet-McCall H., d.*)

(3.) Olive, m. to John-Grayson Byrd, Esq.

(4.) Catherine.

(5.) Charlotte, m. Emlid Borland, Jun., Esq., and has 2 daughters, viz., (*Olive B. and Elizabeth B.*)

(6.) Harriet.

(7.) Marie, m. W. T. Morehead, Esq., and has 1 son, viz., (*Richard-McCall M.*)

(8.) Blanche, d.

(9.) Fanny.

HENRY McCALL and CHARLOTTE WILLCOCK had 1 son and 1 daughter, viz.

(i.) Henry, m. Phœbe Ingersoll.

(1.) Meta, m. to Count Alphonse de Diesbach, and has 1 son, *Ladislaus de D.*

EVAN-JONES McCALL and ANGELE LORINGER
had 4 sons and 1 daughter, viz.

- (i.) Henry, m. Lily Legendre, and had 3 sons, viz., (*Evan-Jones, Henry-George, and Emile-Legendre, d. inf., 1883.*
- (ii.) Charles.
- (iii.) Eugene, d. 1871, aged 22.
- (iv.) Edward, d. 1882, aged 31.
- (1.) Adèle.



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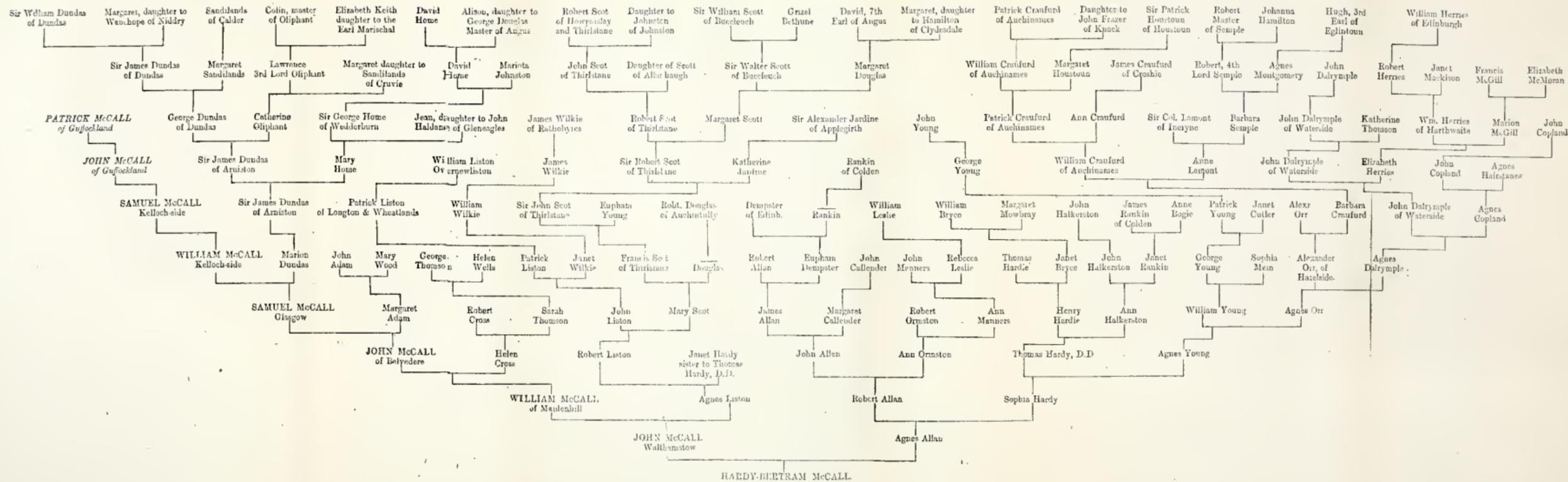
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APPENDIX.—No. 2.

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RECORDS AND NOTES.

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