The Scottish Genealogist

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

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the St. Andrew Society Rooms, 24 Hill Street (Castle Street end), Edinburgh, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. (In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.)

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. 0d. ($4.50) (inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*). This subscription which is payable on 1st October entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 28 Pitbauchlie Bank, Dunfermline, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 74 Brunstane Road, Joppa, Midlothian.

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EDITORIAL

GENEALOGISTS will agree that while lists of ancestors are often useful, some form of family tree or pedigree chart generally seems to clear the brain. These vary considerably—and it is particularly interesting to note the difference in pedigree charts normally used on the two sides of the Atlantic. This is more fundamental than the fact that in Britain we usually read from top to bottom of the page, increasing from one patriarch above to many descendants below; while the American practice is to read from side to side, decreasing from many ancestors on the right to one offspring on the left. It is the different genealogical emphasis that is important. Here we study the family, and make charts of the Snooks of Glensnooks, concentrating on male descendants with only passing references to the existence of wives and daughters. A picture of the development of the family emerges and the place of each member is shown within it. In America the emphasis is rather on the complete ancestry of an individual, showing his or her parents, grandparents, great-grandparents and so on—this records the quarterings or "Branches" which were thought to be of such importance in earlier days; the scientific aspect is well served, but there is no provision for collaterals and the individual, though adequately provided with ancestors, appears isolated from his contemporaries. While our families are shown to widen their spheres with each succeeding generation, American charts illustrate the way in which many lines narrow into one. The clannish Scot generally prefers to count his cousins rather than name his great-great-grandparents.

In Scotland, pedigree charts are usually employed to illustrate the growth of a family; but they vary in the efficiency with which they do this. Many genealogists use the ordinary tabulated chart in which each generation appears on one horizontal line below its parents, having its children below itself. There are, of course, other forms which can be used. The wheel in which the common ancestor is set in the middle with his descendants gyrating round him, has little to recommend it. To-day we refer to family trees when we speak of these charts but the true family tree flourished a century ago. Sir James Balfour Paul describes this vividly:

> "A common ancestor . . . was represented by an aged gentleman, often in armour, lying on his back on a velvety sward. From his stomach grew upwards a portentous trunk, inscribed with the names of his male descendants in the senior line. At intervals along the trunk there issued large branches, from these small branches and then twigs. They all bore an extraordinary crop of fruit, in the shape of large circular discs, on which were inscribed the names of the various scions of the original stock. Leaves *au naturel* were put in with a free hand, but the result was neither a good botanical specimen nor a very intelligible pedigree."

These examples show the way in which too many artistic touches can destroy the purpose of a family tree, which must be to give a brief, clear and accurate picture. But those who advocate brighter genealogy should study the illustrations in *Blood Royal* by Iain Moncreiffe and Don Pottinger, where whirlpools, staircases, a maze and several other ingenious illustrations are used to interpret pedigrees with complete clarity. There appears to be scope for imagination in genealogy after all.

DYNASTIES OF DOCTORS

(An Address delivered to the Scottish Genealogy Society on 16th December, 1957.)

THE study of genealogy has an attraction for many people. Long ago, the strong-minded Paul exhorted Timothy not to "give heed to fables and endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than godly edifying." (I Tim. 1, 4.) Nevertheless, both fables and genealogies are worthy of study. Who has not, at some time or other, followed the ramifications of his own family tree, perhaps with the assistance of an octogenarian aunt or grandparent? The results of this search have a strange fascination. To have Jacobite ancestry or a forebear who was killed at Waterloo may be just as satisfying, on this side of the Atlantic, as it is to be a direct descendant of a Mayflower pilgrim, on the other side.

Some are led to investigate genealogies, not merely out of curiosity, but for practical reasons. It may be that the possession of wealth or position, of the succession to a title or an estate, or both, will depend entirely upon an examination of ancestral records. Applied genealogy, as we may call it, is not mere amusement or intellectual exercise, although there are many who do actually revel in the tracing of ancestors, and even of ancestors other than their own. Biography, always a popular branch of literature, has more devotees to-day than ever, and almost every biography, even that of an unimportant person (and there are many), commences with a chapter entitled "Ancestry and Parentage," frequently the best chapter in the book.

The study of biography provides strong proof in favour of the widespread belief that intellectual ability is an asset derived from ancestors, and in no branch of learning is heredity of more significance than in medicine.

But before mentioning the medical families which form the subject of the present study, it is essential to make a few general observations and to define certain terms.

Hereditary Genius

Since the appearance in 1869 of Sir Francis Galton's famous work, *Hereditary Genius*, interest in the subject has grown, but little has been added to his interesting investigations. Galton, the founder of what he then termed Eugenics, now known as Genetics, knew his subject well. He was himself a cousin of Charles Darwin and thus; a member of a family which enriched many aspects of science. He tells us in the preface that he ought to have called the book, "Hereditary Ability," because the word genius implies, or ought to imply, an ability quite unusually high, and of a very rare order. Certainly not more than one person in a million is a genius. Nowadays the term is applied loosely. We speak of so and so being "almost a genius" or "having a genius" for this or that. The true genius is the man for whom a whole

nation mourns when he dies, and who ranks in the future as a character in history. A genius is born, not made, and he will come to the top, whatever his education, his circumstance or his social position.

Eminence, on the other hand, is a quality much less rare. An "eminent" person, according to Galton, is one who has achieved a position attained by 250 per million or by one person in 4000. It would be difficult to define more explicitly what is meant by genius and eminence. In the assessment of mental ability, one should as a rule exclude those whose claim to fame rests upon notoriety, upon local reputation, or upon ability to acquire wealth. Statesmen and rulers are so largely subject to their environment that they form a class by themselves. Their eminence is no criterion of their natural gifts. Often they have been pushed into their high position and if to this fortuitous opportunity there is added unusual mental ability they may rise to a fame of the higbest order.

It is a profound error to suppose that any child, born with an average or mediocre brain, can be educated to become eminent. "If it is not in you, it will not come out," is the old Scottish proverb, and it has proved true, time and again. All who are concerned in education do well to bear in mind that heredity contributes more than environment to a successful result. Ancestry counts, and the parent may be more important than the teacher.

History abounds with examples of hereditary ability, in literature the Brontes, in Art the Teniers, in Divinity the Erskines and the Wesleys, in Music the Bachs. The last-mentioned family had 8 generations of gifted musicians, and 120 of them attended a family reunion in 1750.

In the field of medicine, one may also note the influence of heredity upon intellectual abiity. In early times medical knowledge was passed on from father to son. The Hippocratic Oath suggests to the student of medicine that he should regard his teacher as equal to his parents, and that he should pass on the learning to his own sons and to the sons of his teacher. Frequently the teacher was also the father, and throughout the long history of medicine, the "Art," as Hippocrates called it, has been a hereditary accomplishment. Doctors' sons do not always become doctors, but many of them do, and we need not search very far to find examples of two or more generations of doctors, like the Heberdens, the Bells, and the Pagets and scores of other similar families.

PARACELSUS (1470-1541), whose importance as an original thinker had so profound an influence on the progress of medicine, was the son of a physician.

VESALIUS (1514-64), who revolutionised anatomy, had a father, grandfather and great-grandfather who were all physicians. Some famous doctors have derived benefit from relatives other than their parents. For example, AMBROISE PARE (1510-90), the great French surgeon, had a brother, and a brother-in-law, who were both barber-surgeons, as he tells us in his delightful autobiography. Again, LAENNEC (1781-1826), who invented the stethoscope, drew all his early inspiration from his uncle, a physician at Nantes, before he went to Paris to earn fame by his discovery of auscultation. The great WILLIAM HARVEY (1578-1657), the only one of the seven sons of Thomas Harvey to become a doctor, had no head for finance, and might have been a poor man but for

his faithful brother Eliah who managed the business affairs of the family. And, nearer our own time, JOSEPH LISTER (1827-1912) derived his interest in the microscope from his father, a prosperous London wine merchant who was awarded the Fellowship of the Royal Society for his improvements in microscopic technique.

One need not explore the past for further instances of the influence of parents and relatives upon the embryo doctor. Each of us can give examples of the heredity of medical practice within our own circles of friends.

A London physician of my acquaintance comes of a family with an unbroken line of doctors in each generation since early in the 18th century, and with seven doctors in the present (his own) generation. And, although a medical practice is no longer a saleable asset and a valuable bequest from father to son, it cannot be denied that there is still a tendency for the sons and daughters of doctors to follow the medical profession.

At this stage it may be profitable to recall the familiar story of the Gregory family, so often quoted as an illustration of hereditary ability.

The Academic Gregorys

This unusually gifted Aberdeen family produced 16 professors in various Universities within 5 generations. There is reason to believe that the " brains " were brought into the family in the 16th century when Janet Anderson married Rev. John Gregory of Drumoak. Janet was the daughter of David Anderson, who was known in Aberdeen as " Davie do a'thing." Among other accomplishments, Davie designed the spire of St. Nicholas' Church, and he removed a dangerous submerged rock from Aberdeen Harbour by harnessing it to a raft of barrels and allowing the tide to do the rest. Janet's son James might be fitly termed a genius. He became professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, in 1669, and then in Edinburgh, in 1674. He invented the reflecting telescope, and has been regarded as a forerunner of Newton. James Gregory's brother David, whose family numbered 23 children, had three sons and two grandsons who became professors of Mathematics, Astronomy and History at St. Andrews, Oxford and Edinburgh. James had a son, also James, who was professor of Medicine from 1725-32 at Aberdeen where Medicine was taught earlier than at any other University in Britain, a " mediciner " having been included among the original staff when the University was founded in 1494. His son, still another James, succeeded him in this post, which on his death in 1755 passed to his younger brother John. John Gregory had a brilliant career, at first in Aberdeen, and later, when he was elected to succeed Robert Whytt as professor of Medicine in Edinburgh in 1766. John Gregory did much to raise the standard of medical conduct and to state those principles of Medical Ethics which still obtain in practice. He was succeeded in the Chair by the famous William Cullen. After the death of Cullen, John's son, James Gregory, was appointed, the fifth of his family to occupy a professorial chair in Edinburgh. A teacher of great ability, he was, until recently, remembered mainly on account of the nauseous powder which bears his name.

His son William became professor of Chemistry, while his nephew, William Pulteney Alison, held three medical chairs, at Edinburgh, in succession.

Thus was the Gregory dynasty carried on until the middle of the 19th century. The story of the Gregorys is often cited as an illustration of the hereditary transmission of intellectual ability.

In order to approach the problem more closely and to note the effect of education and environment, and their relative importance, let us now glance at two other medical families, the Hunters and the Monros, and in particular John Hunter and Alexander Monro primus.

The Strange Story of John Hunter

Although John Hunter made no great discovery, he changed the entire outlook in surgery, raising it from the status of a craft to that of a science. After his time, surgeons ceased to be mere artisans. Viewing " the whole circle of the sciences round Surgery " John Hunter set out to explore that field. His marvellous museum of comparative anatomy was a monument to his achievement until it was destroyed by a bomb at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1941. Yet his early life showed no promise of this great work. Born in 1728 at the farm of Long Calderwood near Glasgow, he appears to have been quite a dunce at school. When he was ten years old, his father died and he remained the spoiled child of his mother. At the age of 17 he could neither read nor write, and so it seemed as though he must gain a living by the work of his hands rather than his brain. His sister Janet had married a cabinetmaker named Buchanan, and to him John was apprenticed for a time.

But in 1748, when he was 20, he reached a turning point in this unpromising career. His brother William, ten years his senior, after a short partnership in medical practice at Hamilton with Dr. William Cullen, had gone to London where he was already making a name for himself by teaching anatomy and practising obstetrics, a strange combination, but not an uncommon one in the 18th century. William invited John to join him in London, and it soon became obvious that the young and stupid boy was in reality the more brilliant of the two brothers. He excelled in the study of the book of Nature, although he had no taste for scholarship. What he did possess, in full measure, was the gift of curiosity, so strongly developed in many children but so sadly lacking in adult life. There could be no better illustration of the value of observation than the lifework of John Hunter. What a vast gulf lay between him and his brother William, that scholarly, well-educated and polished figure, contrasting so strangely with John, the uncouth and downright man, so full of ideas that he used to say that his head was " like a beehive " !

It is not surprising that the Hunter brothers quarrelled, and never repaired the breach. William was probably greatly surprised when John rose to fame, and if he felt a little jealous, who can blame him ? William did not attend John's wedding and John was not present at William's funeral. William was unmarried, John married the talented Anne Home who wrote songs, including " My mother bids me bind my hair." Of their 4 children, 2 died in childhood. The elder survivor, John, did not marry, the younger, Agnes, was twice married but had no family. Thus the direct line ended with the sudden death of John Hunter in 1793. His body rests in West-

minster Abbey. Nevertheless, ability did appear again in the next generation. Dorothea, the sister of William and John, married Rev. James Baillie, and her son Matthew Baillie became a London physician of great distinction, while her daughter Joanna was a poetess whose work was praised by Sir Walter Scott.

Such is the strange story of the rise to fame of the "ne'er do weel" boy who became one of the greatest surgeons in history, undoubtedly a case of hereditary genius, a child who was bound to become famous and who was one of those rare people who are best left alone to educate themselves. School can do little for such boys beyond teaching them how to tolerate others and how to be useful citizens. Teachers may even dislike pupils who question their statements and who propound all manner of awkward problems. John Hunter was perhaps quite right to refuse to be moulded to pattern, preferring to plough his lone furrow.

Besides family heredity, there is such a thing as the heredity of knowledge, from teacher to pupil. Many a teacher to-day can proudly point to his former scholars who have risen to occupy positions of eminence.

Herman Boerhaave, perhaps the greatest medical teacher of all time, when he was professor at Leyden in the early years of the 18th century, had among his pupils Monro who founded the Faculty of Medicine in Edinburgh, Haller, who inaugurated medical education at Gottingen, and Van Swieten, who reconstructed the Medical School of Vienna. Other famous teachers have been the academic parents of students or assistants who attained distinction. The great Viennese surgeon Billroth had no less than 42 disciples who became eminent surgeons; and to-day Sir Robert Muir of Glasgow is the scholastic parent of more than twenty professors of pathology in various universities. This aspect of genealogy would appear to deserve further study.

When we turn from those reflections upon medical education and upon the life of John Hunter to the career of Alexander Monro, the founder of the Edinburgh Medical School, we find an entirely different tale of the climb to fame!

The Dynasty of the Monros

The story of the three Alexander Monros, named primus, secundus and tertius, who in succession held the Chair of Anatomy at Edinburgh University for 126 years, shows that inborn talent is not the only ingredient in the recipe for success. In each case the career had been deliberately planned by the father, notably so for Alexander Monro primus, whose father, the Army Surgeon John Monro, had studied at Leyden, and had resolved that Edinburgh should have a Medical School conducted on similar lines. With a foresight quite unusual, he visualised his son Alexander, then at the tender age of three years, as the instrument of his great ambition, and he planned the boy's education with the idea that he should become Professor of Anatomy and Founder of the first Faculty of Medicine in Edinburgh University.

Strange to say the plan was a complete success. But was it so strange? The Monro family could trace its ancestry back to the 12th century, the Munros of Foulis, in Ross-shire. They had money and they had brains. There is something to be said for vocational training from earliest childhood such as was planned for the infant Monro primus. Perhaps this is better than the random search for a career which so

many boys have to face when schooldays are over. John Hunter would never have submitted to a planned education, but he was reared in a very different nest from that of Alexander Monro. The attempt to control the destiny of any individual is an extremely uncertain experiment, and in general, the Hunter method of self expression may be better than the Monro method of applied discipline. Perhaps heredity is more important than environment. Who can tell? Loyalty to an age-long family tradition spurred the Monros to fame. A child's destiny may be guided by parents and teachers, and also by brothers and sisters and by fellow students or workers. John Hunter owed much to his brother William, Alexander Monro owed almost everything to his father, John Monro. The value, to a medical student, of having a brother, or even a friend, one or two years ahead in his studies is incalculable. The older man has faced the difficulties and can advise his junior colleague better than anyone. The younger student may be stimulated by hero worship and it is well that he should have a pattern of life worthy to be followed. Monro had such an example in his father.

Alexander Monro primus, born in 1697, received all the instruction that Edinburgh could give, and supplemented it by two more years of medical training at London, Paris and Leyden. Leyden was at the height of its fame as a centre of medical education, and young Monro was fortunate in being a favourite pupil of Boerhaave, for whom he would often act as interpreter when patients from Scotland or England came to consult him. One-third of the students at that time were English-speaking and many were from Scotland. On his return to Edinburgh, Alexander Monro was appointed professor of Anatomy and Surgery, and in 1726, along with four other medical professors—Rutherford, St. Clair, Plummer and Innes—he established the Faculty of Medicine in Edinburgh University. Those five founded a Faculty which now (1958) numbers 35 members. Alexander Monro primus, together with Lord Provost Drummond, and his father John Monro, his constant guide and adviser, founded, in 1741, the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh in Drummond Street. The interesting experiment of educating his son from early years with a definite object in view, conducted so successfully by John Monro, was repeated by Alexander Monro primus, whose son Alexander Monro secundus succeeded him in the chair.

It is not always an advantage to be the son of a distinguished father but that statement did not apply to the second of the Alexander Monros.

The achievement of the Monro secundus was even greater than that of the first Monro, at least from the scientific point of view. Monro primus, a talented teacher and an able administrator, made no definite discovery, but Monro secundus, who, like his father, had studied at Leyden, first described the foramen of Monro in the brain the lymphatic channels of the body, and various other structures besides conducting a large private practice. When Monro secundus retired to his house at Craiglockhart in 1808 he was, like his predecessor, succeeded by his son Alexander Monro tertius, specially trained for the task. But on this occasion the idea proved less successful, and the third Monro did not uphold the tradition of his father and grandfather, although he held the Chair for nearly 40 years. It is said that he simply read his grandfather's lectures a century old, and even remarked, "When I was a student at

Leyden in 1719," but that story is probably apocryphal. He has often been cited as an example of failure of ability in the third generation. But there were reasons for the collapse of a career which showed promise at the start.

The first two Monro's had little competition to face, but in the time of the third Monro there were other brilliant anatomists engaged in teaching—John Barclay for example, who was succeeded in 1824 by the dramatic Robert Knox. Monro tertius may have lost heart; certainly he was a dull lecturer in his later years. Although he had 12 children, not one of his sons was prepared to succeed him. But the hereditary ability was not extinct. One son, Sir David Monro, became a famous politician in New Zealand, and other descendants have held high positions.

Hereditary Ability, and the Choice of a Career

We have seen, then, as exemplified in the families of the Hunters and of the Monros, two very different routes of approach to the medical profession; the one, John Hunter, left to educate himself, and doing so with wonderful results; the other, Alexander Monro, apparently influenced and guided by his father from his earliest years, and very successfully. Would the results have been the same if the Monro and the Hunter infants had been exchanged? Very probably they would, as there seems to exist among the various "genes" which are transmissible, a gene of the desire to learn, a bump of curiosity and of wonderment. If that is not already there, no amount of education can create it. There are brilliant students who will always rise to the top however steep the path and however formidable the obstacles. And this holds good, whether the Hunter method or the Monro method is applied in education. This reflection should be a great comfort to parents and teachers alike.

It would be interesting to discuss the motives which influence a young man or woman in the choice of medicine as a career, but that is beyond the scope of this address. Suffice it to say, that while the motive may arise from an interest in animals, a curiosity regarding the wonders of living matter; a desire to reduce suffering; a wish to organise public health; an interest in one's fellow-beings or even the personal experience of an illness or operation; all may attract the boy or girl towards a medical career, the example of one's forebears plays also an important part. All young people are hero worshippers and the hero whose pattern they desire to follow may be a medical parent or relative, a doctor who may have attended them, or a famous pioneer in medicine, such as Pasteur or Lister, of whose life and work they have heard or read. Naturally, all those influences should be fostered and guided by those who have the great responsibility of advising in the choice of a life-work. At times there is no difficulty. To some, it would appear that there is a "call" to medicine, just as there is a call to become a minister of religion. Most of us have known schoolboys who resolved to become doctors, and doctors they did become. Of course, there are doctors who say that medicine would be most interesting if only there were no patients, but even for those who hold this view there is a wide field of usefulness, as a large proportion of medical men and women to-day never deal directly with any patient. There is ample scope in the medical profession for those who promote health as well

as for those who heal. Nevertheless there remain, and will always remain, many problems relating to the choice of medicine as a career, and to the changing needs of medical education. Let me conclude by remarking that to the solution of those problems, and to the guidance of the younger generation, the science of genealogy and the study of heredity will contribute very materially. The family tree is no mere ancestral monument. It may well be a guide to the coming generation, and an incentive and example to all who plan for their future.

DOUGLAS GUTHRIE.

DICTIONARY OF EMIGRANT SCOTS

The Council has decided to carry on the work on the following lines :—

Emigrants to be recorded will include all about whom information can be found up to 1855. After that date it is thought that enough evidence exists, in family records, passenger lists, etc.

Names will be recorded in a card index of cards 6 x 4 containing information under the following heads :—

Name,
Parentage,
Destination,
Date and Ship,
Place of Origin,
Dates of Birth and Death,
Occupation,
Date of Marriage,
Wife,
Parentage,
Children,
References.

It has been decided to start with all the data already in possession of the Society, without seeking further names at present. But, rather than lose names and data offered, we are prepared to receive all possible data available, even if it may take some time to put it into the card-index.

Readers of this report are asked, therefore, to send in to the undersigned all information possible on this subject. Suitable forms for recording details under the headings shown above may be had on request. Recording in this way will make indexing much easier. All such information will be safely guarded and recorded as soon as possible. It must be understood that this will take time. In addition to actual names of emigrants, a list will be made of all possible sources of information, and these sources contacted as soon as practicable.

DONALD J. MACDONALD,
Member of Council,
i/c Records for the Dictionary.

7 ROSEBANK ROAD,
EDINBURGH, 5,

CHIEFS IN THE CRADLE:

Some Highland Tutorships

(*Continued from Vol. V, p. 12*)

DURING a minority in the Clan Chattan, a great gathering of the whole Clan was held at Termit in Petty in April, 1609. The heads of the Macpherson families from Badenoch; Macqueens, Macbeans and Mackintoshes from Strathdearn; MacGillivrays from Stratherrick, Macphails and Farquharsons met their clansmen from Strathnairn, Petty and Inverness for the purpose of peaceably ending "the controversies, questions, debates and hosts that has fallen furth betwixt the haill kin of Clan Chattan these times bygone." A band of friendship was drawn up between them, and they promised loyal support to William Mackintosh of Benchar as "principal Captain of the haill kin of Clan Chattan"—"ay and until Lachlan Mackintosh of Dunachton comes to manhood and perfect age, and then to him."

A young Earl of Sutherland, being only six and a half years old when his father died in 1615, he and his country were committed to the care and government of his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, who gives this account of the matter:—

> "John, the seaventh of that name, Earle of Southerland, being left by his father's latter will and testament, and by the custome of the kingdome, to the care and tuition of his vncle, Sir Robert Gordoun, all bussines which might concerne that house wer delayed vntill Sir Robert wes advertised in what estate maters stood; who being then at London, attending his service with his matie, and hearing of his brother's death, he prepared himselff for his journey into Scotland, that he might setle all things ther which did concerne the family and house of Southerland .... Before his departure from court, he obteyned lettres of recommendation from his matie to the lords of the councell and session of Scotland, desireing them to have regaird and care that the Earle of Southerland should receave no wrong, when any particular bussines which concerned that house should happen to be debated or reasoned before them; shewing them withall, that his matie wold have a speciall care of the chyld his education and estate, seing that he had the honor to be verie neir of blood and consanguinitie to his matie."

The MacLeods have an example of a known nomination by the previous Chief. Two of Iain Breac's sons succeeded, both apparently as minors, and both died young. Martin Martin, author of the *Description of the Western Isles*, was "governor" and travelling companion on the Continent to the elder brother, Roderick: before this Chief's early death in 1699 (we learn from a letter of Martin's) Roderick "declared Mr. Alexr. MacLeod [son of Sir Norman of Bernera] sole Tutor to his brother [Norman] and administrator of his affairs, and ordered Sir Donald [Macdonald of Sleat] to assist him."

In one case of a Tutor-at-law for a Highland Chief, the official entry in the *Retours* has some light thrown on it by the family seneachie. The occasion was the death of Hugh Lord Lovat in 1646, leaving as heir his grandson (also Hugh), an infant only

three years old. The child's great-uncle, Sir James Fraser of Brea, an ardent and masterful Covenanter, had already got " all the power over and conduct of the Fraser's into his hands," and now, as Tutor of Lovat, he became " sole superior of the country," " swayed in grandeur beyond any lord we ever had," went to Edinburgh " attended like a prince," and was " a great minion at Court, the Marquess of Argile's creature, carressed by all." This Tutor of Lovat died in 1649 : " perhaps had he lived in better times he had been a better man "—but he " had a most glorious funerall, haveing 13 trumpets sounding at his interment in the Chappel of Kirkhill." Lovat was now about six years old, and his uncle, Alexander, " vulgarly called the Master of Lovat "—although only heir-presumptive—" is now in debate with the curators anent the tutory. They knew it was his by right of blood, yet they pretend debts and clearing accounts with the last Tutor, Sir James, his executors." After some delay, the Master settled himself as Tutor *quo de jure*, and his name is duly recorded in the *Retours* under date 11th June, 1650.

The third kind of Tutor, as we have seen, was the Tutor-dative, and from the records of my own Clan we can watch the procedure for securing this appointment through influence at Court. In fact, during the long minority which followed the death of Sir Hector Munro of Foulis in 1635 the three different kinds of Tutor followed each other in succession ; and as this is the only case I know of where this happened, a study of events will prove instructive.

As a preliminary, I must introduce Robert Munro, the Black Baron of Foulis—a bad lot, in his early days at least. He had lost his father in childhood (a step-uncle, Andrew Munro of Daan, is on record as Tutor of Foulis in 1605 and 1607), and his first wife died when their only daughter was born. There was some talk among his friends of his marrying a niece of William Murray, the Treasurer—with whom, wrote one of them, he " should get, as Foulis showed me, fourteen thousand merks, with his entertainment [or keep, as we would say] till he be out of debt. If so be, *I suppose he will be a long boarder*." For some reason, the marriage fell through (perhaps the Treasurer feared for his own pocket) : and the Black Baron had to wadset a great part of his estate, and was finally persuaded to make it over—under reversion to his heirs male—to Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat. Lovat had a Crown charter of the barony in 1618, but a law report a few years later says that he " suffered the Laird of Foulis to retain and keep possession of the said lands, and to uplift all the duties thereof." Soon afterwards, the Black Baron married an Englishwoman named Mary Haynes, but he deserted her at Newcastle on their way North, went through a form of marriage with a " Northland woman " who was no less a person than a daughter of the Mackintosh Chief, was called to account by the Privy Council on a petition by Mary Haynes to the King, and was declared a rebel for not appearing to answer the complaint. He contrived to have himself shipped as a volunteer in Mackay's Regiment to serve first under Christian of Denmark, and then as a Colonel of Horse and Foot under the " invincible Gustavus " ; and he died a soldier's death at Ulm in Germany in 1633.

With the Black Baron in the Protestant Wars was his younger brother, Hector, who succeeded him, was made a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and died at Hamburg in 1635. A

son was born to Sir Hector's wife four months after his death, and so began a long minority which only ended with the young Chief's death 17 years later.

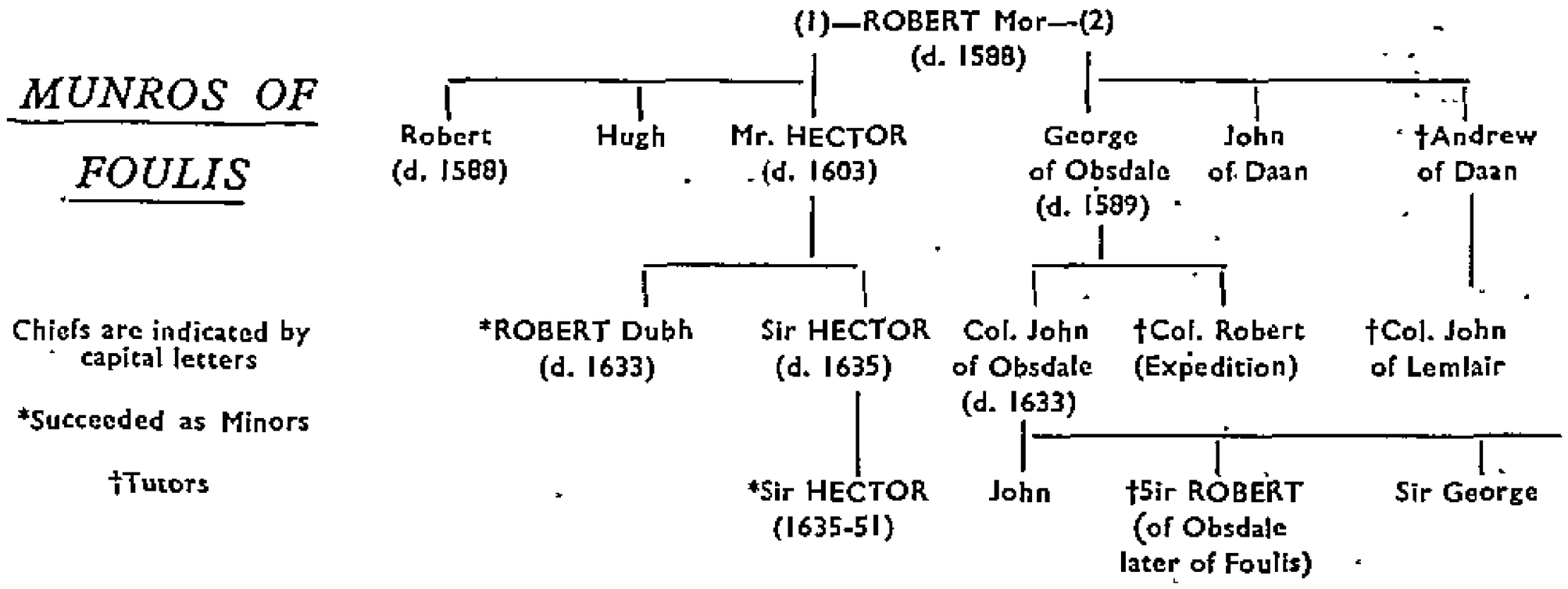
In all the circumstances, friends of the family and members of the Clan realised that something would have to be done if the infant were ever to become Laird of Foulis. After several meetings, John Munro of Lemlair was found " so reasonable in all things " that the burden of governing the estate was laid upon him " until it please God the child be 14 years of age." (There is later evidence that the " goodman of Lumlair " had had a trust from the child's father.)

Meantime another clansman was at work in the infant's interest. When Sir Hector died at Hamburg, a doughty cousin was there with him. This was Colonel Robert Monro, of the Obsdale branch, the graphic historian of the deeds of Mackay's Regiment in the wars of Christian and Gustavus, and also a very loyal pillar of the Clan Munro and their Chiefs. The nearest agnate, his nephew Robert, was not yet 25, and so could not be Tutor, and for two years the Colonel filled the office. " For the effectione and respect quhilk he had to the weill and standing of the hous and liveing of Foulles continuing thereof with the aires maill of the said umquhill Robert Monro," this literary soldier made search for such writs and evidents as the Black Baron and Sir Hector had in Germany concerning the living and house of Foulis, and there collected the principal backbonds for the recovery of the estate from the heirs and successors of the late Simon Lord Lovat (who, as already stated, had a claim on Foulis).

Colonel Robert's next step was to proceed to King Charles's Court in England, where he obtained a recommendation to the Scots Privy Council " to take ordinary course with all having or pretending right or interest to said living of Foulis," and had himself made Tutor-dative to the infant Hector Munro of Foulis. The King's letter, dated at Hampton Court in the previous November, was laid before the Privy Council in January, 1637. Lord Lovat and Colonel Robert appeared before the Council in March, and agreed to accept the Earl of Traquair (Lord High Treasurer) as arbiter in their differences anent the estate and living of Foulis. Later the same month, after several meetings and hearing the parties and their controversies (which " might have exhausted the whole living of Foulis before it could have been cleared by the heir male " —young Hector), Traquair managed to get them to sign a contract " whereby the heirs male of deceased Robert Monro may attain to the right and possession of said lands and living of Foulis."

It was a lengthy process, and after it all Colonel Robert was Tutor of Foulis for only some two years. His namesake, Obsdale, on reaching 25 years of age, became eligible as nearest agnate to the pupil to be served Tutor-at-law. Colonel Robert had no objection, and in 1639 they entered into a contract whereby Obsdale could either be his factor and commissioner " to guide and govern Hector Monro and to manage his lands and affairs," or else have himself served Tutor-at-law. Obsdale chose the second alternative, and his name appears as Tutor-at-law in the *Retours* under date 29th October, 1639, and his Letters of Tutory under the Quarter Seal have been preserved among the Foulis papers now in the Register House.

One other case of a Tutor's selection, dating from 1631, is worth mentioning,



although not that of a Clan Chief. A law case tells us that Grant of Carron, head of a cadet branch of Glenmoriston, had nominated his wife as tutrix to his " bairns " ; and after her remarriage place was found for a year for the Tutor-at-law to serve himself before a Tutor-dative could have himself appointed.

The Tutor's Duties

So much, then, for the Tutor's entry ; now for his administration of the charge laid upon him.

The first duty of a Tutor was the custody of the pupil's person, and he was entitled to direct his education and place of residence. This was subject, however, to the rule that Tutors who were next in succession to the pupil's estate did not have custody of the child, which was given to the mother or someone appointed in her place, at least until the child was seven years of age.

Even in the times of which we are thinking, the education of a young Highland Chief was a matter of importance. When Blar-na-Leine and Pinkie (1544 and 1547) left the Frasers and Munros with minors as their Chiefs, they were placed under the instruction of Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, probably at Kinloss or Beauly—he also had the education of Mackenzie of Kintail, Ross of Balnagown and Urquhart of Cromarty. " This Bishop," says the minister of Wardlaw, " had not his parallel amongst all churchmen for generosity and hospitality ; he kept noblemen's children with him for table and lodging, and, which was best, his conference and advice."

The next Lord Lovat (Hugh, also a minor) was left by Struie the Tutor at Beauly " with the monks, who taught him his catechism, as well as his constructions and grammar, nor would they churl him anything that might accomplish him in his learning and education." Later, while in poor health, his grandmother the Dowager Lady Lovat was " his best doctrix, and dyeted him well, and had him at the sea aire, and would often oblidge him to divert himselfe be boat up and down the firth, and herselfe with him." Sterner measures were needed with a later Dowager of Lovat, " an

ambitious, avaritius, ill-natured woman, haveing no love or affection for Frasers, and they had as litle for her." On her marriage to the Earl of March, the Tutor, " haveing affaires at south," convoyed her as far as her father's house in Atholl :—

" At her departur hence she signified some faint affection for her children, and expressed a counterfit desire of haveing her sone Simon along with her, pretending such education and accomplishment as was suitable for a young nobleman, and could not be attaind in the north. But the Tutor would not here of any such motion, and the whole name unanimously denied her that courtesy, telling plainly that the care and conduct of such a great and good father sone, and onely sone, should not be intrusted to any forreigner, being so young, but to his friends alone and his nearest kinsmen ; and so the goodman of Foyer pleaded for that priveledge to have the child in his house and custody untill the Tutors return, which *pro tempore* was granted."

Another example of solicitude for a minor comes from the history of the Sutherland family. In 1624, when he was 15, the young Earl John was sent to Edinburgh University " to be bred in learning and all virtue befitting his birth and quality " ; and, wrote the Tutor of Sutherland, Sir Robert Gordon, " because that ensuing summer season was likely to prove hot he was (by the advice of his friends) settled for a while at Leith until he were acquainted with the air of Edinburgh where he remained two years " before going on to St. Andrews.

This University education could bring its own troubles, too. The Tutor of Lovat had an anxious time when his 16-year-old charge, Simon Fraser Lord Lovat, during a spell at King's College, Aberdeen, became " stubborn and unruly, wandering about with loose and debauch young men," gave him the slip and " taking a madd fancy " went off to Ireland, where he was entertained by the Earl of Antrim. The Tutor sent off " two pretty men " to attend him, and himself rode south to Falkland to tell the King " that one of his peers had taken such bad courses." While Jaines ordered Antrim to send the young man home, the Tutor and other friends, fearing he might run into debt and mortgage his lands, consulted the lawyers ; and with the support of the King, they contrived to get Simon's own consent to " an interdictment and voluntary inhibition of himselfe for his futur good and setlement."

And if the boys could be difficult, so could the girls, who were considered old enough to look after themselves at the tender age of 12. A curious law case regarding the Grahams of Gartmore is worth recalling, although it falls outside our period and does not concern a Chief. William Graham, who died at Lisbon in or about 1775, left three daughters but no son ; as their Tutors he had appointed his brother Robert (famous as author of the sonnet, " If doughty deeds my ladie please "), his own wife, and some others. For some years afterwards the children lived with their mother (*nêe* Porterfield of Porterfield), who seems to have had no idea of living according to her means (" Doughty Deeds " had to urge her to economise, because her girls when they grew up would require more money for " dress and company "). When the mother contemplated marrying a gentleman in Lisbon, the Tutors thought that the young ladies should be put to boarding school at Edinburgh—but Elizabeth, the eldest, had other ideas. Just five days after her 12th birthday, she coolly informed them that she proposed to accompany her mother, and not to go to the boarding school, adding that by law she was now mistress of her own person. Alarmed at the marriage, a

majority of the Tutors asked for an interdict against Miss Graham and her mother; but the Lords of Session would have none of it, declaring that the proposal of which the Tutors complained " appears not to be attended with any real hazard to the young lady."

What a wealth of anxious care lay behind the dry lawyer's phrase, " the custody of the pupil's person " !

R. W. MUNRO.

(*To be concluded*)

NOTE OF PRINCIPAL AUTHORITIES

James Viscount Stair : *The Institutions of the Law of Scotland.*
G. J. Bell : *Principles of the Law of Scotland.*
W. M. Morison : *The Decisions of the Court of Session.*
Inquisitiones de Tutela (in *Retours*, vol. II).
James Fraser : *Chronicles of the Frasers* (The Wardlaw Manuscript).
Calendar of Writs of Munro of Foulis, ed. C. T. McInnes.
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Sir Robert Gordon : *History of the Earldom of Sutherland.*
Sir William Fraser : *The Sutherland Book.*

THE DUNDAS FAMILY

2. DUNDAS OF NEWLISTON AND CRAIGTON

JAMES DUNDAS, XIth of that Ilk, was granted a charter of the lands of Craigton, in the parish of Abercorn, about 1417, by William of Melgdrum, Laird of Clesch,[1] to be held from the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, under reversion. James gave Craigton to Duncan, his third son by his first wife, whose name has not been ascertained.

Duncan Dundas, who afterwards possessed Newliston, in the parish of Kirkliston, had an annual rent of 24 merks out of the lands and barony of Dundas.[2] He was keeper of the Castle of Restalrig and was employed in State negotiations between 1453 and 1484. Duncan is stated to have been Lord Lyon King of Arms between 1450 and 1471,[3] but this is incorrect.[4] He seems to have been a Herald about 1474. Former writers[5] state that he married (name unknown) and had two children, namely William, who succeeded him; and Elizabeth, who married John Maitland of Lethington (now Lennoxlove), in East Lothian. Duncan died before 1490.

The researches of the present writer have produced no historical data regarding William, and his existence rests on the authority of Nisbet and his followers, Douglas and Drummond. The fact that the eldest son of the next member of the family was named William, may, however, indicate descent in this order, as it was a very common practice to name the eldest son from the paternal grandfather.

On 3rd April, 1508, Archibald Dundas, styled " of Craigton," with his wife and (eldest) son William, got a tack or lease of " three quarters " of the lands of Nether Newliston, which Archibald then occupied, from the Lord St. John and Preceptor of Torphichen.[6] Archibald's wife was Christian, daughter of Nicol Cant and Christian Barclay, and she bore him six sons, namely William, mentioned in the lease, who succeeded his father; (2) James, who succeeded his brother William; (3) John, who was knighted before 1527; (4) Duncan, to whom respite was granted on 22nd June, 1530, for " airt and pairt " in the slaughter of Adam Nisbet of that Ilk;[7] (5) Archibald; and (6) Nicol, probably the person of this name who was granted a charter of 26 acres of Oldliston in 1546.[8]

Archibald Dundas of Newliston (which became the chief designation of the family) and Craigton died about 1509 and was succeeded by his eldest son William, who, on 30th January, 1510, by delivery of a silver penny to his " cousin," Sir William Dundas of Dundas, obtained sasine and heritable possession of an annual rent of 18 merks out of the lands and barony of Dundas.[9] He was granted the 5 merk lands of Wester Duddingston in 1522, to be held from Sir George Dundas, Lord St. John, and his successors, for 40 pennies yearly.[10] William died before 16th January, 1523, when his brother James was infeft by James Dundas of that Ilk, described as a "prudent" man, in the annual rent of 18 merks out of the lands and barony of Dundas.[11]

James and his wife Elizabeth Hamilton, were infeft in the lands of Craigton and Philpstoun in 1523, and in 1526 had a charter of these lands by Sir George Dundas, Lord St. John, in fee and heritage, for 6/8d. Scots, if asked.[12] His wife appears to have been the widow of a Stewart of Craigiehall, in the parish of Dalmeny. In 1527 James and Elizabeth entered into a contract with his mother and younger brothers for the upkeep of the family.[13]

This contract is interesting and instructive. James and his wife were to have possession of the lands of Nether Newliston and the lands of (Wester) Duddingston, with the cattle, corn, etc., thereupon, for which they were to pay Christian Cant £80 worth of goods in " penny and pennyworth," lying ready on the lands of Newliston, to be at her disposal whenever she pleased, she always having her honourable support and remaining " in tak " with her son James, of the whole lands for her time, as she was before the death of her husband, excepting that all profits and increases would go to James and his wife, who would uphold his mother and the servants of the place, as before. James and his spouse contracted to pay to Sir John, 10 merks yearly until he was benefied in £20 a year and in £24 a year for " his bairns part of gear," which latter sum would remain in their hands until Sir John received the £20 yearly, when he would discharge the 10 merks and the £24. They were to pay yearly to Duncan Dundas, £10 until he was placed in a steading of " aucht oxin tilth, be yeir," paying

him also £20 a year of "bairns part of gear," which would lie in their hands until he was "stakit be ane steding," when he would discharge it. Archibald and Nicol were to have an "ackr" of "murkit" land and a boll of barley sown, with £20 of "bairns part of gear," which would remain in their hands until Archibald and Nicol were settled in steadings of "aucht oxin tilth," and they were to have their meat and drink in the place until then, when they would grant discharges.

James had sasine of a third part of the lands of Lambyletham and Carngour, in Fife, in 1528, the life rent being reserved to his mother.[14] Styled "of Craigton," he and Elizabeth Hamilton were granted a charter, dated 18th May, 1534, by Sir Walter Lindsay, Lord St. John, of the lands of Nether Newliston and Serjeandland, for a yearly feu-duty of £23 Scots, and for grinding their corns at the mill of Breastmill.[15] The charter was confirmed under the Great Seal on 8th June, 1543.[16] In an indorsation the grantee is described as James Dundas "of Newliston." His wife died about 1568. She bequeathed £30 to Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield, ancestor of the Earls of Haddington, her son James being charged with payment of the legacy.[17] James Dundas of Newliston and his son James had a letter of reversion in 1567, by Robert Dalzell of that Ilk, who bound himself to renounce in their favour an annual rent of £10 from their lands of Newliston, on their payment to him of £100 at the parish kirk of Dalzell.[18] James, the elder, died about 1575.

In 1575 James Dundas, the younger, had sasine of the annual rent of 18 merks out of the lands and barony of Dundas.[19] On 10th September, 1576, he was infeft in the lands of Nether Newliston and Wester Duddingston.[20] His testament was registered 9th May, 1577, and 10th August, 1590.[21] He married Margaret Hamilton, with issue a son John, of whom later, and a daughter Marion, who married (as his first wife) about 1587, the Rev. James Law, minister of Kirkliston, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow.[22]

DONALD WHYTE.

(To be continued)

NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1]*Calendar of the Laing Charters* (cited as *Laing Charters*), No. 96, edited by the Rev. J. Anderson. Edin., 1899.

[2]*Dundas MSS.*, N.L.S. (Charters).

[3]Douglas, R., *The Baronage of Scotland*, p. 176. Edin., 1796. Drummond, H., *History of the Families Dunbar, Hume and Dundas*, in Pickering's *Histories of Noble British Families*, part 6, vol. ii, p. 42. London, 1846. MacLeod, W., *Dundas Royal Letters*, introd., p. xi. Edin., 1897: privately printed. And other writers.

[4]Grant, F. J., *The Court of the Lord Lyon*, p. 16. Edin., 1946: Scottish Record Society.

[5]Douglas, R., *op. cit.*, p. 176. Drummond, H., *op. cit.*, p. 42.

[6]*Dundas MSS.*, N.L.S. (Charters).

[7]Nisbet's *Heraldic Plates*, introd., p. xiii, edited by A. Ross and F. J. Grant. Edin., 1892.

[8]*Laing Charters*, No. 393.

[9]*Dundas MSS.*, N.L.S. (Charters). Archibald, father of William, if indeed the son of William, alleged son of Duncan, would be Sir William Dundas of that Ilk's second cousin. The term "cousin" was used indiscriminately by members of cadet branches in their business and correspondence with the parent House.

[10]*Ibid.*

[11]*Ibid.* James Dundas of Dundas would be only 18 years old at this time as he is stated in the family papers to have been 8 years of age when his father was killed at Flodden. It seems strange to find him at 18 described as a "prudent man."
[12]*Laing Charters*, No. 352.
[13]*Ibid.*, No. 363.
[14]*Ibid.*, No. 370.
[15]*Ibid.*, No. 393.
[16]*Registrum Magilli Sigillum*, 1513-1546, vol. iii, No. 2920.
[17]Fraser, Wm., *Memorials of the Earls of Haddington*, vol. i, p. 18. Edin., 1889 : privately printed.
[18]*Laing Charters*, No. 817.
[19]*Dundas MSS.*, N.L.S. (Charters).
[20]*Laing Charters*, No. 940.
[21]Grant, F. J., *Edinburgh Register of Testaments*, 1514-1600, p. 85. Edin., 1897 : Scottish Record Society.
[22]Keith, R., *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 157. Edin., 1755.

NOTICE

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CANONGATE CHURCHYARD, EDINBURGH

Of the old Edinburgh burial grounds the only ones for which complete records of inscriptions are known are Greyfriars and St. Cuthbert's and the small detached portion of the Old Calton.

It is thought that it would be appropriate if the Society could contribute something on the same lines for some of the remaining old burial grounds and Mr. J. F. Mitchell proposes to make a start with the Canongate churchyard. He would be very glad to have the help of anyone who can spare the time for copying out inscriptions.

Will anyone who can do so please, therefore, come to the Canongate churchyard on the afternoon of the second Sunday in May and bring pencil and paper ? If the weather is bad the project will be postponed till the next Sunday. Those intending to be present need not give notice.

It is proposed that a copy of the completed work be handed over to the Honorary Secretary and another be offered to the Central Library, Edinburgh, for deposit in the Edinburgh Room.

With the help of about six others it should be possible to complete the work in one afternoon. It is not possible to arrange for a Saturday afternoon as the graveyard is then closed.

Please note the date, Sunday, 11th May, at 2.30 p.m., at the Canongate Graveyard; or, if the weather is then bad, the following Sunday at the same time. Mr. Mitchell will be present to assist and co-ordinate the work. His telephone number is CAL 6074.

NOTES

Notes, Queries and Replies are invited from all interested in Scottish genealogy for inclusion in this section. Those who are not members of the Scottish Genealogy Society may insert queries on payment of 2s. 6d. ($0.50).

The British Association for American Studies is undertaking a survey of sources for American studies within the United Kingdom.

The final publication will contain a brief description of all relevant matter listed under libraries and archives (and with such notes added, as their custodians and trustees may require, concerning their availability). The Association is particularly anxious to locate that rather elusive class of previously uncatalogued manuscript and dormant printed material which, even if not primarily relevant to American studies, may yet contain some relevant matter, *e.g.*, family and business papers including correspondence to and from America; local newspapers and magazines containing articles on the prospects of investment in and migration to the United States; the records of companies and other bodies that had substantial American interests during the 19th century. They are especially hopeful of finding as much material as possible concerning migration. They hope, for example, that at suitable libraries in various regions of the United Kingdom they can draw together copies or originals of letters from or to migrants in the 18th or 19th centuries.

In a letter to Mr. McNaughton, the Assistant-Director of the Survey writes: "If any of your members have family letters bearing on migration we would be extremely pleased to hear from them and to be allowed to make copies . . . I will tell members of the British Association for American Studies of your project to compile a Dictionary of Emigrant Scots, for I am sure that will be of interest to students of migration."

Information for the Survey of Sources for American Studies in the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Director, H. L. Beales, M.A., c/o London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

* * * * *

The following extract from the 7th Duke of Atholl's *Chronicles of the Atholl and Tullibardine Families*, vol. i, p. 101, and Addenda p. xxx, throws some further light on the problem discussed in the article, "Origin of Greig," published in the last number.

"Dec. 8, 1636. John Greg, Haughs of Fungarth (*i.e.*, Haughend), complained to the Privy Council of Scotland of being called a MacGregor to his disadvantage." The Addenda gives the "Complaint by John Greg in the Hauches of Fingorth," as follows:

"Among the disgracefull affronts fra tyme to tyme layed on him be Mr. James Stewart, commissar of Dunkeld, he hes devysed a new trick by the quhilk he intends to disgrace the compleaner and to draw manie inconvenients upon him; and manelie he hes layed upon the compleaner the name of McGregor—and now latelie, under the borrowed name of David Martine, servitor to the Laird of Balliachan, he hes tane the gift of the compleaners esheit, and in that same gift he calls the compleaner John

McGregor alias Greg. He purposes to subject him to all the courses to be taken with the Clan Gregor, although his proper surname is Greg, as he and his predecessors past memory of man have ever been called, and he has nothing to do with the race of Clan Gregor.

" Charge having been given to Mr. James Stewart, and both pursuer and defender compearing and having been heard, the Lords find that the pursuer's proper name is John Greg, and that the defender has done wrong in styling him McGregor in letters and writs passing his office. They ordain him to desist from this practice and to find caution for his doing so under a penalty of 500 merks. Caution to this effect was found for him by Alexander Menzies, son of Menzies of Weeme, who enacted (?entered) himself in the above sum personally before the Lords."

I. M. of M.

QUERY

V/4. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.—Is there a chronological list of sources for reports of debates in Parliament before the days of official reporting? Reports of speeches on the Heritable Jurisdictions Act and other post-1745 legislation are particularly wanted. *The Parliamentary History of England* (vol. XIV for 1747-53, published 1813) does not report speeches.

R. W. M.

REPLY

IV/21. MANVEL.—The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway began operating *ca.* 1879, the first annual report being for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880. The only officer mentioned therein is the president.

The second annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, shows Allen Manvel as Assistant General Manager. In the succeeding year Mr. Manvel advanced to the position of General Manager as disclosed by the third annual report which is for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882. Succeeding annual reports to and including that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, show Mr. Manvel as General Manager.

That report, published in 1888, was the last one which the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway (as an independent corporate entity) issued. In 1889, the Great Northern Railway Company (still in existence) began operating the transportation facilities. The name Manvel was not found in the Great Northern reports.

Based on the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, the St. P. M. & M. appears to have developed as a series of branch lines constructed to the various communities as they came into existence and grew. The 1883 annual report states that all the branch lines, previously known by various names, were consolidated and operated as one system named the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company. The branch line mentioned in the enquiry is referred to as the St. Cloud and Willmas Branch. Consistently throughout the reports that portion of the railway is identified by the name St. Cloud and Willmar Branch. No mention of Hawick was found.

W. H. G.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

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

   To promote research into Scottish Family History.

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

2. The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.

4. Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in-rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.

5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.

6. Members shall receive one copy of each publication issued by, or on behalf of the Society, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.

7. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

Printed for the Scottish Genealogy Society by Jamieson & Munro, Ltd., 40 Craigs, Stirling