

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Editorial ... ..	61
Vice-Presidential Address ... ..	62
The Dundas Family : Old Cadet Branches of West Lothian (IV) By Donald Whyte, F.S.A.(Scot.) ... ..	65
Some Scottish Parish and other Church Records By J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E. ... ..	68
A Method of Indexing Ancestors By Donald Forbes ... ..	71
Report of Council, 1957-1958 ... ..	78
Queries ... ..	80

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. od. (\$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.

*The Scottish Genealogist* will be published quarterly. Subscription is 11/- (\$1.75) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 2/9 (\$0.50) post free.

All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, 40A Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh, 10, in a form ready for immediate use. MSS. must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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

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

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

## EDITORIAL

iii

MOST genealogists are fully aware of the immense value of the Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths. Fewer, however, have had occasion to consult the census records which, for Scotland, are also kept by the Registrar General in Edinburgh, and are available for the period from 1841 to 1891. These census returns form an indispensable auxiliary to the parish registers. With the exception of the 1841 return, which is a rather sketchy affair, they give particulars of every individual in every household, including full name, age, occupation, relationship to the head of the household, and parish of birth. These are all valuable details. It is frequently very useful to check the number of children in a family when the particulars have been extracted from the parish registers; often one child or even two or three children from a large family seem to have been omitted from the Baptismal entries. With suitable reservations, the census can provide at least a rough guide as to which children survived infancy, for the gaps in the family can be as significant as the entries, providing allowance is made for children living with other relatives. The detail of age can help to solve the problem of parentage in the case of several children of the same name appearing in a baptismal register. Age, however, should be treated with caution as it was stated only to the best knowledge of the person concerned. Again, the inclusion of the whole household is valuable since more remote relatives living with the family appear in their place. A word of warning should perhaps be given here. The census was taken on a specific day and a member of the family may have been away from home at the time. He or she will appear at the address where they were working, spending a holiday or visiting friends, but no clue is given even of their existence. This drawback would in part be met if the suggestion mentioned elsewhere in this issue of including all children of a married woman in the return whether present or not were adopted. The final and perhaps most valuable column gives the place of birth. This is often of vital importance because with no general index for baptismal registers before 1855, it is extremely difficult to find a family which moved from one place to another. The mid-nineteenth century saw a very widespread movement of population from the country to the city and the census return is frequently the only means of following this movement in reverse. By way of postscript it might be added that the charge is 10s. for one specific entry (where the address is known); while £1 covers 8 hours general search through all the volumes in each return.

## VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

*Delivered by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms, on 15th October, 1958*

IT has struck me as useful to consider briefly what are the sort of genealogical records which we expect the normal Scottish family to keep and be ready to provide when its members want to know about their genealogy, or when some of them require to matriculate arms, to establish a status in the Order of St. John, or to marry into some eminent Continental family, and are then expected either to produce a certified pedigree and arms, or to proceed to get one.

I am assuming that this is not a landed family, which will have its title deeds to found upon, but the ordinary average family which may have moved about considerably. What exactly do official bodies or the experts of this Society expect these people to have and to produce?

Of course, if a fairly recently deceased ancestor has matriculated arms in Lyon Court, then the Extract of Matriculation, or the Letters Patent, and the relative process in the Books of the Court of the Lord Lyon will probably produce the requisite information, or a good deal of it—not improbably as much as was readily available at the time the grant or matriculation was made. If, however, this is not forthcoming, then you will find in a not very well-known book, Hubback on “Evidences of Succession,” a good deal of information on just what are the appropriate sources of evidence which are receivable in official and judicial connections for the proof of pedigree, and the Introduction to Margaret Stuart’s “Scottish Family History” (1930) gives a good idea of how to set about writing an account of the family history.

I will, however, begin with the various sources and materials likely to be available where none of these things has yet been done or consciously put together:—

The Family Bible is probably the most usual source of genealogical information, but this is not received as evidence without some corroboration. This is a necessary qualification in view of some things that are found in some Family Bibles. It is desirable to condense these entries, and begin them, as many old ones did, with the dates and signatures of the spouses who started the record, but it is a good thing also to add their address and occupation, which is all too frequently omitted. The family facts should be concisely and clearly set out, leaving perhaps a little space after each of the names and dates so that further information of profession, etc., can be added. Place of birth and marriage is a most useful addition.

The modern Family Bible is, however, often of very small print and of very thin paper, and not adapted for containing any extent of information. Whilst these limitations necessarily affect the small sized thin paper portable Bible, it really is deplorable

that, when all the Churches express such regard for the family as an institution, even the large sized widely advertised family Bible of to-day contains no pages, guidance or provision for keeping a record of the family to which such Bible is expected to belong. This is a serious omission on the part of the Bible publishing houses and the church advisers responsible for such a disregard of the family as a fundamental institution so extolled in the Good Book itself. One expresses the hope that this deficiency has only to be pointed out for the various churches in assembly and convocation to give some indication or direction for the resumption of family record in the family Bible. In these circumstances and in supplement to and until proper family record pages are obtainable in an up-to-date Bible there is much to be said for having a copy of one of the published family histories bound up with a number of blank pages at the end, and there to add the history with references of your own family or branch of the family, along with much in the Family Bible style, and giving the date and place references of which I have stressed the importance.

A family history is in Scotland producible as evidence, though not in England. So is a postscript to it, provided that postscript is authenticated and signed by a member of the family. Accordingly such an addition, if carefully written, is a presentable piece of evidence though, of course, how much it is to be received as evidence is to depend upon the manner and contents, and how the references stand up to checking against the originals. Such accounts in either the Bible or the addendum to the family history may be illuminated with relevant shields of arms, but care must be taken that these are warrantable and correct, since the embellishment of the text with unwarrantable arms may cast a reflexion upon the whole.

The second most probable material which the family will have is birth, marriage and death certificates, and these should be carefully kept and replaced if in the course of proceedings, as happens all too often, the originals have to be handed out to this or that Government Department.

One cannot but regret that lists of children are not included in our British certificates, as they are in those of Australia and South Africa. A proposal in the last census that a list of all the children of this or that person should be included in the census return (a proposal of the present Registrar-General) was an excellent suggestion, in conformity with the principle of Scottish family interest, and it is a real pity it was not adopted.

In old collections of papers one often finds a list of children of a specified couple, with their names, dates and places of birth. This I have already indicated should be included either in the Bible or the annexation to the printed Family History.

Family notes or chronicles of a connected kind, giving particulars of the family's history for the past two or three generations, during which knowledge of the person signing it is up to a point evidential, are also desirable, because without such a brief account many items of important information will not be readily relatable one to another, and a consistent conspectus of the family's activities will not be easy to frame. Very many things can be readily put down and co-ordinated, as most of us do, back

to our grandam's times, but to piece together the same information would take even the most expert genealogist many months of research, and even so would be unlikely to include the co-ordinated account which even in a few brief words a member of the family looking backwards can readily put together.

This family chronicle should, if possible, proceed by years or decades, with a few brief observations on the family circumstances and happenings, and as supplemental to the lists of births and other certificates already mentioned. Each of these should be signed by the person compiling them, and dated.

Tabulated genealogies are useful, but only supplemental to the other material, as a mere tabulation without stated evidence is of no evidential value, at any rate beyond the generations of immediate knowledge to the person signing the tabulation. If it is to carry weight, it in general requires to be supplemented by other references. It is true that in old Houses, a genealogy of the family publicly hung up is deemed to be that received by the family and the Head of the Family as correct, but unless signed a modern one is unlikely to be readily receivable.

A large tabulation is difficult to compile, and it is often better to have a series of tables and sub-tables compiled in a drawing book, each dealing with the families of your immediate relatives in your paternal family, or that in which you bear the name.

There will be a number of documents, including extracts of wills, apprenticeship indentures, commissions and appointments, and these should be carefully kept either relative to each generation, or separately in relation to each person. Formerly one found most of these in bundles. Nowadays it is often better practice to keep them in flat files, and indeed it is not a bad plan to have them cheaply bound up for preservation. It will be useful to have a sheet at the beginning of each file in which you list the documents, and state clearly to whom they refer, since that is not always evident from the document itself—at least without a good deal of investigation.

Family letters are in two ways a very valuable source of genealogical information, and are often cited even in Peerage cases. Of course, there are letters and letters, and in many cases each letter contains a good deal about the writer's and his relatives' ailments, and other uninteresting matter. Still, if the letter is to be of an evidential value, you must keep the whole of it because of the part.

The letters which it is important to keep are of two characters :—

(a) those which recount changes in the family circumstances ; appointments which it might be difficult to prove ; changes of occupation ; and such like. These enable one to build up or supplement official records and certificates in a useful manner ;

(b) the second useful form of family correspondence is that describing the life and occupations of the family in particular circumstances which may be likely to be of future interest for their descendants, or writers of social history of the locality. Those relating to life and activities on a farm are often of more interest than the writer thinks, and under this will come descriptions relative to life in Scottish towns, which in another century or so will seem of great interest.

You cannot keep a great deal of this matter, and it requires careful thought and selection, but it is certainly the case that a few letters from or about each individual in the family who has done anything, even locally, useful or interesting adduce remarkable flesh to the bones of any pedigree in later generations.

A series of photographs is at any rate desirable in each family, and for this you do not require a volume-full of bad snapshots, but a few apposite and interesting ones, either amateur or professional, but they must give names, preferably addresses, and dates. A volume of anonymous ones is tantalizing and useless.

If you keep these records in as condensed a space as possible, and safe in a container, they should not take up a large space even in a small house or flat, and if kept in the forms indicated will provide when required, or in future times, a valuable, if condensed, basis from which much genealogical information, either for record purposes or social history, will be usefully available. Indeed, most of our town and local records of a readable character have been evolved from the relatively few collections of those who in one way or another have preserved their material more or less, according to the century concerned, in the manner which I have indicated.

## THE DUNDAS FAMILY

### 3. DUNDAS OF PHILPSTOUN

DAVID, second son of John Dundas of Newliston by his wife Margaret Creichton, obtained from his father about 1618, lands at Philpstoun in the parish of Abercorn, formerly held by James, Lord Lindsay, and William, Master of Lindsay.

The Laird of Philpstoun and Francis Durham of Duntarvie were involved in a bitter feud in 1632 and were both warned by the Privy Council of Scotland to keep the peace. Durham complained that David Dundas had ploughed part of the common moor of Abercorn and that, when he had gone there to "understand the true state of the case," David had "spiered him how he durst come upon that field and then ranne in upon him with ane drawin whinger<sup>1</sup> of purpose to have slain him," and had pursued him with armed men.<sup>2</sup> A counter complaint by David alleged that Francis Durham of Duntarvie and James Whitehead, younger, of Kincavil Park, had "causelessly conceived a deadly hatred against him," had spied on him, and assaulted him "within a pair of butts of his own house," when he had gone out to oversee his husbandry. Francis Durham had "a blew bonnet on his head and his cloak cast about his mouth," and David did not recognise him until he and Whitehead were upon him. The latter had given him "ane geat straike with the sword upon the head, to the great effusion of his blood," and Francis Durham had cut off his little finger and left him for dead. Durham admitted the assault and was delivered to Andrew Whyte, Keeper of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, to be detained "until they release him."<sup>3</sup>

In 1644 David Dundas had a commission to enforce the acts against deserters.<sup>4</sup> He was on the Linlithgowshire Committee for War in 1646<sup>5</sup> and in 1648.<sup>6</sup> In 1662 when the moor of Abercorn was divided among the vassals of the Barony of Abercorn, David received a portion relative to the size of his estate.<sup>7</sup> Power to work coal and limestone on the moor was reserved to Sir Walter Seton, the superior. David married Elizabeth, daughter of Hamilton of Binning, with issue one son, Lt.-Col. John Dundas, who died in his father's lifetime. He was succeeded by his nephew, James Dundas of Morton, who added his lands to the estate of Philpstoun.

James Dundas of Philpstoun was Member of Parliament for Linlithgowshire, 1669-1674.<sup>8</sup> He married Elizabeth (or Elspeth), daughter of James Hamilton of Westport, with issue six sons,<sup>9</sup> namely, James, his heir, of whom afterwards ; (2) George, who died without issue ; (3) David, who succeeded his brother James ; (4) William, a Brigadier in the 3rd Troop of Horse Guards, who died without issue ; (5) Thomas, a surgeon in Linlithgow, who purchased the lands of Drumcross, near Bathgate. He married, on 22nd July 1711, Jean, daughter of Capt. Patrick Wishart,<sup>10</sup> son of Dr. George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh (1662-1671), with issue at least three sons, namely, Thomas, his heir, who married Janet Gregory, with issue a son Thomas, whom Douglas, writing in 1796,<sup>11</sup> considered to be the male representative of the family Dundas of Newliston ; George, whose testament was registered in 1748 ;<sup>12</sup> and Patrick, a surgeon in Linlithgow, who married (name unknown) and had issue a son John, sometime in the service of the East India Company at Bencoolen. (6) Walter, youngest son of James Dundas of Philpstoun and Elizabeth Hamilton, died without issue.

James Dundas, the eldest son, was served heir to his father on 26th November 1686. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1678 and in 1685.<sup>13</sup> James died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother David.

David Dundas of Philpstoun was served heir to his brother on 25th July 1691. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1695;<sup>14</sup> again in 1702.<sup>15</sup> David married Katharine, daughter of George Swinton of Chesters, a scion of the family Swinton of that Ilk, and had issue. He was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Euphame, who married John Dundas, of whom presently.

John Dundas of Philpstoun<sup>16</sup> was the second son of James Dundas (third son of George Dundas, XIXth of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Hamilton) and Elizabeth, daughter of John Haliburton of Garvock. He was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar on 29th June 1698.<sup>17</sup> John was a charter member of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, instituted in 1709. He was Procurator for the Church of Scotland, 1706-1731, and Principal Clerk of Assembly. John was the author of *The Method of Procedure by Presbyteries in Settling Schools in every Parish, etc.* (Edin., 1709) and the editor of the *State of the Processes depending against Mr. John Simson, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow* (Edin., 1728). By his wife, Euphame, who died in 1727,<sup>18</sup> he had a son James, of whom presently, and three daughters.

James Dundas of Philpstoun, born 4th December, 1711, was admitted an advocate



at the Scottish Bar on 9th February 1734.<sup>19</sup> He was Sheriff-Substitute of Edinburgh in 1765. In 1743 Sir James Dalyell of Binns served on James a notarial protest narrating that James Dundas had carried off the sluice of the mill-dam at Philpstoun, belonging to him, Sir James Dalyell of Binns, and had drained the loch. The said mill and loch had been sold to Sir James by James Dundas of Philpstoun in 1687, and now he required the Laird of Philpstoun to replace the sluice.<sup>20</sup> James married, on 13th December 1741, Anna, eldest daughter of James Rollo of Powhouse, and by her who died on 20th November 1803, had issue, John, his heir, of whom below; (2) James, Captain of the East India ship, "Earl FitzWilliam," who married (name unknown) and had issue three daughters, the eldest of whom, Anne, married at Edinburgh, on 8th May 1799, Lt. Howard Douglas, R.A., son of Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, bart.; (3) Robert;<sup>21</sup> (4) Catherine; and (5) George.

John Dundas of Philpstoun was apprenticed to Charles Brown and entered Writer to the Signet in 1769.<sup>22</sup> He was Joint Town Clerk of Edinburgh, in 1771. John was "man of business" for the family Dundas of that Ilk and was one of those who registered the entail of the estate in 1774 against the wishes of James Dundas, XXIVth of Dundas.<sup>23</sup> He married Katherine, only daughter of Robert Smith, surgeon, of Browsterlands family, and by her who died on 3rd December 1815, had issue, a son Robert, of whom presently.

Robert Dundas was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar on 7th December 1790,<sup>24</sup> and afterwards practised law in London. He married, on 6th April 1805, Jane Rollo, second daughter of Capt. James Dundas, E.I.C. Naval Service. Robert divorced her in 1813 and he died in 1838.<sup>25</sup>

The arms of Dundas of Philpstoun (1672-7) are thus blazoned: Argent, a lion rampant within a bordure, Gules.<sup>26</sup> The greater part of the lands of Philpstoun and Morton now belong to the Hopetoun Estate Development Company.

DONALD WHYTE.

#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup>Whinger: a sort of hanger, which seems to have been used both at meals, as a knife, and in broils. Vide Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, vol. iv, p. 782: new edition, Paisley, 1882. See also Sir Walter Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, canto V, verse vii.

<sup>2</sup>*Reg. Priv. Coun.*, 1630-1632, vol. iv (3rd series), p. 463.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 464.

<sup>4</sup>*Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. vi, part i, p. 169.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 562.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, part ii, p. 31.

<sup>7</sup>*Binns Papers*, No. 276.

<sup>8</sup>Foster, J., *Members of Parliament, Scotland*, p. 113. London, 1882.

<sup>9</sup>Nisbet, A., *A System of Heraldry*, vol. ii, App., p. 15. Edin., 1742.

<sup>10</sup>Paton, H., *Edinburgh Register of Marriages, 1701-1750*, p. 166. Edin. 1908: Scottish Record Society.

<sup>11</sup>*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 177. Edin., 1796.

<sup>12</sup>*Edinburgh Register of Testaments, 1701-1800*, p. 83, edited by F. J. Grant. Edin., 1899: Scottish Record Society.

<sup>13</sup>*Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. viii, pp. 226, 466.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, vol. ix, p. 375.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 22.

<sup>16</sup>In *Nisbet's Heraldic Plates*, p. 38, edited by A. Ross and F. J. Grant, Edin., 1892, he is erroneously named George.

<sup>17</sup>Grant, F. J., *The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland*, p. 62. Edin., 1944 : Scottish Record Society.

<sup>18</sup>The inscription, "Euphame, spouse to Mr. John Dundas, advocate, died 25th July, 1727," and the arms of Dundas of Philpstoun, appear on a burial aisle at Abercorn. Their initials may be seen on a wall of Philpstoun House.

<sup>19</sup>Grant, F. J., *op. cit.*, p. 62.

<sup>20</sup>*Binns Papers*, No. 580.

<sup>21</sup>*MS. Notes on Dalmeny Parish*, N.L.S., No. 1874.

<sup>22</sup>*History of the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet*, p. 141. Edin., 1936.

<sup>23</sup>*Dundas MSS.*, N.L.S. (Letters).

<sup>24</sup>Grant, F. J., *op. cit.*, p. 63.

<sup>25</sup>*MS. Notes on Dalmeny Parish*, N.L.S., No. 1874.

<sup>26</sup>Paul, J. B., *An Ordinary of Arms*, No. 4082. Edin., 1903.

## SOME SCOTTISH PARISH AND OTHER CHURCH RECORDS OF GENEALOGICAL INTEREST

OF the 900 parishes in existence in Scotland before 1855 there are about 300 for which parish church records, principally Kirk Session Minutes, are kept in the Church of Scotland Library at the back of Tolbooth St. John's Church, Castlehill, Edinburgh, and are there available for inspection on Wednesday mornings from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In some cases the records include registers of baptisms, proclamations and burials, communion rolls, registers of discipline, visitation lists, certificate books (relating to departures and arrivals of church-goers to or from another parish), etc.

It is understood that in most parishes other than the 300 referred to above similar records will be either in possession of local authorities, such as the minister or session clerk, or are no longer traceable.

The following list of records prior to 1855, of *prima facie* genealogical interest, has been abstracted from the catalogue in the Tolbooth-St. John's library. It includes records of some churches which in 1854 did not adhere to the Church of Scotland. The kirk session's minutes themselves, which are not listed below, contain, of course, numerous items of genealogical interest such as cases of discipline and names of elders and of recipients of poor relief.

It is apparent that some of these records, like the register of burials in Westerkirk for 1805 to 1854, are such as one would expect to find in the custody of the Register General for Births, Deaths and Marriages in New Register House. Some of the other cases of records of Baptisms, proclamations and burials appear to be concurrent with, and perhaps supplementary to, those in New Register House.

Aberdeen, deaths and marriages, 1847-66.

Alva, marriages, 1673-1717.

Anwoth, marriages, 1851-54, and visitation lists.  
 Auchinleck, Congregational Church, 1837-40.  
 Auchterarder, certificate book and list of young communicants, 1834-43.  
 Belhelvie, communion rolls, baptismal and proclamation registers, etc.  
 Birnie, burials, 1783-1803, baptisms, 1783-90.  
 Bolton, baptisms, 1850-1928, proclamations, 1850-1928, burials, 1840-1914, communion rolls.  
 Borthwick, book of discipline, 1690-1811, 1 vol., communion rolls, 1848-1935.  
 Bridge of Teith U.P., etc. (formerly Associate Congregation), baptisms, 1758-1864, proclamations, 1758-66.  
 Cambusnethan, 1st volume of Kirk Session Minutes contains baptisms and marriages, 1716-52.  
 Carluke, proclamations, 1854-73.  
 Carrington, churchyard collections, 1822-42.  
 Covington and Thankerton, baptisms, 1705-72, marriages, 1705-69, deaths, 1750-67, and 1850-53, register of discipline, 1777-1820.  
 Dalmeny, Safe (burial) society for the prosecution of rogues, 1822-26.  
 Dumfries, Buccleuch Street, U.P. and U.F., baptisms, 1846-1944.  
 Dunbar Abbey, baptisms, 1852-1924, communion rolls, 1835-1884 (two volumes).  
 Dunblane, Leighton, U.P., baptisms, 1836-1900, marriages, 1836-37, register of seat rents, 1815-33.  
 Dunbog, Fife, baptisms, proclamations and deaths, 1666-1856.  
 Dundee, Tay Square, baptisms, 1831-48.  
 Dunkeld, Little, marriages, 1832-59, baptisms, 1832-43, 1848 and 1851, list of communicants, 1836-42.  
 Ecclefechan Associate (later U.P. and West U.F.), 1813-39 and 1842-43.  
 Ecclefechan Free (later East U.F.), 1843-48.  
 Edinburgh Canongate, deaths, 1789-93, baptismal records (charred), 1811-23; proclamations, 1811-19, 1825-33 and 1841-53; dues of interment in Abbey Church, 1814-31.  
 Edinburgh Tolbooth, baptisms and marriages, 1844-65, includes Kilmarnock, 1826-33 and Penpont, 1833-44 (Rev. Dr. Smith's private register).  
 Eldridgehill Free, communion roll, 1846-58.  
 Fairlie Free (now St. Margaret's) Births, marriages and deaths, July, 1837, to September, 1845.  
 Fetlar (Shetland), marriages, 1852-74, deaths, 1852.  
 Glasgow, Great Hamilton Street Reformed (now Macmillan Calton), baptisms, 1794-1869, communion rolls, 1813, 1839-50 and 1850-77 (three volumes).  
 Glasgow, St. Stephen's Free (later U.F.), baptisms, 1850-83.  
 Glasgow, London Road U.P. (former Secession), baptisms, 1838-87, roll of members, 1837-66.  
 Humble U.F., communion roll, 1844-1912, marriages, 1845-89, baptisms, 1844-1901.  
 Inch Free (later U.F. and East), baptisms, marriages and deaths, 1843-79.

Kilbirnie, baptisms, 1737-88.  
 Kilmarnock, see Edinburgh Tolbooth.  
 Kilmaurs Glencairn U.P., baptisms, 1815-19, in sessions minutes, National Covenant signatures and baptisms, 1781-1847.  
 Kilmuir Easter Free (in minutes of Tain Presbytery), marriages, December, 1843 to 1845.  
 Little Dunkeld, see Dunkeld.  
 Liverpool, Oldham Street, baptisms, 1790-1907.  
 Liverpool, St. Andrew's, baptisms, 1833-55, births and baptisms, 1823-73.  
 Mearns Associate (Newton Mearns), baptisms, 1742-63.  
 Mid Calder Bridgend, baptisms, 1763-1813.  
 Muirkirk, communion rolls.  
 Muirkirk U.P., communion roll, 1834-1914.  
 Muirkirk Free, baptisms, 1845-1912, communion rolls, 1843-48 and 1889-1949.  
 Murroes, record 1792-1872, inventory of gravestones.  
 Newburgh (Fife) associate congregation, baptisms, 1785-1812, 1821-49, marriages, 1785, 1821-48 and 1850-64.  
 Newbattle, baptisms, 1618-22, 1627-28, 1641-46, 1648-73, 1733-69, marriages, 1642-45, 1646-63, 1667-69, 1688-1702 and 1725-64, proclamations, 1648-70, testimonials, 1654-60 and 1672, communion rolls, 1835-63 and 1885.  
 Newton, testimonials, 1727-53.  
 Oldhamstocks, baptisms, 1650-75.  
 Ormiston Free (later U.F. and St. John's), baptisms, 1843-1936, communion rolls, 1844-65 and 1873-1936.  
 Pencaithland, baptisms, 1830-1939.  
 Penicuik North U.F. (formerly U.P.), communion rolls, 3 volumes, non-communicants roll-book (these volumes taken back by the kirk-session in 1954).  
 Penpont, see Edinburgh Tolbooth.  
 Peterhead, communion rolls, 7 volumes.  
 Pettinain, births and baptisms, 1764-1804.  
 Portmoak, register of discipline, 1778-1823.  
 Portsoy, Free, communion rolls, 1845-1912.  
 Prestonkirk, heads of families, 1836-37.  
 Prestonpans, testimonials given in to kirk session, 1727-1803 and 1867-68, mortcloth book, 1788-1847.  
 Ratho, baptisms, etc., June, 1682, to May, 1689.  
 Rerrick, Friendly Society records, 1812-41.  
 Saline Free and U.P., communion rolls, 3 volumes.  
 Salton, baptisms, marriages and burials, 1663-95, 1685-1748 and 1760-1874, four communion rolls.  
 Strichen, baptisms, marriages and burials, 1767-71.  
 Sorbie, inventory of rental of parish, 1800.  
 Tranent, bill of mortality, 1754-81.

Westerkirk burials, 1805-54.  
 West Linton U.P. and U.F. communion rolls, two volumes.  
 Whitekirk, discipline register, 1823-93, communion rolls, 1853.  
 Whittinghame, proclamations, 1854-1939, statutes of labour, 1818-63.  
 Wigton, communion rolls, 1848-1934.  
 Wigton U.P. (former Associate), baptisms, 1849-1901, communion rolls, 1844-1947.  
 Wigton Free (later U.F.), three communion rolls.  
 Yester, proclamations, 1820-37.

J. F. MITCHELL.

## A METHOD OF INDEXING ANCESTORS

EVERYONE had two parents. Those parents each had two parents, so providing four grandparents. The grandparents each had two parents, making eight great grandparents. The same process obviously reaches back in time as far as anyone cares to imagine it.

This biological fact provides a framework on which any of one's progenitors can be separately identified by a pair of numbers, just as surely as any spot on the Earth's surface is located by its latitude and longitude. Starting from a present-day descendant, and writing down the first three generations of his ancestry in order of remoteness, produces Table 1:

TABLE 1

Descendant	Father	Father's Father Father's Mother	Father's Father's Father Father's Father's Mother Father's Mother's Father Father's Mother's Mother
	Mother	Mother's Father Mother's Mother	Mother's Father's Father Mother's Father's Mother Mother's Mother's Father Mother's Mother's Mother

Each column consists of twice as many persons as the one to the left of it; and if the mother is written below the father, the mother's ancestry occupies the lower half of each column.

If now, the generations are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., as they become more remote, each progenitor is identifiable by stating in which generation he or she occurred and at what position, in order down the column, he or she is to be found. Illustrating from

actual material, Table 2 provides all that is available of five generations. The descendants, Hilary and Gillian Forbes, are on the left. It is convenient to speak of their generation as the originating generation or Generation 0, because the numbering then conforms to the way it is usual to speak of "one generation ago" or "five generations before them." The use of 0 for the first position in each generation is a device which simplifies the formula corresponding to each surname, and is the result of our society being patrilineal; had it been matrilineal, the use of 1 for the first in each generation would have been the simpler notation. It will be noticed that all odd numbers indicate ancestresses and all even numbers ancestors, provided 0 is accepted as an even number.

Any of the ancestors in Table 2 is fixed uniquely in relationship to generation 0 by two numbers, the number of the generation in which the ancestor occurs and the number which shows his or her position within that generation; for instance, the descendants' mother's grandmother on her father's side was Elizabeth Odling in generation 3 at position 5, which can be written simply as 3/5; and those two numbers indicate that relationship unambiguously.

The top lines of all the generations bear numbers like 1/0, 2/0, 3/0, each denoting a Forbes, since that is the surname of the originating generation. Choosing any individual, that person's father is the one in the next higher generation who has twice that person's position number. Jane Stacy is generation 3, position 3, or 3/3; her father, William Stacy, is generation 4, position 6, or 4/6; and his father is another William Stacy, 5/12. Part of the purpose of this system of indexing is to provide a pair of numbers for each gap where no name has yet been traced.

A distinct advantage of the indexing is that, with or without names, it lends itself to use on cards. If each progenitor has a card bearing his index numbers, name, if known, and any other relevant information, the cards can be arranged and rearranged in whatever classifications are helpful to the search for further information. Arranged in generations, they form a diagram like Table 2, where those in the same generation are placed level with each other, and where their relationships are obvious and any gaps in the records are made prominent. The generations can then be distorted to display the individuals in order of dates of birth or other dates, because, as the number of generations increases, individuals in the same generation relative to now, have a way of ceasing to be contemporaries. Another rearrangement may correspond to districts geographically, or again, cards can be selected in accordance with any chosen line of descent, or to isolate any part of the ancestry needed for separate study.

When the ancestry comes from an inbred society such as lived in Aberdeenshire in the 15th and 16th centuries, the index soon begins to tread on its own footmarks; so that origin may be traceable to the same man and wife by two routes. Where this happens, the pair occupy two positions each in the same generation. It is convenient to enter them as usual at the lowest of their position numbers, and then to repeat them in brackets where they occur again, but adding within the brackets for each his or her lower position number to explain why the brackets are there. An example of this is shown in Table 3, which is generation 14 of the index already used for illustration.

**TABLE 2**

	Generation <u>1</u>	Generation <u>2</u>	Generation <u>3</u>	Generation <u>4</u>	Generation <u>5</u>
					0 Alexander Forbes
					1 Margaret Simpson
					2 Samuel Stephen
					3 Margaret Mitchell
					4 George Moir
					5 Margaret Emslie
				0 William Forbes	6 —
				1 Margaret Stephen	7 —
				2 William Moir	8 William Double
			0 Alexander Forbes	3 Helen Donaldson	9 Susan Read
			1 Maria Moir	4 Joseph Double	10 William Harvey
				5 Harriet Harvey	11 Elizabeth Carter
		0 William Forbes	2 Joseph Double	6 William Stacy	12 William Stacy
		1 Jessie Double	3 Jane Stacy	7 Mary King	13 Eleanor Leatt
Hilary Forbes	0 Donald Forbes	2 Thomas Capes	4 — Capes	8 — Capes	14 Thomas King
Gillian Forbes	1 Doreen Capes	3 Jane Marshall	5 Elizabeth Odling	9 —	15 Caroline Speaight
			6 William Marshall	10 Isaac Odling	16 —
			7 Fanny Tesseyman	11 —	17 —
				12 John Marshall	18 —
				13 Elizabeth —	19 —
				14 William Tesseyman	20 —
				15 — Richardson	21 —
					22 —
					23 —
					24 —
					25 —
					26 —
					27 —
					28 —
					29 —
					30 —
					31 —

TABLE 3.

## Generation 14

0. Alexander Forbes, 3rd Laird of Tolquhon.	162. Thomas Lumsden of Conland.
1. Jean Hay.	163. Missing.
2. James, 2nd Lord Forbes.	164 to 167 missing.
3. Egidia or Gilles Keith.	168. Sir William Douglas of Braidwood and Glenbervie.
4. Henry Leith of Barnes.	169. Elizabeth Auchinleck.
5. Elizabeth Gordon.	170. William Keith, 2nd Earl Marischal.
6 to 15 missing.	171. Mariota or Muriella Erskine.
16. William Gordon of Tillytermont.	172. — Graham of Morphie.
17. — Rutherford.	173. Missing.
18. Beroald Innes of Meillers.	174 and 175 missing.
19. Missing.	176. James Wishart of Pitarrow.
20. Robert Stewart of Laithers.	177. Janet Lindsay.
21. Missing.	178 to 183 missing.
22 and 23 missing.	184. (Sir William Douglas, 14/168).
24. Duncan Forbes of Drumallachie.	185. (Elizabeth Auchinleck, 14/169).
25. Elizabeth Crichton of Conland.	186. (William Keith, 14/170).
26. — Seton of Meldrum.	187. (Mariota Erskine, 14/171).
27. Missing.	188. (— Graham, 14/172).
28. — Gordon of Haddo.	189. (Missing, as 14/173.)
29. Missing.	190 and 191 missing.
30 to 39 missing.	192. (William Gordon, 14/16).
40. William, 3rd Lord Forbes.	193. (— Rutherford, 14/17).
41. Christian Gordon.	194. — Barclay of Towie.
42. Sir John Lundin.	195. Missing.
43. Missing.	196. Laurence, 1st Lord Oliphant.
44 to 159 missing.	197. (? Isabel) Hay.
160. Duncan Forbes of Corsindae.	198 to 16,383 missing.
161. Christian Mercer.	

In the course of twenty or more generations, this convergence of families may easily lead to four or five repetitions of the same pair of names in one generation, and the generation numbers of those in brackets may fall out of step with the generation where they are entered, because more fathers and sons lie between generation 0 and the individuals by one route than by another.

Once a family index is set up as here described, blood relatives of the family could, if they have a mind for mathematics, make simple alterations to the numbers so as to adjust part of the index to make it focus on themselves as generation 0, without going to the trouble of rewriting the names. In Table 2, Forbes cousins of generation 0 have only to substitute their father and mother for 1/0 and 1/1 and their mother's ancestry for the Capes family and its tributaries; their father's ancestry needs no alteration. This substitution is shown in Table 4. On the other hand, Capes cousins of generation 0, if there had been any, would have had to scrap the Forbes ancestry and to subtract the position number of the Capes in each generation from all the remaining position numbers in that generation, so as to make the Capes in each case take position 0, and the others stand correctly numbered below him.



TABLE 4

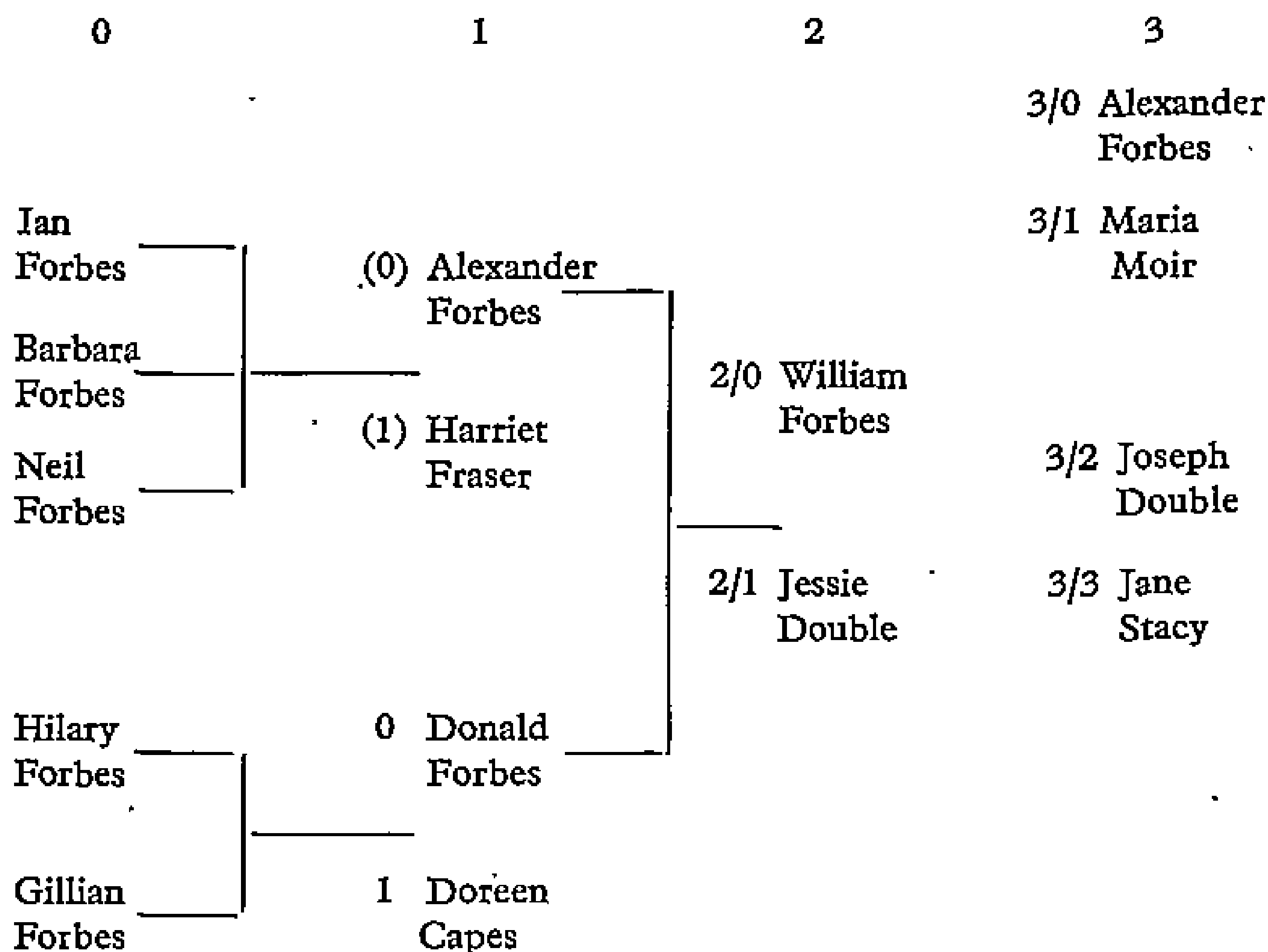
0	1	2	3	4
				0 William Forbes
				1 Margaret Stephen
				2 William Moir
			0 Alexander Forbes	3 Helen Donaldson
			1 Maria Moir	4 Joseph Double
				5 Harriet Harvey
		0 William Forbes	2 Joseph Double	6 William Stacy
		1 Jessie Double	3 Jane Stacy	7 Mary King
Ian Forbes	0 Alexander Forbes			
Barbara Forbes				
Neil Forbes	1 Harriet Fraser	2 Alexander Fraser	4 John Fraser	8 —
				9 —
		3 Margaret Scroggie	5 Harriet Brodie	10 — Brodie
				11 —
			6 Adam Scroggie	12 Adam Scroggie
				13 —
			7 Margaret Scorgie	14 Theodore Scorgie
				15 —

Other blood relations need other simple transformations of the numbers in order to adopt their relevant parts of the index, these transformations being simply the altering of all the generation numbers by a constant amount to bring the generations into step with their own as 0 and then subtraction of the position number of the ancestor of their own name from the position numbers in each generation.

Consideration of Tables 2 and 4 together suggest that the indexing provides an exact way of expressing any blood relationship whatever, however distant. If each of two related persons makes his own index, there must come somewhere an ancestral husband and wife who are in both indexes. The ancestry from there onwards is common to both. Using the husband's index numbers, since to quote the wife's also adds to the figures but not to the information, the relationship of either person to

the other is expressed by the paired index numbers of the common ancestor, one from each index. Illustrating from Table 5, which combines the left hand parts of Tables 2 and 4, the cousinship between the two Forbes families results in their respective indexes converging at William Forbes, who is 2/0 in either case ; their relationship is therefore fixed by quoting 2/0,2/0. Any pair of indexes in which this pair of numbers match must originate in zero generations who are cousins to each other and have the same surname. Similarly, the relationship of Alexander Forbes as uncle to Hilary and Gillian Forbes is expressed by the pair of numbers 2/0,1/0 or 1/0,2/0, according to whose index is being considered. To make clear whose relationship to whom is being defined, it is better to put one of the numbers in brackets : Thus, nieces define their uncle as 2/0(1/0), while an uncle defines his nieces as 1/0(2/0).

TABLE 5



Uncles and aunts are of two kinds, maternal or paternal. They are either mother's brothers and sisters or father's brothers and sisters. This is brought out by the numbers which apply :

Maternal aunt or uncle	2/2(1/0)
Paternal aunt or uncle	2/0(1/0)

Similarly, there are four classes of great aunt and great uncle :

3/0(1/0)  
3/2(1/0)  
3/4(1/0)  
3/6(1/0)

There are also four classes of first cousins :

Father's brother's children	2/0(2/0)
Father's sister's children	2/0(2/2)
Mother's brother's children	2/2(2/0)
Mother's sister's children	2/2(2/2)

Step relationships, resulting from repeat marriages or illegitimacy, may be included by putting a little " s " for " step " in the second part of the compound number. For instance, half brother or half sister would be 1/0(s1/0) ; and 3/6(s3/0) would indicate a great grandchild of 3/6 by a different wife from her who was ancestress of generation 0.

On that system, distant relationships, which no one would bother to put into words, can be stated as precisely as any others, and without the ambiguities which words often involve.

Yet, using this index system as a backbone from which to define their relationships, it is easy enough to elaborate an index combination which is specific to each individual relative about whose existence anything is known. The statements of relatedness above apply equally to as many aunts and uncles of the same family as there may have been, treating them as a group and not as individuals ; but if a number is added for each member to show in what order in the family he or she was born, the result is once again a compound number particular to each person. A great uncle or aunt who was the fifth child in her family would be identified by such figures as 3/2(1/0)5. In the case of uncles and aunts, great or otherwise, one member of the family must have been a direct ancestor, and consequently, one family order number will be occupied by him or her and not by an uncle or aunt. Twins may raise a slight difficulty, unless it is known which came first ; but they could, failing that, be put arbitrarily as the same number, one with a dash on it and the other without, as for instance 3 and 3<sup>1</sup>, supposing they came third in the family.

For distant cousins, the order in family at each generation which lies between them and the common ancestor needs stating. A grandchild of 3/2(1/0)5, above, might be 3/2(3/2)5,3,6 to show that he or she was the sixth child of the third in the family of 3/2(1/0)5. By this device, all relatives can have their exact relationships written in narrative form, when otherwise only a full set of the usual diagrams of family descent could show the facts. As an example of the numbering of distant relatives in practice, a certain Anthony Donald is identified by 6/0(s4/2)4,1,1,1, and this compound number shows that, with reference to generation 0, he was the eldest son of his father, who was also an eldest son, and the grandfather, in turn, was the eldest son of the fourth daughter by another wife of the great great great grandfather of generation 0, the one from whom their family name descended. The parts of the indexes of

generation 0 and the Donald family which are concerned in this, when the names are put in, are :

James Forbes 6/0 m. (1) Jean Forbes 6/1	(2) Margaret Barron (4/3)
Alexander Forbes 5/0	Anna Forbes (3/1) m. James Donald (3/0) 6/0(s1/0)4
William Forbes 4/0	William Donald (2/0) 6/0(s2/2)4,1
Alexander Forbes 3/0	James Donald (1/0) 6/0(s3/2)4,1,1
William Forbes 2/0	Anthony Donald (0) 6/0(s4/2)4,1,1,1
Donald Forbes 1/0	
Hilary and Gillian Forbes	

It is hoped that these ways of charting ancestors will help to keep in clear perspective the accumulations of dates, biographies and anecdotes in future explorings after our origins.

DONALD FORBES.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL, 1957-1958

During the winter session six lectures were held :—

“Roman Catholic Sources for Scottish Genealogy,” by the Rev. William J. Anderson, Blairs College, Aberdeen.

“Scottish Military Records,” by Mr. W. A. Thorburn, Scottish United Services Museum.

“Dynasties of Doctors,” by Dr. Douglas Guthrie.

“Burgh Records,” by Miss Helen Armet.

“The Schoolmasters of Abercorn, Dalmeny and Kirkliston,” by Mr. Donald Whyte.

“Edinburgh’s Royal Mile,” by Mr. J. Stanley Cavaye.

In addition, we were again favoured by an address on “Making Family History Readable” by our Senior Vice-President, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, the Lord Lyon. A Members Night also provided opportunity for members to bring forward items of their own particular research. To all these speakers the Council desire to express their thanks.

During the year also a start was made with the Dictionary of Emigrant Scots. Mr. Donald J. Macdonald, one of the members of council, agreed to undertake the filing of information, and has already recorded considerable data. The Council would appeal to members and correspondents overseas to assist in supplying further information for this invaluable project.

Records of the older churchyards continue to be furnished though rather slowly.

In this the Council desire to thank Mr. J. F. Mitchell particularly, and also four senior pupils for supplying those of Ballingry and Auchterderran parishes.

Financially we end the year on a sounder basis. Our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. C. Milligen, reports that we have a balance, at 1st October, of £106 1s. 9d. One printing of the magazine is due which will leave us for the year with a clear balance of £91 1s. 9d. Last year we ended with the sum of £87 3s. 1d., but from that £15 was repaid to the three members who had guaranteed the magazine to that amount. We have thus improved our finances to the extent of £18 18s. 8d.

The Society's full membership stands at 59 with 77 magazine subscribers.

The magazine is becoming known to a wider body of subscribers at home and abroad. The Hon. Editor, Mrs. R. W. Munro, reports that there is a normal distribution of 160 to members, subscribers and other Societies. We now exchange publications with ten other societies at home and abroad—Hawick Archaeological Society; Centre Généalogique de Paris; Office Généalogique et Heraldique de Belgique; Nederlandische Genealogische Vereeniging; La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Francaise; Fort Worth Genealogy Society, Texas; Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon; The Society of Australian Genealogists; Senftenegger Monatsblatt für Genealogie und Heraldik, Austria; and Zentralstelle für Niedersächsische Familienkunde, Hamburg. Further exchanges would be welcomed by the Council. An Index to Volumes I-IV has been prepared and will be issued to members in the near future. The magazine is greatly improved in its printed form and the Society is indebted to Mrs. Munro for the excellent production of what is one of our main purposes. The Hon. Editor would also desire to stress the fact that the Notes and Queries section could be expanded and more queries and above all answers to them are hoped for in the coming year.

The Council is also to report that the question of a library accommodation is being kept under review.

The Council would appeal to the members to support the monthly meetings as the speakers are giving freely of their time and knowledge to our Society. Members are entitled to bring friends to any of the meetings, other than the Annual General Meeting, and so provide an increased audience for our visiting lecturers.

Finally, the Council would express the thanks of the Society to the various Office-bearers and other members who have contributed to the work and success of the past year.

## QUERIES

V/8. CAMPBELL, GEORGE, Lieut.-Colonel of the King's American Regiment, 7 June 1777. (This was a Loyalist corps serving in North America; distinct from the 60th or Royal American Regiment, and from the Loyal American Regiment.) He was captured on the provision ship *Jason* in April 1779, and was a prisoner of war at Rutland, Massachusetts, until June of that year. Information concerning his career or family desired. Not the same as Lt.-Col. Archibald Campbell of Inverneill, 71st Regiment, who was a prisoner of war in Massachusetts from June 1776 to April 1778.

C. C.

V/9. ROLLISON. This name is not listed in Black's *Surnames of Scotland*. In my family the spelling has varied, including Ronaldson, but the oldest form traced is as above—*vide* War Office; roll of Black Watch at Waterloo. Ronaldson would be from Macdonald of Keppoch. My Rollison ancestor came from Auldearn, Nairn, in the 1830s. Can any reader give the derivation?

B. D. A. G.

V/10. CAMPBELL OF DUNEAVES. Susanna, "Daughter to John Campbell of Duneaves" married John MacVean, minister of Glenorchy (Inverneill Mss., 8 May 1802) Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, iv, 87, states that her father was Duncan of Duneaves and that she was married in 1737 and died in 1775. According to Herbert Campbell's pedigree of the family (*loc. cit.*, ii, 41) Duncan of D. was alive in 1681 and 1724; and John, his eldest son, alive in 1700 and 1743, married Catherine Menzies in 1705. Susanna the wife of John MacVean does not appear in the account. Confirmation of her parentage desired.

C. C.

V/11. WHYTE. Donald Whyte (1815-1879), a native of Garbhleitter, in the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyllshire, married Mary Moffat (1823-1889), a native of Maxton, in Roxburghshire, and settled at Laidlawstiel Farm, near Clovenfords, in Selkirkshire, between 1851 and 1855. After his death (he was buried at Caddonfoot) his widow emigrated to Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, with other members of the family, and died there. Among the emigrants was Euphemia, her third daughter, born in 1849, who married — Jackson, with issue; also Isabella, her sixth daughter, born in 1857, who married James H. Murray, a master builder, with issue a daughter Mary, born at Galashiels, Selkirkshire, in 1882. Isabella is said to have died in Australia about 1887 when giving birth to a son. Information regarding their descendants is sought; and regarding descendants (if any) of Donald Whyte (1845-1880), Clerk of Works at Hoddam Castle, near Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire, second son of Donald Whyte and Mary Moffat, by his wife Agnes Murray, who appears to have emigrated with the above persons.

D. W.

## 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.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Hon. The Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.
<i>Chairman of Council</i>	Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., LL.B., Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms.
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), 28 Pitbauchlie Bank, Dunfermline, Fife.
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	J. H. C. Milligen, 74 Brunstane Road, Joppa, Midlothian.
<i>Hon. Editor</i>	Mrs. R. W. Munro, B.A., Ph.D., 40A Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh, 10.
<i>Council</i>	R. W. Munro ( <i>Deputy Chairman</i> ). Mrs. E. T. Bailey. Miss E. M. E. Berry. Mrs. M. N. Browne, M.A. Miss I. F. Grant, LL.D. Ivor R. Guild, W.S. Donald J. Macdonald. J. M. McGill, F.S.A.(Scot.). J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E. Miss M. F. Moore, M.A., Ph.D. Donald Whyte, F.S.A.(Scot.). Miss H. M. Woodford,