

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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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.

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EDITORIAL

It is not given to many to "read their history in a nation's eyes," and most keep the noiseless tenor of their way through the sequestered vales of life. But this is no reason why the many should not record their ancestry and, even if in doing so they do not connect themselves with the great, yet the pattern of the nation's life is exemplified.

Recently Mr Donald Whyte, an active member of the Society and a frequent contributor to our Magazine, circulated privately a short "History of an ordinary working-class family"—a memorial of his family back to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A notice of this work is contained in this issue. This simply duplicated booklet may perhaps inspire others who have been deterred by the high cost of printing from putting in permanent form the result of their searching to follow Mr Whyte's example. He admits to having drawn largely on unrivalled family knowledge of a great-aunt. How many such great-aunts have died without transmitting their knowledge! It is said that each of us could write one great novel; this may be doubtful, but we could each certainly produce one simple family history.

THE DUNDAS FAMILY

Old Cadet Branches of West Lothian

By DONALD WHYTE, F.S.A.(Scot.)

(Article No. VIII).

7.—DUNDAS OF KINGSCAVIL AND BLAIR

William Dundas, second son of Sir Walter Dundas, XVIIIth of that ilk, by his second wife, Ann, daughter of William Menteith of Kerse, was the progenitor of the family Dundas of Kingscavil¹, and of Blair Castle, Culross. He was educated at a school in Dunfermline, and in 1610 wrote in Latin to his father, narrating the course of his studies; his success in making an oration; and the progress which he and his fellow students were making in "the science and practice of music."

The testament dative of William Dundas was registered in 1641, when he was styled of "Wester Kincavil."² He married Katherine, daughter of John Murray of Pennyland. They had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 21st December, 1657, of seven bovates of land in Kincavil, Linlithgowshire.³ William died before 1st January, 1658, when James, eldest son of John Murray of Pennyland, and Elizabeth Wemyss, wife of James, obtained a grant of the lands of Shaunwell and Auchinieskatt, in the Sheriffdom of Caithness, sometime pertaining to Katherine Murray, "relict" of William Dundas of Kingscavil.⁴ There were two children of the marriage, namely William, of whom presently; and George, of whom later.

William Dundas of Kingscavil was admitted an advocate at the Scottish Bar on 7th February, 1665; and was re-admitted on 7th January, 1676.⁵ He matriculated arms before 1677, blazoned thus: Argent, a lion rampant Gules, on a chief Sable a salamander passant through a fire Proper.⁶ In 1690 he had a commission from King William and Queen Mary, nominating him one of the judges of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland.⁷ William married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Edmonstone of Woolmet, and died in 1700, leaving two daughters.

Ann, elder daughter of William and Margaret, married Lt.-Col. John Erskine of Carnock, third son of David, second Lord Cardross, by his second wife, Mary, youngest daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock,⁸ and had issue:—(1) John, of Carnock, (2) Patrick, (3) David, (4) Ebenezer, and (5) Mary, who married Alexander, 5th Earl of Leven, with issue. Christian, the younger daughter, married (as his second wife) James, 1st Earl of Bute, with issue a son, the Hon. John Stewart, who died without issue at Rome in 1738.⁹ Christian Dundas died at Edinburgh on 25th May, 1740, and was interred in the Dundas family vault at the Carmelite Friary, South Queensferry.¹⁰

George Dundas, who was now a merchant in Leith, succeeded his brother William. He married Helen, daughter of Adam Coupar of Gogar,¹² and had with other issue who died young or unmarried:—(1) John, married Alison Burnett, and according to Alexander Nisbet¹³ had several children, of whom nothing is known; (2) William, of whom presently; and (3) Helen, who married Capt. Charles Dundas, of the family Dundas of Arniston, and had issue two sons, namely George, who served in the Royal Navy with the rank of captain, and James, a physician.

William Dundas married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Elphinstone of Calderhall, by his wife Jean, daughter of Alexander Bruce, and heiress of Airth¹⁴. He joined the Old Chevalier in the Jacobite Rising of 1715, for which he was imprisoned. Subsequently he was forced to sell the estate of Airth, which his wife had inherited in right of her mother; but he purchased in 1720 the lands and castle of Blair, near Culross. He was succeeded by his son Richard.

Richard Dundas of Blair Castle married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, with issue:—(1) Robert Bruce, his heir, of whom presently; and (2) John, an officer in the service of the East India Company, who was killed at the Battle of Tullicherry. Richard died on 6th October, 1790.

Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair Castle married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Captain James Drummond, Spittal of Blairlogie, by his wife, Francis Innes.¹⁵ He matriculated arms in 1796.¹⁶ On 24th April, 1797, he had sasine of the diferent of the lands of Lipnoch, in the parish of Logie, under burden of life-rent annuity to Francis Innes, his mother-in-law.¹⁷ Robert and Elizabeth, his wife, got a renunciation of Lipnoch in 1812.¹⁸ They had issue:—(1) Frances Bruce, born in 1797; (2) Margaret Elphinstone, born in 1798; (3) Richard Leslie, born in 1802, of whom presently; (4) Elizabeth Vaneck, who died before 1854; and (5) Jane de Villiers, who married St. John Henry Gallway, M.D., of Aaker, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Richard Leslie Dundas succeeded his father in 1839, having previously served in the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In that year an instrument of sasine was exped in his favour on an Extract Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement by his father, conveying, to him, inter alia, the lands of Blairlogie and Lipnoch.¹⁹ He sold Blairlogie in 1845 to Robert Bruce of Kennet.

In 1854, when suffering from "galloping consumption," Richard Leslie Dundas and his sister Margaret Elphinstone Dundas were residing in furnished lodgings at 7 Forth Street, Edinburgh. Here he made a Trust Disposition dated 18th March, 1854, and signed by a notary. He shortly afterwards moved—or rather was carried by sedan chair—to lodgings at

16 Albany Street, where he died unmarried on 19th April, 1854. Lt.-Col. Dundas was buried in Culross Abbey Church Grounds. His estate consisted of the lands and castle of Blair, lands of Pottisfollis, the salt pan of Culross, burial place at Culross Abbey Church, lands called Windmill Cross, lands called Brodie's Acre, lands called Bruce Meadow, lands of Langside and of Bordie, and other heritable subjects within the Lordship of Culross and Sheriffdom of Perth.²⁰

The purposes of the Trust Deed and Settlement, after payment of debts and legacies, were for the benefit of Frances Bruce Dundas and Margaret Elphinstone Dundas, sisters of the deceased, in liferent, and of Lieut. Adam Alexander Dundas, R.N., second son of James Dundas, XXVith of that ilk, in fee, whom failing, to other members of the family of Dundas of Dundas. In an action of reduction brought against Archibald Gibson, accountant in Edinburgh, sole accepting trustee; and Lt. Adam Alexander Dundas, R.N., the sisters, Frances Bruce Dundas, Margaret Elphinstone Dundas, and Mrs Jane Galiwey, widow (who would have received no benefit under the Trust Disposition), successfully proved that Lt.-Col. Richard Leslie Dundas was, at the time of his death, labouring under the disease of which he died within the ensuing sixty days, without his having been either "at kirk or market," and that the deed was reducible *ex capite lecti*.²¹

Lt. Adam Alexander Dundas succeeded his father in 1881, but the estate of Dundas had been sold in 1874 to James Russel, a rich commoner, after having been in the possession of the Dundas family for over 700 years. Commenting on the ill fortunes of the family and on the disputed will of Dundas of Blair Castle, the Rev. Walter MacLeod writes:²² "It would almost seem as if fate forbade riches to flow in the direction of Dundas of that ilk."

Frances Bruce Dundas died unmarried on 30th September, 1856; and her sister Margaret Elphinstone Dundas died unmarried on 27th January, 1858. They were both buried in Culross Abbey Church Grounds.

Blair Castle now belongs to the Carlow Memorial Convalescent Homes for Miners, N.U.M. Offices, Victoria Street, Dunfermline, having been left as a Convalescent Home for Fife miners by a family named Carlow, who were coalowners.

DONALD WHYTE.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1.—Early forms of the name are Kincauill (1307); Kyncaville (1315); Kingscavil (1378), and Kincavill (1381). Dr A. McDonald, in his "Place Names of West Lothian" (Edin., 1941), p. 60, suggests that the name is a Gaelic compound, "cinn cabhuil," meaning "headland of the fish creel."

- 2.—"Dundas MSS.," N.L.S. (Letters). An interesting study of the early history of music in Scotland by Kenneth Elliot, may be consulted in "The Scottish Genealogist," vol. iii, pp. 54-58.
- 3.—Grant, F. J., "Edinburgh Register of Testaments, 1601-1700," p. 125. Edin., 1898. Scottish Record Society.
- 4.—"Registrum Magni Sigilli," vol. x (1652-59).
- 5.—Ibid.
- 6.—Grant, F. J., "The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, 1532-1843," p. 65. Edin., 1944. S. R. S.
- 7.—Paul, J. B., "An Ordinary of Arms," No. 3967. Edin., 1903.
- 8.—"Dundas MSS.," N. L. S. (Letters).
- 9.—Douglas, R., "The Peerage of Scotland," vol. i, p. 274. Edin., 1813, edit. by J. P. Wood
- 10.—Ibid, p. 285.
- 11.—The Rev. W. MacLeod, in "Dundas Royal Letters" (Edin., 1897), introd. p. xlviii, states that a window of the south transept of the Friary Church was restored (c. 1890) by the Marquis of Bute to record that an ancestress of his, coming from the Dundas family, was buried within the sacred walls of the building. The Marquis, however, was descended from the 1st Earl by his first wife, Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George McKenzie of Roschaugh.
- 12.—Burke, J. B., "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," vol. i, p. 361, Lon., 1850.
- 13.—Nisbet, A. "A System of Heraldry," vol. ii, app. p. 18. Edin, 1742.
- 14.—Burke, J. B. Op. cit.
- 15.—Ibid.
- 16.—Quartered: 1st and 4th, Argent, a lion rampant gules, within a bordure Azure; 2nd Or, a saltire and chief Gules, the last charged with a mullet of the field; 3rd Argent, an eagle displayed Sable, in chief three crescents Gules. Paul, J. B., op. cit., Nos. 4100, 4942 and 1832.
- 17.—Fergusson, R. M., "Logie: A Parish History," vol. ii, p. 150. Paisley, 1905.
- 18.—Ibid.
- 19.—Ibid.
- 20.—"Court of Session Unextracted Processes, I." Potts, D. 13/8. Historical Room, H.M. Register House, Edin.
- 21.—Ibid.
- 22.—"Dundas Royal Letters," introd. p. xlvi.

GENEALOGY AND THE BOOK WORLD

By IAN R. GRANT

IF this talk could be said to follow any pattern it is chronological; pattern is perhaps a slightly optimistic word to use, because several of my observations you will find disjointed, firstly, in that I should have liked to follow up some of my quests more fully, and secondly, I am looking at genealogical publications with a foot in both the bookselling and publishing camps. What I aim to illustrate is the health and strength of genealogical research as shown in the printed word, with particular reference to Scottish history.

As a starting point, I take the Exhibition Catalogue of 18th century books which was issued in 1951 for the Signet Library display (and not the first Pauline Epistle to Timothy, i.e., fables and endless Genealogies). This catalogue provides a very useful yardstick to Scotland's literary interests and activities and, as a single subject, genealogy is not well represented. George Crawford, Gordon House of Gordon, Sir Robert Douglas and Alex. Nisbet, yes; but other kindred authors' works had a stronger influence on contemporary thought and research—Miller, Observations concerning the Distinction of Rank in Society; Adam Ferguson on the History of Civil Society; Lord Kames, Sketches of the History of Man. But, at the same time, other tools were being forged which have proved useful to genealogists—I have in mind Peter Williamson's first Edinburgh Directory, 1773, and the Edinburgh Almanack, which first appeared in 1750 and was later to have the words "Scots Register" added in 1786. Sibbald developed some interest in preserving archaeological evidence, Kirkwood campaigned for the parish library and, indirectly, the preservation of records, and at the close of the century, in 1798, Robertson's Index of Missing Charters was published. The evidence from this catalogue is fairly conclusive. The 18th century bookseller-publisher saw little or no market for genealogical histories or studies; he was much more worried about trying to sell sermons in Philadelphia, or having Burns adopted in London. He took pride in Allan Ramsay's publishing successes, or kept Sir John Sinclair waiting 10 years for the first proceeds from the Statistical Account. (I have always felt that Sinclair's name should be writ much larger in the history of Scottish letters because he undoubtedly inspired research in spheres other than his own world of forestry, agriculture and land improvement.)

With the turn of the century the scene changes, but not rapidly. The book trade historian now talks of the "emergence of the publisher," and from now on the author is certainly in a happier position. Copyright was becoming established (not that there was much danger of anyone pirating

a family history), and an author could deal with one individual, typified by Sir Walter Scott's interrelationship with Constable. Scott it was who provided more stimulus to research than any other single figure, and I feel that this aspect of his literary career is often overlooked.

During the 19th century Scottish men of letters caused to be published a most distinguished series of Club publications, which in their number and merit quite overtop similar works in any other European country. I am convinced that Scott was the motivating force, and without him we might never have seen an Abbotsford, Bannatyne or Maitland Club. Further, I feel certain that his stimulus had its effect in official circles. The first volume of the Great Seal coincides with Waverley in 1814, and at this time the Acts of Parliament were published. Since then it is difficult to assess whether Scotland has seen a reasonable quota of Record Office publications, but clearly it is much better to judge the strength of genealogical study and research in any country, not by official publications, but by private, and by those from commercial publishing houses.

CLUB BOOKS

In addition to the three already named, add in the Spalding Club and we have the most impressive total of 350 volumes printed. The Spottiswoode provides no genealogical source material, but there is incidental information to be found in the Wodrow and specific items in the Grampian Club series. Admittedly in the Maitland Club the only family history is the House of Seytoun, but the Spalding Club illustrates the developing interest in family history over the century: Family of Kilravock, Thanes of Cawdor, Familie of Innes, Skene, Burnett of Leys, House of Gordon and Forbes.

In parallel to this development in Club book activity, in private publications we find a vast proportional increase, with Sir William Fraser taking pride of place—certainly by bulk. His preoccupation with the aristocracy was perhaps unfortunate in that he clearly must have handled many charters and papers which were never transcribed. Why record the proletariat when it was impossible to get their names on the subscription list? But I cannot say that the commercial publishing world gave much support or encouragement to genealogical works. The 19th century author tended to foot the bill, and research has suffered from the small numbers printed. There can be little doubt that, because of this lack of publishing support, many useful genealogical studies never saw the light of day, or had to be condensed for inclusion in periodic journals or local society magazines. But, over all, Scotland's record could be said to be good, and I feel it should be reiterated that much of the honour for this good record lies at the door of Sir Walter Scott.

This greatly increased output in Scotland was matched by comparable publications elsewhere; many English family histories appeared and, in both France and Germany, there is plenty of evidence in catalogues issued before the First World War of the interest in genealogy. The structure of pre-war Germany had made heraldry a very important science. For the booksellers there is evidence of French armorial bindings, particularly 18th century bindings, and later in the 19th century this came to be continued in France to a much greater extent than in any other European country, the publisher consistently leaving the choice of final binding to the individual customer.

Jumping to current times we find that the Almanac de Gotha has disappeared, and the evidence of publishers' catalogues shows that genealogical study in Germany suffered a setback. Perhaps the Germanic inter-war preoccupation with race rather than family did much to undermine the research, but to balance this German decrease, more family histories have been published in the Scandinavian countries.

Catalogues can present very widely contrasting evidence of changing circumstances and fashion. The *Annuaire de la Noblesse de Russie* was first issued in 1888 and not surprisingly had a comparatively short history. In contrast we have post-war Australia supporting a genealogical society to the tune of eight volumes of transactions. On a recent visit, I learnt a little of new respectabilities. Those conducting research are politic in pointing out the number of prisoners transported for petty crimes, and are perhaps inclined to emphasise the numbers transported as political offenders.

Publication problems still beset the genealogist to-day. The successful textbook is printed in its tens of thousands and the retail price can be kept at a comparatively low level. Not so the work directed to a limited market, where perhaps the printing number is perforce limited to a thousand. Composition costs remain uniform irrespective of numbers printed and, as these are rarely less than £2 a page, it is clear that the sole economy is in large numbers. Certainly alternative presentation is developing with improved mimeograph methods, and improved lithographic processes and photostatic techniques suggest several possible economies. The genealogist may have to remain satisfied with other than the conventional printed page, but there is every indication that continuing support will come from local societies. One of the more cheering aspects of the post-war Scottish scene is the number of local societies which have been resuscitated or have newly come into being. The commercial publishing house will always give its support to the big battalions—it is to be hoped, however, that the societies will always be able to continue the encouraging work which is so much a feature of Scottish history and research.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES OR SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

The quarterly magazine, "Northern Notes and Queries or Scottish Antiquary," or the "Scottish Antiquary" for short, began publication in 1887 under the editorship of the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, the Episcopalian rector at Alloa. In 1896 Mr J. H. Stevenson, advocate and later Marchmont Pursuivant, took over the editorship. Mr Hallen, who died in 1899, was the editor of the transcript of the Muthill Episcopal Register of Baptisms from 1697 to 1847, published in 1887, and various other books of genealogical interest.

There is a separate volume for each year, and each volume has an index, except the first two volumes, which have a joint index. These indexes are of variable quality, only the later ones being complete as regards names of persons.

The last issue of the magazine, in Volume 17 for 1903, has no reference to its impending demise, but contains the following inquiry to which, unfortunately, no response is forthcoming:—

"Scottish Episcopal Registers."—As the births, marriages and deaths of Scottish Episcopal families do not appear in the Parish Registers, this fact forms a serious obstacle to genealogical research in such families. I shall feel grateful for any directions to Scottish Episcopal Registers, especially in connection with Strathspey, Strathnairn, and Strathdearn.

David MacRitchie."

Among the reviews of books is one (Volume 4) dealing with "The Constitution and Byelaws of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston (instituted in 1657) with a list of members and officers and many interesting extracts from the original records of the Society." It is stated that this book gives the names of over 2,000 Scots, with dates of admission and, in many cases, either profession, trade or former residence. It was published in Boston, U.S.A., in 1896.

Throughout its life the Scottish Antiquary contained a great deal of matter of genealogical import. Where this related to any particular surname and was more than a passing reference, a pointer to it is almost certain to be found in that standard work of genealogical reference, "Scottish Family History," by Margaret Stuart, with a preface by Sir James Balfour Paul, published in 1930.

In the following cases information given in the magazine may be considered to have been superseded by later publications :—

(SHS means a *Scottish History Society* publication and
SRS a *Scottish Record Society*)

Original article, with (in brackets) volume number in which appeared	Later publication
List of persons attainted after the '45 (5) and List of rebel prisoners at Inverness (6). Scots in Sweden (5).	SHS, The Prisoners of the '45 (1929). The Scots in Sweden by Fischer, edited by Kirkpatrick (1907).
Extracts from the Registers of some Scotch regiments in the service of Holland, 1708 to 1782 (5).	SHS, The Scotch Brigade in Holland, Vol. III (1900).
Commissariat register of wills, Shetland, 1612 to 1615 (10, 11 & 12)	SRS, The Commissariat Record of Orkney and Shetland, II Shetland Testaments, 1611 to 1650 (1904).
Burials in the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 1706 to 1854 (15).	SRS, Register of Burials in the Chapel Royal or Abbey of Holyroodhouse, 1706 to 1900 (1900).
Old Edinburgh Register of marriages, 1595 to 1600 (9 & 10).	SRS, The Register of Marriages for the Parish of Edinburgh, 1595 to 1700 (1905).

There remain many articles in the magazine which cannot be classified by surname and an attempt has been made to indicate the more important of them in the list which follows.

Dominorum Auditorum, alphabetical list of marriages recorded in 1466 to 1495 (about 500 names in alphabetical order of surname).

Aberdeen (see Poland below)

Acta Dominorum Concilii and Acta Dominorum Auditorum, alphabetical list of marriages recorded in 1466 to 1495 (about 250 marriages with 500 names)	Vols. 3 & 5
Alloa Kirk Session payments (mentions about 20 names in 1647 to 1652)	Vol. 3
Argyleshire, heritors of in 1715 (63 names of which 37 Campbells, 5 MacLachlans and 4 Lamonts)	Vol. 13
Brechin births, deaths and marriages in the diary of the Rev. George Straton, Episcopal Church, 1796 to 1819	Vol. 14
Culross Church accounts extracts, 1629 to 1648 (1 baptism, 6 marriages and 2 deaths, 19 names)	Vol. 5

Culross Corporation of Wrights minutes, general description of, 1612 to 1792 (10 names mentioned)	Vol. 3
Culross epitaphs from old Parish Church (Erskine, Callendar, Sands, Mastertoun, Robertson, Henderson, Gray, Young, Corss and Cuming)	Vols. 1, 3 & 4
Culross Kirk Session records, extracts from, 1631 to 1698	Vols. 4 & 5
Dalkeith and Musselburgh Episcopalian baptisms, 1754 to 1757 (28 baptisms)	Vol. 9
Dunblane, extracts from Kirk Session records (of general interest only)	Vol. 5
Dunfermline burgh accounts for 1606 (names: Murray, Bull, Walcar, Ker, Young, Cram, Semple, Coilzear) ...	Vol. 4
Edinburgh baptisms, a few extracts from Edinburgh registers (20 baptisms, 1595 to 1601), Canongate (Jackson and Dalgreine only, 1600 and 1601), and South Leith 12 baptisms, 1599 to 1607) (not clear on what principle selection made)	Vols. 4 & 5
Edinburgh Company Merchants in 1687, list of names (about 200, alphabetical)	Vol. 12
Edinburgh Old St. Paul's (Carrubbers Close) Episcopal registers of marriages 1736 to 1763, baptisms 1735 to 1765, also 2 marriages and 3 baptisms 1834 to 1839 with names of many friends and relatives	Vols. 5 & 6
Elgin clockmakers, watchmakers, gold and silver-smiths and jewellers, 1697 to 1838 (29 names)	Vol. 3
Englishmen classified by trades in Glasgow, 1758 to 1805, from registers of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (66 names, some wives')	Vol. 6
Englishmen and foreigners and some men carrying on curious trades from baptismal registers of Canongate, 1645 to 1658	Vols. 8 & 9
Episcopalian registers, see under Brechin, Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Haddington, Musselburgh and Shetland	
Flodden death roll, 1513 (about 324 names, mostly nobles, church dignitaries, knights, gentlemen, landowners)...	Vol. 13
Foulis—Index of surnames for baptisms (64), marriages (29), and burials (118) in SHS volume of the account book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, 1671 to 1707 (mostly Edinburgh or near)	Vol. 9
Glasgow St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (see Englishmen in Glasgow above)	

Glasgow St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, extracts from register of marriages, 1763 to 1801 (26 marriages, but mentions that from 1758 to 1802 there are 138 entries of marriages of soldiers, many of them English) ...	Vol. 10
Haddington register of Episcopal marriages, 1672 to 1795 (the "runaway," registers, many-English, 224 marriages)	Vol. 3 & 4
Kirk Session records, a general description by Rev. A. W. C. Hallen (see also Alloa, Culross and Dunblane above)	Vol. 8
Linlithgow, Inventory of early writs of Burgh of, 1374 to 1575 (see Note below)	Vol. 11
London Scots in 1567 (40 names)	Vol. 1
Marriages recorded in Acta. Dom. Con., etc. (see Acta above)	Vols. 3 & 5
Musselburgh and Dalkeith Episcopalian baptisms, 1754 to 1757 (28 baptisms)	Vol. 9
Parish records in custody of Registrar General listed in order of age, beginning with those older than 1610 ...	Vols. 1, 2 & 3
Peeblesshire list of abstainers from conventicles, 1678 and 1685 (118 names with notes regarding 47 of them) ...	Vol. 11
Perth marriages, the Rev. Scot's transcript of, 1560-1582 with notes (original transcript then in Advocate's library)	Vols. 1, 2, 3 & 4
Poland, some Aberdeen birth hrieves, mostly for Scots in Poland and Prussia, from Spalding Club Miscellany, Vol. V, pp: 325 to 368 (the SHS book, "The Scots in Poland," does not, apparently, refer to these birth brieves) (41 names, 1637 to 1705; the Spalding Club publication gives 63 birth brieves altogether)	Vol. 4
Ross-shire heritors and others who took the test in 1685 (75 names)	Vol. 13
Scotsmen in book of Denization and Naturalization of aliens in England, 1509-1603 (i.e. those who became naturalised Englishmen, 174 names)	Vol. 8
Scotsmen in London in 1567 (40 names)	Vol. 1
Scottish officers who petitioned the King in 1660 (124 names from quartermasters to colonels)	Vol. 6
Shetland, Diary of Rev. John Hunter, Episcopalian minister in, 1734-1745 (16 marriages and 112 baptisms) ...	Vol. 6
Stirling, protocol book of Burgh of, 1469-1484 (abstract of over 1,000 entries, mostly sasines—should be a valuable reference to Stirling names of the period; no	

index to April, 1482, but index for Vol. 11 has remain- ing names Vols. 10 & 11
Stirling, call of inhabitants of, to Rev. Robert Woodrow in 1717 (names of about 500 inhabitants, no index)	... Vol. 6
Stirling in 1550, list of inhabitants (about 400 names, no index)	... Vol. 6
Stirling parish registers, marriages, 1585-1595, and bap- tisms, 1587-1595 (original with Registrar General, no index)	... Vols, 6, 7, 8 & 9

NOTE re. Linlithgow writs above: The inventory gives abstracts of 33 writs, including charters, sasines, licences, letters of charge and revision, etc. but finally, in April, 1897 (Vol. 11) there is a note that a large number of other early writs had recently been discovered which had not been known to exist when the inventory was in course of publication. Publication of the inventory was therefore stopped pending the examination of these finds. After this, however, the Scottish Antiquary has nothing more on the subject except for a reference to ten Linlithgow writs in an article on the endowment by James Douglas of a chaplaincy in Glasgow Cathedral: these ten writs were charters and sasines of the period 1444 to 1472.

J. F. MITCHELL.

RECENT CAMPBELL MATRICULATIONS AND GRANTS

By COLIN CAMPBELL

Part IV

House of Inverawe

10. Archibald Campbell, O.B.E., S.S.C., Matriculation, 17 July, 1946. Gyronny of eight or and sable, a bordure wavy azure charged with four salmon naiant argent alternately with as many counter-naiant or. Crest, a stag's head proper. (The word "erased" does not appear here.) Mottoes: above crest, *Pro Aris et Focis*; below, *Cruachan gu Brath* ("Cruachan for ever" — literally, "till Judgement").

The genealogical information in this and the following matriculation complement each other and can best be summarised together. The descent is shown (three generations) from John Campbell, seventh and youngest son of Archibald Campbell of Inverawe and his wife Janet Maclean of Torloisk, which Archibald's descent is further shown (three generations) from Archibald Campbell alias McConachy of Inverawe, living in 1607, descended from "Archibald Campbell MacCoyll MacCondochie of Inverawe who had a charter from John, second Earl of Argyll in 1493; which Archibald was grandson and ultimate successor of Duncan Campbell Macdhonnachie of Inverawe, which House of Campbell of Inverawe is one of the ancient branches of the Clan Campbell springing from the House of Campbell of Lochow before the Knight and Baron of Lochow was elevated to the Earldom of Argyll" (matriculation of Ian MacLeod Campbell). It may be remarked that the second Earl of Argyll, who succeeded 10 May 1943 and died in 1513, was named Archibald, not John; the first Earl was named Colin. Archibald Campbell's matriculation also states that the Inverawes held that estate on 22 November 1485.

II. Ian MacLeod Campbell, W.S., Matriculation, 8 May 1947. Gyronny of eight or and sable, a bordure wavy azure charged with a crescent of the first in centre chief accompanied by seven salmon naiant respectant, alternately argent and or, that in base being or. Crest, a stag's head proper. Motto: *Cruachan gu Brath*.

The petitioner was second son of Archibald Campbell, S.S.C. (No. 10 above).

House of Melfort

12. Lieut.-Col. Raymond Henry Campbell-Baldwin, D.S.O. Grant, 27 July 1936. Quarterly, 1-4 argent, a saltire between two lions' heads erased sable for Baldwin; 2-3 grand quarters, quarterly i, gyronny of eight or and sable, on a canton or a lion rampant gules for Maclachlan; ii, argent a lymphad sable oars in action, flagged gules; iii, or a fess chequy azure and argent; iv, gyronny of eight or and sable, on a canton two gules three bars or for Cameron of Lochiel, all for Campbell of Melfort. Mantling sable doubled argent; crest, a boar's head erased or, armed argent, langued gules. Motto: *Is Toil Dhe E*. ("It is God's will").

The petitioner, who added the surname Campbell in 1935, was a cadet grandson of Captain John Timins Baldwin, who married in 1828 Barbara, a daughter of Captain Archibald Campbell of Melfort, Co. Argyll, son and heir of John of Melfort, who died in 1790 and who married Colina, daughter of John Campbell of Achallader.

"The Scots Peerage," i, 326, referring to Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who died by May, 1343, states that he is said to have had "a natural son, Neil, by a daughter of MacIldhui," who became ancestor of the Campbells of Kenmore or Melfort. "A Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort," by M. O. C. (1882), p. 2, gives a similar account of the origin but does not say that Neil was illegitimate. The "M. S. H. C.," p. 221, agrees and states specifically that "Melfort is the Eldest Natural branch" of Lochow; Herbert Campbell mentions in a footnote that the author seems to have forgotten Iver Crom (see under No. 1) and his brother Tavis Cor, ancestor by tradition of the MacTavishes. Tweed agrees; Colville makes Neil, the ancestor of Melfort, come off the main stem one generation earlier. Herbert Campbell's pedigree of the family begins with Dugald of Kenmore, who was alive in 1560.

Sir Colin Campbell, K.B., etc., etc., matriculated on 27 June 1816, as third surviving son of the deceased John of Melfort, the arms being the same as those in the second and third grand quarters of the arms of Lt.-Col. Campbell-Baldwin, except that the galley is not flagged gules and the canton of Cameron of Lochiel has 2 bars instead of 3; certain decorations awarded to Sir Colin are "pendent from the centre chief point" and the motto is *Nil Tibi*. If the above statements of the Melfort origin are correct, it is hard to see why these arms should have been considered fitting for the family, for without the cantons they are those of the Earl of Breadalbane, whose line came off the main stem of Lochow four generations later than Melfort. The "Memorial History" (p. 9) states that the

family "bore the arms of their chief of clan" and that "The Fess came into the Melfort arms through marriage with the Campbells of Achallader, who bear the arms of the Breadalbane branch." This suggests that the Melforts may have been using the undifferenced arms of Argyll post 1495 (quarterly 1-4 Campbell 2-3 Lorne) and had replaced the Lorne arms in the third quarter by those of Stewart after the Achallader marriage, which took place, according to Burke, in 1767. The effect of this, of course, was to make the Melfort arms a differenced version of the Breadalbane coat; Achallader is a cadet of the latter family, but Melfort evidently is not. The logical arms for Melfort would seem to be a differenced version of gyronny of eight or and sable without the Lorne or Stewart quarterings.

13. Lieut.-Col. Henry Alastair Campbell of Altries. Matriculation, 26 February 1953. Gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief invected argent a lymphad with sails furled and oars in action between two hunting horns stringed all sable, a bordure engrailed argent for difference. Crest: a boar's head erased or, armed argent, langued gules. Motto: *Nil Tibi*.

Descent narrated (three generations) from William Campbell first of Tullichewan, Co. Dunbarton, fourth son of James Campbell (undesignated) and younger brother of Sir James of Stracathro, for whom arms were recorded 2 September 1859; James second of Tullichewan recorded arms on 7 January, 1869.

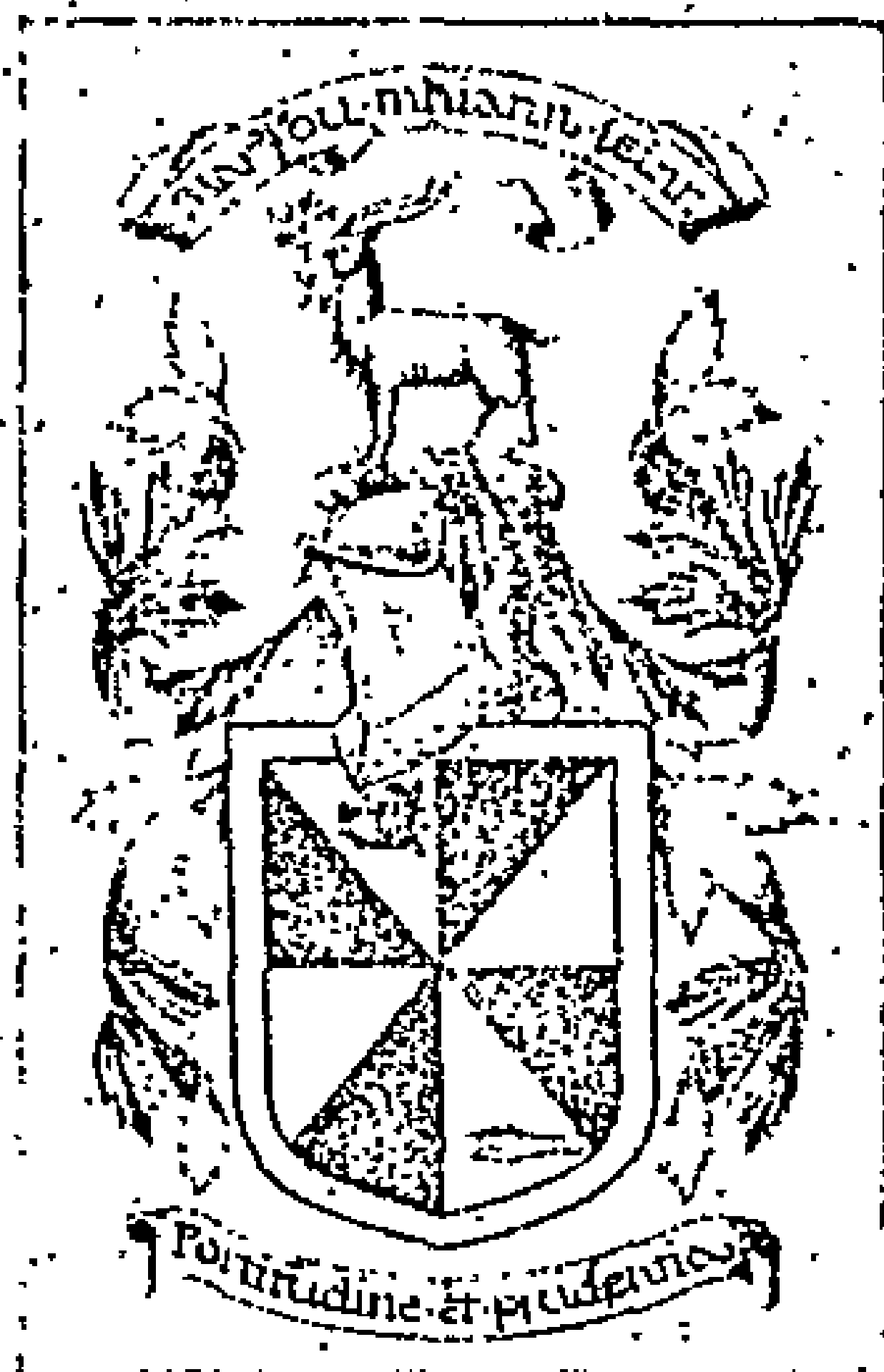
Stracathro (to which family Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, belonged) is by tradition a cadet of Melfort; see "A Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort," p. 8.

The Stracathro arms as granted on 2 September 1859 were gyronny of eight or and sable, a bordure engrailed azure; on a canton argent a galley with her sail furled up, flagged, oars in action sable, and on a chief argent difference (Forrester of Ashentree); crest: a boar's head erased proper; motto: *Ne Obeiviscaris*. These arms were changed as being unnecessarily complicated" by rematriculation on 5 January 1869, to gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief engrailed argent a lymphad with sails furled, oars in action, between two hunting horns all sable; crest and motto as before, and the destination of the grant extended to the other descendants of the grantee's father and mother. The Tullichewan crest was changed by interlocutor of 30 November 1887 to a boar's head erased or, armed argent,

langued gules, and the motto to *Nil Tibi*, the characteristic Melfort motto. From what I can make out, it does not appear that crest and motto were similarly changed by Stracathro.

House of Glenfeochan

14. Major Duncan Alastair Campbell, R.A., Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. Matriculation 11 December 1934. (Fig. 4.) Gyronny of eight or and sable; in the dexter chief point a boar's head erased of the second, and in the sinister base point a salmon naiant azure, within a bordure or for difference. Crest: a goat statant azure, armed and hoofed or, in his mouth, a sprig of ivy, proper. Mottoes: above crest; *Mar-bu-mhiann-leinn* ("As we would like"); below arms: *Fortitudine et Prudentia*.



The petitioner was the eldest son of Col. Charles Campbell (younger brother of William Macfie Campbell of Glenfeochan, who matriculated arms on 18 July 1927) and his descent is narrated (five generations from Dugald of Glenfeochan, who was alive in 1693; James, "then eldest great grandson" of Dugald, had first matriculated on 7 December 1789. (See also "The Oban Times," 4 Sep. 1954. The arms matriculated in 1789 and 1927 were as above without the bordure.

According to "The Scots Peerage," i, 326-7, Gillespick or Archibald Campbell of Lochow, who succeeded by 1343 and died before 1394, had a younger son, Duncan, "said to be the ancestor of the family of Stronchormaig or Glenfeochan."

House of Dunstaffnage

15. Angus John Campbell of Dunstaffnage, Hereditary Captain of Dunstaffnage in the County of Argyll, Keeper of the Royal Forest of Dalness, Marnycht of the Duke and Earl of Argyll, Privy Chamberlain of the Cape

and Sword to the Pope, etc. Matriculation and Confirmation 11 November 1943. (Fig. 5.) Quarterly, 1, azure a castle of three towers argent, masoned sable, standing on a rock proper, doors and windows gules, on the top of the middle tower a cock, and on the tops of each of the others an eagle or; 2, gyronny of eight or and sable; 3, or, a fess chequy azure and argent; 4, gules, a boar's head cabossed or between a crescent and a spur-rowel in fess argent. Mantling azure doubled argent; crest, an anchor in pale reversed azure. Motto: *Vigilando*. Behind the shield, as insignia for the heritable offices of Captain of Dunstaffnage and of Marrycht of the Duke of Argyll respectively, are placed a key, wards inwards and having three fleur de lys in the handle all or, and a baton argent, garnished sable ensigned with a circlet of a duke's coronet or, and thereon a lymphad sable, sails furled, flags and pennants flying and oars in action proper in saltire, "same being limited to Petitioner and his successors in the said Heritable Offices." On a compartment below the shield, with the sun rising proper and the motto *Qua Panditur Orbis*, are two unicorns argent, horned or, each gorged with an antique crown and thereto affixed a chain or reflexed over the back, for supporters. Badges: first, a Highlandman in a quilted shirt, the right knee flexed, in a guarding posture and holding an antique musket all proper; second, upon a chapeau gules doubled ermines a soldier to the waist in armour waving a sword in his dexter hand and bearing on his left arm a shield azure charged with a unicorn's head coupéd argent, "which are depicted along with the Crest and its Motto upon a Standard (4 yards in length and the Petitioner's arms in the hoist) of these Liveries azure and argent with the Motto:—*Quid Non Pro Patria* in letters Sable upon two two transverse bands Or."

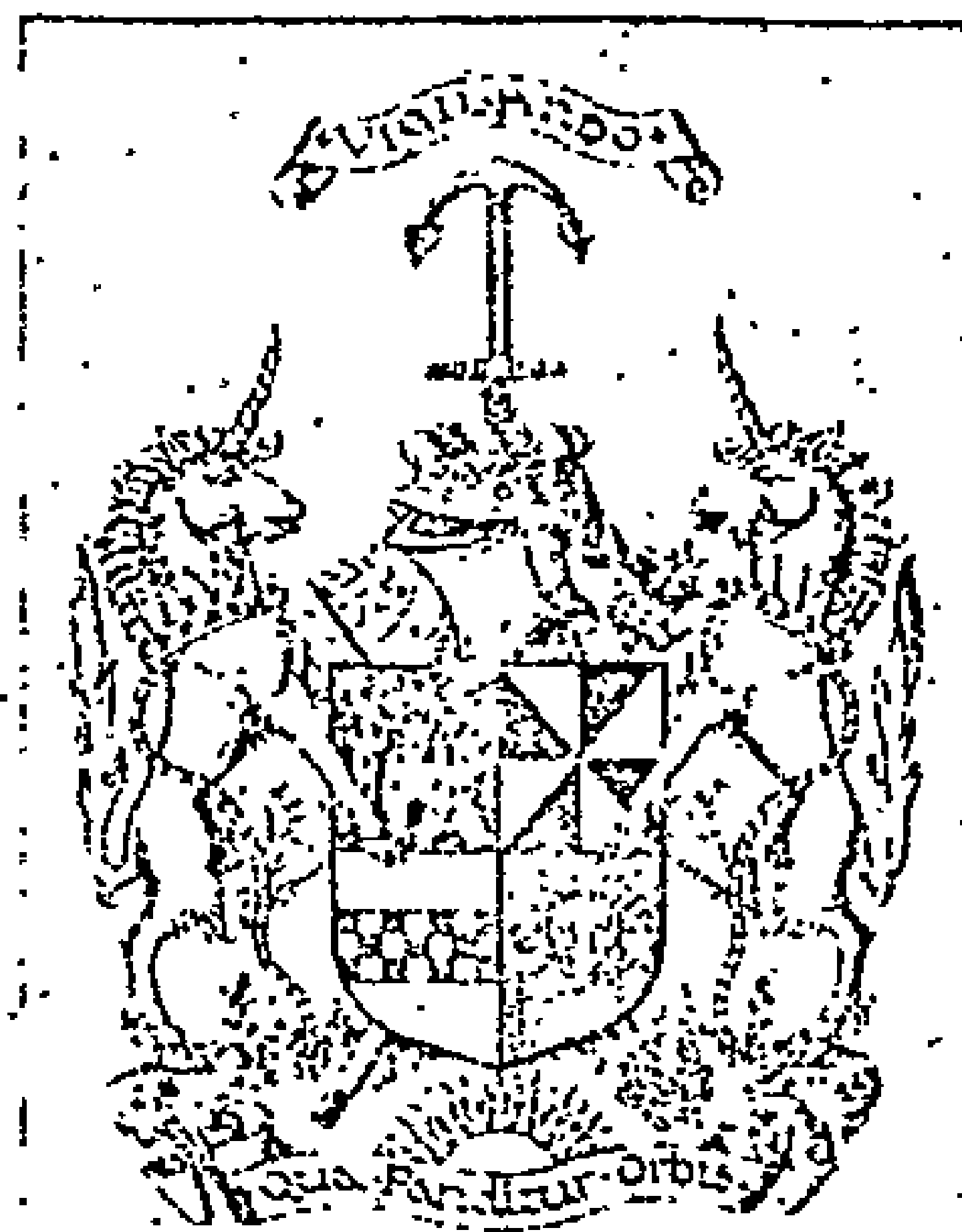


Fig. 5. Angus John Campbell of Dunstaffnage.

The petitioner was eldest son and heir of Alexander James Henry Campbell, 19th Captain of Dunstaffnage by his wife Jane, heretrix of Inverawe and Lady of Phantillands, heir portioner of Alexander Campbell of Monzie and Inverawe (n.b. not a member of the House of Inverawe, but owner of that estate), grandson of Captain Robert Campbell of Finab (a cadet of Breadalbane) who matriculated arms on 30 July 1772. Alexander 19th of Dunstaffnage, who matriculated arms on 8 July 1889 was lineally

descended from Dugald Mor Campbell, third son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, which Dugald was constituted Hereditary Captain of Dunstaffnage and Marnycht (I am told that this title means "Master of the Horse—regimental and ceremonial")—by his grandnephew Colin, first Earl of Argyll.

According to "The Scots Peerage," i, 328-9, Colin Iongantach ("the Eccentric") of Lochow, who died between 1412 and 1414, married as his second wife, by 1387, his second cousin Mariota Campbell, and had six sons, of whom one was Dugald, living 1404, ancestor of Dunstaffnage. The M.S.H.C., p. 220, states that Dugald, was illegitimate. "The Scots Peerage" does indeed assign to Colin Iongantach an illegitimate son also named Dugald, but calls him Dean of Argyll and says nothing of his descendants. The question is dealt with in detail by Herbert Campbell in a footnote to M.S.H.C., p. 221, where he concludes that since Colin Iongantach had to get a papal dispensation for his second marriage, this may have originated a tradition of bastardy. The pedigree in Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1952 edition, shows a descent of sixteen generations and makes Dugald Mor third son of Colin Iongantach by his second wife. Colville makes the founder of the line Alastair Kiar, illegitimate son of Colin Iongantach. Colin, first Earl of Argyll, died in 1493, his father died between 1431 and 1440, and his grandfather in 1453.

Minus the eagles and the cock, the first quarter in the arms is the same as the arms of MacLeod of MacLeod, matriculated 1726-9. The origin of the 4th quarter, which perhaps affords one of the only instances in British heraldry of a boar's head cabossed, appears to be lost in antiquity and I am told in the Lord Lyon's view may have come from some of the lands which the family acquired in ancient times. The first appearance of this bearing in Lyon Register was in the arms of a cadet, Captain Alexander Campbell, 1815, where the boar's head was erased (presumably in profile) but this was changed to a boar's head cabossed in the following year. The first Dunstaffnage matriculation was in 1836; the arms have not been changed since. These are the only examples of a boar's head cabossed in Paul's "Ordinary."

The patent states that the family have used a standard and a galley-pavon or streamer and that a family of McKillop, known as Clan Philip an Duin (of the Fort) were their hereditary standard-bearers: the ancient supporters in the arms were two Highlandmen with antique muskets. The galley-pavon is thus described in the margin of the patent — "Upon a galley-pavon (or streamer) or (4 yds in length and having a St Andrew's

cross in the hoist) is writ the word *Vigilando* in letters Sable." The arms are confirmed to the petitioner "and to the heirs of tailzie and provision nominated, or to be, at his pleasure, nominated by him, whom failing to his heirs whomsoever and the husbands of female heirs, jure uxoris, bearing, or assuming and thereafter retaining, the name or title of 'Campbell of Dunstaffnage.' "

Since writing the above I have received a communication from the Captain of Dunstaffnage, who kindly informs me that he considers the third quarter (Stewart) to have been inserted in the arms by mistake in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, but that it was retained in the matriculation of 1943 owing to the marriage of the nineteenth Captain to the heiress of Campbell of Monzie (a cadet of Breadalbane) whose arms also contain the Stewart quartering (thus a Stewart bearing is used to indicate a Campbell descent). The compartment below the shield is also taken from the Monzie arms. The origin of the boar's head cabossed is not known but the crescent and spur-rowel are believed to refer to an early Dunstaffnage having been a Knight of Malta or Rhodes. The founder of the family was Dugald, designed of Achinch, who acquired Dunstaffnage in his old age, and the late Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail had seen a seal of his bearing the gyronny with what "he was almost sure" was a mullet (S.H.S. ii, 272, shows that Dugall Campbell of Achykynnay used a seal gyronny of eight in 1433-4). Alastair Keir was the third Dunstaffnage, and was killed at Flodden in 1513.

[Note to add to No. 15.—"Angus John Campbell of Dunstaffnage."]

Correction.—The fourth quartering in the arms of Captain Alexander Campbell is incorrectly described above. The boar's head was cabossed in the matriculation of 1815 (Paul, No. 3274), but coupé in that of 1816 (No. 3275).—For further study of this family, see "Dunstaffnage Castle and the Stone of Destiny," by Professor W. Douglas Simpson (Edinburgh, 1958).

(To be continued)

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR JOHN D. PRIMROSE AND THE PRIMROSE CHART

We regret to announce the death in 1960, at the age of 84, of Mr John D. Primrose, compiler of the "Primrose Chart" in the custody of the Scots Ancestry Research Society. For the greater part of his life Mr Primrose had been a very active collector of information relating to those persons in various parts of the world who bore his surname; the results of his researches, to be found in the chart and the connected notes, constitute a very notable and comprehensive survey of a name which is predominantly Scottish.

The chart contains the names of over 4000 individuals bearing the surname and of about 1300 of their non-Primrose spouses. It apparently includes particulars of all Primrose births, deaths and marriages set forth in the records of the Registrar General of Scotland from 1855 to 1939, as well as those in various old parish registers, sasines, testaments, retours and the sixteenth century protocol book of James Primrose of Culross. Evidently the valuable information about early Primroses contained in "The Scottish Peerage," volume VII, has been utilised, and information derived from correspondents in Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States is incorporated.

The chart—a very long scroll recorded with dates in family tree form—does not, as a rule, mention places, and authorities are not quoted. The principal, and the oldest, branch is that beginning with Henry, born about 1490 and closely connected with Culross; nearly 1800 of his Primrose-named descendants are shown, principally from sons Peter (whose descendants held Burnbrae, Tulliallan, for more than two centuries), Duncan (father of Gilbert, surgeon to the king and progenitor of Primroses in and around Dumfries from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries), and David. David's has been the most illustrious section, including as it does one Prime Minister of Great Britain (the fifth Earl of Rosebery), two Viceroy of India (the eighth and ninth Lords Elgin, family name Bruce, descended from a daughter of David Primrose of Culross), and seven other Primroses "articled" in the Dictionary of National Biography, namely Lord Justice General Carrington, the first and fourth Earls of Rosebery, the Rev. Gilbert (eighteenth century protestant minister in France and London) and his son Dr James (celebrated physician); James, Clerk of the Scottish Privy Council, and Sir Henry William (late nineteenth century civil servant).

Descendants of Peter (the Burnbrae branch) mentioned in "Who's Who, 1960" and "Who Was Who," include William (eminent violist, also in "Who's Who in America, 1960"); Sir John Ure (Knight, prominent in public activities, previously Lord Provost of Perth), as well as the late Sir John Ure (first baronet, LL.D., Lord Provost of Glasgow) and Alexander (F.R.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery at Toronto University, also mentioned in "Prominent Men of Canada, 1931-32"), Mr J. D. Primrose, compiler of the chart and the subject of this notice, also belonged to this branch, as did the Rev. James (1848-1920), author of a history of mediæval Glasgow.

The chart and the notes allude to certain branches and families "furth of Scotland" as noted herewith:—

An independent Norfolk branch originating at Trunch, near Norwich, from about 1610 to 1931;

An Irish branch to 1931 descended from Lord Carrington and including two generals and other military officers.

Two brothers who left Kilmarnock for New Bern, U.S.A., and Raleigh, North Carolina, about 1820, with descendants to 1917;

Descendants in Baltimore and elsewhere in U.S.A. of a Violet Primrose (male) from about 1817 and of John, who married Julia MacGregor about 1860.

Two Canadian branches, apparently of the Burnbrae line, namely Dr John Wilson Primrose, who settled in Nova Scotia about 1830 (great great grandchildren born as late as 1946 are recorded) and James, who went to Pictou, Nova Scotia, also about 1830; Professor Alexander Primrose mentioned above belongs to the latter branch.

One New Zealand branch, which included two killed in action at Gallipoli, is taken down to 1939.

Three Australian branches (apparently in Victoria and New South Wales) began their history in that Continent about 1925, 1834 and 1845 respectively and are continued to about 1931-39.

The detailed papers relating to the investigations carried out by Mr Primrose are now with his son, Mr John Primrose, 7 Bowling Green Road, Whiteinch, Glasgow.

McGILL (or MAKGILL or MAGILL).—Mr J. M. McGill, of 22 Canaan Lane, Edinburgh, has been researching into the origin of his family, especially in Galloway, Fife, Perth, Glasgow and Kintyre; and the background of the founder of McGill University. He would be glad to correspond with anyone interested.

QUERIES

MACKAY.—Information is desired about Donald Mackay of Tain, Ross-shire, an English Army officer who settled in Shelbourne, America, at the close of the American Revolution. Sergeant Donald Mackay was discharged on 1st November, 1783, from the 76th Regiment. He married Margaret, and had seven children, of whom the eldest, Hugh, was born in 1788.

His mother was Ann Macpherson, the child of Lachlan Macpherson and Elizabeth Urquhart. A Donald Mackay was known to be living in Shelbourne in 1810 and was a famous builder of Clipper ships. Some connection between the two Donald Mackays is sought.

MACKENZIE.—John Mackenzie, a weaver, is believed to have sailed from Inverness to Baltimore in the late 18th century with 13 other families. The ship apparently put into Nova Scotia for water and the passengers were stranded there by the captain. Information is sought about John Mackenzie.

FORDYCE.—Mr A. G. Fordyce, of Brow End, 67 The Ridge, Orpington, Kent, has researched considerably into the name "Fordyce" and compiled a number of family trees. He is prepared to correspond with any member interested in that family.

"THE WHYTES: A FAMILY MEMORIAL." By Donald Whyte, F.S.A. (Scot.). Typewriters script; 8 in. x 5½ in.; 20 pp.; linen paper wrappers (Edinburgh), 1961; for private circulation.

This short history of a family which originated in the Cowal district of Argyllshire and migrated to the Borders and Lowlands of Scotland, has been written by one of our members. Though intended for private circulation, a few copies (priced 3s 6d post free) are available to genealogists and to libraries. Orders should be addressed to the author at 4 Carmel Road, Kirkliston, West Lothian.

REVIEW

"SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS" (3rd edition), by Gilbert H. Doane (Minnesota University Press and Oxford University Press. 32/-.)

This is the third edition of a work first published in 1937 in America. In a pleasantly informal way the author draws the reader's attention to the sources which can be tapped for genealogical information, and uses his own experience to illustrate this and to warn the searcher against traps by which he may be misled. He also gives advice on how to "soften up" the uninterested person (be he custodian of records or ancient relative whose memory holds the vital clue) so that he yields up the missing information or at least co-operates in one's searches.

Some guidance may be irrelevant to those on this side of the Atlantic. Family Bibles, municipal records, gravestone inscriptions, Wills, Church records, censuses, diaries, samplers—all of these we share, and the Americans were also no better at spelling nor more consistent in their use of terms of relationship. Lists of Revolutionary soldiers, pension records of the Civil and Mexican Wars, and the evidence from migration and multi-racial ancestry are peculiar to the Americans. But the information about American sources is not wasted, for it can inspire one with new ideas about possible sources. For "the genealogist, like a detective story fan, must learn to pick out the essential clues from a lot of irrelevant data," and the book is valuable in ensuring that no clues are overlooked.

At the start of the book Mr Doane points out that one doesn't dig merely to accumulate dry bones and that one cannot back-trail one's progenitors without becoming interested in the times in which they lived. He has breathed a sense of history into this book and has made what could easily have become a mere manual on where to search into a volume which one enjoys reading and from one which one gleans fascinating scraps of information about "bound boys," "homesteaders" and "Nine Partners."

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., Ph.D., 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>	Ivor R. Guild, W.S., c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.
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