

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.

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

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All material for publication must be sent to the Hon. Editor, c/o Messrs. Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2, 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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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 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.

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REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1961

DURING the session 1960-1961 six addresses were given, viz., "The Lost Last Macdonalds of Isla," by Donald Macdonald, Esq.; "Genealogy for Beginners," by Miss H. Woodford; "The Regesta Regum Scotorum," by A. A. M. Duncan, M.A.; "The Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh," by H. M. Harvey-Jamieson, Esq., B.L., W.S.; "The Clan Maclean," by J. McLean Fullarton, Esq.; "The Historic Homes and Gardens under the National Trust," by Major M. D. D. Crichton-Stuart, M.C.; "The Hog Family," by D. Whyte, Esq.; and "Genealogy and the Book World," by Ian R. Grant, Esq.

The Council desires to express their thanks to these speakers for their willingness to contribute to the published records of Scottish Genealogy.

Last year it had been hoped that the change of printer would have led to a more prompt appearance of the magazine; but though the magazines have been appearing, the situation is still not satisfactory despite the efforts of the Editor. In order to bring this year's issues up to date, it has been agreed that the last number be printed by another firm, which will involve extra expenditure, but this will not appear in the present balance sheet. Our thanks are due to Mr Guild for his efforts on our behalf to produce this magazine, which is our most important function.

Financially we remain sound, though with little margin for extra expenditure should we find it necessary to make new arrangements for printing. We began the year with £58 16s 7d, to which is added the Binding Fund of £10. Subscriptions amounted to £116 11s 1d. Printing amounted to £56 17s 6d for three issues. Allowing for other expenses for postages, hire of rooms, and syllabus, we carry forward £81 14s 1d with £8 19s 3d in the Binding fund. This successful report merits the thanks of the society to our Treasurer, Mr Milligen.

The work on the Dictionary of Emigrant Scots continued, though slowly, and the assistance of members and correspondents is invited to acquire more information. The Editor, Mr Macdonald, has circularised many overseas Scottish Societies, but many are unable to help due to lack of members with the time to extract the relevant information from their records. Mr Macdonald desires to withdraw from the editorship as he feels he cannot give it the attention it deserves, but we are greatly indebted to him for launching this important venture and putting it on a level keel.

Exchange of publications with foreign and overseas societies continues. The storage of an accumulating number of magazines has become a pressing problem, but the Registrar General has expressed his willingness to accept those issues which contain genealogical material which might assist researches. Our thanks are due to Dr Taylor for this offer.

During the year many queries for assistance and advice have come from all parts of the world, and so far as possible the correspondents have been put in touch with suitable searchers or been given general information by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr Mitchell has continued to record and preserve in print the tombstone records of Edinburgh graveyards, his most recent being the inscriptions in Buccleuch, Old Calton, Canongate, Greyfriars, Holyrood, Jewish, Quaker and St. John's, a copy of which is in the hands of the Secretary. The Society is greatly indebted to the work of Mr Mitchell in this branch of our records.

During the session Miss Joan Fergusson, M.A., of the Scottish Central Library, was co-opted to the Council and we take the opportunity of welcoming her to our society.

Finally the Society would express its sincere thanks to all office bearers and members who have assisted in the work of the society and those who have supported the speakers by their attendance at meetings, and would express the hope that the society will continue to receive the same encouragement in the coming Session.

For the Council,

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON, Honorary Secretary.

THE DICTIONARY OF THE OLDER SCOTTISH TONGUE

By A. J. AITKEN

THE principal predecessor of the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue is not, as is often supposed, John Jamieson's 'Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language.' Jamieson's Dictionary, published in 1808, with a large Supplement in 1825, and a further substantial Supplement by David Donaldson in 1887, was a major pioneer work and for a century after its first appearance the foundation of all other work on Scottish philology.

But as a dictionary of Older Scots it was almost entirely superseded by the Oxford English Dictionary, and as a dictionary of Modern Scots by Joseph Wright's English Dialect Dictionary (completed in 1905).

In its Scottish entries the Oxford Dictionary normally incorporates most or all of Jamieson's Older Scottish material but with considerable additions of new material taken from a very large number of editions of Older Scottish texts which had appeared since Jamieson's time. For example, in its article on the old Scottish instrument of punishment known as the *jougs*, the Oxford Dictionary reprints the single Older Scots quotation given by Jamieson, adds several new ones not in Jamieson, and records the existence of a verb, '*to joug*' (to put in the '*jougs*,' which was a kind of pillory) of which Jamieson had no knowledge. In this case the Oxford Dictionary's definition and etymology follow Jamieson. But, of course, Jamieson's etymologies often require replacing, and this the Oxford Dictionary usually does.

The Oxford Dictionary is a vast work in twelve huge volumes, each of over 1000 closely printed pages; it is a survey of the whole of the English vocabulary from Anglo-Saxon times down to the present day; and it is widely regarded as the greatest dictionary ever written. It represents fifty years' work by a permanent staff of up to thirty full-time workers, along with an army of voluntary helpers. The editing of this great English dictionary was begun by a Scotsman, Sir James Murray, in 1879, and concluded by another Scotsman, Sir William Craigie, in 1928. Both of these were men of genius, and Craigie, in particular had, besides his own prodigious achievement over a wide range, the gift of stimulating others to undertake new scholarly enterprises. I propose to mention one instance of this.

When the Oxford Dictionary was nearing completion it might have seemed that this was the final culmination of British lexicography. This

was not Craigie's belief. In 1919 he read to the Philological Society in London a paper entitled simply "New Dictionary Schemes" in which he claimed that, far from this being so, there was now a need for several new dictionaries. He argued that, though the Oxford Dictionary clearly and adequately laid down the broad lines of development of English over the whole of its history, yet, precisely because of its great range in time and space, it was neither able to show up the special features of any one of the main chronological stages in the history of English, nor to give a fully exhaustive account of the language of any one of the principal English-speaking countries: he had particularly in mind the national languages of Scotland and of the United States, as well as that of England itself. He therefore directed the attention of lexicographers towards what he called "completing the record of English" by means of the "period dictionaries." These, he proposed, should be separate large-scale dictionaries for each of the main stages or "periods" in the history of English and Scots, and should be as exhaustive as might be.

The practical outcome of Craigie's plan has been the appearance of two large specialist dictionaries of American English, one of which had as co-editor Craigie himself, a very big Middle English Dictionary which has now been published for some of the earlier letters of the alphabet by the University of Ann Arbor, and the two big Scottish dictionaries, the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue for Older Scots before the year 1700, and the Scottish National Dictionary, which brings the story of Scots down to the present day. Much work has also been done in America towards a large-scale dictionary of English of the Tudor and Stuart periods.

The Dictionary of Older Scots was undertaken by Craigie himself, in fulfilment of a long-cherished ambition. This dictionary has as its province the language of Barbour and Henryson and Montgomery and the other early poets and prose-writers, and also of the official, legal and private records of Scotland between the 14th and the end of the 17th century. Continuous records of Scots begin with Barbour's poem, *The Brus*, in 1375, with a vernacular deed of Lindsay of Glenesk in 1379, and with a speech recorded in Scots in the record of a Scottish parliament of 1390. But before this we have a fair body of more fragmentary evidence of Scots words and their linguistic features in the shape of descriptive place-names like *Lempedlaw*, *Pethhevid*, *Farenyacredene*, *Kaldestrem*, and so on, or surnames like John Barber itself, Henry Thekar (thatcher), Alexander Wytleyir (or fault-finder), one John Out with the sword, and another John Pak bo the fire, which are recorded in various early Latin records, laws and charters. Early evidence of this kind is also part of the Craigie Dictionary's field. So also are those occasional vernacular legal and techni-

cal expressions which crop up in the early Latin texts when the scribe was evidently at a loss for an exact Latin equivalent.

The Craigie Dictionary attempts to record all uses of all Scots words before the early 17th century, whether these also occur in English or not, and this is one respect in which its plan differs from that of The Scottish National Dictionary of modern Scots, in which only peculiarly Scottish features are noted. One reason for this is that Older Scots was still a quite separate and autonomous national language and so it is of interest to scholars to see just how far it overlaps with Tudor English, as well as how far it diverges from it. For this a complete dictionary is necessary. In fact, agreement in all uses between related words in the two languages hardly ever occurs. For the 17th century itself, when the situation was more like the modern one, that is, when Scots was being superseded by literary English and any English words or forms may turn up in a Scottish text, a similar method to that of the Scottish National Dictionary is followed.

Craigie and his assistants set about the serious collection of material for his Older Scots dictionary in 1921, and the first part appeared, published by Chicago University Press (they were also the publishers of his American Dictionary), in 1931. Thereafter Craigie continued steadily with the production of the Dictionary, except for an interruption due to the War, until 1955, latterly, with myself as assistant; that is, from the beginning of the alphabet to end of the letter "I" in Part XVI. I then succeeded as editor. We are now completing the letter "L" in the Part XXI.

For many years the Dictionary was essentially a piece of private enterprise of Craigie himself. But in 1948 three of the Scottish Universities took a practical interest in the work to the extent of finding an assistant and potential successor to Craigie, who was then in his 81st year. In 1952 the four Universities formed a Joint Council on which they and the Carnegie Trust are represented: this body now exercises a general oversight over both the Scottish dictionaries (the older Scots and the Scottish National) and also secures the funds to carry these through; this it does with the help of the Universities, trusts such as the Carnegie and Pilgrim Trusts, and by launching public appeals.

Craigie began work on his Older Scots Dictionary in 1921. Work on three of the other "period dictionaries" — the American, the Scottish National and the Middle English—was begun by others about the same time, and in 1925 he was able to report back progress on all of these. In 1936, in a lecture entitled "The Value of the Period Dictionaries," he was able to illustrate with actual examples from material which was now in print or about to be printed, the advances which these dictionaries had to

offer over their parent dictionary, the Oxford. Many of his illustrations came from the *Older Scottish Dictionary* from the letter "C," on which he was then working.

Similar examples could, of course, be culled from any of the pages of the *Older Scottish Dictionary* so far. Perhaps I may be forgiven for giving some from the more recently published parts, especially as they will also help to make clear some of the less obvious ways in which the Dictionary may be useful.

I have already mentioned the treatment of the word 'jougs' in Jamieson and the Oxford Dictionary. Jamieson offers a single mid-17th century *Older Scottish* example of this word which tells us at least that the word existed and what it denoted. It was an iron collar attached to a wall or post which was locked as a punishment round an offender's neck. The Oxford Dictionary adds two more examples to Jamieson's one, and one of these carried back the history of the word to the end of the 16th century, though, unfortunately, the quotation chosen is corruptly spelled. Of this word, in its various forms, the *Older Scottish Dictionary* supplies, in contrast to this total of three, no fewer than 39 examples: and these are, of course, only a selection of the available material. They carry the history of the word back a further 50 years, and indicate for the first time also the places in which the word and, of course, the instrument it denoted, were used, and what bodies imposed this punishment and for what crimes. They also make clear for the first time the formal history of the word. Its oldest recorded form is "joggis" (which we first meet in St Andrews in 1563), the variant "jowggis" appears in Elgin in 1587, and a further variant "jugs" in Perth in 1620. In short, its formal history is parallel to that of "dog," with its variants "dowg" and "dug," and the modern antiquarian pronunciation "joogs" would seem to be an erroneous spelling pronunciation. These facts put out of consideration the etymology proposed by Jamieson and the Oxford Dictionary from French "joug" or Latin "jugum," which indeed is hardly tenable anyway. No doubt the word originates as a voiced variant of an older word or phrase "chokis of irone" which is recorded in this sense a little earlier (in Dundee in 1559); the original meaning of "chokis" is roughly 'something which chokes or causes a choking sensation,' and it is used first as a name for the disease quinsy and then for the jougs. This name for the instrument is, however, preceded by the invention of the instrument itself: a note to the article "Jogis" in the *Older Scottish Dictionary* draws attention to a mention in Elgin in 1541 of an instrument of punishment called simply "the irne collar."

In a few pages of a recent part of the *Older Scottish Dictionary* there are presented the numerous compounds on the word "land-." Many

of these are not recorded at all in the Oxford Dictionary. Thus "land-flesch-mercat" and "land-mercat," which were names used in certain burghs, including Edinburgh, for the flesh-market of the unfree fleshers from the country, have not been previously recorded in a dictionary, though they are as a matter of fact quite common: the latter is the source of the Edinburgh street-name, the Lawnmarket. For the interesting word "landimer" (a boundary, especially as perambulated, or, the perambulation of a boundary), the Oxford Dictionary follows Jamieson in providing only 19th century examples of the main use, and an example of the Old English source-word, "landzemære." In the gap between these instances the Older Scottish Dictionary places 30 Older Scottish examples from 1415 to 1699, i.e., over almost the whole chronological range of the dictionary, in several different forms and applications. The examples, of course, include the earliest occurrences in the records of Lanark, where, as you know, the word still survives.

This last word also provides an example of another new feature which our very copious collections of source-material make possible: namely, that a number of words can now be shown to have had a restricted regional provenance in Older Scots, where this was not before suspected. "Landimer" itself is localised to the north-east and south-west of Scotland only.

Another example of this is the word "lokman," a word which probably originated in Edinburgh and was a name for the public hangman. This name is used only in southern Scotland and in the 17th century in Orkney. The article on this word gives also a good deal of information on this officer's other duties, in addition to his principal one, and his various perquisites of office, indicates which burghs maintained this officer permanently and which others had to borrow him from elsewhere as the occasion arose, and gives further instances, apart from the well-known occasion in Glasgow in 1605 when the post could only be filled by promoting a condemned man: incidentally this throws some further light on the similar incident at the end of David Lyndsay's "Satire of the Three Estates." The etymology of this word has been in doubt: the Oxford Dictionary thought it was for "lock-man," i.e., originally turnkey or jailer, but this is probably not so. Another suggestion, first advanced by Sir Walter Scott in the notes to "The Heart of Midlothian," was that the hangman was so called because one of his perquisites was that of a "lok" or handful of meal from every sack brought into the burgh market. As three of the examples which the Older Scottish Dictionary now quotes show the "lokman" exercising this very privilege, this can now be accepted. He was called the "lokman" in Edinburgh because he had his "lok" or handful of meal, just as he was called the "staffman" in Stirling,

because he had a staff of office: both as euphemisms for a name which would refer more openly to his principal function.

These examples may have suggested another important feature of the period dictionaries in general and the Older Scottish Dictionary in particular, namely that as a kind of by-product of their primary philological purpose they provide incidentally a vast amount of antiquarian information which is nowhere else assembled so compactly and which in many cases is not otherwise to be had. Our own sources include many which are still in manuscript. One of these is the whole series of about 100 large volumes of Scottish testamentary registers in the Scottish Record Office and elsewhere. These have hitherto been otherwise scarcely used, though as a source of the material of social history they are invaluable. From them and other printed and manuscript sources we quote much detailed informations on cloths and other raw materials, articles of dress and furniture, the tools of various trades and many other things of the kind, with, in most cases, the values assigned to each of these at different dates. In the same sources we meet many attractive if ephemeral trade-names, like the kind of lace known as "lillikinis" (little lilies) or that dye (and the cloth dyed with it) called "pleismadame." The illustrative quotations given for such words will often provide the answers to such questions as how a thing was made, what it was made of, by whom and for what, and where it was used, and its cost or price at various dates. The Dictionary is at present being used, for example, to supplement in this way the material collected for a study of Old Scots arms and armour. I believe it could be equally useful for studies of many other detailed aspects of Older Scottish life, including more abstract matters like sport and games, the techniques of industry and agriculture, beliefs and customs, and social and legal and educational institutions.

In some cases the Dictionary's collection of illustrative quotations can help to throw light on still more intangible social questions. How did the average Scottish Lowlander of the 15th and 16th centuries regard his Highland neighbour? One indication is the Lowlander's use of the Gaelic word "bàrd," a Highland court-poet, which, in the form "baird," is first used to designate a strolling Highland entertainer, then comes to mean either a vagabond buffoon or any person given to vulgar abuse; the derived noun "bairdrie" means simply abusive language. But I was thinking rather of the quotations set out in such articles as "Eriseh," "Irisch," "Helander" and "Helandman." The first quotation for the latter word, from the Acts of Parliament of 1449, is to the effect "That consideracione be had of the helande men the quhillis commonly reft & slew ilk ane vtheris." Most of the other quotations from both literary and record sources are similar in tone. On the other hand, there is a 17th century statement that "the

hylanders ar by nature most prone to adventur ther lives for ther masters and chiefs": probably this is a biassed source, for its author seems to be a Highland seanachy.

A good idea of the characteristic attitudes and prejudices of a people at any one period could be got from a study of their current stock of popular proverbs. The Older Scottish Dictionary provides incidentally incomparably the largest alphabetically arranged collection of Older Scottish proverbs in existence. You would be surprised at how many of these are earlier versions of proverbs still in our stock to-day, but others have of course dropped out of use. Almost all of the Dictionary's longer articles and many shorter ones quote several proverbs. Here are two which appear in the article "Breke" (trousers):

"They sit full still that hes ane revin breke"; and

"It is ill to take a breik off a bair doup."

It is quotations such as these which are the characteristic and important feature of the period dictionaries in general and the Older Scottish Dictionary in particular. Each entry in the Dictionary is accompanied by an array of such quotations, which for the bigger articles may be numbered in hundreds and which provide the kind of first-hand information, both philological and antiquarian, which are the Dictionary's main strength.

These quotations come from a very extensive range of the Older Scottish sources, including all the available editions of literary works and a very large number of official records and private writings of various sorts, among them, for example, many of the big family histories of Sir William Fraser and others. By now we have exhausted all the readily accessible modern works listed in the "Handlist of Scottish Record Publications," and the Stair Society's "Sources and Literature of Scots Law," as well as other similar works which these do not list. To this has been added many less obvious but still useful sources such as biographies, local histories, and histories of special subjects like education, architecture, witchcraft, freemasonry, medicine and so on, which quote original sources. This already provides a fair sample of the surviving records of Older Scots. This sample has been strengthened by the reading of a large number of early printed books and pamphlets, and from original manuscripts. Recent additions to these manuscript sources include several literary texts, including a number of poems, a treatise on husbandry, the account books of several coal-mines, the accounts of two Scottish skippers, and an array of burgh court and kirk session and similar records from all over Scotland from Forres and Fraserburgh to Wigtown. Most of these were read for the Dictionary by the late Professor M. L. Anderson,

whose recent death is a grievous blow to this side of the Dictionary's work. Hundreds of other manuscript volumes of various kinds were read in the early years of the Dictionary, mostly by Sir William Craigie's assistant, Miss Isabella Hutchen, in Register House, including the series of testaments I mentioned—in itself a prodigious feat.

Though this coverage of the Older Scottish sources is incomparably more extensive than has been achieved before, it is still far from being complete. And indeed the volume of surviving records of Older Scots is so great that the best we can hope for is to cover a sample, as large as possible, of the total available.

The material which has been amassed from our present sample is now for most words very adequate indeed. For all that, the sources as yet unread could still contribute much worthwhile information. This can be illustrated from some of the works which have most recently been examined. All of these provided sporadic examples of earlier occurrences of words than we had already noted. The MS. Wigtown Burgh Court Book, which begins in 1512, antedates by up to 50 years our earliest existing record of, *inter alia*, the words "keir" (a Gaelic word used of animals, meaning 'dun in colour'), "kempill" (a horse-load of hay), the expression "to use the Kingis keyis" (to break into a locked residence), and "kindnes" (the name of a form of land-tenure, which we had already known as having originated in this area): this is a specimen from the letter "K" only. Other letters will provide similar examples. This and other recently examined sources have also provided instances of rare words which were hitherto wholly or all but unrecorded, many of which are obvious localisms. Wigtown had, for example, a burgh official known as the "falt-makar," whose duties were the same as Aberdeen's "wyt-leyir," to charge persons in the burgh court. In 16th century Perth an incomer to the burgh was known as a "cumling," a word otherwise known for Scots only from a single example in a 14th century literary text. The Crail Kirk Session records provide the earliest of two recorded Older Scots examples of the rare agricultural expression "fotche pleugh" (?a plough drawn by horses and oxen together). Various 17th century witch-charms include some very curious archaisms, some of which exist only there and in similar Anglo-Saxon charms: they preserve, for example, an Anglo-Saxon poetic word for God, "Drichtin." The colliery records provide several out-of-the-way technical terms. One of these, in the 17th century records of Sheriffhall mine, is a word "muremont" (which appears to mean "dross"); this word is otherwise known only in one 18th century occurrence, in a later form "mairmint," in a Court of Session case about the same coal-mine. No doubt further curiosities of a similar kind could still be collected from works as yet unexamined.

Of course, the reading of such a huge body of sources as have already been covered could not have been carried out by the editorial staff of the Dictionary unaided. In fact, the great bulk of this work has been done by over a hundred voluntary readers, who undertook it partly for its own interest, as a satisfying hobby, and partly as a service to scholarship, in many cases with a patriotic bias to this. Many of them have read scores or hundreds of volumes each, providing many thousands or tens of thousands of quotations to the Dictionary's repertory. Though a few have been scholars and students and all, of course, people of some literacy and intelligence, many are otherwise quite ordinary people, of various occupations but including a strong leaven of retired people and housewives and, as was the case also with the Oxford Dictionary, personal friends and members of the families of the Dictionary's editorial staff.

Most of the million or so quotations now in the Dictionary's collections have been supplied by people such as this who undertook systematic reading for the Dictionary. A few quotations have also come from persons who, while engaged on their own research, came across interesting or unusual words or usages, and sent us a note of these. Our collections have also benefited enormously from the loans or unpublished transcripts of early prints and manuscripts, which, having been made originally for some other purpose, were lent to us so that we could extract examples useful for our purposes. Further help in any of these ways would be most eagerly welcomed. I am particularly keen to receive more material from the rare 17th century pamphlets which are only to be found in big libraries and from manuscript sources of any kind whatever.

What our regular contributors are asked to do is to read through the work they are examining, noting all instances of less common words and spellings, of unusual constructions, and of cases where a quotation would supply interesting antiquarian information or would give a clue to the exact definition of a word. They then copy out these instances as quotations on to slips of paper of a standard size. Once the quotation-slips reach the Dictionary they are then sorted manually into alphabetical order, so that all the examples of one word come out together. Information for the more commonplace words is of course also required: this is supplied on similar slips by various other means. The material for each word now exists as a bundle of slips, which may number as many as several thousands for common words or as few as one for rare words. This material is then ready for editing. The most valuable feature of a dictionary such as this is the first-hand evidence which it can provide in the quotations themselves. It follows that the crucial editorial process is the one that is usually carried out last, after the laying out of the material according to the word's various senses and forms, and the writing of definitions and etymological and other

notes. This is the process of selecting those quotations which are to be printed as illustration. It is of course not possible or even in many cases desirable to print all the available quotations. In making this selection we aim first at representing fully all the linguistic features of the word and its full chronological and geographical distribution. This information is primarily for philologists and editors of texts, but of course historians and antiquarians are also interested in dating and localising the names of objects with which they are concerned. Where words present a problem in sound-history we commonly give the rhyming-words. For semanticists we are often able to catch shifts of meaning on the wing, that is, to include examples of the ambiguous contexts in which shifts of meaning occurred. Many Older Scots words have a restricted stylistic distribution: some words, that is, were favourites of one or two writers only, some were used only in verse, some in special types of verse—alliterative verse, for instance, had its own special vocabulary—some are literary preciosities and some words and word-forms evidently carried colloquial or slangy connotations and occur only in reports of direct speech, in certain kinds of private writings and in comic or vituperative verse. This fact is important to philologists and literary historians and we try to indicate all its instances. And of course we include all quotations which appear to give significant factual information or throw light on beliefs and attitudes. In these cases we often provide an array of references to other passages which there is not room to quote. We often add editorial notes pointing out significant features of all these kinds.

The Dictionary is a very exhaustive work. It is also a very ponderous one, at least in the physical sense. To the end of the third volume or 21st part, completing the letter "L," which is as far as we have now got, it runs to some 2,600 large octavo pages closely printed in double columns, and already includes more than 200,000 illustrative quotations and many additional references: the complete Dictionary will more than double these figures. It is also a fairly monumental work from the point of view of the labour involved. How soon it can be finished depends of course on the staff available to carry it out. With the optimum staff, it would take at least twelve years. With the present staff of two assistant editors and a full-time and a part-time clerical assistant, it will take longer.

REPLY

ALIASES (Query, Vol. iii, p. 22).

Epithets were rarely used by the men and women of remote times. The origin of surnames may generally be found where the necessity arose in communities of distinguishing between individuals who bore like personal names. There are various ways in which this was done, but generally speaking, surnames fall into four broad categories: patronymic, descriptive, occupational, and local. A few names, it is true, will remain puzzling: foreign names, perhaps, crudely translated, adapted or abbreviated; or artificial names. Over 50 per cent. of genuine British names derive from place-names.

The prevalence of patronymics in ancient times is fully attested by the Semitic "ben" and "bar." So likewise does the Homeric age, with its long list of heroes, known by the familiar patronymic ending in "ides" and "ades." The Romans, too, had their patronymic form, ending invariably ending in "ius."

In Anglo-Saxon Britain the men and women usually bore one name only, and epithets were seldom added. These might be patronymic (Alfrid Ædelwulfing, 'son of Ethelwulf'), descriptive (Eadweard se langa, 'tall Edward'), titular (Cynewulf preost, 'priest'), or occupational (Eadmund fugelere, 'fowler'). They were, however, hardly surnames. Heritable family names became general in the three centuries or so immediately following the Norman Conquest, but the degree of stability varied in different parts of the country.

So far as Celtic Scotland is concerned, patronymics are paramount, though many were originally descriptive or occupational, e.g., MacDowall, 'son of the dark stranger,' and MacGowan, 'son of the smith.' Where society was homogeneous "aliases" became common and many examples might be quoted. Perhaps the following one will suffice: a chieftain of Clanchattan who died in 1624 is described as Angus McIntosh of Auld Tirlie alias Angus Williamson, no doubt because he was the son of William McIntosh. His own son is styled Lachlan McIntosh alias Angusson, and the son of Lachlan is described as William McIntosh alias McLachlan. It is easy to see that in such cases the posterity of Angus McIntosh might easily retain names like Angus-son, Williamson and Lachlanson (or McLachlan).

Many genuine Scottish names which do not preserve the Gaelic "Mac" do in fact demonstrate that the Scandinavian "son" was adopted in much the same way. An example is the name Robertson, retained by the descendants of Robert, son of Duncan de Athol.

In the translation of Gaelic names into English, or when a member of a clan for some reason has adopted another name which to-day would be accepted as a genuine sept name, "aliases" are again frequent. The following examples are taken from the "Old Parish Registers" of the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun," Argyllshire .

"26th March, 1780. Archibald Smith "or" McGouen and Mary Taylor had a son baptized Robert."

"6th November, 1785. Born Donald, law son of Dugald Lamont "or" McGlashan, tenant, and Susan Bar, spouses in Dergachy-more."

"Born the 1st and baptized the 3rd, both days of Janry, 1787, Janet, dr. lawful to James Clark & More McPhorich "alias" Sarah Lamont, spouses in Kilbride in this parish."

"22nd December, 1796. Duncan White at Clachaig, of this parish, and Catherine Weir "or" McNuoir, of Inverchoalen parish [were married]."

Occupational names are often featured in "aliases," and two of the examples cited by the enquirer may belong to this class. "Fraser 'alias' Miller," and "Fraser 'alias' Tailor," probably refer to persons engaged in the trades of the miller and the tailor. An interesting example of this kind is recorded in 1548, when Nicol Loure, a burgess of Linlithgow, is described as "Nicol Loure 'alias' Sadler." Loure (Latin "lorum," 'thong') was undoubtedly a sadler or harness-maker, and is here cognate with Lorimer. Hundreds of occupational names are at once familiar, or at least recognisable, after a little thought.

There are of course many instances where the true reading of the alternative names is extremely difficult, but it is well to remember that, where a descriptive name is not apparent, widows who have re-married, uterine brothers and sisters, foster and step-children, and of course criminals, may all have used, or have been designated by, two or more names. Even married women are often referred to by their maiden names. In such cases only patient reading of the documents in which the alternative names appear can be recommended.

D. W.

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2. Spalding, J., "History of the Troubles in Scotland," p. 1, Aberdeen, 1829.
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4. Beveridge, J., and Russell, J. (editors), "Protocol Book of James Foulis," p. 2 (No. 9). Edin., 1926 Scottish Record Society.

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

1. In the search for ancestors of persons of Scottish descent there should, as a rule, be no great difficulty in getting information subsequent to 1855, the first year of compulsory registration in Scotland. From 1855 onwards annual alphabetical indices of names are available for the whole of the country, relating to births, deaths and marriages, and the detailed entry in the registers gives the name of each parent, where known, of the person born, married or dead. With the help of such information, and perhaps also of census returns from 1851 onwards (which furnish information about birthplace of each person enumerated), it should be possible in most cases to compile family histories for the last hundred years or more.

2. When one has to go back before the 1st January, 1855, the difficulties are greater. The parish registers of births, deaths and marriages of anterior date in the custody of the Registrar General in New Register House, Edinburgh, are of variable quality and content and there is no collective index of names for the whole of Scotland; there is, generally, no index of names within the parish, and the number of parishes exceeded nine hundred, with about four thousand volumes of records. What is perhaps more important still, however, is that these registers contain, by and large, information relating only to adherents of the established Church of Scotland and not to dissenters. That this omission is of some consequence may be inferred from the figures below abstracted from the census returns of 1851, showing the number of places of worship in Scotland of various non-established religious denominations; in connection with nearly all of these there would be, it is presumed, concurrent records maintained by the incumbent or a church official relating to births or baptisms, marriages or proclamations and, perhaps, deaths or burials:—

						Number of places of worship in 1851
Free Church	...	...	...	...	...	889
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	465
Independents	...	...	...	...	...	192
Episcopal	...	...	...	...	...	134
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	119
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	117
Wesleyan Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	82
Reformed Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	39
Original Secession	...	...	...	...	...	36
Evangelical Union	...	...	...	...	...	28
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Others (less than 16 each)	...	...	...	...	...	91
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2212</u>

3. Apart from the various church registers there were certain burial registers pertaining to non-ecclesiastical cemeteries established before 1855; these were principally, if not entirely, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, but only the Edinburgh registers are in the custody of the Registrar General.

4. In 1959 many records of various sorts belonging to the Church of Scotland as now constituted, mostly kirk session minutes, were handed over to the Historical Section, Old Register House, for safe keeping. Some of these have been found to be pre-1855 parish registers of baptisms, proclamations and burials which should apparently have been handed over to the Registrar General while others related to denominations which have since 1855 joined the Established Church.

5. A list of all registers of births, etc., not in the custody of the Registrar General but of which the Council of the Scottish Genealogist has learnt something of the whereabouts is appended to this article. It includes the categories mentioned above; it is apparent that it can represent only a small proportion of the pre-1855 non-parish registers which have been in existence.

6. It is to be feared that, human frailty being what it is, many of the old records have been lost or destroyed. One case is known where a pre-1855 burial register was included in a burglar's loot and lost, perhaps for ever. The history of some which have survived is curious; a set of eighteenth century baptismal records, probably lost about 1870, was found many years ago in a tobacconist's shop, where some pages had been used for wrapping up snuff; some other eighteenth century records were in the private possession of a London resident in 1907 (they had been rescued from burning by the servant of the heir of a previous incumbent); another set of old baptismal and marriage records was deposited in a lawyer's office in 1913 and forgotten till 1957 when a certain reference brought it to light; the Leith Wynd Episcopal marriage register for 1814 to 1817 somehow found its way to the British Museum many years ago.

7. The Scottish Genealogy Council is aware of the deep and ever increasing desire of people of Scottish descent at home and abroad to learn something more about their forebears and considers that it should do what it can to facilitate inquiries in this direction. It has decided, therefore, that the time is ripe for making comprehensive inquiries about the location and scope of all pre-1855 registers of baptisms or births, proclamations or marriages, and burials or deaths where these registers are not already in the custody of the Registrar General or mentioned in the list below. It would, therefore be very grateful if any such information could kindly be sent to:— The Honorary Editor, "The Scottish Genealogist,"

c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S.,
16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.

8. As regards further action on receipt of information, this must depend in each case on the wishes of the rightful custodian. The ideal treatment, from the point of view of the Scottish Genealogy Council, would be for the documents to be deposited in some authority accustomed to, and trained in, the handling, preservation and custody of old documents, who would permit, under due safeguards, examination of the records by those interested, including genealogists and local historians. Alternatively, copies (micro-film, photostat or otherwise) might be made to be similarly deposited and used. In this connection the Council strongly commends the recent action of the Mitchell Library, which is actively engaged in locating and obtaining permission to make micro-film copies of baptismal, marriage and burial records within the city of Glasgow; the Council also notes with appreciation that the Librarian, the Scottish Central Library, Edinburgh, has indicated that there are special facilities at his disposal for making photo copies of old documents before they deteriorate further.

9. In the meantime, however, the action which the Scottish Genealogy Council considers urgent and important is that mentioned in paragraph 7 above.

LIST OF SOME PRE-1855 REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES NOT WITH THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

(B stands for births or baptisms, M for marriages or proclamations and D for deaths or burials; SRS represents a publication of the Scottish Record Society)

Church of Scotland

(Part of the Church library now in Historical Section,
Old Register House; provisional)

<p>Anwoth M 1851-54. Arnshean (Colmonell parish) B 1850-54. Birnie B 1783-90, D 1783-1803. Bolton M 1850-54, D 1840-54. Cambusnetban B and M 1716-52. Carluke M 1854. Covington and Thankerton B 1705-72, M 1705-66, D 1750-67. Dunbog, Fife, B, M and D 1666-1817. Eddlestone B 1640-99. Edinburgh Tolbooth B and M 1844-54, with Kilmarnock B and M 1826-33 and Penpont B and M 1833-44 (Rev. Dr Smith's private register).</p>	<p>Glencorse M 1852-54. Kilbirnie B 1737-88. Kilmarnock (see Edinburgh Tolbooth above). Mearns B and M 1727-31. Oldhamstocks B 1652-75. Penpont (see Edinburgh Tolbooth above). Prestonpans B 1658-80, M 1676-8, mortcloth book 1788-1847. Torryburn B 1629-41, D 1696-1773. Tranent D 1754-81. Uphall M 1718-21. Westerkirk D 1805-54. Yester M 1820-37.</p>
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Previously Seceding, now Church of Scotland

(Also in Historical Section, Old Register House, Edinburgh ; provisional)

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| <p>Bridge of Teith UP former Association
B 1758-64, M 1758-66.</p> <p>Dalkeith Associate Session B 1749-1808.</p> <p>Dumfries Buccleuch Street UP B 1846-54.</p> <p>Dunbar Free later Abbey UF B 1846-54.</p> <p>Dunblane Leighton UP B and M 1836-37.</p> <p>Dundee Tay Square UP B 1831-48.</p> <p>East Barns Associate Congregation
B 1762-1827.</p> <p>Edinburgh Bread Street UP B 1829-54.</p> <p>Fairlie Free now St Margaret's
B M and D July 1837-1854.</p> <p>Glasgow Great Hamilton Street Reformed
now Macmillan Calton B 1794-1854.</p> <p>Glasgow London Road former Secession
B 1838-54.</p> <p>Glasgow St. Stephen's Free B 1850-54.</p> <p>Gordon Free later East B, M and D
1843-54.</p> <p>Humbie UF formerly Humbie and Fala
Free B 1844-54, M 1845-54.</p> <p>Insch Free later East B, M and D 1843-54.</p> | <p>Kilmaurs Glencairn UP B 1752-88, 1815-19.</p> <p>Kilmuir Easter Free (in minutes of Tain
Presbytery Church of Scotland)
M December 1843-1845.</p> <p>Kintore Free B and M 1843-54.</p> <p>Kirkcolm Free B 1843-54.</p> <p>Lauder Free B 1844-54.</p> <p>Letham United Secession B 1850-54.¹</p> <p>Maryculter Free (Aitries) B 1853-4,
M 1854.</p> <p>Mearns Associate (Newton Mearns)
B 1742-63.</p> <p>Mid Calder Bridgend former Secession
B 1763-1813.</p> <p>Muirkirk Free B 1845-54.</p> <p>Newburgh (Fife) Associate B 1785-1812,
1821-49, M 1785, 1821-48, 1850-54.</p> <p>Ormiston Free later St. John's B 1843-54.</p> <p>Strathavon Associate B 1767-1816, 1819-54.</p> <p>Strathavon First UP B 1851-54.</p> <p>Wigton UP former Associate B 1849-54</p> <p>Wigton Free later West 1844-54.</p> |
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Episcopal

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| <p>Aberdeen St. Paul's B and M 1720-93 (New
Spalding Club Miscellany vol. II, 1908)</p> <p>Bairnie and Tillydesk (near Ellon)
B 1763-1801 (SRS 1908).</p> <p>Brechin B, M and D 1796-1819 (Scottish
Antiquary vol. XIV).</p> <p>Dalkeith (see Musselburgh below).</p> <p>Edinburgh, Leith non-juring B 1773-75,
M 1738-1775 (SRS 1949).</p> <p>Edinburgh, Leith Wynd Chapel M 1814-17
(in British Museum, copy in Edin-
burgh Central Public Library).</p> <p>Edinburgh St. John's, Princes Street,
B 1797-1854, M and D 1813-54 (with
Maurice M. Durlac, Esq., W.S.,
4 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2).</p> <p>Edinburgh St. Paul's B 1735-65, M 1736-63
(Scottish Antiquary vols. V and VI).</p> <p>Glasgow Buchanan Street Chapel later St.
Jude's B and M 1838-54, D 1843-54
(with the Episcopal Bishop of
Glasgow).</p> | <p>Glasgow Christchurch B 1835-54, M 1845-54
(with the Rector, micro-film copy in
Mitchell Library).</p> <p>Glasgow St. Andrew's by the Green
B 1754-1854, M 1758-1854, D 1798-1854
(with the Rector, micro-film copy to
be in Mitchell Library).</p> <p>Haddington M 1762-1795 (Scottish
Antiquary vols. III and IV).</p> <p>Musselburgh and Dalkeith B 1754-57
(Scottish Antiquary vol. IX).</p> <p>Muthill B 1697-1854 (with the Rector in
1887, portion 1697-1847 published in
print in 1847 edited by Rev. A. W. C.
Hallen).</p> <p>Saint Andrew's B and M 1722-87 except
1740-48 (SRS 1916).</p> <p>Shetland B and M 1734-45 (Scottish
Antiquary vol. VI, with John Bruce,
Esq., in 1892).</p> |
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Quakers

(See the Scottish Genealogist vol. VII No. 3 for August, 1960).

Roman Catholic

Aberdeen and vicinity B 1687-1698 (Scottish Notes and Queries vol. VIII).
Aberdeen, Snow Churchyard D 1776-1854 (Scottish Notes and Queries vol. VII).

Tomintoul district B etc. from circa 1780 (photostat copy with Registrar General).

Non-Ecclesiastical

Glasgow Eastern Necropolis (Janefield) D 1847-54 (at the Cemetery).
Glasgow Necropolis D 1833-54 (at the Cemetery, micro film in Mitchell Library).
Glasgow Sighthill Cemetery D 1845-54 (at the Cemetery, micro-film copy to be in Mitchell Library).
Glasgow Southern Necropolis, central portion D 1839-54 (at the Cemetery, micro-film copy to be in Mitchell Library).

Glasgow Southern Necropolis, eastern portion D 1846-54 (at the Cemetery, micro-film copy to be in Mitchell Library).
Glasgow Southern Necropolis, western portion D 1850-54 (in Mitchell Library).
Glasgow Tollcross Cemetery D 1806-54 (at the Cemetery).
Gretna Hall M 1829-54 (SRS 1949).

Other Records

Edinburgh, Restalrig D 1728-54 (SRS 1908).
Aberdeen St. Clements (was parish church to 1843) B 1837-54 (Aberdeen University Library, Scottish Notes and Queries vol. XI).

Glasgow Anderston Old Church D 1771-1854 (understood to be with Session Clerk).
Paisley Canal Street Church D from about 1780? (with Session Clerk?).
Torpichen B, M and D 1673-1714 (SRS 1911).

J. F. MITCHELL.

QUERY

X. LAURIE.—Professor Simon Somerville Laurie (13-11-1829 to 2-3-1909) and James Somerville Laurie, Barrister-at-Law (21-9-1831 to 18-7-1904) were the sons of the Rev. James Laurie, Chaplain, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and Jean Somerville, daughter of the Rev. Simon Somerville.

The enquirer is unable to trace either the Rev. James Laurie or the Rev. Simon Somerville in "Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ."

Any information about these two ministers, in particular, about parentage and dates and places of birth will be gratefully received.

H. C.

DAEDALUS

Yearbook of the Technical Museum, Stockholm, Sweden, for 1948, pp. 77-88.
(Editor, Mr Thorsten Althin)

SCOTTISH FAMILY NAMES IN SWEDISH INDUSTRY AND TECHNICS

Professor Costa Bodman here gathers together the contributions of
Scottish Families to Swedish trade and industry.

In connection with the Jubilee exhibition in Gothenburg in the year 1923, I had to deal with the older industrial history of Gothenburg. It was evident that I then should come across a great number of foreign sounding family names, Dutch, English and French. Soon however it became clear to me that what we Swedes call English in many cases should be specified as Scottish. I was particularly struck by the great contribution on the part of the Scottish in Gothenburg in the 19th century.

During the 1940's I was engaged for a couple of years in compiling a catalogue in the Technical Museum (Tekniska Museet) dealing with contributions within industry and technics and I then got the idea of gathering the Scottish contributions in industry and technics.

For this catalogue I have used amongst other sources the records of the Kommerskollegium (Board of Trade) on factory monopolies (privileges?) dating back to the 17th century, such as can be found in the archives of the Kollegium. But I have also drawn upon a great deal of printed material relating to industrial history, yet without any claim to its completeness.

In order to decide whether a name is of Scottish origin I have consulted the ordinary genealogical literature; *Adelskalendern* (Calendar of Nobility) Ornberg, *Elgenstjerna*, *Lewenhaupt*, *Nordisk familjebok* (Encyclopædia) and, above all, a book by the Scottish writer Th. A. Fischer: "The Scots in Sweden," Edinburgh, 1907.

I have not particularly checked the Scottish origin of the names, but depended on the printed sources. Possibly one or two names have wrongly crept in, but it may also be that some names have been omitted.

I want to stress that my article is only concerned with the occurrence of Scottish names in Swedish technics and industry. When dealing with families of Scottish origin, for example those mentioned in *Elgenstjerna's* book about Swedish nobility, one will find that they have made great contributions in the military sphere and that of the civil service, especially the senior posts. I have ignored these contributions, apart from certain exceptions up to 1709.

The order which here ought to be applied can of course be discussed. Alphabetical order would have been the simplest, but one might also take chronological order as a main principle. I have made a compromise and let time be the deciding factor, but as soon as I have come across a Scottish family name in Swedish industrial history I have preferred to follow this name up to the end of the 19th century or somewhat further.

When a family name first occurs, I have made a few short historical notes from "The Scots in Sweden" in a footnote. I consider it necessary to stress that the first appearance of Scottish families was made in the military sphere. In 1546 Gustav Vasa had 2,000 Scottish soldiers in his service, and later up to the Thirty Years War there were generally up to 6,000 in Swedish military service. That many Scottish military names are missing here is due to the fact that they did not later enter upon any industrial or technical career in Sweden.

Apart from military duties the Scots have been tempted to come to Sweden for business as early as the 16th century or even earlier. Political disturbances between England and Scotland might also have caused several Scots to emigrate. In the latter case they took their wives with them also to the foreign country. They intermarried and thus the Scottish families gradually came settled in Sweden.

During the 17th century Scotland-England ranked far above Sweden in industry and thus the Scots found it advantageous to go in for industrial careers manufacturing in the new country.

It is a development of their contribution in this respect which I am going to outline. It must however be considered as a sketch and have no claims to being exhaustive. I have deposited a complete historically arranged record of enterprises and patents with the full names of the owners—as far as has been possible—in the archives of the Tekniska Museet. Below I am only giving a concentrated survey. Generally I disregard the individuals and let the family name stand for a kind of collective.

I have not recorded Scottish names only tied to a patent but not to any known manufacturing business, but these are recorded in the catalogue up to 1885.

17th Century

1606—The name Clerck is found in connection with shipbuilding. Later goldsmiths are mentioned, even a court goldsmith, last time in 1730 and a tanner in Smaland, Abbestorp.

1625—A mill owner by Lilla Edet by the name of Carnegie, a name also to be found in 1836 in connection with the large sugar refinery and porter brewery in Gothenburg, enterprises which still exist, but owned by others.

1628—The name Feiff is to be found among brewers and goldsmiths in Stockholm. Towards the end of the 18th century the name is found in connection with textile factories, inter alia the so-called Hebbeska factory at Danviken. Casten Feiff belongs to the family ; he was Charles XII right hand in Bender and arranged his meeting Polhem in Stralsund.

1638—Boy, Boij, Boije was a rather important name within the sphere of the iron industry, at Laxa and Tivedens foundries. In the middle of the 18th century the name is connected with the linen industry in Finland—at that time belonging to Sweden—and a hundred years later with Molnycke factories in Vastergotland. Also other enterprises are to be found in the family ; a pottery, a factory for children's shoes in the 18th century, an electro-technical factory in 1889 in Gothenburg and in our time a printer's in Stockholm.

1646—Macklier one of Gothenburg's at that time most important merchants and ship owners, the founder of the first textile concern in Gothenburg, a rope and a sail-cloth factory.

1651—Kurck (Governor of a province) became a member of Bergskillegium (Board of Mining) and became president of Kommerskollegium (Board of Trade) in 1663.

1652—We find the name Sinclair in connection with a salt mining scheme on the coast of Bohuslan but it might never have materialised. In 1803 a Sinclair was the owner of a Gammelbo iron mill.

1653—A member of the family Duwall was assessor to Bergskollegium: In 1734 a Duwall founded a woollen factory in Karlshamn and towards the end of the 18th century a Duwall has a saw mill in Hallsjo in Jamtland. The Karlshamn branch of the family owned a tannery and a sugar refinery during the 18th century.

1654—The name Jordan is to be found amongst brewers and bakers in Stockholm.

1654—The otherwise military name Hamilton enters the industrial sphere. A Hugo Hamilton is permitted to found a potash distillery and soap works for which a capital was needed of 100,000 rdr. (riksdaler). Twenty-five years later the ownership of a sackcloth and sail cloth mill in Rodga, Ostergotland, passed to a Hamilton and another Hamilton soon began similar manufacturing business in Orebro. In 1771 a Hamilton founded Svinnevads glass works in Narke and in 1796 another Hamilton founded a tannery and paper mill in Smaland. By the end of the 19th century one can find a Hamilton in a railway enterprise and a sugar refinery owner in Karpalund, Skane. Some iron works have been owned by the family, for example Gryts nill, Gammelkroppa, Hogfors and Persbo. Finally we can mention Henning Adolf Hamilton who in 1930 was chairman of the Telegraph Board.

1657—The family Teet enters the service of the Bergskollegium. Erik Teets founded Logdo mill and Aviko mill, both in Medelpad, in 1885.

1669—Young, Daniel, founded a cloth factory at Barnangen, Stockholm. He later became Councillor of Commerce (kommerseråd) and knighted.

1669—Leijonancker (previously Young). The family was later technically inclined. In 1751 Leijonancker was a distinguished builder and a member of Vetenskapsakademien (Royal Society). A century later a Leijonancker was a member of the editorial staff of the 'Journal for Swedish Engineers'; he became a teacher at the Technical Institute and a Lieutenant-Colonel. He built aqueducts in Stockholm and Karlshamn.

1671—We find the family Radou as brewers and aquavitae distillers in Stockholm which was continued for about 100 years.

1672—A Mackeij was owner of the Hammarby iron mill in Gastrikland, later Logdo mill in Medelpad was owned by the family.

1674—A shipbuilder, Robert Turner, is mentioned.

1675—We find the name Petre which has been linked with industry to the present day. Many iron mills have been owned by the family: Abro, Brattsfors, Fagersta, Rokjerrs, Petrefors and Hofors, in different parts of the country. In 1784 a Petre Ludvig Magnus was Councillor of Mining (bergsråd). We meet the name also in other spheres, for example, in 1735 in connection with Olofsström's paper mill. In 1808 a Petre was manager of a saltpetre distillery. In the middle of the 19th century a rope factory was managed by a Petre and two bookprinters Petre are mentioned from Linköping. The soap and perfume factory "Flora" in Gävle was founded in 1885 by a Petre among others and about 1918 there was a brewery with a soft drink factory in Skara under the management of a Petre.

1676—A Helleday was brewer in Stockholm. During the 18th century a goldsmith Helleday was acting Keeper of the Realm (riksguardien). Later we find the name in various textile manufactures and in 1834 we find a tin foundry, all in Stockholm.

1678—We find the name Robsahm, von Robson, and not less than 31 members of the family are connected with Swedish industry. They have been particularly interested in mining. Malingsbo, Korslangen, Nyfors, Nyhyttan, Willingsberg, Bofors, Björkborn, Lindefors, Bockels, Voxna, Letafors, Alga, Vagsjöfors, Vissboda, Aspa, Karmansbo, Igelback and others are linked with the name. Carl Magnus Robsahm, the elder, was Secretary to the Mill Society, received the gold medal of the Iron Board in 1805 and became Councillor of Mining in 1808. For some time he was the editor of the records of the Iron Board and a member of the Board of Älvdalens porphyry works. Carl Magnus Robsahm, the younger, is said to have erected the first "Swedish Steel Furnace for flame fire (?) (Flameld) in-

stead of coal," but the family was also interested in other branches of industry. In the middle of the 18th century a Robsahm owned a woollen factory and dye house and "Gollgast" printing works in Stockholm. He also founded a sugar refinery in Stockholm. In 1814 a Robsahm founded a shipyard in southern Halsingland. In the 19th century one Robsahm had an alum works on Oland.

1680—Stuart, Carl Magnus, fortification officer, was largely responsible for building up the city of Karlskrona with the earthworks Kungsholm and Drömningskar. Later we find the name in connection with paper mills in Smaland and three glass works; Stafna, Langvik and Södertälje; finally in the middle of the 19th century in connection with tannery and leather manufacturing.

1684—A Crockat founded the first tobacco factory in Gothenburg, which was later inherited by his son.

1688—We find the family Leijel. They showed a particular interest in the iron industry. Alvkäleo, Harnas, Hammerby, Brostorp, Norrby and Fleringe iron foundries have been managed by them. Adam Leijel, manager of Hällefors silverworks and Councillor of Mining, "invented all kinds of iron smith work and useful varieties of iron plates." Carl Leijel became a member of the Vetenskapsakademien in 1745 and took the initiative in constructing the second steam engine at Persberg's mines. 1688 the Councillor of Mining, Robert Kinnimundt is mentioned. He was among those who in 1694 decided to send the promising Christoffer Polhammar on a study trip abroad. 1688 the first Tottie became owner of a tobacco factory in Stockholm, which was carried on by the family in Gävle too. Snuff boxes, playing cards and cardigans and stockings were manufactured by various members of the family in the middle of the 18th century. Later the family became interested in iron manufacturing. Alvkäleo, Harnas, Vofors, Lönnsbro, Langvind and Olofsfors mills have been owned by the family. During the latter part of the 19th century a Tottie was president of the Great Copper Mountain Company.

1694—A Manögen and a Thornton were part owners of one of Gothenburg's first clothes manufactories.

1698—Karlsham got its first tobacco twisting factory, founded by a Mesterton. He was probably the same Mesterton who 20 years later founded a tannery, oil works, soap distillery in Åserum, Blekinge. Later we meet the name in connection with a couple of rope factories, partly in Nyköping, partly in Kalmar. End of 17th century a Strang owned Nyhammar's iron mill and 50 years later another Strang owned Gisslarbo. In the 1740's the name is connected with a tobacco twisting factory, a clothes factory and tile works in and near Koping. End of 18th century we find a cannon maker Cahun, a name which later became Gahn. Johan Gottlieb

Gahn disputed in 1770 in Uppsala on his thesis "Statutes for the furtherance of a good management of iron smelting houses." He later received the gold medal from the Board of Iron Masters (Jernkontoret) and became member of the Vetenskapsakademien. Together with Berzelius he was part owner of a sulphuric acid factory near Gripsholm. He lived in Falun, where he owned a tobacco pipe factory and a metal works factory. A Gahn was first manager of a food canning factory in Uppsala and later manufacturer of "Amykos," which is said to be the first mouth wash in the world.

18th Century

1703—The family Spalding held high public posts in Gothenburg. A Spalding moved to Norrköping and started a tobacco twisting factory and clothes manufacture. Since the end of the 17th century members of the family have been part owners in Borgusums brass works and iron works until 1812.

1710 — Jacob Spens was president of the Board of Mining (Bergskollegium). Another Spens was a specialist in triangle measuring (?) (Trangelmat-ningar), about which he wrote two articles in V.A.H. (Acta of the Royal Society). He was a member of the V.A. (Royal Society).

1753—Peter Ennes was connected with manufacturing in Gävle and its surroundings.

1747—A Duncan founded a tobacco twisting factory in Gävle.

1748—Jonas Green started organ building.

1751—J. Gerner obtained the rights to manufacturing cardigans and hose in Stockholm.

1752—Alex. Williamson was owner of a tile works near Gothenburg.

1756—A. V. Forbes was rewarded by the Estates of the Realm "for his propensity in Mechanics." A chaff-cutting engine and a chaff-bin (?) described in the Acta VA was constructed by him.

1758—J. Marshall manufactured fans in Stockholm and at the beginning of the 19th century a Marshall started a textile factory especially in sail cloth in Gothenburg.

1761—Benjamin Wilson wrote in the Acta VA an article on "Friction Electricity." But we do not find the name again before 1818 in connection with a factory "Nordstjärnan" (Northern Star), in Stockholm for the manufacturing of soap, perfumes, etc. In 1761 the family Bennet started a dyehouse and textile printing factory in Gävle and later owned similar factories in Stockholm and Åbo. In 1807 a Bennet owned a wax refinery and manufactured white candles near Järva.

1764—We find the name Montgomery in connection with Lanna Iron Factory and later with Lofstholm, Björkefors, Ännfors, Rötternos,

Backefors, Ortala and Aminne mills. A Montgomery was connected with Gustavs and Karlberg's copper works in Jamtland. During the 20th century there were brewers in Stockholm Sodertalje and Koping. A Montgomery had a machine shop in Gothenburg and a Montgomery was president for gas works in several towns and later city engineer in Halsingborg.

1769—Thomas Lewis obtained the right to start an iron foundry "according to English methods" in Stockholm. This was the beginning of Bergsund's machine shops.

1775—A Murray wrote a couple of articles on chemistry in the Acta VA and in the middle of the 19th century the family owned Bagga iron mills.

1779—Cassel is connected with Kvarns mill and Karmansbo and later Laxa and Spannerhyttan. At the same time, or perhaps earlier, a Cassel owned a tobacco factory in Halmstad and another Cassel a tannery in Vimmerby.

1794—We find the names William Chalmers and Greig in connection with the rights for textile factories and cotton mills in Gothenburg. The former name still exists in Chalmers Technical College, founded by a donation from William Chalmers.

19th Century

1800—A Christie owned a lacquer works and playing cards factory in Gothenburg.

1805—William Gibson started a brewery in Gothenburg. After having owned a playing cards factory, a lacquer works and a vinegar factory, he passed over to the textile industry and started a rope factory. In 1826 he started a sail cloth factory near Vadersagen, in Gothenburg, which he moved to Jonserad five years later. Twelve patents have been taken out by members of the family, mostly in connection with textiles.

1806—The name Lagergren (previous to knighthood Lowrie) is mentioned in connection with paper mills, woollen factories and dyehouses, in Gustafsfors, Smaland. (We find the name Lagergren as manufacturers already in the records of the 1780's, but its Scottish origin is in most cases uncertain.

1808-1813—Thomas Telford, the expert adviser and important assistant to B. von Platen when he planned the Gota Canal.

1814—A Gardner started a sail cloth factory in Gothenburg.

1815—The Scottish family Thomaes, later Thomee, was knighted in 1773, taking the name Adelskold. In 1815 an Adelskold obtained the rights to manufacture earthenware stoves and pottery near Nalhaga and Alingsas. Claes Adolf Adelskold was one of the first and best-known rail-

way builders in the country in the middle of the 19th century. Another Adelskold was a photographer in Filipstad at the same time.

1816—A Gordon was rope manufacturer in Gothenburg.

1817—A Pfeiff started a clothes manufactory in Stockholm and another Pfeiff started a tannery in Landskrona. At the beginning of the 20th century an A. Th. Pfeiff was owner of a large dairy concern in Uppland, and took out several patents in this sphere.

1820.—We find the Gothenburg family Dickson and their extensive sawmill concerns, first at Trollhattan, then Edsvalla, Høglunda, Forshaga and Dejefors in Varmland and later Baggböle, Nätfors, Sandarne, Holmsund, Gidea, Norrfors and Svartvik in Norrland—in the last place even a shipyard.

1824—A Ramsay is mentioned as auditor in the Board of Mining, later as owner of Kortfors mill and founder of Kortfors machine shops. During the 20th century a Ramsay had a dry battery factory in Linköping. A Thorburn, together with a Brodie, started a factory for the manufacture of oil out of juniper berries, caraway and cucumber seeds in Uddevalla. The name Thorburn is later connected with other factories in the same town; linseed oil works, cardboard factory, machine shops and barrel factory.

1836—The brother Andrew, Alexander, John and James Malcolm founded a textile machine shop in Norrköping. They have taken out six patents in Sweden.

1837—A Belfrage owned Munedals iron mills. Fifty years later Sando sawmill was owned by the family and in 1918 Dals sawmills. In the beginning of the 20th century a Belfrage owned an iron plate works in Eskilstuna and another Belfrage a rope factory in Strömsund in Jamtland.

1839—A Robertson obtained the rights for textile manufactory and dyehouse in Gothenburg.

1839—A Lyon started the manufacturing of soap and candles in Stockholm.

1841—The family Keiller started their own business in Gothenburg after having collaborated with Gibson for some years. Alexander Keiller founded a machine shop in Gothenburg in 1841 which later became Gothenburg's machine shop (Göteborg's Mekaniska Verkstad) which is now Götaverken. In 1847 a Keiller was one of those who founded Rosenlund's cotton mills in Gothenburg and in 1850 a Keiller built the gas works in Norrköping. Later the name is linked with the Schisshyttans iron mill, Kaveltorps copper works and Wedevags iron mill with a saw mill, brick works and varnishing factory. A great number of patents (23) have been taken out by various members of the family.

1842—Alex. Barclay founded a sugar refinery in Gothenburg and in 1847 he started a cotton factory in the same city or its surroundings.

1853—Bernhard Hay was connected with Jonkoping's match factory, where he remained until 1898 as manager of the factory for 34 years. His son Berndt was connected with Swedish match industry 1900-1920.

1872 — We find the name Kennedy, who, until 1897, owned Gamla Varvet (the old shipyard) in Gothenburg.

1879—C. G. M. Nisbeth took out a patent for a universal crane (Universal-kran). He later became president of Uppsala Angkvarn (steam mill) and Reimersholms Spritforadlingsfabrik (a spirits refinery). In 1918 the name was connected with Glava slate works, Amals brewery and Kimstads mill. 1879 and later an Ouchterlony took out four patents for sofa bedsteads. In 1918 an Ouchterlony owned a steam mill and charcoal burning works in Morsil in Jamtland.

1911—W. J. K. Macfie became president of a corrugated cardboard factory in Malmo and later manager of a wood pulping mill, sulphide factory and paper mill in Barnarp, in Smaland.

It might appear an almost impossible task to attempt a survey of how the Scots that settled in Sweden were divided within the various branches of industry. However, I shall try to make a short classification, patents are not included.

Board of Commerce

As the Board of Commerce has played a leading part in Sweden's industry and manufacturing, it may seem suitable to begin to mention that eight owners of Scottish family names have had positions in this civil service department. Kurck became president, Young councillor of commerce at the end of the 17th century, Hamilton president of the Royal Patents and Registry Office. In the records of the Board of Commerce we also find the names Cassel, Ennes, Gahn, Petre and Robsahm.

Board of Mining

Thirty-four men with Scottish family names were connected with the Board of Mining. Spens became president, Robsahm and Kinnimundt became councillors of mining. The family Robsahm is represented by not less than 10 members, Leijel by seven and Tottie by four. We also find the names Duwall, Ennes, Feiff, Gahn, Murray, Petre and Ramsay. A Tottie was manager of the Great Copper Mining Board, Petre manager of a Saltpetre distillery, and Hamilton president of the Telegraph Board.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Mining, Metal Industry — Mining, iron manufacturing and metal industry (59 names). Goldsmiths—five names; Boije, Clerck, Feiff, Helleday and Robsahm. Silver works—Leijel. Copperworks—Keiller, Leijel, Montgomery. Brass, Tin works—Five families: Feiff, Helleday, Leijel, Spalding and Spaldencreutz. Iron manufacturing, Blast furnaces, Tilt hammers give us a great number of Scottish manufacturers from the middle of the 17th century—Belfrage, Boy, Cassel, Feiff, Gahn, Hamilton, Keiller, Lagergren, Leijel, Mackeij, Montgomery, Murray, Petre, Robsahm, Sinclair, Strang, Teet and Tottie, not less than 18 names. Machine shops and similar concerns, 13 names—Belfrage, Gahn, Gerner, Gibson, Keiller, Lagergren, Laurin, Lewis, Montgomery, Ramsay, Robsahm, Spalding and Thorburn. Smaller iron manufacturing workshops—Campbell, Gahn and Tottie. Shipyard owners—Dickson, Keiller, Kennedy, Lewis and Robsahm. Shipbuilders—Clerck, Leijonancker, Robsahm and Turner.

Textile Industry — Textile industry (49 names); Wool, 17 Scottish family names—Bennet, Chalmers, Crokat, Cuwall, Feiff, Greig, Helleday, Lagergren, Leijonancker, Malcolm, Manorgen, Pfeiff, Robertson, Spalding, Strang, Thornton and Young.

Cotton, Linen and Silk have 14 representatives — Barclay, Noiie, Chalmers, Gardner, Gibson, Greig, Hamilton, Helleday, Keiller, Lagergren, Laurin, Macklier, Marshall and Robertson. Spinning Machine Manufacturing—Laurin. Dyehouses, Textile Printing and Waterproofing, six families—Bennet, Hamilton, Lagergren, Robertson, Robsahm and Wilson. Knitting of Cardigans, Hose or Caps—Feiff, Gerner, Lagergren and Tottie. Rope Manufacturing—Belfrage, Gibson, Gordon, Macklier, Mesterton and Petre.

Food Industry — Food stuffs and spirits, tobacco, etc. Mills—Carnegie, Cassel, Nisbeth and Ramsay. Dairies—Pfeiff. Brewery and Spirits, nine names—Carnegie, Pfeiff, Hamilton, Helleday, Jordan, Montgomery, Nisbeth, Petre and Duwall. Bakery—Jordan. Sugar—Barclay, Carnegie, Duwall, Hamilton and Robsahm. Food Preserving — Gahn. Vinegar — Gibson. Tobacco Manufacturing, Pipe Tobacco and Snuff were taken up by Scottish people already in the 17th century, nine families connected with 14 different factories—Cassell, Crokat, Duncan, Lagergren, Mesterton, Ross, Spalding, Strang and Tottie. Pipes—Gahn. Snuff Boxes — Tottie.

Chemical Technical Industry—Chemical technical industry, 17 names. Extraction of salt from sea water—Sinclair. Soap and perfume—Hamilton, Mesterton, Lyon, Petre, Wilson. Lacquer Manufacturing—Christie and Gibson. Powder and Starch—Lagergren. Oil Manufacturing of vari-

ous kinds—Brodie, Mesterton and Thorburn. Glass and Mirror Manufacturing—Hamilton and Stuart. Saltpetre Distilling — Petre. Sulphuric Acid—Gahn. Match Industry—Hay. Alum Works—Hamilton and Robsham. Chemical Preparation in general—Gahn.

Paper Industry — Paper industry (13 names)—Paper Mill—Belfrage, Hamilton, Lagergren, Macfie, Montgomery, Petre, Stuart, Thorburn and Tottie. Playing Cards Manufacturing—Christie, Gibson, Lagergren and Tottie.

Stone Industry—Stone Industry—Brickworks—Cassel, Keiller, Strang and Williamson. Porcelain, Pottery and Tiling — Adelskold, Boije and Lagergren. Lime Works — Hamilton. Stone Manufacturing — Nisbeth and Robsahm.

Wood Industry—Saw mills and carpentry—Belfrage, Dickson, Duwall, Hamilton, Keiller and Ouchterlony. Manufacturing of Cask Staves and Other Wooden Goods—Thorburn.

Leather Industry — Tannery — Cassel, Clerck, Duwall, Hamilton, Lagergren, Mesterton, Pfeiff and Stuart. Leather Lacquering—Stuart. Gloves—Lagergren and Thompson. Children's Shoes—Boye.

Miscellaneous — Various Industrial and Technical Businesses — Hat Makers—Young. Fans—Marshall. Wax Bleaching and White Candles—Bennet. Agricultural Machines—Forbes. Carriage Factory—Feiff. Steam Engines—Leijel. Oil Motors—Laurin. Electric Motors—Boye. Electric Dry Batteries—Ramsay. Railway Enterprises—Hamilton. Railway Builder—Adelskold. Aqueduct Builder—Leijonancker. Gasworks Manager — Montgomery. City Builder — Stuart. Royal Builder — Robsham. Book Printer—Petre. Photographer—Adelskold and Robsahm.

Publications — To this enumeration I also want to add articles in the Acts of the V.A. (Royal Society) until 1825 which deal with technics and industry. The titles are contracted and abbreviated. Ennes, Fr., "The Forming and the Breaking Up of Ice on Gavlean" (river); Gahn, J. G., "Brighter Water Colours for Wooden Houses," Leijell, C.; "The History of Salammoniac," "The Ore from Smalands Taberg," "Adits in Mines," "Zinc and Copper Ore from Skenshyttan;" Murray, A., "The Dog Cave in Naples (and its air acidity)," "Platinum;" Spens, C. G., "Map Projection," "Triangle Measuring According to the Trapezium Method;" Wilson, B., "Friction Electricity." Editors of technical periodicals—Leijonancker and Robsahm.

Apart from these publications in the sphere of science I do not want to omit the name of a humanist, J. Ihre, originating from the Scottish family Eire (Eyre). He was a philologist and was internationally known in the 18th century and was later knighted. He was allowed to keep his name, for, as he said, "By this name I am known everywhere, which might

not be the case if I accept the name of Gyllenbjorn or Vargstjerna." Imitations of Swedish names of nobility.).

From the point of view of numbers the Scottish immigrants have been mainly connected with iron mills and iron manufacturing, machine shops and various branches of textile industry. Already in the 17th century the Scots have to a certain extent started tobacco manufacturing in Sweden. They are represented in almost every branch of industry and technics.

To sum up, one might say that the Scottish contribution during the 17th century was made mainly within textile and tobacco industry, during the 18th century mainly within iron manufacturing, and during the 19th century they seem to have been primarily connected with industry in Gothenburg.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At the Annual General Meeting Mr McNaughton intimated that, owing to pressure of work, he *did* not feel able to continue to act as Secretary and his resignation was accepted with very great regret. Appreciation was expressed for all that he had done for the Society.

In place of Mr McNaughton Miss Joan Fergusson, of the Scottish Central Library, Edinburgh, was appointed Secretary.

Mr Donald J. Macdonald asked to be relieved of his duties as Editor of the Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants, and again his resignation was accepted with regret. The offer of Mr Donald Whyte to act as Editor was accepted gratefully and he was appointed to this office, at the same time resigning as Deputy Chairman. Mr McNaughton was appointed as Deputy Chairman in his place.

Dr McAndrew was appointed to the Council, and Mr D. H. S. Forbes was appointed Honorary Auditor.

Among other matters, the attention of members was drawn to the possibility of entering into Deeds of Covenant for their subscriptions. By this means the Society would benefit from recovering the tax deducted. Any members willing to enter into Deeds of Covenant should get in touch with the Honorary Editor, Mr Guild.

REPLY

ROSS, JAMES, LL.D.—(Query, vol. III, p. 102). Only one Alexander Ross, advocate, is listed in J. A. Henderson's admirable work, the "History of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen" (Aber., 1912: New Spalding Club), and as he lived 1814-1867, could not have been the father of James Ross, LL.D. Neither is he mentioned in "The Faculty of Advocates in Scotland," 1532-1943, edited by the late Sir F. J. Grant, Lord Lyon King of Arms (Edin., 1944: Scottish Record Society). An Alexander Ross, merchant in Old Aberdeen, is stated (Henderson, J. A., *op. cit.*, p. 228, n.) to have married Jean, dau. of Alexander Irvine, who succeeded to Pitmuxton in 1737. One John Ross, of Grenada (presumably British West Indies), is stated (*Ibid.*, p. 113) to have married 31/10/1807, Helen, b. 1700), dau. of Alexander Carnegie (1733-1806), advocate in Aberdeen, and Helen (1744-1815), dau. of William Davidson, merchant burgess and sometime Provost of Aberdeen.

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

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