

The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

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

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 10s. od. (\$4.50) inclusive of *The Scottish Genealogist*. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following year beginning with the January issue. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is 15/- (\$2.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 4/- (\$0.75) post free.

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 must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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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EDITORIAL

The Society exchanges publications with a number of Societies, gaining from them valuable information and hoping that other Societies may profit equally from the *Scottish Genealogist* and the possibility of having queries inserted in it.

Most of the exchanges are with the West, where language presents no difficulties, and the latest contact is with the Hutchinson County Genealogical Society of Texas. It is surprising to find how many Scots names occur there, since it is not a State with which Scotland is thought to have had many connections.

Equally welcome is the exchange with the Flemish Genealogical Society (Vlaamse Vereniging Voor Familiekunde), whose Secretary is courteous enough to write in English and to indulge your Editor's linguistic shortcomings. Their periodical, *Vlaamse Stam*, is published quarterly, and the object of the Society, in addition to organising genealogical and heraldic activity in Flanders and Belgium, is to pursue friendly cooperation with foreign Genealogical Societies and to help those of Flemish origin throughout the World.

REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1965

During the year 1964-65, eight Meetings of the Society were held at which the following lectures were given: "The Note-books of John and Peter (Halkett) Wedderburn, 1668-1678" by Sir W. F. Arbuckle, K.B.E.; "Letters of an emigrant Scot, 1804-1852" by D. McNaughton, Esq., M.A.; "Scottish Chartered Accountants" by Miss A. B. G. Dunlop, M.A., A.L.A.; "Modern developments in Scottish Records" by J. K. Bates, Esq., M.A.; "American links with the Ettrick Shepherd" by D. Whyte, Esq., F.S.A.(Scot.); "Pharmacy in Old and New Edinburgh" by C. G. Drummond, Esq.; "Heraldry and Scottish Clans" by Don Pottinger, Esq., M.A., D.A., Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms; and "Genealogical records from military sources" by W. A. Thorburn, Esq., F.S.A.(Scot.).

The Council are very grateful to those speakers who contributed to this very varied programme.

Steady progress has been made in various directions during the year. Mr. Mitchell's third list of "Burial Ground Inscriptions" has been published in the Magazine and he hopes to have a fourth list ready for publication next year. His investigation of non-established church records continues and a list of these should be ready early next year. The Council would like to thank Mr. Mitchell for his untiring efforts.

Our Hon. Librarian, Mr. Whyte, reports that a fair number of members are borrowing books regularly and that over thirty items have been gifted to the Library during the year. The Council, moreover, expended some £25 in an effort to complete a set of Scottish Record Society publications. It is hoped to purchase second-hand copies of the only two now missing parts. Binding of the parts already purchased will be undertaken as soon as possible.

During the year, five new exchanges of periodicals were arranged, viz.: *The Quarterly*, from the Local History & Genealogical Society, Dallas, Texas; *Cenotaph*, the quarterly of Hutchinson County Genealogical Society, Stinnet, Texas; *Vlaamse Stam: Tijdschrift Voor Familiegeschiedenis*, a quarterly from Vlaamse Vereniging Voor Familiekunde, Antwerp, Belgium; *Stewart Clan Magazine*, monthly, from Mr George Edson, Olanthe, Kansas, and *Ancestor*, the quarterly of the Genealogical Society of Victoria Australia.

Mr Whyte also reports good progress with the *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants* (pre 1855) being compiled on cards. These now total 7,900 and are made up as follows:—U.S.A., 3,325; Canada (chiefly Nova Scotia), 1,900; West Indies, 700; Australia and New Zealand, 550; India (including East Indies), 480; Ireland, 125; general index, 720. Over all, more than 2,000 new entries have been added to the *Dictionary* and the Council are very grateful to Mr. Whyte for his work.

Mr. Whyte desires to record his thanks to members and correspondents who have forwarded data on emigrants, and, in particular, Mr. J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh; Mrs. Carolyn C. Perkins, Watertown, N.Y.; Mr. J. W. Hammond, Spokane, Washington; the Rev. Roy L. Crawford, Winters, Texas; Mr. Archibald A. MacNeil, Vancouver, B.C.; and Mr. T. McLachlan, of Enfield, England.

As proposed at the last Annual General Meeting, *The Scottish Genealogist* has now been increased in size, and the Hon. Editor is to be congratulated on his work. It is regretted that printing difficulties have made the issue of the magazine irregular during the year.

Members will see from the Statement of Accounts a very satisfactory state of affairs—a balance at the end of the year of some £278—on which our Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Cargill, is to be congratulated. He reports that 15 new Members joined the Society during the year and 20 new Subscribers to the Magazine were enrolled. The Council's thanks are also due to Mr. Forbes for auditing the accounts.

Finally, the Council would like to thank all those who have contributed to the work of the Society during the year and would like to express the hope that the same encouragement will be given in 1965-66.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1965
INCOME

Subscriptions

98 Members	...	...	...	£149	3	8	
99 Subscribers for Journal	...	...	...	79	0	8	
Arrears for 1964	...	...	...	12	2	4	
In advance	...	...	...	7	14	11	
							<u>£248 1 7</u>
Sales of Journal	...	...	...	...	...		38 2 1
Sale of Catalogues	...	...	...	...	...		3 15 5
Bank Interest	...	...	...	...	...		1 0 2
Income Tax on Covenanted Payments recovered	...	...	...	...	...		20 8 6
							<u>£311 7 9</u>
Balance in Bank as at 30th September, 1964		215 0 1
							<u>£526 7 10</u>

BINDING FUND

Balance as at 30th September, 1964	£6	16	2
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EXPENDITURE

Printing of 4 issues of Journal	£152 7 2
Filing Cabinets, Stationery Accounts, etc.	23 11 11
Postages	...	...	...	...	...	15 3 10
Rent of Lecture Room	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
Hires of Projector	...	...	...	...	...	8 8 0
Subscriptions to other Societies	...	...	...	...	...	3 16 6
Contribution towards cost of publication of Tombstone	...	...	...	...	...
Records in Annan Area	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
						<u>£218 7 5</u>
Books for Library	...	...	...	...	...	29 11 6
						<u>£247 18 11</u>
Sum on Deposit Receipt	...	...	...	£250	0 0	
Bank Balance	...	...	...	25	8 11	
Cheques on hand	...	...	...	3	0 0	
						<u>£278 8 11</u>
						<u>£526 7 10</u>
On Deposit Receipt 30/9/1965	...	...	...	£6	16 2	

DAVID C. CARGILL, Hon. Treasurer.

CLANSMEN AND CLIENTS

JEAN MUNRO, Ph.D.

In the early years of the present century a collection of family papers, described by Professor Dickinson as "magnificent," was accidentally discovered at Delvine, near Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Stored away in a cupboard, the door of which had been papered over and lost to sight, they were found by a butler shortly before Lady Muir Mackenzie gave up the house. They were acquired by Mr W. R. Reid of Lauriston Castle and presented to the National Library of Scotland in 1926, where they were subsequently sorted and catalogued.

The papers are mostly letters addressed to various legal members of the Mackenzie of Delvine family, and cover a period from about 1681 to 1778. They are bound into no fewer than 429 volumes, of which 169 are concerned with the Delvine family themselves or are miscellaneous letters and estate books. The other 260 volumes are clients letters to the family, catalogued in family groups. These vary from large collections—the Robertson of Faskally section runs to 25 volumes alone—to a mere score of letters, so that in some cases as many as eight different families share one volume.

A big proportion of these clients were related to the Delvine family. The Mackenzie clan takes up 60 volumes. There are 51 distinct landed families of Mackenzies represented—the largest of these being the Mackenzies of Coul with 9 volumes—in addition to 10 volumes of "assorted Mackenzies" whose christian names alone identify them.

The majority of clients were highland but there are a considerable number of lowland families, especially those of Fife with whom the Delvines later married.

Before discussing the contents of some of the collections of papers, it will be necessary and, I hope illuminating, to know something of the Mackenzies of Delvine to whom the letters were addressed. The standard works of reference were mostly compiled before these papers were available and are therefore not only very sketchy but often quite inaccurate in their treatment of an admittedly complicated family.

The founder of the Delvine family was John, third son of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Coul, near Strathpeffer. Sheriff of Ross and Inverness and created a Baronet in 1673, Kenneth was the son of Alexander, natural son of Colin Cam, chief of the Mackenzies of Kintail. Sir Kenneth was therefore closely, if irregularly related to the ancestors of the Earls of Seaforth and the Earls of Cromartie. John's mother was Jean, eldest daughter of Alexander

Chisholm of Comar, so the dubious background of the family was not considered a bar to marriage by the chief of a small but independent clan; and we shall see later that the Cromartie Mackenzies helped their half cousins on various occasions.

John had two elder brothers, Alexander, who inherited Coul on the death of his father, and Simon, who acquired the estate of Torridon on the west coast of Ross; he also had several sisters at least one of whom married a clan chief, for Agnes became the wife of Sir John Munro of Foulis.

Very little is known about John's early life; in fact we do not know his date of birth beyond the fact that it was before, and probably not very much before, 1657, by the end of which year his mother was dead. The first definite milestone comes on 20 December 1681 when John was admitted Advocate. Before this he must have studied abroad for it was not until 1710 that a professor of law was appointed in Scotland. After studying, possibly in Leyden which was a favourite resort of future Scottish lawyers, John would probably have spent some time about the law courts in Edinburgh before his admission. According to the custom of the time after paying a suitable fee John should have been examined "privatlie and publickly by the dean of facultie and examiners" after which he "said ane lesson upon ane title of the civill law assigned to him by the said dean." But the Senators of the College of Justice still had power to dispense with examination if the qualifications of the candidate were already familiar and John may have benefitted by this for it was a time when his clansmen were in the ascendant in Edinburgh. He had three second cousins—or half second cousins—well placed to help him in his chosen career of the law. Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, the bluidy Mackenzie, was at that time Lord Advocate; George, then Lord Tarbat and later first Earl of Cromartie held, among other offices that of Lord Clerk Register; while George's brother Roderick, later Lord Prestonhall, was then a clerk of Session and subsequently Lord Justice General.

With such formidable backing it is not surprising to find that, in 1685 almost as soon as he had gained the necessary experience, John was nominated by Lord Tarbat to be one of the Clerks of Session—becoming a Principal Clerk in 1695. The Clerks, of whom there were then six, acted as deputies to the Lord Clerk Register, and not only attended the court where they sat at a large square table placed between the bar and the bench, but until 1707 they also acted as Clerks of Parliament. In the latter capacity John must have witnessed the events which led up to the Union of 1707, and earlier, for their duties were carried over, the proceedings of the Estates at the Revolution of 1689-90.

As a Clerk of Session, however, he was expressly prohibited from undertaking private court work, so after 1685 he never appeared in court on behalf of his own clients. His duties apparently did not take up all his time and he seems to have become legal adviser to most of the north of Scotland. His position was not so irregular as might appear to modern eyes for it was not for another 60 years that the Judges officially recognised "that between the client and the Advocate there was room for a class of lawyers practising before the Court of Session but without right of audience." In other words Advocates, even those engaged in private court work, were in those days in direct touch with their clients on a wide range of subjects which we would rather associate with a solicitor. John's papers do not show whether he was paid for his trouble, though presents were certainly sent—butter, honey, a plaid for his wife, cows, a horse or two, and on one occasion a set of clubs and a dozen golf balls, sent suitably enough from what his friend called "the metropolis of Golfing", St. Andrews. Indeed in John's case it is hard to distinguish between friends and clients—it seems they were most often both. His nephew referred to Sir Donald MacDonald of Sleat "whom you very justly term your best friend and my best client, though I were as numerous in the one as you in the other."

Meanwhile John's private life was less satisfactory. In 1684 he had married Helen daughter of Robert Lentrone of Kincapple, a former Provost of St. Andrews and niece of Nathaniel Spens of Lathallan. There is an odd story attached to this marriage. Fountainhall records that at the Privy Council on 7th January 1685 "Mr John Mackenzie Advocate, Coull's brother, having married one Lentrone, a niece of Bailie Spence's, without his consent; he, being a Magistrate of Edinburgh, summarily caused imprison the woman in whose house Mr John had his chamber, for harbouring them. This being represented to the Council, they found the imprisonment arbitrary and illegal, and set the woman at liberty". Helen died at the birth of their only child George in December 1685. Incidentally the infant who was born on 15th December was served heir to his mother on 3rd January following—the service including the words 'quod est legitime aetatis 8' (at the age of 19 days).

In 1687 John tried a second and even briefer spell of marriage, with Katharine daughter of Robert Gordon of Cluny. This lasted less than a month for the marriage took place of 3rd January—the contract was dated the 1st of the month—and the bride died on 31st. But the third time really was lucky and in November 1692 he married Margaret daughter of Thomas Hay of Alderstoun, a fellow Clerk of Session, who survived him until 1752 and by whom he had 5 sons and 9 daughters.

John appears to have kept a close connection with his relations in the north and paid them regular visits during the earlier years of his professional life. He actually owned Lentrone estate outside Inverness (not to be confused, as has been done by some authorities, with the surname of his first wife) and employed his nephew Alexander, son of Simon of Torridon, as his factor.

The letters received by John and preserved in this collection show that he was consulted on a very wide variety of legal subjects—Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat writes in 1695 asking how he should act in the case of a small ship which has gone aground at Duntulm and which he thinks may have been previously stolen; he wants to know what he should do with the freight which was canary wine and brandy and he sends his letter for the owner Mr James French of Cork for John to vet and forward. The same writer seeks advice on the procedure for obtaining the wardship of “young Mackinnon” as the old man is dying or dead—should application be made to Seaforth as superior or to the King? John Chisholm of Comar has rather a different problem: “There has been here since my last to you ane Lyon Herald desiring this place should be ready for receiving a guarison but you know how unfitt these ruinous burnt and bare walls are for such, so if there be any possibilitie to prevent this, I hope all care shall be taken of it.” Some of the requests are more personal. Young Roderick Chisholm, son of the last writer, succeeding to the estate at the age of 20, writes asking for any “instructions you think needful for my education: I am most inclined for what may conduct me as a gentleman and how to regulate countrie affairs at home.” Another personal problem comes from Sleat: “If the King (William III) be surely come to Scotland as is said, tell me if I should goe kiss his hand . . .” It was Sleat who spoke for many when he said: “As long may you live to be happy and my adviser as I may do in Duntulme or elsewhere for without you I would have little credit and as little comfort.”

Very often the requests were entirely outside the run of a lawyer's duties. No scale of fees existed for bespeaking or dispatching servants, horses, wigs, suits, hats, stockings, gold buttons, rings and many other items including pine seeds. One writer remarked: “Excuse the drudgery I put you to, but friendship knows no niceties of distance or ceremony.”

With all this it is not surprising to learn that when John was ill in 1697 his friend Alexander Monro wrote: “I am apt to think that (your recent indisposition) might have its beginning from your too much application to business.”

There being no letters from John Mackenzie of Delvine, many things about him must remain uncertain but it is evident that he steered a middle

course in politics. Alexander Monro probably summed up his friend's attitude when he wrote: "I know your employment obliges you to hear with both ears, and your natural inclination to justice much more." Like many members of his clan, his own family belonged to the Episcopal church and, as we shall see, his eldest son was 'out' in the '15 as a Jacobite, remaining an exile in Europe for a number of years, but John himself does not seem to have been suspect for he continued as a Clerk of Session until 1718 when he resigned in favour of his second son Alexander, then aged 23.

In 1697 John bought the estate of Cramond outside Edinburgh, but eight years later he looked further afield and bought Delvine, an estate which lay some 4 miles south west of Blairgowrie and 6 miles south east of Dunkeld. Here a growing family made its home and soon the letters reflect an increasing interest in the local scene and general farming matters.

We have already seen that John played golf, or at least that his friends sent him presents of clubs and balls, and he evidently found time for extensive reading. Letters from Alexander Monro, who had been removed from his office as Principal of Edinburgh University in 1690 and was living in London, are full of gossip about books—"You ordered me to send you news of such books as I think may please you," and "There are few books I can advise you to buy here." But for all that they discussed a wide variety of books written in several languages both classical and modern.

John died at Delvine on 6th October 1731, having retired from his Clerkship in 1718, and the family business and vast correspondence passed to the next generation.

The eldest son of John Mackenzie was born to his first wife Helen Lenton in December 1685. On her death John had nobody to bring up the motherless child until he was nearly 7 and it is probable that he was spoilt by his aunts and grandmothers for he seems to have possessed, at least in later years, great charm. He followed his father in a legal career, probably starting with a period of study at St. Andrews some three miles from his mother's home at Kincapple, though one letter seems to suggest that he was to go to Aberdeen, and then at Leyden. At any rate he was admitted Advocate in December 1710 and three months later he married Margaret only daughter of Michael Malcolm of Balbedie. Soon after this he acquired the estate of Nuthill near Falkland where he lived in a house two storeys high with twenty four "fire-rooms" surrounded by 300 ash trees, a garden and an orchard, which sounds an imposing establishment for a young man in his twenties.

George, unlike his father but like his first cousin Sir John Mackenzie of Coul, was a Jacobite, took an active part in the '15 and was attainted. He

lost the house and ash trees and had to live abroad for a number of years. Letters reached his wife and family from Holland and France, sometimes mysteriously signed Will Barclay or Pat Kerr, and it was not until 1725 that he returned home a free man. This was an unfortunate interruption in the career of a young man who seems to have had more charm than application. He lived at Balbedie for a few years but after the death of his wife in 1731 he went to London, where he claimed he was already known. A few months later he realised that there was no future for him in the law; he considered travelling abroad as a governor or tutor but abandoned the idea as he found it had "a mean character among my English friends unless attended with some distinguishing circumstance." He assured his brothers that though the use of influence was slow, he would find a means of livelihood. He became one of those people who are always 'on to a good thing'. Numerous schemes in London, Paris and the countryside, too unformed to be described just yet flit across the pages of his letters home—the influence of this or that friend is always on the point of helping him. At last in August 1735 after some set backs in the courtship he recorded his marriage to a rich wife, Elizabeth Chambers—it is only fair to record that on his death more than thirty years later Elizabeth wrote heartfelt tributes to him to his brother. He considered buying Delvine on the death of his half brother Alexander but, to the relief of another brother who doubted his intention to pay—"George is not capable of laying a shoulder heartily to the load"—he decided to stay in England. In 1743 he set up house in Cambridge and wrote: "I have got now into a new kind of life. I moved from the Politicks of London to the Improvements in the Country and from thence to breathe nothing but the arts and sciences of an university. . . Thus my life, like Harlequin's coat, is composed of pieces of different form and figure." He lived on between London and Cambridge until he died "at his house at Kensington" on 27th June 1766 at the age of 80. He kept his grand manner and his influential friends to the last but was ever ready to employ them for the benefit of the many clansmen who found their way to London from the north.

Of John's five sons by Margaret Hay, three became lawyers, one died at the age of 20 and only one, Donald the youngest, had the independence to choose a different career—in 1735 he was apprenticed to George Cunningham surgeon apothecary in Edinburgh, and died as an army surgeon in 1741.

Alexander, the eldest son of the second family, was born in 1695. He studied at St. Andrews between 1711 and 1713 but he seems to have spent too much of his time at archery. His brother's tutor reported that he "wants not capacity" but that it is difficult to get him to read closely for the four

hours a day that is required of him. So in November 1713 he was removed from the university and apprenticed to his uncle by marriage Thomas Pringle W.S. in Edinburgh and one year later he too became a W.S. In 1718 he succeeded his father as Principal Clerk of Session but his health was poor and caused concern for a good many years before his death in 1737 at the age of 42.

Alexander, who married Anne Fotheringham of Pawrie, left an only child Margaret who married yet another lawyer, George Muir of Cassencary, and it was to their son Alexander that the estate of Delvine descended in 1778 on the death without issue of his great uncle John, and he carried on the family tradition both by taking the name Muir Mackenzie of Delvine and by becoming an Advocate.

Four years junior to Alexander were the twins Kenneth and Thomas. It happens that we know a great deal about their education for Professor Dickinson edited a volume of these letters which he called "Two Students at St. Andrews." In these letters, James Morice, tutor to the twins and more briefly also to Alexander, reports their progress from the age of 8 until they left the University at 17. It makes fascinating reading but we cannot linger over it now. As I have already said, Thomas died in 1720 within four years of leaving the University. In his short life he appears always with his brother, possibly somewhat overshadowed by the brilliant Kenneth. "Tammy was a little bashful", the tutor noted of the 14-year-old student before his examiners, but the following year things went better: "I fear'd Thomas should have been bashful, but I found I had no just ground so to do, for he spoke out distinctly, and with sufficient presence of mind."

At the age of 53, Kenneth was described by David Hume as "a gentleman of character" and he seems to have earned the reputation from his youth. He was evidently a brilliant scholar, possessing the greatest self-confidence. In 1712 Alexander complained to his father that his young brothers, supposed to be in his charge, were insubordinate. "I shall take the utmost care I can to cause Kenneth and Thomas ply their book" he writes, "but the true reason that makes them so idle is that they are best scholars in their class, and if they can say their lessons as well as the rest which they easily do, they content themselves with it and will read no more for me but always tell me when I desire them, that I am not their governour." This hardly sounds like the bashful Thomas. Kenneth is found making special orations in Greek and Latin and receiving congratulations from outsiders and discreetly joyful reports from his tutor. After graduating in 1716 he went to study in Leyden, but he was in Edinburgh once more by 1st February 1722 when he was

admitted Advocate. In spite of his brilliance and confidence he complains during the next few years that he has little business, but he used his time to write descriptions of events to his father and add his comments on legal personalities. It must be admitted that some of these are lacking in respect for his elders and betters. "The Lord preserve me from working to so thankless a master. Coul received the favour with the same air he would a message from a footman"—the favour in question being respite in the payment of a bond. Kenneth it was who saw through his half brother George on the occasion of the sale of the estate of Delvine.

In March 1745 Kenneth was appointed Professor of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh, where his colleague in the chair of Scots Law was John Erskine of Carnock, author of the famous "Institutes." Seven years later he was put forward, unsuccessfully, as a candidate for the post of Keeper of the Advocates' Library in opposition to David Hume, and it was on this occasion that Hume remarked that his rival had the double qualification of being an Advocate and also "a gentleman of character." Kenneth was in 1754 appointed Curator of the Library which had been founded by his cousin Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, but two years later he died. He had married Grizel daughter of Andrew Browne of Dolphinton and after 1748 the family made their home there. His eldest son John Mackenzie of Dolphinton, born in 1748, became an Advocate and later Judge of the Commissary Court while the younger son Andrew was apprenticed to his uncle John Mackenzie in 1767 and became a W.S. in 1778. A direct descendant of John Mackenzie of Dolphinton not only still resides there, but practices as a W.S. with an office in this very street.

Finally we come to John, fourth son of John Mackenzie and Margaret Hay. His father's mantle descended on his shoulders to such an extent that to the reader of the letters the Johns are apt to become one. The younger John was born in 1709 and in 1822 he followed his elder brothers by going St. Andrews to the care of James Morice, who had now set up a boarding house for students. Good reports of his progress exist until June 1725 when Morice's letters came to an end. John seems to have lacked something of Kenneth's brilliance but his letters suggest a gentler and kindlier nature. In June 1726 at the age of 17 he was apprenticed for three years to John Mercer, writer in Perth. The young man had obviously overheard much legal talk from his father and brothers for after only two months in the office in Perth he writes to his father on family legal matters like a veteran. After his three years in Perth John was sent to Edinburgh—still as an apprentice, this time to Hugh Somerville W.S. Before he had completed this second contract his

father was dead but his brother Alexander was a Principal Clerk of Session and probably kept an eye on him. In February 1737 John became a W.S. himself and in 1740 he also became a notary.

With the death of Alexander in the year in which John finally qualified, he seems to have taken over the family clients en bloc. His records show that he conducted his business on recognisably modern lines with annual balance sheets and lists of outstanding debts. Very little emerges from the letters on the subject of office organisation. He took his first apprentice, John Laing son to the late chamberlain to the Duke of Buccleuch, in July 1738 and from then onwards had one or two always with him as well as some lads—kinsmen and others—apparently employed on a less formal basis. An interesting sidelight on the duties of an apprentice appears among the papers. On 10 January 1749 the formal document of apprenticeship for Charles Charteris of Amisfield was signed. A record of the writings done by him shows that his first week in the office was spent copying an Inventory of the writs in a process between Cadboll and the town of Tain extending to 41 pages. I am glad to say that young Charles survived the ordeal and became a W.S. Later we hear of John having a chief clerk—one William Henry, who ran the office and kept his master informed of events during at least two long absences in London.

John lived in Horse Wynd—now renamed Guthrie Street—which connected the Cowgate with open fields and formed almost the only way from the southern suburbs into the city by horse. It was a spacious and pleasant thoroughfare and apparently regarded as one of the most fashionable localities in the town. The author of *Old and New Edinburgh* says that respectable members of the bar were always glad to have a flat in one of the tall edifices on the east side of the Wynd, which was especially suitable because of easy access to Parliament Stairs. After the custom of the time he probably had his office in his house as his father and brother Alexander may well have done before him. Alexander had had the use of at least two rooms for in July 1732 he wrote asking John to look in "the walnut tree scritoire in the fore-room" for the key of the oak one in the back room which contained papers that he needed. The scritoires were apparently rather unusual. A recent article on the profession of solicitors records: "The rise in the standard of living and accommodation in the second half of the 18th century brought with it no doubt some improvements in offices, but they remained very primitive. . . . Papers were commonly kept in leather bags or pokes, and the filing system consisted of hanging these on nails on the wall." The same author tells us that much of the work was done in taverns, "no doubt from

the difficulty of interviewing clients in a two or three roomed house up a common stair." In one of the few existing letters from John to a client, Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat, written in 1736 he says: "These, dear Sir, are the heads of what passt in a two hours conversation (in the Laigh Coffee House) as honestly as I can reduce them to writing."

The position of solicitors was becoming more definite. We have seen that at this time—in 1754—the Judges recognised the existence of Law agents between the Advocate and the client; also an accepted scale of fees was drawn up in Edinburgh.

In his profession John made satisfactory if unspectacular progress. He was obviously trusted by many people—for example in 1759 he became one of the two original trustees of John Watson W.S. for the founding of the hospital, now the school, in Edinburgh. In 1770, he became Deputy Keeper of the Signet and incidentally in that capacity attended the ceremony which marked the laying of the foundation stone of the Register House. In 1776, like his father and brother, he was appointed one of the Clerks of Session and in the following year he was for a brief period Interim Keeper of the Signet on the death of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, who had been his neighbour, for the entrance to Minto House was from Horse Wynd. But in June 1778 John died at the comparatively early age of 69. He had probably worn himself out on behalf of his clients for as early as 1743 Kenneth had written from Delvine that he was sorry to hear that his brother was suffering from headaches—"Were you here living a regular country life you would be free of these attendants of your hurry." John's marriage in the previous year to Cecilia Renton of Lamerton might have been expected to have a good effect on the hurry and the headaches, but the Rising of 1745, though passing him by, implicated so many of John's clients, kinsmen and personal friends that his work on their behalf increased considerably.

John's work was so various that it is impossible to assess his ability but some words he wrote to his sister's son George Robertson of Faskally express his attitude to his job. George was anxious to build a new house at Faskally and his uncle took a keen interest in the plans. After covering four sheets with advice on improvements John finished: "I'm almost ashamed to put my name to this letter, the subject is so much liker a Projector, than a cautious curator, whose business is to love law suits and dread debt."

With the death of John, the original family of Mackenzies of Delvine came to an end. He had acquired the estate of Delvine in 1746 by buying out his only surviving brother's share, and as we have seen he left it to his great-nephew Alexander Muir Mackenzie, together with the family tradition

of legal service, and, more important to us, with a very large collection of letters.

The letters, then, were addressed to a family of lawyers—chiefly to the two Johns father and son—some by relatives and friends and some by clients and many by people who were both. As you will imagine I have not been able to read them all while preparing this paper, but I decided to rely mainly on three sample clients to illustrate the type of material that a genealogist could expect to find among the letters. They are all three highland, which is not perhaps quite fair, but apart from a natural inclination that way and the influence of other research work, I felt that the 18th century is fairly well covered in lowland Scotland but that little enough is known about everyday life in the north or about the personalities of the clan leaders whose names flit across the pages of history.

I chose two clan chiefs—first Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat—called Donald of the Wars. He succeeded his father in 1695 as head of one of the greatest clans with wide estates in Uist as well as in Skye and on the Mainland. He fought at Killiecrankie where, conspicuous in a red coat, he commanded a battalion on the left of the line. In 1715 he was 'out' again but he had hardly joined the Earl of Mar at Perth when he had a stroke and was carried home where he lingered until his death in 1718. His letters provide a fascinating picture of life in Skye—its difficulties and special problems and the joys of a happy family life. His last years were shadowed by the fear that his only son Donald had inherited too much "vanitie" for his father considered that "the temper of us Macdonalds incline us too much to that vice or failing." A strangely worded but obviously sincere tribute comes from a young lawyer who wrote to Delvine in 1702: "I cannot reckon how far I am addebted to you among many other things for making my acquaintance with so worthy a person as Sir Donald. His heart warms as much at the memory of the correspondence that was twixt his predecessors and ours as if I had been eye-witness and partaker of it for which, that being so rare a qualification and indeed worthy of him, he cannot be loved enough."

The second chief I have chosen is Roderick Chisholm of Comar who steered his small but independent clan through a later period than Sir Donald. Born in 1689; he succeeded his father in 1709 and died in 1767—taking an active part in the '15 for which he was attainted, and being involved in the '45 through his sons. Of his five sons, the eldest stayed at home and kept the newly returned estates intact, two were already professional soldiers and fought in Scotland for the Government, while the youngest led the clan in

support of the Jacobites at Culloden and died. Roderick, like Sir Donald, was a cousin of John Mackenzie—Sir Donald's grandmother had been a Mackenzie of Kintail, while we have seen that John's mother was a Chisholm and was Roderick's great-aunt.

My third sample is also a relation—indeed it would be hard to find a highlander who was not—Colin, later Sir Colin, Mackenzie of Coul and son of John's elder brother Alexander. He was an Advocate but lived chiefly in the north and helped his uncle conduct his business from that end. His brother was 'out' in the '15 but at his death 8 years later, Colin managed to claim the baronetcy and estates. His letters reflect a much less happy family life than those of Sir Donald—he suffered much from a step-mother and half brothers and even fell out with his own brother at one time. It was Colin whom young Kenneth described receiving a favour, and there are indications that Kenneth, though regrettably cheeky, may have been right. But Colin's letters reflect a much greater interest in national affairs and local politics and make a satisfactory balance in this enquiry.

On the whole you are not likely to make any major historical discoveries in these papers. A few national events are described, and these are pointed out in the catalogue, but the main value lies in the sidelights thrown on historical happenings. An example comes from the Chisholm letters of 1745 and 7. Roderick The Chisholm himself stayed at home during the '45—he was nearly 60, which was old for campaigning in those days—and the clan was led by his youngest son and namesake. Confusion followed, for when the Act of Attainder was passed, Roderick was named a rebel, and it took two years of correspondence, in which some interesting personal details appear, to clear The Chief and convince the authorities that his son was the rebel. (Incidentally this confusion still exists and a recent book on the battle and the first National Trust plaque both stated that the clan had been led by their chief.) But this is not all. Further light is shed by a letter of November 1747 in which Roderick says: "My son may be still living for ought I know as we never heard of him since Culloden Battle . . but that he was taken away by the Dukes armie". This is of course most valuable from the standpoint of the family itself but it does also emphasise the atmosphere of uncertainty that lasted for nearly 2 years after the battle.

Another glimpse of the Jacobite scene occurs as early as 1708 when there was an invasion threat by the French fleet. On 1st April John Chisholm of Comar, Roderick's father, wrote to Delvine that he has been charged to appear before the Privy Council in London "by reason as I judge of an intended invasione." He asks Delvine to get him excused on grounds of

health. Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat was not so lucky and a series of letters from London in June 1708 tell of his journey south, his appearance with others before the Council on the 4th of the month, his detention under house arrest in London, and finally his freedom on payment of £1,000 bail.

There is an occasional glimpse of a famous personality, like the charming picture of General Wade, an unmilitary figure playing the diplomat in Inverness in 1725 sent by Colin Mackenzie of Coul to his uncle John: "What delights me in this great and good person is that he seems to have an affection for the Highlands and Highlanders, he has employed Alistaire Owre . . . to translate to him one McCurich in Uist (now alive) his origin of the Highland Clannes who has done it in the Irish Character and language. He has put it upon Keppoch to write him the history of his life . ."—hardly the stern road-builder one might expect.

Happenings of local interest are, of course, much more commonly reported. The intricacies of local elections can be fascinating to the student of any particular family, but of more general value to the genealogist are items like the news of the removal of the Kirk from the old site on the Isle of Contin to a new site on "this side of the river" where it will have a manse, glebe and family burial ground; this follows complaints by Coul of the expenses of family funerals all the way to Chanonrie.

This brings us to the real wealth of the papers from the point of view of the family historian. A few quotations will speak for themselves. From Sleat, 9 May 1700: "I left my wife sitting in her bed being delivered of a daughter upon the 19 April, which I called Janet after my greatgrandmother." (This was the future wife of Norman Macleod of Macleod, the Red Man of the '45). Delvine writes to a younger baronet of Sleat on 15 March 1744: "I wish you both joy of young Alister and the mother a quick recovery," this was the future Sir Alexander Macdonald who met Johnson and Boswell. From the Chisholm in February 1713: "I can not omit the letting you know the happiness that I enjoy . . . in being married (of verie late) with Glen-garries daughter"; but another view comes from John Mackenzie of Torridon in May 1740 who says he is to "take on the yoke of matrimonie in a few days." Valuable details are given by Coul in November 1727 when he reports talk of Lenton's marriage with Anne Mackenzie of Applecross—"She is said to be a match for him and tho' young will act step mother to 9 bairns as she has been 8 years under a stepmother herself." An unusual event took place in Strathglass in November 1751: "My wife is off bag and baggage." Some of the reports are strictly factual as when Alexander Chisholm acquaints Delvine "of an event was for some time expected, the death of your friend

and my father who departed this life on Wednesday the 19th" (August 1767). Sometimes the letter is more personal, as this one from Sleat in June 1713: "I was this far in my letter Saturday last by three of the clock, I was suddenly called away to see my uncle John breath his last, he contracted a fever . ." Even a casual reference in April 1714 when Lentron reports having attended "Old Tulloch's burial" on Saturday last settles a point on which published family histories have been in doubt. These and countless like them provide the facts and dates that are so often sought in vain in this period when so few northern parish registers exist.

Sometimes there is a casual reference to a son hitherto unrecorded. Roderick Chisholm of Comar writes in 1745 of "my brother Collin at London" of whom there is no other trace. The careers of highland younger sons at this period and as shown in these papers would make a fascinating study in itself. In addition to the army and the law medicine was a favourite career, but to go far this needed money as Roderick Chisholm was frequently reminded by his fourth son William. John, a younger son of Alexander Mackenzie of Lentron, told his cousin Delvine in 1749 that without funds a medical student could serve as an Apothecary or Druggist but "loss of character has deterred me in this", or he could go to the West Indies under indenture for four years or go to be a Surgeon on the Plantations—he reports that Dundonald's brother has just got a berth for Antigua and St. Kitts—but John finally chose to be taken on as a surgeon to ships going from Bristol to the Greenland Fishery. He went on this expedition twice and then seems to have extended his activities to trade and in 1751 writes that he is just setting off for Africa and America—perhaps in the slave trade.

Trade of different kinds claimed a surprising number of these younger sons; for example Colin Mackenzie younger son of the laird of Redcastle and one of Delvine's sisters settled at Burntisland and built up a flourishing business in which he owned a number of ships. But trade failed to satisfy young Kenneth, son of the laird of Torridon who went to London with no very fixed idea of what he wanted to do. His letters show how expensive life in the south appeared to a poor highlander and how long were his struggles to find employment. He started as a clerk in a warehouse where the merchant, who came from Montrose, had "Scots manufactures, chiefly brown and white linen." But Kenneth and the merchant soon parted company and eventually, starting as a clerk in the Comptroller of the Pipes Office at £20 per year (and a free chamber in the office), he prospered as a solicitor. He was by no means the only member of his clan to settle in the city. One of them wrote from there in 1775 that he had just attended the funeral of Dr Colin, brother to Muirtown "along with many Mackenzies."

This drift to the south brings me to the next group of entries which deal with residence. To take one example—the early Chisholm chiefs lived at Comar and the later one lived at Erchless, but there was a period when both were used by the family. In June 1768 Alexander who had succeeded his father in the previous year writes from Comar: "We are just now on the eve of removing from this place to Erchless", showing that the latter was by then the accepted residence of the chief.

Another interesting point arises in connection with Sleat—the clan historians tell us that between 1700 and 1715 the chief lived "mostly in Glasgow." But Sir Donald explains the position on 20 February 1710: There is "a design we have had in head for some years past of going to live to some place in the south . . . for a tyme" the reasons are . . . "first that our children being now come to maturity will be lost here, besides that they have not as yett got that full education were desirable, and now or never the time of giving it them the youngest of the three being past fifteen and the eldest going eighteen . . ." Their stay in the city lasted less than four years.

Often an even more difficult matter is to date the building of a new house and here again there are clues. In June 1726 Torridon Coul writes: "Lentron is in the Highlands . . . cutting joists for a new house at Arcan," and the following year he reports that the house is ready thatched. Sometimes the completion was not so speedy. When in July 1761 George Robertson of Faskally was planning to build a new mansion house his uncle, after giving practical advice, says that he and his wife propose to drink a dish of tea in the new house on 15 August 1763 which he explains will be the day after the law term ends in that year—but alas the records show that in July 1763 George was still needing 5 or 6,000 bricks, so the tea party was probably postponed.

The matter of residence is, of course, important to the genealogist in that it can provide a key to the relevant record or register to search. It is tempting to pass from houses into the acknowledged sphere of the social and economic historian, though details of dress, servants, clothes, jewellery, travel, estate management and so on are all of interest to the family historian if not strictly to the genealogist. But space does not allow me to deal with anything more and I hope that what I have told you of the Mackenzies of Delvine and their clients will lead you to see for yourselves whether this collection of papers contains anything relevant to your own particular study.

To finish, I will hand you over once more to Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat—"The boatmen are crying to be away which must make me end sooner than I designed."

QUERIES

BECKETT.—Information is sought about Becketts believed to have originated and owned land around Melrose and to have connections in Kendal and also in Ulster.

INFORMATION wanted about WILLIAM RITCHIE, Dancing Master in St. James's Square, Edinburgh; he died about 1821 and is thought to have been a refugee from the French Revolution.

"FORSYTH.—Information needed on a Gilbert Forsyth who left Scotland about 1675 to settle in America. He had a daughter and a son James. He is thought to have come from Aberdeen and was probably a cordwainer, which was the occupation of his son. This and any other genealogical material on any branch of the Forsyth family would be appreciated by Lieut. Stan Forsyth, Box 2608, APO New York, 09238."

BANKHEAD.—About 1800 John Bankhead married Miss Willis and went (from Scotland?) to London. In 1837 their son, John, sailed to Australia in the "Navarina". Any information about descendants would be gratefully received by Mrs D. M. Singleton, Flat 1, 74 Beach Road, Mentone, Victoria, Australia.

MacEACHERN families of Scotland and America. Genealogy being compiled and correspondence welcomed by George Ely Russell, 2906 Stonybrook Drive, Bowie, Md. 20715, USA. Considerable information also available on the Scottish-American families of PATON of Ayrshire and RUSSELL before 1850. Seeking information about any CRESSWELL family before 1850.—George E. Russell.

WILLIAM THOM.—Information is wanted about the descendants of William Thom, born either on 12th April 1710 or 3rd April 1712. He had the following children, born in Torhendie (believed to be the Buchan area of Aberdeenshire):—Franciss Thom, born 3rd June 1754; Mary Thom, born 16th July 1756; William Thom, born 15th June 1759; and James Thom, born 23rd June 1764. Can this family be connected with McComie Mor?—Arnold Thom.

MARR, MESS, or NESS.—Information is sought about these families and would be appreciated.—Arnold Thom.

REVIEW

HOW TO TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE, an article in *The New Zealand Woman's Weekly*, Auckland, 26th April 1965.

This article gives to its New Zealand readers a brief account of how to set about tracing their ancestors in New Zealand and, further back, in the British Isles. As the writer is, like many other New Zealanders, of Scottish descent, a little more space is devoted to the Scottish records than to those of England and Ireland, but what may be of interest to readers here is information about the records in New Zealand. Compulsory registration on the English model was introduced there in 1848, i.e. between the corresponding dates of 1837 in England and 1855 in Scotland. The search procedure is similar to that in England, search by the public as in Scotland not being permitted, and application has to be made to the Registrar General in Wellington for search by his staff and for copies. Other records still extant in New Zealand are some missionary records 1815-35 and some records of births and marriages 1840-48, while the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington has a collection of shipping lists back to the 1840s as well as a considerable wealth of catalogued and indexed references to early pioneering families.—J. F. R.

NOTE

FASTI ECCLESIAE SCOTICANAE

1. Schedules which are completed are kept by the assistant Secretary to the General Administration Committee of the Church of Scotland at 121 George Street.
2. Schedules concerning ministers still in parishes should be in the hands of the Presbytery Clerk concerned.
3. Such corrections to earlier volumes as are intimated are also kept by the Assistant Secretary to the General Administration Committee.

SCOTTISH FAMILIES IN HOLLAND

by Dr J. MACLEAN,

's Gravenhage 1, van Neckstraat 102, Holland.

In Dutch magazines and books about the following families genealogies were published.

Balfour of Burleigh, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1920.

The descendants of David Balfour, born in Scotland, colonel of the Scots Brigade in Holland, who died 1638.

Bruce, Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, 1958, pp. 173-176.
Campbell, De Navorscher, 1922.

The descendants of Alexander Campbell, born in Vern (probably Fearn, Ross), 1725, adjutant in the Regt. Stuart in Holland.
Colyear, De Nederlandsche Leewv, 1902, col. 134.

The descendants of Jacob Colyear alias Robertson, who married ca 1600 Helena Haye. Among them Walter Philip Colyear, from 1698 till 1747 commander of the third Regt. of the Scots Brigade in Holland.
Davidson, Byblad van de Nederlandsche Leewv, 1950.

The descendants of William Davidson, born ca 1610 in Muckhart, cadet under Capt. George Kier in the Scots Brigade in Holland, and son of Revd. Patrick Davidson and Marion Mercer.
Dumbar, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1917.

The descendants of Archibald Dumbar, born in Elgin in 1624, shopkeeper in Deventer, son of the Revd. Garvin(ns) Dumbar, born 1585, minister in Elgin (Elginshire) 1612, † 1640, and of Mary Dundas, † after 1650.
Dunlop, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1952.

The descendants of David Dunlop, born in Glasgow, who settled ca 1755 in Rotterdam. He was a son of James, born circa 1690, who lived in Fenwick.
Fraser, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1958.

The descendants of Jan Fraser and Anna Maclacq (Maculloch?), who married before 1745. He was probably in the Regt. Halket.
Furnee, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1961.

The descendants of William Fearn, born in Montrose, corporal in the Regt. Halket, who married 1742 Mary Francis.

Gordon, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1930.

The descendants of Alexander Gordon, born 1728 in Aberdeen, lieut. col., who married 1761 Marie Petronella Ghyben. He served in the Regt. of Marjoribanks.

Halket, De Nederlandsche Leewv, 1960, 323, 359 and 450.

Important genealogy of a family of officers.

The descendants of Sir John Halkett, captain in 1604 in the Regt. Buccleugh. He was a son of George Halket of Pitfirrane. The author treats also other Halkets in Holland.

Livingston, Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor genealogie, 1958.

The descendants of the Lieutenant Alexander Livingston of the Regt. Halket, born in Edinburgh in 1685.

Loudon, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1933-1934 and Nederland's Adelsboek, 1958.

The descendants of James Loudon of Lintrathen (Forfarshire), born circa 1690. They belong since 1884 to the Dutch nobility.

Macalester Loup, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1912.

The descendants of Duncan Macalester, officer in the Scots Brigade, who left Scotland circa 1708.

MacGillavry, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1938.

The descendants of William MacGillavry, Capt. in Elgin 1751, who came to Holland 1781 in the Regt. Dundas.

Mackay, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1956.

The descendants of Donald Mackay, born 1721 in Ribigill, an officer of the Scots Brigade in Holland.

In Nederland's Adelsboek, 1949 the genealogy of the chiefs of the clan Mackay.

MacLean, Byblad van de Nederlandsche Leewv, Vol. III.

The descendants of John MacLean, soldier in the Regt. Stuart, who married 1754 Anna Pieters. For other MacLean's see: De Nederlandsche Leewv, 1956, 371; 1957, 384 and 420; 1958, 410.

Macleod, De Nederlandsche Leewv 1955, 110 and Gens Nostra 1953, 101.

Neilson, Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, 1958.

Alexander Neilson, born in Edinburgh 1681, Lieutenant in the Regt. Halket, son of John, Lieut. Col. in Scotland and of Mary Bruce, had descendants. Very interesting facts in a diary.

Orrock, Nederlandsche Leewv, 1937.

The descendants of John Orrock, born in 1634, 'Grand Provoost general' in Holland.

Portraits, Jaarboek van het Centraal voor Genealogie, 1963.

Portraits of George Halket C. 1651, Sir David Balfour C. 1638, John Kirkpatrick C. 1682, officers of the Scots Brigade in Holland.

Skene, Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, 1958.

The descendants of Heugh Skene, born in Aberdeen 1688, Ensign of the Regt. Halket.

Sjerp, Gens Nostra 1959, 246 and 1961, 92.

The descendants of James Sharp, soldier in the Regt. Gordon, who married 1754 in Brielle Louise Pharon. The author gives abusively in the first generation David Sharp and Hendrina Rowart.

Stuart, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1964.

The descendants of Edmond Stuart, born circa 1585, who bought 1621 a house in Geertruidenberg. They bear partly the name Verrijn-Stuart.
Telders, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1942.

John Jacobi Teller Orkney, born ca 1520 in Scotland, settled in Middelburg and left descendants.

Thomson, Nederland's Patriciaat, 1931-1932.

The descendants of James Thomson, ensign in the Regt. Cunninghame, who married before 1726 Mary Rinck.
Tindal, De Navorscher, Vol. 92, 1950-1951, pp. 129-142.

The descendants of James Tindal, Sergeant of the second Regt. of the Scots Brigade in Holland, who married before 1732 Marie Manson. Among them Ralph Dundas Tindal, created 1813 'Baron de l'Empire' by Napoleon. See also 'Het Nederland's Adelsboek', 1918.

LACHLAN MACLEAN

In the book 'The Clan Gillean' by the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair, Charlottetown, Canada, 1899, page 320, some information is given about Lachlan Maclean, third son of Charles, Tearlach MacNeill Bhàin, who settled in Tiree, and Florence, daughter of Neil Maclean of Drimnacross. These facts are also given in the 'Macleans of Boreray', by H. H. Mackenzie, Inverness, 1946, page 34. The Dutch archives made it possible to find the following new knowledge:

Lachlan Maclean, bachelor, born in Tiree in the county of Argyll in Scotland, Captain Lieutenant in the Regiment of Larny of Dunkennie, in garrison in 's Hertogenbosch, marries in 's Hertogenbosch 5th of August 1736, contracted 21st of July Eva Sophia Fetmenger, young woman, born in 's Hertogenbosch. Both living on the Market. In 's Hertogenbosch were baptised: 1, Florentina Catharina April 26, 1737; 2, Maria Anna September 9, 1738; 3, Florentina Margreta November 1, 1739; 4, Charlotta May 19, 1743.

Lachlan Maclean, lieutenant-colonel, was buried in Brielle November 22, 1752, and his widow Eva Sophia Fitmenger March 31, 1753.

One of the children was buried in 's Hertogenbosch May 20, 1745.

Lachlan Maclean sold a house in 's Hertogenbosch February 4, 1751. This house was before in the possession of Abraham Fetmenger, sub-major of 's Hertogenbosch and Maria Anna Hubert (they were the parents of Eva Sophia). See the book 'De voorname huizen en gebouwen van 's Hertogenbosche, vol. III, p. 324, by Jhr. Mr van Sasse van Ysselt.

On April 2, 1753 Florentina Margaretha Maclean was still alive. Her tutor was Petrus van Brugge, notary in 's Hertogenbosch (see notary P.v.d. Graaff in Brielle).

Some of the facts above I wrote in the Magazine 'De Nederlandsche Leeuw', 1957, p. 420.

DR J. MACLEAN.

CORRECTION

Vol. XII, No. 2 (August 1965), page 6—under item 18 Glasgow, St. Andrews by the Green, Episcopal Churchyard, delete the words—

Commonest names Russell, Ferguson Henderson."

A REGISTER OF DIVORCES

In the course of some research in the post-1855 Registers it has been brought home very forcibly to the writer that the Acts instituting the compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths require to be amended to include the compulsory registration of Divorces in a Public Register of Divorces.

Prior to 1857, especially in England, and up to the beginning of the 20th Century, divorce was of comparatively rare occurrence but, over the last sixty years or so there have been an increasing number of divorces granted and the point has been reached when it is as important to record publicly the fact that a marriage has been dissolved as to record that a marriage has taken place.

Apart from the genealogical value of such a Register it is only right that a person contemplating marriage should be able, at no great cost in time or money, to find out if the prospective partner has been married before and, if so, if he or she is free to marry again.

The particulars required to be registered should consist of a copy of those given in the Marriage Certificate together with a note to the effect that the marriage has been dissolved by Decree of the Court of Session dated on the petition of and the registration should be indexed under the names of both parties to the marriage.

In many forms calling for personal information the individual completing the form is asked to state whether single or married and sometimes whether a widower or a widow. Here is considered that four definitions should be called for

- (a) Single
- (b) Married
- (c) Widower/Widow
- (d) Divorced

It is quite usual, at the present time, for divorced persons to describe themselves as 'single' which can be very misleading.

Another point which requires clarification is the proper description of a divorced woman. At the present moment a divorced woman may describe

nerself as Mrs "Married Name", Miss "Maiden Name" or, if she has children in her custody, Mrs "Maiden Name", and the writer knows of at least one case where the individual uses all three styles as it suits her!

This is an absurd state of affairs and the correct designation of a divorced woman should be embodied in an Act of Parliament.

Pending persuading the Government to introduce legislation to give effect to the above proposal for a Register of Divorces which would, presumably, only take effect from the date of the passing of an Act, the writer suggests that the Scottish Genealogical Society should compile, from the Records of the Court of Session, an Index of Scottish Divorces in which should be recorded

- (a) The names of the spouses
- (b) The date of marriage
- (c) The date of the Court Order dissolving the marriage
- (d) The name of the party instituting the proceedings
- (e) The cause of action i.e. Adultery, Desertion, etc.

In the first instance this Index might commence from the arbitrary date, 1 January 1900 or from such other more suitable date as the Legal Profession might suggest. Later, it might be extended backwards to 1855 or beyond, should the number of cases dealt with justify it.

While on the subject of Registration, it is suggested that, to ensure that the particulars declared to the Registrar on registering a Marriage or a Death are accurate, the person carrying out the registration should, as far as possible, be required to produce the birth certificates of both parties in the case of marriage and, in the case of death, the birth and marriage certificate (if any) of the deceased.

To complete the cycle, it is further suggested that, in the case of all legitimate births, the marriage certificate should be produced at time of registration.

A foot-note on the Certificate forms might be added certifying that the above requirements had been complied with and, where the documents are not produced, it would be the duty of the Registrar to delete the note.

As an inducement to produce the documents a reduced registration fee might be introduced in the case of compliance.

Apart from improving the statistical position in both cases (e.g. real age, especially in the case of death) the parties to a marriage would be able to see the salient facts about each other such as age, parentage, place of birth, etc., full details of which are quite often concealed by one or both the proposed spouses.

W. D. CARGILL THOMPSON.

NOTES

EXCHANGE PUBLICATIONS

The Scottish Genealogist is sent to a number of other Societies both in this country and in Europe and America who are interested in genealogical research. A list of these has never been published, but members might be interested to know that two new Societies have recently been added—

The Hutchinson County Genealogical Society and
Vlaamse Vereniging Voor Familiekunde.

OLD ISSUES of the MAGAZINE

There have been so many requests for past issues of the Magazine that the Society no longer has copies available of a number of past issues. If any member does not wish to retain his old copies, the Society would be most grateful if he would get in touch with the Honorary Editor at 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2. The cost of returning past issues would be refunded.

OHIO, U.S.A.

Extensive genealogical research of Scottish families in Columbiana County, Ohio, has been carried out by Mr William J. McIntosh. He has accumulated a large amount of books and records about the "Scotch Settlement" there from 1780 onwards, and is willing to exchange information about the families which settled in that part of the country.

The Scottish families appear to have come largely from Inverness, and Mr McIntosh is particularly interested in the McCurdys, the Pringles, and in his own clan, the McIntoshes.

Any member who can assist Mr McIntosh in his researches into the origin of the settlers or who would like his help is invited to get in touch with him at Box 98, Clinton, Ohio, 44216.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAYS OF SCOTLAND

The story of the growth and development of the railways of Scotland is one of continuous expansion and amalgamation from the many original small companies to the single Nationalised concern of to-day. There were at one time or another approximately 170 separate railway companies in Scotland, but these were gradually merged into the five principal Scottish Companies, namely the North British, Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, Highland, and Great North of Scotland Railways.

Under the Railways Act of 1921, the North British and Great North of Scotland Railways became the Scottish Area of the London & North Eastern Railway, while the Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and Highland Railways became the Northern Division of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, these changes taking effect from 1st January, 1923.

Twenty-five years later, on 1st January, 1948, under the Transport Act of 1947, the railways of Britain became known as British Railways, the lines in Scotland being, of course, designated the Scottish Region.

THE HISTORICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD

It has been truly said that "the events of to-day are the history of to-morrow".

No doubt with such thoughts in mind, the British Transport Commission, early in its career, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the late Mr S. B. Taylor, then Deputy Secretary of the Commission, to report on the steps to be taken to preserve the relics and records being acquired by the Commission, principally belonging to the former Railway Companies.

This Committee issued its Report in August, 1950, its principal recommendations being the setting up of two Departments within the Commission's organisation, responsible for the custody and preservation of historical relics and historical records respectively, the former under the charge of a Curator and the latter under the charge of an Archivist.

It is the British Transport Historical Records Department to which I have the privilege and pleasure to belong, and regarding which I wish to speak to-day, particularly the Scottish branch at 23 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

The Headquarters of the Department were established at 66 Porchester Road, London, in 1951, and branch offices were subsequently opened at

York (for records of the railways and canals of North East England), and at Edinburgh (for the records of the Scottish Companies). The Edinburgh branch was formally opened on 23rd March, 1956, by Sir Ian Bolton, then Chairman of the Scottish Area Board.

Excellent accommodation was obtained in the Railway Offices at Waterloo Place, comprising a working office, equipped with a handsome range of bookcases; a students' room, providing seating accommodation for six research workers, and a lock-fast and fireproof strongroom for the security of the principal official records. Since opening, an overflow store has been obtained at Waverley Station, in which are located records of a less important nature, and less frequently required.

The staff of the Scottish Office consists of myself as Custodian of Records, a clerical assistant, a typist, and a messenger, the latter's principal duties, however, being the regular cleaning and orderly filing of the records, as well as any necessary repair of books, etc.

Briefly, the work of the Department embraces the custody and preservation of such historical records as early railway and canal minute books, and other important books and documents meriting retention but not required for the current day-to-day business of the Board. Facilities are also given for the inspection of the records by students and research workers, and, of course, they are frequently referred to for bye-gone information sought by the Board's own Departments.

Let me, however, enlarge upon the varied assortment of valuable material in our possession, and describe in some detail our method of classification, recording, and filing; and the type of enquiries we receive.

First of all, the true "Archives" of each of the former Companies are classified under their "Company" classifications, and given an appropriate Company code, such as N.B.R. for North British Railway, CAL. for Caledonian Railway, etc.

Within each Company group, there is a sub-division of the material into numbered classes according to the type of records involved, and each individual volume within each class is given a progressive "Piece" No. from 1 onwards. Each book is stamped inside and labelled outside with its full classification, for ready identification.

Class 1 contains the Minute Books of the Meetings of Shareholders and Directors of the various Companies, which form by far our most important records, containing, as they do, the decisions of the governing bodies of the undertakings. Sometimes these decisions are given in absorbing detail; sometimes they are disappointingly brief. Our stock of Minute Books comprises

some 1650 volumes belonging to 167 former Scottish Railway Companies and Joint Line Committees, and almost 200 books relating to 20 Canal, Dock and Steamer undertakings in Scotland. In most cases, they cover the whole period of the particular Company's existence, and while at first our records only took up to the Grouping of 1923, we have recently added the Minute Books of the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Companies' Scottish Boards from 1923 to 1947.

The Minute Books also often contain Reports and Statements of outstanding interest and value, and altogether they form a most fruitful field for research. They are, of course, all hand-written, often of a neatness and quality not readily found at the present time, and indicative of the more leisurely pace of business in these bygone years. Their pages are also frequently embellished with displays of penmanship, which are real works of art.

The other main classes are as follows:—

Class 2—Stock and Share Registers; (from which may be ascertained the capital structure of the early Companies, and details of the prospectors who put up the original capital for the undertakings).

Class 3—Agreements, Contracts, Specifications and Plans; (useful for determining the precise details of Agreements between the Companies and other bodies).

Class 4—entitled "Miscellaneous Books and Records", is the home of a wide assortment of records for which no other specific class exists.

While in good archival practice it is desirable to have a definite category for each book or document, there is such a bewildering array of records arising from the ramifications and operations of transport companies, that this would be well-nigh impossible, and Class 4, the great miscellanea, provides a safe lodging for them.

Apart from the numbers of Minute Books previously mentioned, we have altogether 2300 volumes in these subsequent classes.

In contra-distinction to Classification under "Company" groups, there are many volumes and documents, which, for a variety of reasons, cannot be placed within a Company group, and for which special distinctive groups have been formed. Typical of these are volumes kept by many of the pre-grouping Companies in which were bound for each half-year such documents as Directors' Reports and Accounts for all Companies in the country; or all Acts of Parliament on railway construction passed in each year's Session of

Parliament. These groups are classified respectively under Codes R.A.C. (for Reports and Accounts) and A.P. (for Acts of Parliament).

These Reports and Accounts, of which we have over 200 volumes, are of invaluable service to us, not only for the financial and statistical particulars given, but also for the general information regarding proposed developments of the Company's lines, progress of constructional work and opening dates for new branches, etc.; often in great detail, and, of course, absolutely dependable. The Acts of Parliament are also frequently referred to for exact particulars of lines thereby authorised, the Companies so incorporated, and subsequent leases or amalgamations. We have a very comprehensive range of over 350 volumes of Acts, covering the growth of practically all the lines in Scotland.

Closely related to these are the Parliamentary Bills which preceded the various Acts, and the relative Minutes of Evidence given before both Houses of Parliament in the submissions of the Companies concerned for the Parliamentary authority desired. Much interesting information is also available in the special Reports on specific investigations into railway and other transport matters carried out by specially-appointed Select Committees (S.C.) or Royal Commissions (R.C.).

Another extremely useful non-Company series comprises yearly bound volumes of various Railway periodicals, all classified under the general Code PER, with an identifying Class number for the particular publication concerned. In this series, we have in Edinburgh, the "Railway Gazette" from its commencement in 1905, and its predecessors, the "Railway Times" (from 1838) and the "Railway News" (from 1864); also "Herapath's Railway Journal" from 1841 until its absorption by the "Railway News" in 1903. All these publications give a wide selection of contemporary information on, e.g. railway construction and developments, Meetings of Shareholders and Directors, with Chairmen's Speeches and Directors' Reports, and much more.

We also have a complete range of "The Railway Magazine" from its commencement in 1897 up to the current issues. The "Railway Magazine" contains many interesting articles on Railway History, etc., (very well written and illustrated) and contributed by reliable authorities on the various subjects.

Our magazine cabinet also contains yearly bound volumes of the L.M.S. and L.N.E.R. Staff Magazines, followed by the British Railways (Scottish Region) Magazine from its first issue up to date.

Another valuable source of technical information, with elaborate drawings and plans, is the series entitled "Engineering", of which our range extends from 1866 to 1938. In most cases our ranges of these periodicals

are complete or practically complete, with only an occasional missing volume here and there.

Of a different nature, but again of great value for reference purposes regarding the legal growth of the original Companies and their various Parliamentary Acts and amalgamations is our bookcase of Bradshaw's Railway Manual and Shareholders' Guides (classified as S.G.M.), of which we have an unbroken run from 1853 to 1922.

Another group, although actually of Company origin, but classified conveniently in one class, lettered T.T., is our stock of service and public time-tables, in which we are very well provided. Our ranges extend from around the middle of last century for each of the pre-amalgamation Companies until 1922, followed by the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Scottish Area time-tables from 1923 until 1947. These time-tables have proved their value many times over, not only for the study of train services in bye-gone years, but even more particularly for ascertaining the precise dates of opening new lines or stations, or conversely (unfortunately) of closing stations or branches.

A comprehensive collection of Railway Clearing House maps, Station Handbooks and Junction Diagram Books for various years, completes our selection of official sources of geographical knowledge.

Mention must also be made, however, of our reference library of selected railway and transport textbooks, all classified under Code LIB. and subdivided into numbered classes, according to the nature of their subjects. Of these, Class 4—Railways (Historical); Class 5—Locomotives and Rolling Stock; and Class 6—Railways (General) are only a few of the more extensive classes. All these books are of inestimable use, and are frequently consulted by our visitors and by ourselves as well. Altogether, we have a total of almost 1400 books in the 20 classes to which our Library extends.

As all these Miscellaneous classes apply universally throughout the whole organisation, the codes for our sections are suffixed by the letter (S) for Scotland, while the York Office classes carry the distinguishing letter (Y).

The Railway Companies covered by our Company classes include, of course, the five main pre-amalgamation Scottish Railways, and practically all the earlier subsidiary Railway Companies from which they were built up, with only a few minor exceptions, while our Waterways section includes the records of Alloa, Ayr and Bo'ness Harbours; the Forth & Clyde, Caledonian, Crinan, and Edinburgh & Glasgow Union Canals; the Caledonian, and North British Steam Packet Companies, and Williamson-Buchanan Steamers operating on the Firth of Clyde, and Galloway's Saloon Steam

Packet Company, which for some years provided sailings on the Firth of Forth.

Now, as you will appreciate, so extensive a collection of so diverse a nature must have an adequate and efficient system of registration, and an unfailing means of locating any desired volume at a moment's notice. For this purpose, we have two types of loose-leaf ledger—the Inventory Summary and the Location Register. The Inventory Summary, in which each Company has one or more pages, is arranged in strict alphabetical order of Company names, and as its title indicates, it gives a "summary" of the type of records held for each Company, with the overall period covered and the range of Piece Numbers involved, as well as the particular Company's Classification Code. On the first page of each Company's section of the Inventory Summary is also given a short corporate history of the Company, from its original incorporation until its eventual amalgamation into one of the larger undertakings. Side by side with this volume, is maintained the Location Register, in this case arranged in alphabetical order of "Group Letters", in which is recorded each individual volume, with details of its Piece Number, precise date-range covered, and the Rack Number in which it is located in our Repository.

A further amplification is a series of comprehensive volumes of the Inventory Summary, containing particulars of all the material held in the three offices—London, York and Edinburgh. As duplicate sets are held in each office, and always kept up-to-date, each of us knows what records the others hold.

We are also building up a carefully-indexed and minutely-detailed Card Index of every item and source of historical information in the Repository, and this is rapidly growing into a very large and informative guide by which the research worker can readily trace information on a multitude of subjects.

In the course of our peregrinations through the various Minute Books from time to time, we have come across many quaint and intimate references, illustrative of the wealth of detail and deep personal interest taken in conducting the business of those less hurried years, some of which are worth quoting.

Earliest of all, away back in 1754, when the Overseers of Alloa Harbour Trust were considering the duty to be levied on ale being despatched from the harbour they decided on a reduced rate of thirteen pence per barrel instead of the sixteen pence allowed by law, because of (in their own words) "the poverty of the Brewers within this District being well known to the Overseers".

Then, in 1803, when the country was under threat of an invasion by Napoleon, the Committee of Management of the Forth & Clyde Canal solemnly resolved to "make offer for the use of the Government of all the boats belonging to the Company for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of troops and Military Stores from the West to the East Coast, and vice versa, and to afford every dispatch in passing all vessels that may be employed on the Navigation in His Majesty's Service free of all Expense". A copy of this Minute was ordered to be transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces for North Britain.

The same Company's Minute Book for December, 1829, contains a most detailed, and in parts humorous, report by an Inspector who discovered two of his staff at Kelvin Locks imbibing too freely in a local public house, while a sloop was held up at one of the locks for want of water. The report runs to three and a half foolscap pages, and is neatly written in perfectly-formed manuscript. The men were eventually dismissed.

One of our Crinan Canal records is a book entitled "Account showing the species and quantities of all Goods, Wares, Merchandises and Commodities whatsoever conveyed through the Crinan Canal." This book gives tonnages and descriptions of goods and amounts of tolls collected, and shows the vessels' names and "From whence" and "Where bound", and covers the period 1845 to 1847. There, amidst a mass of entries dealing with puffers conveying cargoes of coal, meal, salt, etc. is a simple single-line entry under date 18th August 1847, which reads—"Royal Barge 'Sunbeam' "—Ardrishaig to Crinan—and, in the "Species of goods" column, the four words "Her Majesty and Suite".

Exactly a month later, on 18th September another similar entry records Her Majesty's return journey from Crinan to Ardrishaig. Notable as such a Royal occasion must have been to the Canal owners, these entries do not stand out in any way. Indeed, the only distinguishing feature is the fact that no Tolls were imposed.

While on the subject of Canals it may be of interest to mention the unique introduction to the Minutes of the first Meeting of Subscribers to the Edinburgh & Glasgow Union Canal held on Saturday 13th November, 1813, at the Royal Exchange Coffee House in Edinburgh. It reads:

"At a numerous and *respectable* meeting of
Subscribers and others interested in the
proposed Edinburgh & Glasgow Union Canal."

The word "respectable" does not appear again, but let us hope the meetings continued to be so.

In June 1844, when the North British Railway promoters were submitting the Company's Bill for its Third Reading in the House of Lords, one of strongest objections arose on account of the proximity of the proposed line to Holyrood Palace, and the Company's first Minute Book records that the objectors considered the railway "would utterly ruin Holyrood House and render it unfit soon for an occasional Royal residence", but this objection was eventually overcome.

We also find, however, that the managements of the lines of long ago had their cheerful occasions too, and heartily celebrated important events in the careers of their Companies. Thus, when the short Alva Railway, a 3¾-mile line from Cambus to Alva, was formally opened on 23rd June 1863, the Directors of this little Company decreed that, after the arrival of the train from Cambus conveying the invited guests:—

1. A procession shall be formed and march through the village accompanied with music.
2. A dinner shall be held in the Johnstone's Arms Hotel at 3 o'clock.
3. It is recommended to have a ball in the evening to commence at 8 o'clock, with good music.

Nevertheless, happy as they were at the fruition of their valiant efforts to link even these small places with the country's growing railway system, we can discern a note of sadness when their little Companies lost their individual identities in the ensnaring mesh of the larger concerns. As, for instance, when the little Wick & Lybster Light Railway away up in Caithness was absorbed into the vast London, Midland and Scottish Group, the last Minute recorded that the Wick & Lybster Company ceased to exist as from 3rd July 1923, and after signing the Minutes of the Company's last Meeting, the Chairman, Mr J. Harling Turner, C.B.E., added in his own handwriting the word "Amen"—so let it be.

And, finally, a word about our visitors and enquiries. These now exceed 4000, and are showing signs of increasing as our facilities and resources gradually become better known.

First, we have many enquiries arising from the various Departments of the Scottish Region of British Railways themselves, ranging over such subjects as station or branch line opening and closing dates, train services of former years, or costs of construction of different works on the line, and many other varied subjects.

Then we also frequently have University Students who may be engaged on writing a Ph.D. thesis on some transport or commercial subject, enquiring

as to early railway developments and their original traffic potentialities. Again, there is a wide clientele of enthusiastic research workers who wish to study the growth of our early Railway Companies and their train and steamer services, either as a spare-time interest or for the purpose of writing articles, who sometimes pose us some rather complicated questions, for the answers to which we get all hands on deck making the required searches.

Another frequent correspondent of ours is an old retired gentleman (of almost 80 years of age) resident in the South of England, who has a particular interest in obtaining the precise dates of opening new lines or stations. He even travels all the way up to Scotland as often as he can conveniently manage, and when he visits us, he pursues his searches amongst our time-tables, etc. most assiduously.

The section of our Library on locomotives and trains over the years, has, of course, a strong fascination for schoolboys with an interest in railways, while we also receive the more frivolous type of enquiry, for example, for the purpose of settling an argument arising in the morning train to town; or from the weekly newspaper that wish to insert a railway question in a quiz feature; or from the dance organiser who proposed to use some railway alternatives as questions in deciding the issue at elimination dance.

We were honoured, too, shortly after we opened in 1956 with a visit of inspection from Sir Brian Robertson, then Chairman of the British Transport Commission, while other Members of the Commission have also called on us from time to time. Indeed, one Member of the Commission, commenting on the fine view from our office windows over the Firth of Forth and Fife, said we had "probably the best view to be obtained from any of the Commission's Offices".

Let me conclude by saying that we shall be delighted to have visits or enquiries from any of you on any railway subject at any time (although we much prefer when you can call personally to make your own research), and you may depend on us doing our best to give every satisfaction as far as our resources enable us to do so.

I introduced this address by referring to the quotation that "the events of to-day are the history of to-morrow", but this does not exactly fit our activities, since we do not acquire to-day's records to-day, but only after they have become too old for current use. A more appropriate slogan covering the work of our Department has therefore been coined, namely:—"Something of yesterday preserved for to-morrow".

R. M. HOGG.

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, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, 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 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, 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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- Hon. Vice-Presidents* Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms.
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