

# The Scottish Genealogist

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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

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## JAMES AND DAVID COOK

These two men are of particular interest in a COOK family tree I have been preparing. They were amongst the pioneers of steam propulsion on the Clyde at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries, a time when much was happening on that great river.

An account of the life of James Cook is given in a paper read to the Old Glasgow Club by Robert Harvey on 17th April, 1919. The paper is entitled 'Early Days of Engineering in Glasgow' and a copy of it is included in the transactions of the Old Glasgow Club. Of James Cook's early life Mr. Harvey said "James Cook, engineer, Tradeston, was born in the Kingdom of Fife in the years 1764. There he served his apprenticeship in a millwright and blacksmith's workshop, engaged in the construction and erection of meal and flour grinding mills and other machinery driven by wind and water power. . . In the year 1788 he left Fife for Glasgow, starting business on his own account in a small workshop in St. Enoch's Wynd, where the St. Enoch's station now stands. Here he carried on the business in which he had been brought up viz., the construction of meal and flour mills driven by wind and water power, and later on sugar mills for the Glasgow West Indian Merchants and planters, which were driven in the same manner.

. . . about 1805 he secured a large piece of land on the south side of the river (i.e. the area now known at Tradeston) . . ."

The date of James Cook's birth is in question. The family tombstone in Old Govan Churchyard reads:—

1829.

### THE FAMILY BURYINGPLACE OF JAMES COOK OF LITTLE GOVAN

---

Sacred to the memory of James Cook of Little Govan who died  
20th November, 1833  
aged 56.

(then follows his wife and 6 other names detailed in the family tree)

Mr Harvey states that James Cook was born in 1764; this is not in accord with the statement in the Govan Parochial Records that Cook was 61 at the time of his death, which would make the birth date 1772, and his age

when he left Fife only 16! whereas if Harvey is right he would have been 24 years. The figure 56 on the tombstone may well be wrong as the lettering is faint and very difficult to decipher.

I am able to trace one branch of the Cook family conclusively (that of David Cook) but of James I am not sure. It has been stated that the two men were not related; this I find difficult to believe for several reasons. It seems to me that James may well have been the son of Robert Cook, tenant farmer of Thirkmore, Auchterderran who was born in 1738. This assumption is based on the dates and the fact that the recorded children of Robert Cook and his wife Janet Watson coincide with the names of James Cook's brothers as given in his will; also mentioned is a cousin Martha Watson. The accompanying chart illustrates this placing; it is equally possible that I may be quite wrong; I would certainly like to have confirmation. I can find no trace of James in the surrounding parishes. Assuming that I am right this would make James and David cousins, and it is probable that James got his early training from his Uncle Joseph, and that later when James became well established he sent his sons (also schooled in his own workshop) to join their cousin in Glasgow. David became James' manager; even if he was not a blood relation he became a relation by his marriage to Ann Barr who was James Cook's niece (she was the daughter of his wife's sister).

From 1788 the picture becomes clearer; attached are some extracts from "David Napier, engineer, 1790-1869" which give a good idea of the scope of James Cook's work and interests. "Cook's Works" became known as "THE COLLEGE", which was the recognised training ground for young mechanics. Some of his early drawings, and a large (about 4' long) model steam engine, which was made by James Cook about 1820, are in the Engineering Collection, Kelvingrove Museum—also a view of Glasgow about 1820 showing his works in the foreground.

James Cook became a Burgess and Guild Brother of Glasgow by purchase, *qua* "Merchant" on 21st October, 1829, not by right of apprenticeship within the city. Further he joined the Merchant's House, not one of the Trade Guilds. This goes to show that he did not serve his apprenticeship in Glasgow but in Fife as already stated.

He must have been attached to some volunteer force because he left his cavalry sword and pistols in his will.

James' interest in sugar and the Glasgow West Indian Merchants probably introduced him to William Caldwell of Jamaica, whose sister Elizabeth he married. The Caldwell family purchased their land from the Earl of Kilmarnock about 1620 and have a long farming history in the Lochwinnoch district. Elizabeth was from the Yardfoot branch. James must have become attached to this countryside because later he purchased a property in the parish, Wester Mains of Auchinbathie, retaining however his town house, 1, Eildon Place. His cousin (?) David on the other hand, when he became established as a man of means, went back to N.E. Fife, the Crieich district, where he bought first Lower Luthrie farm, and later, when it came on the market in 1843, the Carphin and Luthrie Estate. (This ultimately passed from the Cook family to James Carnegie, and is now the property of the Wemyss family.) As has been stated, David Cook married Ann Barr, whose sister Agnes Barr and brother Robert Barr also lived at Carphin. One wonders why David went to N.E. Fife; it was a long way from Glasgow and his business interests although, like James, he probably maintained a town house in Glasgow. He retired from active management of David Cook & Co. when he was 66 years old. It is possible there were early family connections with the district. I did visit Carphin in 1965 where I was kindly received by Commander Wemyss and his wife. I saw the ruined old Creich church where there are memorial plaques to two David Cooks and their wives; and the newer church which has four fine memorial stained glass windows to David and Ann and Robert Barr erected by Agnes Barr.

James Cook had no children; he left an elaborate will which benefited his own and his wife's family. David likewise had no issue; his nephew inherited Carphin. He seems to have taken a lively and active part in the life of this quiet rural district. He started a library where none had been before, the original Luthrie Public Library, and was elected preses. in 1849. Paper being in short supply in these days, a church notebook of the Militia Society was used for the minutes of the committee. I saw these at the manse and was much impressed by the fact that the signature of David Cook was almost identical with that of my own father, another David Cook. There are also two memorial wards in Glasgow's Victoria Infirmary, the "David Cook Ward" and the "Mrs. David Cook Ward".

A few words about Robert Harvey might be appropriate to finish these notes. He was foreman in James Cook's time and I think a good friend. He doubtless continued in that capacity or as manager until David retired from

active management himself in 1850, when a new co-partnery was formed of Robert Cook, a nephew of the original James, Robert Barr, David's brother-in-law, and Robert Harvey. The latter was a portrait painter of considerable merit. Amongst other portraits he painted a fine one of James Watt, and one of my great grandfather, another Robert Cook. I also have a small sepia sketch of James Cook signed by him and dated 1820. I understand that some of his portraits are in the National Portrait Gallery. He must have been an interesting man.

LESLEY A. GORDON.

## James Cook of Little Govan

EXTRACTS FROM "DAVID NAPIER, ENGINEER, 1790-1869."

*(An Autobiographical Sketch with Notes)*

JAMES COOK, referred to by Napier as "the oldest and most respectable engine-maker in Glasgow" (note.—this probably means oldest established) commenced business about 1785, as millwright and engineer, in premises near St. Enoch Square, Glasgow. He took up the construction of sugar mills, the earliest of which were driven by water wheels and windmills, and those of later date by steam power. About 1800 he removed to the south side of the Clyde, where he had acquired a large tract of open ground. The engineering factory he erected there—known as "Cook's Works"—was at the time reckoned very extensive and complete. The sugar industry having then its chief seat in Glasgow Cook's business prospered, bringing him wealth as well as high reputation. His first marine engine is said to have been fitted into the "Elizabeth", a small vessel built by John Wood & Co. in 1812 for John Thomson. If so, Cook must be regarded as the first on the Clyde to design and construct machinery expressly for a steam-boat, the "Comet's" engine not having been originally intended for that purpose. The "Elizabeth" went to Liverpool in 1814, being probably the first steam vessel to enter that port. Within 10 or 12 years thereafter he had supplied machinery for over 20 steamers; but no record appears to exist of the marine work he carried out in the later years of his business career. Two of the vessels engineered by him in 1814 were notable as having been apparently the first steamers to

reach London from an outside port, viz., the "Margery" in the end of 1814, and the "Argyle", renamed "Thames", early in 1815; the latter being placed on the station between London and Margate. It is recorded that, in 1815, Cook was visited by two Austrian noblemen then in Glasgow, who examined the machinery of one of his boats with much interest, and that he thereafter furnished to the Austrian Government certain plans and models, including those of his latest improvements in "Paddle apparatus". In 1822 he supplied the machinery of the "Tartar", a vessel built by Charles Wood to the order of the Post Office Authorities, and intended, like the "Britannia" and "Hibernia" for the Holyhead Mail Service. The engine from a design by Mr. Broderip, is described as having consisted of a single horizontal cylinder three feet diameter, with "two pistons connected to one crosshead, and connecting to one paddle shaft". Whatever the supposed merit of this arrangement, it appears to have had no greater success than Cook's engines in the earlier channel boats and the "Tartar", like them, was soon laid aside. It may be here noted on the authority of Robert Cook, a nephew of James, that until about 1820 nearly all the marine engines on the Clyde were fitted with conical valves, these being gradually superseded by the slide valve, which, it is said, was invented or introduced by John Robertson. Cook's lengthened experience of marine engineering led to his being consulted by the Parliamentary Committee of 1822 respecting the type of steam-ships that he considered most suitable for the Irish Mail Service. He then recommended vessels of about 180 tons—slightly larger than Napier's boats of 1819—to be lightly rigged, with two consensing side-lever engines and two boilers, each having two furnaces. His energy and public spirit were shown in his long connection with the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, of which he was for many years a director; and by the interest he manifested in the work of the Anderstonian Institute. In 1831 he presented to that institution, for use in its laboratory, "a new steam boiler with flues after the manner of those used in steam-boats". He died about 1835; and the business he had so successfully carried on for half a century then passed into the hands of his former manager—David Cook—but no relative—whose firm was known as D. Cook & Co. David Cook does not appear to have continued the marine engineering. Thereafter James Cook, nephew of James (this should be nephew of David), who had long been in his uncle's employment, together with Robert Harvey Senior, succeeded to the business, the firm then becoming Robert Harvey & Co., sugar mill engineers. On Mr. Harvey's death, his son Robert came into the management, under whose guidance the business has developed into the

present "Harvey Engineering Co. Ltd." The firm's speciality is the construction of sugar machinery, and erection of central sugar factories, and it has a high reputation in all sugar-producing countries. It thus upholds the tradition of James Cook's original business; and it further possesses interesting relics of his early work in drawings of sugar-mills made by him, and the original drawings of steam-boats fitted with his engines about 1814.

## James Cook—His Firm

JAMES COOK (St Enoch's Wynd) 1788.

(Gorbals) 1805.

DAVID COOK 1837.

DAVID COOK & Co. 1850.

ROBERT HARVEY & Co. 1870.

M'ONIE, HARVEY & Co. 1888.

M'ONIE, HARVEY & Co. LTD. 1892.

HARVEY ENGINEERING Co. LTD. 1904.

Closed down 1930 and acquired by

BLAIRS LTD. GLASGOW ENGINEERING WORKS.

acquired by

MIRRLEES, WATSON Co LTD. 1945.



## RETOURS AND TRANSATLANTIC LINKS

"Service of an heir", frequently known as a "Retour", was a Scottish legal process for recording inheritance of rights in property. Detailed information on the subject will be found at pages 38 to 41 of Sir James Balfour Paul's preface to "Scottish Family History" by Mrs. Margaret Stuart (1930), "The Public Records of Scotland", pages 215 to 218, by M. Livingston (1908), "H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh", pages 78 and 79, by Millar and Bryce (1885) and "Your Family Tree", page 92, by J.G. Pine (1962).

This article, however, is concerned mostly with describing some features of retours from 1700 onwards which may be of interest to those who have not so far made use of these documents and with indicating how in certain cases a reference to them may be of fundamental importance; in particular, some idea will be given of the links they provide between branches of families at home and abroad.

As regards pre-1700 retours it will suffice here to mention that they have been indexed in some volumes printed in 1811-1815 with the title "Inquisitionum ad Capellam Domini Regis Retornatorum Abbreviatio" covering retours from 1545 to 1699, and copies are held in the library of the Registrar General, New Register House and in the Historical Section, Old Register House, Edinburgh. These indexes are for places as well as persons.

From 1863 there was issued another series of printed indexes, edited in the beginning by Thomas Thomson and dealing with retours from 1700 onwards. The period 1700 to 1859 is covered in four volumes of decennial indexes and there are copies of these in the Historical Section of Old Register House, the National Library of Scotland, the Signet Library in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh Central Public Library (Scottish Section) and the Edinburgh University Library. I have not inquired whether copies are available in other libraries in Scotland, but it seems likely that they may be. From 1860 annual indexes have been printed but the general form of the index has remained the same, despite some changes in the legal procedure which took place in 1847, after which date the term "Retour" was not strictly applicable to a service of an heir. The preface to the first volume by John M. Lindsay, Director of H.M. Chancery for Scotland, has a very useful explanation of the significance of various legal terms used in retours, such as heir portioner, heir of taillie, heir of line, heir of conquest, etc., and translations from the original latin are also given of two types of retours.

Some further points may also be here brought to notice. The indexes are in alphabetical order of the names of the heirs, not of the deceaseds from whom they inherited. In most cases, however, it is easy to trace the names of deceaseds as they generally bore the same surnames as the heirs; but, if they did not, search should be made in the supplement to each index, which gives deceaseds' names in alphabetical order where the deceased bore a different surname from his or her heirs.

The detailed record of the retours used to give the names and descriptions of the jurors whose opinion was sought as to the validity of the succession; frequently this included friends and relatives of the parties.

Another point to note, and it is one that is very apt to escape attention, is that in the volume containing indexes for 1900 to 1909 there have been interpolated under the year 1906 more than five pages of references to retours from 1700 to 1859 which had been overlooked when the original indexes were printed. As an instance, the reference to the Carlyles in 1767 given in the list at the end of this article relates to one of the amendments.

Finally, the Scottish Record Society published in 1934 "Services of Heirs, Roxburghshire, 1637-1847" edited by John Macleod, compiled from a list made in 1875 in the custody of the Sheriff Clerk of Roxburghshire; most of these retours after 1700 are included in the decennial indexes mentioned above, but there are a few which have been omitted from it.

The importance of retours was forcibly impressed on me when I was trying to trace the origin of one John Mitchell, supervisor of excise in Montrose about 1767. He was later to become the Collector of Excise, Dumfries, under whom Burns served as an exciseman and was the subject of Burns' "Verses to Collector Mitchell" beginning with the line "Friend of the Poet, tried and leal." The copious bibliography of Burnsiana has nothing to say about the place of his birth or his parentage. The "Kilmarnock Standard" of 5th July 1930 wondered if he was an Ayrshireman. The "Mitchell" references in Mrs. Stuart's "Scottish Family History" and Miss J. P. S. Ferguson's "Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries" mention a book by the American physician, poet and playwright Silas Weir Mitchell (see Dictionary of American Biography), copy in the Ewart Public Library, Dumfries, entitled "A brief history of two families, the Mitchells of Ayrshire and. . . ." In this book S. W. Mitchell claimed that he was descended from Collector Mitchell of Dumfries and that the latter was the son of a Scottish minister. After some research, however, it became evident that this was a false trail, the descent

in this case being really from another John Mitchell in the Excise Department, an Ayrshireman. Very extensive searches in parish registers, monumental inscriptions, testaments, sasines, *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, excise documents in Edinburgh and London and other records yielded nothing. It would have been better if I had tried the retours at an early stage, as it turned out that the following entry in the index was the key to the whole problem and, indeed, it is likely that I could not have traced Collector Mitchell's antecedents in any other way—

"Name of Person served"—John Mitchell.

"Distinguishing particulars"—supervisor of excise in Montrose, to his mother Margaret Stevens or Mitchell, in Inch, heir general, 14th March 1781.

"Date of recording"—1781, 17th April.

"Monthly number"—9.

Recourse to the relevant volume of retours disclosed further that Margaret Stevens was the daughter of Mr. George Stevens of Glennieston in Culsamond parish and wife of John Mitchell, formerly in Culhay then in Inch. Next, the Tullynestle parish register showed the baptism of John son of John Mitchell at Culhay on 1st July 1731, and Aberdeen testaments gave the inventory of John Mitchell, sometime in Culhay, thereafter in Inch, who died on 15th January 1761 leaving his widow Margaret daughter of deceased George Stevens, sometime of Glennieston in Culsamond parish, who was uncle of deceased John Anderson of St. Christopher's, West Indies, clerk, who had bequeathed an annuity of £10 per annum to the descendants of Margaret Stephen.

It now became possible to trace a succession of retours bringing the history of this bequest down to 1906, namely—

1807, Francis to his father John Mitchell excise collector (no further details).

1811, Robert to his elder brother Francis Mitchell (no further details).

1861, Ann Mitchell or Hall to her great grandmother Margaret Stevens or Mitchell (see below).

1865, R. M. Hall to his grandmother Ann Mitchell or Hall (no further details).

1906, J. M. Hall to his father R. M. Hall (no further details).

Curiously enough the 1861 retour, which is in some detail, ignores the retours of 1781, 1807 and 1811 and may be summarised as follows—Ann Mitchell, wife of Robert Hall at Rosebank, near Edinburgh, was great granddaughter of Margaret Stevens or Mitchell in Inch; this Margaret's cousin, John Anderson, clerk in St. Christopher's, by his will dated 1735 and recorded for probate in 1740, left all his estate to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts subject to the payment of annuities of £10 each to the four children of his uncle Mr. George Stevens, sometime of Glennieston, parish of Culsamond, Aberdeenshire, namely Janet, James, George and Margaret aforesaid and the heirs of their bodies; this Margaret, wife of John Mitchell, sometime in Culhay, afterwards in Inch, died about 1781; her only son, John Mitchell, supervisor of excise in Montrose, died leaving three sons, Francis, Robert and Hugh, and of these Francis and Hugh died without heirs; Robert died before 1861 and his only sons, John wood merchant in Fisherrow, lieutenant Robert Livie, R.N., and Francis also died without heirs before 1861, as did his eldest daughter Margaret; his eldest surviving daughter, Ann, wife of Robert Hall, was accordingly decerned heir to her great grandmother Margaret Stevens.

The variety of genealogical information in this single retour is impressive. I was finally able to contact a lady member of the family who showed me a contemporary portrait of the Collector (this portrait is unknown to Burnsiana) and she was pleased and surprised to hear the history of the £10 annuity, which is still being drawn and about the origin of which current family tradition was somewhat obscure.

It may be that Hugh Mitchell mentioned above would have been entitled to draw the annuity from 1832, when Robert died, to 1860 when he himself died, but no action was taken to have him designated heir. It is my impression that failures to carry out timely retour procedure were not uncommon, and perhaps the existence of entries such as the following, is some evidence of this—

“George Morton, joiner, Blairadam, to his great great great great grandfather Peter Myreton or Morton at Overkellie, who died in 1648, heir special in the town and lands of Greynside, Fife. recorded 1839.”

The 1799 retour of Alexander Home, lieutenant R.N., one of the claimants to the Marchmont peerage, is even more retrospective, in going back to his (ten greats) grandfather Sir David Home of Wedderburn.

The remainder of this article is reserved for retours in which the decennial indexes from 1700 to 1799 mention someone in North America, excluding the West Indies. Mr. Donald Whyte, who maintains the Dictionary of Emigrant Scots, will be glad to hear from anyone who can give further information about any of those mentioned or their descendants. Separate cards for the Dictionary have already been made out for each person involved. Even in cases where no resident of Scotland is mentioned it is probable that there is a Scottish link which may be traceable from the details of the retour.

No West Indian resident is mentioned in the indexes before 1750 and the earliest Australian and New Zealand references are dated 1824.

## North American Residents in Retours 1700-1799

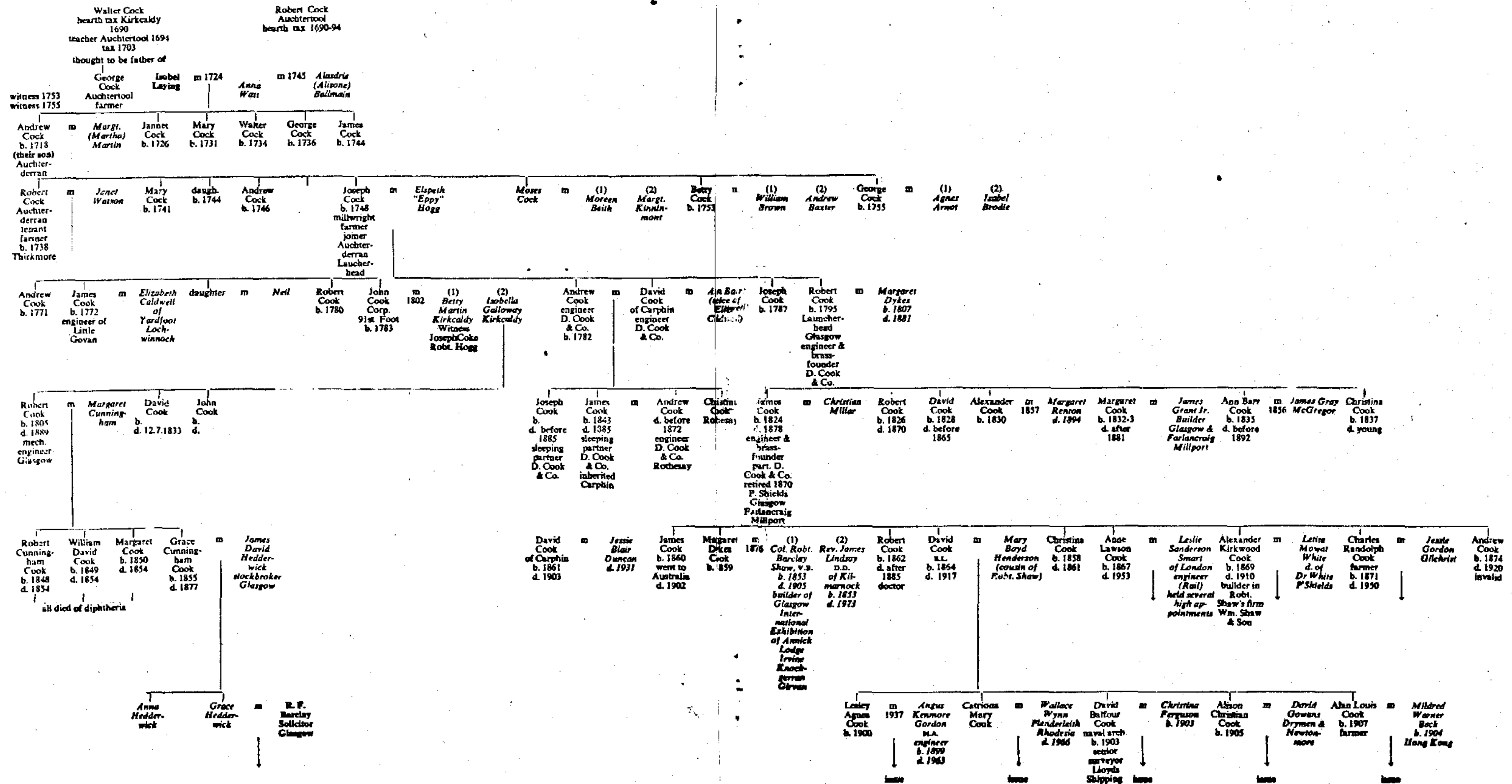
(excluding West Indies and Central America)

*In alphabetical order*

ABBREVIATIONS:— *Places.* Am, America; Co, County; Edr, Edinburgh; Fla, Florida; Ga, Georgia; Ggw, Glasgow; Md, Maryland; N, North; NB, New Brunswick; NC, North Carolina; NJ, New Jersey; NS, Nova Scotia; NY, New York; Pa, Pennsylvania; Ph, Philadelphia; SC, South Carolina; USA, United States of America; Va, Virginia. *Relationships.* fa, father; gfa, grandfather; gm, grandmother; bro, brother; m, mother; unc, uncle; w, wife. *Occupations.* mert, merchant; capt, captain. Christian Names. Easily recognizable abbreviations are used.

### LIST

John Anderson mert Leith to bro JAS ANDERSON mert Va 1790  
 ADAM AUSTIN mert Charlestown SC to fa capt Joseph of Kilspindie 1782  
 AND BAILLIE mert Va to sister Margt at Port Ggw 1790  
 PATK BARCLAY mert Va to fa And writer Edr 1745  
 THOS BUCHANAN mert NY to fa Geo brewer and bailie Ggw 1794  
 WM BURNET sailor Ph to bro Alex mert Aberdeen 1793  
 Adam of Lymekilns son of ALEQ CARLYLE mert and planter Va to granduncle  
 WILLIAM CARLYLE mert and planter in Va or Md (property in Annan)  
 1767  
 JOHN CLARK dyer Am once Ggw to fa JAS CLARK dyer Am 1792.  
 Jas to fa GEO COVENTRY of Fairhill capt NY Independent regiment 1791  
 JAS CROCKATT doctor SC to fa Geo surgeon Coupar-Angus 1763  
 Geo Brebner son of Alex vintner Ggw to unc JAMES CROSS Va and to gfa  
 David C. portioner Carmyle 1781



Eliz w of John Muir shoemaker Cambuslang to bro JAS CROSS mert Va 1789  
GEO CUNNINGHAM son of HENRY CUNNINGHAM surgeon in East Fla to  
gfa John C. of Balbongie 1771 (probably "Balbougie"—in Fife—is  
intended)

JOHN CUNNINGHAM shipmaster Va to fa THOS CUNNINGHAM shipmaster  
NY 1793

JOSEPH CUTHBERT Ga to granduncle Alex son of John C. of Castlehill 1785

MARION CUTHBERT w of WILLIAM THOMSON shoemaker Va to fa Wm in  
Newton in Ayr 1798

JOHN DALYELL in Fredericks Co Md to unc John D. o. Fairgirth (who died  
in 1764) 1765

JAMES DAVIDSON Baltimore to fa John in Ferryhill 1796

THOS DICK mert Annapolis to fa Robt writer Edr 1758

JAS DOUGLAS comptroller of customs St Johns to bro Sam of Burnhouse 1794  
Samuel Jas to fa JAS DOUGLAS comptroller of customs Prince Edward Island  
1804

JAS DUNLOP mert Md to cousin Christina D. in Ggw 1799

JOHN EASTON shoemaker Albany, see JANET RUTHERFORD below  
rev ALEX FINNY in Brandon Va to fa Wm mert Aberdeen 1755

JOHN FRASER Am to fa Donald heckler Crieff 1797

WM GAY mert Va to unc John Gay mert London 1772

JOHN GIBSON mert Va to fa Robt messenger Kilmarnock 1791

ROBT GIBSON mert Norfolk Va to fa Matt shipmaster Irvine 1793

JOHN MORTON GILMORE in Lancaster Va to gfa Wm. G. candlemaker  
Kilmarnock 1794

JOHN MORTON GILMOUR to fa ROBT GILMOUR mert Va 1795

JAS GRANT of Ballindalloch colonial governor of East Fla to nephew major  
Wm. G. of Ballindalloch (who died 1770) property in Elgin and Forres  
1772

JAS GRANT at Vermont Va to fa Alex tenant Kinmuckley 1786

HENRY GRANT and EMILIA GRANT, see ELIZ PILLANS below

WM GRANT Ph, see SUSAN KING below

HANNAH GRAY w of JABEZ PITT attorney Va to fa Wm of Shirvadyke 1786

Margt Ormond in Stromness widow of capt CHAS GREGOKY Va to bro Henry  
1790

JAS HAMILTON Va to cousin Helen Christie of Hill 1787

THOS HAMILTON mert Halifax NS to gfa lieut Jas H. of Dowan 1789

DAN HENDRY Va to unc Duncan H. shipmaster Campbelltown 1786  
 JOHN HODGSON bookseller Boston to fa Wm mert Ggw 1772  
 AGNES HUNTER w of ROBT McCLELLAND in Suddsbury Pa to fa PATK  
 HUNTER in Am 1784  
 JOHN IMRIE ship carpenter St Augustin, Fla East to fa DUNCAN IMRIE in  
 Am 1782  
 ANTHONY HART JONES in Argyll NS to bro Wm shipmaster Leith 1798  
 THOS KEITH in Lendrum Va to fa THOS KEITH of Port Royal Va 1784  
 SUSAN KING w of THOS STANFIELD in Ph and ANN KING w of WM GRANT  
 in Ph to fa HUGH KING ship carpenter Ph 1796  
 JOHN KINNIBURGH in Va once wright Ggw to bro Robt mert Ggw 1751  
 JOHN KNOW capt NY to fa Malcolm thatcher Ggw 1756  
 rev F. LAUDER of Frederickstown, see MARY SUTHERLAND below  
 GEO LECKIE of NY State to great granduncle GEO WILLOX of Perth Amboy  
 NJ 1786  
 DAVID LENNOX Ph to unc David Sproat of Portmary 1799  
 (ROBERT LENNOX to bro DAVID LENNOX of Ph and of Port Mary Kirk-  
 cudbright 1829)  
 ALEX LITHGOW Va to sister Mary w of Jas Wilson innkeeper Douglas 1793  
 WM McALISTER combmaker Am to fa Patk candlemaker Ggw 1785  
 ROBT McCLELLAND in Suddsbury Pa, see AGNES HUNTER above  
 PATK McDOWALL mert Onancocktown in Am to bro Dr Robt physician  
 Marlborough 1758  
 JOHN McIVER mert Alexandria, Potomac River Va to bro COLIN McIVER  
 mert there 1789  
 THOS MACKIE saddler Tonquier Va to bro Robt mert Forres 1767  
 DAVID MAITLAND mert NY to sister Lillias 1794  
 PATK MILLS MILNER NC, see w JACOBINA WILSON below  
 JOHN MITCHELL Va, see his w SUSAN STRACHAN below  
 ROBT MONTGOMERY of Winton NC to fa John of Nettlehirst and Mosshead,  
 Ayr 1795  
 BEN MOOR in NJ to gm Eliz Archibald w of John Moor wright Canongate  
 1762  
 JOHN BAPTISTE MORIN smith Quebec to fa John in Morintown Dumfriesshire  
 1799  
 JANE MURRAY w of ALEX SCHAWFIELD physician Va to gfa John Schaw  
 mert Edr 1799



ALEX MYLES in Am to bro John at Hillbank near Dundee 1789  
 Wm Neilson sailor Edr to fa WM NEILSON corner late NY 1797  
 THOS NORFLECK Va, see his w Janet WILSON below  
 HUGH ORR Bridgewater Am to bro Robt innkeeper Lochwinnoch 1795  
 JAS PARKER mert Va to fa Patk ship's carpenter Port Ggw 1754  
 WM PARKER mert Montreal to fa Hugh near Kilmarnock 1787  
 WALTER PETER mert Va to bro David shipmaster Ggw 1780  
 WM PETRIE in Ph to gfa Walter Lumsdane watchmaker Cupar 1792  
 ELIZ PILLANS w of HENRY GRANT to fa and EMILIA GRANT in Charlestown  
 SC to gfa Wm. P. shipmaster Leith 1795  
 JABEZ PITT attorney, see w HANNAH GRAY above  
 JOHN PURSE mert Quebec to fa Alex tailor Elgin and to gfa Wm Blanchil  
 tailor Elgin 1794  
 JAS RICHMOND mason NB once Mauchline to bro Geo in Carleith 1758  
 WM RITCHIE Baltimore to bro Jas weaver Perth 1799  
 WM ROBERTSON planter NJ to bro Patk major Scots Greys 1739  
 JOHN RUSSEL NJ to fa Wm portioner West Craigs 1786  
 JANET RUTHERFORD w of JOHN EASTON shoemaker Albany, N Am to unc  
 Wm Turnbull of Longraw 1788  
 ALEX SCHAWFIELD physician Va, see his w JANE MURRAY above  
 CHAS ROBT SCOTT plumber Alexandria Am to aunt Eliz. S. in Edr 1797  
 ROBT SCOTT watchmaker Va to fa Geo in N Leith once baker Edr 1779  
 JOHN SHEDDAN of Abingdon USA to fa John baker Perth 1788  
 WM SHEDDAN mert Va to fa John mert Beith 1771  
 JAS SIMPSON Charlestown SC to gfa Jas. S. in Tibbers 1770  
 JAS SINCLAIR Boston to m Isobel Lamont w of Donald S. mert Inverary 1790  
 JOHN SMITH Va to gfa John S. in Drongan 1775  
 Jas Smith mason Kilmares to cousin WM SMITH mert Charlestown SC 1785  
 Isobel Spreull w of Peter Paterson mert Greenock to unc AND SPREULL mert  
 Gosport Va 1777  
 THOS STANFIELD Ph, see w SUSAN KING above  
 JOHN STEWART Albany NY to fa Alex tenant Pitkerral, Dull 1798  
 SUSAN STRACHAN w of JOHN MITCHELL mert Va to bro John in Aberdeen  
 son of Jas mert there 1797  
 MARY SUTHERLAND wid of rev F. LAUDER Fredericktown USA to aunt  
 Marjory Stuart in Canongate 1795  
 WM THOMSON shoemaker Va, see his w MARION CUTHBERT above

ALEX TOD mert Ph to sister Helen widow of John Stewart mert Edr 1790  
 GEO TOD in Co Carolina Va formerly of Holm to gfa rev Geo Tod of Holm  
 Orkney who died in 1687, 1765  
 JAS WATT mert Va to fa Jas mert Panbride, Angus 1775  
 Geo Wemyss wright West Wemyss to bro JAS WEMYSS wright Am 1784  
 Eliz Williamson w of Findlay Maiklem in Ggw to cousin JOHN WILLIAMSON  
 planter Va 1785  
 GEO WILLOX of Perth Amboy NJ, see GEO LECKIE NY State above  
 Mary WILSON w of Robt Smith tailor Leith to bro JAS WILSON of William  
 and Mary College Va 1792  
 JACOBINA WILSON w of PATK MILLS MILNER planter NC and JANET  
 WILSON w of THOS NORFLECK tobacco overseer Va (whose son  
 Nathaniel was her heir in 1790) to their fa JOHN WILSON storekeeper  
 Va 1771

J. F. MITCHELL.

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## QUERIES

FLETCHER—Information is wanted about Samuel Fletcher who was married at Dewsbury in Yorkshire in 1748 and died there in 1784. He is believed to have gone from Scotland to Yorkshire before his marriage.—Charles Fletcher, 5, Gumshormsgatam, Stockholm.

JESSE DUNLAP.—Mr Dunlap is believed to have emigrated from Edinburgh to Virginia about 1800, but later returned to wind up an estate. He went back later to U.S.A. In about 1805 a son, James Douglas Dunlap, was born, either in Scotland or North Carolina.

Information is sought by Gus H. Crumpler, 413, N. Center Street, Harrison, 72601, Arkansas.

Mr Edward J. B. Irving has from his father's researches and his own work traced his family tree so that it now contains 2,500 names. He has embellished it with 366 coats or shields of which 95 are Irving/Irvine.

He would be most grateful for information which would enable him to fill the following gaps.

The descent from Sir William of Drum is clear but the Bonshaw "gap" from c.1300 to c.1500 is, so far, unsolved. Likewise the "gap" from c.1020 to c.1300, although there is no doubt Irvings were in Bonshaw on both dates. Mr Irving is descended from Christopher, d. c.1555.

## DO'S AND DON'TS IN GENEALOGY

*(This notion is culled from Know Your Ancestors by Dr Ethel W. Williams and is reproduced in this amended form by kind permission of the publishers, Charles E. Tuttle Company of Rutland, Vermont, and of the publishers of Family History)*

### DO

- consider genealogy as a social science and a vital branch of history.
- make your own contribution to society.
- contact all members of your family and ask them for information regarding its history.
- write down everything as it is told to you, always making sure that dates and places are included.
- devise a system to keep your notes orderly.
- use primary sources whenever possible.
- make a record of family traditions.
- get acquainted with your genealogical libraries and learn how to use their catalogues and collections.
- have your work organised before going to the library or to look at original records.
- know what you are looking for and have the detail at hand for your search.
- treat library materials with the same care you would give your own.
- keep exact references on every item you search or copy.
- know what you have already covered in your searches and what there is left to do.
- use reference work sheets or search forms that are available at low cost.
- learn to evaluate library material.
- make a chart of your ancestors.
- keep a record of the references you find to each family.
- read over frequently your bibliography and check list of records and documents to be found and searched and the results of your previous searchings. What made no sense to you at the last reading may, in the light of new discoveries, afford you the clue you seek or indicate source to search next.
- start compiling your own bibliography and source list to fit your specific needs.
- keep searching, even though you find nothing.

use whatever guides, maps, aids and indexes are available. They have been designed to help you.

keep your biographical material organised and arranged by families. An index card or data sheet for each individual saves many scraps of paper liable to get lost.

ascertain his qualifications and terms before employing a professional searcher or genealogist.

find out what special collections are available in each library you visit.

form the habit of using maps, atlases, gazetteers and directories.

remember that boundaries of counties, parishes and manors have changed at various times. Discover what affects your case.

learn to search and use and interpret public records.

make a practice of using parish, land, probate and census records.

cultivate the acquaintance of the local man who knows the local records.

learn how to read, use and interpret documents, where they are to be found in various collections and repositories and how they are classified.

find out when public archive offices are open and how you can gain access to their collections.

regard DATE and PLACE as prime factors in solving your problems.

get interested in the personal lives of your ancestors and study the parts they played however small in the history of the times and the community in which they lived.

write up your family history and place it in some suitable collection where it can be available to others.

## DON'T

interpret "social science" as a means of raising your social status on the basis of the achievements of your ancestors.

delay contacting your relatives for information until they are gone.

be afraid to be persistent.

trust your memory.

use scraps of paper. Keep a note book.

keep your notes higgledy-piggledy so that you have to hunt for them.

use secondary sources (except as clues), when primary sources are available.

write up traditions as facts until you can prove them.

try to work forward with a genealogy from some printed or established tree which would be nice to connect with.

expect a librarian in charge to do your research or your thinking for you;  
his function is only to provide you with material.

browse. Know what you are looking for, then learn how and where to find it.

use 'biro' or indelible pencils when you are working with library books or  
original documents.

underscore words, write in margins, turn down corners, or otherwise disfigure  
books.

misuse the privilege of using public or other people's libraries or collections.

neglect to keep careful references. Your work will be of little value if it cannot  
be verified.

believe all that is printed.

trust to memory as to where an ancestor fits into the family tree.

neglect to check off your source list when you have completed and exhausted  
a search.

forget to note what sources, periods and areas you have covered in your  
searching.

get discouraged and give up after a few set-backs. Use a new angle of approach.

be too proud to ask for advice from another genealogist who may be able to  
give your problem a fresh appraisal.

neglect to learn how to use guides and indexes: they have done a lot of your  
work for you in advance.

wait until your notes get out of hand before organising them.

expect a librarian to give you an inventory of his holdings unless you ask  
for it.

be misled into thinking that today's map looks anything like the one that  
was current at the time your ancestors occupied the land.

be led astray by boundaries.

neglect to try to locate your ancestors' residence in a parish in relation to  
the church and the church of the next parish. He may have lived nearer  
the one than the other.

neglect to look at the topography. A river or a hill might be good reason why  
the movement of the family was in one direction rather than another

interpret records made a hundred or more years ago in the light of today's  
social customs.

be misled by spellings. Consider the possible variants in spelling a name  
phonetically according to the local dialects and bear these in mind when  
searching original records.

depend upon the findings of others unless you have employed a qualified genealogist. Mistakes have been made, copied and recopied by those who do not check original records.

forget that abstracted records are not public records.

pass over documents which look too technical and uninteresting. They may contain important and authentic facts that you should know.

forget that a statement in genealogy, without modification as to date and place, is meaningless.

commit to your final family tree what you cannot verify with authentic documentary evidence.

fail to think in terms of the period of history in which your search is centered.

wait until you have successfully traced every line before you commit your family history to paper. That time may never come and your work may be lost to posterity.

neglect to help others by making your findings available, if you expect them to help you.

## SEARCH FEES AT NEW REGISTER HOUSE

A new scale of fees for search in the records of the Registrar General, Scotland, came into force from the 1st January, 1966. The charges for particular searches and copies have been raised, but as regards general searches some fundamental changes have been made in the basic fee structure, to the advantage of genealogical investigators, so that the ancestor-addict in Scotland may now feel himself more than ever in a position to pity his unfortunate brothers in England, who may have to carry out similar searches in Somerset House, the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane and through the local incumbents of English Episcopal parish churches.

An important change in principle involved in the new fee structure concerns the classification of the documents. Previously three classes of documents, viz. the old parish records, the "statutory registers" or post-1854 registers of births, marriages and deaths, and the decennial census records from 1841, were treated as if they were in three separate water-tight compartments, and a fee of £1 was charged for a general search in any one category (lasting a fortnight for the parish registers and two days for each of the other two). In practice, therefore, one did not attempt to examine more than one category

at a time, in spite of the advantage to be derived from ranging from one category to another as circumstances, in the process of search, would suggest.

Now, however, a section of the new scale of fees reads as follows—

INCLUSIVE FEES.

General search in indexes of statutory registers, in the parochial registers, and in the census records up to and including the 1891 census—

- (a) If conducted during two successive days ... .. £1 10 0
- (b) If conducted during a period exceeding two but  
not exceeding ten successive days ... .. £2 10 0
- (c) If conducted during a period exceeding ten suc-  
cessive days but not exceeding three months ... £12 0 0

If search is being made in the parish registers alone, and it may well be that this is the type of search which would be undertaken by someone beginning to take up an inquiry about his forebears, provided he had some pre-1855 clues as to parish and approximate date, the new scale for general search is—ten shillings for two days and £1 for ten days; the two-day rate here is an innovation which will be a convenience for those who come to Edinburgh for only a day or two at a time. The ten-day rate is no advance in cost over the old rate.

As regards the statutory registers taken by themselves the charges for general searches are £1 for two days (as before) and—an innovation—£2 for ten days.

The new scales make no provision for census searches by themselves, but the charges shown above under "Inclusive Fees" cover this type of search.

It is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that these modifications of old procedure will in time, as they become more generally known, lead to increased use being made of the facilities available in New Register House for carrying out ancestry research.

The new scales also lay down charges for "particular search" such as three shillings for an "abbreviated certificate" of birth and eight shillings for an extract of a certificate of marriage or death or a full certificate of birth from the statutory registers, but five shillings for an extract from the parish registers.

Hours of search for the public remain from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday only.

J. F. MITCHELL.

# MacLEANS IN HOLLAND AND FLANDERS

Dr J. MacLEAN

's-Gravenhage 1, van Neckstraat 102, Holland.

## I.

The book by J. P. MacLean, "A History of the Clan MacLean," Cincinnati, 1889, pp. 280 and 373, gives some information about William MacLean, a captain in the wars in Holland, who served under the Duke of Marlborough; and his son Francis, Major-General, who was at the siege of Bergen op Zoom (Holland) in 1747. (See also "Clan Gillean," Charlottetown, 1899, p. 343.)

In the Resolutions of and in the Letters to the Council of State (The Hague, Ryksarchief), I found the following information about William MacLean. No. 704, Mons (Belgium), 29th March, 1714, Lieut. MakClaen of the Regt. Colyear is sick in Doornik; No. 189, fol. 1910 verso, 21st November, 1714: Permission for Lieut William Maklean of the Regt. Colyear to go to Scotland for himself and for the Regt. (three months); No. 735, Doornik 20th July, 1718; No. 198, fol. 672, 22nd July, 1718: Lieut. William Macklean of the Regt. Colyear, prolongation of leave (six months); No. 758, Maastricht, 12th April, 1723: Lieut. William Maclean signed a request of pardon for the Ensign John Alexander; No. 216, fol. 957 verso, 19th August, 1727: Lieut. William Macklaen of the Regt. Colyear in Namur, leave permitted for six months.

He became a captain under Colyear, 20th March, 1730, and died 1735 (Ferguson II, 124). That William served under Marlborough must be an error.

A brief biographical sketch about Brigadier Francis is given in a book entitled "The Church of Saint Paul in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1747-1949."

## II.

No. 730, Letter from Doornick, 15th September, 1717, and No. 196, fol. 1070, 17th September, 1717: Lieut John Macklein under Colyear obtains six months prolongation of leave of absence.

Who this John MacLean was, I do not know.

## III.

According to History of the Clan MacLean by J. Paterson MacLean, p. 315, John MacLean, son of Donald (belonging to the MacLeans of Torloisk)



was a lieutenant in the Darien expedition, and afterwards in General Murray's Regt. in the Dutch service, and died in Flanders.

In the Resolutions of the Council of State (The Hague) I found: No. 190, fol. 375, 18th March, 1715: Lieut. John Maclean under Murray in Cortryck, three months prolongation of leave permitted; No. 191, fol. 993, 17th July, 1715; Lieut. John Macklay under Murray, three months to Scotland; No. 192, fol. 1514, 30th October, 1715: Lieut. John Maclean under Murray, three months prolongation of leave in Scotland not allowed.

In the Letters to the Council of State: No. 721, Letter from Cortryck, 8th January, 1716: Lieut. John Macklean under Murray is in Scotland since 18th July, 1715; No. 723, Letter from Durham, 31st May, 1716: Lieut. Macclaine under Murray is mentioned as an officer not deserted to the army of the Pretender. He is in Durham with the army to resist the rebellion.

#### IV.

According to "Clan Gillean," p. 445: Hector Maclean only son of Lachlan Maclean of Grulin was a doctor by profession. He spent a few years in Flanders and Holland, apparently as a surgeon in the army. After his return, he settled in Glasgow. He died 1784 at Erray, near Tobermory (Mull).

In the Resolutions of the Council of State (in the Hague) I found: No. 194, fol. 1130 verso, 5th October, 1717: Ensign Maklain of the Regt. Murray leave permitted for six months; No. 198, fol. 821, 27th August, 1718: Ensign Hector Macklean of the Regt. Murray in Yperen idem.

In the Letters to the Council of State: No. 744, Letter from Doornik, 7th January, 1720: Ensign Hector Macleane is with leave in Holland (three months).

So Hector was not a surgeon in Holland and Flanders, but served as an ensign under Murray.

#### V.

Charles MacLean, age 18 years, born in Argyllshire, protestant, soldier in the company of Capt. Boyd; and Jan MacLean, age 19 years, born in the Isle of Uist, roman-catholic, soldier in the company of Capt. van Beest, are deserters (see No. 780, rec. 8th August, 1727; No. 216, fol. 917, 8th August, 1727; and No. 216, fol. 983 dorso, 21st August, 1727).

These captains belonged to the Regiment Colyear.

## FAMILIES RESEARCHED INTO

Mr Jack W. Hammond of Spokane, Washington, is interested in the following families and would gladly exchange information:—

(a) MACCALDER.

All branches of the MacCalder family, however spelt; he is particularly interested in the family of Captain Alexander (Sandy) MacCalder, a mariner born about 1765 in Colonsay or Craignish, who with seven sons and several daughters went to Prince Edward Island between 1800 and 1830, and died there about 1855. His wife may have been a Miss Blue, also from Colonsay.

(b) MACARTHUR.

The ancestor of Alexander MacArthur who is reported as buying land in Prince Edward Island in 1807 from Lord Selkirk (he is believed to have been a military man), and of his (?son) John MacArthur, a landowner in the Hampton area of Prince Edward Island.

(c) MACLEAN.

The ancestors of Annie MacLean (1815-1901) born in Inverness-shire and married (1) to Mr Buchanan, and (2) to Donald MacLean. She had two sons, Alexander and Donald, by the first marriage and a large family by the second. She emigrated to Prince Edward Island in 1845, where she was known as a Gaelic Scholar. Her brother was a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Allan MacLean.

Donald MacLean is believed to have sailed to the West River district of Prince Edward Island possibly about 1833 on the ship "Amity" from Glasgow, being a native of Tobermory.

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### GORDONS OF GALLOWAY.

A great deal of work has been done by Lesley A. Gordon on the Gordons of Galloway (especially on those in the Balmaclellan District). Her researches have extended into the family ancestors of James Cook, Engineer of Little Govan, the Cooks and Galloways of Fife, the Caldwalls of Lochwinnoch, and the Shaws and Learmonths of Bo'ness.

She is prepared to share her information with other researchers, who should write to her at South Routenburn, Largs, Ayrshire.

Duncan, Abthane of Dule, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, Earl & Governor of Strathclyde, fought with Mormaer of Athole at X<sup>o</sup> Duncrub where both were killed, c 965  
Known in family as 1<sup>st</sup> of Eryvine (Cunningham)

Duncan, Lord & Mormaer of Athole, Abthane of Dule, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, commanded left wing of Scottish forces at X<sup>o</sup> Luncarty, c 990

Crinan ERYVINE, Mormaer of Athole, Abthane of Dule, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, Steward of the Western Isles. Killed in battle against Macbeth<sup>1045</sup> trying to avenge his eldest son's murder.

m, 985, Princess Beatrix (or Bethoc) dr. of MALCOLM II

DUNCAN I, murdered by his general Macbeth II, Mormaer of Moray & Glamis 1040

MALCOLM III

Scottish Kings & Queens to ELIZABETH II

Grim ERYVINE  
Thane of Strath-  
earn, Bailie of  
Dule, killed at  
X<sup>o</sup> Mortlach

1010.

Duncan ERYVINE, Governor of Cumbria, went to Border with his nephew Prince Duncan c1018 & remained in Eskdale.

1<sup>st</sup> of Bonshaw  
ERYVINE, laird of the lands of Kirtedale (near Annan) that centred round Dumbrellon & Bonshaw m. a British heiress.

GAP ←

ERYVINE  
of Bonshaw

Sir William de Irwin of Drum 1260-1335. Robert the Bruce, a neighbour of Bonshaw, took William as his armour-bearer & Wm. served him through all his campaigns until he became <sup>king</sup> Wm. was rewarded with a grant of lands in the royal forest of Drum, Aberdeenshire

Present Laird of Drum

Edward IRVING of Bonshaw

- c1522 chief of Border clan of Irving

Christopher IRVING of Bonshaw

- c1555 commanded Light Horse of Scotland X<sup>o</sup> Solway Moss 1542  
& Border Light Horse X<sup>o</sup> Dalwinton 1547

Edward IRVING of Bonshaw c1510-1605

William IRVING of Bonshaw d. 1506

Edward IRVING fl. 1506

Edward IRVING of Boynschaw fl. 1500

Same man but not styled of B. fl. 1513

William IRVING of Boynschaw fl. 1484, 1506

Christopher IRVING of Bonshaw 1450-1513  
k. X<sup>o</sup> of Flodden, with his son Christopher, while commanding Border Irvings

EJB  
28/1/66

## 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

<i>Hon. President</i>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., Lord Lyon King of Arms. The Right Hon. The Countess of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The Right Hon. The Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C. The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D.
<i>Chairman of Council</i>	Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., D.L., LL.B., Ph.D., Albany Herald.
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	Miss Joan Ferguson, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh (Tel. CAL 5321).
<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	D. C. Cargill, 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh.
<i>Hon. Auditor</i>	D. H. S. Forbes.
<i>Hon. Editor</i>	Ivor R. Guild, W.S., c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.
<i>Hon. Librarian and Editor of Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants</i>	Donald Whyte, F.S.A.(Scot).
<i>Council</i>	Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.(Scot.), (Deputy Chairman). Miss E. W. Binning, M.C.S.P. Dr Robert Macandrew. J. H. C. Milligen. J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E. J. T. Whitley. Mrs R. E. Shiels. Miss E. M. Mein. Mr and Mrs R. W. Munro. Miss Patricia Baxendine.