

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.

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REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

by J. F. Mitchell

An article in this magazine for December 1961, under the above title, gave a list of some pre-1855 records of births, marriages and deaths not in the custody of the Registrar General for Scotland and invited further information on the subject. That list is referred to later in this article as "the first list."

The second list now given below is by no means exhaustive and it is believed that there are still a great many more of these early records awaiting publicity. As stated in the first article, many of the early records of the Church of Scotland were handed over to the Historical Section, H.M. Register House (the Scottish Record Office). An article in "Life and Work, the Record of the Church of Scotland," for April 1961 opens with the following comments—

"The older minute books, account books, and communion rolls of Kirk Sessions and the minute books of Presbyteries form one of the most valuable bodies of historical record in Scotland. Though primarily interesting to the local historian and the genealogist, they are also important to students of the national history for the light they throw on Church administration, old customs, local aspects of great national events, economic trends, and the use of old Scots words."

"Most ministers and session clerks have carefully preserved the older records in their charge. But in practically every parish the records show gaps due to accidents by fire or damp, carelessness during a vacancy, or unreturned borrowings. Decay from age and broken bindings have often caused the disappearance of parts of leaves or volumes. *Such losses of old church records are not only a local misfortune but a national calamity.*"

The "Life and Work" article goes on to mention the instructions of the General Assembly that all pre-1870 records should be transferred to Edinburgh and that, by agreement with the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, they should be lodged in H.M. Register House for better and more convenient preservation. The Church reserved certain rights but commended the transfer on account of the advantages of preservation by experts and ready access to the documents, under proper supervision, to those who had a *bona fide* interest.

(It may here be added that the "Repertories," CH 2 and CH 3, of these Church of Scotland documents in the Scottish Record Office, and also the

kirk session minutes themselves, contain much material meriting examination by genealogists—not only the very numerous cases of discipline with the names of offenders and witnesses, but also, in some cases, the pauper accounts, accounts for the behoof of militia families, certificates or “testificates” of transfer from one congregation to another, and lists of members, young communicants, heads of families, adherents to the National Covenant and to the Solemn League and Covenant, and of those liable to military service in 1815).

In January 1967 the repertories CH 2 and CH3 mentioned above covered 555 Church of Scotland synods, presbyteries and churches and 478 previously seceding (now Church of Scotland) churches. As in 1851 there were more than 900 churches of the Church of Scotland, 889 of the Free Church and 465 of the United Presbyterian it is apparent that many kirk sessions have not yet complied with the directions of the General Assembly. The inflow, however, continues and it will be of interest to see whether this goes on until the great majority of the documents are lodged in Edinburgh.

The point need hardly be emphasised that the assemblage of these documents in the Scottish Record Office is of cardinal importance and interest to genealogists, as well as to many others, and one would welcome any move by other denominations to follow a similar course.

The only denomination for which I have made a methodical inquiry is the Scottish Episcopal Church of Scotland, as described in a later section of this article. There is no reason that I know of to think that an inquiry on similar lines for other denominations would not produce similar results and so enlarge the quantum of relevant genealogical sources. In the case of the Quakers or Society of Friends, however, the record prepared by Mr A. Strath Maxwell (see the section below on “Quakers”) is valuable and seems adequate.

The portion of the section under “Episcopal” dealing with losses of documents reinforces what is said on the subject in the quotation *ante* from “Life and Work.” I am not in a position to enlarge on this aspect as I have made no special inquiry about losses, but it is noticed that the “New Spalding Club Miscellany”, vol. i, 1890, mentions two documents I have been unable to trace, namely

- (1) page 188, baptisms March to August 1663 for parish Glenmuick, Tullich and Glenceran (i.e. around Ballater, then with the session clerk), and
- (2) page 298, kirk session minutes of Bervie 1671 to 1695 with interspersed baptisms and marriages, at that time—1890—with the minister.

SECOND LIST OF PRE-1855 RECORDS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS NOT IN REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LIST OF OLD PAROCHIAL RECORDS

(B stands for births or baptisms, M for proclamations or marriages and D for deaths or burials)

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (In Scottish Record Office, Repertory CH 2.)

Aberdeen South (Saint Nicholas) M 1850-54, D 1846-54	Kirknewton B 1722
Arrochar D 1835-40	Lasswade D 1647-64
Auchterarder D 1743-1854	Methven B 1732-37, 1742-43, 1748, M 1734, 1736-37, 1742, 1748-49, 1751-56
Ballingry B 1701-21, M 1706-21	Monikie D 1842-54
Cockpen M 1708-12	Moulin B 1707-13, 1726-38, M 1707-17, 1726-38
Covington and Thankerton B 1652-53, D 1691-1704 (1 leaf)	Newstyle D 1758-71
Coupar Angus Abbey Church D 1849 (1 leaf)	Stevenson D 1820-44
Dunscore B 1743-1811, 1834-43, M 1779-97, 1834-46	Swinton and Simprin B 1668-74 (1 leaf)
Dysart D 1795-1854	Torphichen M 1673-89, 1697-1714, D 1686-88, 1700-04
Eddleston M 1685-91, D 1675-95	Tranent B 1685-87
Edinburgh Roxburgh M 1834-42	Walls (Orkney or Shetland?) fragments of B, M and D during period 1743-94
Garelochhead B and M 1848-54	
Inveresk M 1667-75	
Kirkgunzeon M 1703-14	
Kirkcudbright B 1706-08	

PREVIOUSLY SECEDING, NOW CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (In Scottish Record Office, Repertory CH.3)

(AC for Associate Congregation, AS for Associate Session or Secession, R for Relief, UA for United Associate, and UP for United Presbyterian)

Aberdeen Charlotte St. UP B 1845-54	Ayr Darlington Place UP B 1850-54
Aberfeldy FC B 1851-54, M 1854	Balfron AS B 1742-91, 1796-1854
Auchinleck Original Secession B 1837-54, some D	Bathgate St. David's FC B 1843-54
Auchtergarven (Bankfoot) AC B, M and D 1806-11, 1818-20	Bathgate R Session St. John's B 1833-35, 1847-54, D 1832-34
Auchtermuchty AS B 1850-54	Blackford FC 1844-54, M 1846-54
	Bothwell FC 1843-54

Brechin R Association later Bank St.
 UP B 1832-54, M 1834-54
 Burntshields UP B 1745-1801
 Cairneyhill AC B 1746-68 and 1810
 Carluke Kirkton UP B 1832-54, M
 1834-36, D 1835-37
 Carnoustie St. Stephen's FC B 1843-
 54
 Ceres, AS B 1738-1806, 1808, 1836-37
 Chapel of Garioch FC B 1843-51
 Chirnside Reformed Presbyterian B
 1843-54, M 1844-54, D 1843-54
 Cockburnspath and Oldhamstocks FC
 B and M 1846-54
 Craigend AS B 1827-52
 Dalkeith Buccleuch Street Burgher B
 1752-63
 Dalkeith St. John's B 1843-54, M 1848
 Dalkeith West, Kings Park B 1839-54
 Dalry Court Hill Street UP B 1789-
 1846
 Dunblane UP M 1777-78
 Dundee School Wynd UP, George's
 Chapel B and M 1750-1803
 Dundee St. Andrew's FC B 1845-54
 Dundee St. John's FC B 1854
 Dunipace FC B 1843-54
 Dunscore East FC B 1843-54
 East Calder AC B 1777-1802
 Ecclefechan AS B 1813-39, 1842-43
 Ecclefechan FC B 1843-48
 Edinburgh Bristo AS B 1772-82, 1837-
 54
 Edinburgh Lothian Road UA B 1831-
 54
 Edinburgh Potterrow UP B 1842 (1
 only)
 Edinburgh South College Street R B
 1766-83

Ellsridge Hill (Elsrickle or Ellsrickle)
 FC B 1846-54
 Enzie FC B and M 1844-54
 Glasgow Caledonian Road UP B and
 M 1844-54
 Glasgow Greyfriars Associate Synod
 B 1729-89, 1835-54, M 1743-79
 Glasgow Hutchesontown R B 1820-
 54
 Glasgow Regent Place UA B 1825-54,
 M and D 1836-40
 Glasgow St. Stephen's FC B 1850-54,
 M 1850-52
 Gordon D 1843-54 (this corrects first
 list)
 Greenock St. Andrew's FC B 1844-48
 Haddington East UP B 1851-54
 Holyton FC B 1843-54
 Inverkeithing AC B 1756-58, 1764-75,
 1821-47, M 1756-58, 1764-72
 Irvine R B 1778-1854, M 1778-1831
 Jedburgh AC Blackfriars UP B 1737-
 1854
 Jedburgh R High Street UP B 1840-54
 Kilmaurs UP B 1740-60, 1780-90,
 1810-33, 1847, M 1740-60, 1810-54
 Largs UP B 1846-54
 Leith Mariners FC B 1841-54
 Leith St. John's FC B 1846-54
 Leslie AC West B 1742-1839
 Lethem AS B 1850-54, M 1850
 Lethendy AC B 1803-40
 Leven UP B 1834-54
 Lochee UA B 1828-54
 Mearns AC M 1746-47
 Methven A SB 1751-1854, M 1846-54
 Muirkirk FC B 1843-54
 Oldhamstocks see Cockburnspath
 Paisley Abbey Close D 1842-54

Paisley Canal Street R D 1853-54*	West Linton, AC B 1748-95, 1812-32,
Pathstruie AC 1765-1854	M 1748-95, 1812-29, D 1812-17
Portsoy West FC B and M 1843-54	Whithorn AC M 1802 (one only)
Strathaven AC Greenside UP B 1767-1854, M 1767-1819	Wigtown AC West M 1849-54

* This supersedes the entry under "Other Records" in the first list.

EPISCOPAL

Inquiry was made from Provosts of Cathedrals, Registrars of Dioceses and Rectors or Secretaries of Vestries whose congregations are shown in the Year Book of the Scottish Episcopal Church to have existed before 1855. They were asked for information within their knowledge about any pre-1855 registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths or burials.

In the case of the following congregations it was stated in reply that no such document was known to exist—Aberdour, Auchterarder, Banchory Ternan, Brechin, Burntisland, Crieff, Dingwall, Dumbarton, Dunkeld, Edinburgh St. Thomas', Folla Rule (Fyvie parish), Fortrose, Glasgow All Saints', Glenurquhart, Hamilton, Kelso, New Pitsligo, Old Meldrum, Skye, St. Andrews, Selkirk and Woodhead (Fyvie).

Replies are awaited concerning charges at Ayr, Ballieston (Glasgow), Blairgowrie, Caterline, Coatbridge, Crômarty, Cumineston, Cupar Fife, Duffus, Elgin, Fochabers, Girvan and Maybole, Haddington, Highfield (Muir of Ord), Huntly, Kinloch Moidart, Millport, Perth, Stonehaven, Strathnairn and Turiff.

Miss Sloggett, Secretary and Treasurer of the Aberdeen Diocese, reported the existence of registers for Lonmay, Portsoy, Inverurie and Peterhead in the Diocesan strong room; Mr. W. Christie, Dundee, wrote about copies of old registers made by the late Dean W. L. Christie (who was pastor of Stonehaven Episcopal congregation from 1890 to 1931) in the Brechin Diocesan Library (now housed in Queen's College Library, Dundee). Canon W. D. Cooper also gave some useful information but was unable to find any registers of the kind under inquiry in the Scottish Episcopal Theological College, Edinburgh. To these and the many others who replied to my inquiries I am grateful for the help they have given.

The inquiry has brought to light a few apparent losses of documents. Past information about the old registers was previously scanty. A few have been reproduced in print, as shown in the first list but it now transpires that one set of registers mentioned in that list, namely "Glasgow Buchanan Street

Chapel later St. Jude's B and M 1838-54, D 1843-54" is not now traceable. This set of registers undoubtedly existed in 1913 in a box in a lawyer's office but was no longer there when the box, with other documents relating to the congregation, was transferred to the Bishop of Glasgow a few years ago.

"The New Spalding Club Miscellany," vol. i (1890)—"Inventories of Ecclesiastical Records in North-East Scotland" has foot-notes about registers of births, marriages and deaths of the Episcopal congregations of Old Deer, Forgue, Marnoch (formerly Aberchirder), Forres, Muchalls, Fasque, Brechin, Lochlee, Forfar and Kirriemuir. Of these I have not traced Brechin B 1812- (except by reprint in the Scottish Antiquary vol. xiv, page 96) and Lochlee B 1766-, M and D 1840- (except for copy made by Dean Christie of the register of the Rev. David Rose, including Lethnot, Navar, Edzell and Strathcathro, from 1727, an imperfect record).

The records in the Brechin Diocesan Library include Dean Christie's copies of registers for Redmire (Laurencekirk) and Drumlithie, Old Aberdeen, Bairnie, Brechin, Macterry and other places, Old St. Paul's in Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Old Deer, Lochlee and Muchalls. Of these the originals of the following have not been traced—

Brechin B, M and D 1796-1819 (in first list as a Scottish Antiquary publication);

Lochlee, Rev. David Rose's register B 1727- which includes Lethnot, baptisms by Rev. John Cruikshank (died ca 1805) for Macterry, afterwards Chapelhall and Tillydesk;

St. Andrews B and M 1722-87 (in first list; a Scottish Record Society publication);

Old Deer B 1681-1834, M 1681-1834—the only original register now traceable is B 1708-67, M 1829-54, with the Rector, and

Blairdaff from 1729 to 1744 but this does not seem to contain baptisms, etc.

The Library also has the diary of the Rev. Alexander Lunan, Rector of Navar, Edzell and Strathcathro.

The first list has "Bairnie and Tillydesk (near Ellon) B 1763-1801 (SRS 1908)". The preface to this Scottish Record Society publication of 1908 mentions various registers then in the possession of the Ellon incumbent which are not now traceable, namely (Tillydesk and Chapelhall or Udney) baptisms by the Rev. N. Grieve 1803-16 and marriages by him 1811-1819; (Old Meldrum and Tillydesk) baptisms by him 1804-07 and perhaps (Tillydesk and Chapelhall) baptisms by the Rev. Mr. Deans 1772-90.

A register of baptisms, etc., from about 1740 believed to exist for Old Meldrum has not been traced.

In the list below "Br" means a document in the Brechin Diocesan Library and "DS" a document in the custody of the Diocesan Secretary and Treasurer, Aberdeen.

The Scottish Episcopal Year Book for 1965-66, page 278, states that the register of baptisms, etc. for St. Adamnan, Kilmaveonaig, is now in the Cathedral of Perth, and a note at page 289 of the Year Book says that the records of the congregation at Strathtay are also in the library of St. Ninian's, Perth. After a thorough search, however, the Provost of St. Ninian's has been unable to trace these, though it appears that the printed book relating to Kilmaveonaig referred to below was probably prepared from the copy in the Cathedral, Perth.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aberchirder or Marnoch B 1800-? | Drumlithie see Glenbervie |
| Aberdeen St. Andrews B 1775-1854,
M 1818-54, D 1818-54 | Dumfries B 1762-1854, M 1843-54,
D 1846-54; perhaps also M 1769-71 |
| Aberdeen Old B 1730-52 Br | Dunblane B 1843-54, M 1844-54, D
1843-54 |
| Alloa B and M 1775-1854, D 1839-54 | Dundee St. Paul's B 1722-26, Scottish
History Review vol. iv, October
1906, Br |
| Alyth and Meigle B and D 1854 | Dunfermline B 1840-54, M 1843-54,
D 1848-54, copy with Registrar
General |
| Annan, B 1845-54, M 1843-54, D 1845-
54 | Dunoon B, M and D 1846-54 |
| Appin see Portnacroish | Duns B 1853-54 |
| Arbroath B and M 1812-54 | Duror see Portnacroish |
| Arbuthnot see Glenbervie | Edinburgh St. Columba's B 1846-54 |
| Arpafeelie B 1785-1854 | Edinburgh St. James' Broughton Place
now Inverleith Row B 1820-54 |
| Ballachulish B 1812-15, B, M and D
1838-54 | Edinburgh St. James' Leith B 1811-54,
M 1813-54, D 1828-37* |
| Banff B 1723-1854, D 1815-54 | Edinburgh St. Paul's York Place and
other old B 1712-1854, M 1753-
1854, D 1838-54 |
| Blairdaff, Kemnay, Monymusk B
1729-44 Br? | Edinburgh Old St. Paul's Carrubers
Close B 1803-54, M 1803-17, 1824-
54 |
| Broughty Ferry B 1849-54, M 1850-
54 | Edinburgh Roxburgh Place now
Lutton Place B 1807-29, 1847-54,
M 1807-28, D 1807-17 |
| Campbelltown B 1848-54, M 1849-54,
D 1848-54 | |
| Coupar Angus B 1800-11, 1822-54, M
1826-52, D 1822-54 | |
| Cruden B, M and D 1807-54 | |
| Dalkeith B 1845-54, M 1846-54 with
Secretary; Buccleuch Estates Ltd.,
Buccleuch House, Dalkeith | |
| Dalmahoy B, M and D 1851-54 | |

- Edinburgh see Musselburgh
 Edzell see Lochlee
 Ellon, Bairnie and Tillydesk B, M and D 1816-54
 Fasque B and M 1849-54
 Fettercairn, Fetteresso and Fordoun see Glenbervie
 Forfar B 1754-1854, D 1825-54
 * Correct previous list from B 1773-75 to B 1733-75
 Forgue, B, M and D 1830-54 with Rector, Inch
 Forres B 1841-54, M 1843-54, D 1842-54
 Fort William B 1821-54, M and D 1846-54
 Fraserburgh B, M and D 1788-1854
 Galashiels B 1851-54, D 1852-54
 Glasgow Buchanan Street (St. Jude's) cancel previous entry
 Glasgow St. Mary's B 1823-52, M 1824-54, D 1851-54
 Glenbervie and district Rev. Robt. Sharp B 1796-1825, M 1813-25
 Glenceran see Portnacraish
 Glenesk see Lochlee
 Greenock and Port Glasgow B 1824-54, M 1826-54, D 1840-54
 Hawick B 1847-54
 Helensburgh B 1842-54, M 1845-54
 Inverness St. John's B, M and D 1819-54
 Inverurie B 1842-54, M 1845-54, D 1842-54
 Jedburgh B 1843-54, M 1846-54, D 1844-54
 Keith B 1801-54, M 1851-54
 Kilmarnock B, M and D 1851-54
 Kilmaveonaig, Strath Tay and Strath Tummel in book, copy with Registrar General, B 1812-30
 Kirkcaldy B 1812-54, M 1813-54
 Kirriemuir B 1797-54, M 1840-54, D 1835-54
 Lanark B 1850-54, M 1853-54
 Largs B 1848-54, M 1849-54
 Laurencekirk B and M 1810-34 with Rector of Fasque; see also Glenbervie
 Lethnot see Lochlee
 Lochgilphead B 1848-54, M 1853-54, D 1849-54
 Lochlee or Glenesk with Edzell Lethnot, Navar, Strathcarro, Luthermuir and Menmuir Rev. David Rose from 1727 Br
 Longside B 1727-49, 1774-1854, M 1743-44, 1812-30, 1851-54, D 1817-54
 Lonmay B 1727-54, M 1729-1838, D 1838-54, DS
 Luthermuir see Lochlee
 Marnoch see Aberchirder
 Meigle see Alyth
 Melrose B 1849-54, M 1850-54, D 1851-54
 Menmuir see Lochlee
 Monymusk see Blairdaff
 Muchalls B 1729-1854, M 1804-54, D 1813-54; copy B 1729-1854 Br
 Musselburgh B 1821-54
 Muthill B 1697-1854, M 1697-1715
 Nairn B 1853-54
 Navar see Lochlee
 Oban B and M 1852-54
 Old Deer B 1681-1834, M 1684-1731 Br; B 1708-67, M 1829-54 with Rector

Paisley B, M and D 1817-54
 Peebles B and M 1835-54, D 1834-48
 Peterhead B 1738-88 DS; B, M and D
 1838-50 with Rector
 Pittenweem B 1800-54, M 1799-1854,
 D 1812-54
 Port Glasgow B, M and D 1854, see
 also Greenock
 Portnacroish, Duror and Glenceran in
 Appin four deaths from 1840

Portobello B 1828-54, M 1829-54, D
 1828-54
 Portsoy B 1799-1854, M 1839-54, D
 1828-54 DS
 Rothesay, B 1854, M 1853-54
 Stirling B, M and D 1807-54
 Stornoway B 1849-54, M 1851-54
 Strathcathro see Lochlee
 Strath Tay and Strath Tummel see
 Kilmaveonaig
 West Linton B 1851-54, M 1852-54

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S NON-STATUTORY RECORDS

The Registrar General has in his custody certain old records of baptisms, etc., which do not form part of the "Old Parochial Records," of which he is the statutory custodian. These records do not in consequence figure in the printed volume "Old Parochial Records" and are kept apart in cardboard boxes. Besides some old Church of Scotland Kirk Session Minutes these boxes contain the baptismal, etc., records listed below.

The Rev. Henry Paton, M.A., edited "The Register of the Rev. John McMillan, being a record of baptisms and marriages solemnised by him among the Cameronian Societies" which appeared in book form in 1908; it contains 80 pages of closely printed matter and covers the period 1707-1751. The places most frequently mentioned are in Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire but there are also many references to Glasgow and places in Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire and Fife and, occasionally, Perthshire. The Rev. Dr. W. McMillan has an article on the register in "The Records of the Scottish Church History Society," vol. x, 1950. The original MS. is mentioned below under "Cameronian."

Aberdeen (East and North?) B 1791-
 1803, 1807-16, 1825-47
 Airdrie FC B 1843-54
 Calton, see Glasgow
 Cameronian, Rev. John McMillan—
 original MS.
 Crieff UP B 1825-54

Cully (Cally) Episcopal in Girthon
 Parish B 1850-54
 Cupar Fife FC B 1843-54
 Drumlithie see Glenbervie
 Dunfermline D 1790-1832
 Edinburgh Canongate (New Street
 Chapel, Rev. Wm. Dun) M 1814-22

Edinburgh Grassmarket Mission B 1825-39, M 1827-33	Sparks) B 1796-1825, M 1813-1825
Edinburgh Tron, Rev. George Wishart M 1746-84	Inverness East FC B 1843-54
Falkirk (Laurieston) UP B and M 1822-54	Kilfinan FC B 1843-54
Fortrose and Rosemarkie, see Rosemarkie	Kirkhill FC B 1843-54
Girthon see Cully	Lilliesleaf FC B 1844-54
Glasgow Calton B 1847-54	Lochwinnoch B 1718-77 (see "The Old Parochial Records," 570, Lochwinnoch, showing the statutory volume to be a copy of this, "inaccurate in some particulars")
Glasgow Hephzibah B 1849-54, M 1848-54	Maybole FC B 1846-53
Glasgow Kingston B 1848-54	Midlem UP (in Bowden Parish) B 1743-47, 1761-96, 1830-54
Glasgow London Road former Secession B 1838-54 only (this corrects corresponding entry in first list)	Muckhart UP B 1813-49
Glenbervie Episcopal (includes and Drumlithie, Rev. Robert	Rosemarkie and Fortrose FC B 1844-54
	Saline FC B, D and M 1843-54

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Buckie B 1844-54 and Bennet family 1818 and 1820, photo copy in library of Registrar General	Munshies, Dalbeattie B 1745-1813 (gaps), 1827, M 1745-1801 (gaps), D 1745-58, 1770, photo copy in library of Registrar General
Glasgow St. Peter's Cemetery, London Road D 1851-54, micro film in Mitchell Library, Glasgow	

METHODIST

Glasgow, St. Thomas' Methodist, Gallowgate B 1851-54, with the minister.

QUAKER (FRIENDS)

Scotland B, D and M 1622-1890 in "Births, Deaths and Marriages, Quakers" compiled by A. Strath Maxwell, Aberdeen, 1960, from records of Quakers' Meetings in Scotland, among which are mentioned Scotland General, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Kelso, Ury and Kinmuck—copy in library of the Registrar General; (see also "The Scottish Genealogist" vol. vii, part 3).

OTHERS

Dunfermline Cemetery D ca 1830-54, at the Cemetery	Parks Department, Corporation of Greenock
Greenock Cemetery, D 1846-54; with the Superintendent, Cemetery and	Lamberton Toll (Mordington parish, Berwickshire) M 1834-43 (many of

which are runaway marriages from England), photo copy in library of Registrar General
Glasgow Relief Church, Heddle Place, Anderston, B, M and D 1840-54, micro film in Mitchell Library, Glasgow
Leslie parish, Fife, B 1600-45, M 1613-

1645, in the Library of Worcester College, Oxford, MS LX1, copy in library of Registrar General
St. Andrews D 1707 (or earlier)-1746 (or later) in St. Andrews Guildry Book in Scottish Record Office Repertory B 65-17. 1 and 2 (mort cloth receipts among other matters)

GENEALOGY FOR THE BIOGRAPHER

No genealogist needs to be told that some knowledge of family and local connections is useful in writing biography, at least when the subject is a Scot. But not all biographers show themselves sufficiently aware of this simple fact.

A recent book on R. M. Ballantyne, the Edinburgh-born boys' story-writer, is a case in point. *Ballantyne the Brave*, by Eric Quayle, is full of good and often unexpected material. It is adequate on the Ballantyne pedigree (although a Scot would not be puzzled by Scott's use of the common diminutive "Sandy" for R.M.B.'s father Alexander); but a closer look at the Mackenzie ancestry on his mother's side* would have shown a relationship—not too remote by Scottish standards—with Sir Alexander Mackenzie the explorer, Sir George Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Duncan Finlayson and Thomas Simpson of the same company.

Without having gone into the question deeply, this seems significant to me in view of the facts that it was the Dease and Simpson expedition which led to the idea of Ballantyne going to Canada, where he picked up the fur trade background used later in many of his books; Sir George may have been the "relation high up in the service of the H.B.C." who secured Ballantyne an appointment as a clerk; Finlayson was leader of the party which established Fort Chimio in Ungava (R.M.B. had the *Ungava* story from an "old retired Nor-wester" whom he met while casting about for a suitable subject); and Sir Alexander's family were helpful in providing material for *The Pioneers*.

As to local connections, it may also be significant that Dr. Horatius Bonar, in whose Edinburgh church Ballantyne was a deacon (Mr. Quayle dismisses the great hymn-writer rather off-handedly, and seems to have missed this fact), and James Nisbet the publisher, both had Kelso origins, as had R. M. Ballantyne.

R.W.M.

* Alex. Mackenzie, *History of the Mackenzies* (2nd edn.), p. 617; J. D. Mackenzie of Findon, *Genealogical Tables*.

QUERIES

CAMPBELL—Colin Campbell, younger of Ballimore, Argyll (killed at Culloden, 1746) married in 1733 Isobel McLean, daughter and co-heiress of Hector McLean of Coll. They had three daughters, Mary, Anne and Jean. Whom did these daughters marry? Information sought by Patrick Campbell, Perrot Farm, Graffham, Petworth, Sussex.

RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MACRORIE—Bishop Macrorie was consecrated Bishop at Maritzburg in Cape Town in January, 1869, and served in that capacity until 1891, when he resigned and became a Canon of Elie Cathedral. He died in 1905. Any information about the forebears of Bishop Macrorie would be gratefully received.—Doctor Ruth E. Gordon.

CESSFORD—Information is wanted about the Border family of Cessford, and in particular about the family of that name occurring in the 1841 Census of Chillingham in Northumberland.—G. S. Crighton, 5a Southey Street, Radford.

DAVIDSON—Information is wanted on the parentage and date and place of baptism of Robert Francis Davidson, born about 1807, and also of his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth MacDonald, born about 1811. They were married in the parish church of Rosskeen, near Invergordon, on Dec. 30th, 1835, and both were then described as being "of Tollie, Ross-shire," but their baptism is not recorded at Rosskeen.—Mrs. P. J. Baylis, c/o British Embassy, Kathmandu, Nepal.

COLQUHOUN/CAHOON(E)/COHOON—Member offers reward of £50 for parentage of William Cahoone, probably captured by Cromwell either at Dunbar or Worcester and sent by Becx & Co. to work out bondage at iron works on Saugus River in Massachusetts. Further reward for parentage of Samuel Cahoone, shoemaker, who with family was listed in the Boston, Mass. 1685 Tax List; between 1690 and 1694; the latter took up residence in Nansemond Co., Va.—Alan T. Calhoun, Box 1713, Spartanburg, S.C., U.S.A.

KEIR—James Keir, born in Edinburgh about 1834, married in February, 1860, Elizabeth Wray. He worked on the railway, travelling between Newcastle and Glasgow, and died on 24th December, 1905, probably in York. Information about his ancestors welcomed by James M. Keir, 5922, 49th Avenue, College Park, Maryland, 20740, U.S.A.

STEELE—Ancestors sought of Charles Steele, born 15th April, 1815, in the Roods, Kirriemuir, Forfar, son of Thomas Steele and Elizabeth Mair, and grandson of Alexander Mair and Helen Philip or Mair. He married Mary

Reid, daughter of John Reid and Mary Guthrie.—Mrs. Arthur Bruce Steele, Santa Barbara, California, 93105.

CALDWELL, Archibald (1776-1864) perhaps b. Glasgow (according to census) or Dunbartonshire. Not in Glasgow parochial regs. Son of James Caldwell and Margaret Brown (according to 1864 death cert.). Had brothers Angus of Old Kilpatrick, Dunbarton, and Andrew of Greenock, Renfrew. Md. 1st c. 1808 Mary Ferguson. Served in an unnamed Highland Regiment, arrived Islay, Argyll, c. 1822, md 25 Dec 1822 Margaret d. Alexander Jamieson and Elizabeth (Alice) Campbell, of Kilarrow (Bridgend), Islay. Said to have been a farrier in army during Napoleonic Wars.

COWAN, Robert (1774-1855), estate gardenier, Perceton, Dreghorn, on Muir-Macreadie and Earl of Eglinton estates. Born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Md. 1808 Mary dau of Robert Sillars, Craigie, Ayrshire.

COWAN, William (1747), of Wynford, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Md. Elizabeth Ingram. Descendents lived in Arran, Buteshire, and some emigrated to Canada and New Zealand. Fewer.

COWAN, William (1715-1802), married Janet Andrew (1715-1769), resided Tarbolton. Parents of Capt. Robert Cowan (1746-1824), Paymaster Royal Scots Greys, and William Cowan (1747-1835), estate fewer, Montgomery Street, Tarbolton.

JAMIESON, Alexander, born c. 1760, farmer and cattle dealer in farms Kilenan, Newton, Hawkhill, Cruach, Gleadhill, Cnockachroman, Bowmore, all in Kilarrow, Islay, Argyll. Md. 1783 Elizabeth (Alice) Campbell. Prob. md. 2nd 1808 Janet Campbell, and 3rd Christian McMillan. His close relatives emigrated 1830s and 1840s to Ontario, Canada. Said to be closely related to Jamieson and Campbell families of Ballinaby near Kilchoman, Islay, Argyll.

LAMBIE, John, bn. 1738, son of James Lambie, Fail, Tarbolton, Ayrshire, md. c. 1768 Margaret Shirley. Descendents in Ayrshire and New Zealand.

PATON, Andrew (1749-1834), mason, stone quarrier, sloopman. Bn. Bowhouse, Craigie, Ayrshire, son of Andrew Paton, wright. Md. Margaret dau of Capt. John Young. Moved to Cumbrae, then to Corrie, Arran, worked stone quarries at Sannox, Arran, builder of harbours on Clyde. Supposedly related to Capt. John Paton, famous Covenanter.

YOUNG, Captain John, sloopowner, said to be of Greenock, Renfrew. Transporter of stone from Sannox quarries, Arran, for building along the Clyde.

HAMILTON, Jean (Jane) (1786-1850s) md. 1817, Kilbride, Arran, Buteshire, to Thomas Paton (fisherman of Corrie and farmer at Shiskin, Arran). She died before 1855. 1851 census states born Kilbride, but might be con-

ected with Cumbraes. Supposedly related to Robert Hamilton, pier-master, Brodick, son of James Hamilton (1803-1883) and Margaret Fullarton. Great-grandmother of Anderson Paton, Esquire, Chamberlain of Burgh of Renfrew.

The above nine inquiries (from Archibald Caldwell to Jean Hamilton) are from David E. Gardner, 24 West 4th North Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84103, U.S.A., who is interested in additional ancestral connections and family history and will correspond with any having interest in the same localities and surnames.

DINWOODEY, James (1736-1825), native of Scotland, went to Isle of Man at invitation of Duke of Athol, probably as a manager or agent. Md. 1764 at Douglas, I.O.M. Mary Inglis "of Fifeshire, Scotland." He was a small business man and owned a house near New Quay in Castletown, Kirk Malew, I.O.M. Reared a family in Castletown and buried Kirk Malew; where his M.I. states he was from Scotland.

INGLIS, Mary (1742-1823) according to M.I. at Kirk Malew, I.O.M., was "native of Fifeshire, Scotland." Was in I.O.M. by 1764 when she married at Douglas to James Dinwoodey, her name spelled English but she signed Inglis.

BEARD or BAIRD, Robert (1740-1793), a weaver of Douglas, Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, who married there 20 December 1766 to Mary Corlett (1744-1769). Md. 2nd 1771 Bridget Morrison. He was buried 1793 Onchan near Douglas. He was said to be a native of Scotland. His daughter, Elizabeth Beard (1767-1850) md. 1788 John Dinwoodey, and they moved to Liverpool and Birkenhead, England.

The Dinwoodey, Inglis and Beard families are of interest to Mrs. Harry Nelson, 1910 Lakewood Drive, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. Anyone interested in these surnames and the localities from which they come is invited to correspond and any clues as to the Scottish parishes from which the above ancestors came would be most welcome.

STEUART, Robert, husband of Susanna, was born in Edinburgh, 1745, and died at Baltimore, Maryland, October 29, 1826. He came to America before American Revolution, 1776. Children: William, Robert St. John (md. 1781 Sidney Stayton), Margaret (md. William Edwards), and Agnes.—Information required about parents of Robert Steuart.—Mrs. Robert William Harper, Jun., 1321 North State Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39202, U.S.A.

SCOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

An informal talk on Scottish influences on the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, given by Dr. B. Booyens, of the University of Stellenbosch, at the School of Scottish Studies in Edinburgh University, on 27th January, 1967, contained flattering references to Scots emigrants during the earlier part of last century.

Dr. Booyens said that many Scots had gone out to the Cape, after spending six months in Holland to learn the language. He recalled the Rev. Andrew Murray, than whom there was no greater name in church and education in South Africa, and his sons: Dr. William Robertson, Andrew MacGregor, Dr. George Thom (ancestor of the present Rector of Stellenbosch University), and other ministers named Taylor, Sutherland, Thomson and Fraser. Towns and parishes had been named after them, and remained today as their witnesses, and histories of the church in South Africa referred to their work.

Among the earliest professors at their oldest university (Stellenbosch, founded 1866) were Professors Macdonald, Mackenzie and other Scotsmen. The system of school inspection in the Cape Colony was introduced by Scottish inspectors, and in the district where he had grown up there were Messrs. Ross, Anderson and Scott ("terrible and awe-inspiring, but they knew their job").

Dr Booyens said that South Africa's association with Scottish history was one of the spirit, whereas with England it was political, and in some instances military. Scotsmen had played a most important part in alleviating any ill-feeling between the Dutch and the English. They had lived among the Afrikaans people in the rural areas, while the English-speaking section used to live in the towns.

To an inquiry on behalf of the Scottish Genealogy Society for the name of any correspondents interested in the family history of Scots in South Africa, Dr. Booyens suggested:—Dr. J. Heese, Archivist, Dutch Reformed Church, Victoria Street, Cape Town; and the Rev. Charles Hopkins, Chaplain, Wynberg, Cape Town.

R.W.M.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE GENEALOGY OF THE VAN VLODORP FAMILY

Mr. Robert Van Vlodorp has produced in a short book of 32 pages the Quartiers D'Ascendance of his family. It is illustrated not only with pictures of the house in which the family have lived, but also with a photograph of himself, wife and children, and photographs of members several generations back. It closes with a coloured reproduction of the family coat of arms.

This book might well be taken as a model for anyone proposing to publish a book on his family forebears. It is methodically laid out, but the photographs of and brief biographical notes on more recent members of the family give life to it and make it interesting even to those with no immediate interest in the family.

The book contains a request, in both French and Dutch, that, if anyone can give additional information about any of the ancestors of Mr. Van Vlodorp, he would be grateful if they would write to him at Avenue William Grisard 26, Chaudfontaine, Belgium.

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO IRISH GENEALOGY—3rd Edition (45 pages—price 15/- [\$3.00] postage paid).

This book was compiled by the Reverend Wallace Clare in 1937 and the latest edition was revised by Rosemary ffolliott in 1966.

Every book on Irish genealogy refers sadly to the burning of the Public Record Office in Dublin in 1922, and one comes to believe that in that fire perished all the records of previous generations. This book shows how much is left and how many sources can be tapped with advantage—church records, convent rolls, tithe books, census returns. In addition there are printed books, newspapers and manuscripts deposited in various libraries, marriage licence bonds, and the whole contents of the Genealogical Office in Dublin which became the heir to the manuscripts and building of Ulster King of Arms.

For anyone wishing to search for ancestors in Ireland this book is indispensable, and not least of its value is the list of reference books and printed records which is printed as an appendix to it.

HUWELIJKEN VAN MILITAIREN, BEHORENDE TOT HET EERSTE REGIMENT VAN DE SCHOTSE BRIGADE IN NEDERLAND, ONTLEEND AAN DE GEREFORMEERDE TROUWBOEKEN VANAF 1708 TOT 1784. Door Dr. Ir. J. MacLean. (Jaarboek van het Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie, vol. XX [1966]).

Dr. MacLean, who contributed a bibliography of genealogies of Dutch families of Scottish descent to this Journal in 1965 (Vol. XII, No. 3), has compiled an extensive supplement to the list of marriages of soldiers of the First (or Old) Regiment of the Scots Brigade in the Netherlands contained in the Regimental Marriage Register edited by James Ferguson for the Scottish History Society in 1901 (Papers illustrating the history of the Scots Brigade in the service of the United Netherlands, vol. III, pp. 147-162). The extracts are from Dutch Reformed Church registers, and cover the period from 1708 to 1784, except for intervals when the Regiment was in the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) either on garrison duty in the Barrier Forts or on campaign, 1708-28 and 1737-45.

This list of over 300 marriages as compared with some 125 in the Regimental register (and only 84 of these in fact belong to the same periods as Dr. MacLean's list) reveals how incomplete a record the Regimental register was. Some marriages, it is true, are entered in both regimental and Dutch registers, but these are only a small proportion (23) of the total.

Dates that appear in the Dutch registers are mostly those of the publication of banns, although sometimes the date of marriage is given as well, or instead. The number of other particulars varies, but usually the soldier's rank, if any, his regiment and, less often, his company, under the commanding officer's name, his country or place of birth (usually for native Scots, only the country, very occasionally the place, e.g. van Cromdel in de provincie Invernes in Schotland), and station are included. The brides, as might be expected, seem mostly to have belonged to the towns in or near which the Regiment was at the time or had previously been stationed. Perhaps as many as twenty per cent. however, though born in the Netherlands, have Scottish surnames and must be children of the previous generation of soldiers of the Scots Brigade; as also are a number of the bridegrooms. The increased number of Dutch surnames of soldiers of the Brigade whose marriages are recorded during the last ten years or so of its existence in its traditional form is a sign that its Scottish character was beginning to decline by recruitment in the Netherlands.

Dr. MacLean has included extracts from the archives of the Council of State that contain many precise details of the movements of the Regiment throughout the period. These increase the value of a useful contribution to the documentation of the Scots Brigade in the Netherlands.

JAMES R. SEATON.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS, VOLUME I, COUNTY DOWN; in the Ulster-Scot Genealogical Series, compiled by Dr. R. S. J. Clarke and published by the Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, 1966, 12s. 6d.

This book of 120 pages and eight photographs records 616 inscriptions in ten graveyards in part of County Down, lying "roughly within a ten-mile radius of Belfast." For each graveyard there are given the map reference, a brief description and history and information about the registers of births, deaths and marriages, if available. A second volume also relating to graveyards in County Down is in preparation.

The unusual arrangement has been adopted of giving the transcripts in alphabetical order of surname of the first burial, with cross-references for secondary surnames. All stones with dates of death before 1865 have been copied completely, but in some cases 1900 has been taken as the limiting date and in some small grounds every stone has been copied.

The introduction gives some idea of the state of the pre-registration registers. A large proportion of these were destroyed in the Four Courts in Dublin and most of those surviving begin in the nineteenth century; but burial registers in this area did not begin till the twentieth century—hence the well justified remarks of the Duke of Abercorn in the Foreword "In view of the rapid deterioration of many old and disused graveyards it is vital that often unique genealogical information on gravestones should be recorded before it is too late." Registration of marriages began in Ireland in 1845 and of births and deaths in 1864.

Lowland Scottish names are numerous and the style of the inscriptions is similar to that of equivalent date in Scotland, except that even in the presbyterian grounds the maiden name of the wife appears but seldom. The oldest stones in each ground are nearly always of the eighteenth century but in one case an inscription of 1669 (Maxwall) is mentioned.

To those of us in Scotland who are interested in the preservation of tombstones and their inscriptions this volume will be welcomed as a valuable source of encouragement.

J.F.M.

THE SCOTS OVERSEAS

In a world suffering from over abundance of facts and theories, when many books are out of date five minutes after they have been published, and others are stillborn because their themes have been anticipated by others, Dr. Gordon Donaldson, Professor of Scottish History and Palaeography in the University of Edinburgh since 1963, has chosen wisely the subject matter of his recent book, *The Scots Overseas*, published by Robert Hale, London, at 25s. net.

A number of books published¹ in the past few years have dealt with aspects of Scottish emigration, but here in one well-written book, Dr. Donaldson, by an intricate combination of thought, feeling and personal talent, has condensed the whole subject into one volume.

Dr. Donaldson ranges widely, describing the Scottish homeland and the beginnings of Scottish expansion; the discovery of possibilities overseas; Highland problems and the changing industrial economy; emigration to various parts of the world; and the contributions made overseas by the wandering Scot. The professor, who served in H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, for nine years before joining the University staff in 1947, clearly demonstrates that his knowledge is not purely academic.

In parts of the book which at first sight seem to treat of minor points, Dr. Donaldson clears away some common misconceptions. He points out for example, that clans did not consist of people of the same surname, and while this statement seems obvious to the genealogist, no great work on the distribution of surnames in the so-called clan territories has yet been undertaken. Again, when he states that Roman Catholics were not persecuted to any great extent in Scotland, he treats of a subject which is little understood, even by competent writers of general history.² Moreover, he shows that the "ignorant yokel" of English literature had no place in Scotland owing to educational opportunities resulting from the Reformation. Even with 80,000 Scots unemployed, it would be difficult to find out of work any of the thousands of workers who have left the land since the end of World War II.

Dr. Donaldson, in treating of the Plantation of Ulster, calls it "the most successful Scottish colony of all time." Has he overlooked the fact that the Scots colonised Ulster from the 13th Century onwards, and settled down so amicably with their Irish neighbours, that after Bannockburn in 1314, the crown was offered and accepted by Edward Bruce? Despite the disastrous results of Bruce's campaign in Ireland, the Scots continued to multiply, and

Shane O'Neil, who made alliances with the MacDonalds of the Isles and the Earl of Argyle during the 16th Century, at one period made incursions against the Hebrideans who kept swarming into Ulster.³

The greater part of *The Scots Overseas* is allotted to the New World, where by far the largest proportion of Scots emigrated. Dr. Donaldson refers to the "pull" from overseas and to the "push" from within the homeland. The latter was probably a more significant factor than the propaganda which encouraged emigration,⁴ and we feel that he attaches too much importance to letters sent home by emigrants. In comparison with the number of emigrants, the number of existing letters is small. This is not surprising when one considers the unremitting toil of the pioneers in the virgin forests of North America, and the fact that many left Scotland with bitter memories. One could quite easily raise different arguments from letters that circulated at home. Take, for example, an extract from a letter⁵ by John Begg, Maxwellton, Paisley, to his daughter Agnes, c/o Thomas Carlyle, Albany Heath, Surrey, England, as late as 2nd August, 1842:

"Alexander Hardie's mother received a letter from him dated Quincy, 15th June, 1842. He went along with Wm. Brown, Jas. Kerr, &c. He says that the letters sent here from that country had misrepresented the state of things there, that the Americans were a wicked people, and the Mormonites much worse, the Sabbath so profaned that they had no Sabbath, he had made no settlement, and speaks of returning home in the fall of the year. He says Wm. Brown, James Kerr and their families were well, but had made no settlement . . . This is all I have heard of them, but I am afraid our Near and Dear relatives have met with a disappointment in going to America."

It is much to be wished that a collection of such letters be made and published.

In his chapter head "Emigration as a Business," Dr. Donaldson, perhaps inadvertently, gives the impression that Scots emigrants were always welcome abroad. One might guess from Norman MacLeod's departure for New Zealand, that all was not well in Nova Scotia, where by the 1820s all the best land had been disposed of, and the Nova Scotians were evidently prepared to put off the sponsors of assisted immigration. They were caught unawares in 1827 by the extremists in England, whose success in removing passenger regulations led to an influx of people miserable from the effects of their voyage, usually without money, and often suffering from small-pox or fever. An Imperial statute of 1828 was passed to regulate the transport of passengers, but the Provincial Government deemed it wise to lay down their own law that the

master of the ship had to enter a bond to pay £10 for every person who within a year became "chargeable to any Town or Township in the Province." It was not for some years that the British Government indicated some sympathy for the Nova Scotians in their trials with unwanted emigrants.⁹

Dr. Donaldson, in the closing chapters of his book, states that it is the total of literally millions of individual pieces of information which make up the vast history of Scottish emigration. He has gathered a significant number of such pieces and we commend his book to all who are interested in this fascinating subject.

D.W.

REFERENCES

1. See Appendix A. of *The Scots Overseas*.
2. Moray McLaren, for example, in his book *The Scots* (Penguin books, A256, Middlesex, 1951), p. 221, asserts that Roman Catholics were persecuted, but produces no real evidence.
3. Colles, R., *The History of Ulster*, London, 1919, Vol. I, p. 200.
4. In the Colonial Office, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, there is a collection of emigrant tracts published between 1823 and 1879, bound in 27 volumes and containing some 300 separate items.
5. Photostat copy in the writer's possession.
6. Martell, J. S., *Immigration to and Emigration from Nova Scotia, 1815-1838*, p. 29. Halifax, N.S., 1942.

SOCIETY LIBRARY

Copies of the Library Catalogue published in 1964 and of the Supplement to the Catalogue published in 1966, containing all Accessions to the Library from 1964 to 1966, are still available from the Hon. Treasurer. These cost respectively 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.

A typed list showing simply the names of the authors and the titles of the fifty or so Accessions to the Library since the publication of the Supplement in 1966 has now been produced, and this may be had on loan on application to the Hon. Librarian.

6000 NEW ENGLANDERS

The recently published *History and Genealogy of the Lexington, Massachusetts, Munroes*, compiled and published by Richard S. Munroe (P.O. Box 134, Florence, Mass.), is a remarkable record of some 6000 individuals ranging far beyond the confines of any single name. To give some idea of its scope, in a 34-page index containing about 180 names to the page, only a little more than 7 pages are taken up with Monro, Monroe, Munro and Munroe families, leaving nearly 27 for related surnames.

It is, in fact, a mine of information for anyone tracing family relationships in New England. In over 400 pages, through eleven generations, Mr Munroe notices all known descendants of William Munroe, who died at Lexington in 1717, aged about 92, and is supposed to have been shipped overseas after taking part in the battle of Worcester (1651). The system of numbering individuals is clear, without being unduly cumbersome, and the referencing simple. After each entry, consisting basically of names and dates but with a certain amount of biographical detail also, one or more authority or source is given, and at the end there is a numbered key to the 158 books, vital records and individuals quoted.

The book is well produced, and there is a list of over 100 subscribers. There are a dozen blank pages for family notes at the end.

R.W.M.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE

MORICE—A collection of genealogical trees of the Aberdeenshire Morices has been made by Major W. Morice, of Flat 5, 17, First Avenue, Hove, Sussex. The collection has been bound and indexed and a copy has been presented to the Society of Genealogists in London. The trees start around 1350 and are largely unbroken from 1690. He continues to work on the family and to carry out further research.

NOTE

THE ROYAL ARMS IN THE GRUNENBERG ROLL

(See Vol. XIII, Nos. 3-4, pp. 39-46)

Since this article appeared Dr. Ottfried Neubecker has very kindly sent me mimeographs of pp. 128, 129 and 131 of Eduard Zimmermann's *Bayerische Kloster-Heraldik* (Munich, 1930). This gives an account of the Scots monastery of St. James, Ratisbon, with a full page (128) of modern drawings of the arms of the monastery and of some of the abbots down to 1820. The earliest example shown of the abbey arms is from a seal of 1409, which bears a shield parted per pale, with a dimidiated eagle displayed in the dexter half; and in the sinister, a sinister arm in armour issuing downwards from the dexter chief point, flexed at the elbow, and holding a sword bend-sinisterwise, the point in base. From about 1640 to 1720 these arms were replaced by a scallop shell surmounting two (or three) pilgrims' staves; but the original coat (with the arm now a dexter one, issuing from the dexter fess point, with the sword bendwise and pointing upwards) came back into use after the latter date.

The abbots whose arms are illustrated bear the names Ruven (a raven standing on a mount), Ninian Winzet (d. 1592), "Algaeus", Baillie, Fleming, Leith, and Arbuthnot; Bernhard Stuart, abbot from 1743 to 1755, used the Stewart fess between three open crowns (cf. the arms of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, who died in 1435, and of Walter Stewart, perhaps of Strathavon [n.d.], *Scottish Armorial Seals*, Nos. 2653, 2654). The arms of Thomas Henderson, a commander in the imperial services during the Thirty Years' War, are on a monument in the abbey church.

Zimmerman does not appear to have been aware that (as Dom Wilfred Bayne, whose name I regret to have given incorrectly in my article, confirms), the abbey archives were brought to Fort Augustus in the nineteenth century. He refers only to German sources, including monuments in the church and documents in the *Hauptstaatsarchiv* and *Staatsarchiv* of the Upper Palatinate. Father Bayne refers to an article on the subject by Monsignor David McRoberts in the *Scottish Catholic Herald* of 29 May 1959.

In my article, through an unfortunate oversight, the year of the first appearance of the Royal Arms (the lion and double tressure flory and counter-flory) on the seal of Alexander II was given as 1929; the date cited in Stevenson's *Heraldry in Scotland* (II, p. 392, n. 2, giving Dunbar's *Scottish Kings*, p. 89, as reference) is in fact 26 January 1222. However, Dr. Grant G. Simpson, of the staff of H.M. Register House, has kindly drawn my attention to the

fact that in Stevenson & Wood's *Scottish Heraldic Seals* (1940), I, p. 4, it is shown, following a close examination of many impressions of Alexander II's seal (which was still in use on 1 February 1249), that the arms consist of a lion rampant alone, without any tressure.

Alexander III, who succeeded to the throne on 8 July 1249, was the first to use the double tressure on a seal (20 October 1251, *op. cit.* I, 5). Stevenson's suggestion that the fleur-de-lys as undoubted heraldic emblem appears in the Scots Royal Arms earlier than in those of France, is thus shown to be mistaken; while Lorédan Larchey rightly states that the arms consisted first of the lion alone, the tressure being added by Alexander III (see *Ancien Armorial équestre de la Toison d'or et de l'Europe au 15e siècle*, Paris, 1890, p. 256). Larchey suggests that this monarch inserted the latter bearing as sign of alliance and friendship with St. Louis (King of France from 1226 to 1270); but he is, of course, in error in saying that it was single until 1371 when Robert II made it double on concluding an alliance with Charles V of France.

According to Dr. D. L. Galbreith (*Handbüchlein der Heraldik*, Lausanne, 1948, pp. 113, 236) the fleur-de-lys appears in a French royal seal in 1179, on the King's mantle, but still earlier on the crown and sceptre; and first as a heraldic charge in 1223.

Alexander III was seven years old at his accession; his mother (the second Queen of Alexander II) being Marie, daughter of Enguerrand III, Lord of Coucy in Vermandois. She married Jean de Brienne as her second husband. Neither the Coucy nor the Brienne arms contained tressures or fleur-de-lys (see Adam-Even and Jéquier, *L'Armorial Wijnbergen*, Lausanne, 1954, pp. 24, 35, 57-59), but Alexander may have added the tressure flory in honour of his mother's country.

As for William the Lion (King from 1165 to 1214), whose arms, Stevenson says (II, 390) were "probably" the lion and royal tressure, the authors of *Scottish Heraldic Seals* (I, 3) cite a large number of impressions of his seal, dating from 1165-71 on, and declare that "The shield bears some irregularities which are not clear enough to interpret."

Scottish Heraldic Seals appeared in a very limited edition; its re-publication is much to be desired.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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.
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