

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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.

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

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £1 (\$3.50) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 5/- (\$0.90) post free.

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

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ARMS OF THE DUKE OF GUELDERS

We reproduce here (figure 1), by kind permission of the *Service Photographique, Bibliothèque nationale de France*, folio 46v of the *Armorial et Tournoi de Bellenville* (Ms. français 5230), showing the arms of the Duke of Guelders and some of his vassals. This manuscript, unnoticed for three centuries, was discovered in 1939 by the late M. Paul Adam-Even; it is said to date from c. 1380, and to be the original of which the *Armorial de Gelre* (*Bibliothèque royale, Brussels*, ms. 1565-56) is a copy. While most of the arms on the page shown are the same (but without crests) as those on fol. 88v of *Gelre*, the Scottish section (fols. 55-55v) is different, and deserves further study. The roll is painted on 74 parchment leaves; some of the pages at the beginning, and ten leaves at the end, contain arms with crests (the other leaves, shields alone); the last part shows arms of persons believed to have taken part in a tournament held in Prussia.¹ Fol. 67 of this latter section has been reproduced in *The Coat of Arms*, VII (April 1962), p. 46. There are two coats with single supporters, those of Guelders, and the Count of Flanders (fol. 36); the latter is illustrated in *Archives Héraldiques Suisses*, LX (1946), p. 79.

The single supporter, with the shield hanging round its neck, and wearing on its head the owner's crested helm, is a picturesque and effective arrangement which had a vogue in the late fourteenth century. It appears in a seal of the first Earl of Douglas, which, rather oddly, reminded Lord Lyon Paul of a cat in a cream-pot (Paul 1900: pp. 36-37, fig. 43; SAS no: 655, where the seal is dated June 1369 and 9 April 1373; Stevenson 1914: vol. II, pl. XXXIV). Paul mentions an example, slightly earlier, from the Two Sicilies, and another is the fine seal of a Count of Savoy, 1382 (AHS XXXIX, 1925: no. 2, pl. VI; DLG 1948: fig. 335). On folio 2v of *Gelre* there is a painting of a boar sejant wearing a cape quarterly of the arms of Brabant and Limburg.



Figure 1

Arms of the Duke of Guelders and vassals (*Armorial de Bellenville*, ms. français 5230, fol. 46v) Reproduced by permission of the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*

The page reproduced here was never finished. The artist had evidently run out of blue paint, since fields and charges which are shown as azure (and some, as gules) in other examples, are here left unpainted. Since most of the coats appear in *Gelre* (with crests, and on fol. 88v except as otherwise cited) the missing tinctures are supplied below in square brackets, with the modern form of the names, from M. Adam-Even's edition of that ms. in *Archives Héraldiques Suisses*.² Some of the names have been written in again in heavier ink.

1. *Geldre* (Duke of Guelders). [Azure (painted over purple in *Gelre*)], a lion rampant crowned or, armed and langued [gules] queue fourchée and crossed saltirewise; the shield hanging from a strap (uncoloured) around the neck of a lion sejant coué argent, holding in the dexter forepaw a lance argent with a banner of the arms, and wearing a tilting-helmet argent, garnished or, with a fan-crest showing the arms also. The fan is garnished with a triple row of peacock feathers [argent] and issues from a cushion [gules] with tassels [azure] feathered [argent]. Mantling (the front of which is turned up like the brim of a cap of estate) or, doubled [gules]. The supporter and banner do not appear in *Gelre*, and the lion is not crowned. The practice of showing the crest issuing from a cushion was not uncommon in heraldry of Germany and the Low Countries. The banner is the proper shape for heraldic display.

2. *berghe berghe* [S'Heerenberg]. Argent, a lion [gules] crowned, armed and langued . . . , within a bordure sable charged with eleven besants (lion not crowned in *Gelre*). 3. *muerse muerse* [Mörs]. Or, a fess sable. 4. *bronchorst* [Bronckhorst]. [Gules], a lion [argent] armed or, crowned sable (not crowned in *Gelre*). 5. *Ghennep Ghennep* [Gennep]. Or, a saltire gules between four pairs of shears [gules] (here drawn in outline on the yellow field). 6. *baer* [Baer]. Or, a bend gules. 7. *Culeboirch* [Kuilenburg]. Quarterly, 1-4 or, three columns drawn in outline on the field [gules, for Zuilen]; 2-3 argent, a lion crowned, queue fourchée and crossed saltirewise, all sable. 8. *Oye* [Ooy]. Argent, three roses [gules] seeded or (*Gelre*, fol. 91). 9. *batenboirch* [Batenburg]. [Gules], a saltire or between four shears [or]. 10. *voirst* [Voorst]. Or, three chevronels gules. 11. *buren* [Buren]. Gules, a fess counter-embattled argent. 12. *burkel burkel* [Borcvlo]. Or, three roundels gules. 13. *Roenond Roenored* (reading doubtful; the initial letter may be K.) Or, an eagle displayed with a key placed fesswise on its breast (tinctures of eagle and key not painted in). Not found in *Gelre* in the Guelders section, nor in any section there containing arms from the Low Countries.

As *Bellenville* was held by M. Adam-Even to be the work of the compiler of *Gelre*, who was herald to the Duke of Guelders, it is worthwhile to give some account of the dynasty. Here we have relied on the introduction (AHS

LXXV, 1961; pp. 48-57) of his edition of *Gelre*, and on von Isenburg's *Stammtafeln*. Duke Rainald III, who succeeded in 1343, was imprisoned in 1361 by his younger brother Edward, who usurped the duchy until his death on 24 August 1371. Rainald then resumed rule, but died without issue on 4 December of the same year, when the male line of the dukes came to an end. He left two half-sisters, Matilda (Mahaut) and Mary, wife of William VI, Duke of Jülich (Juliers). The two sisters and their partisans were soon hard at it in a struggle for the duchy; Matilda in the meantime married, on 10 or 14 February 1372, Jean de Chatillon, younger brother of the Count of Blois; she and her husband were recognised as Dukes of Guelders on 24 February.

However, Chatillon's adherents stuck to him only as long as his money did; he gave up the contest in March 1374, and retired to his lands in Holland where he died without legitimate issue on 14 May 1380. Matilda died in 1382; the following year her sister's son, William, born in 1364, became Duke of Guelders. He succeeded his father as Duke of Jülich in 1393, and died without issue in 1402.

M. Adam-Even believed that the compiler of *Bellenville* and *Gelre* was Claes Heinen, also known as Heinricxsoon or Heynensoon, appointed Gelre King of Arms after February 1372, and that Heinen was the same person as Chatillon's Schoonhoven Herald who accompanied him on his campaigns in Guelders. From 1375 Heinen was in the service of the Bavarian princes who ruled in Holland and Hainault, and probably of William of Bavaria, Count of Ostrevant; he is found styled Beyeren (i.e. Bavaria) Herald (called *quondam Gelre*) and was created King of Arms of the Ruyers³ by the Duke of Brabant. Under these styles he was given a pension by the Bavarian Count of Holland in 1406, and died in 1414 or 1415.

The Armorial de *Gelre* contains a eulogy of (amongst other persons) William of Jülich, Duke of Guelders from 1383 to 1402, but mentions no particular relationship between Heinen and the Duke, who in 1386-87 had a Gelre Herald of his own, Hermann Corninck. In *Bellenville* the arms of the King of France come first, in *Gelre* (after a number of eulogies), those of the Emperor; and the Count of Holland is given the title of duke in the *Gelre* armorial (fol. 83), after the usage of the Bavarian house, and assigned an unusual number of quarterings for the period. His arms are immediately followed by those of the Count of Blois (AHS LXXVII: pp. 75-76). M. Adam-Even considered that this showed that *Bellenville* was compiled while Heinen was in the service of Jean de Chatillon, vassal of the King of France (which would date the ms. from before 1375); while *Gelre* (the English and Scottish sections of which were certainly compiled after 1380) dated from the period when he was herald to the Count of Ostrevant. The Holland section of *Gelre*, however (the sequence is: Brabant, fols. 72v-75v; Limburg (added later), 76-

77v; blank, 78-79v; Flanders, 80-82v; Holland and Hainault, 83-86v; Jülich, 87-88v; Guelders, 88-91v; Berg. 92-92v) does not seem to include the arms of William Count of Ostrevant.

The Scottish arms in *Bellenville* may well date from before 2 August 1379 (date of creation of Henry Sinclair as Earl of Orkney) or not long after, since the Orkney and Sinclair arms are given separately on fol. 55. In *Gelre* (fols. 57v, 64v) the Earl of Orkney is assigned the Sinclair arms alone. *Gelre's* Scottish section must date from after 27 February 1382, possibly after 22 July, since fol. 64 shows the arms of the 9th [conte] de ros, i.e. Alexander Stewart (fourth son of Robert II), created or recognised as Earl of Buchan, 22-25 July 1382, and who married, on or shortly before 22 July, Euphemia, Countess suo jure of Ross. Her first husband, Sir Walter Leslie, had died on 27 February (Powicke 1961: 471, 487). M. Adam-Even points out (AHS LXXV: 50) that the Scottish names in *Gelre* (excepting that of the King of Scots) are written in Scots or French forms (the names in the English section are written in Flemish) and believed that Heinen had copied the arms from another roll compiled by some French herald who was in Scotland in July 1385, during the visit of Jean de Vienne, Admiral of France. As against this, it should be recalled that Sir A. H. Dunbar satisfied himself that the names are written according to Flemish phonetics (Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., 3rd ser. I. (1890), p. 11). The names in the Scottish section of *Bellenville* are written in Flemish.

As for the English arms in *Gelre*, M. Adam-Even dated them 1382-85; but they include, on fol. 56v, the arms of *die g[rave] v[an] huntenton*, i.e. John Holand (half-brother of Richard II), created Earl of Huntingdon on 2 June 1388 (AHS LXXV: 83; *The Coat of Arms*, III, Oct. 1954, p. 140, plate; Powicke 1961: 433).

From this we pass to the Guelders arms as used at the time of Mary of Guelders who was married to our James II on 3 July 1449 and died in 1463. As noted above, William, the first to be duke of both Guelders and Jülich, died without issue in 1402. He was succeeded by his brother Rainald IV, who died, also without issue, in 1423. Their sister Joanna had married John XII van Arkel, by whom she had a daughter Mary, married in 1409 to John II (d. 1451) Count of Egmont. Mary died in 1415, leaving a son, Arnold, who lived 1410-1473 and succeeded as Duke in 1423 when his father became administrator of Guelders. Arnold was the father of Mary. *The Scots Peerage*, I, 20, calls her his only daughter, but she had two sisters as well as a brother, Adolf (1438-1477), duke after the deposition of his father in 1465 (von Isenburg: II 3).



Figure 2

Stall-panel of Adolf, Duke of
Guelders (after Gevaert,
L'Héraldique, fig. 328d)
Reproduced by permission of
Editions Vromant, Brussels

(photo. New York Public Library)

The Dukes of Guelders and Jülich sometimes combined the arms of the duchies by quartering, but more often by impalement, with the Jülich arms (or, a lion sable)⁴ contournée in the dexter half of the shield (Gevaert 1923: 223). Considering the nature of the two coats, this arrangement is highly effective from the point of view of design, and is the one used by James II's Queen, except that she placed Guelders on the dexter side (Stevenson 1914: II, pl. XXXIII). The coat is shown in figure 2 here, which is reproduced by permission of the publishers, Editions Vromant, Brussels, from Gevaert 1923: fig. 328d. It is the stall-panel of *Messire Adolph De Gheldres Trespasse* (Queen Mary's brother) as Knight of the Golden Fleece. The description of Duke Adolf as deceased (*trespasé*) would date the painting from after 22 July 1477. The collar of the Golden Fleece surrounds the shield.

Note on stall-panels of Knights of the Golden Fleece

Instead of enamelled stall-plates, as in the case of Knights of the Garter, a large panel painted with the arms of the knight occupying the stall was placed above it. There was only room for one panel over each stall; the solutions used were to remove the panel to a different part of the church after the knight's death, or to hold a chapter of the order in a different church whenever there were new creations. The panels are handsome examples of late fifteenth-century heraldic art. See Gevaert 1923; pp. 141-2, and figs. 225, 239, 327, 328, 356; Pierre Quarré, "La Toison d'Or", in *L'Oeil* no. 49 (Paris, 1959) pp. 17, 21; DLG 1948; p. VI. Panels exist in the churches of Notre Dame and of Saint-Sauveur at Bruges; Saint Bavon, Ghent; and the cathedral of Malines.

NOTES

1. Information from the *Office de Documentation of the Bibliothèque nationale*, and from M. Adam-Even; see also his article "Les Armoiries étrangères dans les Armoriaux français du moyen-âge", *Hidalguia*, Madrid, Sept.-Oct. 1955; AHS: LXXV, 54.
2. M. Adam-Even's edition of all coats in the *Armorial de Gelre* is being published serially in AHS, from vol. LXXV (1961) on, excepting vol. LXXX (1966). The English section (fols. 56v-60v) appeared in vols. LXXV and LXXVI, the Scottish (fols. 64-65) in vol. LXXVI. Fol. 88v (Guelders) is described in vol. LXXVIII, pp. 78-79; fol. 91 in vol. LXXIX, p. 71. Plate V, vol. LXXVI, is a modern photograph of fol. 64; although Scottish reproductions of this page show the charges on the bordure in the arms of the Earl of March as stars of six rays, pierced, the photograph makes it clear that they are roses seeded.
3. The region lying between the kingdom of France and the Rhine (AHS: LXXV, 53).
4. The arms of the Dukes of Jülich were thus the same as those of the Counts of Flanders. Gevaert 1923: 201 says that the arms were distinguished by the Jülich lion being armed argent and the Flemish lion armed gules; a minuscule form of differencing which perhaps was not always attended to. *Gelre* shows the lions thus: Flanders (fol. 80) with tongue and claws gules, the teeth argent; Jülich (fol. 87) with tongue and claws gules, but the teeth or (AHS LXXVII: 72; LXXVIII: 76). The crests were different. The Flemish lion in *Bellenville* is the same as in *Gelre*.

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ANCESTORS OVERSEAS

One of the more interesting aspects of genealogy is tracing the migrations of families. Movements of Highlanders from Argyll and Perthshire to the Forth and Clyde Valleys in the 19th century are comparatively easy to follow because of the excellent form of the post 1855 Scottish death records and availability of census records up to the latter part of the last century. Once a Scottish family have moved into England or Wales it becomes a much less easy task to find their roots in Scotland. English death certificates show no relationships except occasionally a reference to a dead woman as the wife of someone or other, and the hundred year rule still applies to the census of England and Wales. In any case the birthplace of a Scot would be shown as "Scotland". The most tenuous threads exist for the families of Scots who set up homes in the South of England after a career in the West Indies. Although some of them had well-recorded Scottish connections, others came from humble families or were sons of families who disdained to register their children's births with the Established Church. My special interest is in families named McLachlan, and many of them left Scotland for British overseas possessions without leaving any record in the United Kingdom of their going.

It is important that some record should be made before families overseas forget the names of their ancestors who came from Scotland. Of those with whom I have had contact there are many who have no knowledge of when or how their families emigrated, and the information given by some others is of doubtful value. My first attempt to get into touch with McLachlans overseas was through genealogical magazines, but they produced no results. After that I wrote to addresses in Canada, U.S.A. and New Zealand a standard letter litho-printed from a typewritten original, obtaining addresses in telephone books. The response has been barely satisfactory with a reply rate of about one in five from America and only one in twenty-five from New Zealand. Some of the most helpful replies have come from ladies who have married McLachlans. One such is Mrs R. F. MacLauchlan, whose family descends from James Augustus MacL. who went to Canada in 1811 to join his father, a captain in the Royal Engineers, only to find that he had been posted to the West Indies. The son, then aged fourteen, was taken into the Army as an Ensign and on transfer to half pay stayed on in Canada. This family had spent a generation near Chichester in Sussex and the Canadian emigrant's uncle, David, is shown in the 1841 census as having been born in 'Foreign Parts'. Another interesting correspondent is Hugh F. McLachlin, whose forebears, Hugh McLachlan and Janet McLean, left Corruanan, Kilmallie, in 1802. Mr McLachlin of Burlington, Ontario, has compiled a tree of all the Canadian descendants of the 1802

emigrants down to the seventh generation. As the family multiplied rapidly in Canada, his record comprises several hundred names and he improves on his records by sending a copy of his revised family tree periodically to each of his informants.

I had one reply from an United States family which had kept a record made up into a story at some time with the apparently accurate bare bones being covered by obviously imagined descriptions. Most useful was the families' sailing ticket from Greenock to New York setting out the names and ages of each of the party. Their ancestor, Duncan McL, lived on the same farm town in Kilfinan in 1800 as my own ancestors, Duncan McL and Mary McL.

I feel sure that one of the best replies, if only he had replied, would have come from Carlos McLachland of Buenos Aires.

T. McLACHLAN.

QUERIES

RUSSELL.—George Russell married Charlotte Ballantine and while residing at 79, Centre Street, Tradeston, Glasgow, had a son, Alexander Russell, born on 22nd July, 1836. Any information about the ancestors of George Russell or Charlotte Ballantine would be welcomed by Mrs Margaret S. Robertson, 5426, 33 Place, Meridian, Missouri, 39301.

MAITLAND.—Captain James Maitland left Renfrewshire in 1830 and settled at Kilmarnock, Ontario; his daughter, Rebecca Lauderdale Maitland, born in 1829 is believed to have been educated in Scotland by the Earl of Lauderdale and married James Wylie of Almonte, Ontario, in 1856 and died in 1913. Information about the ancestry of Captain James Maitland would be welcomed by his great-grandson, L. H. Newman, 344, Fifth Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

THE ORRS OF KAIM

LOCHWINNOCH PARISH, RENFREWSHIRE

By W. Hogarth Kerr, M.A., M.D.

The name of Orr is of considerable antiquity in Scotland and Orrs have been living in South-West Renfrewshire since the 13th Century. They have been particularly numerous in Lochwinnoch Parish where many of them were bonnet lairds.

Kaim appears on Ponts Map of 1654 as Kem. At that time it was a fairly large farmtoun in which dwelt some three or four farmers who cultivated the Infield on the runrig system, and during the summer months while the crops were growing combined to herd the livestock on the Outfield. The land then was not enclosed. In the farmtoun dwelt also a number of cottagers, such as farmworkers, carpenters and weavers.

I. WILLIAM ORR. He was a farmer in Caime and owned a portion of it. He married Margaret Biggart, daughter of Thomas Biggart in Brigend Farm. They had a daughter Janet; then Margaret Biggart died on 24 December 1601. On 4 November 1605, probably with a view to a second marriage, he submitted the Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods and gear which they had possessed at the time of her death and he had himself confirmed as Executor Dative on behalf of their daughter Janet, who was a minor.¹ There is no record of the name of his second wife. In 1635 he is entered in the Roll of Valuation of Teinds as William Orr Portioner of Cayme.² Issue of the second marriage:—

Robert—In the List of Landholders made for Cromwell about 1650 Robert and William Orr of the Kayme appear as equals, and in the Cess Rolls of 1654 they are each assessed at £16 13 4 Scots.³

William—See under.

John—John, son of William Orr Portioner of Kame, was witness to a document in 1645. (2).

II. WILLIAM ORR. Was Portioner of Kame with his brother Robert. Married Isobel Aitken about 1630. They had at least one son, William. Isobel Aitken died in March 1651. Her Testament Dative and Inventory was presented by her husband on 16 November 1665 and entered in the Books of the Commissariat of Glasgow on 22 March 1666.³ No sasines have been

found to show what portion of Kame William Orr and his father held or what became of it.

III. WILLIAM ORR. On 11 April 1653 he feued from Lord Cochrane of Dundonald the 20/- land of old extent on the east side of the Lands of Caimé and the 10/- land of Old extent of Barmochloch. On the same day in fulfilment of the Marriage Settlement which had been arranged between him and Isobel Orr, widow of the late James Montgomerie, Portioner of Kerse, he gave sasine to her daughter and his future spouse, Janet Montgomerie, of half the above lands in liferent should she survive him.^{4. 5}

As there were no banks at that time in which money not immediately required could be deposited it was often employed by one person becoming cautioner or guarantor for another whose credit was believed to be good. On 30 December 1667 William Orr and five other Portioners and one tenant farmer who had become cautioners for James King, miller, were given sasine of the Old Mill of Glen and the Farm of Plantilly in settlement of their claims upon him.⁶

William Orr died in February 1685. His wife Janet Montgomerie survived him and submitted at Glasgow the Testament Dative and Inventory on 18 June 1685.⁷ This shows that as regards his moveable estate William Orr died insolvent. Either before or shortly after his death his heritable estate, Kame and Barmochloch, passed to John Latta of Gaviland. Issue:—

William—See under.

Janet—A marginal note in The Cairn of Lochwinnoch states that William Orr of the Kame and Isobel Montgomerie had a bairn Janet baptised 23 October 1677.²

IV. WILLIAM ORR. Was a farmer in Kame and married Isobel Downie about 1680. He adhered to The Covenant and along with other Renfrewshire farmers and portioners he was summoned before the Lords in Glasgow in 1684. They refused to take the Test and were cast into prison, first in the Cannongate in Edinburgh, then in Stirling and finally in the dreadful prison in Dunnottar Castle, where many of the prisoners died. Finally on 26 July 1685 a number of them, including William Orr, took the Test and were liberated. The rest were transported.²

The Poll Tax Rolls of 1695 show that he was tenant in Kame and that his land had a valuation of £15 Scots. He was assessed 3/- for the farm and 6/- each for himself and his spouse Isobel Downie. (8).

In 1695 he was able to redeem his father's heritable estate from John Latta of Gaviland. On 23 December he received sasine of the 20/- land of Kame and the 10/- land of Barmochloch (9). This sasine did not contain a Clare Constat from his superior, so on 20 October 1698 he received a further sasine having a Clare Constat from Lady Susanna Hamilton, Countess of Dundonald, recognising him as eldest son and nearest heir of the late William Orr, his father. (10).

The years at the turn of the century were very difficult. From 1696 to 1703 there was abnormal weather and wet summers. Storms, snows and frosts prevented the crops from ripening. William Orr paid his feu duty of £40 12 0 Scots for Kame and Barmochloch in 1704 and then it would appear that he had to make over his land to his creditors. He died about 1710.

V. WILLIAM ORR. He was a farmer in Kame and lived in the Townfoot of Kame. He married Margaret Robieson about 1700. On 25 February 1711 he was able to redeem the lands of Kame and Barmochloch from the Cautioner, John Orr, and on 16 October of that year he obtained a Clare Constat and precept of Sasine from Lord Dundonald.² He was given sasine in the usual manner on 20 April 1712.¹¹

Barmochloch, now known as Nerverlston, was never farmed by the Orrs but was rented out. On 24 July 1714 William Orr subfeued this farm to William Brodie, Portioner of Kerse.¹²

From 1700 onwards more records are available and it is possible for most, if not all, of the members of a family to be traced. The Old Parish Registers of Lochwinnoch start in 1718.¹³ The Cairn of Lochwinnoch gives a list of The Parish Orrs who were proclaimed or baptised between 1706 and 1766.² From these two sources the issue of William Orr and Margaret Robieson has been compiled.

Margaret—Married William Crawford, son of George Crawford in Auchenhame Farm, in 1721. He was a tenant farmer in Kerse. Issue, John was a weaver in Paisley and Margaret married Matthew Crawford, smith, in Lochwinnoch.

Jean—Married Hugh Brydine at Little Milnbank Farm in 1722.

William—See under.

Isobel—Born 1707. Married in 1730 Gavin Cochrane, son of James Cochrane, Portioner of Kame. He was a tailor at Cartsydyke in Greenock Parish. They had a daughter who married — Boag, shoemaker in Port Glasgow.

James—Born 1710. Tenant farmer first at Kame and then at Fairhills. In 1743 married Janet Wyllie, daughter of John Wyllie at the Ward. Her dowry was 400 merks. Issue William born 1744. Farmer in Auldyards. In 1772 married Mary, daughter of Robert Holm, bleacher in Lochwinnoch. They had six children. John, born 1746. Lived in Lochwinnoch, unmarried. James, born 1751. Married Margaret, sister of Robert Pollock of Gilliesyard. No issue.

Janet—Born 1713. Married John Aitken, weaver in Paisley.

John—Born about 1715. Died young and unmarried.

Ann—Baptised 4 August 1718. In 1751 married Robert Burns at Dunlop. No issue.

Mary—Baptised 2 March 1721. Married David Henderson, weaver in Paisley. Had at least one son who married and lived at Largs, and one of his sons was precentor at Largs Parish Kirk.

Agnes—Baptised 1724. Married James White, weaver in Paisley. They had one daughter, a Mrs Brown, who lived at Saltcoats.

Sometime after the birth of her youngest child Margaret Robieson died.

William Orr married again. His second wife was Jean Orr at the Bridge of Kilbirnie. The Banns were booked at Lochwinnoch on 31 June (sic) 1731. There would appear to have been no family of the second marriage. He was still living in 1745, as until that time his son William was being entered in the Baptismal Register as Younger in Kame.

VI. WILLIAM ORR. Farmer in Kame. In 1732 he married Janet Orr, daughter of James Orr, tailor in the farmtoun of Ardnock. He succeeded his father as Portioner of Kame and had a precept of Clare Constat from his superior, but a copy of this sasine has not been obtained. He built a new house not far from the old farmhouse and steading. This house is now known as The Kaim. He left his landed estate to his eldest son William and he gave a feu of the new house to his second son James. Issue : —

Margaret—Baptised 2 December 1733. Died in infancy.

Janet—Baptised 21 January 1735. Died young.

William—See under.

James—Baptised 25 March 1738. Died young.

Margaret—Baptised 21 September 1740. On 23 June 1761 she married Robert Adam, son of Robert Adam in Ridgefoot Farm in Neilston Parish. He was tenant in Langyards Farm. Issue. Janet, born 1763. Married Alan Stevenson, Farmer at Risk. Margaret, 1765. Married Robert Brodie, farmer in Plantilly. William, born 1769. Jean, born 1772. Mary, born 1776. Married Samuel Jamieson, farmer in Langstilly. Marion, born 1779. Married Robert Kerr, farmer in Wester Kerse Farm in 1803. She was my great grandmother. Robert, 1782. Married Janet Brodie, daughter of Robert Brodie, farmer in Fairhills.

James—Baptised 20 November 1743. Lived at Kame and in 1780 he married Janet Aitken, daughter of John Aitken of Park. He moved later to Lochwinnoch where he was in business and lived at Pineway. On 21 December 1802 he made over to his nephew, William Orr VIII, the house and yard which he had received from his father.¹⁴ Issue. Janet, born 1782. Died young. William, born about 1785. Never married. Mary, 1788 and Janet, 1791, never married.

Jean—Baptised 7 July 1745. In 1771 married William, son of William Campbell in Westerhills Farm.

Mary—Baptised 14 February 1748. In 1789 married Matthew Clark, a widower from Auchinclaich Farm. He died and in 1793 she married Hugh Fair-service and they lived in Michaeltown. No issue by either marriage.

John—Baptised 9 July 1750. About 1780 he purchased High Linthills Farm and farmed it. In 1806 married Margaret Ewing, daughter of John Ewing at The Braes. Died 1828. Issue. Janet, born 1812. William, born 1813. Succeeded his father in High Linthills. John, born 1815. Lived with William. Robert. James, born 1818. Farmer in Low Linthills.

Robert—Baptised 30 December 1753. Entered in Register as William but referred to as Robert in The Cairn of Lochwinnoch.

VII. WILLIAM ORR. Baptised 7 November 1736. In 1771 married Agnes Pollock, daughter of Matthew Pollock of Boghall in Beith Parish. He inherited from his father Kame and Barmochloch except the house and yard given to his brother James. He never had a precept of Sasine and Clare Constat from his superior. On 13 May 1800, shortly before his death, he made his Will and Testament.¹⁵ After making provision for his wife and younger children he left the land to his son William. Issue:—

William—Baptised 30 May 1772. Died in Infancy.

Janet—Baptised 24 April 1774. In 1793 married William Barbour from Rashiefield Farm.

Jean—Born 1776. In 1797 married James Kerr from Auchinbothie Farm. He was a weaver.

Mary—Baptised 3 May 1778. Died young.

William—See under.

Agnes—Baptised 9 September 1781. In 1803 married William Orr, son of James Orr, Langyards Farm.

Robert—Baptised 22 June 1783. Was a weaver in Lochwinnoch and married Jean Hendry, daughter of Robert Hendry, weaver.

John—Baptised 7 April 1785. Farmer in Todhill Farm, Kilbarchan. Married Janet, daughter of John Erskine in Faulds Farm, Kilbarchan. Married 1807 and had ten children.

Mary—Baptised 20 June 1787. In 1805 married William Barbour, Portioner of Little Cloak Farm.

Matthew—Baptised 2 August 1789. Married Elizabeth Sedgewick. They had five children.

Margaret—Baptised 22 May 1791. Married William Logan, weaver in Lochwinnoch. Had issue.

VIII. WILLIAM ORR. Baptised 2 January 1780. On 16 July 1800 under his father's will he received sasine of the 20/- land of Kame. There is no mention of Barmochloch and no Clare Constat.¹⁵ On 21 December 1802 he was given the new house by his uncle James.¹⁴ In 1805 he married Janet Brodie, daughter of James Brodie of Johnshill. Feeling perhaps that the sasine he had received in 1800 was not complete, in 1833 he applied for a precept of sasine from his lawful superior, Mrs Margaret Harvey of Castle Semple. She recognised him as nearest and lawful heir to his grandfather and gave a precept of Sasine and Clare Constat to the 20/- land of Kaim and the 10/- land of Barmochloch for a yearly payment of £40 12 0 Scots. Sasine was given in the usual manner on 24th July 1833.¹⁶ In the Census of 1841 he appears as farmer in Kame aged 60 and his wife Janet as aged 57.¹⁷ In the Census of 1851 Kame was let to David Galbraith.¹⁸ Issue.

William. See under.

Margaret—Married Robert Campbell, grocer in Lochwinnoch.

Agnes—Born 1809.

Janet—Born 1813.

Marion—Born 1815.

Jacobina—Born 1818.

Elizabeth—Born 1820.

Anne—Born 1822.

James—Born 1826.

IX. WILLIAM ORR. Born 1806. He became tenant in a small farm which was part of the lands of Kame. In the Census of 1841 he is given as farmer aged 34 and his sister Agnes, who was housekeeping for him, as aged 30.¹⁷ In 1846 he married Margaret Connel. She was born in Kalbarchan Parish, but at the time of her marriage she was living in Lochwinnoch with her brother who was a Writer there. In the Census of 1851 William Orr is aged 44 and farmer of 25 acres in Kame. His wife Margaret was aged 42.¹⁸ They had a daughter Margaret born in 1851. Then Margaret Connel died. He married again. His wife was Christina Sophia MacBride. They had one child, William, born on 8 August 1866. William Orr became Portioner of Kame, but it would appear that he never had a sasine. Shortly after his son was born (that is on 24 November 1866) he made his Disposition and Testament. He appointed Trustees to convey when practicable after his death his estate under various specified burdens to his only son, William Orr Orr, and failing him and his heirs to his only daughter, Margaret Orr and her heirs.¹⁹ He died 8 February 1868.

Issue by Margaret Connel.

Margaret—Born 12 June 1851. Married James Dickie, East India Merchant, in London. Had five children, Eliza Constance, Unmarried. Mabel Margaret. Married James Stevenson and lived at Milliken Park, Kilbarchan Parish. James was in business in Burmah. Janet, Unmarried. Robert, Unmarried. Margaret Orr died before 1920.

Issue by Christina MacBride.

William Orr—See under.

X.—WILLIAM ORR ORR. Born 8 August 1866. On 5 July 1870 a Writ of Clare Constat and Warrant of Registration was given by James Harvey of Castle Semple recognising William Orr Orr as the nearest lawful heir to his

grandfather, William Orr VIII.²⁰ On 8 August 1887 he attained his majority and his mother, Sophia MacBride, the only surviving Trustee made over to him his father's estate.²¹ William Orr Orr died in 1919 leaving no heir, so the estate passed to the children of his sister Margaret as heirs portioners. Robert and his two unmarried sisters lived for a time at The Kaim and the farm was let. Later the whole estate was sold.²²

William Orr Orr was the last Orr of Kaim. Ten William Orrs, father and son, had been bonnet lairds in Kaim for some 350 years.

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8. Poll Tax Rolls, Renfrewshire. David Semple. Paisley Library.
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19. P.R.S. Renfrewshire. 14 5 1868. No. 4746. Vol. 1885. f. 255. William Orr.
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Special acknowledgment is made to the help and cooperation of Miss Marshall and the Staff of Paisley Library.

A CENTURY OF DICKIES (1750-1850)

by Catharine McArthur Stewart

Preface

This article gives details about some Dickie families who immigrated to North America, 1750-1850, and settled in what was to become Canada.

Catharine McArthur Stewart,
7th March, 1970.

A CENTURY OF DICKIES (1750-1850)

In the summer of 1749 the sloop-of-war, *Sphinx*, dropped anchor in Halifax harbour and one of Canada's first town-planners, Edward Cornwallis, immediately set to work to implement the plans which the Lords of Trade and Plantation in London had finally endorsed.¹ The Treaty of Aix La Chapelle had returned Cape Breton and the fort of Louisbourg to the French and there was an urgency about the establishment of a buffer settlement between it and Boston which the government in London could no longer ignore.² Their plan was two-fold: first, the colony would not only be able to defend itself but could go to the aid of the Thirteen Colonies if the need arose: second, the discharge of soldiers and sailors from the war was creating disastrous economic conditions at home—where better to absorb these militia and at the same time to reward their services than in this newly-projected settlement in the New World?³ Accordingly, Parliament voted 40,000 pounds towards the expenses and proceeded to advertise for volunteers, enticing them with free land grants according to their rank and occupation, free passage, and food and support for one year after their arrival.⁴

Over 1100 men with their families volunteered to go.⁵ They were largely of English origin with a few Scottish, German, and Jewish families among them.⁶ But whatever their origins, they must have viewed Halifax in that summer of 1749 with wide-eyed apprehension. Thousands of miles from their homeland, they had arrived on the shore of a new land where little or no preparations had been made for them. The immense forests, the still-hostile Indians, the nearby French settlements and the imminent cold weather must have started a quaking in the hearts of these immigrants which could scarcely have been dispelled by the knowledge that they had only their health and

strong backs to sustain them. But as the transport ships which followed Cornwallis into the harbour unloaded their colonists and their families, work proceeded. Trees were cut down and make-shift shelters were erected; the precious supplies were unloaded from the transport ships and everywhere, Cornwallis was striding among the settlers, directing the establishment of this new town with sure hand and well-thought-out commands.⁷

Over 2500 settlers in all arrived.⁸ They came on board ships such as the *Winchelsea*, 559 tons, Thomas Cornish, master; the *Beaufort*, 541 tons, Elias Brennan, master; and the *London*, 550 tons, John Barker, master.⁹ They came on board the *Alexander*, Sam Harris, master; and the frigate, *Charlton*, Richard Ladd, master. The frigate, *Cannon*, 342 tons, Andrew Dewar, master, brought 190 passengers — among them, Mrs Robert Dickie, her son and a servant.¹⁰ Robert Dickie, himself, was listed as master of the sloop, *Albany*, a ship that continued in service for many years under Captain Rous.¹¹ By 1752, Robert Dickie had been joined by the rest of his family, two males above the age of sixteen, two females above the age of sixteen and two males under the age of sixteen and he is listed as a citizen of Halifax, living within the town limits.¹²

In the century that preceded Robert Dickie's arrival in Halifax, Dickie families had emigrated from the "ould sod" for Ulster, Virginia and the Carolinas. Before the end of the nineteenth century they settled in New Zealand, South Africa and Jamaica. It is not surprising, therefore, that a Dickie family was among this early wave of immigrants to Nova Scotia, for they were a pioneer-oriented family. They weighed the risks involved in ocean voyages against the opportunities of improving their standards of living for themselves and their children and chose to take the risks.

These risks were very real: ocean travel, even when the seas were not teeming with warships and piracy, was hazardous. Sanitation on board the early sailing-ships was virtually non-existent. What with crowded accommodations, lack of ventilation and disease, many died before they reached their destination. Professor Edwin Guillet writes that "In 1773 a British ship of 300 tons sailed for North Carolina with 450 passengers, of whom twenty-five had no sleeping accommodations until twenty-three who had had berths died."¹³ Still, the advertisements appeared in the newspapers throughout England and Scotland advertising free land and assistance towards establishing homesteads. Emigration Societies, the British government, itself (which was anxious to establish friendly colonists in Canada), and private developers all painted the new country in glowing terms such that those who had been tenant-farmers with little hope could hardly resist the offers.¹⁴

In 1763, Matthew Dickie, who had been a linen-merchant in Londonderry, Ireland, immigrated to Cumberland County in Nova Scotia. He was accompanied by his wife, Janet Nisbet (of the Nisbets of Covenanter fame), and his family.¹⁵

The ships continued to arrive in increasing numbers, unloading their passengers and filling their holds with cargo of lumber to take back. In the 1770's an estimated 20,000 immigrants a year were landing at Montreal and Quebec.¹⁶ Among the ships making the crossing was the *Agnes*, a 200-ton ship from Belfast with William Dickie, master. It carried 200 passengers and was described as "high between decks" and "a stout, well-built vessel." Immigrants were encouraged to book passage with "Captain taking wife and family."¹⁷ In spite of the turmoil in the American Colonies, William Dickie sailed the *Agnes* into Quebec City harbour in 1775 to unload her settlers.¹⁸

By this time the tension in the Thirteen Colonies had built up to breaking-point and the Dickies who had settled there thirty and forty years earlier now had to make a choice between remaining loyal to the Crown or joining the cause of Independence. For some, the decision to become a Loyalist may have been made truly from loyalty; for others, holding civic offices, the decision may have been a political expediency. Some may have come due to the suasion of various groups, religious or social. For others, it may have been due to that seemingly inborn sense of adventure that the Dickies possessed.¹⁹ Once more, the British provinces were flooded with immigrants, but this time there was a difference. Instead of arriving full of hope for promised lands, these families arrived disenchanted, often destitute and accompanied by all the miseries of refugees. Some had travelled to several ports in the hope of finding asylum. In the ten months prior to November 1783, nearly 30,000 men, women, and children had been sent from New York to the several Maritime provinces, Canada, and the West Indies.²⁰ And in all, "they added a new and vigorous element to the population of Nova Scotia; they caused the formation of the province of New Brunswick; they settled the immense province of Ontario, and played a most important part in the development of our Dominion."²¹ These seasoned pioneers came from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and New York State. Three brothers, Adam, Robert and David Dickie came from the New England States to settle in Truro, Nova Scotia.²² Three other brothers, Adam, Hector and Johnathon Dickie settled in Charlotte County, New Brunswick.²³ In 1784, in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, Walter and William Dickie were among the grantees of lots, while James Dickie, from New York, was granted a farm and a town and water lot.²⁴

Most of these families remained in the maritime provinces where their descendants became ship-builders, educators, and political and civic officials.

The Dickies, while often dissenters, were not famous as soldiers, preferring the establishment of productive farms and businesses to battles. Robert Barry Dickie, whose grandfather, Matthew had come from Ireland in 1763, was one of the delegates chosen to represent Nova Scotia in the preliminary talks leading up to Confederation;²⁵ while, in 1835, William Dickie was a teacher in a school at the corner of Post and Ledge Roads in Freeport, Digby County, Nova Scotia.²⁶ The obituary notice of one Robert Mack who died at 87 in 1870 in Londonderry, New Hampshire, says that he occasionally attended school which was sometimes held at the house of Robert Dickie.²⁷

By 1800, Canada West was attracting settlers and again, cheap land was the lure. The Church of England was considered the established church in Upper Canada and, as such, owned one-seventh of the land in each township. Under some conditions, land was leased by them and in 1823, John Dickie, born in Scotland in 1788, petitioned "the Honourable and Reverend the Corporation for Superintending, managing and Conducting the Clergy Reserves within the Province of Upper Canada" and "humbly prays that he may be granted a lease thereof and as in duty bound will ever pray."²⁸ His petition was accepted and two years later he was granted a lease to Lot No. 8 on the Third Concession in the township of Whitby.²⁹ The abolition of these Clergy Reserves was to become one of the major planks in the platform for reform of another rebellious Scot, William Lyon Mackenzie, in 1837.

Land values rose quickly and the influx of new settlers became a great tide as they sought to take advantage of the opportunities. Arriving by boat at Montreal and Quebec, the immigrants spread westward and then north where the rolling land promised good crops once the forests had been cleared. William Dickson of Dumfries, Scotland, encouraged many farmers from Roxboroughshire and Selkirkshire to take up land in Dumfries township.³⁰ Names such as Cranston, Kerr, Henderson, and Cowan appear as settlers on an early township map.³¹ The Scottish flavour of the township is evident today in the stone houses and dry-stane dykes as well as in the names of such rivers as the Doon and Nith and such communities as Ayr and Jedburgh.³² In 1833, John Dickie and his brother, William, with their wives and families, arrived in the township to begin farming on Concession 12.³³ John Dickie and Marion Cuthbertson had come from Laigh Langmuir in Ayrshire.³⁴ The fact that the five eldest of their nine children were boys was a great advantage for the hard work that lay ahead of this family, for John was already a man of 56 years of age.³⁵ William Dickie and his wife, Janet Howie of Riccarton, were accompanied by their six children, all girls except the baby, but daughters were also needed in the work of the early homesteads.³⁶ A spirit of co-operation prevailed in the isolated rural communities, vital to the very survival of these

settlers. In an early tax-return, John Dickie was taxed for 80 acres of improved land, 30 acres of wheat, a frame house and barn, 2 horses, 4 oxen, 2 cows, 7 swine, and 4 sheep.³⁷

In 1839, in nearby Puslinch township, another William Dickie, a distant cousin of John and William, with his wife, Jane McHoul of Tarbolton, purchased a 200-acre farm with four acres cleared, on which to raise his family of eight.³⁸

As usual, these Dickie families were active in the community life around them. In 1852, James Dickie was awarded prizes by the Dumfries Township Agricultural Society for the best pair of ewe lambs, the best shearling ram, and the best potatoes.³⁹ A few years earlier, James and John Dickie were among those who were instrumental in obtaining a small school-house for this rural area.⁴⁰ The struggle to obtain some form of education for their children is evident in the minutes of the Board of Trustees and the little, log schoolhouse was an example of their dedication and perseverance. The brick structure which replaces the original building is still called the Dickie Settlement School.

No doubt letters went back to Scotland telling cousins and relatives about Canada West. No doubt they glossed over the physical hardships that were endured in these pioneer communities and even if they did not, the hope of owning one's own land and thereby creating a more secure future for themselves and their children would have been enough stimulus for the Dickies. In 1850, Jean Dickie visited a barber in Glasgow and demanded that he cut off her long hair, in spite of her not having the written consent of her husband. She used the money for her locks to pay off some debts before sailing from the Broomielaw.⁴¹ Within the year, her husband was to walk 70 miles north from Galt with one cow to begin their homestead in the bush of Grey County.⁴² In a rare moment of nostalgia, Jean named their farm "Ploughland" after a plot of land they had left at the foot of Dundonald Castle in Ayrshire.

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5. Murdoch, Beamish, *History of Nova Scotia*, vol. ii, p. 137.
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8. Murdoch, Beamish, *History of Nova Scotia*, vol. ii, p. 137, states that "The whole number of settlers is stated in an old ms. book to have been 2576 souls."
9. Murdoch, Beamish, *History of Nova Scotia*, vol. ii, p. 148. There is some discrepancy in the spelling of some of the names. Murdoch seems to have obtained the list from Akin's *Settlement of Halifax* (1847).
10. "Papers relating to the First Settlements of Halifax, 1749-56", Salle Gagnon, Montreal City Library. The original mess book of the settlers was deposited with the office of the Registrar of the Court of the Vice Admiralty at Halifax and it has been lost. The above-named papers contain a copy of the original mess book list of settlers and Robert Dickie's name appears on page 541, under the frigate, Canning, 342 tons, Andrew Dewar, master. After his name, in brackets, is written, "Master goes in the Albany," and under the column for ship, regiment and rank, etc., is "Albany, sloop." From the Public Archives, Ottawa, Transcripts of Colonial Office Records, Nova Scotia List of Emigrants, 1748-49, p. 12, there is this entry, "Robert Dickie; Quality-master; Regiment or ship, Albany."
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26. Wilson, Isaiah, *History of County of Digby*, p. 95 (1900).
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28. Photostat, Provincial Archives, Toronto, Record Group 1, Township Papers.
29. Ibid.
30. Young, James M., *History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries*, p. 41 (2nd edition, 1967).

31. Photostat, Map of North Dumfries, 1861, courtesy of A. W. Taylor.
32. Waterloo Historical Society, vol. xlviii, p. 38. "A Scottish Note on Dickson of Dumfries" by J. David Wood.
33. Young James M., *History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries*, p. 41.
34. Kilmarnock Old Parish Records, courtesy of Elizabeth Smith, Invercargill, New Zealand. John Dickie and Marion Cuthbertson of Laigh Langmuir had the following family: John, b. 1807, James, b. 1809, David, b. 1811, William, b. 1813, Alexander, b. 1815, Margaret, b. 1818, Janet, b. 1820, Robert, b. 1822, and Marion, b. 1824.
35. Public Archives, Ottawa, Census Reel, North Dumfries, 1851.
36. Ibid. William Dickie and Janet Howie of Riccarton had the following family: Janet, b. 1818, Daughter, b. ?, Agnes, b. 1825, Elizabeth, b. 1827, Margaret, b. 1830, James, b. 1832, William, b. 1835, and Marion, b. 1837.
37. Courtesy A. W. Taylor, Taxation Office, Galt, Ontario.
38. Courtesy Mrs E. Evans, Beatty, Sask. William Dickie and Jean McHoul of Sorn, had the following family: Ann, b. 1809, Robert, b. 1811, William, b. 1813, Mary, b. 1815, John, b. 1817, George, b. 1820, James, b. 1822, Jean, b. 1824, Janet, b. 1830.
39. Galt Reporter, 1852, courtesy of Mr William Barrie Galt, Ontario.
40. Photostat. Minutes of School Board of Trustees, North Dumfries, Courtesy of Mr William Barrie, Galt, Ontario.
41. Tape recorded memories of the late Mrs Christina Park, Cambuslaing, Scotland.
42. Great-grandfather of author.

QUERIES

McLALLEN.—Two McLallen brothers left Ayr for America before 1726. James lived at first in or near Taunton, Massachusetts; he was married to Margaret Fleming, and their son James married Margaret Lanburton in Palmer, Massachusetts in 1761, and went to live in New York State. When did the brothers leave Ayr, on what ship did they travel, and when and where did they land in America? Information is desired by Miss Margaret A. McLallen, 6905, Southeast 17 Avenue, Portland, Oregon, 97202.

MACLEAN.—Roderick (Rory) Maclean, born in Inverness-shire, married Margaret Chisholm, and had three sons: Hector, Donald, Neil. Hector married Ann (Nancy) Fraser, daughter of Kenneth Fraser, Glasgow, and settled in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, 1784. (Donald married Elizabeth Maclean, and settled in Pictou County; Neil went to Australia). Descendant seeks information about Roderick and Hector's birthplace and family.

—Donald F. Maclean, 5787 Ogilvie St.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

LETTERS

21 Church Street,
Kirkcaldy,
Fife.

2 February 1970.

Dear Sir,

Although not a member of the Society of Genealogists, I read your recent issue with much interest, particularly the letter from Colonel Constantin. I would draw your attention to George Hamilton, *A History of the House of Hamilton* (Edinburgh 1933). This is the work of reference for the Hamilton family, and I use it frequently in my own work of calendaring the Duke of Hamilton's archives and writing a thesis on the 17th century dukes. I am always interested in any branch of the family, and have noted down the descent of this particular member: George Hamilton supplies additional details (*op. cit.*, 785-795) and mentions that John Hamilton of Turnlaw had a birth brief dated 15 July 1647—presumably the document Colonel Constantin describes.

Hoping that this may be of some interest,

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) ROSALIND K. MARSHALL.

21 Church Street,
Kirkcaldy,
Fife.

8 February 1970.

The Hon. Editor,
The Scottish Genealogist,
c/o Messrs Shepherd and Wedderburn, W.S.,
16 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,

I read with much interest Colonel Constantin's letter in the December 1969 issue of the *Scottish Genealogist*, and would draw the attention of your readers to *A History of the House of Hamilton* by George Hamilton (Edinburgh 1933). This is an excellent reference book for all branches of the Hamilton family, and I use it frequently in my own work on the archives

of his grace the Duke of Hamilton—I am completing a thesis on the subject of the seventeenth century dukes of Hamilton and have compiled a five volume calendar of the seventeenth century letters in his grace's collection: this calendar will be available in the Search Room of the Scottish Record Office in a few months' time.

As to the Hamiltons of Turnlaw, *A History of the House of Hamilton*, 785-796, shows clearly that the pastor was indeed a descendant of a cadet branch of the famous Hamilton family. The ducal house of Hamilton traces its descent from Sir Walter Fitzgilbert (c1294-1346), who was the forefather of Sir James Hamilton, Lord of Cadzow (1397-1440). Sir James had five sons and three daughters. From the eldest son James are descended the marquises and dukes of Hamilton, while the second son Alexander is the ancestor of Pastor John Hamilton. His descent is summarised in the accompanying genealogical table, which shows that the birth-brief issued by Charles I in 1647 was accurate except for a few details. There is in fact some confusion over the identity of the pastor's great-grandmother. James Hamilton of Shawfield, his great-grandfather, married at least twice, and his two eldest sons were the issue of his first wife, a Somerville. An entry in the Acts and Decrees names only Katherine as being the child of Janet Dunbar, which would imply that John of Turnlaw and his younger brothers and sisters were either the children of the first wife or of some other marriage. However, as the birth-brief gives John's mother as 'Marie Dunbar' one may perhaps assume that this was an error for 'Janet Dunbar' and that she was indeed the great-grandmother of the pastor.

The pastor himself was one of a large family, including James Hamilton who lived in Glasgow and married three times, and Arthur, who probably became a lawyer. George Hamilton mentions the pastor as having two daughters only, but presumably the fact that the children were born in France explains the omission of the son's name.

I hope that this information may be of some help to Colonel Constantin.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) ROSALIND K. MARSHALL.

DESCENT OF THE HAMILTONS OF SHAWFIELD AND TURNLAW

ancestors of the dukes of Hamilton

Sir John Hamilton
of Cadzow
1388-c.1402

Jacoba, daughter of Sir
James Douglas of Dalkeith

JAMES HAMILTON,
LORD OF CADZOW 1397-1440

Janet Livingstone,
lady of Callendar

James, 1st
Lord Hamilton

James, 1st earl
of Arran

marquises and
dukes of
Hamilton

Alexander
Hamilton of
Shawfield

John
died young

Sir James
Hamilton of
Silvertonhill
and
Shawfield,
d. before
May 1526

William
family
of
Westport

(1) Elizabeth
Lindsay

= (2) ?
Anderson

James
Hamilton of
Shawfield

John

Bartill

Alexander

Robert

Elizabeth

Margaret

a daughter

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT



21 Church Street,
Kirkcaldy,
Fife.

2 February 1970.

Ivor R. Guild, W.S.,
c/o Messrs Shepherd and Wedderburn, W.S.,
16 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh, 2.

Dear Sir,

I read the article on the O'Connachers of Lorne in the *Scottish Genealogist* for September 1969. Being a Conacher on the maternal side, I have always been interested in the Perthshire branch of this family, who according to tradition originally came from Argyllshire. They were reputed to have owned lands in Lorne and to have been unjustly deprived of them at some early date, according to one branch who to my knowledge had, and still do have, a family tree believed to have been drawn up by a professional searcher. This I have not seen, but from what I was told by one of its owners it included the story of the milk white doe (used by Scott in *The Fair Maid of Perth*) and also the well-known Curse. This was put upon the Conachers (Connachers or Conachars) at some time, foretelling the birth of more girls than boys and the gradual diminishing of the male line. While there was an abundance of males in the 1700's and 1800's, there seem to be fewer now. In my grandfather's family of six daughters and three sons, there remains but one great-grandson bearing the name of Conacher. The above family traditions seem to tie in with the Argyll family Donald MacNaughton writes about. In one Perthshire Parish Register only have I seen the name O'Conachar—John O'Conachar married Isabella Morrison in 1776. The O' may have been dropped because of sounding Irish, as prejudice was strong against the Irish in the Highlands.

It is uncertain when they arrived in Perthshire, but they were established in the Dunkeld/Logierait area by the 1680's. The earliest names found there were John, Donald and Duncan; also Charles and Thomas. The Logierait branch produced several generations of merchants and farmers, tenants of the dukes of Atholl: they can be traced in the Perthshire Register of Sasines, the Hearth Tax returns, commissary court processes etc., etc., in the Scottish Record Office.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs) N. MARSHALL.

DESTRUCTION OF TOMBSTONES

Cases of destruction of tombstones in two burial grounds have recently been under the consideration of the Council; apparently the motive for destruction was either to adapt the ground to other purposes or to facilitate orderly maintenance. It is not known whether copies of the inscriptions were taken.

It is the general view of the Council that tombstones and their inscriptions are of very great sentimental and genealogical interest, not only to the descendants of those commemorated but to a great many others who value the preservation of this feature of the Scottish heritage. This is abundantly clear from the large number of visitors from abroad who come to Scotland to search in the old burial grounds or to make inquiries in local libraries or Register House.

The Secretary of State for Scotland emphasised the value of such inscriptions when he declared that if a local authority contemplated the destruction of tombstones in action taken under the Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland), 1948, it would first be necessary to send a copy of the inscriptions to the Registrar General, Scotland.

It is no doubt desirable that in particular cases burial grounds should be put to other uses or that stones should be moved on grounds of amenity or for other reasons; in such cases the Council would most strongly urge that as far as possible the stones be placed where the inscriptions can be read by visitors. If, in very special cases, the destruction of any stone is contemplated the least that should be done is to take a copy of the inscription, and this should also be done if the stone is placed beyond the scrutiny of the public.

The Society would be glad to have the co-operation of the public, where destruction of tombstones is threatened, in seeing that transcripts of the inscriptions are made and deposited in the local library or wherever they can be made readily accessible to the public. It would also be grateful if copies could be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Society for purpose of record.

CUBA: ENGLISH AND IRISH IMMIGRANTS

by F. J. R. Henderson

When in 1951, I began to collect information in an effort to compile a family tree, I contacted the British Consulate in Havana, Cuba, for data. Their reply was that the Consulate had no records going back to 1892.

I continued my searches until I found, in Archivo Nacional (National Archives), Havana, the petitions for the so-called *Cartas de Domicilio* (Letters of Domicile). These are the applications addressed to the Governor-General of Cuba (then a Spanish colony), by aliens who wished to reside on the island for more than three months.

Usually, each petition has two other documents attached: a statement of the Consul concerned certifying the petitioner's nationality and good character (in the case of British subjects this statement is written at the foot of the petition), and a police report giving a physical description of the applicant as well as informing about his reputation in connection with the police records.

The extant petitions cover from 1818 to 1819, and from 1853 to 1858. There is one dated in 1865. It seems that the missing petitions (particularly for the period 1820 to 1852) were destroyed in one of the many vicissitudes in the life of the Archives. The surviving papers are kept in two packets, classified under Nos. 27024 and 29023, *Fondos del Gobierno Superior Civil de la Isla de Cuba* (Records of the Superior Civil Government of the Island of Cuba).

I have made extracts of all the petitions regarding British subjects, since probably these are the only records relating to these immigrants or visitors. The extracts were divided into three groups (Scottish, English, and Irish) and arranged in alphabetical order. The Scottish group appeared in this magazine in 1964 (vol. xi, no. 4, p. 20), and the present article deals with the English and Irish. It will be observed that Scottish surnames appear in the lists. Those referred to as Irish must have been born in that country, but the English list probably contains natives of Scotland and of Ireland, for England is used loosely for either of these nations in Spanish speaking countries, as well as for Britain or Great Britain.

ENGLISH

Name, Age and Occupation	Parentage	Marital Status	Date and Place of Petition
Armstrong, Alexander Young (24) Engineer	_____	S	7 Sept., 1854 —
Beanes, Edward (38) Civil Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Bell, Joseph (34) Civil Engineer	_____	M	30 July, 1857, Matanzas.
Boocock, Alfred (20) Candlemaker	_____	S	7 Jan., 1819, Havana.
Booth, George (27) Carpenter	_____	S	10 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Bunch, Robert Henry (23) Farmer	_____	M	9 Jan., 1819, Havana.
Caldwell, John (37) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Chapman, James (—) —	_____	—	5 Aug., 1856, Havana.
Clark, John (28) Engineer	Thomas & Anna	S	5 March, 1857 —
Cluney, Richard (31) Engineer	_____	S	13 Dec., 1856, Matanzas.
Connell, James (27) Carpenter	_____	S	25 June, 1818, Havana.
Craig, James (—) —	_____	—	22 Oct., 1856, Havana.
Cross, Thomas (39) Engineer	_____	S	10 May, 1857, Havana.
Dooley, Joseph (33) Engineer	Joseph & Ann	M	20 May, 1856, Havana.
Elliot, George (32) Engineer	_____	S	10 Sept., 1854 —
Enson, Thomas (39) Engineer	_____	M	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Fearn, Joseph (34) Engineer	Joseph & Sarah	S	2 April, 1858, Regla.
Fleming, Thomas (40) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Foster, Joseph (44) Mechanic	_____	S	Aug., 1855, Havana.
Garland, Hugh (29) —	_____	S	June, 1855, Havana.
Gordon, Charles (26) Physician	_____	S	5 Oct., 1818, Havana.
Graham, Richard (26) Engineer	_____	S	30 Nov., 1858, Matanzas.
Gurlay, John (37) Engineer	_____	M	2 Jan., 1865, Havana.
Halliday, Gavin (29) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Harris, John S. (32) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Heneage, John (32) Teacher of Languages	_____	S	July, 1855, Havana.
Henderson, Robert (24) Carpenter	Robert & Mary	S	10 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Henry, John F. (23) Merchant	James & Caroline	S	19 May, 1858, Havana.
Hocker, Thomas (52) Merchant	Thomas & Mary	S	15 Oct., 1857, Havana.
Holmes, Benjamin (54) Farmer	_____	W	16 April, 1818 —
Horrocks, Thomas (25) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Houls, Thomas (29) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Hugh, Francis W. (18) Engineer	_____	S	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Hughes, Joseph (35) Engineer & Merchant	Thos. & Margaret	M	22 Nov., 1858, Havana.
Jackson, George (27) Engineer	Peter & Mary	S	1 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Kay, Donald M. (26) Carpenter	Donald & Sile	S	10 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Kelly, Michael (24) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 —
King, Edward (37) Builder	_____	S	19 Aug., 1854 —
Kyll, William Thomas (46) Manager	James & Eleonor	S	21 May, 1857, Havana.
Languish, Richard (—) Architect	_____	—	17 April, 1858, Havana.
Malcolm, James (36) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 —
Mardin, John (37) Engineer	_____	S	Feb., 1855, Havana.
Mardin, Samuel (24) Blacksmith	_____	S	Feb., 1855, Havana.
Martin, James (23) Farmer	_____	S	19 Aug., 1854 —
Martin, William Henry (25) Merchant	_____	—	1857, Cardenas.
Miller, John (27) Engineer	_____	S	Dec., 1854 —
Monagham, William (—) —	_____	—	13 June, 1856, Havana.
More, Louis (36) Tailor	_____	S	Jan., 1855 —
Myers, Walter Sydney (47) Landowner	Isaac & Mary	S	16 Feb., 1857, Havana.
Parsons, Charles Jacob (38) Whetter	_____	S	Oct., 1854 —
Pearce, Thomas (30) Engineer	_____	S	21 Apr., 1857, Cienfuegos.
Plant, Alfred (30) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 —
Raphall, Alfred (28) Merchant	Maurice & Rachel	S	18 May, 1857, Havana.
Rowley, Henry (29) Engineer	_____	M	Jan., 1855 —

Shelton, Elizabeth (21) Dressmaker	_____	W	25 June, 1818, Havana.
Thackey, Henry (28) Engineer	Joseph & Anna	S	20 Oct., 1856, Havana.
Thomas, Francis (—) _____	_____	—	1852, Havana.
Watkin, Joseph (22) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 —
Watkin, William (32) Engineer	_____	S	Dec., 1854 —
Whitman, John Edward (22) Merchant	_____	S	4 April, 1855, Havana.
Whitty, Henry (41) Teacher of Horsemanship	_____	M	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Wright, William (25) Farmer	_____	S	3 Oct., 1818, Havana.

I R I S H

Brown, John (45) Mason	_____	M	23 Jan., 1819 —
Canty, James (27) Cooper	_____	S	16 Jan., 1819 —
Carpenter, William (30) Mason	_____	M	Jan., 1819 —
Carroll, Dennis (29) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Christy, William (29) Engineer	_____	S	7 Dec., 1856, Havana.
Connery, John (36) Carpenter	_____	S	22 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Daly, Daniel (30) Carpenter	_____	S	9 Jan., 1819 —
Day, Jeremiah (32) Blacksmith	_____	M	21 Jan., 1858 —
Donnaghan, James (22) Carpenter	_____	S	14 Jan., 1819 —
Dougherty, William H (—) _____	_____	—	Oct., 1856, Havana.
Elroy, Thimoty M. (26) Engineer	_____	M	May, 1855 —
Feeling, Thomas E. (38) Farmer	_____	M	2 Oct., 1818, Havana.
Goregall, John M. (40) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819. —
Gray, James (24) Coppersmith	_____	S	Nov., 1854 —
Healy, Thomas (29) Farmer	_____	S	Jan., 1819 —
Henly, Patrick Mary (27) Carpenter	_____	S	18 Jan., 1819 —
Higgins, John (28) Cooper	_____	S	16 Jan., 1819 —
Hogan, Michael (23) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Hogge, Patrick (42) Farmer	_____	S	14 Jan., 1819 —
Howard, John G. (26) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819 —
Kelly, Owen (36) Farmer	_____	M	18 Jan., 1819 —
Lennon, John (32) _____	Luke & Jean	S	15 April, 1857 —
Locke, George (23) Mason	_____	S	23 Jan., 1819 —
Lutcliffe, Thomas (27) Farmer	_____	S	30 July, 1818, San Salvador.**
Lynch, Thomas (22) Farmer	_____	S	17 July, 1818, Havana.***
Macarthy, Jeremiah (30) Carpenter	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
MacDonald, Alexander (34) Farmer	_____	S	30 July, 1818, Havana.
MacDonald, Richard Joseph (36) Carpenter	John & Catherine	M	23 Jan., 1857, Havana.
M'Kenna, Patrick (26) Stonemason	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Mooney, Michael (28) Carpenter	_____	S	5 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Mulkay, Stephen (39) Landowner	_____	S	4 April, 1855 —
O'Connel, William (25) Cooper	_____	S	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
O'Haman, John D. (24) Farmer	_____	S	20 July, 1818, Havana.
Peen, Owen (29) Cooper	_____	S	10 Jan., 1819 —
Read, Edward (43) Carpenter	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Rooney, Connar (25) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819 —
Ryan, Philip (32) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Shortel, Thomas (36) Carpenter	_____	S	22 Jan., 1819 —
Toole, John (40) Mason	_____	M	23 Jan., 1819 —
Wood, Andrew (30) Carpenter	_____	M	5 Nov., 1818, Havana.

NOTES:—(**) San Salvador was a sugar mill.

(***) Thomas Lynch was a native of Clogher, Ireland, according to his petition.
This is the only instance of mention of the birthplace within Ireland.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

- 1 The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
- 2 The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
- 3 The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
- 4 Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
- 5 An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
- 6 Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
- 7 No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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Hon. Vice-Presidents	Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, G.C.V.O., LL.D., formerly 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.
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