

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

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies of Edinburgh University, at 7 p.m. on 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

Membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society is by election at an annual subscription of £1 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.

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McLACHLANS WHO SERVED AS OFFICERS IN THE BRITISH ARMY

Records of the personnel of the British Army in the nineteenth and late eighteenth centuries are relatively good. Muster rolls, which formed the basis of regimental accounts, followed the career of the humblest private soldier from enlistment to discharge, desertion or death. The rolls of the West Indian regiments, for example, gave the names of native soldiers, their ages, places of birth, places and trades on enlistment, height, complexion ("black" or "yellow"), and hair (usually "woolly")! To find a soldier in the ranks one must know his regiment and this was identified by a number, the more colourful titles coming about the middle of the last century. A regiment recruited in the Highlands will have so many common christian and family names that it becomes difficult to identify a particular man unless his regimental number is known.

As might be expected, careers of officers are more easily traced. The printed Army List appeared at least annually from 1754 and recorded every stage of an officer's career, although early editions "lose" people and recover them a few years later. More complete information in the nineteenth century makes it possible to locate date and place of death and, later, date of birth, campaigns and decorations. At the turn of the present century warrant officers were added. Returns were made by half pay officers in 1829 and these give a full record of each officer's service his age, residence, date and place of marriage, names and ages of legitimate children and, sometimes, gratuitous but very interesting remarks. There was subsequently a return of retired officers in 1847 and there were regimental records of serving officers, sometimes showing place of birth and next of kin. Certificates of officers' marriages were lodged with authority and became important if a widow petitioned for a pension. The foregoing records are in the Public Record Office.

This survey covers anyone of the name of MacLachlan spelt in its Scottish variations and who was an officer in the British Army before 1914.

(1) This could have been Alexander, tacksman of Ballimartin or Alexander, tacksman, Coruanan who may have been one of the same.

(55) L. McLachlan was most likely Lachlan of Innischonnel, son of Angus also described as a captain. He did not appear in the list after 1757.

(64) Probably Patrick of Croy, heir to his brother John McLachlan of Kilbride.

(73) William McLachlan of Auchintroig, son of John of Auchintroig, was born about 1733 and served as a cadet in the Battle of Minden. His son Alexander (9 graduated from Glasgow University in 1803. He married Margaret, daughter of James Harvey, Gartenstorg, in 1823.

| <i>Christian Name(s)</i> | <i>Born</i> | <i>Career</i> | <i>Died</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. A - - - - | | In army 1717? Out of Army List by 1752 | |
| 2. Albert Charles | Cheltenham 1873 | 2nd Lt 18 Hussars 1895, Lt 1899, Capt 1904, Rtd 1912, Temp Major 1916 | 1950 |
| 3. Alexander | | Lt 98 Foot 1795, Capt 75 Foot 1803, Major 1813 | 1819 |
| 4. Alexander | | Lt 84 Foot 1795, Capt 1802, Brigade Major King's Troop Bombay 1811 | 1811 |
| 5. Alexander | | Ensign 15 Foot 1795 (may not have joined) | |
| 6. Alexander | Argyll 1789 | Cadet RA 1801, Lt 1803, 2nd Capt 1812, Capt 1826, Bt Major 1830, Lt Col 1846, Col 1851, Maj Gen 1854, Lt Gen 1860, Col. Commandant 1863 | Dublin 1866 |
| 7. Alexander (tacksman Corruanan) | | Lt 42 Foot 1804, Lt 6 Royal Veterans 1810 (married Margaret Stewart 1794 Appin) | by 1815 |
| 8. Alexander | | Asst Surgeon 42 Foot 1804, Surgeon 1807, 49 Foot 1811 | Cape of Good Hope 1825 |
| 9. Alexander (of Auchintróig) | | Ensign Stirling Militia 1808 (married Margaret Harvey 1823 Glasgow) | 1826 |
| 10. Alexander | | 2nd Lt 95 Foot 1814, Lt 1824, Capt 1834, Rtd 1838 | |
| 11. Alexander | | Ensign 82 Foot 1815 | Paris 1816 |
| 12. Alexander | | Ensign 56 Foot, hp 1819 | 1829 |
| 13. Alexander | | Cornet 3 Light Dragoons 1820 | Stamford Hill 1824 |
| 14. Alexander | | 2nd Lt 3 Foot 1878, Lt 1880, Capt 1886 | Edinburgh 1898 |
| 15. Alexander Fraser Campbell | 1875 | 2nd Lt 95 Foot 1899, wounded S. Africa, King's Medal, DSO and Clasp, Lt 1900, Capt KRR 1906, Major 1915, Brevet Lt Col | France 1918 |
| 16. Allan | | Lt 81 Foot 1785, Capt 75 Foot 1803, Major 1813 | Parga, Albania 1818 |
| 17. Andrew | | Ensign 81 Foot 1806, Lt 1808, Capt 1822, Waterloo Medal | Spanish Town 1822 |
| 18. Angus | | Lt 69 Foot 1799, Capt 1804 | |
| 19. Archibald | | 2nd Lt RM Chatham 1795, Lt 1796, Capt 1805, Major 1819 | London 1820 |
| 20. Archibald | ca 1779 | Lt 37 Foot 1795, hp Capt O'Connor's Levy 1798, Major 69 Foot 1813, Lt. Col 1819, hp Col 1837, Maj Gen 1846 | Southampton 1854 |
| 21. Archibald | | Lt 35 Foot 1795 | |
| 22. Angus | | Ensign 1 Foot 1804, Lt 1805, Capt 1813 | Madras 1813 |
| 23. Archibald | Ryde 1857 | 2nd Lt 1 Foot 1877, Lt 1878, Capt 1885, Major 1896, Rtd 1903 | |
| 24. Arthur | | Lt 81 Foot 1777, hp 1783-1807 | |
| 25. Colin | Glassary 1779 | Ensign without purchase Dumbarton Fencibles Lt by quota of men 72 Foot 1799, hp 1802 | South Knapsdale 1859 |
| 26. Daniel | Glasgow 1807 | LRCS Edin 1827, Hospital Asst 1827, Asst Surgeon 1828, MD Glas Univ 1830, 79 Foot 1834, Asst Physician and Surgeon Chelsea 1840 | Ventor 1870 |
| 27. David McKelvey | 1858 | Deputy Insp Gen Medical Dept 1849, Rtd 1863 In ranks 10 years 307 days, QM Connaught Rangers 1888, Hon Capt 1898, Hon Major 1903, Rtd 1908, temporarily employed RASC 1914-18, hon Lt Col | |

| <i>Christian Name(s)</i> | <i>Born</i> | <i>Career</i> | <i>Died</i> |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 28. D - - - - | | Lt Rgt raised to serve in W. Indies (may not have joined) | |
| 29. Donald | | Lt 57 Foot 1804, Capt 1811, Wounded Albuera 1813, Rtd 1823 | Felixstowe 1845 |
| 30. Donald | | Lt 48 Foot 1706 | |
| 31. Donald | ca 1770 | Ensign without purchase 75 foot 1802, Lt 1804, Capt 1813, hp 1826, Rtd 1838, wounded Bhurt-pore 1805 | Victoria Australia 1863 |
| 32. Donald George Campbell | Dundee 1835 | 2nd Lt RA 1853, Lt 1854 | Sebastapol (of Cholera) 1854 |
| 33. Donald Maxwell | Cheltenham 1867 | 2nd Lt Royal Fus 1887, Lt 1889, Capt King's Own 1897, Temp Major 1914-18 | Cheltenham 1940 |
| 34. Duncan | | Ensign 77 Foot 1803, Lt 1805 | circa 1811 |
| 35. Duncan | ca 1785 | Ensign 86 Foot 1811, Lt 1814 | India 1814 |
| 36. Duncan | Hobart Town 1838 | Ensign 90 Foot 1861, Lt 1868, hp 1878, Capt 1881, Rtd 1881 | Kensington 1901 |
| 37. George Murray | circa 1790 | Asst Surgeon 91 Foot 1812, served Peninsular and Waterloo; hp 1821, MD Edin 1822 hp Ensign 79 Foot 1786, Lt 57 Foot 1795 | Demerara 1832 |
| 38. Hugh | Rothsay 1842 | Asst Surgeon 1867, 74 Foot 1868, Jamaica 1870, Bombay 1871, Resigned 1874 | New Zealand 1880? |
| 39. Hugh Kennedy | ca 1778 | 2nd Lt RA 1795, Lt 1797, 2nd Capt 1804, Capt 1808, Major 1814, Rtd and Sold Commission 1827 | Tunbridge Wells 1835 |
| 40. James | | | |
| 41. James | ca 1772 | Pay Sgt 1791, Sgt Major 1800, Ensign RP Militia 1811, 92 Foot 1814 | Dunkeld 1843 |
| 42. James | Sussex 1776 | Lt RE 1803, 2nd Capt 1809, Capt 1813, sold com-mission 1824 | Portsmouth 1824 |
| 43. James Augustus | 1797 | Ensign 104 Foot, Lt 1814, hp 1817 (married Sarah L. Plant 1818, Canada) | 1865 |
| 44. James Campbell | Sudbury Suffolk 1815 | Ensign 82 Foot 1835, Lt 1838 | Jamaica 1841 |
| 45. James | 1863 | In ranks 17 years 253 days, Sgt Major Ryl High-landers 1900, Rtd 1908 | |
| 46. James Douglas | Cheltenham 1869 | Lt 79 Foot 1892, ADC Bahamas 1895, ADC Cyprus, Capt 1898, Major 1904, Lt Col 1913, DSO 1916, CB 1918, Attache Washington 1918, CMG 1919 | Marylebone 1937 |
| 47. James Wm. Francis | 1894 | Lt Cameron Highlanders 1913, Capt. 1916, Staff Capt 1918 | Westminster 1930 |
| 48. John (of Kilbride) | | Ensign 4 N. American Div 1760, hp 1765, Capt Lt 110 Foot 1765, Capt 55 Foot 1775, Major 1783 | 1803 |
| 49. John | | Lt 6 Foot 1795, hp Adj 1799 | |
| 50. John | | Ensign RM 1804, 2nd Lt 1808, Lt 1822, hp 1823, full pay 1827, Capt 1836, Removed 1836 | |
| 51. John | circa 1751 | In army 1763, sometime 4 RV Bn, appt Ensign and retd on full pay 1812, clerk in military sec's office Quebec 1829 | 1836 |

| <i>Christian Name(s)</i> | <i>Born</i> | <i>Career</i> | <i>Died</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 52. John | 1859 | In ranks 18 years 101 day, RSM RM Portsmouth 1896, QM hon Lt 1904, Rtd hon Capt 1914 | |
| 53. Kenneth Francis | Chelsea 1846 | Lt RA 1866, Capt 1878, Rtd on gratuity 1878, 18 Ryl Yeomanary S. Africa 1900-2 | 1910 |
| 54. Kenneth Douglas | 1882 | 2nd Lt Seaforths 1901, Lt 1905, Capt 1911 | France 1915 |
| 55. L----- | | 1754-7 | |
| 56. Lachlan | 1762 | Lt 73 Foot 1778, Capt 1779, Major 1783, 10 Foot 1788 | London 1806 |
| 57. Lachlan | ca 1790 | Ensign 48 Foot (without purchase), Lt 5W1 Regt 1799, hp 1800 | Galway 1849 |
| 58. Lachlan (called William) | Dunoon 1790 | Cadet Indian Army 1807, 2nd Lt 1809 | Bengal 1813 |
| 59. Lachlan Nichol | Felixstowe 1823 | Ensign 57 Foot 1839, E. Indies 1840, Lt 1841, 28 Foot 1842 | 1844 |
| 60. Niel | | Ensign 1 Foot 1780, Lt 1795 | |
| 61. Niel | Classary circa 1777 | hp Ensign 44 Foot 1805 (married Flora Ann MacLaine 1824 Glasgow) | Lochgilphead 1862 |
| 62. Niel Campbell | Alton 1866 | 2nd Lt 3 Hants 1883, Lt Seaforth 1889, Capt 1895, wounded Nile Expedition, Major 1903 | |
| 63. Peter | | hp QM 4 (Viscount Farrington's) Marines 1748-79, 74 Foot 1779, hp 1783 | 1805? |
| 64. Patrick | | Lt 76 Foot 1778, hp 1783 | 1839 |
| 65. Peter | | Ensign 1797, Lt 77 Foot 1800, Capt 1810, Resd or Retd 1820 | |
| 66. Peter | 1796 | Temp Hosp Asst 1815, Asst Surgeon 1820, Surgeon 1824, 93 Foot 1825, hp 1826 | 1832 |
| 67. Ronald Campbell | Alton 1872 | 2nd Lt 95 Foot 1893, Lt 1898, 3 Punjab 1898, severely wounded S. Africa, Capt 95 Foot 1900, Major 1910, Lt Col 1915 | France 1917 |
| 68. Robert | | Ensign 81 Foot 1782, hp 1783, 48 Foot 1790 | |
| 69. Robert | | Ensign hp 81 Foot 1793, Lt 1797, Capt 43 Foot 1805 | Portugal (of fever) 1809 |
| 70. Thomas (McLaughlin) | | Pte 44 Foot 1780, discharged 1793, Ensign 3W1 1795, Lt 1798 | |
| 71. Thomas James | Rothesay 1828 | Cadet Indian Army 1846, 2nd Lt RA 1847, Lt 1853, Capt 1858, Major British Army 1858, Lt Col 1869, Asst Adj Gen (Bombay) 1873, Col 1877, Hon Maj Gen and Retd 1878 | Ramsgate 1881 |
| 72. Thomas Robertson | 1870 | 2nd Lt Indian Army 1889, probationary Lt Border Rgt 1891, Indian Staff Corps 1891, Capt 1900, Major 1907, Lt Col 1915, CMG 1915, temp Brig 1917 | Lahore 1921 |
| 73. William (of Auchintroig) | | Ensign 25 Foot 1760, at Minden, Lt 1762, hp 1768 | 1821 |
| 74. Archibald | 1886 | In ranks 12 years 249 days, 2nd Lt L'pool R 1916, Lt 1918, hp 1919 | |

(56) Lachlan McLachlan was of the Fassifern family and married Mary, niece of Lady Stewart. He was a nephew of Mrs Campbell of Enfield, Middlesex, and of Dugald and Alexander McLachlan both sometime of Jamaica. His widow remarried Patrick McLachlan, merchant at Covent Garden in 1811. Patrick was the son of Ewen McLachlan and Barbara Campbell and was born at Glensanda, Ard-gour, in 1776. Lachlan's son Alexander (13) died at his stepfather's home at Stamford Hill, London, in 1824. Probably related this family was Alexander McLachlan (4). He made a bequest to Miss Catherine McLachlan of Glensanda, a sister of Patrick. Associated in some way with this family was Allan (16). His will was proved by Patrick's brother Hugh. In 1802 Allan was drawing £8.15.0 per month as a Captain Lt. while doubling as surgeon for a further £10.4.6 per month.

One of five brothers with notable careers, probably furthered by their important Campbell connections was Alexander McLachlan (6), who entered the Royal Artillery as a cadet in 1801 at the age of 12 (not at all improbable). In 1814 he was decorated by the King of Sardinia and besides service in the Peninsular and elsewhere against Napoleon, served in India and Canada. He married in London 1832 Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Colebrook RA, and died in Dublin 1866.

A brother, Archibald (20), was appointed an ensign without purchase in 1795. He was severely wounded at an insurrection of Sepoys at Vellore. For his part in this he was awarded a pension of £200. In 1811 at Edinburgh he married Jean, daughter of Neil Campbell of Duntroon.

Probably the eldest of the brothers was James (40) also of the Royal Artillery. He sold his commission 31/12/1827 and died at Tunbridge Wells in 1835. His will, besides mentioning his three surviving brothers, speaks of his sisters, Mary Campbell in Greenock, Catherine wife of Peter Campbell, Elizabeth wife of Colin Campbell and Henrietta, wife of Peter McNair. Also mentioned are his "reputed children," Harriet born 1822 in Corfu and James born 1824 in Corfu, the mother of whom was Harriet Lawless.

Lachlan McLachlan (57) was appointed "in his sixth year" on 21.9.1796 to the 48th Regt. as an Ensign without purchase on application by his uncle, Lt. Col. Archibald Campbell of the 48th. Another uncle was Lt. Gen. James Campbell. His return of 1829 states that he was no longer desirous of full service having had four brothers in the army, two of whom had been seriously wounded and one had died in Spain. He lived in Galway Town from about 1824 and in 1832 he was elected to Parliament as one of its representatives. However, he was superseded within a year on petition after several of his voters had been struck off. He was variously described as merchant and barrister and died on Campbell's Island, Galway, in 1849. The fifth brother was probably Donald (25).

The only known legitimate sons of the five brothers were those of Archibald and Jean Campbell, James Campbell MacLachlan (44) and Archibald Neil Campbell MacLachlan.

The latter was a Church of England minister and lived much of his life at Newton Vellance, Hampshire, where he died in 1891. Three of his five sons entered the army, Neil Campbell (62), Alexander Fraser Campbell (15) and Ronald Campbell (67).

Thomas McLaughlin's military career (70) was an unusual one. He joined the 44th (East Essex) as a private in 1780 and served many years in Canada.

Like most of his draft he was probably Irish. He was discharged in Sept. 1793 although still described as a soldier "44th Regt." when his son Thomas was baptised at St Quivox, Ayr, in April 1794. He was gazetted Ensign in the 3rd West Indian Regt. (Keppell's) on its being reformed in July 1795 and became a Lieutenant in Jan. 1798. The regimental muster roll shows him at Barbados in June 1804 after which time he does not appear on the muster roll or in the Army List. When this son married in 1827 he described his father as "late Captain 3rd West India Regt." The link between the private soldier and the officer is his wife's name, Isobel Kennedy, which appears in the St. Quivox register in 1794 and on his son's death certificate in 1871.

This son, Thomas Maclachlan, MD, FRCS, married in Rothesay in 1827 Janet, daughter of Wm. McRae, where they had seven sons and three daughters. Thomas James (71) was nominated to the Indian Army by Major Gen. Robertson and his son Thomas Robertson Maclachlan (72) followed him. Another son of Dr Thomas was Hugh Kennedy Maclachlan (39) who, after leaving the army practised medicine privately.

Donald (31) was possibly a son of Dugald of Balwill and Florence McAllister. He married at Stirling in 1809 Mary Ann, daughter of Archibald Sawers. They had at least nine children from 1810 to 1829. One son James was born 1825 Stirling and died 1903 Cheltenham. While Her Majesty's consul at Batavia he married Wilhelmina Francoise van der Hucht and of their eight children three were soldiers. They were James Douglas (46), Donald Maxwell (33) and Albert Charles (2).

Duncan (36) was the son of Charles, a merchant, and Isabella Dick and married in Edinburgh 1869, Mary Jane Lorimer. He was probably a grandson of Donald and Mary Ann Sawers.

Daniel (26) was probably the son of Duncan, a shoemaker, and Barbara Campbell. He married in 1834 Ann, sister of Col. Kenneth Douglas McKenzie, and their children were Donald George Campbell (32), Kenneth Francis (53) and at least one daughter. Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie (54) was the son of Kenneth Francis.

Archibald (23) was the son of Donald McLachlan of Ryde and married in Edinburgh, 1886, Francis Muriel Dawn.

Donald (29) is probably the father of Lachlan Nicholl (59) who was born at Landguard Fort, Felixstowe.

Lachlan (58) was a son of James, tacksman Stronchullin (Kilmun), and Violet Campbell.

(68) was probably Robert of Dunadd, son of Kenneth. He was described as a Captain in 1808 and may also have been the Captain Robert McLachlan of the Argyll Fencibles about the same time. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Archibald Campbell, tacksman of Dunadd, and later became tacksman of Rahoy in Morvern. Duncan (35) was his son, and was buried at Musuhipatan Cemetery, Kistna District, India.

James (42) was a younger son of Andrew and Sophia McLauchlan who were settled in Sussex near Chichester by 1769. His elder brother David was shown in the 1841 census as having been born in 'foreign parts' in 1754. His son James Augustus (43) went to Canada at the age of 12 to join his father but by the time he arrived James senior had been posted to the West Indies. The army in Canada took responsibility for the boy and he was made an Ensign in the 104th Regt. He remained in Canada where his descendants have maintained a continuing association with military life.

Hugh (38) was probably past his youth when commissioned. He married Ann, daughter of Alexander McLachlan, merchant in Ballimartin.

Andrew (17) and Archibald (19) were probably brothers, the sons of Mr L. McLachlan of Levenmore, Argyll.

James (41) was married in 1827 at Dunkeld and was receiving a pension of 3/- a day in 1828. He might have been the James McLachlan whose heir was John, resident of Perth.

The sisters of Angus (22) were Margaret, who married Robert Stewart, and Marjorie, who married Donald Mclean.

Còlin (25) was the son of John, a farmer, and Catherine Taylor.

Neil (61) was the son and heir of Kenneth of Killinochanoch and Isabel McLachlan. He became a J.P. for Argyll and lived the greater part of his life in Lochgilphead. He married, firstly, Mary, daughter of Capt. John McDougall of Rary and, second in 1820 at Glasgow, Flora Ann MacLaine of Fife Place.

T. McLACHLAN.

DID THE MARRIAGE AGE OF SCOTTISH BRIDES DECREASE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY?

Dr T. C. Smout, in his "History of the Scottish People", describes the revolutionary growth in the Scottish population which took place in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He says, however (p. 267), that we do not know whether this was due to an unusually high birthrate over a period of years: "we are entirely in the realm of speculation. At the moment we know nothing at all as to whether or not the age of marriage fell". An attempt has therefore been made here to investigate the ages of Scottish brides—that is, of Scottish girls, irrespective of whom they married—at the time of their marriages in the eighteenth century, to try to find out whether or not in the course of that century their average age at marriage decreased.

From various sources the particulars have been collected of one hundred such brides, widely spread over Scotland. Of these, 27 were "daughters of the manse"—their fathers were ministers. The largest group of 44 were the children of lairds, great or small. The daughters of townsfolk, such as merchants, craftsmen, lawyers, professors, amounted to 15; details are lacking for most of the remainder. Ages at marriage varied from 16 years to 39; brides older than that have been omitted.

Fifty of the brides were married in the first half of the century, and fifty in the second half. The combined ages at marriage of the first fifty total 1244 years, giving an average per bride of 24·88 years; and the combined ages of the second fifty total 1227 years, giving an average of 24·54 years. This would suggest that any decrease in the age of marriage in the second half of the century as compared with the first half was minimal. A different impression, however, is given by a comparison between the four quarters of the century. The ages at marriage of twenty brides in the first quarter total 505 years, giving an average of 25·25 years per bride. For the second quarter thirty brides' ages total 739 years, an average of 24·63 years. The third and fourth quarters each comprise twenty-five brides. For the third quarter 597 years give 23·88 years average; for the fourth, 630 years give 25·20 years average. This shows a progressive decrease from the first to the third quarter, with a rather surprising return in the fourth quarter practically to the figure for the first quarter. But if we further subdivide the fourth quarter into two-eighths at the year 1788, this gives eleven brides with 304 years of combined ages for 1775-1788, and fourteen brides with 326 years for 1789-1800. The average age per bride for 1775-1788 is 27·63 years; for 1789-1800 it is 23·28. In the whole of the fourth quarter there are twelve brides aged over 25 years; eight of them occur in the period 1775-1788. If, then, we disregard the years 1775-1788, and their figures (that may just be due to chance) discordant with the general trend, there appears to have been a decrease in the average age of brides at marriage from 25·25 years in the first quarter of the century to 23·28 years in the last eighth. Put in another way, if the argument here is acceptable, Scots girls were probably marrying about two years younger on average at the end of the eighteenth century than at the beginning.

W. R. KERMACK.

REVIEW

National Index of Parish Registers, Volume 12, Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History by D. J. Steel assisted by the late Mrs A. E. F. Steel published for the Society of Genealogists by Phillimore & Co. Ltd., London and Chichester at £4.

This volume should be welcomed by all who take a serious interest in genealogical research in Scotland and few, on reading the book, will fail to find mention of some source of information of which they were previously unaware, but which at some time or other will prove useful in research.

As is stated in the preface, the volume is not intended to be a manual for those undertaking research, but it is a most comprehensive collection of information regarding the nature of the records available in Scotland and their whereabouts.

Twenty-four pages are devoted to the historical background of Scotland—its rulers, its administration, the Clan System and ownership of land, the struggles

with England, religious influences and developments and Scotland's contribution to the development of the British Empire and other lands overseas.

There is an interesting section on names, both surnames and Christian names, and the peculiarities of the customs in the Shetland Islands, where the Norse system of Patronymics long survived. A table of Gaelic Equivalents of English Christian Names should be very useful.

The section on Parish Registers gives a good outline of the variations in the quantity and types of information available and the great differences in commencing dates from one parish to another, ranging from December 1553 in the Parish of Errol in Perthshire to around 1800 to 1820 in the case of many Parishes in the North West and the Hebrides. Quite a few examples are given of both good and disappointing entries, and it is rightly emphasised that so-called "Marriage Registers" are primarily records of the Proclamation of Banns and very often do not record the actual marriage at all.

It is unfortunate that the Table of Fees at New Register House given on pages 86 and 87 is already out of date, as considerable increases of charges came into force late in 1970. There is a very useful list, however, of the quite large number of parishes for which the Scottish Record Office now hold Registers containing Baptisms, Marriages and sometimes Deaths, which have come in in recent years by arrangement with the Church of Scotland Authorities and which are supplementary to the Registers held in New Register House. The existence of these should always be kept in mind by searchers who have not found all they want in New Register House. Attention may also appropriately be drawn here to the Appendix on pages 239 to 248 which lists pre-1855 Registers of Seceding Presbyterian Churches now held in the Scottish Record Office.

Under a heading "Ancillary Sources" a most comprehensive survey is given of Court of Session Records; Sheriff and Burgh Court Records; Sasine Registers; Commissary Court records of Wills, Inventories of Estates, etc.; Poll Tax Rolls of 1694-1699 and others too numerous to mention here. A little more prominence might have been given, however, to the *FASTI ECCLESIAE SCOTICANAE*, the record, now in *nine* volumes, of all ministers of The Church of Scotland—parish by parish—from the Reformation. The genealogical information regarding individual ministers and their families can very largely supplement what is found in Parish Registers. Rather strangely, the list of the Longer Lived Scottish Newspapers on page 175 omits the Dundee newspaper which began as the *Dundee, Perth and Cupar Advertiser* on a fortnightly basis in 1803 and exists to this day as the *Dundee Courier and Advertiser*. Then mention is made of Glasgow Directories dating from 1783 and 1787, but there is no mention of Edinburgh Directories dating from 1773 held in the Edinburgh Public Library on George IV. Bridge.

Attention is rightly drawn to the growing importance of Burial Ground Inscriptions. Information is given regarding work done in this field in earlier days and the present-day activities of members of the Scottish Genealogy Society and others in recording these—County by County.

A good deal is said about the difficult subject of Irregular and Run-away Marriages, but there have been too many changes in the law to make the matter

easily followed. Sources of lists of such marriages are given, but this is a subject on which further research could be very productive.

Some fifty pages are devoted to individual independent religious bodies and a certain amount of information is given about registers of these bodies. Generally speaking, however, all the help that the searcher will get is to know of the existence of such bodies in particular localities, without there being any known registers belonging to them, but which may account for the absence from the ordinary Parish Registers of any reference to the families searched for. No doubt there are quite a number of undisclosed registers throughout the country, and a further effort to locate these might well be undertaken.

Twenty-five pages of Bibliography cover a vast field of reading for the serious student of many of the subjects dealt with in the book, but it does seem a pity that the author did not get someone from Scotland with considerable local knowledge to go over the proofs of the Index, which is a very full one but which unfortunately contains what some might describe as trifling errors regarding spelling of names of places and, particularly, of location in Counties—for example, Bunkle and Preston are parishes in Berwickshire, and not in Lanarkshire, and Buccleuch Churchyard is in the City of Edinburgh, and not in Selkirkshire. The Newburgh quoted in note 71 on page 216 is no doubt the one in Aberdeenshire, and not the one in Fife—but see Index. An error of one hundred years in a date in line 11 on page 133 makes a statement about the number of Judges in the Court of Session seem a little ridiculous. Their number remained at 13, not for eighteen years to 1848, but for 118 years to 1948.

Notwithstanding these criticisms, the authors and publishers are to be congratulated on producing such a useful volume on the subject of Scottish Records.

DAVID C. CARGILL.

(The above review has also been printed in The Society of Genealogists' Magazine.)

QUERIES

PRATT: Jean (Jane) Pratt married on 21st May, 1871, James Troup, Farmer, in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire. They had at least six children, of whom Ann was born in St. Fergus and after marrying John Stephen emigrated late in life to U.S.A., and James emigrated to New Zealand. Other children were Peter, John, Patrick and Liza.

Information is desired about Jean Pratt's birthplace, parents and family by Margaret Stephen Robertson, 5426, 33 Place, Meridian, Mississippi, 39301.

BLACK-BROWN-M(A)CMILLAN: John Black was born about 1821, possibly in Glasgow, and died in 1876 in Tiree, Argyllshire. Information is sought about him, or about any of the foregoing surnames in Tiree, and contacts with those having experience in Hebridean research by Robert M. Black, 323, Hilliard Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

CAMPBELL: Alexander, born at White House of Stonmilochan, married Mary McNicol, and later moved to Glenorchy where he had a tack of Larig; his son, John, was born on 31st May, 1786, at the White House, and became a Captain in the 3rd Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencibles. John's widow, Isabella Macrae, daughter of the Reverend John Macrae of Glenshiel, Ross-shire, emigrated to Nova Scotia early in the nineteenth century with their son, Charles James Campbell, who was born in 1819. Alexander's other children were Nicol (born on 16th May, 1767), Colin (born on 19th February, 1770, married Jane MacLaine, sister of Lochbuie, and emigrated to New Zealand); Donald (born 17th December, 1771), and Margaret (born 11th September, 1775, and married in Kilninver, Hugh Campbell of Barmaddy).

Alexander had two brothers, Archibald, who bought a small estate, Glenmore, near Kilmelford, and Colin, collector of Customs at Fort William, who had four children, the Reverend Patrick Campbell (minister at Kilninver), Mary (relict of Peter Lindsay of Bocaird), Christiane (wife of Alex. McCalman, tacksmen of Tirvean), and Margaret (relict of Hugh Campbell of Barmally).

Information is desired about the parentage of Alexander, who was referred to as a "cousin" of Breadalbane, by Mrs Harry A. L. Stephen, 873, Bridge Street, Halifax, N.S.

CAMPBELL: Who were the issue of Hugh Campbell, son of Patrick Campbell of Muirlagenbeg and wadsetter of Edvanvorsh and Mill of Ledcharvie (Patrick being the natural son of Sir Duncan Campbell)?

CRAWFORD—GIBB: John Crawford, muslin weaver, born Paisley, 8th May 1796, died London 1875. Mother's maiden name said to be Margaret Smith. First wife was Margaret, née Gibb, born in Paisley, died in Glasgow in 1848. A son, William Gibb Crawford, emigrated to N.Z. from London in 1874. A grand-nephew by marriage was Dr William Fletcher Gibb of Paisley, 1856-1923. A Charles Burgess was related to John Crawford. Any information about these families is sought. D. G. Jamieson, 174, Dundas Street, Dunedin, N.Z.

CLARK: James Thomas Clark, son of James Clark and Martha Price, was born in London c. 1789, but was probably of a Scots family of shipowners. He went to Chile in or before 1822. He married Maria del Carmen Quintana in 1834 at Santiago and died there in 1839. There were four children: Tomás, Marta, James (Diego), and Javiera. Richard E. Price, probably a cousin, was Clark's business partner. Clark was a friend of President Ramón Freire and other men prominent in Chile in the eighteen-twenties and thirties.

Any information about the ancestry of James Thomas Clark or any suggestions as to possible sources of information will be most gratefully received by A. Melville Clark of Herriotshall and Oxton, 3 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.

CORRESPONDENCE

Verteillac. 17th April 1971.

DEAR SIR,

Thanks to the Genealogy of the Hamiltons of Shawfield and to two letters of Miss Rosalind K. Marshall I have been able to clear up the ancestry of Pasteur John Hamilton who died at Saintonge about 1660.

I might add that his son John was also Pasteur, but at Jarnac where there is documentary evidence that he was living in 1664.

Marie Hamilton, wife of Sidrac Isaac Chapuzet, Sieur of Abirails, avocat, and deputy of Saintonge at the Synods of Jonzac in 1678 and of Barbezieux in 1682, was Minister of the faith at Montendre like his stepfather.

Again, Clotilde married in 1660 a Scottish refugee in France called James Frescow, a name which was gallicized to Jacques Frichou. The family of Frescow was involved in a conspiracy against the party in power in Scotland during the first part of the Seventeenth Century and had gone into exile. The family found refuge in Saintonge near the town of Rioux-Martin, where they founded a small hamlet, which is even now called "The Scots." This family devoted itself to the growing of flax and to the linen trade. They were renowned as weavers throughout the region and became well-to-do.

Despite all my researches I have been unable to establish the part of Scotland from which they came or the conspiracy in which they took part. I would be most grateful if any searcher in the Society had any information on the subject and was able to assist me.

With my sincere thanks for the work of your Society,

COLONEL CONSTANTIN.

COUNTY COMPILATIONS OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

LISTS FOR BERWICKSHIRE

Our Honorary Treasurer, Mr D. C. Cargill, has now arranged to publish, on behalf of the Society, lists of pre-1855 tombstone inscriptions of the County of Berwick, recorded by himself and others. The lists cover 48 burial grounds in the 32 Parishes of Berwickshire, and over 5,400 inscriptions have been listed, inclusive of quite a number of stones, recorded in Robsons "Churches and Churchyards of Berwickshire" and Mr J. Hewat Craw's publication on the Symbolic tombstones of Berwickshire, which are no longer to be seen.

The price of the two Volumes bound in open-flat style is £3 plus postage to Members, and £3.50 plus postage to non-Members. It is also possible to have the lists unbound at 50p less in each case. Postage in Great Britain costs 24p, but postage abroad is to be increased as from 1st July, and is estimated at 40p.

Orders for these Berwickshire lists should be addressed to Mr Cargill at 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4, 3PG.

LISTS FOR EAST FIFE

Copies of "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in East Fife" by J. F. and Sheila Mitchell are now ready—unbound, duplicated on foolscap sheets, 400 pages, over 4,300 inscriptions in summarised form in 61 burial grounds; price: to Members £1.75 plus 20p posting and packing, total £1.95 (USA and Canada \$4.80); to Non-member £2.25 plus 20p postage and packing, total £2.45 (USA and Canada \$6.00).

Apply to Mr J. F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh, EH3 7TZ.

Note.—Owing to its size the County of Fife is divided into two parts, East and West; East Fife comprises all the county north and east of the parishes of Dysart, Kirkcaldy and Auchterderran; these three parishes will be included in West Fife, for which it is hoped later to issue a compilation.

CORRECTION

The price of the Renfrewshire volume (last year's issue) in Canadian or USA dollars, inclusive of postage and packing, is—to Members \$4.80; to Non-members \$6.00; and not as shown at page 80 of vol. xvii no. 3 (1970).

CORRIGENDUM

In the Article on 'John Drummond of Quarrel' in Volume XVIII, No. 3, a transposition has occurred of two lines in the text. The bottom line on page 69 and the top line on page 70 should read immediately after the third bottom line of page 68.

On page 75 the quotation mark after the word "now" in the fifth bottom line has been omitted, and on page 79 in Note 42 the unusual word "repars" occurs as a result of the omission of the letter "i".

THE IDENTIFICATION AND LIFE OF ANDREW ARCHIBALD

The following is an example of one method of identifying and describing a particular ancestor, from the beginning of his life to the end of it, the information obtained being entirely from parish registers.

It is believed that Andrew was the son of James and Christian Archibald and was baptized 26th October 1755 in Scoonie, Fife. Now to consider the evidence. James Archibald married Christian King in Inveresk parish, 17th

March 1749. The proclamation was dated 25th February 1749. Witnesses to the marriage were John Lindsay, for the man, and Robert King, brother of Christian, who is referred to as "belonging at the coal work here". Both James and Christian were of the parish of Inveresk when they married. The witness, Robert King, who was married to a sister of the witness, John Lindsay, had a child baptized in Scoonie on 18th August 1745 and two years later on 15th August 1747, had a child baptized in Inveresk. The witness, John Lindsay, had a child baptized in Wemyss, Fife, 16th February 1746, and on 24th January 1748, had a child baptized in Inveresk. Thus it would appear that the two witnesses, John Lindsay and Robert King, probably moved to Inveresk parish about 1746-1747. Possibly James Archibald came with these two from Fifeshire to seek 'greener pastures' in Midlothian. And possibly Christian came with her brother, Robert, became acquainted with James Archibald, and finally married him.

However, following their marriage, James and Christian did not remain in Inveresk parish very long, for some reason. Perhaps it was because Christian became pregnant that same year, and wanted to be near her parents or other relatives. For whatever reason, the couple returned to Scoonie parish, where their child was baptized on 17th December 1749. They had at least seven children baptized in Scoonie between 17th December 1749 and 15th June 1766, when their last known child was baptized. Baptismal records are missing in Scoonie from 1761-1765, and it is possible that James and Christian may have had one or two other children born and baptized there during this time.

The following children were baptized at Scoonie:

1. Agnes, 17th December 1749. She married William Lindsay irregularly at Inveresk, 6th February 1771. He probably died sometime from 1777-1780, during which time burial records in Inveresk are missing. She married, second, Peter Currie, 11th April 1780, in Inveresk parish. Her burial record has not been found.

2. Janet, 3rd November 1751. She was irregularly married to Henry Wilson in Inveresk, 22nd May 1775. She was buried in Inveresk, 22nd September 1819, at which time she is referred to as spouse to Henry Wilson, collier in Cowpits, age 70 years.

3. Isabel, 19th August 1753. No further record and it is possible that she died as an infant.

4. *Andrew*, 26th October 1755. He is the direct ancestor.

5. Christian, 10th March 1758. She was baptized in the minister's home in Leven. Her family lived in Duries coalhill. She was irregularly married to Robert Archibald in Inveresk, 5th February 1781. Her burial record has not been found.

6. George, 19th October 1760. No further record and it is possible that he died as an infant.

7. John, 15th June 1766. The surname spelling in the baptismal record appears to be "Airsblt". He is referred to as son to James Airsblt, coalier. It is believed that he is the one who married Elizabeth Archibald in Inveresk, 31st October 1786. Witnesses were Peter Currie, for man and John Archibald, for woman. Peter Currie was married to Agnes Archibald, sister of John. John Archibald's last known child was baptized 27th September 1789, only three years

after his marriage. It is quite likely that the John Archibald who was buried in Inveresk on 26th October 1789, is the ancestor, for it is indicated also in the record that he was a collier in Cowpits. Cowpits was a coalmining community where the proposed brother, Andrew, was also living in 1788.

And now to consider further evidence why Andrew Archibald, who married Janet Steel in Inveresk parish, 9th July 1775, is the son of the proposed James Archibald and Christian King. Witnesses to the above marriage were James Archibald, for the man, and Abram Steel, for the woman. There is very good evidence in the Steel ancestry that Abram Steel was the father of Janet Steel, and on that basis, Andrew might well have his father represent him at his marriage, especially since he was under 21 years at the time.

There were no other Andrew Archibalds baptized at Inveresk parish or surrounding parishes which would fit in with the above Andrew's marriage to Janet Steel. In Scoonie parish where Andrew, son of James and Christian, was baptized, there were three other Andrew Archibalds baptized, any one of which could be the ancestor, so far as age alone is concerned. First, there was Andrew Archibald, baptized 11th March 1745, son to Andrew Archibald and Isabel Buchan. Second, there was Andrew Archibald, baptized 2nd February 1755, son to William Archibald and Isabel Paterson. Third, there was Andrew Archibald baptized 19th March 1756, son to John Archibald and Elspeth Kairns, who was born in Coalhill. Other investigations indicate that Andrew who was married to Isabel Buchan, was probably James Archibald's brother, who was baptized 8th February 1715, in Largo parish, son to Andrew Archibald and Janet Robertson, who were also James' parents. The William who married Isabel Paterson, could also be William, baptized 4th January 1713, in Largo parish, also son to Andrew Archibald and Janet Robertson. The John Archibald who married Elspeth Kairns (another record says Agnes Kairns) of Wemyss, at Scoonie, 2nd November 1752 may well have been the John baptized 4th January 1730, son to Andrew Archibald and Janet Robertson. Thus all the above Andrews would have the same paternal grandparents.

However, none of these three Andrews' parents fit in with the Scottish system of naming children after their parents. This system, which was often followed, although not always strictly adhered to, was to have the first male child named after the paternal grandfather, the second male child after the maternal grandfather, and the third male child after the father. Likewise, the first female child was named after the maternal grandmother, the second female child after the paternal grandmother, and the third female child after the mother. The children of Andrew Archibald and Janet Steel were, in order of their birth, Abraham, James, Janet, Margaret, Christian, Janet, Isabel, Andrew, and others. Assuming that the parents of Andrew Archibald were James Archibald and Christian King, it may also be assumed on very good evidence, that the parents of Janet Steel were Abraham Steel and Margaret Willson. The Scottish system would indicate that the first three male children would be named James, Abraham and Andrew, in that order, while the first three female children would be named Margaret, Christian and Janet. It is noted that these six names are the names of the first three male and first three female children of Andrew and Janet.

However, there is a slight variation here in comparison with the order of names in the Scottish system. But the evidence, nevertheless, seems to give further weight to the probability that Andrew's parents were James and Christian. Is there further evidence?

It is known that James Archibald was a coalhewer, from his wife's burial record, and likewise records indicate that Andrew, his proposed son, was a coalhewer. Often a person was a coalhewer because his father was a coalhewer, although this was not always adhered to. I have seen references to a gardener's son becoming a coalhewer and a farmer's son becoming a coalhewer. However, I imagine some gardener's work was very similar to that of a coalhewer, and also certain farmers' work was probably similar to both that of a gardener and coalhewer.

Andrew probably lived in only two parishes, leaving Scoonie with his family sometime between 1766, the time of the last known baptism of a child of his parents, and 22nd December 1771, when James is first mentioned as a witness to a baptism of his daughter Agnes' child in Inveresk parish. Thus Andrew was between 11 and 16 years of age when he came to live in Inveresk parish with his family. He probably lived in coalmining communities all of his life, and it is known that he lived in at least three of them, the first, in Duries coalhill in Scoonie in 1758, the second, in Cowpits in Inveresk in 1788, and the third, in White Craig in Inveresk in 1800. In 1814, his son George was living at Basket-hill, Inveresk, when he married, and it is possible that Andrew and his family resided there also.

Andrew Archibald, coalminer, lived to the ripe age of 78, which is well beyond the span of the average coalminer's life in those days. His burial in Inveresk parish on 15th January 1833 indicates that he was a collier. This may well refer to the ancestor, for when his wife, Janet Steel, was buried in Inveresk parish, 18th February 1832, she is referred to as "spouse to Andrew Archibald". This would seem as if Andrew were still alive since, when females died after their husbands, they are generally referred to as "relict" or "widow". Further, there is no other Andrew Archibald buried after or before Janet Steel in Inveresk parish who would qualify as the ancestor Andrew.

Following Andrew's marriage to Janet Steel in Inveresk parish on 9th July 1775, his children were all baptized in Inveresk parish, except his first child, who was baptized in Newton parish, the parish of his wife's parents.

1. Abraham, born 15th September, baptized 2nd October 1776. Witnesses were James Archibald and Thomas King. James Archibald was probably the paternal grandfather and Thomas King may have been a brother or some other relative of James Archibald's wife. Abraham was married irregularly in Inveresk parish to Marjory Robertson, 20th October 1795, at which time he owned this irregular marriage. An irregular marriage was a marriage without benefit of the clergy and all that was required, was an indication by some person that a couple had lived together as man and wife for a period of time. Abraham was buried 21st November 1834, aged 59. His residence was Redrow, a coalmining community in Newton parish, and the cause of death was asthma which was a

common cause of death for coalminers. The informant at his death was his son, Andrew Archibald.

2. James, born 15th June, baptized 22nd June 1778. Witnesses were William Watson and Abraham Steele. It is not known who William Watson was and it seems likely that Abraham Steele was the maternal grandfather. There is no record of marriage or death for James and it is possible that he died as an infant or child as burial records are missing in Inveresk parish from 1763-1783.

3. Janet, born 3rd January, baptized 9th January 1780. Witnesses were Abraham Steele and Henry Wilson. Henry Wilson was married to Janet Archibald by owning their irregular marriage in Inveresk, 22nd May 1775. Janet was the paternal aunt of Andrew. There is no record of marriage or death for Janet and it is likely that she died as an infant or small child since another child named Janet was baptized later.

4. Margaret, born 7th July, baptized 15 July 1781. Witnesses were Abraham and Robert Archibald. Robert Archibald owned his irregular marriage to Christian Archibald in Inveresk, 5th February 1781, and Christian was the paternal aunt of Andrew. Margaret was married to Lachlan Balks, a collier at Cowpits, Inveresk parish, and the marriage was proclaimed 26th September 1800, witnesses being George Balks and Andrew Archibald. It is not known where or when Margaret died.

5. Christian, born 27th July, baptized 3rd August 1783. The baptismal record gives the mother's name as Janet Stephen rather than Janet Steel and one of the witnesses is shown as Abram Stephen rather than Abram Steel. It is believed that the clerk or person who recorded this entry, mistakenly put Stephen instead of Steele. Also Stephen and Steele might conceivably be written to look alike if recopied by the person from a previous record. No other children of Andrew Archibald and Janet Stephen are found baptized in Inveresk parish around this time. The above error is further emphasized since the other witness to Christian's baptism is Robert Archibald, and Robert Archibald along with Abram Steele were witnesses to Margaret's baptism listed above. It is believed that Christian married John Archibald in Inveresk parish, 30th October 1807, witnesses being John Archibald for the man and Abraham Archibald for the woman. The burial of Christian has not been found in Inveresk or Newton parishes.

6. Janet, born 30th October, baptized 6th November 1785. Witnesses were Abram Steel and Henry Wilson. She was buried 12th April 1788 as the "daughter to Andrew Archibald, coalhewer at Cowpits".

7. *Isabel*, born 5th February, baptized 10th February 1788. Witnesses were Peter Currie and Abram Steele. Peter Currie owned his irregular marriage to Agnes Archibald in Inveresk parish, 11th April 1780. Agnes Archibald was the paternal aunt of Andrew. She had a second marriage with Peter after her first husband, William Lindsay, a direct ancestor on another line, became deceased. Isabel, the direct ancestor on this line, was married by Rev. Moodie in Newton parish, to Peter Brown, 15th April 1808. She was listed as being of Inveresk parish. The marriage proclamation was recorded in Inveresk, 27th February 1808, and witnesses were Peter Wilson for the man and Andrew Archibald for the woman. No relationship is known of the witness, Peter Wilson. Her death

certificate does not show her maiden name as was the custom, but instead, shows her as Isabella Brown, pauper, widow of Peter Brown, coalminer. She died at 9.00 a.m., 16th May 1870, at Old Craighall, Inveresk parish, aged 84. Her father was listed as Andrew Archibald, deceased, and her mother as Janet Archibald, maiden surname, Steel, deceased. She died of imbecility which she had for three years. (Possibly this was senility or some other mental ailment.) The informant was John Reid, son-in-law, of Old Craighall. He married her daughter, Margaret, in Newton parish, 1st July 1843. It seems likely that Isabel was residing with her daughter Margaret and son-in-law, at the time of her death.

8. Andrew, born 10th March, baptized 13th March 1790. Witnesses were not shown. He married 19th June 1816, Inveresk parish, Cecilia Archibald, daughter of the late John Archibald, collier, in Cowpits. Witnesses were Andrew Archibald, for man, and Archibald McGill, for woman. Andrew's death has not been found.

9. George, born 5th December, baptized 9th December 1792. Witnesses were Edward Steele and Peter Currie. It is not known who Edward Steele was, although it is possible that he was some relative of George's mother. The proclamation for marriage at Inveresk on 19th November 1814 to Margaret Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, collier at Baskethall, indicated also that George was a collier of Baskethall. Witnesses were Andrew Archibald and William Wilson, probably the parents of the prospective groom and bride. It is believed that the burial record of 25th March 1850, Old Craighall, 57 years old, collier, Inveresk parish, refers to the ancestor, and *not* the burial of 23rd May 1852, Cowpits, 59 years old, collier, Inveresk parish, as other Archibald burials around this time giving a residence of Old Craighall, appeared to relate to children of Andrew.

10. John, born 15th August, baptized 17th August 1794. Witnesses were Peter Currie and Abraham Steele. If this latter witness is Janet's father, then he would be about 82 years of age. It could be, since Janet had no brother named Abraham, who survived childhood. It is noted that the above Abraham Steele died in 1796 and there is no Abraham Steele serving as a witness for Janet's children baptized in 1797 and 1800. The proclamation of marriage of John with Agnes Archibald, daughter of the late Charles Archibald, occurred 14th February 1819 in Inveresk parish. Witnesses were Andrew Archibald and James Gordon. James Gordon married Jane Archibald, daughter of Andrew Archibald, collier in Craighall, 27th May 1814, Inveresk parish, and Andrew Archibald witnessed for the woman. It is not known whether Jane (or Jean, as she is referred to in another entry), is the daughter of our Andrew, since there doesn't seem room to squeeze her in anywhere in Andrew's long list of children, unless it was in the latter part of 1795 or early 1796. Probably she was the daughter of Andrew Archibald and Isobel Bennet, who was baptised as Jean, 29th December 1791, when the family resided in Redrow, a coalmining community in Newton parish. John is probably the one who was buried 13th October 1844 in Inveresk parish, at which time he is referred to as a collier, aged 49.

11. Urquhart, born 13th September, baptized 17th September 1797. Witnesses were Henry Wilson and Abraham Archibald, the latter being her oldest

brother. Nothing further is found of Urquhart and it is likely that she died as an infant or small child and the burial was not recorded.

12. William Steele, born 8th May, baptized 16th May 1800. Witnesses were Abram Archibald and Peter Currie. Note that he was given the maiden surname of his mother as a middle name. Nothing further is found of William and it is likely that he died as an infant or small child, and the burial was not recorded.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT NEW REGISTER HOUSE

(Extracts from a talk given to the Society by the Registrar General)

I shall begin with the last group of developments, which I think I should mention because of the repercussions which developments in other parts of my domain are bound to have in New Register House. Much the largest of these is a major development concerned in the first instance with the Census of 1971. The Census is to take place on 25th April 1971. In past censuses extra accommodation had been found in or beside New Register House; but in 1961 the Corn Exchange was taken over temporarily, and in 1966 a hutted building formerly occupied by Vernon's Pools at Corstorphine was used; and it remains in our occupation. The staff for the forthcoming census will for the first time ever be housed in a brand new office building at Corstorphine which the Ministry of Works—which we now must learn to call the Department of the Environment—are renting for us. This building, together with the existing hutted building, will enable us to take on about 550 additional staff for census purposes, more than twice my existing complement. One of the reasons for the very large number is that we in Scotland are going to process up to the magnetic tape stage half the census questionnaires for England and Wales as well as the Scottish questionnaires.

I think it right in talking about recent developments that I should mention the 1971 Census first, for this will be far and away the biggest operation conducted by the General Register Office—in a way comparable with the operation of setting up a registration system in the first instance. Another development of a more speculative sort which I ought to mention is the setting up of our computer study team. For some time we have been making a preliminary study of our needs for computer services; and we have now reached the stage of setting up a four-man team with the task of ascertaining and quantifying our requirements, and making suggestions as to how best our computer needs can be met. The range of possibilities open here is very wide indeed. It is even conceivable that at some date in the future—but not I think in the near future—the information about people and vital events that we at present store and search for in written records will be stored and searched for by computers. I suspect, however, that that kind of development is still a long way off; and I very much doubt if it will ever be thought economic to undertake the task of computerising

the vital registers retrospectively; so the need to maintain and to search the registers in the dome is in my view unlikely to diminish.

My own researches have not been in the field of genealogy, I hasten to add, but have been concerned with the early days of the Registrar-General's Office when it was administered by a gentleman who was both Depute Clerk Register and Registrar General, Mr W. Pitt Dundas, a scion of the well-known Dundas family. You will have noted that he bore as one of his Christian names the surname of the Prime Minister with whom his forbears had been so closely associated.

Mr Dundas was the official responsible for persuading the Lords Commissioner of the Treasury in the late 1850s of the necessity for erecting the New Register House to relieve the very great pressure on the accommodation available at Register House. The last straw which broke the camel's back—indeed it was much more than a straw, more like a sheaf—was the flooding tide of registers which gradually began to submerge the already overburdened storage space in Register House after the Registration Act of 1855. Building operations and Treasury finance in those days were very much like building operations and Treasury finance now. The cost of the building was considerably under-estimated and the construction of what now appears a unitary structure was, in fact, split into two phases for financial reasons. The first phase contained the south and east fronts and the Dome; the second phase finished the building with the ranges of rooms which form the west and north elevations.

It is interesting that at some point in the late stages of planning and the early stages of construction Mr Dundas and the architect—Mr Robert Matheson—between them obviously realised that the central dome could be used to much better advantage than in the original plan. Apparently the original plan had provided for only two iron galleries in the Dome but the finished building contained four. Mr Dundas perhaps realised that his registers would need more shelves than he had provided for, and Mr Matheson certainly realised that his dome could readily contain more galleries than he had initially planned.

My preoccupations in my first year and a half in the General Register Office have included much concern about accommodation for my census staff, concern which has been, I am glad to say, very satisfactorily allayed by the provision which we now have. It was therefore of great interest to me to learn from Mr Pitt Dundas's correspondence how he solved this problem in 1861. Because the New Register House building was split into two phases it was not possible for certain Court of Session departments with their records to move into the building as first completed. This left some vacant rooms in the first phase which they had been intended to occupy. Mr Dundas was able to put them to good use, as he said, to accommodate "the numerous clerks who were engaged in preparing the returns from the 1861 census".

I do not know what Mr Pitt Dundas would make of New Register House to-day. From the correspondence I have seen I judge he was a very practical man and I am sure he would be pleased with the system by which we make Xerox copies of the modern registers and thus ensure that the two sets are true duplicates and avoid the labour of transcription in the local registrars' offices. He

would also, I think, have welcomed the facility which the Xerox machine gives us in other ways, some of which I know are of particular interest to members of this Society.

I have in mind particularly our scheme for the voluntary indexing of Old Parish Registers, using Xerox copies. Here I am afraid I have a confession to make. I think we launched this proposition before we had worked it out fully. We certainly did not anticipate the very large response that we received and in the light of that enthusiastic response I am sorry to have to tell you that we have had to review our intentions and draw back considerably from what had been our best hopes.

The major problem is—and this we had not anticipated—that in the majority of cases it is not possible to obtain satisfactory Xerox copies of complete registers without destroying the bindings through the repeated opening and pressing flat operations that are necessary to obtain satisfactory Xerox reproduction. This single point means—since we have an absolute duty to preserve the old registers in good, durable, handleable condition—that Xeroxing has to be accompanied by re-binding. The cost of this for all the OPRs (some 3,245 volumes) would be over £90,000. Taking all the costs involved for the office in all the stages of preparing an Index we estimate that to cover the whole of the OPRs will cost of the order of £300,000.

The logic of the situation is simple. We require to have a re-binding programme for the Old Parish Registers anyway to keep them in good condition. What we intend to do is to prepare Xerox copies of each volume as it is sent for re-binding and it is these Xerox copies that will be available to volunteers who wish to take part in the indexing scheme. In this way we shall avoid very considerable extra costs and I am sure that over time we shall build up a growing collection of Indexes.

Obviously, this is not nearly such an attractive proposition from the volunteer's point of view, since it will not be possible for him or her to nominate any OPR volume selected from the whole range available but only to choose from those that have already been Xeroxed; but I am afraid this is the only course we can pursue consistent with economy in the use of resources.

Another Xerox programme which we hope will gradually improve the service my office can give is the programme which the Scottish Record Office have agreed to undertake as opportunity permits to provide for us Xerox copies of the volumes which they hold which contain parts of birth, marriage and death registers dating from before 1855. This over time will help to fill some of the gaps in our collection of Old Parish Registers.

I should say here that I have had several discussions with the Keeper of the Records about co-operation between our offices, particularly over new acquisitions of records of common interest; and we take the view that the usual rule about the acquisition of old documents containing evidence of births, deaths or marriages (commonly in collections of old church records which contain quite a lot of other material) should be for the material to be taken into the custody of the Scottish Record Office; but for Xerox copies of any pre-1855 records or indexes of births, marriages or deaths to be made for addition to the records in my care.

In this way the expertise of the Scottish Record Office is available, and the general interest in old church records is served, while the special interest of my office in vital records is also looked after. The kind of agreement that is made in these cases ensure that the ownership of the records remains with the church concerned, but they are preserved and are available for access in the same way as other records in our care.

One recent activity of considerable interest, I am sure, to members of the Society has been our statutory review of fees; and some of the genealogists who make use of my library and records have made representations to me on this subject, which I have promised to take into account when next fees are reviewed. Other points which were covered in the same discussion included the question of library hours and access arrangements; and I am glad to say that we hope to introduce slightly longer library hours in the fairly near future, subject to certain discussions with the Staff Side of my Departmental Whitley Council. The effect would be to lengthen the library hours—though not those of the Public Room—by half an hour each morning, starting at 9 o'clock.

The suggestion was also made that the library should remain open one evening a week until 8 p.m., but this I am afraid I have to turn down for staffing reasons. The Dome would have to remain open to allow the records to be stored away at 8 o'clock, and this would entail at least one and possibly two members of staff remaining on duty for one evening every week. This would involve every week compulsory overtime for two members of staff, drawn, of necessity, from a fairly small group and it would constitute a permanent addition to our wages bill as well.

We have also been considering the suggestion whether it would be possible to re-arrange the contents of the Dome to permit searchers direct access to "open" census records, but I am afraid this would involve a re-organisation which it is not possible for us to carry out. We therefore will require to continue the present system for obtaining access to census volumes.

In this connection I think I should refer to the access rule for census volumes. For a good number of years the Scottish rule appears to have been that census documents became available for public search after 50 years; but the rules appear to have been progressively made more restrictive over the years. In 1923 for example, the 1871 volumes were opened to the public; and by 1955 access was extended to 1891—that is, the 50-year rule seems at that date to have become a 60-year rule. In the middle sixties, when the English Public Records Act was being passed, the rules for access to various documents came under review; and the decision was then taken that the period for census documents should become 100 years. We had no choice but to follow suit, and this means, I am afraid, that no further census volumes will become available for searching before 2001 when the documents for 1901 will become available. I suppose the underlying logic has two parts. First, there is undoubtedly growing sensitivity in the country about personal records and access to personal records and this is affecting activities like the census with everything else. The second is the undoubted fact that people are living longer and that, whereas once upon a time something like the Biblical span was long enough to ensure that only a

very small minority of people would still be around when their records came under the public gaze, now a substantially longer period is needed.

Still on this topic of access to records, I expect most of you know that there already exist informal arrangements under which certain searchers are permitted to extract and replace Old Parish Register volumes without using the messenger service. This I have discovered to be a slightly unusual arrangement in handling volumes of this age and uniqueness among public records; but I am satisfied that the arrangement has worked well and should not be disturbed. I have asked my staff, however, to consider what would be needed to put these arrangements on a slightly more formal footing and we shall regularise them in some suitable way in the fairly near future.

Another development which we are currently contemplating, which I know will be most welcome to genealogists and other searchers, is that in a review we are making of the forms of entry we propose once again to include the address of the informant of a death registration. I am sure this will be welcome news.

The opportunity and need to reconsider the forms of entry arises because the major re-organisation of registration districts which the 1965 Registration Act made possible has just been completed. Whereas at the start of the process there were 906 registration districts, now that the major re-organisation has been completed, there are only 421. As a result of this we are re-numbering all the registration districts in Scotland on a new pattern, with gaps here and there to provide for future changes. This will enable us to get rid of some very odd numbers indeed where amalgamations and the creation of new districts have added letter and number suffixes to the original numbers of the registration districts. This re-numbering will have the incidental effect of making it possible to give all new-born Scots a simple National Health Service number consisting of only 8 digits, 3 for the registration district, 2 to indicate the year, and 3 for the entry number.

Turning now to matters of equipment and accommodation, you will all know that the Keeper of the Records now has access to his splendid new accommodation at West Register House, formerly St George's, Charlotte Square. Many volumes from General Register Office have already gone there and the Keeper kindly agreed that an early stage in his transfer programme he would transfer from New Register House, or at least from the rooms in New Register House which are suitable for staff, the volumes which he had stored there. The first of these rooms on the ground and first floors of New Register House have now been vacated and are in process of being renovated, relighted and redecorated for use by my staff. I am well aware of the pressure at certain times on the accommodation in the Library and I shall be giving thought to any means that may be open to me to help alleviate that pressure.

One of the major worries of my predecessors has always been the question of space in the Dome. Here I think I have been rather fortunate because my immediate predecessor set in hand a review of the records stored in the Dome which enabled a substantial re-organisation of material held primarily for administrative purposes to be undertaken, and also identified duplicate and

unnecessary administrative records which could be destroyed. This has freed a good deal of space and permits us for the first time for many years to think of re-grouping some of the material in the Dome in a more logical way. As a first step towards that end you will have seen that we have numbered all the bays in the Dome and the lists of the material we have in the Dome have been marked to indicate the whereabouts of every item.

I hasten to say that this re-grouping is most unlikely to affect the location of the main material in which you as genealogists are interested. I think it is already arranged in a logical and practical way; but if members of the Society have any thoughts about improvements we could make I should be glad to learn of them.

Despite the freeing of space in the Dome by this and other means, which may include removing some of the later census material elsewhere, we still undoubtedly have the problem that the space in the Dome is finite and we shall continue to add to our store of registers year by year. Accordingly, we are continuing with the process of microfilming the modern registers, a task which has been suspended for a period because we have lacked certain vital supplies which have had to be ordered, curiously enough, from Italy. We hope to resume microfilming quite soon. In the long run it seems certain that it will be necessary to keep a large part of the records on microfilm and to reproduce them from microfilm.

A final point on the material equipment side. We are considering a suggestion made when I had my talk with a group of genealogists that a notice board at the entrance to the Public Room would perhaps help to save the time of counter staff. I have learned that there was indeed such a notice-board a few years ago, but that it was thought the public did not consult it much. We are however prepared to revive the notice-board for a trial period at least and consideration is being given to its design, location and content.

This has been rather a discursive and unsystematic talk; but I do not think I have any major theme to put across or great propaganda task to undertake with this Society who are such keen users of our records and would no doubt support me in every way in any endeavours I can make to improve them and the arrangements surrounding them. I welcome the widest use of the records in the General Register Office that is compatible with their proper preservation. I welcome their use both in the traditional searching for genealogical and personal purposes and the more recent developments in historical demography which have led to radically new types of study. Here I have in mind particularly the major Study sponsored by the Economic History Department of Edinburgh University into the History and Population of Scotland. This is a field in which there has been a lot of speculation but not much systematic research and not many hard facts. I know that the University Study has at times increased the congestion in the Library, but I believe it is one of great importance and I know the people in charge of it are anxious to phase their work in the most helpful way possible.

The statistics of searches generally continue to rise and there is every evidence that the services which the General Register Office provides will continue to be in demand.

ARCHIBALD L. RENNIE.

EARLY HISTORY OF GLENGARRY AND ITS SETTLERS

By Mrs NEIL A. MACLEOD, McCrimmon, Ont.

During the time of the war of the Stuarts in Scotland, many men and women emigrated to America and settled in New York State, as it is known today, then during the American Revolution many of these loyal Highlanders fled to Canada and settled in what is now known as Glengarry County.

The Macdonell and MacDonald clans outnumbered all other clans. Some of these United Empire Loyalists, under the leadership of Sir J. Johnson, settled along the St. Lawrence River and later moved to the northern part of Glengarry. Having arrived in New Johnston as Cornwall was then known, the soldiers proceeded to draw by lottery the lands that had been allotted to them by the Crown. The county becoming noted as a Scotch colony, attracted immigrants from all parts of Scotland, which goes to show the Scotch are clannish.

The first settlement in Lochiel was made in 1793, when Captain Alexander MacLeod chartered a vessel and brought with him from Glenelg in Scotland about forty families of MacLeods, MacGillivrays, MacCuaigs and MacIntoshes. These families settled in the neighbourhood of what is known as Kirk Hill today. Each family received a grant of two hundred acres of land from the Crown.

In 1796 some of the Cameron and MacMillan clans emigrated to Canada from Lochiel country in Scotland and settled in that part of Glengarry which was named Lochiel county in the year 1818, up to that time it having been known as Lancaster. Various settlements in these townships are designated after the districts in Scotland from which the people came, thus we have Breadalbane and Fassifern, a name dear to the Camerons, and Dunvegan, where large numbers of MacLeods made their homes and named it after the ancient and romantic seat of their chief, the patriarchal fortress of Dunvegan, in Skye.

"The MacLeod's visored flag from the grey castle sallies.
The rowers are seated, unmoored are the galleys.
Gleam war-axe and broad sword, clang target and quiver,
As MacCrimmon sings farewell to Dunvegan forever.
Farewell to each cliff on which breakers are foaming,
Farewell to each dark glen in which red deer are roaming,
MacLeod may return, but MacCrimmon shall never."

MacCrimmon, who was the hereditary piper to Lord MacLeod, is said to have composed this lament, when the clan was about to depart on a distant and dangerous expedition, the minstrel being impressed with a belief, which the event verified, that he was to be slain in the next battle.

Many of the post offices and adjoining villages, as a rule, derived their names from local surroundings for example, Glen Roy, Glen Sandfield, Glen Robertson, MacCormick and MacCrimmon. Laggan takes its name from Scotland. Dalkeith

is somewhat lowland than the other Scottish names and evidently was called after the title of the great family of Scott. Alexandria, formerly known as Priest's Mills, was called after the first Bishop of Upper Canada, Alexander Macdonell, who built a mill there.

This is the census taken in 1852 of the different clans: Macdonells and MacDonalds—3,328, MacMillans—545, MacDougalds—541, MacRaes—456, MacLeods—437, Grants—415, Camerons—399, MacGills—359, Kennedy—333, MacLennan—322, Campbell—304, MacIntosh—242, MacGillivray—243, MacKinnon—242, MacPherson—125, Fraser—176, MacPhee—157, MacIntyre—140, Ross—139, Chisholm—133, MacGregor—114, Ferguson—110, MacLaren—102, MacKenzie—99, Morrison—99, MacCormick—83, MacMartin—72, MacKay—72, MacArthur—70, MacLachlan—68, Cattanach—50.

A story is told of a young mother and her two young children who came to Canada in 1776. After reaching here she had to make the rest of the weary journey on foot and carry the children on her back. She had journeyed many miles and suddenly thought her burden had become lighter and to her surprise discovered that she had lost one of her youngsters. On retracing her steps she found him quietly sleeping beside a log, his face and hands begrimed with dirt. He lived to an old age, well known by the name of "Spogan Dhu," the exclamation of his mother on finding him.

The following item from the Kingston Chronicle of 1822:—"On the retreat of Prince Charles from Culloden, he took shelter in a peasant's home and, being hotly pursued by cavalry, left his sword and spurs behind and escaped. The sword was preserved as a sacred relic and found in possession of a settler named MacKinnon in Glengarry.

The settlers received their grants of land in June and so had a few months to prepare for the winter. By neighbours helping neighbours log cabins were built. These were very small at first, the largest being not more than 20×15 feet. The roof was of elm bark, the floor of split logs, the hearth of flat stones and the chimney of field stones built with clay. A blanket did duty for a door until a few boards could be whip-sawed and after a time the window was fitted with a rough sash, containing four lights of glass 7½×8½". The settlers took their bedding with them from Scotland but all the furniture was hand made at home.

Having provided shelter for themselves, a small clearing was cultivated for the following spring's crop. It was no easy life but today this portion of Glengarry is as thrifty and progressive a farming community as one can see in any part of Ontario.

The Government was good to these first settlers. It provided food and clothing for three years, supplied seed grain, gave each family an axe, a spade and a hoe. A plough and cow were given to every two families, a whip-saw and a cross-cut saw to every four and a number of hand mills were also distributed. After a few years Sir John Johnson built a mill at Williamstown.

The spirit of the Loyalists has always ruled in the county of Glengarry and its sons have, on every occasion on which there was need, shown themselves ready to take up arms for their country. In the War of 1812-13-14 every man able to bear arms took the field, the farm work being done by the women, children and old men. Colonel Carmichael, in a letter to Sir James MacDonell says "I beg to state that the county of Glengarry has on every occasion been distinguished for good conduct and will in any emergency turn out more fighting men in proportion to its population than any other in His Majesty's Dominions".

The spiritual wants of the Scottish church people were faithfully ministered to by Mr Bethune, while after a few years the Roman Catholics secured as their clergyman, Father MacDonell, who afterwards became the first bishop of Upper Canada. There was the greatest good feeling between the members of the two churches. It was no uncommon thing for Presbyterian parents to have their children baptized by Father MacDonell if their minister was not to be had and the priest was frequently called in to comfort the sick and dying to whom he could speak and for whom he could pray in the beloved Gaelic language.

Of the social life we need not speak at great length. In the evenings the people would gather together to talk over old times and to sing the old Scotch songs. The amusements of the early settlers were always combined with work, taking the form of bees, the chief of these was the logging bee and the raising bee for the erection of houses and barns. These bees would generally end up with a dance. Evening gatherings took the form of quilting bees, at which the home-spun cloth or blanket would be shrunk after it had been woven. The cloth or blanket was washed in strong soap suds, then handed to young people seated at long tables. Each person grasped the cloth opposite him or her and brought it down upon the table with a forward movement, then took another hold and repeated the process until the cloth or blanket had made a few rounds of the table, always to the tune of a Gaelic song. Then there was the husking bee when men and maidens stripped the husks from the ears of corn, at which all had a sociable time. There were also paring bees, which consisted of apples being pared and strung on cords to be hung up and dried, Gaelic songs had an important part in every gathering.

In 1894, there was a gathering at St. Columba's Church, Kirk Hill, commemorating the first hundred years, 1794 to 1894. Some of the readers have been there as I was. I remember many old relics were on display that day that must still be in the country, and I think it would be very interesting to see them again. The tablet in St. Columba's Church was placed there at that time.

I have been unable to get very much information, regarding the first settlers in these concessions; however the MacMillans, Morrisons and MacIntoshs are the original settlers. The MacGillivrays and MacCrimmons came somewhat later. A. R. Macdonald is on the land which was granted to his forefather by the Crown. Where McCrimmon now is, a hundred and one years ago was nothing but a bog.

CORRESPONDENCE

June 1st, 1971.

DEAR MISTER PRESIDENT,

We have pleasure in inviting the members of your Society to attend the 11th International Congress for the Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, which will be held in Liège (Belgium) from May 29th to June 2nd 1972.

We are taking this opportunity of enclosing details of the subject matters for this Congress. Our Committee has felt it advisable to make these known before issuing any other information regarding the arrangements themselves, and we would be most grateful if you would circulate them amongst the members of your Society, perhaps through the medium of the forthcoming issue of your Bulletin.

This will enable those interested to make an early start on preparing any works they propose presenting at the Congress, i.e. statements they may wish to make during the proceedings or papers only for publication in the official record (Recueil).

We do hope that your Society will be strongly represented at the 11th Congress. Detailed information regarding attendance will be sent to you in a very near future.

In the meantime, we have the honour to remain,

Dear Mister President,

Yours very truly,

PRINCE ALEXANDRE DE MERODE,
President.

Chev^r X. DE GHELLINCK VAERNEWYCK,
Scientific Secretary General.

SUBJECT MATTERS FOR THE CONGRESS

GENEALOGY—Archives, Epigraphy, Iconography

Practical methods for directing genealogical research in the various countries.

Historical geography and political chronology as aids to the genealogist.

Material success and rise in social status of families of émigrés following upon political or religious disturbances.

Preservation, scheduling and valorisation of private records and documents.

Preparation of onomastic lists from available public archives.

Contributions to the drawing up of a schedule showing the onomastic indexes of available archives.

National iconographic schedules.

Laws of heredity as seen through family portraits.

Iconographic riddles solved by studying dress, insignia and decorations.

HERALDRY—Study of insignia, Sigillography, Vexillology

Connections between armour, weapons and armorial bearings.

The different systems of marks of cadency depending on the country and period.

Creation of new armorial bearings for families, institutions or other groups.

Characteristics of the accessories of the shield depending on the country and period.

Evolution of symbols of authority in the coats-of-arms of Sovereigns.

Lists of mediaeval seals.

Progress report on the work of photographing seals.

Contributions to the preparation of an international bibliography covering sigillography.

Creation and use of heraldic flags in contemporary times.

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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