

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## Contents

	Page
Report of Council, October 1972 .....	97
The Royal House of Moray .....	102
Queries .....	103
Reviews .....	106
Grieve .....	108
The Proud Race .....	109
The Identification and Life of James Brown, Coalminer .....	113

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. around the 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 £2.50 (\$7) inclusive of The Scottish Genealogist. This subscription, which is payable on 1st October, entitles members to receive the Magazine during the following 12 months. Inquiries may be made to the Hon. Secretary, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, and subscriptions paid to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Craigerook Road, Edinburgh.

The Scottish Genealogist will be published quarterly. Subscription is £2 (\$6) per annum (post free). Single copies are available from the Hon. Editor at 50p (\$1.50) post free.

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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.

Publication in The Scottish Genealogist does not imply that all views therein are accepted or admitted by The Scottish Genealogy Society. Authors, and not the Society, are responsible for errors of fact.

All communications submitted should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope (or other means of return). Published matter will not be returned; but will become the property of the Society and filed for reference in the Library.

Reproduction from The Scottish Genealogist, in part or in whole, may not be made without permission.

## REPORT OF COUNCIL, OCTOBER 1972

### MEETINGS

The Society met seven times during the year; one lecture had to be cancelled because of the Miners' Strike in February and the consequent ban on the use of electricity. Five lectures were given during the year. These were: "Furniture craftsmen in the 17th and 18th centuries" by F. Bamford, Esq.; "The Families of the island of Harris" by W. M. Lawson, Esq., B.L., A.R.I.C.S.; "An 18th century Edinburgh surgeon-apothecary" by C. G. Drummond, Esq.; "Post-Reformation tombstones" by J. di Folco, Esq.; "Changes of surname in the Isle of Lewis" by the Rev. W. Matheson, M.A. Once again, we are indebted to Dr. Barclay, Depute Director of the University of Edinburgh Department of Adult Education & Extra-Mural Studies, for the use of rooms for lectures and for housing the Library.

One Meeting took the form of a "Library Night" and for the last Meeting of the season, Members enjoyed a conducted tour of West Register House.

### DICTIONARY OF SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

The United States of America section of the *Dictionary*, containing some 6,300 entries, is in the hands of the Magna Carta Book Co., 5502 Magnolia Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, 21215, and a volume is expected to be published before the end of this year. As much of this volume was collected from printed works, permission to quote from various authors whose books were under copyright had to be obtained. This caused delays as in some cases the authors and publishers were difficult to trace. The help and patience of Mrs Marion J. Kaminkow, of the Magna Carta Book Co., in overcoming these and other difficulties, is gratefully acknowledged.

Mr Donald Whyte, Editor of the *Dictionary*, who has worked on this project for more than a decade and who will share with the Society the royalties of the U.S. volume, has intimated that—owing to pressure of business—he is unable to continue collecting material relating to Scottish emigrants. The Council has reluctantly accepted his resignation as Editor. Volunteers are required if the work is to continue.

In his section of the *Dictionary*, Mr McNaughton reports the following total number of entries: Australia, 932; New Zealand, 198; Tasmania, 59; West Indies, 1066.

Mr Mitchell reports that in the Asiatic section 67 cards were added during the year, bringing the total to 956; in other sectors no progress was made and the totals remain at Africa, 109; Europe, 545; Mexico, Central and South America, 67. Mr Mitchell would be glad to hear from anyone who would be willing to take over any of these sectors.

## BURIAL GROUND INSCRIPTIONS

During the year, the Society produced two volumes of burial ground inscriptions—West Fife and East Stirlingshire—by J. F. and S. Mitchell. Of the volumes previously produced, those for Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire and West Lothian are now sold out and very few copies of Berwickshire remain. Volumes for Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire, East Fife and Peeblesshire are still available. Volumes for West Stirlingshire and South Perthshire are under preparation. A statement of sales in the year is given in the Balance Sheet.

The movement for recording tombstone inscriptions seems to be gaining momentum and action is being taken in different parts of Scotland.

“Vandalism” unfortunately continues and may in some instances add to the difficulty of recording.

## POLL TAX RETURNS, 1964

During the year 1970-71 photocopies were made of the *Poll Tax Returns* of 1694 for West Lothian and were added to the Library with indexes prepared by Miss S. A. Scott; this was followed up in 1971-72 by having photocopies made of the *Returns* for the greater part of Midlothian and for four parishes in Edinburgh; these also have been placed in the Library. Transcripts and indexes for the Midlothian-Edinburgh *Returns* have been prepared by Mrs S. Mitchell and the question of how best to publicise them is under consideration. The 1694 *Poll Tax Returns*, where available, are valuable for the information they contain, often about complete families for the parishes concerned, but they are extant for only a comparatively small part of the country.

## THE LIBRARY

The Library continues to grow at a steady rate with fair use being made of its facilities. Regrettably, there is at present very limited shelf space available for acquisitions, but it is hoped to overcome this restriction in due course.

## HON. TREASURER'S REPORT

During the year 63 new members have been enrolled along with 20 new subscribers for the Journal. The Mailing List now shows a total of 575, which includes 44 Journals issued to other Genealogy Societies under *exchange* arrangements.

Out of over 50 names on the Mailing List which were reported as being in arrears a year ago, payments were subsequently received from 20 of these, but the others had to be removed from the List. This year, only 34 remain unpaid so the position has improved.

It is regretted that the September issue of *The Scottish Genealogist* could not be published before the close of the Accounts.

With the ever-increasing costs of producing and posting the Journal, we have now reached a stage where ordinary income is inadequate to meet normal outlays and it will be necessary for the Council to review the amounts of the annual subscriptions. Membership has remained at £1.50 since 1955 and the Journal at £1 since 1967.

Sales of Monumental Inscriptions Lists have produced the very large surplus of £369 this year and total sales over the years from 1968 have amounted to £1,123, showing an excess of £389 over outlays. For this splendid result we are principally indebted to Mr and Mrs Mitchell who have given so much time and labour to this project.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1971 did not appear in *The Scottish Genealogist* for December 1971 with the *Report of Council* and the opportunity is now taken to publish it with the 1972 Balance Sheet.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lastly, the Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Lecturers, the Office-Bearers and Members who have contributed to the work of the Society, for their combined efforts to further the aims of the Society during the past year.

# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1971

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
SUBSCRIPTIONS:		Printing Journals 6 Issues June 1970-Sept. 1971	
Members (240)	£391.45	Stationery and Printing	£611.23
Contributors for Journal (134)	156.37	Postages	33.19
Arrears of Subscriptions	27.88	Lecture Expenses	125.75
Bank Interest	28.85	Subscriptions to other Societies	29.80
Sales of Journals, etc.	31.64	Books for Library	10.82
Donation and Tea Money	4.00	Outlays for Tombstone Inscription Lists	69.53
Recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted			375.08
Payments 1970-71	23.84		
Sales of Tombstone Inscription Lists including Postages:—			
Renfrewshire	£83.71		
Berwickshire	232.37		
East Fife	101.52		
Peebles	7.20		
Others	27.75		
	<u>452.55</u>		
Subscriptions paid in advance	£1,116.58		<u>£1,255.40</u>
Recovery of Income Tax for Year 1969-70	93.63		
	23.54	Balances on hand 30th September 1971:—	
	<u>£1,233.75</u>	On Deposit Receipt	£800.00
Balances on hand 30th September 1970	867.39	On Current Account	45.74
	<u>£2,101.14</u>		<u>845.74</u>
			<u>£2,101.14</u>

NOTES: The Balance of £845.74 includes £131.32 of Subscriptions paid in advance (£104 in 1970). In addition to the 240 Members and 134 Subscribers who paid during the year, 42 Members and 3 Subscribers had paid in advance as at 30th September 1970,

1st October 1971.  
DAVID C. CARGILL, Hon. Treasurer.

The above Statement of Accounts and the relative Books and Vouchers have been audited and found correct.

PETER A. BUNCLE, Auditor,  
Edinburgh, 8th October 1971,

# SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1972

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS:</b>		Printing Journals 3 Issues December 1971 to	
Members (282)	£434.56	June 1972	£528.88
Contributors for Journal (143)	175.55	Stationery and Printing	92.69
Arrears of Subscriptions	28.56	Postages	133.64
Bank Interest	25.03	Lecture Expenses	36.34
Sales of Journals, etc.	84.47	Subscriptions to other Societies	9.39
Recovery of Income Tax on Covenanted		Books for Library	36.95
Payments	20.48	Copies of Poll Tax Lists	24.65
Sales of Tombstone Inscription Lists including		Reproduction of Back Numbers and Special	
Postages:—		Articles	88.18
Renfrewshire	£35.58	Outlays for Tombstone Inscriptions Lists	109.85
Berwickshire	109.63		
Peebles-shire	36.03		
East Fife	84.25		
West Fife	158.50		
East Stirling	30.00		
Others	24.85		
	<u>478.84</u>		<u>£1,060.57</u>

### Subscriptions Paid IN ADVANCE

£1,247.49  
93.86

### SALE of Bookcase

Balances on Hand 30th September 1972:—  
On Deposit Receipt £1,100.00  
On Current Account 43.50

1,143.50  
£2,204.07

### Balances on Hand 30th September 1971

£1,341.35  
16.98  
£1,358.33  
845.74  
£2,204.07

NOTES: The Balance of £1,143.50 includes £116.83 of Subscriptions paid in advance (£131.32 in 1971). In addition to the 282 Members and 143 Subscribers who paid during the year 42 Members and 9 Subscribers had paid in advance as at 30th September 1971. From the balance in hand payment will fall to be made for the September issue of the Scottish Genealogist—say, £150, including postage.

DAVID C. CARGILL, Hon. Treasurer.  
30th September 1972.

Above Accounts audited and found correct.

PETER A. BUNCLE, Auditor.  
1st October 1972.

## THE ROYAL HOUSE OF MORAY

There are several 14th and 15th century MS. versions of the genealogy of the Kings of Moray, for which see the sources cited by A. O. Anderson, i. pp. cl-clvii; and by Skene, "Chron. of the Picts & Scots", pp. 308-317, and "Celtic Scotland", iii. pp. 476-477. One version gives Maelsnechta mac Lulaig mic Gillcom(gan) mic Maelbridge mic Ruadri mic Domnall mic Morgaind mic Domnall mic Cathmail mic Ruadri mic Aircellach (Ainbhcclach) mic Ferchair fhoda mic Fearadaig mic Fergusa mic Sneachtain mic Colmain mic Buadan mic Eathaig mic Muredaig mic Loarn moir mic Eric &c. (Skene, "Celtic Scotland", iii. pp. 476-477, collating the versions "in the Books of Leinster, Ballimote, and Lecan, in MS. 1467, MS. Bod. Rowl., 502, and T.C.D., H 2, 18, where it is called the Genealogy of the Clan Duff, in the Book of Leinster the Clan Lulaigh, in MS. Bod. Rí Alban"). This version is printed by A. O. Anderson, at i. pp. clvi-clvii, but Domhnall is omitted between Ruadri and Morgund. Here the traditional descent is clear enough: the dynasty of Moray claimed descent in the male line (their presence in Moray was presumably due to female descent through Pictish princesses) from King Ainbhcclach of Argyll, son of King Ferchar Fada of the house of King Loarn mac Eric of Dalriada. But about a century and a half, i.e. some five generations, appear to be lacking between Ruadri (father of Cathmail) and King Ainbhcclach: if some thirty years be allotted to each generation. That the Moray dynasty, and not some other Maelsnechtai son of Lulach, is meant in these genealogies is also clear enough; for there is appended ("Celtic Scotland" iii. p. 477) to Maelsnechtai's pedigree that of his cousin and step-grandfather, King Macbeth ("MacBiad mac Finnlaeic mic Ruadri mic Domnall mic Morgainn"). It is a common fault of memorised or transcribed genealogies that a recurrent sequence of names gets omitted the second time, or else that a group of ancestors between two of the same name get omitted. Now, an alternative version of the Moray dynasty's ancestry is also given in the Book of Ballymote (A. O. Anderson, i. p. clvi, no. v as opposed to no. viii). This appears to be a more ancient version, since it starts with Morgand (presumably the Morgand mentioned as a Mormaer's father 976: *Tigernach* cited by A. O. Anderson, i. p. 480). It runs: Mo(r)gan son of Don(ald) son of Cathma(il) son of Ruadri son of Ferchar son of Muiredach son of Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach. This pedigree is attached to that of the "children of Loarn Mór", and the last three generations (Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach) have obviously been equated with the three generations in the ancestry of Ainbhcclach that immediately follow Loarn Mór. But it must be remembered that King Ainbhcclach (from whom the kings of Moray claimed descent) had a son, King Muiredach, and that it is not at all unusual for three generations of names to be duplicated in the history of a family. Moreover, the arrangement of the "Genealogy of the children of Loarn Mór" obviously dates from the time of Morgand, rather than from that of Ainbhcclach but the duplication of the name-sequence "Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach" has led to the part from Morgand to Muiredach being equated with



the part from Ainbhcclach to the similar sequence "Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach". If the alternative version be taken into account, we have (1) a pedigree from Maelsnechtai (d. 1085) through Morgand (ante 976) to Ainbhcclach (deposed 698), which obviously omits about five generations between Ruadri and Ainbhcclach; and (2) a pedigree from Morgand (ante 976) which gives five generations before Ruadri, ending in a Muiredach contemporary with Ainbhcclach's son Muiredach (defeated 736), and attached to a genealogy tracing Ainbhcclach back to Loarn Mor. It is suggested, therefore, that the two genealogies should be collated to read: Maelsnechtai (d. 1085) son of Lulach (killed 1058) son of Gillacomgain (killed 1032) son of Maelbrigte (c. 1000) son of Ruadri son of Domnall son of Morgand (ante 976) son of Domnall son of Cathmail son of Ruadri son of Ferchar son of Muiredach son of Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach (defeated 736) son of Ainbhcclach (deposed 698), son of Ferchar Fada (died 697) son of Feradach son of Fergus son of Nechtan son of Colum son of Baetan son of Eochaid son of Muiredach son of Loarn Mor (c. 499) mac. Erc.

I suspect that the Mackays of Strathnaver descend from an heiress of this house.

IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK—Albany Herald.

## QUERIES

I would like to correspond with anyone who has knowledge of the Volunteer movement (or of Rifle Clubs using uniforms) in the period 1850-1870 notably in Lanarkshire. Any information on the existence of records, written accounts etc., would be appreciated. J. D. Gillespie, 3 Culliver Street, Horsham, 3400, Victoria, Australia.

*McKEITHEN*—Neill McKeithen was born, probably in North Uist, Outer Hebrides c. 1752, and emigrated to Cumberland County, North Carolina, previous to 1785. He married during the latter year, Lovedy McLauchlin, born c. 1749, widow of Archibald McMillan. Lovedy died in 1823 and Neill died testate in 1835. They were buried in Longstreet Presbyterian Churchyard, now in Fort Bragg Military Reservation. Neill and Lovedy had the following children, b. 1786-1794: (1) Dougald, d. testate, 1847, Stewart County, Ga.; who m. Nancy Wadsworth; (2) John, m. Margaret ———; (3) Neill, m. Sarah ——— and d. before 1835; (4) Daniel; (5) Mary, m. ——— Mcmillan. It is thought that McKeithen may be a corrupt form of McEachan or possible McKiggan. Information is sought regarding exact place of origin and parentage of Neill McKeithen. C.B.H.N.

*SOMERVILLE — CUNYNGHAME* — Information about the families of Robert Somerville M.D., Surgeon at Haddington, died 1803, and his wife Margaret

daughter of Alexander Cunynghame farmer of East Lothian would be appreciated. Robert and Margaret were married in 1782 according to an entry in the Edinburgh Marriage Register for 22nd March while Robert was a student. No record of his graduation from the University of Edinburgh Medical School can be located. In 1796 Robert Somerville M.D. was Surgeon of the Rothesay and Caithness Fencibles raised by Col. (later Sir) John Sinclair. About this time the Highland Society awarded Robert Somerville M.D., a silver teapot for a paper he had written. The inscription on the teapot includes a crest of a two-headed dragon, etc., which according to "Fairbairn" is that of the Barons Somerville. At this time Lord Somerville was one of the Directors of the Highland Society. Perhaps there was a relationship. Margaret Cunynghame had a brother Archibald who went to Canada before 1800, a brother Robert, a sister Jean and a sister Marion who apparently lived in Haddington. The latter, Marion, married George Skirving, farmer, and was a widow for some time before her death in Haddington 25th January 1853. She had no children. Robert and Margaret Somerville had a daughter Margaret who married William Sibbald and, apparently, a daughter Mary Ann who married James Gibson, a bank accountant in Haddington. A niece of Mrs Skirving was Helen Cunningham wife of John Tweedie, Commission Agent in Edinburgh. W. S. Brooke c/o Coope, Park House, Leathley, Otley, LS21 2JU, Yorks.

*MILLER and Thomson—SCOTT*—Information would be appreciated about the families of George Miller M.D. Surgeon R.N. and his wife Bárbara Scott who were married on the 9th of July 1773. Their fourth son George was born at Thurso, Caithness, 9th November 1779. Wedding presents carried crests as follows:—Miller "two arms their hands joined" which according to Burke's General Armoury is that of Miller of Gourlebank (Clackmannan). The Lyon King at Arms records indicate that a James Miller married the heiress of Gourlebank, Marion Thomson and they had a son George. The record is No. 57 but no date is recorded—conjecture might put it about 1700. It is noted that the Arms of Thomson of Gourlebank are generally similar to those of Thomson of Duddingston, Edinburgh.

Scott "a star" according to Burke's General Armoury is that of Scott of Balmouth (Fife?). Whether or not it is of any real significance the Arms of Scott of Balmouth and Scott of Harden have a lot of similarity. In about 1621 Robt. Scott, Writer, purchased Balmouth. He had a son William who had a son David whose son William died before 1705 and was succeeded by his son. W. S. Brooke, c/o Coope, Park House, Leathley, Otley, LS21 2JU, Yorks.

*ELLIOT and Scott—INGLIS* — Information would be appreciated about the families of Thomas Elliot of Oakwood, born 1659 and married at Selkirk, Jean daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newton, Portioner of Murdiestone in Lanarkshire. According to Burke's Landed Gentry following the troubles of 1564 Walter Scott of Harden placed one of the Elliots on a farm at Oakhill near Bowhill and

married him to one of his (lawful) daughters. This Elliot said to be descended from the Elliots of Horsley Hill, and those of Redheugh and Lariston. Details about Cornelius Inglis of Newton would be of interest. It may be that the manuscript by John P. Wood "Memorials of Various Families" in the Edinburgh Central Public Library gives information in the article about Inglis of Crammond. There is a fair amount of discussion about a "Cornelius" but the writing is too difficult to read. Perhaps someone is able to read it. W. S. Brooke, c/o Coope, Park House, Leathley, Otley, LS21 2JU, Yorks.

*INNES* — Two brothers of Peter Innes emigrated from Scotland to U.S.A., probably between 1860 and 1880, (see Biography of Peter Innes of New Zealand 1887). One brother is believed to have been James, born c. 1842. Members of the New Zealand family used to correspond with American relatives. Information on Scottish Emigration to U.S.A. at that time would be welcomed by Adrian Verry, 213 Omaha Road, Hastings, N.Z.

Mrs JAMES R. McNAMARA, 40699 Sundale Drive, Fremont, California 94538 is a descendant of Gavin Walker and his wife Margaret Boyd through their daughter Jessie who was born in Milton Mill, in Kilmarnock Parish in 1819. The family emigrated to Quebec Province, Canada about 1831. Mrs McNamara would like to get in touch with anyone who has any knowledge of that Walker family.

*BREBNER—ALLAN* — William Brebner, b. 1842, Peterhead, son of William Brebner and Elizabeth Annand; m. 1871, Isabella Allan, da. of James Allan and Elizabeth Monro. Would like to correspond with anyone having information on any of these families. Mrs Grace Lewsthof, 4707 Greenwood N., Seattle, Wash. 98103, U.S.A.

*DALGLIESH* — Thomas Dalgliesh, a wright in Langholm, Dumfriesshire. Buried 29th June 1804 at Langholm, aged 76. Spouse, Ann Huggan, buried 12th August 1774 at Langholm; aged 53. Children baptised at Langholm: 1. Andrew, b. 1755, bur. 1755, 2. Twins James and William, b. 1756, James bur. 1779 (at sea), William bur. 1833; 4. Margaret b. 1758, bur. 1760; 5. Thomas b. 1762, bur. 1763. I would be very grateful to receive any information or suggestions about the birth and parentage of the above Thomas Dalgliesh who was probably born about 1728.

The records of Baptisms for the Parish of Langholm are missing for that period and searches in the surrounding parishes have proved negative. I have been unable to trace apprenticeship rolls for Langholm or indeed any records which might yield information concerning the above mentioned Thomas.

There is no mention in the Kirk Session Records, Testaments, Sasines or Register of Deeds.

I have however collected considerable material relating to persons of the name of Dalgliesh, particularly for the Counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh and

Selkirk and I would be pleased to correspond with anyone researching into the Dalgliesh family. T. A. J. Dalgliesh, 131 Ramsgate Road, Broadstairs, Kent.

*TRAILL*—I have in my possession a family Bible with family records entered from 1623. The records start with a forebear of mine, Robert Traill who was minister of Elie, Fife, in 1639, and in 1649 he was translated to be one of the ministers in Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. He was born in 1603, he married Jean Annand, a daughter of Annand of Auchterellon on 23rd of December 1639. He had six children, William, Robert, Hellen, Agness, Margaret, James.

Any reader knowing of another Bible starting with above records which has been handed down through another line of the family would have my gratitude if they were to notify me. Mr. R. Drummond, 41 Millen Street, Boulder 6432, West Australia.

---

## REVIEWS

**In Search of Scottish Ancestry—Gerald Hamilton Edwards—Phillimore—£2.75.**

In the belief that it is advantageous for a genealogist to have some knowledge of a country's history, the author devotes the first 35 pages of this book to a short political, social and agricultural history of Scotland, with brief details of religious quarrels and industrial development. It is an excellent introduction to someone eager to know the background of the particular period in which he is researching, and a good reminder to those already acquainted with the country's history of various salient facts.

After this introduction the book is devoted to chapters setting out the various lines which can be followed by the genealogist. After referring to the statutory provisions for registration of births, deaths and marriages from 1855 the parish and non-conformists registers are treated in greater detail, followed by advice about names and naming customs in various parts of the country. Tables and trees variegate the pages; humorous drawings enliven the drier facts, and photographs of old documents appear as illustrations.

In a light and readable way the author deals with the other required source for the searchers and then gives useful lists of papers held by the Scottish Record Office, registers held in Lyon Office, and the wealth of information available in the hands of Societies and Libraries, Bank files, Tontines, Police Records and Poll Tax Rolls. Finally he advises on how results should be recorded, with useful recommendations on how they can be made attractive and diverting as well as accurate.

Not the least valuable parts of the book are the appendices. The first is devoted to a suggested family questionnaire with which the searcher can seek to elicit from lazy and reluctant relatives the information he requires. The other

appendices contain a list of latin words used in legal documents, a glossary of terms frequently found, a list of pre-1855 parishes, and a list of Directories issued prior to 1860.

This book will both stimulate a reader embarking on genealogical research and also be a reference work for the experienced searcher. It is entertainingly written, accurate and well produced, and contains a wealth of information. It is satisfying to see that generous acknowledgement of assistance is made to members of the Society, Mr and Mrs Mitchell, Mr Donald Whyte, Messrs David Cargill, Senior and Junior and Miss Patricia Baxendine.

**GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS — Volume 8, County Down. (Barony of Lecale).**  
Compiled by R. J. S. Clarke — Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation — 75p.

The eighth volume of Graveyard Inscriptions in the series being produced by the Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation has now been published. It covers part of the Barony of Lecale—Ardglass, Ballee, Ballycruttle, Ballyculter, Bright, Dunsfort, Kilchief, Killough, and Old Court and Saul. The ninth volume, which will cover the rest of the Barony of Lecale and the Barony of Kinelarty, is in course of preparation.

The stones recorded have been copied completely and the entries arranged in alphabetical order according to the surname of the first burial. In the old graveyards stones go back as early as 1585. For each graveyard there is a short introduction with a brief description and history, and its location is given by grid reference. "The area was divided into many small parishes in Norman times and these have survived into the modern Church of Ireland parishes".

For anyone searching for ancestors in County Down this will be a most valuable addition to volumes already produced so meticulously by the Ulster-Scot Historical Foundation in Belfast, especially with burial registers being virtually non-existent. The work of Dr Clarke and his helpers in the production of this series is a matter for congratulation and encouragement.

**TRACING ANCESTORS IN SHETLAND — A. Sandison, T. & J. Manson, Lerwick**  
— 75p.

"A Shetland ancestry presents certain problems not encountered elsewhere". This statement in the Preface to the book is explained in the subsequent pages, and every help given in overcoming the problems which had been explained.

After an introductory chapter of good advice which could apply to an ancestor-searcher anywhere, the author gets down to the peculiarities of the Shetland traditions. He reminds readers that most of the Norse families retained well into the 19th century the Scandinavian practice of patronymic surnames, so that John Thomason's son would be called Magnus Johnson, and in turn his son be known as James Magnusson. Families, however, of Scottish origin used surnames in the usual way from the earliest immigration in the 15th century.

Lerwick records are detailed in the following chapters, with fascinating suggestions of help from sources such as the lists prepared for distribution of Government supplies of oatmeal and bread sent to relieve distress when crops failed in 1802 and 1803. Merchants' accounts, rent books, and copies of the Shetland Times and News could all be fossicked for information.

The more usual sources of information in Edinburgh and London are not overlooked, and encouragement is given to join both our Society and the Society of Genealogists. Finally, and not least useful, are the appendices, which contain (a) Parishes and Districts in Shetland, (b) a list of Shetland Surnames, (c) a Bibliography and (d) Local Registrars and Search Fees.

For anyone with any links with Shetland this modest and inexpensive book might well be a valuable investment with the wealth of local knowledge brought to it by its author. Where else would you discover that after Trafalgar 3,000 Shetlanders (out of a total male population of 10,000) were serving, either voluntarily or as a result of press-gangs, in the British Navy?

---

## GRIEVE

Information would be appreciated about the family of Grieve, to supplement the following:—

James Grieve  
(Factor to Countess of Bothwell ca 1580)

(a descendant)  
Walter Grieve born 1646 died 1721  
(Took lease of Branhholm 1691)

— Blanche, daughter of Wm. Borthwick of Reashaw in Roxburgh. She was born 1661 died 1716

(son)  
James Grieve\*  
(Tenant of Todshawhaugh as well as of Branhholm)

— Helen, daughter of John Laing of Werter (?) Keir in Dumfriesshire

(son?)  
Walter Grieve

— (1) Katherine daughter of Adam Ogilvie of Hartwood Myers in Selkirk  
(2) Magdaline, daughter of — Elliot and sister of John Elliot of Borthwickbrae

\*One report gives a James Grieve who lived about 1700 as marrying Jean Allain later written as "Allan".

W. S. BROOKE,  
c/o Coope, Park House,  
Leathley, Otley, LS21 2JU, Yorks.

---

## THE PROUD RACE

For eons there have lived on the North American continent hundreds of different Indian tribes. The tribes were made up of clans and the tribes belonged to families. The tribes of a family had similar characteristics such as, arts and crafts, speech and dress. The tribes that were the first to become civilised lived in the South-eastern part of the United States. They were called the Five Civilised Tribes. These tribes were the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. This history and genealogy deals with the Cherokee Indian Tribe which was the most progressive and civilized of all the North American aborigines. Even though they belonged to an Indian family, they had few if any characteristics of speech, dress or arts and crafts similar to the other Indians. One historian states that the origin of the Cherokee was a mystery even to themselves. According to William P. Ross, a nineteenth-century chief, "No responses come down the gallery of time from the silent recess of the past. Echo alone replies, where and whence came they (the Cherokee)!"

When the early missionaries came among the Cherokees, they were astonished at the similarity between the religious traditions of the Cherokee and Biblical accounts. One historian sums up their civilization thus, "It is doubtful if their rapid progress from a state of wild barbarism to that of civilization and enlightenment has any parallel in the history of the world. What required five hundred years for the Britons to accomplish in this direction they have accomplished in one hundred years."

The Cherokees were the Eastern Mountaineers of America. Their country lay along the Tennessee River, and the highlands of Georgia, Carolina and Alabama — the loveliest region east of the Mississippi River. Beautiful and grand with flowers, and forests of magnolia and pine filled with the singing of birds and the melody of streams, rich in fruits and nuts and wild grain, it was a country worth loving, worth fighting, worth dying for, as thousands of its lovers have fought and have died, white men as well as red, within the last hundred years.

In the year 1821, Sequoyah, or George Guess as he was called by the white man, perfected the Cherokee syllabic alphabet which enabled the Cherokee to read books and write the language. Sequoyah was an uneducated silversmith and is hailed a genius by all historians for inventing the Cherokee alphabet, thus enabling his people to rise to a greater height of civilization. The Cherokees

established a press and began to publish a newspaper, printed both in English and Cherokee. Tracts from the Bible, a Cherokee hymnal, books and periodicals were also published. The Cherokees had the first alphabet and publication in any of the Indian Nations.

The Cherokees had established their own government on the pattern of the government of the United States, had established schools, churches and lived in homes that equalled or surpassed that of the white man.

There came a time when the white settlers desired the country of the Cherokees. Despite the high civilisation the Cherokees had attained the state of Georgia declared the Indian Government illegal and took possession of their lands and homes, and gave them to the settlers by lottery. Thus began the historic Trail of Tears for the Cherokees. They were gathered together and herded like animals to a distant land west of the Mississippi River. In the whole history of the United States Government's dealings with the Indian tribes, there is no record so black as that of its perfidy to this Nation. There will come a time in the remote future when, to the student of American history, it will seem almost incredible. There is nothing in history more touching than the cries of these people asking the Government of the United States to fulfil its promises to them.

This story actually began in the early days of this country when England, France and Spain were struggling to gain control over the New World. In those days, the proud Cherokees were indeed an eagle race, an important power whose friendship was eagerly sought by these newcomers.

In 1730, a group of seven chiefs visited London, where they were greeted with the pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion. They were so impressed with England that they pledged allegiance to King George I. The King in return agreed to furnish the Cherokee Nation with supplies, especially guns and ammunition.

When the war between England and France began in 1756, the English built Fort Loudon on the Little Tennessee River, now in the state of Tennessee. The Fort was England's western outpost against the French. It was built in the Cherokee Nation, because the Cherokees wanted it as a protection for their women and children while they were away fighting for the English.

In 1760, during a misunderstanding that led to a brief conflict between the English and the Cherokees, the Indians captured Fort Loudon. Included in the garrison was the interpreter William Shorey, who had married a full-blood Cherokee woman, named Ghi-goo-ie, which translated means "sweetheart." Shorey was later freed by the Indians. He was born in Scotland, and had married Ghi-goo-ie about 1740. Ghi-goo-ie was a member of the Bird Clan, the most powerful of the seven clans. William Shorey served as an interpreter for the English and died at sea in 1762 while accompanying another group of chiefs to England to meet King George III. From this Scotch-Indian marriage began the most prominent of all the Indian families. The leaders of the



Cherokees for the next hundred years were descended from them. This couple had one daughter, Annie Shorey.

John McDonald was born in 1747, at Inverness, Scotland. As a youth of nineteen, he visited London, and there met another young Scotchman who had just engaged passage to America. He decided to go with him to the New World. They landed in Charlestown, South Carolina in 1766. McDonald soon made his way to Savannah where he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment which carried on a thriving trade with the Indians. His business judgements and steady habits inspired his employers with such confidence that they sent him to Fort Loudon, to open up and superintend trade among the Cherokees. It was not long until he set up a business for himself and married Annie Shorey, the half-Indian half-Scotch daughter of William Shorey and Ghi-goo-ie. John McDonald, according to the custom was adopted into the tribe. This adoption was mutual and when a band of Cherokees, encroached upon by white settlers and out of sympathy with the garrison at Fort Loudon, left their homes and pushed out into the wilderness of northwest Georgia, he went with them and settled near Lookout Mountain.

It was here he met under most romantic circumstances, Daniel Ross, another Scotchman, who was to play a larger part than his countryman in the affairs of the Cherokees.

Daniel Ross was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, July 14, 1760. In his child-hood he had gone with his parents to America in the latter half of the 18th century. They settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where Daniel was left an orphan at the close of the American Revolution. He accompanied a Mr Mayberry to Hawkins county, Tennessee, where they built a flat boat, filled it with merchandise and started down the Tennessee river to the Chickasaw country to trade furs.

Their route led them through the most hostile part of the land of the Cherokees, and when the party reached the town of Sitico on the Tennessee River near Lookout Mountain, their appearance caused considerable excitement among the Indians. The entire community turned out immediately, eager to know the design of the strangers. Upon investigation, it was found that in addition to valuable merchandise the party had on board a hostile chief named Mountain Leader. Bloody Fellow, a Cherokee chief, counselled the massacre of the entire party and confiscation of the property. A division of opinion having arisen concerning this course, McDonald who lived fifteen miles away was summoned to give his advice on the subject. Arriving on the scene of excitement, he investigated the nature of the party and, finding it's object legitimate, urged that no harm be done to the white strangers.

McDonald also warned Bloody Fellow that any injury done to the white men would be considered a personal affront to him. Not only were the traders released, but they were invited to remain and establish a trading post in that country. The invitation was accepted.

Daniel Ross soon afterwards married Mollie McDonald, daughter of John McDonald and Annie Shorey McDonald. Mollie McDonald Ross was said to be a woman who possessed rare beauty of face and charm of manner.

Mollie and Daniel Ross had nine children. When their first son John was about seven, the problem of educating his children began seriously to concern Daniel Ross. There were no schools in the Cherokee Nation and because of hostility between Indian and white settlers, there was great hesitancy on the part of the conservative chiefs to adopt European customs. A few of the more progressive members of the tribe, however, were beginning to realize that in order to cope successfully with the white man they must understand his language, customs and laws. Daniel Ross presented a request before the council to establish a school on his premises and import a school master. The request was granted, consequently, Daniel Ross is credited with establishing the first formal education in the Indian Nations.

John Barber Davis was employed as a teacher, and the school started about the end of the 18th century; its beginning marked a new era in the history of the Cherokees. From that time forward education became of prime importance to the Cherokee. When the children finished their schools, they were sent to academies elsewhere. So it was that John Ross was far better educated than the average white man of his day. It was in this school under John Davis that John Ross laid the foundation for good English, both oral and written, which in his late life, often astonished statesmen and served him well in his long career in the Cherokee National affairs. This background allowed John Ross to become the greatest of all Cherokee chiefs. He was only one-eighth Cherokee and seven-eighth Scotch, but he was a full-blood Cherokee at heart and led his people for the next thirty-eight years. He spent years going to Washington, D.C. trying to get the Government to honour its treaties, and when all else failed, he led his people over the very sorrowful Trail of Tears to their new home in the West that became the state of Oklahoma. About 16,000 suffering Cherokee plodded 1,200 miles into exile through the heartland of America. During their tragic migration 4,000 died along the way and were buried in unmarked graves along the trail, in strange and alien soil.

John Ross developed into an especially attractive young man of medium height and slender, supple figure, his eyes were blue and his hair brown. He is said to have looked like a typical Scotchman though he manifested many Indian traits of character. He possessed a quiet, reserved manner and a personality which inspired everyone with confidence and respect.

The Scotch had intermarried into the Cherokee Tribe to a large extent, producing a strong stalwart generation, both mentally and physically. The Cherokee was a great nation, but the intermarriage with the emigrant Scots so mixed the elements as to produce the great, and beloved Chief, John Ross. After the death of John Ross in 1866, his nephew William P. Ross became Chief for several years.

Thus it was, that these men from Scotland have gone down in the hist books of America, and changed the course of history by helping to civilise the Cherokees in a short period of time and so preventing more bloodshed over their lands.

The Ross name exists today with much pride and honour and it shall live on and on.

SUE KERR WOOD.

---

## THE IDENTIFICATION & LIFE OF JAMES BROWN, COALMINER

The following is an example of how one might record the genealogy of an ancestor. There are many ways of doing this, from the simple bare bones recording of vital statistics, to a more detailed account of an ancestor, with sufficient proof of his parentage. The emphasis or style of this paper is somewhat chronological with the details on James' life not too numerous, as the source of material is solely from vital records. The results have indicated continuous going over these records time and time again and re-evaluating the information obtained.

### JAMES BROWN.

Probable son of James and (Jean CRAWFORD) BROWN.

Born 21st April and baptised 27th April 1718, Newton parish, Midlothian, witnesses being Hew Crawfoord and Robert Brown. Hew Crawfoord was James' maternal uncle and it is believed that Robert Brown was his paternal grandfather.

It is believed that the above James, is the one who married Janet Cunningham, 28th December 1739, in Newton parish. As the following records will indicate, their fourth male child, after first a John, a Patrick, and a John again, was named James, which is not exactly following the Scotch custom in naming children. Janet's parents are believed to have been John Cunningham and Agnes Campbell, a coalmining family, and the child John was undoubtedly named for the maternal grandfather. The second child John died before the child James was born. Evidently the father James was not taking a chance on naming the next male child James, which could have been named for himself or his father. However, the fifth male child was named John and survived, so evidently James' wife, Janet, was successful in having a male child named for her father. The second female child of James was named Jean, and this follows the Scottish custom in naming children.

There were no "Browns" who witnessed baptisms of children of James and Janet, as was often the custom in having relatives serve as witnesses. Could it be that they were all dead or else had moved to another parish? In line with the

former reason, it is noted that with the exception of the above James, there are no records of marriage of any of the children of the proposed parents, James Brown and Jean Crawford, in Newton or surrounding parishes, even though it is established that the mother, Jean Crawford, died in Newton parish in 1751, at which time she was listed as a widow. It is possible, therefore, that all the children of James and Jean, except their son James, may have died before marriage, and since burial records in Newton parish did not begin until 1730, their children may have died as infants or as small children, before this year, as James and Jean's last known child was baptised in Newton parish in 1726. In contrast to the lack of "Browns" as witnesses to baptisms of children of James and Janet, it is noted that a John Crawford witnessed several baptisms of their children, and it is believed from further study, that John Crawford was a maternal uncle of James.

From Newton vital records, it is known that the proposed father of James was a coalhewer, and that the proposed son James was also a coalhewer. This would tie in with the custom of male children of coalhewers often following the occupation of their fathers.

The marriage of James Brown to Janet Cunningham, 28th December 1739, in Newton parish, was also recorded in Dalkeith parish records on this same date, and Janet was listed as being of Dalkeith parish, in the marriage record of Newton parish, while James was listed as being of Newton parish, in the marriage record of Dalkeith parish. The proclamation date of 30th November 1739, was the same date also, in both parish records. The Newton parish records gave John Adamson as a witness for James and John Ballenie as a witness for Janet. The Dalkeith parish record gave Abraham Steele as a witness for James and Thos Robertson as a witness for Janet. Again it is noted that no "Brown" relative served as a witness at James' marriage, as was often the custom although not always adhered to, and this may again have been because there was no living "Brown" relative to act as a witness.

It would appear that James Brown first married Christian Elliot on 2nd December 1737, in Newton parish, at which time his maternal uncle, John Crawford, witnessed for James, again probably because a father, brother, or paternal uncle, may not have been living at the time. For some reason, the proclamation record of 28th October 1737, was crossed out in the record, although the clerk presumably had some reason for doing this. Christian Elliot, spouse to James Brown, who is referred to as a coalhewer, was buried 26th July 1739 in Newton parish, with the residence given as the small mining community of Hill, and it is significant that James and Janet had children baptised at Hill in 1741 and 1746. Since Christian Elliot died less than two years after her marriage and no known children are recorded as baptised, it is quite possible that she died of childbirth, a frequent cause of death in those days.

All of James' known children were baptised in Newton parish. He was a coalhewer living in the small community of Hill in 1738, in Woolmet in 1749, and in Newton village in 1761, as indicated in the burial records of several of James'

children during this time. He was also probably living in Edmonston on 11th January 1749, at which time a Margt Mor, a child, was buried, and it is mentioned in the burial record that she was being nursed by James Brown's wife. Since our James Brown and wife were the only James Brown couple having children baptised in Newton parish at this time, this undoubtedly refers to our James and wife. Possibly the mother died and James Brown's wife took it to care for and nurse. Or else it may have been some child born out of wedlock with the mother leaving the child.

The children of James Brown and Janet Cunningham were all baptised in Newton parish and are as follows:

1. John, born 9th November, baptised 14th November 1740. Witnesses were John Crawford (James' maternal uncle) and Robert Shan (a coalhewer who was residing in the community of Hill at this time). The child, John, was buried 15th December 1741, when the family were still residing at Hill.

2. Patrick, born 15th October, baptised 22nd October 1742. Witnesses were John Crawford and Robert Shane again. It is believed that Patrick is the one who married Barbara Reid at Newton parish, 31st July 1761, with witnesses being James Brown and Walter Reid, probable parents to bridegroom and bride. Patrick's burial has not been found. His wife was buried 11th October 1768, spouse to "Peter" Brown and he married 2nd, irregularly, 19th November 1768, Helen Cheen, the burial and 2nd marriage taking place in Newton parish.

3. John, born 25th June, baptised 1st July 1744, witnesses being John Crawford and Robert Shane, once again. It would seem that this child died as James had another son John, later on. No burial record for this child has been found, although a child to James Brown, coalhewer in Hill, was buried in the parish on 22nd March 1746, and it is believed that this burial was John's.

4. Helen, born 9th May, baptised 14th May 1746, witnesses being John Reid and John Crawford, both coalhewers. It is believed that she is the one who was buried 27th June 1749, as she is listed as the daughter of James Brown, coalhewer in Woolmet, and James had another daughter named Helen born later.

5. James, born 11th November, baptised 19th November 1749, witnesses being John Reid and Abraham Steell, both coalhewers. He is the one believed to have married Janet Pentland in Newton parish, 7th February 1771. His burial has not been located.

6. John, born 23rd March, baptised 29th March 1752, witnesses being Thomas Thomson and James Greg. John married Agnes Fluccar of Liberton parish, at Newton parish, 25th February 1771. He is the direct ancestor. He was buried 27th December 1825 in Newton parish and his death took place the same day. His residence at death was Millerhill, at which time his son Peter was the informant.

7. Jean, born 18th April, baptised 22nd April 1755, witnesses being Thomas Torrence and Wm. Moffat. She was buried 8th June 1755 while her parents were residing at Newton village.

8. Helen, born 17th August, baptised 18th August 1756, witnesses being William Moffett and James Grieg. It is believed that she is the one who married Thos McLellan about 1774-1775, parish unknown. Her burial record has not been found.

9. William, probably born ca. 1753-54. He was buried 17th April 1757, as son to James Brown in Newton village. No record of his birth or baptism has been found in Newton parish records.

10. David, born 13th January, baptised 19th January 1758, witnesses being William Moffat and Thomas Torrance. He was buried 22nd December 1761, as son to James Brown of Newton village.

11. William, born 3rd February, baptised 7th February 1762, witnesses being William Moffat and John Paton. He was buried 10th November 1762, as son to James Brown in Newton village.

12. Barbara, born 29th August, baptised 2nd September 1764, witnesses being Peter Brown, her brother (who was baptised as Patrick) and George Budie. It is believed that she is the one who married a Wm. Fleming, a collier, as that couple were living in Craighall, Inveresk parish in the early 1800's and having children. A John Brown was a witness at some of the baptisms and he was probably her brother. It is possible that this John was also living in Craighall, as his brother, James and wife Janet Pentland, had a child baptised in Inveresk parish in 1797. Barbara was buried in Newton parish 21st July 1836, with a residence of Adams row, age 72, which fits her birth year. James Fleming, her son, was informant.

It is not known where or when James died or was buried, although it was probably in Newton parish, where it is believed he lived all of his life. He was probably alive on 5th March 1786, when as one of the witnesses to a baptism of his son John's child in Newton parish, he is referred to as "James Brown, senior", while the other witness is "James Brown, junior", probably James' son. James may have deceased from 1786-1790 when burial records in Newton parish are missing.

Mr LINDSAY REEKS,  
2013 Westover Drive, Pleasant Hill, California.

18th August 1972.

---

## NOTICE

---

## 1870 CENSUS, JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

This publication contains a complete listing of all families with details of age, sex and place of birth, arranged in sequence as it appears on the original schedules along with a surname index and maps of the area in 1870. A limited edition, it is being sold at a price of \$15 by The Birmingham Genealogical Society, Inc., Box. 2432, Birmingham, Alabama, 35201.

# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

## CONSTITUTION

- 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 on a date in November 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 Institutions may be elected to affiliate membership of the Society. The subscription payable by such affiliate members shall be fixed from time to time by the Council. Affiliate members shall be entitled to receive 2 copies of each issue of the Scottish Genealogist, and to have suitable queries inserted therein free of charge. Their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society and to borrow books from the Society's Library (but not to send such books overseas). They shall not, however, have any vote at meetings of the Society, nor shall they be eligible for election to membership of the Council.
- 8 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

<b>Hon. President</b>	The Right Hon. The Earl of Dundee, LL.D., Royal Banner Bearer of Scotland.
<b>Hon. Vice-Presidents</b>	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. Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bart., D.L., LL.B., Ph.D., Albany Herald.
<b>Chairman of Council</b>	Duncan McNaughton, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.
<b>Hon. Secretary</b>	Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, M.A., A.L.A., 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, EH3 5JY (Tel. 031 556 3844).
<b>Hon. Treasurer</b>	D. C. Cargill, F.S.A.Scot., 21 Craigcrook Road, Edinburgh, EH4 3PG.
<b>Hon. Auditor</b>	Peter A. Buncle.
<b>Hon. Editor</b>	Ivor R. Guild, W.S., c/o Messrs Shepherd & Wedderburn, W.S., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, EH2 4YS.
<b>Hon. Librarian</b>	D. C. Cargill, Jr., M.A., LL.B., 86a Grange Loan, Edinburgh, EH9 2EP.
<b>Council</b>	Miss P. M. Baxendine, M.A. Miss E. W. Binning, M.C.S.P. J. F. Mitchell, C.I.E. Mr and Mrs R. W. Munro. J. R. Seaton, M.A. W. D. H. Sellar, M.A. Mrs R. E. Shiels. B. A. Stenhouse. Dr J. T. Whitley, O.B.E. Donald Whyte, F.S.A.Scot., L.H.G.