THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

Contents

POST-CONFERENCE EDITION

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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. 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 Craigcrook 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 MSS must be fully referenced, signed and previously unpublished.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.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

21st ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
23rd-25th AUGUST, 1974

The conference which marked the coming of age of the Scottish Genealogy Society was a joyous and successful occasion. It has been said that gatherings of the kind usually prove to be an expensive medium; but our honorary treasurer actually reports a small surplus of income over expenditure! This speaks volumes for the excellent planning by the conference sub-committee, and the imagination, stamina and flexibility of our honorary secretary.

Clearly the conference committee, who chose the theme FAMILY HISTORY TODAY, had a faultless conception of the purpose of the event, and managed to convey this to the participants. Their intention was to measure the extent in the mid-70's of interest in the subject simply as a hobby; as an academic pursuit; and as a practical 'handmaiden' to the biographer and historian. It was apparent that all three are relevant, and that co-operation between individuals, kindred groups, and with libraries and record repositories must be nurtured.

REGISTRATION

On arrival at Turner House, part of the Pollock Halls of Residence, the beautifully situated University of Edinburgh students' quarters, the participants were received by Dr Jean Munro and Mrs Ebba Farquharson, who recorded the arrivals and gave out conference folders. These contained for each member, a notebook and ballpoint pen; two guidebooks to the city; leaflets about Edinburgh International Festival events, Hopetoun House, the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh Central Public Library. Also included were three discussion papers in typescript: now printed in this Post Conference Edition of our journal.

OFFICIAL WELCOME

After tea, the participants were welcomed by Mr Duncan McNaughton, the Society's chairman of council, who described the foundation of the Society in 1953, and progress over the past twenty-one years.

The launching of *The Scottish Genealogist,* said Mr McNaughton, was a brave effort made with slender resources, and for a time the new periodical was mimeographed. In 1958 the printed page was achieved. Magazine exchanges were arranged with other British and foreign genealogical and heraldic organisations, and more recently a project had been inaugurated which gave insight to the patriotic spirit of the Society. Magazines were still sent out on exchange, and the journals received were transferred to the National Library of Scotland, where the scope for readership is extensive.

Conscious of the fact that records on stone were deteriorating, the Society had encouraged members to make more permanent records of monumental inscriptions. Mr and Mrs John F. Mitchell, both octogenarians, had recorded inscriptions from the whole burial grounds of nine counties: a remarkable achievement. The Society, continued Mr McNaughton, "owes a great debt to them both". Much good work in this field had also been done by Mr Sidney

Cramer, Mr David C. Cargill, senr. (the Society's treasurer), and by Mr George Gilchrist, Town Clerk of Annan. "We would welcome", said the chairman, "volunteers to undertake in their own areas this most important work of preservation".

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS

Another project sponsored by the Society, was the collection of data relating to Scottish emigrants previous to 1855. Card indices were held for various countries by different members of the Society. North America had been the province of Mr Donald Whyte, who had—owing to pressure of business—given up the work, but not before the publication at Baltimore, of a pioneer volume titled *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to the U.S.A.* Issued by the Magna Carta Book Company, the publication had sold well.

Although the periodicals had now found a permanent home, the Society, explained Mr McNaughton, still held an interesting collection of printed books and hoped in the foreseeable future to acquire premises. A fund had been created for this purpose and was carefully managed by Mr Cargill.

VISITORS FROM ABROAD

Welcoming individuals and representatives of other societies, Mr McNaughton said it was gratifying to see delegates from the U.S.A., Canada and the Netherlands. From England had come a representative of the Society of Genealogists in London, and three from Achievements, Ltd., of Canterbury. Aberdeen Public Library had sent two members of staff. The Texas writer and clubwoman, Mrs Harry J. Morris, had intended being present, but was prevented by reason of illness in her family. With the gift of several of her genealogical publications she sent her "best wishes for a brilliantly successful conference". While he did not wish to offend others too numerous to mention, Mr McNaughton said he hoped he would be excused for recognising Mrs Arthur Fife, from Cedar City, Utah. Mrs Fife—formerly Miss Hilda M. Woodford, of Edinburgh—was a founder member, and had made the trip with her husband, a retired civil engineer.

AN EFFICIENT TEAM

The chairman said he could not close his remarks without expressing thanks to the conference committee, two of whom [three including himself], were founder members: Mr R. W. Munro and Mr Donald Whyte. The others, Mr Ivor R. Guild, Mr David C. Cargill, senr., Dr Jean Munro, Mr James R. Seaton and honorary secretary Miss Joan P. S. Ferguson, were members of long standing. They had formed a co-operative and efficient team, and he hoped their efforts would be crowned with success.

For literature included in the conference folders, thanks were due to the Public Relations Department of Edinburgh Corporation; the National Library of Scotland; Edinburgh Central Public Library; and Bruntons of George Street, antiquarian booksellers. Other literature, describing the services of The Scots Ancestry Research Society; of individual members who were engaged professionally in record searching; and of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, was available at a convenient table. Another leaflet gave advance notice of an English Genealogical Congress to be held at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, in August of 1975.

RECORD OFFICE AND PORTRAIT GALLERY

Late in the afternoon of Friday, the first day of the conference, two groups were formed to visit the Scottish Record Office and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. The journey was made by bus to St Andrew's Square.

At the S.R.O., Mr John Imrie, Keeper of the Records of Scotland, welcomed the visitors, and introduced Miss Margaret Young. a senior member of his staff and a member of the executive of the Scottish History Society, and Miss Myrtle Baird, who exhibited some of the treasures of the Historical Department. Miss Young gave a most instructive talk about the building and the problems of preserving and cataloguing valuable records. Much interest was shown by the party in the various guides to collections of interest to the genealogist and family historian.

The group who chose to visit the Portrait Gallery had an interesting session in the Print Room. where Dr Rosalind K. Marshall, Assistant Keeper, explained the various information systems. Data was filed under artists relating to their works and the location of these, and other slip catalogues gave details of portraits, copies of originals, prints and photographs. Much of the information gathered could often be of help to authors, historians and genealogists.

DR DONALDSON'S ADDRESS

On returning to the Halls of Residence, the participants had an informal dinner, then in Turner House, heard a thought-provoking lecture by one of Scotland's leading historians: Dr Gordon Donaldson, Professor of History and Palaeography at the University of Edinburgh, author of numerous books illustrative of Scotland's past. The subject was *The Significance of Genealogy to the Scottish Historian.* It is not proposed to review the Professor's lecture here as it was printed in the Conference Edition of our journal, but we must say that it commanded attention, and set the mood for the whole conference.

Mr Gerald Hamilton-Edwards moved a vote of thanks to Dr Donaldson, which was heartily endorsed.

SCOTS OVERSEAS

After breakfast on the Saturday, the conference members heard a fascinating talk on *The Emigrant Scot.* This was delivered by Mr Donald Whyte. In Highland dress and speaking with quiet pride in the achievements of Scots overseas, he contributed to the studious mood of the conference and at the same time managed to sustain the festive aspects of the occasion.

Mr Whyte's aim was to keep the familiar fresh and interesting, and to augment it with information not so well known. He has maintained that the select bibliography of emigration printed in the Conference Edition of our journal, will be of greater value than his lecture. It was not his intention that it be printed, but many participants expressed a desire to see it published, and Mr Whyte has agreed to its appearance in this issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, verbatim.

Mr Percy Douglas, representing the fledgeling Scottish Genealogical Society of the Netherlands, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker. He intimated, that in connection with the subject, it would probably interest the members to know that a manuscript concerning Scottish regiments in the Dutch service between 1578 and 1655 was being edited by Dr John Maclean, and would be published by the society which he had the honour to represent.

STUDY GROUPS

Following a coffee break, the conference members divided into three pre-arranged study groups: one relating to *Organisation & Method*, and conducted by Mr James A. Thompson; another, by Miss Patricia M. Baxendine, concerning the *Old Parochial Registers of Scotland;* and the third by Dr Jean Munro, dealt with *Record and Manuscript Sources* in the Scottish Record Office and those in private hands inventoried in the National Register of Archives.

The classes were an integral part of the aims of the conference, and the talks, together with notes about the subsequent discussions, are printed in this issue of our magazine.

A lunch break followed, during which members had the opportunity to visit a bookstall in the reception area of Turner House, set up by Mr Jamieson, of Brunton's of George Street. An opportunity to order books was afforded. It was interesting to note that Ferguson's three volume *Scots Brigade in Holland,* 1572-1782, was acquired for the Central Bureau of Genealogy at the Hague. More recent publications like *In Search of Scottish Ancestry*, by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards (London, 1972: Phillimore), and *Scottish Handwriting,* 1150-1650, by Dr Grant G. Simpson (Edinburgh, 1973: Bratton Publishing, Ltd.), created much interest.

VISIT TO HOPETOUN HOUSE

On the Saturday afternoon the conference members visited Hopetoun House, ten miles from Edinburgh, where they were shown the interior by Mr Basil C. Skinner, whose encyclopaedic knowledge of its famous paintings by the great masters, and other works of art was skilfully imparted. Of particular interest to the historians and genealogists was the Writing Closet and Charter Room. The Writing Closet has been adapted to display a selection of documents illustrating the building of the earliest part of the mansion by Sir William Bruce. The Charter Room provided an opportunity of inspecting the provisions made in the 18th century for the safe-keeping of family muniments.

The princely mansion—residence of the Marquess of Linlithgow—was commenced about 1696, in the classical style, by Sir William Bruce. An enlargement was projected about 1721 under Bruce's pupil William Adam of Maryburgh, but it was his sons John and Robert, who completed the building about the middle of the 18th century.

ABERCORN AND DALMENY

On the journey back to Edinburgh an 'unscripted' visit was made to Abercorn Church, site of a bishopric in the 7th century. A few fragments of Norman work were visible in the walls of the church, which was entirely rebuilt after the Reformation. Inside, the Laird's Loft and pews were of interest, but not surprisingly the churchyard was a great attraction for the visitors. Much interest was shown in the burial aisles of Dundas of Philpstoun, Dalyell of Binns, and Dundas of Duddingston. Above a lintel of the Philpstoun Aisle was seen the family arms, richly craved in stone. Mr Whyte told how [during his chairmanship of Kirkliston & Winchburgh District Council, in which area Abercorn is situated] the lintel had split in 1970, leaving the armorial pediment in danger of total collapse. West Lothian County Council and the church authorities disclaimed the aisle. It was neither part of the burial ground nor the church fabric! The pro-

blem was solved by the local parks department by jacking up the lintel and supporting it with unobtrusive wooden beams.

Next the party visited the beautiful Norman Church of Dalmeny, restored between 1926 and 1937. The carvings on the arch stones of the famous south doorway are derived from the *Bestiary*, a mediaeval textbook of biblical zoology, and the arcading above is typically Norman. The interior narrows slightly from west to east, adding charm to the creamy stonework and the richly carved arches of the chancel and nave. Several ancient slabs in the floor were of interest, and one with a chalice and breviary carved upon it, presumably commemorates a clergyman.

Between the churchyard gate and a reconstructed Village Hall, the party saw another admirable venture by the local authority. On the site of an old school which had been demolished and left unsightly, a stone terrace had been constructed which linked the hall with the gateway to the churchyard and afforded a view of the church not seen for several centuries.

MILITARY TATTOO

After dinner back at the Pollock Halls and a short rest period, the conference members then attended the 1974 Military Tattoo staged on the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle, where the massed pipes and drums of several Scottish regiments; the Black Watch of Canada; Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa; and the Toronto Scottish Regiment, preceded by a fanfare by Trumpeters of the Scots Guards, was probably the main attraction for the visitors.

The programme however, was pleasingly diversified. There was a fire-fighting demonstration by the South Eastern Fire Brigade, a demonstration of drumming and dancing by the Sri Lanka (Singhalese) Police Reserve Hewisi Band, and a thrilling display of gymnastics by personnel from the Royal Air Force School of Physical Training at St Albans. Before the Finale there was a *Mid Lothian Fantasy*, consisting of a combined display of pipe and military bands from Scotland and Canada, accompanied by the war drums of Sri Lanka and dancers from the Scottish Division, the W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F., and Sri Lanka.

DEPARTURE OF PARTICIPANTS

Breakfast and dispersal on the Sunday morning were effected with a touch of sadness. So many new friends had been made and for some, the conference had not been long enough. "When is the next one?" asked a number. No doubt our honorary secretary was relieved that everything had gone so well. Indeed, since the conference, Miss Ferguson has received numerous letters praising the efforts of the conference committee.

During the week Mr David C. Cargill, our honorary treasurer, was invited to describe the proceedings on sound radio, and Mr R. W. Munro spoke on the radio programme 'North Beat'. The provincial press reported the conference, and the *Newsletter* of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents devoted space to a short review of the event. We understand that the conference will also be mentioned in the *Genealogists' Magazine*.

Professor Gordon Donaldson was among those who wrote to our honorary secretary. He says: "I was much impressed by the organisation of the Conference and by the literature which was distributed. I have kept the copies of the

material for your study groups and put them among the papers I use for a course which I run on *The Sources of Scottish History*."

Individual members who wrote made various comments. An old friend of the Society wrote saying he and his wife had enjoyed the conference, "so smooth-running, cordial and successful." Another says "My only complaint was that it was too short, for I enjoyed meeting the experts as well as those like myself, and I think this was the general feeling. I hope we can have another soon." A Canadian participant wrote: "Your organisation was terrific and I think Miss Ferguson is a wonder. She seemed to know everyone's name and kept things running so smoothly." A director of Achievements, Ltd., the organisation which helps to support the Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies, in a letter to a conference committee member says: "I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you and the other officials of the Scottish Genealogy Society for making our visit to the capital so enjoyable."

There is nothing the writer can add to those wonderful tributes.

SENNACHIE

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

ORGANISATION AND METHOD

by JAMES A. THOMPSON

The sub-title of my talk may sound like something culled from a business magazine, but we shall be dealing with basic principles and simple methods which can readily be understood by the beginner. It is hoped that the discussion which will follow, may lead to the subject of a family history: of taking the bare bones assembled and adding flesh and blood.

It has been estimated that if records permitted research on all lines of ancestry, in twelve generations we would accumulate 4096 ancestors. This figure — like some other statistics — need not be exact. If for example you marry a cousin you immediately deprive your children—statistically at least—of a pair of ancestors. Nor should the number daunt you. A family is not founded by sets of figures, but by marriage, the ends of which are union, procreation and friendship.

The best advice that can be given to a beginner is "don't attempt to run before you can walk." Some people become obsessed with the idea of finding as many ancestors as possible; while others quest for a link-up with some famous figure in history or with royalty. These may be interesting and valid pursuits, but genealogical landmarks should not be raised into the importance of an end and object of research, instead of serving as beacons for the biographer, the chronologist or the historian. It is well to remember that much in society depends upon the influence of individual character and actions.

Having sounded a warning note, let us not forget the immense pleasure that can flow from genealogy; nor the theme of our conference—Family History Today. A start must be made somewhere and the home is a good place to begin. It is quite surprising how much information can be gathered before you go near a record repository. Floren and Phyllis Preece, in their book *The Sure Guide to*

Genealogy Research, published by the Genealogy Club of America, give a home check list which includes awards, bible records, birth certificates, citizenship papers, death certificates, title deeds, diaries, diplomas, insurance papers, marriage certificates, memorial cards, military records, passports, old letters, telegrams, service medals, wills, photographs, newspaper cuttings, and of course tradition.

In most families there is at least one person — often a maiden aunt — who takes an interest in the comings and goings of members. They should be approached with tact and not frightened off with telephone calls or the sight of a tape-recorder. Production of family photographs is fairly easy to encourage, and as good a place to start as any as it promotes dialogue. If you can move on to the identification of pictures which are possibly without names or dates, you have made an excellent beginning and at the same time a mental note to 'label' any photographs you may possess. You may also remember four keys with which you can unlock many ancestral doors: NAME, DATE, PLACE and RELATIONSHIP.

Having thus begun you may gradually approach other relatives who may be less knowledgeable, but nevertheless have bits and pieces of information which form valuable clues. People usually associate dates with events, and like a good detective you can ask questions which lead to the eventual assembly of pertinent facts. "Did John die before you moved to Aberdeen?" "I expect Peggy had already emigrated before Agnes got married?". "Did any of the boys serve in the First World War?" The answers to such questions can be recorded in a hard-cover note book of good opaque paper, large enough to allow you to see relationships at a glance: 10" or 13"×8" would be most suitable. And in your enthusiasm try not to invent a new form of shorthand which would disturb the well-earned rest of Isaac Pitman, and be 'double-Dutch' to yourself within a week. You do not have to be Tom Gourdie to write legibly. It is worth the trouble to record the time and place of each interview, as these may be important and at the least serve as 'milestones' in your research.

It is a good thing to remember the human element, which can have results which are not altogether unusual, even in official records. If a man gives his age — perhaps on a second marriage—as 50, and the woman as 27, you may eventually discover he was 55 and the woman 22. For respectability the date of many a marriage has been moved back a year. Then in the case of a death which has to be recorded within three days, you must remember that the informant, if not a close relative may not have known the exact age of the deceased. Quite often the recording is done within twenty-four hours, when people have other things on their minds, such as the value of an insurance policy! Or they may still be in a state of shock and quite inadvertantly give the wrong parentage. We have also heard of a man celebrating at his 'local' on the way to register a birth, and giving the baby a different name from that 'negotiated' with his spouse. Fortunately there is such a thing as the *Register of Corrected Entries*, which is much more voluminous than some people might imagine..

Weddings are usually arranged by the parents of the fair sex, and thus the ceremony of marriage is likely to be performed in the bride's parish. Many women have gone to the homes of their mothers to have children, although this is not quite so common as it used to be. Many first babies are now born in maternity hospitals some distance from the usual addresses of the parents, and

registered at the nearest office. One need only think of the Simpson Memorial Maternity Pavilion in Edinburgh, and the number of children registered in the district of George Square. Runaway marriages have been caused by the disapproval of parents, but in time the story grows and we may hear of one party being heir to a huge estate and the other bereft of worldly wealth. Many a man has emigrated with a son or a couple of nephews or cousins, and it really is quite staggering how often a three brother complex is imagined. These points add spice to the difficulties and at the same time remind us to use our 'grey matter,' and work always backwards from the known to the unknown.

Having thus gathered data from relatives and mapped out some lines of inquiry, you are now ready to organise your material and visit record offices. It is wise to choose some method which you feel is suited to your particular needs. The numbered pedigree chart so popular in America is useful as it can be used to plot your way backwards. No. 1 can be male or female, after which the males have even numbers and the females odd numbers. Used in conjunction with the family group sheet on which the offspring of each pair of ancestors are recorded, you can keep your material in order in a ring binder or similar book. The advantage of placing children on group sheets is that naming patterns can be studied easily. In Scotland quite often the first child is named after the paternal grandfather or grandmother, and the second after the maternal grandfather or grandmother, so that with the first two boys and two girls the names of all four grandparents are preserved. Variations in naming patterns are discussed by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, in his book *In Search of Scottish Ancestry*, which covers many aspects of research. It is as indicated, a matter of individual choice whether or not you favour the genealogy chart and family group sheet system. The main thing is to be methodical and keep your notes in order. This brings us to the question of visiting and researching in record offices.

We are fortunate that in Scotland the great bulk of records of births, deaths and marriages, are centralised in New Register House, Edinburgh, where for payment of fees, you can consult the registers. Statutory registration commenced in 1855, and the records since that year are indexed. The Registrar General for Scotland, has also under his care, the *Old Parochial Registers*, covering some nine hundred parishes, and containing records of proclamations of marriages, baptisms and burials. Generally these cover members of the Church of Scotland, but sometimes the parish clerk recorded events affecting other denominations. Some non-conformist records are held by the Registrar General, and a much larger and efficiently catalogued collection—including photocopied Roman Catholic registers—is in the adjacent Scottish Record Office. The Registrar General permits also consultation of census returns from 1841 to 1891, and these are invaluable as, excepting 1841, birthplaces of the people recorded are given.

If possible, you should avoid peak periods, such as the summer months, when tourists often visit the repositories mentioned . The staff are normally helpful and courteous and can instruct you in how to fill in slips for productions, but there are other demands on their time and you must do your own research. Like the rest of us they have stomachs, and you may find them more receptive if your inquiry does not clash with their lunch hour, or is made before the last half hour of the afternoon. Once you locate the record sought, you should copy

out the relevant entry in full, noting the number of the register, the entry numerals, and the exact date. Details, such as the name of the informant at a death, may not seem so important as finding an ancestor, but can be of value at a later stage, as also the fact of the parents being recorded as retired or deceased.

As you progress from these basic sources of information, your knowledge of other records—deeds, testaments, sasines and registers kept by institutions—will increase. Contact with others who have mutual interests is always of help, and here membership of the Scottish Genealogy Society will prove worthwhile. It is doubtful if the end products of any of us will assume the proportions of the tomes of Sir William Fraser and other family historians of the 19th Century, but then we are discussing genealogy and 'Family History Today'.

O. and M. DISCUSSION

Mr Thompson's talk was modestly described as "dealing with basic principles," for beginners, and the hints about home sources were much appreciated. The participants who attended this session could not however, be described as novices, having among them three founder members of the Scottish Genealogy Society: Mr R. W. Munro, Mr Donald Whyte and Mr Duncan McNaughton. Moreover, the O. & M. talk attracted Mr Lawrence Burness, Keeper of the William Coull Anderson Library of Genealogy at Arbroath Public Library, and Mrs Sheila Pitcairn. Clearly there was "professional" interest in methods.

The speaker displayed a number of different types of charts and forms, but was evidently in favour of the 5-generation genealogy chart for plotting a course backwards, and the family group sheet, which he thought useful as an opportunity was made available to study these side by side for naming customs. It was stressed that whatever method one used, it was requisite to keep the system adopted organised. Clear handwriting and careful notes of research done were important factors.

Mr Burness explained that he made extensive use of elongated folding charts, which had the advantage of showing the generations in their respective periods, with brothers and sisters on one level and below cousins, and then second cousins. It was thought that this was excellent for record purposes in a library, but would not be so well adapted for display. A photostat copy of a chart for exhibition by the Northern Virginia Regional Parks Authority in the John Carlyle mansion in Alexandria, researched by Mr Whyte, with calligraphy by Mrs Mary Murray, D.A., formerly a herald painter at the Scottish Lyon Office, was shown as an example of art work on vellum.

An interesting discussion took place regarding the problems raised by photographs on which neither name nor date appeared. It was suggested that clothes often helped to date photographs in family albums, and that comparisons could be made with illustrations in advertisements in old periodicals and newspapers. If these could be found for a particular district, rather than national, the collation would be more authentic. A baby shown in a family group where the older people were difficult to date, was often a boon as the child's age could more easily be established, and the photographs dated with reasonable accuracy. Entries in diaries sometimes mentioned the purchase of a new dress or suit.

A 'Visamat', used by Mr Thompson aroused interest. It consisted of a firm cardboard base overlaid with a transparent sheet. Display items could be placed

beneath the base and the cover, and the surface of the latter could be written on with a felt-tipped pen to mark or underline items. The overlay could easily be wiped clean with a damp cloth. The transparent sheet also had a tacky surface to which odd items such as coloured crepe paper discs with catch-words upon them could be attached, and removed again with a gentle pull. It was said the 'Visamat', which could sit on a small easel, was available only from a private individual, but this was uncertain. Mr Thompson had received the tool from a relative who has visited the U.S.A. quite recently. Dr Gerald W. Anderson, from St Joseph, Missouri, said he had seen this type of visual aid, and referred to it as a "doodle-board".

NOTES ON THE OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

By PATRICIA M. BAXENDINE

The old parochial registers of Scotland are housed in the General Register Office for Scotland, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh, where they are open to the public for consultation, on payment of certain fees [revised as from 2nd October, 1974].

There has been compulsory registration of births. deaths and marriages in Scotland since 1855. For at least 300 years before that time, however, there had been a system of parochial registration of these events administered, not by the State, but by the Church, although by no means all the records, which must undoubtedly have been made, survived until 1855. As far back as 1551 a provincial Council of the Scottish Clergy (Roman Catholic) enacted a canon to establish parish registers of baptisms and proclamations of marriage. Shortly afterwards, in early Reformation times, efforts were also made to get burials registered; and, in the General Assembly of 1616—that is during one of the periods of Episcopal ascendancy—Royal 'instructions' were issued that every minister should keep a register of baptisms, marriages, and 'defuncts' within the parish; in practice this came to mean that they were kept by the session clerks and the pages of the registers were occasionally countersigned by the ministers. In the same year (1616) an Act was passed by the Scottish Privy Council ordaining that such a register should be kept by each parish minister. Similar injunctions were given both by the Scottish Parliament and by the General Assembly after the re-establishment of Presbyterianism in 1639. These parish registers were maintained throughout Scotland until the compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages was introduced in 1855.

It must be realised, however, that there was no compulsion to register and the records are therefore by no means complete, and, in addition to this, there was no special provision for other denominations to make use of the parish registers, which means that they are basically records of baptisms, marriages, etc., of the families who were members of the various parish churches; although, in a few parishes, the session clerks would appear to have either had some arrangement with, or made special efforts to collect the information regarding, other denominations so that, for example, one can find headings in the old par-

ochial registers such as 'A List of children of seceders in the parish' or (particularly in Aberdeen) proclamations to which are added the information that the couple concerned were married by the Episcopal Minister, Secession Minister, etc.

Most parishes, where the extant records go back to an early date, also suffer from blanks in the records as, prior to 1855, there was not effective provision for their permanent preservation. Some portions have become illegible through damp and want of care, while still in the parishes, some have been 'eaten by mice'! Others destroyed by fire like those of the Perthshire parish of Muthill where a note on the fly leaf of one volume explains that it is a "Register of Births, etc., as the same could be recovered from peoples' memories or their jottings from 3rd of August 1704 to 1st November 1760; the original Registers of that time having been burnt in the Session-Clerk's house with several things of his own". There are also two distinct periods where there is a very noticeable falling off in the use of the old parochial registers; the first commences in 1783 when Parliament passed an Act imposing a stamp duty of threepence on every registered entry of birth or baptism, marriage and burial. The duty had to be paid by the informants of the event and this law, which was most unpopular, led to a considerable and progressive decrease in the number of registrations, evidenced by a yearly drop of the amount collected in duty as recorded in the old parochial registers. The Act was eventually repealed in 1794, but not without leaving a definite mark of incomplete registration during the eleven years in which it was on the Statute Books. The second period commenced in 1843 with the 'Disruption' which led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland, when many members of the congregations of the Parish Churches (in some cases the entire congregation) 'walked out' to join the Free Church, and lasted until the commencement of compulsory registration in 1855. The 1843-1854 gap can, however, generally be bridged by use of the decennial Census Schedules and, where available, by reference to those of the Free Church registers as have been voluntarily deposited in the Scottish Record Offices.

As well as losses by accident, it can be readily appreciated that the parochial registers, when kept locally, were liable to be mislaid or lost on the death of a minister or session clerk. The 1854 Registration Act, by which compulsory registration was introduced from 1st January 1855, therefore enacted that all the old parochial registers dealing with baptisms, proclamations of marriage, and burials be surrendered by the Church and lodged in the General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in Edinburgh, for permanent preservation. This wise provision has undoubtedly preserved many registers which, once no longer in daily use, had they been allowed to remain in the custody of the local ministers and session clerks, might well have deteriorated and become illegible through lack of proper storage and some might even have been put out for salvage or otherwise irredeemably lost, as has indeed happened to some other local records. We are, therefore, extremely fortunate in Scotland to have such a wealth of material of genealogical value centralised and readily available for consultation, although it is doubtful whether those who framed the 1854 Act would have realised what great use would be being made of these records, whose preservation they had ensured, over a hundred years later.

The extant old parochial registers vary greatly in antiquity, for example from those of Errol, which commence in 1553, the Canongate parish of Edinburgh

has records for 1564 to 1567 but then a gap until 1600, to those of the Skye parish of Kilmuir where the extant records only commence in 1823. The majority of old parochial registers date back to the early 18th century and many to the mid or later half of the 17th century with relatively few surviving from the 16th century.

The information contained in the old parochial registers varies greatly from parish to parish from the bare facts of date of baptism, name of child and father, to entries which give names of both parents, fathers' occupations, the number of other children in the family and place of residence within the parish and all the variations between the two extremes. Information in marriage entries can vary from a note of the proclamation money paid by the groom, to the very full, but unfortunately fairly rare entries, which list ages and parentage of both bride and groom, the dates of their three proclamations for marriage, the date of marriage and by whom they were married. Burial records have survived least well of the three, many parishes having none, but here again they vary greatly in form from mortcloth dues, which merely give the name of the deceased and the date of payment of the due, to some 19th century records which give age at death, occupation, cause and place of death, type of funeral, place of burial, cost, and also place of birth, marital status, etc.

All old parochial registers are not solely devoted to recording births, deaths and marriages, some are enlivened by records of current events — the Session Clerk of Dumfries records that no church services were held in the town one Sunday in 1745, because of the disturbance caused by the troops of Prince Charles Edward Stewart going through the town—recipes 'to Cure the Bite of a mad Dog either in Man or Beast', for 'eye water,' for ink made from oak galls and one sometimes wishes that this latter recipe had been used more frequently by some session clerks who would appear to have watered down their ink to make it go further! One session clerk in Fife kept his personal accounts in amongst the records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, so that we know how much he paid to have new whalebone put in his wife's stays, how much he was paid for navigation lessons, sometimes in money and sometimes in Dutch gin (smuggled?). There is even political comment like the following in the old parochial registers of Inveresk in May 1707:—

> "The fatall state of Brittain commences from
> ye 1st of May by an unhallowed union"
> with the reply, in a later hand:—
> "The Clerk in a fatal mistake—The Union The
> Riches and chief blessing of the Country."

DISCUSSION ABOUT O.P. REGISTERS

The interesting talk by Miss Baxendine relative to the old parochial registers of Scotland brought out some points about indexing and preservation.

Some indexes, she explained, were available for the principal cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen. A point to note was that in some cases the index to baptisms gave the father's name rather than the child's. Some useful work had been done in recent years by volunteers and members of the staff of New Register House. Selkirkshire and Sutherland had been completed by volunteers. Miss Baxendine thought that the lack of indexes (while adding to

the handling of the volumes and consuming time) was not entirely to the disadvantage of searchers, since reading the volumes throughout gave the reader the 'feel' of the subject matter, and sometimes brought to light other details such as the names of sponsors at baptisms and cautioners at proclamations, who were probably relatives.

It was regretted generally that no reprint of the *Detailed List of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland,* issued in 1872, had ever been made, and it was suggested that the volume might be reprinted in parts in *The Scottish Genealogist.* Miss Baxendine pointed out that a master copy at New Register House contained numerous amendments. In view of this and possible changes in official policy based upon the question of preservation, it might therefore be a matter for action by the Registrar General.

On the subject of preservation, it was thought the Registrar General would be unwilling to produce xerographic or microfilm copies of registers as damage could be done to bindings. One questioner criticised this policy since it restricted readership to the comparatively few hours the registers were available for inspection. It was stated that microfilm copies made some years ago by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, were freely available for consultation in the U.S.A. and elsewhere through their branch library interlending service.

Miss Baxendine said that while the registers were formerly kept by the Church of Scotland, some contained entries relating to Seceders. A curious point was that Seceders, while keen to record the births of sons, often neglected to register daughters. Sex discrimination could also be noted occasionally in early census returns which supplemented the data recorded in the parochial registers. Names of sons were sometimes grouped and entered first, irrespective of the ages of daughters. In some registers, baptisms, proclamations and burials, were intermixed with session minutes and accounts of charge and discharge. Sometimes the reverse was true and some kirk-session material in the Scottish Record Office contained records of such events. In the last year of voluntary registration—1854—whole families, the registration of whom had been neglected, were entered in some volumes.

Discussing records which supplemented the old parochial registers, brought out the fact that census returns from 1841 to 1891, were the best aids that could be found. After 1841 the schedules showed places of origin, and this was invaluable. The Registrar General also had care of service records which included army returns of births, deaths and marriages at military stations abroad. Moreover, there were printed war registers, and certified returns from the Registrar for Shipping and Seamen in respect of events on British vessels at sea if the child's father or the deceased person was a Scottish subject. Children born abroad of Scottish parents could be recorded in returns of British consuls from 1914, and in the case of marriages since 1917.

Naming patterns were also discussed after Miss Baxendine's talk, and these followed the patterns noted by G. Hamilton-Edwards, in his book *In Search of Scottish Ancestry.*

Gazetteers and maps were another topic of interest as these could be used to gain information about specific parishes. *The Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland,* by F. H. Groome (Edinburgh, 1884-5 and 1901), was a mine of information. Philip's *Handy Atlas* showed county and parish boundaries as they were before the

latter part of the 19th century. For greater detail the Ordnance Survey maps could be consulted. The National Library contained many maps, ancient and modern.

RECORD AND MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

By JEAN M. MUNRO

The majority of Scottish public records are collected in Edinburgh, as there are, as yet, no local or regional record offices, in Scotland. A few archivists are working on city and university collections of semi-public records. Private collections of MSS will be considered later in this paper.

The Scottish Record Office (SRO) occupies two buildings in Edinburgh about a mile apart—the Old Register House at the east end of Princes Street, which is celebrating the bicentenary of its foundation this year, and the West Register House in Charlotte Square (fomerly St George's Church) at the West end of George Street, where the holdings include more modern records and material requiring specialised storage such as maps and plans.

In a lecture to this Society, printed in Volume IV of *The Scottish Genealogist*, Mr John Imrie, now Keeper of Records, gave some excellent general advice about our approach to records and warned us against 'pinning mental labels' on records and regarding some as specially genealogical in content. An earlier researcher, Henry M. Paton, agreed that hardly any class of record should be excluded from the scope of genealogical research.

While I heartily endorse this view, I realise that many searchers having only limited time need advice as to the best way of using it. This must depend to some extent on the aids to be found in the way of inventories, indices and handlists in the SRO which I shall discuss later. but it also depends on how far the searcher can prepare himself to make the most of available working hours.

First must come an attempt to discover what record sources exist. Here the searcher will find help in Gerald Hamilton-Edwards' *In Search of Scottish Ancestry* (1972). The author describes many basic categories of documents from the genealogical point of view, and I will not therefore cover quite the same ground. Next there is the problem of reading the earlier records—mainly those before 1700—but here again modern searchers are more fortunate than their predecessors in having Grant Simpson's *Scottish Handwriting* (1973). This book helps not only to distinguish letters and disentangle words. but also, by using examples of all the more usual documents, shows readers what they may expect to find in each. The final stage of preparation consists in being as clear as possible about what you already know of the family (not excluding traditions, but keeping these in their proper perspective). It is most important to try to set your family in a geographical location if you possibly can. So many of the records (in addition to the Old Parish Registers which do not come within the scope of this paper) were kept in local divisions of one kind or another that some idea of this is essential.

Once in the SRO you will find the staff most helpful, but they are extremely busy people and cannot be expected to spend unlimited time doing your research or reading documents for you. In recent years they have provided a great deal

of assistance to searchers by way of re-classifying their material and making available many typescript indices and handlists. One result of all this work is that the previous *Guide to the Public Records of Scotland* compiled by Matthew Livingstone and published in 1905, though still essential, is no longer adequate alone. Until we get the new edition now being prepared, searchers must make full use of the summary catalogue—and index of indices—kept in the annexe to the historical search room, and of the many other aids to be found there in bound or loose-leaf books or on cards. A few examples will show the value of this.

Testaments, which are an excellent quarry for genealogists, have printed indices prepared many years ago by Sir Francis Grant for the Scottish Record Society. Since his time more testaments have been added to the collection and the SRO copies have many additions and a few corrections. Sasines—records of land ownership unbroken since 1617—are being indexed at present and these now stretch alphabetically from Aberdeenshire to Lanarkshire; but woe betide, for example, the Perth searcher, who still has to rely on contemporary MS minute books. The Great Seal abstracts are, of course, printed until 1668, but the SRO has typescript indices to cover the following centuries. These give names and lands but, although they include no details of conditions of holding or the names of witnesses as the abstracts do, they save hours of work on bulky original volumes. There is also an index for the Paper Register from its beginning in 1608 when certain types of charter concerning life-rent rights, comprisings, commissions, letters of remission and legitimation etc. (all valuable genealogical evidence) were separated from the Great Seal. The collection of Protocol Books, the records of local notaries, have increased since Livingstone's day from about 160 to 223, and a look at any concerned with your special part of the country at the right date is well worth while. Burgh and Sheriff Court records are being deposited gradually, and a glance at the summary catalogue for up to date details is valuable.

An often neglected source for landed or wealthy families with considerable ramifications is the Register of Tailzies or Entails set up when an Act of 1685 separated them from the Great Seal. There is a MS index by name of the entailer, but this hides much within it in the absence of a really full list of substitutes (sometimes quite distant relatives with different surnames). Even without that it is worth looking up your particular name.

The Register of Deeds is indeed an 'inexhaustible store of information' but at present there are indices only for the years 1661-95, 1701-20, 1750-55, and from 1770 onwards.* The earliest set of these are alphabetical lists of the full names and designations of the principal parties, and they are quite invaluable to the searcher. By contrast the years from 1554 to 1657 produced 627 volumes covered by no index—three parallel sets of MS minute books are set out chronologically giving the surnames (only) of the principal parties, so if you are searching for a Macdonald, a Campbell or an Anderson you will have to follow up a great many false trails. Deeds present one permanent problem because registration could take place years or even decades after the original date of execution, possibly when something went wrong with the agreement or when one party to a contract died and legal tangles had to be sorted out—or indeed registration might never have taken place at all.

*NOTE—A MS index covers the years 1554-98

In general I would say that there is no golden rule on the use of Scottish public records as genealogical source material—so much depends on the limits of your own time schedules and the circumstances of the family you want to trace. In some cases it may be worth making a thorough search in one set of minute books covering a few years for an item you know to have existed, but after a survey of all available indices, leading of course to the records themselves where found relevant, will yield more. The idea is probably to combine an imaginative use of indices and handlists, with periods of plodding search at certain vital stages. Once a document has been located the photocopying service available at the SRO saves hours of precious time in copying, and also means that difficult handwriting can be taken home and unravelled at leisure.

The title of this paper includes non-record MS material, and I want now to turn to what I find is much less well known and worked. Still in the SRO there is what is known as the GD section—the letters stand for Gifts and Deposits, and in fact these are private family papers on short-term or permanent loan or given to the nation. There are some 300 different reference numbers and they are being added to constantly. The collections vary; some at the huge accumulations of important families like Seafield, Ailsa, Breadalbane, Airlie, etc., while others included only two or three boxes from a bonnet laird. The dates vary too; some go back to the 12th century, while others do not start until the late 18th or 19th centuries. Law offices are now being asked to sort through their piles of tin boxes to produce a cross-section of family papers, some of which link with items already in the SRO. Then there are a few collections made by researchers—Charles Fraser Mackintosh, an Inverness lawyer and family historian, was responsible for 68 boxes of documents concerning many Highland families, while the John MacGregor collection concentrates mainly on Perthshire. One very important item consists of only one volume. Lochiel's papers were lost when Achnacarry was burnt after the '45, but recently there came to light a very full inventory of them made in 1727—a godsend to Cameron historians.

Some of these collections have detailed inventories which give an abstract of each individual document, while others at present have only handlists giving a rough description of the contents of each box or bundle. A few of the former have been printed, but most exist only in typescript in the SRO.

You will realise that these collections are especially valuable to the family historian who knows his geographical basis well enough to identify a possible landlord. A browse through some of the GD inventories can be very useful, for estate papers sometimes turn up in the strangest places. When lands changed hands by purchase or formed part of a bride's dowry, the title deeds and other papers went to the new owner. Thus the papers of the Mackay family of Bighouse, on the north coast of Sutherland, include a mass of material on the Campbells of Barcaldine, in western Argyll. Colin Campbell of Glenure—Stevenson's Red Fox in *Kidnapped*—son of Patrick of Barcaldine married Janet Mackay, and one of their daughters eventually inherited the northern estate and took her father's papers with her. There are many such surprises to be found.

Some of the collections include rentals, most have sasines with the names of tenants as witnesses, and many produce unregistered deeds of various kinds including marriage contracts. By the 18th century correspondence is often a help too. Among the MSS in the National Library of Scotland there is a notable collection of letters received by various members of a legal family practicing in

Edinburgh but closely related to many Highlanders—the Mackenzies of Delvine. I once spent a week or two travelling the half mile from the library to the SRO tracking down both sides of a correspondence which covered the years 1690 to 1715 between John Mackenzie in Edinburgh and Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat in Skye—the replies being among the Macdonald muniments deposited in the SRO a few years ago.

Also in the SRO are the detailed inventories of a few collections still in private ownership. For example much can be learnt from a study of the Cromartie papers, themselves at Castle Leod in Ross-shire, but very thoroughly covered, in some sections at least, by a catalogue made by Sir William Fraser nearly a century ago, a photocopy of which is in the SRO.

Many collections of papers remain in private hands in various degrees of organisation. Every year the staff of the National Register of Archives (Scotland) undertake surveys of some of these at the owner's request. As a result they are by no means closed to searchers. The headquarters of the NRA is in West Register House, and copies of the reports are available there and at some libraries. Again a browse through the preliminary reports may suggest a line of inquiry. More details can be found in Edinburgh, but if it should be necessary for you to study the papers themselves arrangements must be made with the owner through the NRA. It is not good tactics to make a personal approach direct to the owner, as he relies on the NRA staff to "screen" applications to make sure that only reliable people have access to unsupervised archives.

These are but a few ideas on the use of Record and Manuscript Sources, and discussion will no doubt bring out many more and draw on other searchers' valuable advice and experience.

RECORD AND MANUSCRIPTS SOURCES DISCUSSION

The discussion which followed covered a wide range of subjects, most of which can be grouped under the headings of Local Government reorganisation, industrial records, church and education, and printed sources.

It was pointed out that the disappearance of counties as units of local government would mean that in years to come searchers would have to make themselves familiar with pre-reorganisation arrangements. The establishment of Record Offices for the new Regions was under consideration; if they came into being they would be invaluable in stimulating the interest of local historians, &c. It would be desirable to have duplicate copies of records, one set in the region and one in Edinburgh—probably centralising principal copies and keeping microfilm or xerox copies locally. An example of the type of record of which copies for a particular area should be held locally were the Census records, and it was mentioned that although such details were available in some English regions they were not in others.

Industrial records were often useful to genealogists. The Scottish Record Society had published lists of Edinburgh apprentices, and details about the Hammermen of Perth had also been produced. Some of the old Guilds of Edinburgh, such as the Incorporation of Bonnetmakers, still existed as charitable organisations. The Scottish Labour History Society had produced useful guides to sources. Instances were given of Friendly Society records in Airdrie Public Library, of local Guild minutes in Edinburgh, and of records of Coopers in Glasgow. The Edinburgh City Archivist had details about passports issued.

Church records in the Scottish Record Office were chiefly Church of Scotland General Assembly (CHI), other C. of S. records (CH2), and church records other than C. of S. (CH3). D. J. Steel had listed what was available in CH3, but further records had been lodged since his book was published. Roman Catholic archives were formerly at Blairs College, Aberdeenshire, but they were now under the charge of Monsignor MacRoberts in Drummond Place, Edinburgh; this collection was being classified, and while genuine researchers were welcomed, it was necessary to telephone in advance. Valuable research in the Vatican archives by students of the Scottish History Department at Glasgow University was being financed by the Ross Fund, and much pre-Reformation material was now available, adding to the excellent work done by the late Dr Annie Dunlop and published by the Scottish History Society.

No complete records of registration of pupils were in existence. School records from 1872 onwards were supposed to be handed in to the Scottish Education Department for preservation. Inquiries about pupils enrolled at other than State schools would have to be made elsewhere — e.g., for Edinburgh Merchant Company schools at the schools themselves, for George Heriot's to the Heriot Trust who retained the records. Anyone knowing of any school records found in odd places should, it was suggested, urge that they be deposited for safe keeping in a local library.

In general, it was emphasised that, while it was essential to start an inquiry by examining printed sources, it was also important to check against original documents, &c. In other words, do not believe implicitly all you read in print, but try to prove the facts given or shoot them down.

The list of books and articles on subjects related to Scottish history published annually in the *Scottish Historical Review* often contained items of interest to genealogists.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS

During the 21st Anniversary Conference members were requested to note in the reception area of Turner House, subjects or surnames regarding which they would be prepared to correspond. The following participants made use of this medium.

ANDERSON, Dr GERALD W., Suite 423, Kirkpatrick Building, 620 Francis Street, St Joseph, Missouri, 64501, U.S.A.
Scots who soldiered in the American Civil War.

BARR, Dr W., 8 Stuarton Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow.
Families of Melvin, Gilmour, Hay, Caldwell and Forsyth.

BRACK, Mrs BETTY A., 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh, EH14 1AU.
Coplands in the Orkneys, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Also interested in Dr Robert Lewins, of Haddington and Leith.

BRYDON, Mr MICHAEL B., Ashley, Bridge Street, Strichen, Aberdeenshire.
Brydon, Bryden, Brydone families. Swansous in Ayrshire.

CAROLAN. Miss M. B., 42 Norman Court, 395 Nether Street, London, N3 1QC.
Wilsons, Whites and Oliphants in Stirlingshire and West Lothian. Has card index of surnames relating to Linlithgow, West Lothian.

ESSLEMONT, Mr P. D., 25 Thomas a' Becket Close, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex, HAO 2SH.
Surname of Esselmont.

GAMBIER, ROYSTON F., c/o Achievements, Ltd., Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA.
Huguenot history and surnames.

McANDREW, Dr ROBERT, 26 Whitefield Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.
Surnames of McAndrew and Keiro.

McHARG, Dr J. F., Ferture, 33 Hazel Avenue, Dundee, Angus.
Covenant of 1638: Parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire.

THOMSON, Mr PETER D., 56 Walton Lane, Sandal, Wakefield, WF2 6EU.
Thomsons of the Scottish Borders, especially shoemakers. Mrs Thomson, same address, interested in Ramage families, Aberdeenshire.

LETEY, Mrs MARILYN R., 4206 Swain Court, Riverside, California, 92507, U.S.A.
History and surnames of Shetland Isles.

LILLIE, Dr WILLIAM, 5 Raeden Avenue, Aberdeen, 4B2 4LP.
Lillies and Lendrums, Aberdeenshire. Also Bogues of Berwickshire.

List of those who attended the Scottish Genealogy Society Conference, Edinburgh, August, 1974

Dr. G. W., Mr G. W. & Mrs Anderson, Saint Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A.
Mrs A. B. Bacsich, Glasgow
Miss D. Baker, Edinburgh
Dr. W. Barr, East Kilbride, Glasgow
Miss P. M. Baxendine, M.A., Edinburgh
Mr and Mrs A. A. Brack, Edinburgh
Mr M. B Brydon, Strichen, Aberdeenshire
Miss G. S. Brymner, Toronto, Canada
Mr L. R. Burness, Arbroath, Angus
Miss H. C. Butcher, London
*Mr & Mrs D. C. Cargill, Edinburgh
Miss M. B. Carolan, London
Major R. M. Collins, London
Miss A. S. Cowper, Edinburgh
Mr & Mrs Cross, Saskatchewan, Canada
Mr P. Douglas, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Mrs J. D. Dunlop, Ayr
Mr L. W. Lawson Edwards, London
Mr P. D. Esslemont, Sudbury, Middlesex
Mrs E. Farquharson, Edinburgh
*Miss J. P. S. Ferguson, Edinburgh
Mr & Mrs A. Fife, Cedar City, Utah, U.S.A.
Mrs I. M. Fleming, Edinburgh
Mr R. Gambier, London
*Mr I. R. Guild, Edinburgh
Mr G. Hamilton-Edwards, Oxford
Mr D. W. Harrington, Canterbury
Mr R. J. Herd, Solihull, Warwickshire
Mr P. J. W. Kilpatrick, Edinburgh
Mr W. Latto, Edinburgh
Mrs M. R. Letey, Riverside, California U.S.A.
Rev. Dr. W. Lillie, Aberdeen
Dr. R. MacAndrew, Cambuslang, Glasgow

Mr & Mrs D. J. Macdonald, Edinburgh
Mr H. G. C. MacDougall, Darlington
Dr. J. F. McHarg, Dundee
*Mr D. McNaughton, Dunfermline, Fife
Mr J. F. Mitchell, Edinburgh
*Mr R. W. Munro and *Dr J. Munro, Edinburgh
Mr J. W. Napper, Edinburgh
Miss E. M. Noble, Aberdeen
Mr & Mrs R. H. Parker, Dundee
Mr C. J. Parry, Canterbury
Miss D. J. Paterson, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire
Miss E. Paterson, Crossmichael, Kirkcudbrightshire
Mrs S. Pitcairn, Dunfermline
Mr B. J. Powrie, Bury, Lancashire
Mr W. Wijnaendts van Resandt, The Hague, Netherlands
Mrs V. Roberts, Edinburgh
Miss B. W. Robertson, Edinburgh
*Mr J. R. Seaton, Edinburgh
Mrs R. Shiels, Edinburgh
Mr & Mrs R. N. W. Smith, St. Andrews, Fife
Mr B. A. Stenhouse, Edinburgh
Mr R. M. Strathdee, Edinburgh
Mr J. A. Thompson, Edinburgh
Mr & Mrs P. D. Thomson, Sandal, Wakefield
Mr I. S. Whittit, Solihull, Warwickshire
*Mr D. Whyte, Kirkliston, West Lothian
Miss M. Wilkie, Aberdeen

THE EMIGRANT SCOT

By DONALD WHYTE

In his book, *The Scots Overseas,* the distinguished professor [Dr Gordon Donaldson] who addressed you last night, says it is the total of "literally millions" of pieces of information which make up the vast history of Scottish emigration. It may therefore seem presumptuous of me to attempt in a single lecture, within a single hour, to make a worthwhile contribution. This thought is the main reason for publication at this time, in *The Scottish Genealogist,* of a select bibliography of Scottish emigration. Even so, I feel like the dairy cow I once heard of. She was called Mabel. One day, with another milch cow, she was grazing behind a motorway fence when a bulk transporter labelled 'GRADE A, T.T. MILK', swept past. Soon afterwards another vehicle, with the words 'PASTEURISED MILK' on the tank, hurtled past. This prompted Mabel to remark to Daisy, her neighbour, "Don't it make you feel inadequate". My feelings this morning are somewhat akin to those of Mabel.

Dr G. F. Black, in his work, *Scotland's Mark on America,* quotes the saying "The Scot is never so much at home as abroad". This half-jesting reference is partly true, and it is no exaggeration to say that Scotland's influence in the world has been in inverse proportion to her size and population. The Scot abroad generally emerges as a public spirited citizen, and as such has often changed or influenced the course of events. At the least he becomes a useful member of society, and at the same time retains a deep attachment to his homeland.

As a nation, the Scots before the Union of the Parliaments, for a variety of reasons — some of which we shall look at later — never became successful colonists, and even after 1707, the much vaunted prosperity brought to Scotland by that event, did little, if anything for the Highlanders.

We generally think of those who went to Europe, not as emigrants, but as

Scots living abroad: hence perhaps the title of *The Scot Abroad,* given by John Hill Burton, to two very readable volumes published in 1864, and the title *The Scots Overseas,* given to the volume published just over a century later by Professor Donaldson. It is true that many returned home, but a fair proportion settled permanently in countries such as Sweden, Poland, Germany, Holland and France. Others spent their "working lives" abroad, even in unlikely places such as Russia, where, in the 17th and 18th Centuries, there was no "Iron Curtain".

So far as the New World is concerned, it was certainly not ignorance that held back the Scots. As early as 1597, the Town Council of Aberdeen received from one Robert Lindsay, a pilot, the gift of a seachart of "Europe, Africa and Asia, and new found lands of America". It was probably long after this event before any Aberdeen shipmaster braved the storms of the Atlantic. The earliest known pilot of the St Lawrence River of North America was, nevertheless, a Scot, Abraham Martin, whose name is enshrined in the historic heights of Abraham.

The surplus population of the Highlands and Islands had — long before the Plantation of Ulster—occasionally overspilled into Ireland, and for other regions interminal wars in Europe provided an overflow for soldiers of fortune. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that only a military career was available in Europe. For many centuries the Scottish scholar and the Scottish merchant had looked hopefully across the North Sea to the Continent that had afforded him a living, a competence, and not seldom a career of distinction, and this eastward tendency continued when England, Spain, Holland and France were colonising. There is in fact considerable diversity to be found in the activities of Scots in Europe and Russia. Let us — as briefly as possible — survey the scene before moving on to discuss attempts at colonization and emigration to North America and Australia.

Many Scots found their way to Russia in the 17th Century. Sir Thomas Dalyell (1615-1685) of the Binns went there when the affairs of his sovereign became desperate. He entered the military service of Czar Michaelovitch, and helped to re-organise the Russian army before returning to Scotland at the recall of Charles II. Others who served in the army were James Keith and Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul. Samuel Greig (1753-1788), son of a Fife mariner, is generally regarded as the real founder of the Russian navy, much in the same way as John Paul Jones is credited with the founding of the American navy. It was, however, in the field of medicine that Scotland contributed most to Russian culture. Dr Robert Areskine was physician to Czar Peter 1, and helped to promote John Bell of Antermony, who became physician to Russian embassies. A Dumfries-shire man, Dr John Rogerson, was the doyen of medicos, having gone to Russia in 1766, and lived there for fifty years. Another Scot, Dr James Wylie, was physician to the mad Czar Paul, and founded academies of medicine.

So many Scots settled in Poland that one opponent of Union between England and Scotland thought England's green and pleasant land would be overrun by Scots, and gave as an instance, "the Scots of Polonia". The traveller, William Lithgow, who visited the country in 1616, estimated that as many as 30,000 Scots were there, mainly between Cracow, Lublin and Warsaw. Conditions favoured the foreign merchant, as the nobles had all the power and the peasants

none. The Hanse town of Dantzig, the chief home of the Scots in Northern Europe, became Polish in 1454, but remained more or less a free city, from which the Scots swarmed on Poland and East Prussia. Many started off as packmen and became prosperous merchants. Scots also entered the military service of Poland, but not to the same extent as they did in Sweden. Emigration to Poland shrunk with the advent of the 18th Century, due to openings elsewhere and to the unhappy state of affairs in the country itself.

Throughout the ages Scotland has maintained close links with Sweden into which country Scots immigrated in large numbers. They served as officers in the armies with which Sweden defended her status as a great Protestant nation in European theatres of war, and they settled as merchants in Gothenburg. In country districts they introduced more efficient methods of agriculture. Perhaps because of Sir Walter Scott's vivid character, Dugald Dalgetty, we recall more clearly the part played in the Thirty Years War by Scottish soldiers. But they were not all rough mercenaries and many infiltrated the cities and settled permanently.

The commercial intercourse of Scotland and Germany dates almost as far back as that with Flanders, where there was a Scottish settlement in the 13th Century. The oldest document relative to Scotch-German trade is the letter of Sir William Wallace, 1297, to the senate and commoners of Lübeck and Hamburg, expressing appreciation for "friendly and helpful" counsel to Scottish merchants, and offering safe conduct to any of their merchants who might arrive in Scottish ports.

England resented the Scottish presence on the high seas, and to add to the difficulties there was piracy, of which all nations were aware, but to which they turned a blind eye. And of course, just as today, governments taxed all kinds of commodities. Nevertheless, as with Campvere and Dieppe, there was considerable trading with Danzig, Könisberg, Stralsund, Elbing, Hamburg, Bremen and Wismar. The main Scottish ports were Aberdeen and Leith, but Perth, Dundee, St Andrews and — up to 1333 — Berwick, had a share in the trade.

As a fighting man, almost every European nation recognised the qualities of the Scot. Germany was no exception. It is generally known that Scots fought in the Thirty Years War, but three centuries earlier Scottish knights served the Prussians at a time when the Teutonic Knights proclaimed a crusade against the heathen. In 1577 the City of Danzig hired a regiment of 700 Scots, and some forty years later during an armistice in the Netherlands, several Scottish regiments of the Dutch Brigade were sent to assist the Elector of Brandenburg in his war against the Emperor Leopold.

Among Scottish scholars in Germany was Carl Aloysius Ramsay, a pioneer of short-hand in the 17th Century. Johann von Lamont, an Aberdonian, went to Munich and became a famous astronomer. Henry Scrimgeour (1506-1572), better known as Professor of Philosophy at Geneva, was for a time a librarian in Augsburg. Thomas Reid, sometime secretary to James II, became Professor of Latin at Rostock, and he was the founder of the first public library in Scotland, for he left his books to the City of Aberdeen, with 6,000 merks to recompense a librarian. A very recent publication, *The Scots in Franconia*, by Father Mark Dilworth, reveals a surprisingly active monastic community at Würzburg after the Reformation.

France was of course the European nation with the closest links with Scot-

land. In the 15th Century the Scots went there to help their allies against the English, and when that long war petered out, Scots left in France were organised as the Scots Guards. As personal bodyguards to the French monarchs they were trusted citizens. Then we must remember that Mary Stuart of Scotland, was also Marie of France.

II

Links with France are still treasured. There is a Franco-Scottish Society, founded in 1895, partly to promote exchanges, publications and bursaries, and also to restore the Scots College, founded in 1313. Despite two World Wars, the Society still keeps alive the spirit of the Auld Alliance.

Scottish connections with Ireland commenced long before Plantation of Ulster, but no one could deny that the event has had a tremendous influence on British history. It is strange today to think of Ulster as 'the single successful experiment to the credit of purely Scottish colonization', yet these are the words of Andrew Dewar Gibb, penned just previous to World War II. He stated, moreover, that Ulster had 'a record of prosperity quite unlike anything shewn by the rest of Ireland'. Why then, is Ulster being torn apart, to a great extent, by people ignorant of history, except perhaps of events of the present century?

Had time permitted a review of events since Pope Adrian IV asked Henry II of England to intervene when the Irish princes had degraded their country with internecine strife, it might have been possible to answer the question. Suffice it to say that the idea of a plantation had been considered by the Lancastrian kings of England, but it was the flight to Europe of the Irish earls which left King James VI and I with large tracts of land.

In 1605, two able Scots, Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton, settled in County Down, but it was about 1610 that the wholesale settlement of Ulster by Protestants began. All the grantees undertook to live in Ulster and to take with them forty-eight able men. Wives went too: hence the propagation of the people known as Ulster-Scots, many of whom later emigrated to America, and gave to that nation some if its noblest names.

Much of the trouble in Ireland today stems from deeply rooted religious differences, high-lighted by the Siege of Londonderry in 1689. While the Scottish Highlanders took up the Jacobite cause largely because the Campbells were Williamite, the motive of the Irish Catholics was different. They fought for a king of their own religion, and fondly hoped he would restore to them the lands given to Protestant settlers. By the Treaty of Limerick which followed the Battle of the Boyne, it was agreed that the Catholics should enjoy the same liberties as in the reign of Charles II, but this part of the treaty was not kept. The Irish Parliament kept persecuting them and by so doing increased the national hatred to the English. Perhaps if Ireland had been given a single chamber government and the system of Scots law, much of the trouble generated by 20th Century legislation might have been avoided.

No account of Scottish settlements, however brief, can omit mention of Scotland's earliest direct attempt at Colonisation: the effort made to settle Nova Scotia. The scheme was concieved by James VI and I, but it fell to his son Charles I to carry it out. Nova Scotia was meant to be in the New World, the same complement of Scotland, as the sister province of New England was to the mother country. It is not always recognised that the colonial policy of king James was paternal, shrewd, far-seeing and commercial, and these qualities

have been clouded by the accidental Latin of the warrants. His interest found official expression in a Letter dated 5th August, 1621, addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council in Scotland, in which he directed them to grant unto Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, then Principal Secretary of State, and to his heirs, assignees, and any others who should join him in the undertaking, a signature under the Great Seal, of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia, with powers to colonise and govern. This was followed by a Royal Charter, in the preamble of which it was stated that these grants were made to promote the prosperity, opulence and peace of the mother country and the colony. The lands involved covered 36,000 square miles of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Anticosta Island and the Gaspé Peninsula.

Three years later King James announced his intention of erecting the hereditary dignity of baronet within the Kingdom of Scotland for the purpose of advancing the plantation of Nova Scotia. Here again great injustice has been done, not only to that monarch but to his son Charles, who was left so to speak, 'holding the baby', by historians who assert that the sole reason for creating baronets was to enrich the Royal coffers.

In 1625 Sir William Alexander was created a baronet and in 1627 he sent his eldest son to Nova Scotia, with a number of men under Sir David Kirk. Upon his arrival Sir William seized and fortified Port Royal and took up his duties as Deputy Lieutenant. In I629, Kirk captured Quebec, and the same year Lord Ochiltree constructed a fort at Baleine Harbour. Captain Daniel of Dieppe, however, seized the latter and deported the settlers. Ultimately, as a result of a treaty with the French, King Charles formally gave up the forts. The colony itself does not appear to have been intentionally surrendered, as subsequent creations of baronets and sasine of the lands was taken on a plot of ground at Edinburgh Castle, declared to be part of Nova Scotia.

The Province of Nova Scotia did not, as was intended, become an official Scottish colony, but was in time to receive Scots in their thousands. A company of gentlemen, most of whom lived in Philadelphia, obtained a grant of lands in Nova Scotia, and in 1767, six families — at least two of which were Scottish — arrived at Pictou on the brig *Hope*. Dr John Witherspoon and John Pagan, a Greenock merchant, secured shares in the Philadelphia Company, and in 1773, Pagan's old Dutch ship, the *Hector*, arrived at Pictou with nearly 200 settlers, some from the Lowlands, but mostly from around Lochbroom. Curiously, this episode—possibly through the writings and broadcasts of Marjory Whitelaw—has been likened to the arrival of the *Mayflower* at Plymouth Rock, and a commemorative stamp was issued by the Canadian Government last year. The earlier attempt at colonisation was apparently forgotten. Moreover, two settlements, one sponsored by Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, and the other by John Macdonald of Glenaladale, had previously been made on the Island of St John, or Prince Edward Island.

Scotland's other attempt at colonisation—The Darien Scheme—has inspired countless articles, pamphlets and books, the latest by John Prebble. Briefly, this celebrated financial project was conceived towards the close of the 17th Century by William Paterson. He was a man of bold and original ideas, one of which was the Bank of England, and the plan to form an emporium on either side of the Isthmus of Panama and so secure the trade of opposite continents, was one of magnificent proportions. Paterson's scheme was designed to benefit Scotland,

but unfortunately he had to seek help in London, where the subscriptions soon reached £300,000. Alarm soon excited the English merchants—especially those in the East India trade — and the subscriptions were withdrawn. The Scots, indignant at this treatment, responded magnificently and snbscriptions to the value of about £400,000 were promised.

In 1698, five vessels laden with stores and with about 1200 intended colonists, sailed for Panama. The settlement was formed in a suitable position, and a capacious harbour was fortified. Nothing else seems to have been rightly calculated. There was bickering among the leaders; many of them knew nothing of colonizing; and their provisions were either unsuited to the climate or soon exhausted. To add to their difficulties, the Spaniards attacked them and forbade all commerce with the settlers. For eight months the colony bore up, but by then famine and disease had taken their toll. The men were forced to abandon the idea of a permanent settlement and they began the long journey home. Two ships were lost on the way and only about 30 men—including Paterson—reached Scotland. It was a catastrophic curtain to the last act of Scotland's independence. The lesson was that the future of Scottish emigration lay in the movement of people to established English colonies.

III

At the time of the Darien Disaster there were small Scottish settlements on the Potomac and in New Hampshire, and merchant colonies in Virginia. Throughout the 17th Century there had been a steady trickle of emigrants from Scotland to America and the West Indies, augmented by prisoners sent by Cromwell in 1651 and later by convicts and Covenanters. The 'hotch-potch' Scottish—Quaker —Catholic—Covenanter twenty-four proprietors of East New Jersey attracted settlers, and from institutions like the 'Log College', and Princeton, there radiated educational and cultural influences directly traceable to Ulster and the Scottish Lowlands.

In the 18th Century, and during part of the 19th Scotland sent to America probably more emigrants than any other country, excepting Ireland. English emigration had fallen off considerably, although the ruling class was largely English, and their language dominated. The first half of the 18th Century was marked by the deportation of Jacobite prisoners: those who had supported the Stuarts against the new Hanovarian dynasty. The Rebellion of 1715 proved to be a model of mismanagement, and resulted in the transportation of about 700 prisoners to America and Barbadoes. Thirty years later the Jacobites made another attempt to restore the Stuarts; and it proved to be more serious thán the '15. After initial successes, however, the army of the Young Pretender was defeated at Culloden. Over 900 prisoners were transported after the rising.

From 1730 onwards, military service provided an outlet for the men-folk of the Highlands. Several Scottish regiments were in North America in the 1750's, and soldiers were encouraged to settle. Those who returned home stimulated more emigration. Agricultural improvement was being promoted and clearly more emigration was unavoidable. In the twelve years preceding the American Revolution, the number of Scottish emigrants reached about 25,000. One of the earliest settlements was in Georgia; several were in New York State; and the largest settlement was in North Carolina.

After the thirteen original colonies had passed forever from British control,

thousands of Loyalists left for Canada, while that proportion which found the principles of the Revolution to its liking, remained to make contributions to the civilisation we know as American. The War of 1812 had also the effect of stemming the tide of Scottish emigration, and transferring interest to Canada, but between 1820 and 1950 at least 800,000 Scots entered the United States.

Numerous Scots distinguished themselves in their adopted country. During the colonial period some thirty provincial governors were Scots. At least eleven presidents of the United States were Scots or of Ulster—Scots lineage: Monroe, Grant, Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Jackson and Johnson. At least six Vice-Presidents and more than 150 cabinet members had Scottish blood. The financial ability of the Scots has also been recognised, and about half the secretaries of the Treasury could be named as of Scottish descent; moreover nearly a third of the secretaries of state. In every walk of life the Scots have been an asset to the United States. Even the first moon walk was made by an astronaut with a good Scottish name!

Turning now to Canada, we take up the story where we left it when dealing with attempts at colonisation. In 1783 the settlers who had arrived on the *Hector*, were augmented by men of the 82nd or Hamilton Regiment, who received grants of land in Pictou county. The following year men of the 84th Regiment were granted lands on East River, Pictou, and at Douglas, in Hants County. A great number of immigrants of Highland origin arrived between 1800 and 1830 (e.g., the emigration led by Norman McLeod from Assynt) by which time the provincial government were complaining of sick and destitute people being unloaded on their shores.

It was to Prince Edward Island that Thomas Douglas, Earl of Selkirk, who settled a few families at Dover and Chatham, in Upper Canada, turned his attention, and in 1803 launched there the largest and most successful of all his ventures in colonisation. This movement stimulated Highland emigration, especially to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

There were many Scots in Lower Canada before the territory was ceded to Britain. Possibly this was due to the Auld Alliance, as when Wolfe beseiged Quebec in 1759, he found Franco-Scots, as well as exiled Jacobites, among the defenders. It is difficult to imagine their sentiments when Fraser's Highlanders scaled the Heights and heralded the conquest of Canada.

The exploration of the vast lands to the North and West of the Great Lakes was prompted by the fur trade, in which Scots figured prominently. The North-West Company, founded in 1784, was managed by Scots, and it was while representing this consortium that Alexander McKenzie made his historic journeys to the Arctic Sea and the Pacific Coast. Many Scots—notably Orcadians—were in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1812, Lord Selkirk set the stage for the transformation of the great fur empire to farming by securing 116,000 acres on the Red River. The North-West Company did not take kindly to the settlement but after a merger with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, pioneer farming of the prairies began in earnest. The fur Company sold its vast domains to the Government in 1869, just two years before Confederation was born in the east.

Scots have unquestionably played a leading role in the making of Canada; none more so than John A. Macdonald, who by brilliant oratory and political skill, dominated the Confederation conferences. Later as Prime Minister, he

saw his great dream, the Transcontinental Railway, become a reality, thus securing British Columbia for Canada.

There is still a welcome for the Scot in Canada: tradesmen in particular. In a multi-racial society Scots come numerically only behind the English, the French and the Irish. No other nationality, however, can dwarf the achievements of the Scots, whose names and places of origin adorn the maps of Canada, all the way from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island.

IV

We have seen how early groups of Scots included prisoners of war, and criminals. The system of transporting convicts and political prisoners was begun by Cromwell, and was speeded up in 1717. It is estimated that 30,000 such unfortunates were transported before 1776, but the American Revolution forced the Government to look elsewhere. Lord North was instrumental in setting up prison ships on the Thames and using convict labour to dredge sand and salt, but the failure of the hulks to contain the numbers sentenced led to a re-examination of the subject. The answer came from Joseph Banks, who had accompanied Cook in his expedition round the world in the *Endeavour*. Botany Bay. After several shifts of opinion the Government agreed that the scheme was one of absolute necessity.

In Scotland there was anxiety about the project, because trial and transportation would cost more than the value of the articles stolen. The length of sentence and the type of crimes punishable by transportation varied in the constituent parts of the British Isles. The Scots Criminal Law also differed, and the judges had more discretionary powers. Where the English were hanging ten to twelve in the legal year, the Scots were launching a mere half-dozen into eternity, and transporting only $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the number despatched from England between 1787 and 1823. This was due to some extent to the powers then wielded by the kirk-sessions. For illegitimacy, adultery, fornication and other offences against the moral code, sackcloth was often the punishment.

For a brief period the laws against sedition were used to prevent the spread of Jacobinism, and in the first flush of panic the judges sentenced to transportation five men who propagated the teaching of the enlightenment on politics. The numbers were few: Joseph Gerrald, Maurice Margarot, Thomas Muir, Thomas Fyshe Palmer and William Skirving. Yet it was those two accidents of the Scottish Criminal Law and the Calvanistic notion of the upright man, which brought together an association of great moment: that of men whose minds were steeped in the Calvanistic tradition, and men whose minds were fashioned by the teachings of the enlightenment. But what of Scots who emerged as leaders on the sub-continent? Lachlan McQuarie is an outstanding example. He had seen the influence of rum, sugar and slavery in the New World and the influence of various religious beliefs. To McQuarie the Protestant religion and British institutions were indispensable for liberty and a high-minded civilisation.

When McQuarie was appointed Captain General and Governor of New South Wales in 1809, one of his first acts was to reduce the number of licensed premises in Sydney from 75 to 20! He set about building roads, public buildings and churches. During the 12 years he was in Australia the population rose

from 11,590 to 38,778. When he arrived it was little better than a prison camp: when he left it was a lusty infant colony with every sign of phenomenal growth. There have been many other Scots, or men of Scots descent, who have played political roles in Australia. To name just a few, Sir William Murray, John Alexander McPherson, Sir Robert Ramsay McKenzie, George Houston Reid, and of course Sir Robert Gordon Menzies, whose grand-father emigrated from Dumfries in 1855 to Ballarat. Scots have also played their part in exploration—men like John McDouall Stuart, William Landsborough and Angus McMillan. The Australian poet, Adam Lindsay Gordon (1833-1870), was of Scots descent.

New Zealand also attracted Scottish settlers. A Paisley lawyer, John Crawford, wrote his *Philosophy of Wealth,* and advocated emigration, especially to New Zealand. The writings of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, which began to appear about 1829, affected Government policy and they put some of his theories to the test in Australia and New Zealand. He advocated that land should not be given away free, but sold at a price determined by the condition of the labour market at any one time, and that the money raised should be used to assist immigration of poor labourers who might after a period buy land themselves.

Land companies were formed, and their records would be invaluable to the genealogist. Miss Patricia Baxendine, who visited New Zealand last year, tells me those of the New Zealand Land Company are in the Nelson Provincial Museum, and that in the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington there are comprehensive shipping lists.

Otago was one of the places to which Scots emigrated. Early leaders there were the Rev. Thomas Burns (1776-1871), a nephew of the national bard, and Captain William Cargill (1784-1860), who has left many descendants. The appeal of New Zealand was to those who wished to farm, or to exploit farm produce. Others went out to teach or become journalists. One of the earliest to become prominent in politics was David Munro, a farmer and physician, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1853, and was Speaker from 1861 to 1870.

As in other parts of the world the Scots have formed St Andrews Societies, Burns Clubs and Caledonian Societies. New Zealand outnumbers all the others in its love of pipe-bands: over 120 of them. With all the wind they can raise there is no further need for me to elaborate on the quality of the Scots in New Zealand, where they preserve the customs, traditions and culture of their homeland.

GREETINGS

Mrs M. Cross, a participant at the Conference, delivered greetings from the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, while the good wishes of the Augustan Society and of the St Andrew Society of St Joseph, Missouri, were conveyed by Dr Gerald W. Anderson.

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.

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