

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

Quarterly Journal of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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BY ITS CONSTITUTION, the Scottish Genealogy Society exists "to promote research into Scottish Family History", and "to undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy by means of meetings, lectures, etc." By the expressed desire of the original members, the Society was to remain an academic and consultative body, and was not to engage itself professionally in record searching. Arrangements will be made by which the Society can supply a list of those members who are professional searchers, but any commissions of this kind must be carried out independently of the Society.

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in The Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 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.

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QUERIES

BRUCE: Normand (b. 1733 Edinburgh, m. Susanna Key, Maryland) and his brother Andrew (b. 1744 Edinburgh, m. Barbara Murdoch, Maryland) emigrated to Maryland before Revolution and their sister Selkirk (b. 1751), marriage contract to Robert Dods dated 1774, Edinburgh) arrived somewhat later in Maryland. Their father was Charles Bruce, glazier, d. 1768, Edinburgh. Their mother was Helen Cleland, dau. of James Cleland, Dean of Merchant Guild, Edinburgh, @ 1700, and Helen Selkirk, dau. of James S., merchant Edin., Charles m. (3) Helen Cleland 1727 Edin., Siblings of Normand and Andrew and Selkirk were 1) Margaret Bruce b. Edin. 1737, m. Robert Brymer, Merchant 1756 Edin., 2) Katherine, b. Edin. 1740, m. Thomas Herriot, wright, 1762 Edin., 3) Capt. James, b. Edin. 1742, m. Eupham Spence 1768 Edin., 4) and Charles, b. 1745, Edin.

Charles Bruce, glazier, was son of Norman Bruce, mason, burgess or Edinburgh 1683. He married (1) Janet Anderson in Canongate 1672, (2) Christian Law 1674 in Edin., and (3) Elizabeth Gilmore 1687, Edin.

1 Who was mother of Charles B., glazier, Christian Law or Elizabeth Gilmore?

2 Who were parents of Norman Bruce, mason?

3 Was he the Norman Bruce mentioned several times between 1651-1666 in the Culross Kirk Session records? If so, his father was probably Norman too, but his signature was not included among those of the Solemn League and Covenant signatures in Culross in either 1643 or 1648. Was he in the army then?

4 Archibald Bruce of Wester Kennet and Grizel Forrester had a son Norman b. 1599 in Clackmannan, listed among her 7 children in her Testament of 1600. Did Norman live after this and if so, where?

Answers to these questions would be gratefully appreciated — Mrs Nancy J. Ellis, 2021 Tahuna Terrace, Corona del Mar 92625, CA. USA.

MacKENZIE: James MacKenzie born Dec. 3, 1792, Dumfries. (Wife, possibly Catherine Shaw). Two sons, James and Alexander, emigrated to New Zealand (Wellington area) about 1830. One son known to have married — which one? James emigrated to Canada with three daughters and at least two sons. Interested in tracing James' ancestry and his descendants in New Zealand.

NEWALL: Homer Newall was born in Dalbeattie. His mother's first name was Hannah. He served in the 93 Highland Regiment and was for a number of years in India with the Regiment before emigrating to Canada about 1840. Desire information about his parents, brothers and sisters (if any)—Miss E. M. C. Newall, R. R. 1 Agincourt, Ontario, Canada.

CAMPBELL of DUNTROON: John Campbell (1865-1908) solicitor in Oban and one of the founders of An Comunn Gaidhealach, believed himself to be an heir of the Campbells of Duntroon. His ancestry has been traced to Donald Campbell (1765/67) whose parents lived at Tigh-an-eas, Tayness, near Kilmartin, who married Isabella Fletcher at Clashgour in Glenorchy in 1795.

The Reverend Duncan Campbell, minister of North Knapdale (1798-1871) is described in the Fasti as "of the Tayness branch of the Campbells of Duntroon". He was the second son of John Campbell, SPCK Schoolmaster at Barr in Kintyre.

Nelly Campbell (1770-1851) is described on her tombstone at Fingal, Ontario, as "of the house of Duntroon", and another branch is believed to have emigrated to Australia. Can anyone tie up the relationship? — Dr Lorne Campbell, 7 East Burnside, Dollar, Clackmannanshire FK14 7AT

ARCHIBALD LEIGHTON, bookbinder of Clerkenwell (1764). Places of baptism and burial required. Born 8 Oct. 1742, died 9 Apr. 1799. — Duncan Harrington, 143 Sturry Road, Canterbury CT1 1DF, Kent.

STEWART (Stuart); MITCHELL; McFARLANE (McFarlen)—David Stewart, said to be born at Coldside, Dundee, December 29th, 1813. Occupation tailor in Dundee. Married Elspeth MITCHELL (sic) of Lundie, daughter of David MITCHELL, June 21st 1834. Issue — Janet J., Jane, Elizabeth M., Isabella L., Hannah Kidd, James Mitchell. Elspeth Mitchell died February 3rd 1847 at Nether Smiston.

David STEWART married (2nd) July 14th, 1847 to Christina McFarlen (sic) of Logerait. Issue — Margaret Gordon, Christina (and 8 more in Canada).

David STEWART arrived in Canada 1850. Settled in Eramosa, Wellington County, Ontario.

I would be grateful for information leading to the discovery of parents of David STEWART, Elspeth MITCHELL and Christina McFARLEN — Mrs Mary Davidson, 3519-148th St., White Rock, B.C. V4A 4M9, Canada.

JEFFREY-KERR: Any information regarding the family tree of Alexander Jeffrey (1806-74), solicitor, the Historian of Roxburghshire, and Katharine Kerr, (1813-72) his wife, resided in Jedburgh. Alexander Jeffrey was the son of Alexander Jeffrey, farmer and Janet Smeaton, his wife and was born in 1806 near Bewlie, in the Parish of Lillieslea, Roxburghshire. Both his mother and father came from the Duns district originally. Katharine Kerr, his wife, was the daughter of Christopher Kerr, farmer and Jean Robinson, his wife. These Kerrs are possibly connected to the Kerrs of Monteviot, eg. The Maquis of Lothian.

Alexander and Katharine had seven sons and one daughter, but all but two sons and their daughter, died in childhood. Their youngest son, William was born in Jedburgh in 1846 and married in 1868 at the Bluebell Inn, Castlegate, Jedburgh, Jane Fairbairn Kerr, daughter of George Kerr, bootmaker and Isabella Fairbairn his wife. He was employed as a solicitor's clerk in Jedburgh. The other son was called Singthan, and was also a solicitor's clerk, but it is understood he had his estate sequestrated when he died. The daughter was called Isabella and she registered her mother's death in 1872, and was then resident at 24 Castlegate Jedburgh.

William Jeffrey and his wife Jane Kerr had two sons and three daughters, who were John Jeffrey, who married a Lynn from Hawick and emigrated to Canada, Alexander Jeffrey, a solicitor's clerk, who died in Bathgate in 1910,

aged 28, Catharine Jeffrey, who married Andrew Turnbull, a printer, in Jedburgh in 1888, Jane Fairbairn Jeffrey, who died in Edinburgh in 1910, and Georgina Jeffrey who also died in Edinburgh in the early part of this century.

Catherine Jeffrey and her husband Andrew Turnbull had three sons and three daughters, my late grandfather John Fairbairn Turnbull, being the eldest son. The others were George Turnbull, killed in action 1st World War, Andrew Turnbull, Jane Fairbairn Kerr Turnbull Alexina Turnbull, adopted Rose-Innes and Jessie Turnbull.

GOUDIE: Seek descendants of Gilbert Goudie, a Tradunnock farmer, b. 1710 Ayrshire, Scotland, d. 4 Jan 1769; and wife Agnus b. 1710 d. 9 Oct. 1788. Also need their parents. Their son William Goudie b. 1753 n Kirkmichael or Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland; married Janet McClure b. 1768. Their known children were Gilbert Goudie, John Goudie, William Goudie, James Goudie, Geils (Goudie) Tarquair/Farquair, Janet (Goudie) Glover and David Goudie. Would like to contact someone in the Kirkmichael area to take photographs of family interests. All correspondence will be answered — Vernon R. Goudie, RR1 Morningsun, Iowa 52640, USA

I am seeking all information concerning my Grandfather, Mr Robert Aitken McCallum, who was an orphan and had a twin brother, who died aged about 5 years. My Grandfather was born in Glasgow, and his family came from Arisaig. The date of his birth was in 1854, and he died in 1916, aged 62 years of age. He was brought up by an Aunt, Mrs Margaret Wallace, in Glasgow. He married my Grandmother, Mrs Dickie (she was a widow), but her maiden name was MORE; ANNIE, MARY, about 1889 to 1890 at Muswell Hill, London. My Grandmother's first husband, Mr Dickie, lived in Hong Kong, which was where she married him and I believe he died there. My Grandparents had four children; MARY TEMPLE, who died in 1971, aged 81 years; Robert More McCallum; who died in 1959, my own father, Mr Ronald McCallum, who died in January 1969, and my other Aunt, Mrs Christina Shore, who died on October 31st 1971, aged 79. My Grandfather owned a business, provision merchants, R. A. McCALLUM & SONS, Tooley Street, London, S.E. 1, which closed down in 1929. He was in addition a Director of The Continental Fruit Packing Company whose head offices were in Italy, but there was a London office. The McCallum's left this business in 1958. Some of my Grandfather's family went to Canada, in fact, they went to Canada first of all, and to the U.S.A., where I know we have some relations, William McCallum in Solomon, Kansas, USA, and some of them went to South Africa. Any information either from Scotland, from any of my relations or from the U.S.A., Canada or South Africa would be very much appreciated by me, as I would very much like to get in touch with them and as quickly as possible. I believe my Great Grandmother's name was Wallace (her maiden name). At present I cannot find out any more information concerning my Grandfather's family except that he lived at 46 Putney Hill, Putney, London S.W. 15, which was where he died.

My Grandmother died in July 1933, at 60 Kenilworth Court, Putney, London S.W. 15, and my Grandparents are buried at Putney Vale Cemetery, Roehamp-

ton, London S.W. 15. My Mother, with whom I live, Mrs Ronald McCallum, is still alive and "very much on the ball". — Duncan Robert More McCallum, 1 Hereford House, 13 Lauriston Road, Wimbledon Common, London S.W. 19, 4TJ, England. Telephone 01 946 1045

BROWN: John Brown, owned land in Dunfermline, and on 8th August 1878, married Nony Johnston in Higher Bebbington, England. She died in 1903 and of her children, James Murray Brown, Jeanie Gordon Brown and Nony Brown, came to U.S.A. Jeanie (born in Colton, Dunfermline on 7th September, 1886) died in Florida in 1960. James moved from Florida to another State before 1960 and is probably dead. Maternal aunts, Mary Johnston and Jeanie Gordon Johnston are buried in Torquay, England. Any information welcomed by Miss Jane Quinn, 729 North Summerlin Avenue, Orlando, Florida 32803, U.S.A.

"**INFORMATION** on Ebenezer Harries Halley", hand-loom-weaver, believed to have resided in Leith, and husband of Margaret Halley—prior to 1884, parents of Ann Halley (aged 35 in 1884, and of 4 Derby Street, Trinity, Leith), much appreciated by descendants. Birth and parentage especially appreciated.—Anne G. Hill, (Mrs) Bosledra, Headlands Road, Carbis Bay, St Ives, Cornwall TR26 2NU.

BALFOUR: James, born London 1796, eldest son of James Balfour who had married Mary Gray at St Martin's-in-Field, London in 1795. In 1853 when already 56, James the younger became one of clerks in Office of Ways and Means in House of Commons. Had, apparently, no previous qualifying experience. Almost certainly obtained job by patronage. Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie, M.P. became Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means in 1853. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Balfour, 6th Laird of Balbernie, Fife. Seems possible that James Balfour was kinsman of Pleydell-Bouverie's wife. Later in century family was using same crest and motto as Balfours of Balbernie. All that is known of James Balfour, senior, is that he was a Master Shoemaker and was in parish of St Martin's-in-Field in 1793 in partnership with one Strahan (? Strachan). Also reference to Scottish cousin "Mr Balfor". Any information which will link James Balfour with Scotland welcome. — Sir Hugo Marshall, Murrell House, Limpley, Stoke, Nr. Bath.

McKINNA: Any information about the McKinna Family in Galloway and Wigton before 1900 would be welcome, particularly of any overseas branches of the family.—Mr A. J. McKinna, 31 Benomly Drive, Almondbury, Huddersfield HD5 8LX, Yorkshire.

COUTTS—PEGGIE: George Coutts was born about 1806 in Scotland, and was living in Fife when he married Mary Peggie on 15th May 1833, at Auchtermuchty, Fife.

They were known to be in Cupar (Fife) from 1835-1838 and in Glasgow in 1840, before sailing to Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia, in 1841, in the sailing ship "Robert Bain", with four children, John (b. 1834), Mary (b. 1835), George (b. 1838) and Ann (b. 1841).

Any information about the Coutts family in general of this time in Scotland and in particular about George and Mary Coutts in Fife would be welcomed by Mrs Marjorie, Cliff of Valehurst, St Helen's Wood Road, Hastings, Sussex, England TN34 2JH

McGARTER: Information desired concerning John McCarter. I am seeking date of birth, place of birth and names of parents. The earliest record I have lists John McCarter as the father of twins in Stenton Parish, East Lothian. His wife Jean Downie, daughter of William Downie and Elspeth Hope gave birth to twins James and Elspeth on 20 November 1808. James married Esther Drysdale, and Elspeth married Robert Ormiston. Elspeth McCarter was named after her maternal grandmother and it may be that James was named after his paternal grandfather, so perhaps John McCarter's father was James.

The 1841 Census of Stenton Parish lists John McCarter as born in 1776 but not in the County. The 1851 Census lists his wife Jean McCarter as a widow.—Arthur MacArthur, R.D.2 Box 264, Malvern Pa. 19355, U.S.A.

FAMILY History in Samplers: I am compiling a list of Samplers which give name and date and other information such as age, address or school, parents' names etc. My list will be as complete as possible so far as museums are concerned, but obviously those in private possession will be more difficult to trace. If any reader knows of any sampler giving at least name and date, could they please contact me—Mrs Charlotte Soares, 61 Sunnyside Road, Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England.

HAIG: Thomas Haig born 1806-07 in Berwickshire (? near Bemersyde) went to Toronto in 1836 and to Northumberland Co. in 1841.

MITCHELL: May Mitchell (married Arthur Knox) and James Mitchell and Ann Mitchell (married James Stewart) all of Whitehaugh, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, born early 1800s were in Kingston, Ontario in 1842 and went on to Northumberland Co. in 1850s. Information about Haig or Mitchell welcomed by Mrs L. G. Peppler, Hwy 8, Rte 3, Beamsville, Ontario LOR 1B0.

HARPER: Can anyone in Caithness area tell me about several Harper brothers who emigrated from there to County Monaghan, Northern Ireland, several generations ago? Given names might run to John, James, Hugh, William, Robert etc., and they most likely were Presbyterians.—Miss Hazel Harper 6611 Potomac Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22307 USA.

KIRK: Moses Kirk and wife Mary (nee Story), born ca 1715 in Scotland emigrated to U.S.A. in 1760, settling in Pennsylvania on land granted them by William Penn. Who can tell me what conditions in Scotland prompted emigration at the time and where in Scotland they may have been from? Would appreciate any clues as to where to search for information about them in Scotland. In America they were Presbyterians.—Miss Hazel Harper, 6611 Potomac Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22307, U.S.A.

FAIRBURN: Moses Fairburn and wife Mary (nee McFerrin) emigrated to U.S.A. from County Cavan (then in Northern Ireland) in 1848. Both were born in Scotland and their forebears were from a town on the east coast of Scotland spelled with many consonants and difficult to pronounce. He was a Methodist leader and in Ireland owned a bake shop. Can anyone suggest where in Scotland to begin seeking records on them? All clues welcome.—Miss Hazel Harper, 6611 Potomac Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22307, U.S.A.

I am researching other branches of the KELSO family in Co. Armagh, Northern Ireland. There are several families (all of them connected in some way with one another, I feel) of the name in Co. Armagh, but I have never been able to connect them with my own family, even though several of them were buried in the same churchyard as many of my own relatives. If any reader has any knowledge of these families I shall be pleased to hear from him or her:

(1) Kelso families of Cloncarrish, parish of Tartaraghan, Co. Armagh:

John KELSO (1791-1863), married Sarah (surname unknown). A son, James Kelso, was born on 6 April, 1827.

William KELSO (1796-1870), married (1) Elizabeth (surname unknown), to whom William Kelso was born on 7 August, 1827; (2) Ann (surname unknown), to whom were born Elizabeth KELSO (born 23 May 1832), Margaret KELSO (born 2 July 1835) and Jane (or Ann Jane) KELSO (baptised 30 July 1842).

June KELSO, who had a son, James KELSO, who was born on 23 January 1838 (the husband's name is illegible in the record).

William KELSO (weaver), who had a son, Robert KELSO (born about 1825), who married Sarah Wilson in Tartaraghan Parish Church on 7 March 1846, and had two children: Elizabeth KELSO (born on 8 December 1846) and Mary Jane KELSO (baptised on 1 April 1850).

John KELSO (probably a labourer), who married (1) Dorothy WINCHES-TER (of Eglish, Co. Armagh) in Tartaraghan Parish Church on 11 May 1861 (she died on 7 February 1864). (2) Mary Jane Mullen, in 186— (last digit illegible). (She died on 4 June 1895).

John KELSO, who had a son, Robert Henry KELSO (baker), who married Kathleen ABRAHAM in Tartaraghan Parish Church on 25 April 1902 and had two children — William Norman KELSO, of Kilmagamish, Drumcree Parish, near Portadown, (born 13 January 1911; died March 1914) and Mary Jane KELSO born 6 October 1902; died 24 January 1919, unmarried).

(2) Other KELSO families of Co. Armagh:

David and Sarah KELSO (of Derryland), who had a daughter, Jane KELSO (born on 3 October 1833).

Elizabeth KELSO (Derryhubbert) (born on 23 May 1830).

John KELSO (Derryhubbert) (born in 1830; died on 26 December 1856).

William KELSO (Derryhubbert) (baptised on 5 May 1833; confirmed in Killyman Parish Church, Co. Tyrone, in 1849).

David KELSO (Derryhubbert), who was baptised in Killyman Parish Church on 3 June 1835.

James KELSO (of Grange), who married Margaret (surname unknown), and had a daughter, Mary KELSO (born on 20 May 1815), as recorded in Loughgall Parish Church records.

James KELSO (of Murdarry), who married Margaret (surname unknown), and had two children: John KELSO (born on 1 December 1821) and Robert KELSO (born on 14 April 1827), as recorded in Loughgall Parish Church records).

(It is probable that the two married couples immediately preceding were one and the same couple, having changed the place of abode, but further research is necessary before reaching firm conclusions).

Barnet KELSO (miller, Ternagreevy), who had one son, Francis KELSO (later of Derrycrew), who married (on 31 October 1850) Isabella ALLEN, daughter of Robert ALLEN (weaver, Ternagreevy) and had three children: Jane KELSO (born in 1852), John KELSO (born in 1854) and Joseph KELSO (born on 14th July, 1865), according to Parish records in Loughgall.

Francis and Isabella KELSO (of Cranagail), who had a daughter, Mary KELSO (born on 24 June 1856), according to Tartaraghan Parish Church records. — Rev. Herbert Kelso, F.R.S.A.I., The Manse, Huntly Road, Banbridge, Co. Down, Northern Ireland BT32 3BS.

NOTES

KELSO FAMILY RESEARCH SOCIETY

The Reverend Herbert Kelso is proposing to publish a quarterly journal entitled "Kelso Family Magazine". The aim of the Society will be to gather information on various Kelso families throughout the world, and to make known to as wide a readership as possible the results of all the genealogical material gathered and researched; the Magazine will also give some attention to related families with different surnames. Depending on the number of members joining the society, the annual fee is likely to be £1.00 or £1.50. Enquiries to—

Rev. Herbert Kelso
The Manse
Banbridge, Co. Down
Northern Ireland BT32 3BS

McLAUCHLAN REFERENCES FROM KIRKGUNZEON

Following Mr Thomas F. McLachlan's recent article in this Journal the following inscriptions, from Kirkgunzeon Churchyard in Galloway, might form an interesting addendum—

1. In memory of Margaret Hunter spouse to James M'Lachlan, Smith at Loochfoot of Lochrutton, who died 27th January 1772 aged 47 years. And the above James who died 17th January 1793 aged 70 years. Their grandson William died 24th Octr. 1799 aged 3 years and six months and Lucy Mary M'Lachlan

who died 30th May 1805 aged 5 years. And John M'Lachlan who died 15th January 1828 aged 25 years.

Rev.—

Hammer in Hand and the following couplet—

By Hammer in Hand || Trades do Stand

Erected by James their son 1797.

2. In memory of James M'Lachlan who died at Lochfoot, parish of Lochrutton, 6th Octr. 1832 aged 72 years. Also to the memory of Mary Carruthers relict of the said James M'Lachlan who died there on the 1st of October 1838 in the 73rd year of her age.

And of James McLauchlan, surgeon in Dumfries, their son, born 14th March 1799, died 10th December 1848.

Also of Margaret McLauchlan, their daughter and relict of William Corsan McGowan, who died at Dumfries 15th April 1890 aged 85 years.

Although the McLauchlans carried on their various trades and lived in the adjacent parish of Lochrutton (where mention of them in their professional capacity is to be found in the Session records) they all seem to have chosen to return to the family lair at Kirkgunzeon (on the S.W. of the present church) for burial. James McLauchlan, the grandson, is of more than mere parochial interest in being sometime senior surgeon at the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary. In that capacity he was present at the first surgical operation under ether anesthetic in the "Old World" (19th December 1846 — see Thomas W. Baillie's "From Boston to Dumfries". Dinwiddie, Dumfries 1966). He died, whilst administering aid and comfort to his fellow citizens of Dumfries, during the cholera epidemic of 1848.

James Williams

Hillis Town, Lochfoot, Dumfries

THE AIRS OF BERWICKSHIRE 1281-1825. L. D. S. Dobson, F.S.A.Scot., (with assistance of Mr Wm. Air, Florida).

As stated in the article 'The Airs of Angus 1375-1800' (see Scottish Genealogist Magazine Sept. 1975) the earliest recording of the surname Air occurred in Berwickshire. This deals with those recordings of that surname in Berwickshire from the late thirteenth century to the early nineteenth century.

The first mention of the surname occurs during the reign of Alexander III when Robert Air, rentaller of the mill of Hederslaw in Berwickshire, is mentioned in a document of Edward 1 of England dated 6th July, 1281. It should be noted that records pertaining to Northumberland at this period disclose that the surname also existed south of the Tweed. Amongst these appear Robert Ayr, recorded in the Parish of Kirknewton in 1292, and later in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1296. The next Scottish reference is to John Ayr of Ayton in Berwickshire, who paid homage to Edward 1 in 1296 and is mentioned in the 'Ragman Roll'. The Northumbrian records of this period also mention a John de Ayr, who they describe as a free tenant of Middle Chirton during 1295.

The records of the English administration during the Wars of Independence state that on 13th March 1303 Edward I commanded the Sheriff of Peebles to restore lands to John Ayre. It may be that the above John Ayre is the same as or is connected with a John Ayr in Peebles recorded during the reign of Robert Bruce. The reference is to Margaret Ayr, daughter of John Ayr, wife of Walter Melvill of Caproneston in Peebles. A charter of King David II dated 1366 also mentions Margaret, daughter of John Ayre, wife of Walter Melville, and her brother Simon. In December 1315 one of the tenants in Paxton, Berwickshire was an Annabella Ayr. In 1366 Elyas Ayr witnessed a charter of Robert de Lammerton in Berwickshire. The Records of the Priory of Coldingham 1151-1469 have a number of relevant entries during the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. Those in the fourteenth century are John, son of Stephen Ayr of Ayton, tenant in Lammerton; Walter Ayre of Reston; Walter Ayre, tenant in Swinburn; Walter Ayre in Westrenigton; and Master Adam Ayr, priest. Mention has already been given in the previous article to Robert Ayre of Fastforeland, who gave a charter to Margaret Stewart, Countess of Mar and Angus in 1375.

During the fifteenth century recordings of the surname are very sparse. The Records of the Priory of Coldingham provide the bulk of the entries. These are Thomas Ayre, monk, 1422; Thomas Ayre 1446; and John Ayre in Ayton. In 1449 it is recorded that George Air received land in Bothill, Peebles.

The Wedderburn Book has an entry relating to another Robert Air in Fastforeland, dated 6th December 1500. Robert Air resigning the lands of Fastforeland in Berwickshire, attests his resignation with the clause, common at that date, that as his own seal is not well known he has leave to attain that of a nobleman William Wedderburn. The Home of Wedderburn manuscripts disclose that on 12th August, 1522, James V directed the heirs of the deceased William Air, as superiors, to give sasine to David Hume, formerly of Wedderburn, in the lands of Pincarton. Subsequently on 6th April, 1525 the Home of Wedderburn Ms. state that George, son and heir of David Hume of Wedderburn (deceased), received the lands formerly belonging to William Air, being those of Pincarton and Hirsell in the lordship of Dunbar. In 1584 John Air of Lammerton was a sasine witness. The final sixteenth century reference in the Tweed Valley is to Stephen Ayre who died in Berwick on 10th August, 1586.

The Commissariat Records of Lauder provide three references in the seventeenth century, these are — Robert Air in Howbyres 14th July, 1635; Jasper Air 15th March, 1670 and Thomas Air in Coldstream Mill 1st June, 1675. The aforementioned Jasper Air may be related to the Jasper Aire, husband of Isobel Mason, who died on 12th March, 1687 aged 28 and whose gravestone is in Eccles Churchyard. The O.P.Rs. of Melrose, in neighbouring Roxburghshire, include one single reference to Aire—on 4th March, 1664 Walter Aire was a baptism witness. The religious persecutions of the late seventeenth century in Scotland involved certain written evidence which has survived and includes a number of Airs in Berwickshire. 'The List of Men in Stenton Parish over 16 years' dated 1684 mentions John Aire in Douchrie, tenant and cottar of Archibald Sydserfe of Ruichlaw, Parish of Stenton. Among 'The List of Fugitives in Berwickshire' of 1684 appear John Air in Forsythhill and Nicola Air, spouse of

John Hood, Wester Mersington, Eccles. The Register of the Privy Council of Scotland states that in October 1684 Margaret and Janet Air in Crailing Parish, near Jedburgh signed a bond 'to live by church ordinances and abstain from conventicles'. In February 1685 the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland records that among those who took the Oath of Abduration at Coldstream were John and Elspeth Air in Darnchester, and John Air in Stenton Parish. The final entry in this register during the century, appropriate to this article, was to John Air in Swinton on 24th July, 1690.

From the late seventeenth century the church records provide an increasing number of relevant entries. The Buncle and Preston O.P.Rs. records the marriage on 16th April, 1685 of Robert Renton and Helen Air, both of that parish. The Coldstream O.P.Rs. which exist from 1690 have three Air baptisms prior to 1700—6th June, 1695 Janet, daughter of Elspeth Air, spouse to the late George Watthrot, sponsor James Air; 4th September, 1698 Thomas son of James Air in Coldstream; and finally on 19 May 1696, Thomas, son of James Air.

On 17th August, 1705 the Calendar of the Swinton Charters states that Jasper Air in Swinton Quarter, appeared as an assize witness at Greenlaw Tolbooth. The Buncle and Preston O.P.Rs. reveal that in September, 1709 Robert Air, of Ladykirk Parish was married to Ufan's Hamilton. John Air, carrier, in Skaitraw, Innerwick, East Lothian, died in 1715 and in his will, recorded with the Commissariat of Edinburgh, refers to his brother James Air, feuar in Coldingham, and to his nieces Elizabeth, Isobel and Alison. A gravestone in Edrom Churchyard marks the burial place of Euphan Air, spouse to Alexander Bell, late tenant in Nisbet Easter, who died on 2nd May, 1742, aged 80. The Coldstream O.P.R.'s however are the major source of references during the eighteenth century. There are probably more Airs recorded here than elsewhere and are too numerous to detail in this article. The Register of Sasines for Berwickshire confirms this localisation of the name in and around Coldstream having 58 entries during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries under the surname Air. The Records of the Commissariat of Lauder also support this with the only entry under Air being for a John Air in Coldstream dated 1780.

The name Air disappears from the records of Berwickshire in the 1820s. It is probable that members of that family migrated rather than that the name died out. If so, could these possibly include R. Air, mealman, London 1816 listed in the European Magazine of that year; Robert Air, The Saint Andrew, Lower East Smithfield, R. Air and Co. 87 London Wall. (both from Robson's 1830 London Commercial Directory); or Adam Air, weaver, recorded in Glasgow in the 1830s? The bulk of the Airs to be found in Edinburgh during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are in fact descended from William Air, a soldier turned printer, born in Coldstream during 1797, son of George Air, thatcher in Coldstream. Another Air who moved to Edinburgh from the Borders at this time was Alice Air, born 1821, daughter of Godfrey Air, tinsmith in Berwick. It may be that members of the family emigrated as the New Statistical Report of the 1830s states that substantial emigration occurred from Berwickshire particularly to Canada in recent years. There certainly do not seem to be any Airs in Berwickshire today and if the Telephone Directories are any guide the majority

REVIEWS

THE HOUSE OF JOHN BLAIR—by James Hunter. Published by Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society 1976.—This is volume II, Number 6 of the Ayrshire Collections, a booklet of 21 pages, complete with excellent drawings and illustrations.

The house was originally built by John Blair of Adamton before 1470 off the High Street, Ayr; later it became the residence of Chalmers of Gadgirth (whence it got the name of Gadgirth House) before becoming the property again of the Blair family.

Around 1846 the house fell on bad times, being bought by a pawnbroker, and was sub-divided into numerous lodgings, and amalgamated with the two adjoining properties. As a result the original plan has been difficult to reconstruct, and the best preserved part of the house is the cellars.

This is a short, but very interesting history of "the new tenement of John Blair of Adamton" (a cadet branch of Blair of that Ilk that originated about 1390 in Monkton Parish and had close connections with the burghs of Ayr and Prestwick). The title deeds show that Blairs still owned the property in 1585, when it passed to David Wallace, but it came again into the hands of a branch of the Blair Family and remained with them till the early 19th century — a tangled web for a genealogist to unravel.

THE FAMILY HISTORY of the Reverend Francis McClelland, by Gabrielle Churchouse—published by Human Science Research Council, Pretoria, 1976.

Francis McClelland was Colonial Chaplain to Port Elizabeth from 1825-1853. The authoress comes from New Zealand, but in her world travel stopped at Port Elizabeth for 18 months, was fascinated by its early history, and wrote this account of the McClelland family.

The old parsonage is now a folk museum, having been restored and proclaimed a historical monument. It fired Mrs Churchouse to trace the ancestors and descendants of its first occupant. Coming from Scotland, via Ireland, Mr McClelland (and the spelling has varied down the years) arrived in the Cape in 1820 with a party of Irish settlers. He had married, shortly before setting sail, Elizabeth Clarke, a member of an established Cork family, whose background is given.

With the scene thus set Mr McClelland's career in South Africa is clearly set out and his descendants carefully listed. He was apparently not highly esteemed by some of his parishioners and the picture of him does not suggest a man of great tolerance. Other photographs in the book, while adding great interest to the genealogical account, do not suggest that a sense of humour was a family characteristic.

None of the family attained positions of great distinction, but this book gives in ordered detail their careers, so far as known, and is exemplary in giving references and dates. Altogether an interesting compilation showing how widely a family scatters in the course of four generations.

REGISTER OF RESEARCH

maintained by

Mrs Lesley Gordon, Cowden Cleuch, Dalkeith EH22 2NB

(Second Instalment)

(continued from page 48)

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	MacDonald	Ross-shire, Urray Inverness-shire	R. M. Urquhart, 13 Woodview Close, Southampton SO2 3PZ	Private
Yes	Craik	Kirkhill Peebles		
Yes	Davidson	Kilbucho Peebleshire	37 Mrs J. C. Reynolds, 14 St-George's Cres., Queen's Park, Chester	Tel.: Chester 25768 Private
	Davidson	Penniquik Midlothian		
	Wilson	Penniquik Midlothian		
	Gardner	Kirknewton		
	Veitch	Peebles		
	Pairman	Biggar, Lanarkshire		
	Gairns	Edinburgh		
	Braid	Kirknewton		
	Irving	Dornock Dumfriesshire		
	Graham	Half, Morton Dumfriesshire		
	Porteous	Hoddam Dumfriesshire		
	Calvert	Hoddam Dumfriesshire		
	Mundle	Hutton		
	Sandeman	Ceres, Fife	38 Ian McCraw, 27 Pitcairn Road, Downfield, Dundee DD3 9EE	Private Tel.: 88701
	Lawson	Ceres, Fife		
	Morton of Myretoun	Ceres, Fife		
	Wilson	Cupar, Ceres		
	Gladstones	Lanarkshire	Ian McCraw (cont.)	Private
	Sandilands	Lanarkshire		
	Chalmers	Ayrshire		
	McIlldowie	Ayrshire		
Yes	Allen	Co. Armagh N.	39 Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS,	Private
Yes	Abraham (Abram)	Co. Armagh N.		
Yes	Bradley	Co. Tyrone		

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	Drew	Co. Tyrone and Derry	Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Carrol (1)	Co. Armagh (N) and Tyrone	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Hewitt	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes Yes	Kelso, Kelsoe, Kelsy, Kelsey, Kelsay	Ulster generally Co. Armagh particularly (Tartaraghan, Drumcree, Killyman, Annaghmore Parishes) Ayrshire and Other Parts of Scotland	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Lindsay	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	McCreary, McCreery	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Murdock, Murdoch	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Murray, Murry	Ulster generally Co. Armagh, Tyrone, and Belfast	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Pearson	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Reilly, Riley	Co. Armagh (N) Loughgall Area	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Robinson	Co. Armagh (N) Loughgall Area	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Stevenson, Stephenson	Co. Armagh (N) Loughgall Area	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	Stothers	Loughgall Area Co. Armagh (N) Cranagill Area	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Todd	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Turkington	Co. Armagh (N)	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Wells	Co. Armagh (N) P. of Knockmamuckley	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
Yes	Winter(s)	Co. Armagh (N) Loughgall	Rev. H. Kelso, The Manse, Huntly Rd., Banbridge, BT32 3BS, Co. Down, N. Ireland	
	Chalmers	Monimail, Fife, c 1799	40 David R. Chalmers, 7 Dunvegan Drive, Causewayhead, Stirling, FK9 5HG	
	Symie	Perth, c 1770		
	Howe, Howe	Culross, Fife Ireland, c 1844		
Yes	McArees	Stirling	41 Mrs Brian Young, (Eliz. M.B.) Burnbank, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames, Oxen. RG9 3LG	Private
	Reid	Stirling Edinburgh		
	Robertson	Stirling		
	Dewar	Doune		
	Douglas	Stirling		Private
Yes	Chisholm	Inverness Kirkhill Kiltarlity Kilmorack	42 R. Chisholm, Erchless House, High Street, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry CV8 3FH	Tel. 301810
Yes	Cassels	Lanark Carnwath Bothwell		Tel. 301810

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
	Craik Todd Hogg	Rosebery (Midl), Newlands (Peebles) Dalkeith	36 R. M. Urquhart, 13 Woodview Close, Southampton SO2 3PZ	(Phone Tel. 17497
	Campbell (b. 1678) Rev. Neil (b. 1673)	Argyll	43 James M. Thomson, The Farm House, Auchincruive, Ayr KA6 5HN	Annbank 331)
	Adam Allan	Calton, Glasgow (18th early 19th cent.) Newbattle and adj. parishes Midlothian 19th cent.	44 Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	OPR searches done
	Barclay	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch P 17th 18th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Bryce	Lanarkshire Carnwath P and Newbattle (midl) 18th and 19th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Buchanan	Inverness-shire Sleat P. Skye, late 18th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Chalmers	Ayrshire Dalry and Stevenston P. 17th, 18th, 19th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Dalglish	Renfrewshire Neilston late 18th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Davies (Davis)	Renfrewshire Greenock Irish Family 1850s	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Ferguson	Renfrewshire Ayrshire Paisley, Muirkirk Newton-on-Ayr late 18th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Gardner	Lanarkshire Barony, P. late 18th cent. Glasgow 1820→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Gillies	Glasgow 1820→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
	Grant	Inverness-shire Ardersier P. Fort George late 18th cent.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Innes	Midlothian Lasswade Cockpen adj. P. mid 18th c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Jack	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch P. 1730s→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Jamieson	Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch P. late 1600	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Jones	Inverness-shire Perth 1855→ (English family)	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Kelly	Inverness-shire Sleat, Skye late 18 c.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Kennedy	Inverness-shire Sleat, Skye late 18 c.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Laird	Glasgow 1855→ Irish Family from Raphoe, Donegal	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Lockhart	Mid-Loth, Lasswade Cockpen adj. P. mid 18 c.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*MacDonald	Inverness-shire Sleat, P., Skye mid 18 c.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	M(a)cFarlane	Stirlingshire Balfron P. Glasgow 1800→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	MacFarlane	Calton, Glasgow 1800→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*McKay	Inverness-shire Ardersier P. Campeltown early 19th c. →	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*McVean	Argyllshire Strachur and Stralachlan Ps mid. 18 c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Nicolson Nicholson	Elginshire Dyke Edinkillie P. late 18c →	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	*Penman	Cockpen, Newbattle adj. P. mid 18 c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	°Thomson	Ayrshire, Beith and Stevenson Ps mid 18 c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	Private
	°Walkinshaw	Mid-Loth., Newbattle adj. Ps 18 c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	Barbour	Renfrewshire Kilbarchan Lochwinnoch late 17th cent.→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	Private
	Robertson	Inverness-shire Sleat, P	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	Private
	Robieson (Robison)	Ayrshire, Kilbirnie Renfrewshire Lochwinnoch 3 gens. 17th cent.	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	
	MacSween	Inverness-shr. Sleat P. late 18 c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	Private
	°McCalmon, alias Dow	Argyllshire Islay Renfrewshire Greenock late 18th c→	Arthur Ferguson Jones, 4 Station Road, Dunbarton G82 1RY	Private
	Crighton	Tweedmouth Berwick on Tweed	45 Mrs Mary M. Stott, Grange, Allanson Rhos-on-Sea	
	Mossman	Tweedmouth Berwick on Tweed	Colwyn Bay	
	Stott	Aberdeen Rochdale Manchester Tweedmouth	Clwyd LL28 4HL	
	Middlemiss			
Yes	Wood Ogilvie	Berwick on Tweed Scotland	46 Mrs Morag C. Bartlett, The Stables Block, Falkland Estate, Falkland, Fife KY7 7AE	
	Lucas Johnstone	Edinburgh Stirling Dalkeith Doune, etc.	47 Councillor R. J. Herd, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., A.M.B.I.M. 19 Fircroft, Solihull, West Midlands B91 1JL	
Yes	Herd Annand Dobson Budge Stephen Beddie Anderson	Banff Aberdeenshr.		Tel. 021 705 0807

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non-members private or professional
Yes	Heron Wilson	Banff Aberdeen	R. J. Herd 48	Tel. Coupar Angus 384
	Campbell Gordon	Achalader, Perth Lesmoir Aberdeenshr.	Maj.-Gen. Douglas Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.L., LL.D. Foxhall, Coupar Angus, Perthshire	
	McRobert Riach Stewart Main Guthrie	Galloway Moray, Banff Badenoch Avoch Ayrshire Tarbolton Ayr adj. P.	49 Wm. McRobert, 20 Craigie Avenue, Ayr	
	Lauder			
Yes	Ramage (and variants)	All districts principally of Aberdeen and India (after 1830)	50 Peter D. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, 56 Walton Lane, Sandal, Wakefield WF2 6EU	Private
	Thomson Family of the Poet Jas. Thomson and allied families	Ednam and Southdean (Roxb.) previously Rousland Nr. Linlithgow		
Yes	Carswell McCracken Findlay Taylor Mitchell McArthur	Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow Glasgow	51 J. Carswell, PO Box 186 St Sauveur-Des-Monts, Quebec, Canada JOR 1RO	Private
	Brown	Lochgilphead (Ardrishaig) Argyll North Knapsdale Argyll Kilmorich Argyll	52 Mrs D. W. Moyer, 1315 Chudleigh Rd., Sarnia, Ont., N7S 2N1	
	McCallum (and McMullen) McCallum (Also Gillies and McLarty) Mac(Mc)Callum	Kilmichael Glassary, Argyll Kilmartin, Argyll Ardfern Craigneish, Argyll		
	McCallum Brown			

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
	Murray (tee name Souter) Geddes ass. Innes ass. Sandi(e)son, Sandyson Reid ass. Rae	Banff (Buckie area) Aberdeenshire Alford, Tallynessle and Forbes Aberdeenshire Newhills	53 C. J. Murray, PO Box 9597 Johannesburg 2000, S. Africa	Private
	Clan Sutherland	Scotland and Netherlands, etc. 12th and 19th cent.	54 Daniel J. J. Sutherland, Craxon, Diptford, Totnes, Devon	Private
Yes	Burnes, Burness and Burns and associated families	Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire, Angus and Ayrshire	Lawrence R. Burness, F.R.G.S., F.S.A.Scot.	Professional
Yes	Coul, Coull and associated families	Angus	Dewar House, Hill Terrace, Arbroath Angus DD11 1AJ	
Yes	Spink	Angus		
Yes	Ruxton and associated families	Aberdeenshire		
Yes	Broun	Angus		
Yes	Armour	Ayrshire		
Yes	Anderson	Morayshire		
Yes	Begg and associated families	Angus		
Yes	Bishop and associated families	Ayrshire		
Yes	Brand	West Lothian		
Yes	Brown	Kincardineshire		
Yes	Bruce	Ayrshire		
Yes	Burgess	Aberdeenshire		
Yes	Cook	Kincardineshire		
Yes	Dempster	Aberdeenshire		
Yes	Duffus	Angus		
Yes	Dunbar	Banffshire		
Yes	Duncan and associated families	Kincardineshire		
Yes	Dundas	Angus		
Yes	Edwards and associated families	Kincardine, Angus		
Yes	Fleming	Berwick		
Yes	Glegg or Gleig	Kincardine		
Yes	Gow	Perth		
Yes	Grant	Aberdeen		
Yes	Greig	Aberdeen, Kincardine		
Yes	Hugh and associated families	Fife		

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	Knox and associated families	East Lothian		
Yes	Leisk or Lisk	Angus		
Yes	Ley	Kincardine		
Yes	MacGregor	Angus		
Yes	McLaurin	Argyll		
Yes	Mann	Angus		
Yes	Mitchell	Kincardine		
Yes	Molison or Mollison	Angus		
Yes	Ogilvy	Angus		
Yes	Peden	Lanark		
Yes	Reid	Orkney		
Yes	Reith and associated families	Kincardine		
Yes	Riley	Caithness, Angus		
Yes	Royal	Angus		
Yes	Saint	Aberdeen		
Yes	Smith	Angus		
Yes	Stephen	Aberdeen, Angus		
Yes	Stiven and associated families	Angus, Kincardine		
Yes	Thomson and associated families	Dumfries Ayr, Lanark		
Yes	Tindal	Angus		
Yes	Welsh	Dumfries, Ayr		
	Broadfoot variants Bradfute, Braidfoot	Kirkcudbrightshire Lanarkshire Wigtownshire	56 Mrs Hazel Detweiler, RR.5 Kemptville, Ontario, Canada KOG 1JO	Private
	Bower	Lanarkshire (Blantyre area)	57 Mrs Allan St John, (apt. 2002), 5 Ann Street, Port Credit, Ontario L5G 3E8, Canada	
	Buchanan	Perthshire (Callander P)		
	Corbet(t)	Lanarkshire (Blantyre area)		
	Cruickshanks	Angus (Montrose area) Glasgow		
	Dempster	Kirkcudbrightshire (Tongland neighbouring Ps)		
	Forress	(Blantyre) Lanarkshire		
	Grieve	Mid Lothian (Currie & neigh. P's.)		

Whether willing to exchange information	Family Being Researched	County	Name and Address* Tel. No.	Non members private or professional
Yes	McAslan	Lanarkshire (Blantyre)	Mrs Allan St. John	Private
	McGregor	Perthshire (Balquidder)		
	McIldowie	Perthshire (Monzievaird Muthill)		
	McLaren	Argyllshr. (Bonawe area)		
	McRostie	Perthshire Monzievaird		
	McTaggart	Kirkcudbrightshr. (Tongland area)		
	Millar	Perthshire (Comrie area)		
	Purdie	Mid Lothian (Currie area)		
	Rankin(e)	Perthshire Callander		
	Scott	Argyll Montrose, Angus		
	Shaw	Glasgow		
	Stewart	Mid Lothian (Currie)		
	Tennent	Mid Lothian (Lasswade)		
		Edinburgh		

(to be continued)

THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATES OF THE CADELL FAMILY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

by PATRICK CADELL

The name Cadell, though never common, has occurred frequently enough in Scotland. Before the beginning of the 18th century it was known as far apart as Caithness, Moray, Doune and Edinburgh, but the Cadell family which rose to prominence in the Industrial Revolution first appears in Haddington.

The origins of the first William Cadell, the founder of the family, are mysterious. He arrived in Haddington as a journeyman glazier in 1701, and in November of that year, he was employed by James Hog, sometime deacon of the wrights, and the third generation of his family to follow the trade of a glazier. Where William came from is unknown, though an Elspeth and an Alexander Cadell who were of an age to be his brother and sister lived at that time in the parish of Dirleton. On 13th July 1701 he married Hog's daughter Anna, and by

right of his father-in-law, and after the completion of an acceptable 'squair glass window', he became a freeman on 26th June 1704.

William appears to have been reasonably successful. He was boxmaster of the wrights in 1708; he was described as 'pretended' deacon of the wrights in 1722 when there was a split in the incorporation, and by the time he died in 1728 (at the age of sixty according to his tombstone) he could describe himself as a merchant rather than a simple glazier.

His two sons, John and William continued his business, but they were as unlike each other as possible. Their differing characters can be seen from their attitudes to the Battle of Prestonpans. John, the elder, arrived on the scene of the battle after it was over, and was consequently enabled to declare for the winners. William, from whom the present family is descended, showing the caution for which the Cadells became well known, got up very early indeed and spent the whole day fishing. It is this William who can first be described as an industrialist in any genuine sense.

William was born in 1708, but nothing is known of his early career. In 1734, he married Christeen, daughter of John Hog, a shipowner at Prestonpans, and in this way perhaps acquired the family's interest in overseas trade. By the late 1740s he was managing collieries near Tranent for the York Buildings Company, and had formed for himself quite an acquaintance among the local gentry. He knew Lord Milton well, and was a friend of Alexander Carlyle, who records that he and Lord President Dundas were the only people to doubt the genuineness of Macpherson's Ossian right from the beginning. It was almost certainly as a colliery manager that he met Dr John Roebuck and Samuel Garbett, two Birmingham industrialists, who set up a sulphuric acid plant at Prestonpans in 1749. As these two men were to alter the life of the Cadell family more radically than anyone else, before or since, it is worth pausing for a moment to consider their background, and why they should have been setting up an industry in East Lothian at such a time.

Roebuck was born in 1718, the son of a Sheffield merchant. He went to school in Sheffield and Northampton, and then in 1737 came to Edinburgh to study medicine, finally graduating M.D. at Leyden in 1743. He set up practice in Birmingham in that year, but soon—apparently because he could not bear to see the sufferings of his patients—he gave up medicine, and turned his attention to chemistry, which was in any case his first love. In 1746, he set up a laboratory in Steelyard Lane in Birmingham, where he specialised in the refinement of precious metals. For this process he required sulphuric acid, and began to manufacture it according to the process of Joshua Ward. Ward made his acid in glass containers, but Roebuck by making it in lead vessels avoided expensive breakages, and consequently cheapened the product considerably. Ward patented his invention in 1749, so that Roebuck could no longer use his method in England, but he neglected to extend his patent to Scotland, and so it was altogether natural that Roebuck, who was an enterprising man and who already knew the country, should set up works there in that year. Besides there was a considerable need for sulphuric acid in linen bleaching, and linen was the staple industry of Scotland at the time.

Garbett was born in Birmingham in March 1717. He had no formal education, but was apprenticed to a brassfounder, and so was already an able metallurgist when he came to Steelyard Lane in 1746 as Roebuck's principal assistant. But he was more than just a tradesman, for he was already acting as the Birmingham agent for Hollis, a big London merchant, and when Roebuck set up his works at Prestonpan's, Garbett was brought in as a partner.

The sulphuric acid works seem to have been a commercial success—one of the few enterprises with which Roebuck was concerned that were—and so Roebuck and Garbett were encouraged to try their luck in Scotland once more, by setting up an iron works there. The idea of an iron works in Scotland seems to have occurred—probably to Roebuck—sometime in 1758, and it was natural that he and Garbett should approach Cadell and his elder son who was now in business with his father, for their assistance, partly no doubt for their local knowledge and contacts, and partly because as merchants and shipmasters they would be able to dispose of finished goods. The earliest correspondence on the subject that has survived dates from January 1759, by which time samples of iron ore had already been sent from Scotland to Birmingham for assaying. The ore had been collected from Bo'ness, Haddington, Smeaton, Winton, Musselburgh, the Forth shore between Leith and Queensferry, Dirleton, Drummorie and Belhaven. It was decided from the outset that only Scottish ore would be smelted, and the predominance of East Lothian samples indicates the Cadells' hope that the works would be set up near the centre of their activities.

The results of the tests on the ore samples showed that from Bo'ness to be by far the best, and Garbett by the middle of February was asking for more samples from that area so that more elaborate tests could be carried out, and so that it would be possible to gauge the consistency of the ore. In the same letter the question of a site is raised for the first time. Clearly enquiries had ranged quite far afield, and Garbett asks for information about conditions on the Monymusk estate. It also appears that the Cadells had already erected a forge presumably in East Lothian, though it may have been more in the nature of a technical experiment than a commercial undertaking.

On 13th March, Garbett (who, once the business got under way, was always the most active of the English partners) and Roebuck are beginning to clarify their ideas. Garbett writes, 'We are both of the opinion that if we can meet with a place where there is a good fall of water; near good coal and good ironstone that it will be a profitable undertaking to go into the common methods of working, and we determine to make a beginning as soon as we can fix upon a place to our minds and shall be glad of your association . . . I should prefer beginning with cinders of pit coal'.

The use of coke for smelting had been pioneered around 1712 by Abraham Darby, and Garbett and Roebuck clearly intended to use this technique. But industrial discoveries of this kind spread very slowly in the 18th century, and even in 1759 the use of coke was not widespread outside the area of Coalbrookdale; and was altogether a novelty in Scotland. The more traditional minded Cadells insisted on having a good supply of charcoal available, though they were soon converted to the new method.

By 27 March, Garbett clearly has in mind a site for the works somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, and he asks if Andrew Meikle could be sent to inspect the area for suitable water power. Meikle was the ablest millwright, and probably the ablest mechanical engineer in Scotland at the time. He was the teacher of John Rennie, and though he was strictly speaking only the miller at Houston Mill, near Dunbar, he was consulted throughout Scotland. Needless to say he failed to find a suitable site, though Jinkabout Mill on the Avon was under consideration for a while.

But the Cadells were beginning to see that the end of it all would be a factory inconveniently far from their home, and they wrote to object. Garbett then wrote stating his views on the site in general terms, 'Everybody is apt to be attached to home and particular situations, and amongst men of sense I have frequently seen large sums of money laid out upon works in an inconvenient place for no other reason than it happened to be the estate of the undertaker. The undertaking we are going upon is of great consequence; let us use our best understanding in examining every likely place and not leave the best places for others to give us opposition in.

'If the neighbourhood of Prestonpans was equal to any other, I would prefer it to any other place; next to that I would prefer serving Lord Milton as he and his family deserves well of his country, but let us examine every place attentively and choose the best . . . for I don't doubt in a few years many of this country people will be seeking for proper places to fix iron works in the neighbourhood of the Firth'. He has been proved abundantly right in this last prediction, and it is also true that the best site was eventually chosen.

In the spring Garbett paid a visit to Scotland. On 12th June he writes his thank you letter in which he says, 'I am convinced that a situation on Carron Water is preferable to any other'. This is the first mention of the site ultimately chosen, and Garbett and Roebuck stick to it through all the hesitations and objections offered by their Scottish partners.

The full statement of the Englishmen's position is given in Garbett's letter of 16th June, and it must have been this letter which finally decided the Cadells to join them at Carron.

'Dr Roebuck and I think Carron Water is a situation infinitely preferable to all others, because if the works prove prosperous as we expect, some places in the neighbourhood of the Firth of Forth will become one of the principal seats of iron works in Britain . . . It is undoubtedly right to begin our works on a situation that looks the most favourable for the seat of such manufactures, and where our works may be enlarged to a great extent and notwithstanding continue contiguous to one another and in the country that seems the most convenient. . . .

'We shall . . . cheerfully join you in beginning a furnace in your own neighbourhood, but we shall not be willing to leave the Water of Carron open for others to engage in, but shall probably soon make a beginning there. It would be inconsistent with the sincere affection and esteem we bear you not to let you know explicitly with the utmost frankness the true state of our minds on the subject for your government, that you may consider whether it is not more prudent to make our beginning upon the spot where the works will in all probability be ultimately settled'.

Garbett goes on to enquire rather half-heartedly after the water at Spinnilford Mill, near Haddington which the Cadells had thought of as a possible site, but it lacked good water, it lacked space, and it was only available on a comparatively short lease—'a furnace will not cost less than £1,000; such a thing therefore is not to be built on land that you cannot be certain of for sixty years at least, perhaps not prudently under a hundred'.

By July, Roebuck and Garbett had already begun to engage skilled workmen in England. This had also been objected to by the Cadells, and on the 30th June, Garbett enunciates a principle which was fully adopted by Carron, that of always employing the best workmen that could be obtained, and those as other ironmasters had found, always came from the Coalbrookdale area. It would be 'egregious folly' to do anything else. On 14th July, he recommends the hiring of two furnace and forge builders, one of whom would be a carpenter, millwright and bellowsmaker, and the other a mason and bricklayer. William Downing, the carpenter of the two, was thought to know how to work a furnace, and Thomas Browne was an able mason. They would go north as contractors with workers under them, stay two or three months to get the work properly under way, leaving the foremen to finish off the job. They might then return to England and give a good report of conditions at Carron for the benefit of other skilled workmen who might be needed.

Matters slowed down somewhat during the late summer. Garbett went off for several weeks on militia training, and the letters that he wrote to Cadell in late July and August are full of military ardour. Roebuck had intended to visit Scotland at about that time, but fell ill in August, and was only beginning to recover towards the end of September when he went off to Buxton for a cure. But with Garbett back at work, things began to move again. By the 15th of September the hearthstones and bellowsboards were ready for dispatch, but the great axle shaft had not yet been found 'tho very great industry hath been used'.

At about the same time Roebuck wrote that he had hired 'a founder who was one of the principal workmen at Coalbrookdale. The wages are high, but if the work was well established they are trifling in such a concern. If we had not hired the founder at present we could not hereafter have had an opportunity. However we must immediately endeavour to find some employment for him, which must be by erecting an air furnace instantly in the place where we purpose to build the bellows furnace'. Roebuck's idea was to have some small works which could either be quickly erected, or else taken over as a going concern to bring in some revenue while the big works were being built.

By the 2nd of October the axletree had been found — to Garbett's regret slightly under the 27 feet long and 30 inches diameter that was thought desirable — and it and the bellowsboards would be sent off from Bristol as soon as possible. By this time also Garbett has engaged four men — a foreman, a coal-burner, a turner of patterns who was also a builder of air furnaces, and a foreman for an air furnace. It had been agreed that these men would instruct Scotsmen in these particular skills.

Shortly after this both Roebuck and Garbett came to Scotland, and there is in consequence a blank in the correspondence until January 1760, by which time

they were back in Birmingham. But during their stay in Scotland two important things happened. In the first place a fourteen acre site on the Carron was feued from Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse on the 15th of December, and on the 21st Roebuck bought the small slitting and rolling mill at Cramond for £1010. It must also have been about this time that William Cadell junior was placed in charge of the works, and he was certainly the resident partner by January 1760.

William junior was born in 1737. Very little is known about his early life except that in 1755 he made a grand tour; not in the traditional parts of southern Europe, but in the areas in which his father had business interests. His rather solemn, dutiful diary records his impressions of Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin.

The object of the partners was to turn Carron into one of the major iron works in Britain, with a special line in cast goods, and from the outset it was projected on a very large scale. A memorandum in the hand of young Cadell, dating from around 1760, lists 4 blast furnaces, 4 air furnaces, 1 boring mill, 1 double forge, 1 forge for saltpans, 1 for scrap, and 1 slitting and rolling mill as the equipment for the works envisaged. It is a considerable tribute to the partners, that in spite of various setbacks and difficulties, and in spite of the problem of having to raise several times the amount of capital originally subscribed, this object was largely achieved by 1767.

The optimism of the memorandum is echoed by Garbett in a letter of late February 1760, 'I have not the least doubt but we shall make it a happy undertaking for us all, and a most noble establishment for Scotland — it will make a populous country for many miles I hope, before you (W. C. senior) and I leave it to our heirs'.

The first air furnace was completed on the 25th of March 1760, and it was decided to begin by manufacturing solid goods, principally cannonball, as Garbett wrote, 'I want to have an appearance of somewhat doing and cannonball is a proper thing. If we attempt some other things in air furnaces we shall get a bad character for bad metal'.

By May the goods produced at Carron had greatly increased in variety, and included cartbushes, furnacebars, ploughplates, windowpaces, and jackweights, and in June 'guinea pans for boiling negroes meat', sugar pans, sugar stones, and sugar rolls were added to the list. There was already a demand for cylinders, but the partners did not wish to do anything so technically demanding until the blast furnaces were working. Originally it was hoped that the first furnace would be in blast by September, but in fact various minor delays occurred, and it was not until Boxing Day 1760 that the first blast furnace was lit. Unfortunately for us today all the partners were gathered at Carron for the great event, just as they had been the year before for the launching of the company and in consequence no detailed account of this important happening has survived. The only evidence we have of the exact date of the firing of the first blast furnace is a letter from young Cadell to John Glassurd, the Glasgow merchant, stating that the furnace had been fired that day, and soliciting any orders Glassurd might have for cast goods. The second blast furnace was lit in September 1761.

Boxing Day 1760 can actually be considered the day on which the Industrial Revolution in Scotland began. Before that time there had been very little heavy

industry in Scotland, and nothing that could be termed a large industrial undertaking in any recognisable modern sense. But with the establishment of Carron Company the situation was changed. From the time of its genesis in the mind of Dr Roebuck to the time of the firing of the first blast furnace was little more than two years; less than a year later the company employed 615 men, making it many times the largest single industrial undertaking in Scotland, and a sizeable works even by modern standards.

Carron faced a number of problems during the first decade of its existence. Some of these were expected, and were in a sense accepted as part of the necessary preliminaries to the full development of the new factory. These included shortage of water, the need to find and exploit further supplies of ironstone and the fluctuating supply of charcoal. But though they were serious, these problems had solutions which lay within the technical competence of Carron employees, or at least of specialists whose services Carron could engage, and they were only different in degree from those which any mill or mine of that period would have experienced daily.

There were however two problems facing the company for which there was no accepted solution, which had never arisen before in Scotland, and for which no outside advice was available. One was managerial, the other financial. Let us consider the managerial problem first.

William Cadell junior was known as the 'residing partner'; he was not a managing director in the modern sense, and he was responsible to his copartners not merely for the general success of the works, but for quite small details of the day to day running of the company. This would probably not have caused any particular trouble if the other partners had lived no further away than Edinburgh or Glasgow, but the most active partners, apart from Cadell himself, lived in England, and to be answerable to them for small matters of hiring and firing or the reorganisation of staff responsibilities was, as we can see with hindsight, absurd. But Cadell was punctilious, cautious, and also in 1760 still very young, and was not prepared, as his successor was, to take the law into his own hands, and do whatever was necessary, regardless of what his partners thought.

This problem was at its acutest in Cadell's dealings with the English workmen. Garbett and Roebuck had had to engage these men when they became available, and that was not necessarily the moment when Carron was ready for them. But in order not to lose them, it was agreed as a matter of policy to pay them 'play wages' until their full services were required. This would probably have worked out quite reasonably in England, but these men were paid almost double what they could expect to get in England by way of enticement to Carron (£50 per annum for a furnace man compared with £30 for equivalent work in Yorkshire), and they enjoyed this income in a country where the cost of living was lower. Play wages were really rather dangerous, and reports of drunkenness at work occasionally appear. One Cranage was 'ill of a jaundice and dropsy the consequence of hard drinking' in 1766, a bad habit picked up in his early days with the company.

These workmen had been necessary at the beginning, and had been hired by the English partners on the strength of their known abilities. When laziness and

inattention became apparent in their work, Cadell naturally wanted to get rid of them, especially by 1766 or 1767 when their services were becoming less essential, and when Garbett, who for a time lived at Kinnaird, had returned to Birmingham. But they had been engaged by Garbett and Roebuck, and Cadell referred matters to them only to be reminded of how good the workmen had once been. Thus Cadell by doing what was proper rather than what was right, had to suffer the inefficiency of his workmen without having the means of doing anything about it.

This manifested itself particularly in the case of one Matthews. Matthews was an Englishman who had been hired by Garbett early in the company's history to supervise the blast furnaces, and in particular to ensure that the cast goods, especially the ordnance, were of the proper quality. This was a branch of the company's work which was of the greatest importance, and it was essential to employ a supervisor who was really up to the job. Before April 1766, Matthews had apparently been involved with every aspect of this work from the receipt of the raw materials right through to the dispatch of finished goods. On the 2nd of May, Cadell writes, 'The blast furnaces as well as the forge and plating forge have for many months been considered as under the inspection of Mr Matthews. As his attention is now solely confined to the blast furnaces, and as he has not the trouble of providing the materials, the money, or of finding a sale for the goods, I have great expectations that he will see them carried on in as perfect a manner as possible.

(to be continued)

LIVERPOOL MARRIAGE INDEX

An Index is at present being compiled to all the Marriages in the "Greater Liverpool" area. This area includes all the central Liverpool parishes plus the outer parishes of Walton, Huyton, Sefton, Prescot, Maghull, Melling, Kirkby, Great Crosby, West Derby, Hale, Garston, Childwall and Wavertree.

The details will be taken from all available sources, including the existing printed copies, plus the original Parish Registers, and the gaps filled in from the Transcripts at Lancashire Record Office.

It is intended to complete up to 1837, and to use a similar format to Boyd's Index but with more detail, if possible. In order to give as comprehensive a survey as possible it is intended to include Marriages of Liverpool people no matter where in the Country (OR abroad) these took place, and in this matter would beg a little co-operation.

In the course of all your perusing of existing Registers, etc., should a Marriage be seen where either of the parties are stated to be "of Liverpool", could you drop a line to Harold Culling, 11 Lisburn Lane, Liverpool L13 9AE — Tel. 051 228 7771, and he will gladly refund your postage.

In return he will, in the course of this project, be glad to reply to any interested person who seeks knowledge of the Liverpool area providing he receives a stamped addressed envelope from them.

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- 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 fully paid. An Honorary President and up to four Honorary Vice-Presidents (who will be *ex officio* members of Council) 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, *ex officio* Members, and not more than ten ordinary Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed annually to audit the accounts.
- 4 Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Three ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually by 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. The Council may elect a Deputy Chairman.
- 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 those 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.
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