

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.

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A FORTUNE UNFOLDED

by MARGARET D. W. THOMPSON and ALEXDER MACKIE

(continued from page 28)

In 1800 he married a native woman named Raheim Beebee, a Mohammedan princess, aged 14, by whom he had several children. All the children, except one, a daughter, Susan, died in infancy. Susan was born in December, 1807 at Cawnpore (Kanpur), in the state of Farrukhabad, then an independent Mohammedan state in the province of Oude, and was baptised in March, 1808. Apparently Susan was to be brought up a Christian. The marriage with Raheim Beebee was celebrated according to Mohammedan ritual, and as one witness said, there were rejoicings and a pyrotechnic display. There were two ceremonies in connection with this marriage, one at Cawnpore, being preliminary proceedings or betrothal, and one, the actual binding ceremony, at the town of Farrukhabad. It was alleged that Dr Cochrane appeared in native costume. The ceremony was called "nikah", and was performed by a mullah or Mohammedan priest. It was not uncommon for British officers to form connections with native women, which were not solemnised by any form of marriage ceremony recognised in Britain and were therefore considered to be null and void.

In November, 1808, Dr Cochrane, at the age of 53, married a Scots lady, Margaret Douglas or Fearon at Cawnpore, and as a result of this union two sons were born, Peter in December, 1811, and John in September 1813 at Calcutta, to which city Dr Cochrane had removed in 1812. Some people said that this Margaret Fearon had been a barmaid in London, and others that she was the daughter of an actress. Raheim Beebee moved also to Calcutta and formed part of his household. He brought up Susan in the same atmosphere as his two sons and sent Susan to England in 1813 to be educated.

Dr Cochrane did not regard the Mohammedan form of marriage so binding as to prevent him marrying Margaret Fearon. Nevertheless he always treated Raheim Beebee with respect and showed great affection for Susan. This connection with Raheim Beebee did not appear to disturb Dr Cochrane's Scots wife, who maintained friendly relations with her when they both lived in Calcutta, but in different houses. Raheim Beebee, on her part, did not think that anything was remiss in Dr Cochrane having two wives, since she was a Mohammedan.

Dr Cochrane made a will in English form, dated 8th December, 1818, containing the following statements:—

"I give, devise and bequeath to my ancient housekeeper, Raheim Beebee, who served me with fidelity for eighteen years, the monthly sum of 180 sicca rupees for the term of her natural life. I further declare that she may be permitted to live in the house now occupied by her at Calcutta for her natural life." "To Miss Susan Cochrane, a child born at Cawnpore in the East Indies, on 17th December, 1807, and now at the boarding school of Miss Campbell, N.7, Brunswick Square, London, I give and bequeath the sum of one lac sicca rupees (£12,500) clear of legacy tax".

In another part of the will Dr Cochrane states:—

“To Mrs Cochrane I could say nothing that would heighten her attention to her own children, but there is another in whose welfare and prosperity I feel deeply interested; this is the little girl, Susan Cochrane. To Mrs Cochrane, therefore, I must earnestly recommend her, and conjure her to indulge the propensities of her disposition in fostering the seeds of virtue and morality in this unprotected child. With a legacy of £12,500 she need be a burden to no one. Yet, what would be the value of this without corresponding qualities and accomplishments?

To Mrs Cochrane, therefore, I confidently commit the direction of her education”.

He bequeathed the rest of his estate to Mrs Cochrane and his two sons, and a copy of the Will was lodged with his Indian agents, Messrs. Bozett, Colvin & Co., Calcutta.

In the spring of 1819 Dr Cochrane retired on a pension from the service of the East India Company, and returned with his wife and two sons to Britain, having amassed a fortune amounting to about £140,000 sterling from his practice and his business dealings in the East.

Dr Peter Cochrane — Life at Clippens

After his arrival in Britain Dr Cochrane and his family went to London, then journeyed north and visited Clippens. During the summer of 1819 he toured the north of Scotland, and afterwards spent the winter in Edinburgh.

In June, 1820 Dr Cochrane returned to Clippens and resided in his newly built mansion until May, 1825. The old house had been thoroughly repaired at his expense in 1815, and was occupied by his widowed sister, Mrs Mcfarlane, who died in November, 1820. During practically all of this period the boys were under the tuition of the Rev. John Birkmyre, who resided at Ryewraes farm, and who later became minister of the Dean Church, Edinburgh. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. According to Crawford, Birkmyre was “a thrawn, fanatic-like and wee body. He became a stubbler (a probationer of the church without a settled charge), and got a kirk in New Brunswick in 1834. In about 1844, he was presented to the Parish of West Kilbryde, but the parishioners opposed him successfully.”⁸

Although it was originally with some reluctance that Dr Cochrane bought Clippens, he became very attached to it, when he became resident, and spent a considerable amount of money on improving the premises. It would appear, and this will be shown afterwards, that Dr Cochrane and his wife enjoyed a certain degree of ostentation. He was not without family pride, but did not let these characteristics dominate his life. He was fond of a social life and was a connoisseur of wines.

Dr Cochrane was intensely interested in horses, and had brought over some Arab steeds from India, with a view to breeding. He had also built good sized stables and provided a splendid riding school on his premises, and this occupied much of his time at Clippens. Apart from his horses and

stud farm, he devoted considerable attention to poultry, and possessed British and foreign breeds. He protected the pigeons in his dovecot from their enemy the owl, and showed in every respect that he intended to enjoy the life of a gentleman at Clippens for the rest of his days. Dr Cochrane and his family were often seen riding on horseback by Locker Mill, which was two miles from Clippens, and as would be expected, Clippens was not without its carriage and pair.

After he came home, Dr Cochrane enlarged his property by purchasing the lands of Ryewraes from Mr Cunninghame of Craigends, sometime after 1823. These lands marched with Clippens and would have been about 70 acres in extent. A William Lockhead was the tenant.

On 25th August, 1821, Dr Cochrane made a holograph Will in Scotland, which he executed, but it was not attested. The terms of this Will were similar to those of the Will made in 1818, with the addition that, if his sons, Peter and John, should have no lawful issue, the whole of the estate should be transferred to Susan's eldest lawful son, provided he used the surname of Cochrane, or otherwise to be divided equally amongst all her legitimate and lawful children.

Susan, having completed her education, was sent back to India in August, 1825, to be placed under the care of Dr Thomas, an army surgeon, and a very intimate friend of Dr Cochrane. The latter sent Dr Thomas a letter of instructions, dated 6th July, 1825, in which he stated that Susan was leaving for India. In making arrangements for her maintenance, he proceeded: — "In regard to her settlement in life, I shall be naturally anxious to have her allied to a young man (always preferring one in the service of the East India Company, without absolutely rejecting one of another class, in other respects eligible) of character and conduct, of which I constitute you the judge, and shall enjoin her to pay due deference to your decrees. She is very accomplished, but to every man, that above may not be considered a sufficient motive. You may assure, then, the young man who may meet with your and Mrs Thomas's approbation, that on his marriage with her, he shall receive £2,000 sterling; *nor will that be all; she is and shall be noticed in my will*, but to what further amount I cannot precisely say, owing to the present reduced and reducing state of interest, which puts it out of my power to determine at present what I may have to dispose of. I hope, however, that he will have no objection to admit of the £2,000 and whatever else may follow, being settled on herself and children. Should she die before him without issue, he shall have the £2,000 to himself. These conditions, I think, Thomas, are such that, coupled with the hand of a young, comely, and accomplished girl, a young man of respectability need not turn up his nose at".

Shortly after Susan's arrival in India a Lieutenant Moorhouse of the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry, was paying his respects and proposed marriage. When Dr Cochrane was acquainted with Moorhouse's intentions, he authorised a letter to be sent to that gentleman stating that, if the marriage between him and his daughter took place, he, Moorhouse, would receive £2,000 and his daughter would become a beneficiary under the terms of the Will, which the Doctor made in 1818.

Susan and Lieutenant Moorhouse were married in September, 1826,

at Beremphore, India, with full consent of Dr and Mrs Thomas, and with the approval of Dr Cochrane. On the same day a settlement was made of all the property of which Susan might possess. The Moorhouses returned to England in 1828.

In May, 1825 Dr Cochrane, his wife and family left Clippens, stayed three months in London and three weeks in Paris. He and his household then proceeded to Berne, Switzerland, arriving there in September 1825.

Before Dr Cochrane left Clippens, he gave George Crow, his gardener, instructions about maintaining the garden including the walks and pleasure ground, and even to carry out improvements. He was to inform Mr Campbell, the factor, about any repairs requiring to be done about the house and outbuildings. Crow was to receive no wage, but was allowed to keep the produce from the garden, besides having an allotment for potatoes and a grazing for a cow. He was on no account to establish a market garden. He was given to understand that the Doctor might return in three to four years time.

It would appear however, that Dr Cochrane and family intended to be away from Clippens for some considerable time, if not for good, since most of the contents of the house were packed, in such a way that they could be removed at a moments notice. The packing took six weeks to complete, the only pieces of furniture left unpacked were a bed, a large portrait of Dr Cochrane in oils and four prints. The chandelier was left hanging in the drawing room and some books, lamps, glass and china, and the wine in the cellar were also left unpacked. The plate was packed in three chests and sent to the bank at Paisley.

The servants were all dismissed, except the valet, the lady's maid, who accompanied the family to London, and a coachman, John Macdonald, who was left in charge of the stud. The house was never slept in after Dr Cochrane's departure. All the cows and the coach horses were sold, but an Arabian horse, two mares and a colt were kept under the charge of Macdonald. The dogs, poultry, pigeons and the boys' pet rabbits were to be kept also.

Dr. Peter Cochrane—Sojourn in Berne and in Paris

There were perhaps several real reasons for leaving Clippens for the Continent, and as will be seen, the domestic situation appeared to become involved. The reason for going to Switzerland was to send his two sons to a school at Hofwil, near Berne, under the direction of the celebrated Swiss educationist, Mr Fellenberg, until they were ready to enter the University of Cambridge. Philip Emmanuel von Fellenberg (1771-1844) distinguished himself at the University of Tübingen and came under the influence of the famous pedagogue, Pestalozzi. In 1799 he bought the estate of Hofwil on which he established an agricultural college, which achieved an international reputation. The main idea behind the scheme was to bring all ranks of society together by education, and it proved a success. It is obvious that Dr. Cochrane wished his sons to be well prepared for their future, and no doubt thought that this training might be admirable for character building. The system was entirely new and must have seemed

revolutionary to some people; indeed it did meet with some criticism at first.

After six months, however, Dr. Cochrane removed his sons from this educational establishment in April, 1826, and to quote his own words, "having found very substantial reasons for disapproving both the personal conduct and a system of education of Mr Fellenberg."

The Doctor and his family moved to Paris in the following month where they lived till 1829. According to his daughter, Susan Moorhouse, it had been her father's intention to travel in Switzerland and in Italy, and to pay occasional visits to Clippens, until his sons were ready to leave Hofwil for Cambridge. He and his wife would then return to Clippens, and live there permanently.

When the Cochranes arrived in Paris, Peter was between 14 and 15, and John 12 to 13 years of age. They were sent to the Rev. Mr Bevan at Choisi-de-Roy, near Paris, who prepared pupils for the University. About September, 1827, they were removed from Mr Bevan's establishment, apparently at his own request, and sent to the Abbé Langan, the Principal of the College at Dieppe, as parlour boarders. In the spring of 1828, the Abbé left Dieppe for Passy, near Paris, accompanied by the boys, who were under his direction till about the summer of 1829. In July of that year they travelled to Glasgow with their parents and a French tutor, where they stayed in a hotel for three or four weeks, during which time Dr Cochrane went over to Clippens two or three times a week, but never stayed there overnight.

In September, 1829, Dr and Mrs Cochrane and family left Glasgow for Paris. On the way, some weeks were spent in Edinburgh where he executed a will or trust disposition, in which he disposed of all his property, real and personal. The will was in Scots form, but was worded so as to be valid according to English Law. He conveyed, transferred, devised, etc., to his wife, Margaret Fearon or Cochrane, and to his Indian agents, Messrs Colvin and Company, as trustees of his estate, to make an inventory of his furniture and household effects, and to deliver same for a liferent for his wife, and after her decease to divide the same equally between his two sons Peter and John. She was to receive an annuity of £500, and "other stipulations in her favour, as specified and contained in the antenuptial Contract of Marriage, entered into betwixt her and me, the sum of £1,500 sterling, payable yearly at two terms in the year". There was a gift of all his real property to his wife for her lifetime and to his son Peter, with a gift to Raheim Beebee of 100 sicca rupees per month and the use of the house in Calcutta, the proceeds of which were willed to the two sons equally on the death of Raheim Beebee. The remainder of his whole personal property was to be gifted to his sons on reaching the age of 25, and thereafter to their children. Should his sons predecease him or die without issue, then his personal property should be given to Mrs Susan Moorhouse's eldest son, who should take the name and arms of Cochrane. Failing this the gift should be equally divided amongst her other lawful children. In addition Peter and John were to receive a maintenance allowance up to £500 per annum or such additional allowances as the trustees and execu-

tors thought proper until they were 25 years of age. Dr Cochrane's property by this time had amounted to between £200,000 and £300,000. In this Will however, no mention of the bequest to Susan of the lac of rupees was made. Dr Cochrane described himself as "Peter Cochrane, Esq., of Clippens in the Parish of Kilbarchan and County of Renfrew, late first member of the Medical Board of Bengal."

The Cochranes did not arrive in Paris until November 1829. and early in 1830, the boys were placed in the care of Mr Houseall at the Boulevard Mont Parnasse in that city. After six months, however, they were removed at the request of Mr Houseall, since their behaviour was such as to shed a bad influence on the other pupils! The boys then attended classes at the college in the Faubourg St Honoré in Paris, but in July 1830, Peter was sent to relatives, the Bakers, in England, where it was intended that he should enter a military college. About the same time, John was sent to a Mr Philips at St Germain-en-Laye. In December, 1830, Peter returned to Paris, having secretly married Eleanor Fuller, lady's maid to his aunt Mrs Baker, in November, just before his nineteenth birthday. Dr Cochrane was very displeased with this union, and Peter believed that it was this which prompted his father to consider going to Scotland again to alter his will to his, Peter's detriment. It is not known whether Peter received any military training or not, but on his return to Paris he was also sent to Mr Philip's establishment, which had in the meantime been removed to Passy.

All these changes must have had a very adverse effect on the education of the boys and to add to this, it seems that they were given a freedom which amounted to foolishness. The Abbé Langan spoke very strongly against this indulgence.

It is very difficult to understand Dr Cochrane's attitude to this state of affairs. He was such a methodical, meticulous, and shrewd person, that it is surprising he allowed such things to happen. One comes to the conclusion that the education of his sons abroad was a minor consideration and yet he gave several people the impression that he wished them to benefit from such an experience. In March, 1826, Mrs Cochrane wrote from Berne to a certain school or college in Paris, asking for a prospectus. This educational centre was reputed to provide a broad general education under a most competent direction. Dr Cochrane approved most definitely, that this would be best for his sons' education.

In April 1830, Captain and Mrs Moorhouse paid a visit to Dr and Mrs Cochrane in Paris, and remained with them for fully three months before returning to England. During their stay they were given to understand that once Peter and John had completed their education on the continent, the Cochranes would return to Scotland and, as far as the Doctor was concerned, to live there for the remainder of his days. He intended Peter to follow an army career, after he had acquired a sufficiency in continental languages, and John was to enter the University of Cambridge.

Dr Cochrane, his wife, and sons left Paris on the 18th June, 1831 for Scotland. He was a sick man and for this reason he was accompanied by

a medical attendant. He died that same evening at Beauvais, and so passed away a man with an undoubted personality.

What possessed Dr Cochrane to leave Clippens for the Continent in the first instance? As far as can be seen, he had been very happy at Clippens, and had enjoyed looking after his small estate. A considerable sum of money must have been spent in building the new mansion house, and on improvements to the grounds. He was obviously an animal lover and was especially proud of his horses. It is true that he expressed a desire to have his sons educated at Mr Fellenberg's scholastic establishment, but then they were not there for very long. Except for acquiring an intimate knowledge of foreign languages, there were famous schools in Britain to which Dr Cochrane might have sent his sons. At that time Dr Cochrane had complained about the Scottish weather, and as Mrs Cochrane did not like to be far away from her sons, it can be seen that there was an excuse to leave Clippens for the Continent.

Dr Cochrane had been very displeased with the heritors of Kilbarchan Parish, because he maintained that he had been unjustly assessed for parochial charges. There was some litigation about this, and the case went against him.

Another and perhaps the most important reason for leaving Clippens was that there were rumours about Mrs Cochrane and one Daniel Pearson, a groom at Clippens. It was alleged that they were on rather too familiar terms, and Pearson seemed to enjoy a degree of freedom with Mrs Cochrane, which in those days must have been unthinkable.

Mrs Cochrane's behaviour was noticed not only by members of her own household but by other people outside, such as Mrs Mcfarlane, Dr Cochrane's widowed sister, and as she died in 1820, this behaviour must have been obvious from almost the beginning of the Cochranes taking up residence at Clippens. Mr Birkmyre, the boys' tutor, the female companion of Mrs Cochrane, the servants, the work people, and others all noticed this apparently unbecoming behaviour. Even amongst the neighbours around, rumours were rife, and derogatory remarks were not only made amongst those of the upper classes, but also amongst those of lower rank. Some less refined people made a habit of calling Pearson by the name of 'Bergami', and this name was shouted after them, even by boys, as they rode through the streets of the neighbouring town or village. The name 'Bergami' would be on many people's lips at that time, since Caroline, wife of George IV, was tried before the House of Lords in 1820 for her alleged misconduct with a certain person, named 'Bergami'.

The state of affairs had become so intolerable that Mr Birkmyre spoke to Mrs Mcfarlane about it, and asked the latter to speak to Mrs Cochrane, with a view to advising her to act in a more discreet and less familiar manner towards Pearson. Mrs Cochrane acted upon the advice, but as it turned out, only for a short period. Another result of this impropriety was that Dr Cochrane's neighbours began to avoid the company of the family, and ultimately the Cochranes were completely left in isolation as far as social contacts were concerned.

There were, however, people who indicated that these rumours were unfounded. A family of Ferriers, residing in the neighbouring village of

Kilbarchan, and who will be mentioned later, averred that they had never heard such rumours concerning Mrs Cochrane and Pearson, and that as far as they could see, both Dr and Mrs Cochrane were treated with respect by the people of Kilbarchan. A Lieutenant Douglas, who was a frequent visitor to Clippens in 1822, and who, on one occasion, stayed there for two or three weeks, said that he had not observed anything in Mrs Cochrane's behaviour that was unbecoming. He also stated that he had heard no rumours. However the weight of evidence was definitely against Mrs Cochrane, and many people, apart from those already mentioned, were no doubt shocked by Mrs Cochrane's behaviour. George Crow the gardener, whom Dr Cochrane held in high esteem, a Rev. John Alexander, formerly a mason working at Clippens, James Grant, the miller, and William Lockhead, a neighbouring farmer, who also enjoyed Dr Cochrane's confidence, appeared to be fully aware that affairs at Clippens were not proceeding smoothly. In all probability, they would be sorry for Dr Cochrane, but yet, according to Mr Birkmyre, the former appeared to be quite unperturbed by these rumours of his wife's conduct. It might be assumed that since Dr Cochrane married Mrs Cochrane when he was 53 years of age, and she was much younger, he might have looked upon his wife's behaviour as a passing whim. Nevertheless the attitude of the neighbouring gentry, and the remarks of the lower classes, must have been a source of great irritation to both the Doctor and his wife. This would generate the necessity to leave Clippens and its neighbourhood. Dr Cochrane must have been very disappointed and vexed at how the situation had developed, since it would appear that he had looked forward to spending the eventide of his life in the district of his forefathers.

Dr Cochrane showed a great affection for his wife, who had great influence over him, and she would probably have made the final decision to leave Clippens. It is felt that Dr Cochrane may have left Clippens reluctantly, and this is borne out by remarks made by Crow, Grant and Birkmyre.

Within two months of their arrival in Paris, they rented a suite of rooms at No. 11, Boulevard des Capuchines, and after furnishing, occupied the suite till January, 1830. They then moved to a more commodious suite on the first floor of No. 6, Place Vendôme, which they also furnished, and was their residence till Dr Cochrane died. The furniture obtained in Paris was superior to that which he left packed at Clippens. It appears that the Clippens furniture was not very valuable, and was not good enough to grace the spacious suites which he rented in Paris; nor would it indeed conform to Parisian fashion. The dining-room curtains at Clippens were silk and worsted damask, and the whole of the drawing-room furniture was imitation rosewood. In any case, no doubt, the expense of removal and import duty, would have been almost as expensive as buying new furniture. The rentals of both these apartments were considerable for those days. The one at the Boulevard des Capuchines was equivalent to £100 per annum, and that at the Place Vendôme was £280 per annum. The latter residence was almost palatial, consisting of ten rooms, besides the servants' quarters, kitchen, offices, and stables. The furniture provided for these two residences had been described by several people as "handsome".

“splendid”, “magnificent”, and one person appears to have been carried away with its splendour and likened it to a king’s palace! One of the clocks purchased by Dr Cochrane for his salon cost £56.

It appeared that Dr Cochrane lived in great style in keeping with the fashionable district of the Place Vendôme. His household staff was considerable, consisting of four or five men, and three or four women, mostly French. He kept from five to eight or nine horses, including four carriage horses, and three carriages. In August, 1828, Dr Cochrane had two horses sent over to him from his stud at Clippens, and in 1831, just before he died, had arranged for two others to be sent over.

During the first three or four years of their sojourn in Paris, the Cochranes entertained a great deal, and gave substantial dinners, mainly to Scottish and English families. They seemed to have been influenced by the social life of Paris prevalent at that time, and it is possible that this kind of life may have induced them to remain longer in that city. Towards the last year of their stay there, Mrs Cochrane’s health declined, and the Doctor had lost much of his former vigour, so that during the closing period of their life in Paris, they entertained very little. As a matter of fact, James Grant, the miller, said that he had seen Dr Cochrane when he was in Glasgow in 1829, and had told him that he was getting thinner and looking worse!

Dr Cochrane did not have his plate brought to Paris, and Joseph Calumé, who was his butler and valet for the last year of his life, indicated that English plated goods were used, which the Doctor had brought from England. It appears, however, that during these first few years of his residence in Paris, when he gave such fine dinners, real silver plate was hired, and the plated material was used for ordinary purposes. According to one witness of these special occasions, the table was “groaning with plate”.

Life in the Cochrane ménage in Paris would be incomplete without some reference to Daniel Pearson, the groom. His relationship with the family remains an enigma. He remained at Clippens until the Cochranes departed for Berne. A Miss Robertson, who was living in the Cochrane household at that time, said that Mrs Cochrane offered Pearson money if she (Miss Robertson) would marry him. This plan was stoutly rejected by Miss Robertson, who was a minister’s daughter. When the Cochranes left Clippens, Pearson accompanied them to London, travelling inside the coach with them. He then proceeded to Paris, whilst the Cochranes travelled to Berne. Pearson seems to have been an intelligent man, and not without some education, judging from his letters. He was by no means lazy, and when he was in Paris set out to improve his education, especially acquiring some fluency in the French language. He corresponded with Mrs Cochrane, but not secretly, since several of his letters were addressed to Dr and Mrs Cochrane. The style of his letters was a curious mixture, and was apparently very familiar, even in some instances insolent, but accompanied by terms of respect. From a letter addressed to Dr Cochrane, dated July 1825, it would appear that Dr Cochrane had been exceedingly generous to him, and in a letter of August, 1827 to Mrs Cochrane,

apparently Dr Cochrane was thinking of obtaining a commission in the Army for Pearson.

However, Pearson procured for himself the position of a stockbroker on stockjobber on the Paris Bourse. He was a frequent visitor at the Cochrane's house throughout their sojourn in Paris, and accompanied Mrs Cochrane and sometimes the Doctor in their carriage, when they visited their sons at Choisy-le-Roy or Passy. Pearson seems to have gained the Doctor's confidence and friendship, and was frequently mentioned in the letters to George Crow, the gardener at Clippens. After the Doctor's death, Pearson maintained the same intimate friendship with Mrs Cochrane and her two sons.

Perhaps it was Mrs Cochrane who desired to reside in Paris, and if the worst is to be thought of her, she may have considered that her alleged misconduct would not be noticed so much in Paris as at Clippens. The Rev. Mr Bevan, one of the boys' tutors, observes: "These things are looked upon more lightly on the Continent than they are in a circumscribed society, such as in Scotland. In Paris, if you give balls and dinner parties, they do not care who you are". According to Mr Bevan's account, there were rumours even in Paris about Mrs Cochrane's morals. It must have reached such a stage that Mr Bevan and his wife ceased to visit the Cochranes, since he had no desire to associate himself with a house where there were doubts about Mrs Cochrane's conduct.

Dr. Cochrane had expressed a desire to buy a country house, with or without land, in France, but whilst he was resident there, he had started negotiations for the purchase of two properties marching with Clippens. George Crow said, that even before Dr Cochrane left Clippens, he had entertained the idea of such a transaction. He communicated his desire both to Campbell, the factor, and to Crow, by letters from Paris, to purchase one property, consisting of two farms called 'Green' and 'Mill of Cart', and the other farm called 'Ryewraes'. He managed to acquire the latter for £6,000 in 1831, just before his death, but the purchase was not completed until after his death. Dr Cochrane also wished to acquire an estate near Edinburgh, but apparently this purchase was never made.

From what has been stated, it can be seen that Dr Cochrane was business-like and methodical. This is further demonstrated in his letters to Campbell, and to Crow, with whom he kept up a regular correspondence from the time he left Clippens until his death. There were at least 60 letters to Crow alone, which gave the most detailed instructions as to what was to be done besides questions about Clippens. A few examples of these instructions may convey something of this side of Dr Cochrane's character. There were instructions about the repairing and painting of Clippens House, cropping, manuring, mowing of the lands, and improvements of plantations. He also gave orders, that, when the frost came, engine dust was to be thrown on the Paddock Lane Road, the inside bank of a ditch was to be raised to prevent flooding of the road, and that ditches must be cleaned. Crow was given instructions to make a road round the lawn near the house, giving details of breadth, materials to be used in its construction, and where to procure them. He pointed out that to avoid paying toll,

these were to be brought by a circuitous route! Certain willow trees were to be planted at the end of a particular pond, purely for landscaping. He sent him a plan of a newly invented rat trap, and told him how to deal with the extermination of rats on his property.

By far the most important part of his letters was the reference to his stud. Again the most minute details were given as to the management and care of the horses. He gave orders about the purchase of hay and fodder, and if any of the animals were sick or out of condition, he prescribed methods for their recovery. He even went the length of giving instructions as to the clipping of the tails of the foals and of ordering a pair of scissors for the purpose. He was eager to learn what the colour of the foals would turn out to be. Besides the horses, all the other domestic animals at Clippens called for his minute attention, dogs, poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cows.

Every year, as Peter's birthday approached, viz., the 18th December, he sent instructions to Crow, that a feast should be prepared for the coachmen and their families, and neighbours, to which he contributed two guineas.

In these letters to Campbell and Crow, there was expressed a desire to return to Clippens, even almost from the beginning of their stay on the Continent.

The body of Dr Cochrane was brought back to Clippens, and he was buried in the graveyard of the Parish Church of Kilbarchan, now the West Parish Church. A massive tombstone marks the spot where he lies, next to his sister, Joanna, whose grave is marked by a slab, now grassed over. The inscriptions of the tombstones are quoted below:—

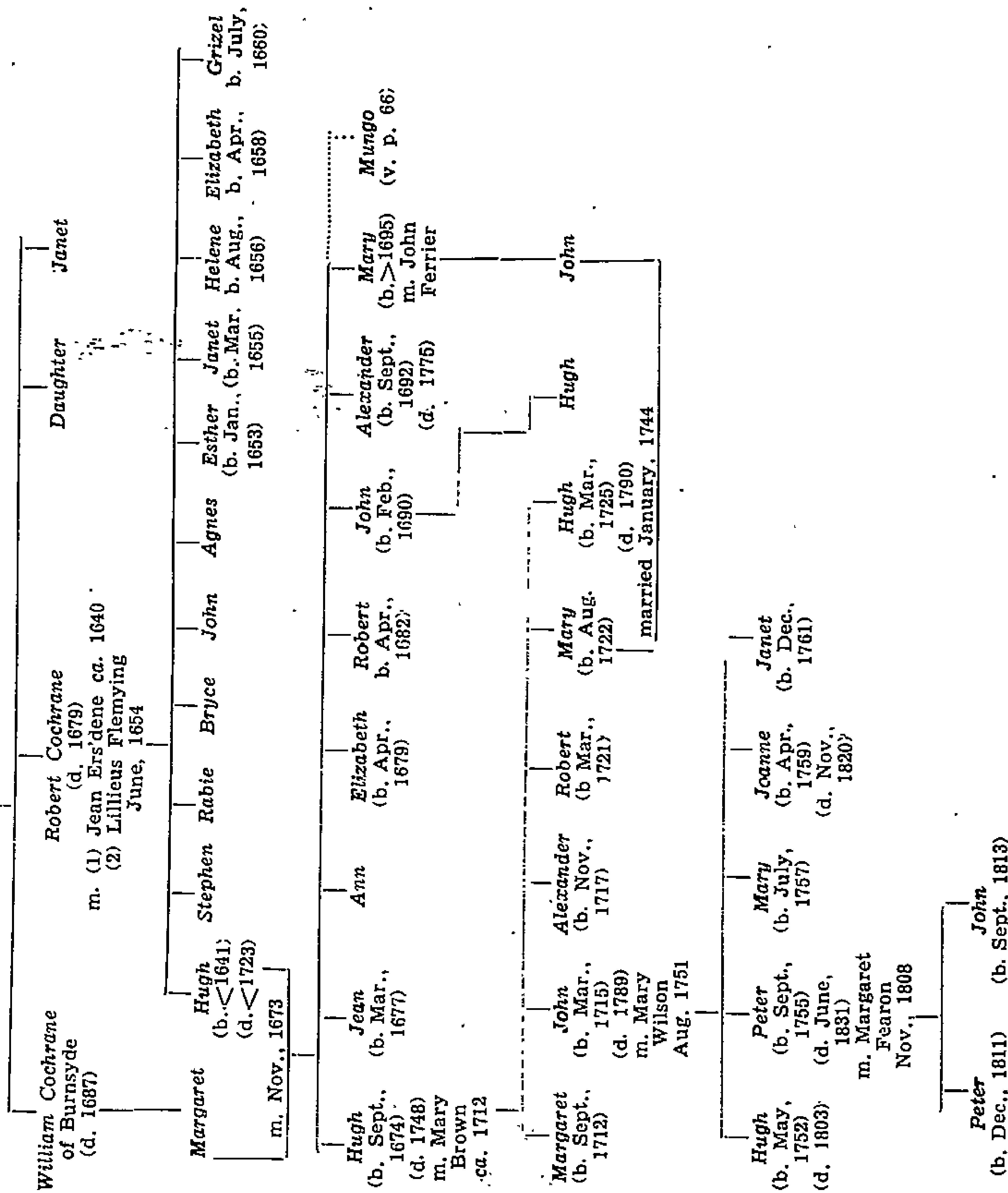
Sacred to the Memory
of
Peter Cochrane, Esq. of Clippens
Who departed this Life at Beauvais in France
On Saturday, 18th June, 1831, aged 77 years
The Urbanity of his Manners, Frankness
Generosity and Benevolence of his Disposition
caused him to be universally beloved
and respected whilst living,
and his death is most deeply deplored
and lamented by his
Disconsolate Widow,
Family and Friends

To the Memory of
Joanna Cochrane
Beloved Spouse of
George McFarlane
Who died at Clippens
11th October, 1820

Another record gives November, 1820 as the date of Joanna's death

PEDIGREE CHART OF THE COCHRANES OF CLIPPENS FROM STEPHEN COCHRANE

**Stephen Cochrane
m. Elizabeth Cochrane
1631**



George Mcfarlane died at Clippens in 1816, and was buried in Kilbarchan Churchyard.

Peter and John attended their father's funeral, and then departed for London.

The present parish church, which has a spacious interior, cost nearly £7,000. It was opened on 13th January, 1901, by the then Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Right Reverend Norman MacLeod, D.D., who conducted Divine Service. The church in Dr Cochrane's time, now in ruins, was built in 1724, and was seated for about 620.

LITIGATION AFTER DR COCHRANE'S DEATH

After the death of Dr Cochrane, his widow left Paris and took up residence in Harley Street, London. The furniture, stored in Clippens House, was removed to the new abode. Daniel Pearson also came to London, and continued to keep up the same familiar and constant connection with Mrs Cochrane and her two sons.

The trust disposition of October, 1829 was proved by Mrs Cochrane and executors as an English will, and there was a net residue of £140,000 after payment of all debts, etc. Dr Cochrane left £10 per annum each to Catherine Tarbet (v.p. 25) and to George Crow.

In March, 1832, the Moorhouses, who had also settled in London, filed a bill against the executors, claiming the £2,000, mentioned in the letter to Dr Thomas and the lac of sicca rupees referred to in the wills of 1818 and 1821. Peter, being the elder son, was heir to Dr Cochrane's lands, viz., the lands of Clippens, part of the lands of Ryewraes and Windiehill in the Parish of Kilbarchan. The allowance to Peter and John was increased to £1,500 per annum.

On 19th September, 1834, Dr Cochrane's widow, Margaret, died intestate, and in the following year John and then Peter died both intestate. The former was unmarried and the latter left no family.

In March 1836, Clippens House was advertised to be let unfurnished. It was described as "The Mansion House of Clippens with garden, lawn, porter's lodge, and offices, situated about 3 miles from Paisley, and one mile from the village of Johnstone.

The house is modern and excellently accommodated for a large and genteel family. The offices are extensive and attached to the stables, there is a large riding school, extremely convenient for exercise in bad weather. The garden is walled and well-stocked with fruit trees and bushes, but a tenant may have the option of either occupying the garden, or being supplied by the gardener with fruits and vegetables. One or more inclosed grass parks adjoining the house, to the extent of 20 acres, can be given if required".¹⁰

Hugh Ferrier, residing in the town of Aquadilla, Puerto Rico, was served and retoured on 21st June 1836, as nearest and lawful heir of Line and of Conquest, *cum beneficio inventarii* to the said Peter Cochrane of Clippens, second cousin once removed in the said lands of Clippens and in the lands of Ryewraes, etc. Hugh maintained that his great-grandfather, John Ferrier, married a Mary Cochrane, whom he alleged was a sister of John, father of Dr Cochrane.

The succession instigated a litigation, which was pursued for about 30 years! There were many claimants to the Cochrane estate from many parts of the world, but only a few came into Court. Although Hugh Ferrier was successful as a defendant, and proved that he was the true heir to the lands of Clippens, the claimants to Dr Cochrane's personal estate were unsuccessful. This large fortune, of originally about £140,000, by 1862 had increased to over £230,000, and still remained in Chancery. As far as can be ascertained it has never been successfully claimed! Many cases were heard in the Court of Chancery in England, and in the Court of Session in Scotland.

At the time of Dr Cochrane's death the property consisted of the estate and mansion house of Clippens, which was valued at £10,000. In addition there were a million rupees in India, about 30,000 French Rentes (money invested), and of course the large sum of money in England.

Amongst the claimants were Eleanor Cochrane, Peter's widow, and the Moorhouses. Eleanor married Charles Barton, after whose death she married James Lord. She died in February 1844, but Lord continued to claim part of the estate. Legally one of the most important questions was to determine whether Dr Cochrane's domicile was Scottish, English, or French, and consequently whether the will should be interpreted according to the law of the particular country. Another question was whether the marriage of Dr Cochrane and Raheim Beebee was legal or not. A Scottish domicile was pronounced and his marriage with Raheim Beebee was not considered to be legal. Mrs Moorhouse died in September 1864, leaving no issue and all the annuitants by this time were dead. After 1867, it would appear that this long litigation had terminated.

REFERENCE

- (10) Crawford, A., *ibid.*, Vol. XXXI, Part VI, p. 1.

BACK NUMBERS of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

The first issue of the SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST was dated January 1954. Since then there have been other 92 issues, including the present one.

From time to time we have had requests for complete runs of Back Numbers, but, for some years, we have only been able to give a complete run from March 1962 onwards. Now, however, we have had reproductions made of all earlier issues which were out of stock and can offer a complete run from 1954 onwards.

We invite applications for complete sets and also from all members who have incomplete sets and who wish to fill in their blanks. For some years we have been charging Fifty Pence for each issue and we can see our way to continue the same charge for all early issues. Postage in the United Kingdom will be met by the Society. Requests for Back Numbers should be addressed to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr D. C. Cargill, 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh EH4 3LE, or to the Honorary Editor, Ivor R. Guild, Esq., M.A., LL.B., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4YS.

QUERIES

LOW—Information required as to the family of Low whose son, Archibald, was born in Glasgow in 1789/90 and whose Mother's or Grandparents' family name was McArthur. The son Archibald became articled to Roger Callaway, Solicitor of Portsmouth and then practised on his own account at St George's Square, Portsmouth until his death in 1863. — Replies to R. A. Parker, 7 The Headway, Ewell, Surrey.

ABERDEEN—Any information on the provenance of this surname, or on families of this name in the Glasgow area in the early 19th Century welcomed by Lynn E. Aberdeen, 109 Newman Street, Gailes 4300, Australia.

MASTERTON—Information required on the Masterton families in Scotland by Lynn E. Aberdeen, 109 Newman Street, Gailes 4300, Australia.

LYON—Joseph Emmanuel Lyon, born 13th February 1754, son of George Lyon, born 1732 and Elizabeth Lyon (maiden name unknown) born 13th November 1734. Where did he come from?—John Baxter, 65 Canterbury Road, Redcar, IS10 3QG.

FERGUSON—James Ferguson, schoolmaster and his wife, Elizabeth Mason, born approximately 1790s; parents of James Ferguson, slater, born 1821, died 1886 Edinburgh, and his wife, Elizabeth Allan, born 1823 Edinburgh, married 1843 Portobello; parents of James Ferguson, plasterer, born 1844 Edinburgh and his wife, Margaret Young, born 1846 Sunderland, married 1866 Newcastle. Any information concerning James Ferguson, schoolmaster or his family would be gratefully received. — Miss M. Abel, 60 Woodland Gardens, Isleworth, Middlesex.

MACKENZIE—REID/JAFFRAY—CAMPBELL — Required dates and places of marriage both believed about 1845/51.

(a) Peter Mackenzie, wood sawyer, to Helen Reid. Possibly Aberdeen or County.

(b) John Jaffray, clerk, to Margaret Campbell. Possibly Aberdeen or Inverness.

Any information will be very much appreciated relating to above or to dates and places of birth of William (Wallace) Mackenzie (son of Peter) 1849/50, or Mary Ann Jaffray (daughter of John) 1849/54.—R. A. Mackenzie, Hollyhock Cottage, Hursley, Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 2JW

BARCLAY-LAW-BROWN (originally BROUN): Information is wanted on the history of the Barclays, Laws and Browns of Montrose. My great grandmother Anne Brown (who married James Calvert) was born about 1816, the daughter of Susan Barclay and John Brown, shipbuilder, of River Street, Montrose. Susan Barclay was born about 1789, probably in Montrose, daughter of William Barclay, shipmaster, and Christina Law. She died at Oakwood Cottage, Hillside, Montrose, in February 1870, aged 81. Her husband, John Brown had died earlier. It is thought that the Barclays

were connected with the Barclays of Urie in Kincardine, but has not been proved. Nothing is known about the Law family. John Brown (husband of Susan Barclay) was born in January 1779, the son of John Brown and Jean Ruxton, in Bodin. Nothing is known about the Ruxton family. John Brown and Susan Barclay had 3 sons and 4 daughters — Anne (Mrs Calvert); Susan, who married George Burnett, master mariner, in November 1845; John, born 1816-17; Williamina, born 1821; Christina, born 1823; Robert, born 1825; and Robert Barclay, born 1827. Nothing is known of their history, other than of Anne.

MURRAY: I wish to trace the family of my great great grandfather Thomas Murray, born in the parish of Muirkirk, Ayrshire, about 1800-01. I have not yet connected him with any other Murray family. His father's name was Thomas according to his death certificate, and his birthplace was given as Glasgow, since proved to be wrong. He married Christian MacGregor at St Andrew's Glasgow (I think Roman Catholic), on 20th November, 1827. Witnesses were Agnes Kennedy and Peter McNally. It appears that Christian MacGregor may have been Presbyterian. Their children, born at Carriage Hill and Paisley were William (my great grandfather) born 15/7/1829; Thomas born 13/11/1830 (married Mary Murray, who was the daughter of another Thomas Murray whose wife's name was Ella —, all born in Glasgow); Christina born 9/7/1832 (married Robert Dyason of New Zealand); Agnes born 11/3/1834; Mary Ann born 2/9/1835 (married William McIntosh in Melbourne); John born 11/3/1837 (married Margaret Hunter in Melbourne); and Charles. Names of the witnesses at the children's baptisms were Agnes, Mary and Helen Murray who could have been sisters of Thomas Murray. Other witnesses were Peter McNally, Patrick Gillon, Charles Gilland, Patrick Gillane, Lewis Hanna and Charles Broodford, ? related to the family. It is said that the Murrays had been in Ireland during the Jacobite period. Thomas Murray and his family arrived in Melbourne, Australia, on 26th January 1842, by the ship "Robert Benn". He died on 30/11/1878 aged 77, and Christian MacGregor died in 1859.

MacGREGOR: My great great grandmother Christian MacGregor (Mrs. Murray), born in 1799 was the daughter of William MacGregor, gardener, of Thornliebank, Renfrewshire, and his wife Christian Finnie. No other information has been found as to their ancestry so far. I have not found their names in the Monumental Inscriptions of Renfrewshire and there is no record of their births, marriages or deaths, other than their daughter Christian's birth. It is thought they were from another county. The family is supposed to be descended from the Rob Roy MacGregor branch. There are several Finnies amongst the Monumental Inscriptions, one family connected with Dublin, but no mention of Christian Finnie.

DELVINSIDE: Information is sought about 'Minnie' MacGregor (Mrs Delvinside). She left Greenock on 12/5/1852 by the ship "H.C. Kidston" and arrived in Melbourne in September 1852. She is described on one of the two ships records I have seen as Mrs Delvinside—Irish—aged 45. She is buried in the same grave as the Murrays and died in 1875 aged about 90.

As she died in a hospital her death certificate was filled in by a stranger, omitting vital information. Her father's name was William MacGregor and her mother's name Henrietta (surname unknown). I think she was the sister of Christian MacGregor (Mrs Murray), but no one knows anything about her. Delvinside is such an uncommon name that it should be possible to find out something. She may have lived in Ireland at some time, although the ship's records said she came from Renfrewshire and was born there.

MORTON—Walter Walker Morton born in Moniaive, Glencairn Parish in 1817 emigrated to America in 1870. His father, William Morton, husband of Jessie Robertson, died in 1870 at Moniaive, aged 80. Janet Morton was the informant at the time of his death. I am interested in contacting any relatives of David Turnbull Morton, M.A., who died at Edinburgh, July 13th 1955, aged 84. He was the son of Alexander and Janet Turnbull Morton, the former having died at Moniaive, Jan. 8th, 1907, aged 80 years. I am an American currently residing in England and a descendant of John and Elizabeth Morton Biggar — Nancy Biggar Fray, 6 Kelso Close, Sompting Lancing, Sussex BN15, 0DZ.

McINTYRE — Alexander died 11th March 1853, aged 63, with his wife Elizabeth Ramsay is buried in Alexandria old churchyard. Believed to be brother of Christian McIntyre wife of William Denny (founder of ship-yard) require confirmation also if any other brothers or sisters and parents. First named had two known daughters, five sons born Cardross, Greenock West, Renton though thought to be 10 or 8 sons others possibly born between 1820-1825-1828 and 1832-1836. James born 1836-exact date and place not known—this could give clue to where others born. His son's birth certificate says Argyllshire, his death cert. Dumbarton but no trace there. John's D of B and D—or places—not known—believed drowned at sea. Two possible clues to others: Merrilees—anyone having knowledge of J. C. Merrilees b 17.11.1892, Jeannie Merrilees b 5.1. , or Jessie McIntyre Merrilees connected with Dunfermline Abbey and 2 daughters, Ann and Jenny—one possibly a teacher — James R. McIntyre, 10 Richmond Road, Bradmore. Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV6 9HY.

BRODIE — David Brodie (b. circa 1812 Blairgowrie, Perthshire, d. 1862 Blairgowrie) was the son of John Brodie (farmer) and Agnes Owler. Did David have any brothers or sisters? Who were the parents of John Brodie and Agnes Owler?

David Brodie married Catherine Campbell (b. circa 1825 Perthshire d. 1861 Blairgowrie) in 1855 and, I understand, they had three children:

- (1) a girl? (died in infancy of fever?)
- (2) David Jr. (b. circa 1859 Blairgowrie d. 1924 California, U.S.)
- (3) John (b. 1861 Blairgowrie d. 1926 Alberta, Canada). David Jr. and John travelled to Alberta, Canada, via U.S.A. about 1890.

Catherine's parents were Angus Campbell (b. ca 1780 Perthshire; farmer) and Ann McDonald (b. circa 1790 Perthshire). Their home was perhaps in the Rannoch Moor area. Were there other children besides Cather-

ine and Barbara? Who were the parents of Angus Campbell and Ann McDonald? I understand that some of the Campbells and McDonalds went to Nova Scotia, Canada, but who? and when?

David Brodie Sr. and wife, Catherine Campbell, died of fever leaving the two young boys as orphans. They were raised by their mother's sister Barbara Campbell Ferguson (wife of Peter Ferguson) in Blairgowrie, I believe.

I should appreciate correspondence with anyone having knowledge of or interest in any of the above mentioned. — Mrs V. Brodie Schumacher, P.O. Box 853, Drumheller, Alberta, T0J, OYO.

STORY—In 1595 John Story married Ann Ogle of North Seaton. He had a brother Andrew. In Tiel in Holland another John Story (II) had two children, Anne (baptised 1627) and Jack (baptised 1629). In Rotterdam another Andrew Story (II) who was married to Janet Clark, had their eldest child, Cirsten, baptised at the Scots Church in 1686; their youngest child Eupham married in 1723 John Hogg, son of a well known minister of the Scottish Church.

The following questions are raised:

(a) what was the relationship of John Story II and Andrew Story II?

b) to whom was John Story II married?

(c) where did the Storys come from? Was it Berwick?

—G. Story, Postbus 12378, Amsterdam, Holland

BURNS, BURNES, BURNES—Francis Burns sailed from Glasgow in 1734 to the United States or Canada in the same ship as Gabrielle Johnston. In 1744 he married Mary Otway in Northern Carolina. In 1779 he died. Any information appreciated by Grace Lockey, 4231 Delmar Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75026, U.S.A.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Volumes of pre-1855 inscriptions for the areas listed below are available at the prices shown, which include postage. "Members" means "Members of the Scottish Genealogy Society", i.e. those who have paid the annual subscription of £2.50 (or \$7.00 U.S.A. or Canada).

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"Speyside" (full title "Pre-1855 Gravestone Inscriptions on Speyside") is by Alison Mitchell and covers burial grounds in Badenoch and Strathspey and part of the Laich of Moray from the source of the Spey to the sea, comprising the lands of Clan Macpherson, Clan Grant, the Shaws, the

Cummings and part of the lands of the Clan Mackintosh and of the Duke of Gordon; the book is bound in paper covers and has about 1,800 inscriptions in 28 burial grounds.

The other volumes are unbound and bear the general title of "Monumental Inscriptions (pre-1855) in".

The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire volume by Sheila A. Scott, M.A., covers the southern part of Lanarkshire, with the parishes of Lanark, Carnwath, Carluke, Carstairs and to the south thereof; it has 35 burial grounds with about 4,600 inscriptions.

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

Reprints are available of:

West Lothian £3, Kinross-shire £2, and Clackmannanshire £2 (unbound); copies bound "Open Flat" style are Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire bound together £4.50, and West Lothian £3.50. These prices include postage, and the volumes are obtainable from

Mr D. C. Cargill, 20 Ravelston Garden, Edinburgh EH4 3LE, or

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

The following volumes of pre-1855 inscriptions are sold out—Berwickshire, Dunbartonshire, East Fife, West Fife, Peeblesshire, Renfrewshire and South Perthshire.

CATALOGUE OF ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY 1974-1975

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Barnes (Edna Lucille) The Story of the Cranstons. Ill. 63pp. 1974. (RS 895)

Bartlett (Morag C). The Family of Lucas. 13pp. 1975 (RS 917)

Bennet (T. J. G.) North Atlantic Families. 194pp. 1974. (RS 892)

Budge (Eleanor M.) The Budes of Skye. 54pp c 1975. (RS 896)

Burness (Lawrence R.) The Family of Akin. 1pp 1973. (RS 766)

Burness (Lawrence R.) The Family of Greig. 1pp. 1973. (RS 768)

Burness (Lawrence R.) The Family of Holland. 1pp. 1973 (RS 767)

Burness (Lawrence R.) The Families of Paton, Kesson, Leghorn and Gavin. (RS 769)

Burness (Lawrence R.) The Family of Whish and issue. 1pp. 1973 (RS 764)

Cargill (D. C.) The Cargill Family—descendants of Donald Cargill. 2pp 1975. (RS 898)

Cushnie Family;—references to the name from a variety of sources. 4p 1975. (RS 918)

Darroch (Frank) A Darroch Family in Scotland and in Canada. 108pp 1974 (RS 836)

East (Sir Ronald) A Family's Who's Who. Vol 2—The Kiel Family and related Scottish Pioneers. Ill. 430pp. 1974. (RS 891)

Epilogue on Sergeant John Matheson 'The Diarist' and other members of the family. 15pp. 1972. (RS 814)

- The Families of Cuddie and Parkinson in Maybole; a search in the records. 7pp. 1972. (RS 900)
- The Famers; an East Fife Agricultural Family. Ill. 20pp. 1973 (RS 775)
- Fraser — Mackintosh (Charles) An Account of the Confederation of Clan Chattan, its kith and kin. Ill. 203pp. 1898. (RS 757)
- The Galloways of Lipnooh, Co of Perth, and the Galloways, Barons Dunkeld. 16pp. 1964. (RS 909)
- Genealogical Collections concerning the Scottish House of Edgar with a memoir of James Edgar. 104pp. 1873. (RS 781)
- Gladstone (I. O. J.) The Lauries of Maxwellton and other Laurie Families. 216pp. 1972. (RS 821)
- Gordon (John) Border Annals — records of Births, Deaths and Marriages, extracted from the records of North Cumberland, mainly relating to Dumfriesshire. Produced by George Gilchrist. 75pp. 1971. (RS 863)
- The Gordons of Bovaglie; an article taken from the Aberdeen Weekly Journal, 29/9/1909. 2pp. (RS 853)
- The Hartwell Family; in the 'Beetle Gazette' Vol. 1. No 4. May, 1968. (California, U.S.A.) 49pp. (RS 897)
- Langston (Aileen Lewers) and Buck (J. Orton) Pedigrees of some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants. 408pp. 1974. (RS 825)
- Lichenwalter (Gladys Eva Gurney) Gurney 1800-1965. ; Brydon 1837-1965; a family history. 154pp. 1965. U.S.A. (RS 906)
- Little (J. C.) Researches on the Family of Little. 12pp. 1974. (RS 854)
- Mc Gregor Family Tree; compiled by Alexander William Mc Gregor. 1974. (RS 813)
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- McLeod (Donald) Historical Families, Notable People and Memorabilia of the Lennox. Ill. 232pp. 1891. (RS 777)
- MacPhee (Earle Douglas) The mythology, traditions and history of the MacDhubhsith—MacDuffie Clan; Vol. 3—The Dispersal, 80pp. Vol. 4—The Pioneers. 80pp. Vol. 5—The Pioneers. 50pp (RS 772-4)
- Macpherson of Dalchully. The Chiefs of Clan Macpherson. 207pp. 1947. (RS 802)
- Mee (Mrs Ann) and Mckie (Douglas) In loving memory; a history of the descendants of James and Mary McKie, Tynnon, Dumfriesshire. 110pp. 1973. (RS 770)
- The Descendants of James Melville and Eliza Ogilvy Maitland Heriot. 12pp. 1974. (RS 837)
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- Notes on Campbell of Auchmarnoch and Davidson, and Robert Halkerston
of Culross Park, Perthshire. 4pp. 1964. (RS 795)
- Stark (William) A contribution to the genealogy of Carnwath; Vol. 1
Births and Baptisms with index. Vol. 2 Proclamations and Mar-
riages with index. Vol. 3 Deaths and Burials with index. 1972.
(RS 784-6)
- Stark (William) The Russell Family in Scotland. 1973. (RS 805)
- Stark (William) The Stark Family. 534pp. N.D. (RS 759)
- Taylor (Henrietta) *ed.* The Seven Sons of the Provost; a family chronicle
of the 18th Cent. (The Kennedy Family)—compiled from original
letters, 1692-1761. Ill. 236pp. 1949. (RS 804)
- Vaden (Mrs Alice Livingston) The Livingston Family — a letter, 2p. 1975
(RS 899)
- Vassie (Mrs Jean) The Family of Vassie — two genealogy charts showing
the family tree of Mrs Jean Vassie 1973. (RS 793)
- Whyte (Donald) Nicolson and Variants in 1770-1780 from Parish Birth
Registers in Scotland. 11p. 1973. (RS 787)
- Whyte (Donald) Scottish Records primarily for the period 1770-1780, con-
cerning Duncan, Daniel or Archibald McNicol or Nicolson. 7p.
1973 (RS 788)
- Willocks (Ronald I.) The House of Willock, 1770-1974. (Large Chart) 1975.
(RS 902)

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

- Bloxham (V. Ben) *and* Metcalfe (Derek F.) *eds.* Key to the Parochial Re-
gisters of Scotland from the earliest time through 1854. 463pp.
1970. U.S.A. (RS 864)
- Boyd (Percival) A list of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index. 44pp. 1974.
(RS 860)
- Convict Pardons. 1st Jan. 1810—31st Dec. 1819, granted by Major-General
Lachlan MacQuarrie, Governor of New South Wales. 113pp.
1974. (RS 884)
- Cox (J. Charles) The Parish Registers of England. 290pp. 1974. (Rpt. of
1910 edition) (RS 811)
- Cramer (Sydney) Tain U. F. Baptismal Register, 1843-1855. 4pp. 1972.
(RS 886)
- Dallas Local History and Genealogical Society. Journals for March and
June, 1973. (RS 798)
- Dalserf. Birth Register; 1819-1854.
Marriage Register; 1816-1844. Xerox Copies. (RS 807)
- Genealogies and Family Histories; a catalogue of out-of-print titles. U.S.A.
1973. (RS 746)
- Gibson (J. S. W.) Wills and where to find them. 210pp. 1974. (RS 859)

- Gilchrist (George) *ed* Annan Parish Census, 1801-1821. 139pp. 1975. (RS 858)
- The Glenalmond Register. A record of all those who have entered Trinity College, Glenalmond. 1847-1929. Ill. 360pp. 1929. (RS 754)
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- Letey (Mrs Marilyn R.) A 1-2-3 approach to searching the Family Tree; a simple genealogy manual. Ill. 214pp. 1974. (RS 819)
- List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen, 1696. 2 vols. 649pp. 1847. (RS 915-6)
- Loudoun (Ayrshire) Parish Marriage Register, 1673-1792. Xerox copy. 94pp. (RS 914)
- McKechnie (Hector) The pursuit of pedigree. 66pp. 1928. (RS 751)
- Mitchell (Mr and Mrs J. F.) Detectives in a graveyard. (An article extracted from "The Lady"; 27/12/1973. 1pp. (RS 789)
- Morris (Mrs Henry Joseph) *ed* Local History and Genealogical Society — Handbook of Seminars in Genealogical Research. 109pp. 1964. (RS 797)
- Morris (Mrs Henry Joseph) Primer of Genealogical Research. 2nd ed. 58pp. 1974. (RS 799)
- Muthill Churchyard. Lair Register for Burials. 1944-1958. 27p 1974. (RS 776)
- Original Parish Registers in Record Offices and Libraries. 128pp. 1974. (RS 861)
- Parry (C. J.) *ed*. Index of Baronetage creations. 178pp. (RS 818)
- Russell (James Anderson) Galloway Family Names. 51pp. 1972 (DC 747)
- Scott (Hew) Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, Vol. 5. (Fife, Angus and the Mearns) 536pp. 1925. (RS 903)
- Steel (D. J.) and Samuel (E. R.) Sources for Roman Catholic and Jewish Genealogy. 259pp. 1974. (RS 835)
- Wamfray (or Wamphray). Birth Register 1818-1854
- Wamfray (or Wamphray) Marriage Register 1820-1838
- Wamfray (or Wamphray) Deaths Register 1820-1854. Xerox Copies. (RS 808)
- West Kilbride Birth Register 1820/1854. Xerox copy (RS 806)

NECROLOGY

- Brownlie (A. T. D.) Pre-1855 Tombstone Inscriptions for the Carbarns Graveyard, Parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire. 1973. 7p. (RS 875)
- Cargill (D. C.) Tombstone Inscriptions at Cavers Old Churchyard, Roxburghshire. 6p. 1972. (All existing stones) (RS 874)
- Cargill (D. C.) Pre-1855 Tombstone Inscriptions in Dalkeith New Burial Ground, opposite Buccleuch Church, in the Old Edinburgh Road. 7p. 1974 (RS 866)

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Vol. 1. Legal Records, etc. 249pp; Vol. 2. State Papers and De-
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Widow's Fund, 1807-1842. Transcribed by J. G. Ashley from the
original MS. 20pp. (RS 838)

Reports of the Annexed Estates, 1755-1769. From the records of the For-
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1972. (DC 745)

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THE FOLLOWING ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR LOAN PURPOSES

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Collected by L. R. Burness.

Births—Scotland 1855-1966, etc.

England and Wales. 1837-1969, etc.

Deaths—Scotland 1855-1966, etc.

England and Wales, 1837-1969, etc.

Marriages—Scotland 1855-1966, etc.

England and Wales. 1837-1937, etc.

There are a few Certificates for other areas.

INQUISITIONS. Special and General Retours, Scotland. (Abridged) c. 1530-1700. 3 vols. 1811-1816. (RS 929-931)

REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

In an effort to avoid duplication of research work, a *Register* of genealogy work in progress was started by Mrs Lesley A. Gordon, a Member of the Society, in 1976. From this *Register*, it was hoped that researchers would be able to find out if anyone else was researching in their field of interest and useful contacts might be made. Throughout 1976, instalments of the *Register* appeared in *The Scottish Genealogist**.

Since its inception, the success of the *Register* has been such that the service has had to be restricted to Members of the Society only. Accordingly, Members may write to Mrs Gordon if they wish to record their field of research or if they wish to check whether any work has been done on certain families. Details asked for are the names of the families concerned; their county or district; whether the enquirer is willing to exchange information with other Members; and whether they are professional or private searchers. Any further genealogical details not for publication that might be useful to Mrs Gordon would be welcome.

No charge is made for this service but to help meet postage costs, Members are kindly requested to enclose a stamped addressed envelope plus an extra 7p stamp when writing to Mrs Gordon from Great Britain; in the case of Canada and U.S.A. a 25p British Postal Order plus addressed envelope; from Australia and New Zealand a 30p British Postal Order plus addressed envelope.

Mrs Gordon's address is — Cowden Cleuch, by Dalkeith, Midlothian, EH22 2NB

*Experience has shown that continuation of this is taking too much space in the Journal and a Special Supplement is being prepared for the use of contributors.

LETTER

Fieldfare, Etling Green,
E. Dareham,
Norfolk

Dear Sir — In June 1975, the *Genealogist* magazine published my letter offering to start an 'Out-of-Area Index giving the details of persons baptised, married or buried beyond their known place of residence. I am pleased to say that this idea met with sufficient support to make it a worthwhile project and accordingly the Index (cross-referenced for marriage) has been established and I would appreciate it if you would make this known to your members.

The continued success of the Index depends on the goodwill of professional and amateur genealogists in contributing all the out - of - area entries they discover during their researches in original, transcript or printed parish registers, memorial inscriptions, poor law documents and census returns, knowing how appreciative THEY would be if someone sent in an entry of interest to them and so saved them considerable time and expense.

Eventually I hope to deposit a typescript of the Index in the library of the Society of Genealogists, London, with an annual addendum if sufficient contributions are received. Furthermore, I would be prepared to search the Index at a nominal charge of 50p per single family unit for any researcher unable to visit the Society's library. This small charge would help in a very small way to cover the cost of stationery and postage.

If your members can help perhaps they would send their out-of-areas to me either individually or as a group to save postage, stating the source, original, transcript or printed and its location parish chest, library, or C.R.O. All contributions will be acknowledged.

As an example of the Index I will detail here three entries which I have received which may be of interest to your members.

JEEFFRIES, Alexander of Acle, Labourer, aged 56 years, born Pollard, nr. Edinburgh (father's place of legal settlement). Enlisted as soldier, aged 19 years, served 9 years. Discharged, soon after came to Acle (Norfolk)—never hired for a year, nor rented £10 a yr., nor paid any parish rates, nor served any parish office.

—Settlement Examination NRO. PD, 164/18.

PARSLOW Mr Joseph—On Thursday, Nov. 2nd 1820, at Gilford Co. Down (obit.) 'a native of England. He came there nearly four years ago; said he came from England to Glasgow and disposed of a quantity of woollen goods in that place. He sometimes talked of having an only daughter. It is said that he died possessed of considerable property in cash etc.'

(Extract Belfast Newsletter, Fri., 12 Nov. 1820)

PATERSON Scoot, of Dundee, buried 9 Dec. 1815, aged 14 years at Scalby, Yorks (Chapelry of Cloughton). 'A mariner of the brig 'Hope' stranded near Hayburn Wyke'.

Transcript Scalby P. R.

In hopeful anticipation of your members' co-operation in adding similar useful entries to the Index. — Mrs M. J. Lodey.

SCOTTISH ARMS IN THE BELLENVILLE ROLL

ADDED NOTE

by COLIN CAMPBELL, F.S.A. Scot

Since this article was written, two of the English coats have been identified from the Powell Roll of Arms (Bodleian Library, Oxford, Ms. Ashmole 804 c. 1345-51). This roll was published by James Greenstreet ("The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III)", in *The Reliquary*, vol. III, N.S. (1889), pp. 145-152, 231-240. and IV (1890), pp. 93-97.

No. 18 in my article (parted per pale, Argent and Gules, over the parting line a lion passant Argent throughout) appears on fol. 3v of the Powell Roll as: parted per pale, Or and Gules, a lion passant Argent, for *Joh' Plays* (Greenstreet. p. 146, no. 16).

No. 43 (Argent, crusilly and a lion rampant Gules, langued Azure, queue fourchée and crossed saltirewise) is on fol. 6v, for *s' John Haveryng*, and on fol. 8, the crosslets being fitchée and a label of three points Azure over all, for *hairinge* (written in modern hand; Greenstreet, p. 148, no. 88, and p. 149, no. 125).

REVIEW

An American Guide to British Social Science Resources. Levine, Herbert and Owen, Dolores B., Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press Inc. 1976. \$11.00

The book is intended primarily as a convenient reference source for American social scientists conducting research in Britain, or intending to do so. Although it lacks some of the features of *Research*, by Ann Hoffman (Tunbridge Wells: Midas Books, 1975), it should however, prove useful to British historians, political scientists, economists, genealogists and sociologists, providing basic information about resources and methods by which they can be utilized.

A balanced outline of resources held by British universities, national and local record offices, libraries and institutions, is presented in a lucid manner, together with facilities and services. The guide is the first to deal with the special problems of the visitor to Britain, and should be warmly welcomed by American educators and librarians.

So far as Scotland is concerned, the book could have been made more comprehensive by the inclusion of the main public libraries in cities like Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, where there are important local collections of newspaper cuttings, prints and photographs, absolutely indispensable in researching aspects of life in those places. An interesting feature, inevitably incomplete, is a chapter of the guide relating to British societies, associations and political parties.

SENNACHIE

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 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.
- 8 No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY .

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