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PART II

THE FERRIERS

Hugh Ferrier and Claimants

It has already been mentioned (v.p. 69) that Hugh Ferrier was served on 21st June, 1836 as nearest and lawful heir of Line and of Conquest *cum beneficio inventarii* to Peter Cochrane, son of Dr. Cochrane. Since that time several persons maintained that they had a legal claim on the estate. Ferrier advertised the farm of Ryewraes to be let in November, 1849. It was described as "consisting of 72 acres arable and a considerable extent of un-improved moss."

In 1849, James Braidwood, collier, residing at Thorn, near Ferguston, presented a petition to the Sheriff in Chancery, praying to be "served as one of the two nearest and lawful Heirs Portioners in general, of Line and of Conquest, of Peter Cochrane of Clippens." Braidwood stated that Hugh Ferrier was the other of the two nearest Heirs Portioners. Hugh Ferrier lodged objections to this petition and it was dismissed by the Sheriff on 26th February, 1850.

In January, 1853 an action of Reduction of Hugh Ferrier's service was brought at the instance of a Robert Paton, a tailor, residing in Paisley. Paton traced his descent to Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) of Clippens. The latter had a daughter Elizabeth, whom Paton said was his great great grandmother. Elizabeth married Mr. Andrew Arthur of Fullwood in 1702, and had three sons John, James, and Andrew. John Arthur, the eldest, born in 1704, married Margaret Hill in 1731, and one child, Elizabeth, was born to them in 1739. Elizabeth Arthur married James Paton of Erskine in 1762, and had issue one son James, born in 1767. James, this son, married Elizabeth Wilson in 1793, and the eldest son of this marriage was the Pursuer, Robert Paton, born in 1796.

Robert Paton maintained that he was the nearest heir of Line and of Conquest to Peter Cochrane, the son of Dr. Cochrane, (since he, Robert, was the great great grandson of Elizabeth Cochrane,) daughter of Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) of Clippens, and sister of his son Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*) of Clippens, great grandfather of the said Peter Cochrane, and therefore third cousin once removed to Peter Cochrane. Since Peter Cochrane died without issue, and with the failure of all issue and collateral heirs of his father, Dr. Cochrane, and of his grandfather, John Cochrane, the right of the said Lands of Clippens and Others ascended to the heirs of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*), father of the said John Cochrane. All descendants of the said Hugh Cochrane had failed, and the succession therefore opened to the heirs of Elizabeth Cochrane, his sister. Paton alleged that Hugh Ferrier was not the true heir of Line and of Conquest to the said Peter Cochrane, and was not related to him in any way whatsoever.

In the Retoured service obtained by Hugh Ferrier, it was stated that he, Hugh Ferrier, was second cousin once removed to the said Peter Cochrane, and he showed that he was a great grandson of a Mary Cochrane. It was also stated that Mary Cochrane was the daughter of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*) of Clippens, and a sister of John Cochrane, the grandfather of the said Peter Cochrane. Paton averred that this Mary Cochrane was not the daughter or at least the lawful daughter of Hugh (*secundus*), and had no connection with the Clippens Cochranes at all, and that she was illegitimate.

Paton went so far as to infer that the witnesses called by Hugh Ferrier did not know the facts about Mary Cochrane, and that they received or were offered money by the Defender or his agents in respect of their evidence. One of the witnesses, Mary or Marion Cochrane or Tarbet admitted that she received or was promised money on various occasions from the Defender or his agents for the above purpose. Paton also asserted that the Defender or those acting for him, had prepared genealogical trees and statements about pedigrees to support the latter's claim. It was alleged that entries had been inserted *ex post facto* in the parochial and kirk session records, containing false statements about Ferrier's pedigree, and large portions of these books had been removed, which if they had not been tampered with, would have been detrimental to Ferrier's claim. These allegations were, of course, denied by Ferrier.

It would appear that Paton's earnings from his tailoring were insufficient for his maintenance, far less paying for legal proceedings. His relatives and friends supplemented his meagre earnings, but in spite of that he was determined to pursue the action against Hugh Ferrier, and applied for the benefit of the Poors' Roll.

The case was finally heard at Edinburgh in March, 1862, and the verdict pronounced in May, 1862. Paton lost his case, and was found liable to Ferrier in expenses.

On 27th February, 1854, a certain Neil Cochrane, said to be residing at Buchanan Street, Glasgow, with no other designation, instituted an action against Hugh Ferrier, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and stated that he was the nearest and lawful Heir of Line and of Conquest to Peter Cochrane, and as such was entitled to the Lands and Others described in the Summons. Ferrier was unable to trace Neil Cochrane in Buchanan Street. Since Dr. Cochrane's two sons left no issue, the succession ascended to the Heir in Heritage of the Doctor's father, John Cochrane, but all lawful issue of the said John Cochrane predeceased Dr. Peter Cochrane. The father of John was Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*), and his mother was Mary Brown. Consequently the succession again ascended to their Heirs in Heritage.

Hugh (*secundus*) was the eldest son of Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) and Margaret Cochrane, who had other sons, Robert, John, and Alexander. Through the failure of Hugh's (*secundus*) heirs, the succession devolved upon his immediate younger brother, Robert Cochrane. The latter, as a young man, removed from Clippens to the Parish of Stevenston and then to the Parish of West Kilbride. He became a farmer and married Mary Glasgow. They left lawful issue, one of whom was an only son, Robert, who became blind when still a young man. Before his blindness he married Betty Coultart, and left an only son Alexander Cochrane. This Alexander married Mary Adam, and there were three sons of the marriage, *viz.*, Robert, Alexander, and Hugh. The first two sons died without issue, and the Pursuer alleged that he was Hugh's eldest lawful son, and since his father was by this time deceased, he maintained that he was the nearest and lawful Heir of Peter Cochrane, son of Dr. Cochrane, and as such was entitled to the Lands and Others described in the Summons. In the Summons of Reduction it is stated that the said Hugh Ferrier was not the true Heir of Line and of Conquest to the said Peter Cochrane, and was not related to him in any way whatsoever.

Ferrier claimed by stating that since Peter Cochrane died without issue and in the failure of all other issue of Dr. Cochrane, his father, the right of the said Lands ascended to the heirs of John, father of Dr. Cochrane. All the descendants

of the said John Cochrane had failed, but he had a brother, Hugh, and a sister, Mary. Hugh died unmarried in 1790, but Mary married John Ferrier, her cousin, and by him had issue, Hugh Ferrier. The latter married Janet McTaggart, by whom he had a son, William. William married Jean Young, and from this union, Hugh, the Defender was born. The Defender was therefore the great grandson of Mary, sister of John Cochrane, the grandfather of Peter, the last possessor of Clippens, prior to the Defender, and the Defender, at the death of the said Peter Cochrane in 1835, was his nearest and lawful Heir of Line and of Conquest.

Neil Cochrane maintained that he was the great great grandson of Robert Cochrane, said to have been the immediate younger brother of Hugh (*secundus*), the father of John, who was the brother of the said Mary Cochrane, through whom the Defender claimed. It would appear that the Pursuer, on his own showing, is more remotely related to the deceased Peter Cochrane than the Defender, assuming the great grandmother of the Defender to have been the legitimate daughter of her father, Hugh (*secundus*). Neil Cochrane averred that Hugh Ferrier's great grandmother, Mary Cochrane, was illegitimate and that she was not related to the Cochranes of Clippens. He argued that John Cochrane, having no brother or sister, the right to the lands, in failure of his issue ascended to the collateral heirs of his father, Hugh (*secundus*), through one of whom, Robert, Neil Cochrane claimed.

According to Hugh Ferrier these allegations were untrue, and Mary Cochrane was the legitimate daughter of the said Hugh Cochrane, and this was substantiated by other documents. Neil Cochrane, however, affirmed that if Mary Cochrane is said to be legitimate in any writs or documents, these writs or documents are either the "writs or documents of parties unacquainted with the facts or are vitiated, false, fabricated or devised."

According to the Pursuer, his uncle, Alexander, had in his possession certain old books, including "Mute Christian under the Smarting Rod", "Pleas for Mourners", "Spiritual Warfare", and other family documents, which had been handed down to him from his predecessors. There was also a paper containing a statement by some of his forebears, which traced the descent of the Pursuer's uncle, the said Alexander Cochrane from Robert Cochrane, the immediate younger brother of Hugh (*secundus*); Robert was born at Ryewraes. There was also a violin, which belonged to Alexander Cochrane, another brother of Hugh (*secundus*). This Alexander had returned from the wars. The said violin and papers were preserved by the Pursuer's uncle, Alexander Cochrane, who, before his death, handed over the documents and the violin to the Pursuer.

Neil Cochrane alleged, as did Paton that genealogical trees and statements about pedigrees had been prepared in support of the Defender's claim. It was also stated that the parochial and kirk session records had been tampered with, as averred by Paton.

The trial was finally set down for the 21st July, 1859, but in a letter, dated 14th July, 1859, which the Defender received through his agent, it was stated that the Pursuer did not intend to go to trial or to proceed further with the Cause. The Pursuer consented to the Defender to obtain Decree of Absolvitor. In the Decree it was stated that the Pursuer was to make payment to the Defender the sum of £233 : 1 : 11d. being the taxed amount of the expenses.

Neil Cochrane thought he was the great great grandson of Robert Cochrane, the immediate younger brother of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*) (v.p. 46). This Robert Cochrane was called Robert Cochrane of Burnsyde in Lochwinnoch Parish, since his mother, Margaret, wife of Hugh (*primus*), disposed of the lands of Burnsyde to this son (v.p. 5). He let the farm to a Robert Cochrane, and he was called Robert Cochrane in Burnsyde, from whom Neil Cochrane was actually descended. When the latter discovered this, he abandoned the case.

In November, 1860, John McLachlin, residing in Kilmarnock, raised an action against Hugh Ferrier, who, at this time, had been residing in Glasgow. John McLachlin averred that he was the lawful Heir of Line and of Conquest to the deceased Peter Cochrane of Clippens and Others. In the Summons of Reduction, it is stated that "the Defendant should produce a state of the whole rents and profits of the heritable properties, which belonged to the said Peter Cochrane, and which he, the Defendant, had uplifted and applied to his own purpose, since the death of the said Peter Cochrane, and in the event of the Defendant failing to produce a full and particular account of the said rents and profits, then he should be decerned and ordained to make payment of £20,000 sterling, which shall, in that event, be held as the balance thereof due by him, with interest, from the date of the citation till payment."

In the Condescence, John McLachlin traces his ancestry back to Stephen Cochrane. Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) was a grandson of the said Stephen. In the genealogical tree, presented in the Extracted Process, Hugh (*primus*) had issue Hugh (*secundus*) (born September, 1674); Elizabeth (born April, 1679); Robert (born April, 1682); John (born February, 1690);

Hugh (*secundus*) had issue John, the grandfather of the said Peter Cochrane, Margaret, whose name was omitted in the revised Condescence and Hugh who died unmarried. Robert, the second son of Hugh (*primus*), died unmarried, and John, the third son, went to Beith, Ayrshire, and became a merchant. He married Mary Barr in 1725 and had two sons, Hugh (born August, 1729) and Patrick (born June, 1731). Hugh, the elder son of John Cochrane of Beith, enlisted in the army and became a sergeant in the 2nd. Dragoons. He said he was called after his cousin Hugh, in Clippens, son of Hugh (*secundus*). He married Margaret Robertson in 1763 by whom he had one daughter, Helen (born 1766, died 1832). The Sergeant visited Beith to see his brother, Patrick, and to recruit. Sergeant Cochrane was a first cousin of John Cochrane, Dr. Peter Cochrane's father. He was a talkative man, and said that his father was born at Clippens House. His favourite themes were Bonaparte's wars and glorious victories. He was said to be a "waggish, merry person".

Patrick, the younger son of John Cochrane of Beith, had issue Robert (born 1761) and William (born 1762). Patrick was called "old Pattie", and was Laird of Ivoks and Lugtonridge near Beith. William died without issue, and Robert married Jean Kirkwood in 1782 by whom he had a daughter Agnes (born 1783). Agnes married John Boyle and went to America, where they died. Agnes took her widowed mother to America.

Helen, the daughter of Sergeant Hugh Cochrane, married James Glen, a weaver in Beith, Ayrshire, in January, 1791, and had issue Humphrey and Margaret, twins (born 1792), and Janet (born July, 1793). The twins died unmarried, but Janet married Archibald McLachlin in February, 1821, and they had a son, John (born May, 1823) the Pursuer, and a daughter, Janet (born July, 1825). The Pursuer's mother visited the riding

school at Clippens. It was said that Helen Cochrane was the proper heiress of Dr. Cochrane, and consequently was called "The Heiress" by the neighbours. Dr. Cochrane was very friendly with Helen, and one witness said that she heard Helen say that she had received a little money, no doubt as she was to be heiress at any rate.

The Pursuer is therefore the great great grandson of John Cochrane, the third son of Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) of Clippens, and brother of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*) of Clippens, the great grandfather of the said Peter Cochrane, last of Clippens.

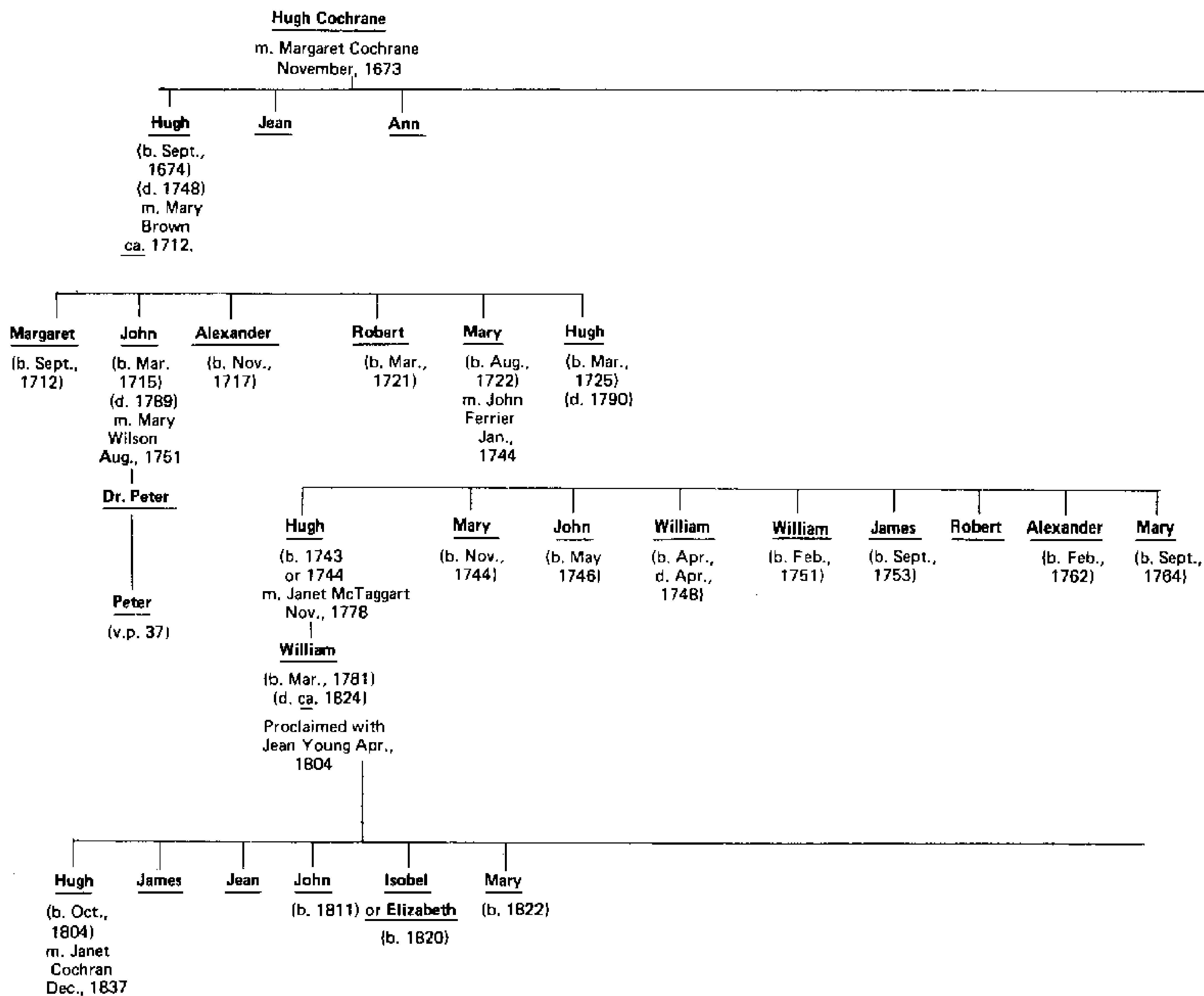
On the death of Peter Cochrane, without issue, and failure of all issue and collateral heirs of his father, Dr. Peter Cochrane, and grandfather, John Cochrane of Clippens, the right to the said lands of Clippens and Others ascended to the heirs of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*). All the descendants of the said Hugh Cochrane have failed, and consequently the succession has opened to the heirs of John Cochrane, his younger brother. The Pursuer, according to the above statement, is the great great grandson of this John Cochrane and third cousin once removed of the said Peter Cochrane, and he maintained, therefore, that he was the nearest Heir of Line and of Conquest to the said Peter Cochrane.

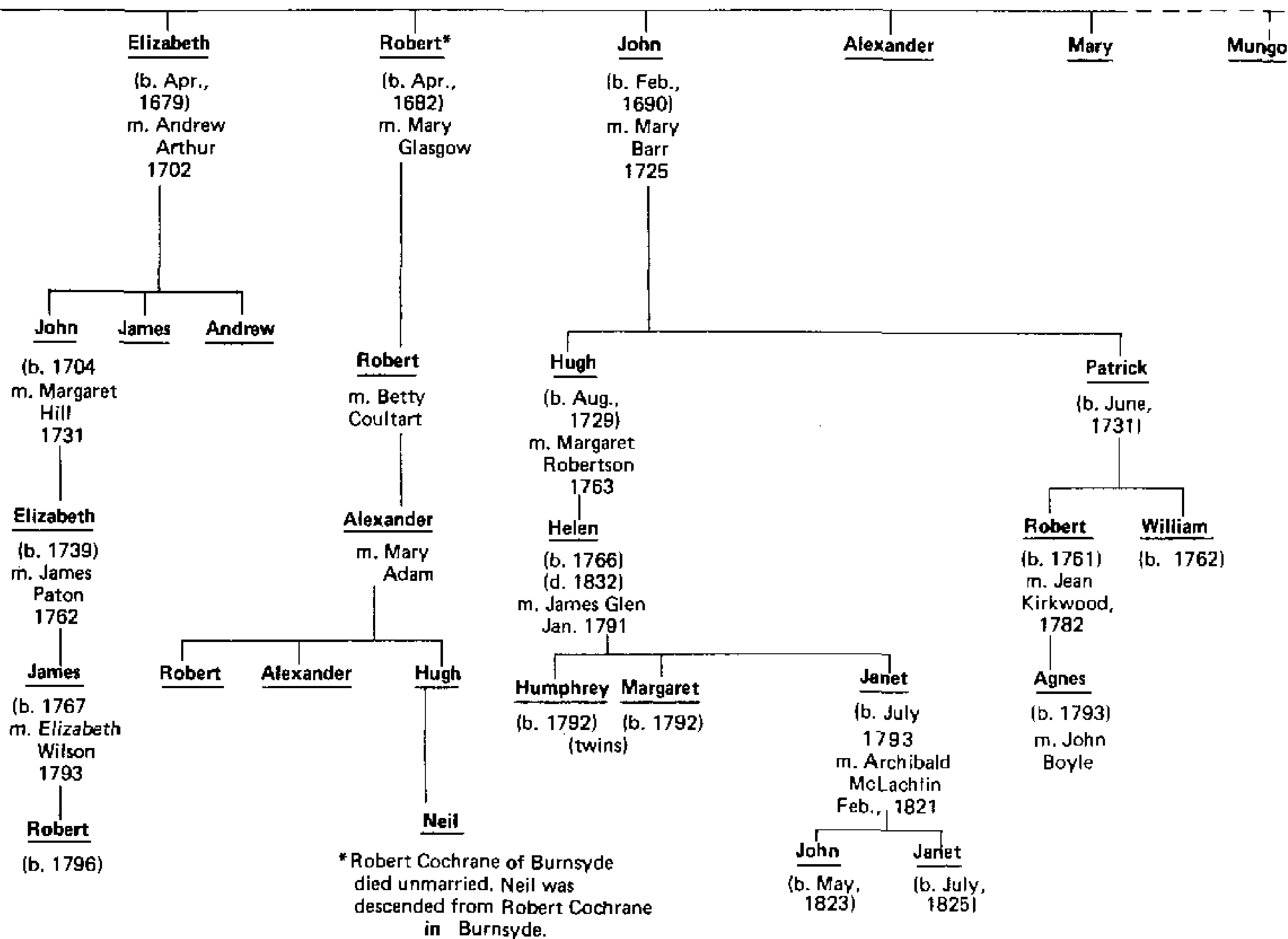
According to the Summons of Reduction the famous Mary Cochrane was not the daughter, or at least, was not the lawful daughter of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*). The same statements were made about the witnesses, genealogical trees, and the tampering with the parochial records and session books as were made by Paton (v.p. 43) and by Neil Cochrane (v.p. 47).

In the dilatory defences for Hugh Ferrier, the whole statements in the Condescence, and the alleged relationship of the Pursuer to Peter Cochrane were denied. It was also stated that, since the Retour and Service in favour of the Defender had not been brought under reduction within 20 years after the date of the Service, it was his right to "the character of nearest and lawful Heir of Line and of Conquest to the deceased, and all challenge is excluded by the operation of the Act of 1617, c. 13." In answer to this statement, it was pointed out that the Pursuer did not attain his majority till May, 1844, and "the challenge of the erroneous Retour and Service is not barred by prescription, in respect of the minority of the Pursuer. The Service and Retour were obtained by fraud."

By June, 1862, the Pursuer had withdrawn his appearance and dropped proceedings.

PEDIGREE CHART OF THE FERRIERS AND CLAIMANTS FROM HUGH COCHRANE (PRIMUS) (v.p. 37)





The Finances of Hugh Ferrier

By this time Ferrier had apparently accumulated debts. In May, 1862 the City of Glasgow Bank raised an action against Ferrier, who was residing at that time at Nervalstone, in the Parish of Lochwinnoch, although he was still referred to as Hugh Ferrier, Esq., of Clippens. The sum claimed by the Bank amounted to over £300 sterling. The Lord Ordinary decerned against Ferrier to make payment, and also found Ferrier liable in expenses.

In June, 1862 Ferrier raised an action against John Craig, the eldest son and heir of the deceased John Craig, Farmer at Monkland or Fauldubb, Kilbarchan Parish, of which he, Ferrier, had been Superior, as he stood "heritably infeft and seized *inter alia* in the *Dominum Directum*" of these lands since 1836. John Craig, the father, had been the last vassal, who stood infeft and seized in the said lands. Ferrier had often desired and required the son to enter himself vassal, but he refused, nor would he pay the retoured duties due. This forced the present action. In July, 1862, the Lords Ordinary declared in favour of Hugh Ferrier.

In October, 1863, James A. Robertson, S.S.C., who acted as law agent for Ferrier from January, 1862 to June, 1863, raised an action against Ferrier to make payment of nearly £450 sterling, being the taxed amount of various business accounts, incurred by Ferrier during that period. Actually Robertson had acted as law agent for Ferrier for several years and had endeavoured to get payment from Ferrier, but the latter refused or delayed. The Lords Ordinary decerned against Ferrier.

After these law cases, no more has been ascertained about Ferrier, and Clippens House passed into other hands

Mary Cochrane

It is appropriate at this stage to give some detailed account of Mary Cochrane, alleged daughter of Hugh Cochrane (*secundus*), but who was considered by some to be illegitimate and by others to have no connection with the Clippens Cochranes at all. The following account of Mary Cochrane and her family is based on evidence given by witnesses, who have not always agreed; but a general and probable picture is given.

Mary Cochrane was born in August, 1722, and married her cousin, John Ferrier, in January, 1744, although according to one source the banns were proclaimed, but the marriage did not take place! There is an entry from the Erskine Record, "Baptised John, child of James Ferrier and Janet Cochrane in 1707." According to Crawford⁸, it is thought that this might be the true notice of the birth of John Ferrier, and John's mother may have been descended from the Clippens Cochranes.

John Ferrier became a farmer, and was for sometime a miller. He lived at Brig o' Johnstoun, but finally he and his wife, Mary Cochrane, lived in Kilbarchan near the Steeple. She kept a lodging house for beggars, called a "beggars' ree" or "beggars' Lodge". The house consisted of two flats, Mary and her husband lived in the upper and a weaver in the lower. She had three apartments, and John, a son, had two on the same flat. Mary's accommodation included a simple kitchen with two beds in it, one of which she occupied herself, the other sometimes used by the sons of her daughter, who lived

in Glasgow, and who came out occasionally in the summer to see their grandmother. The Ferriers were poor people and did not have much furniture in their house. They had a large family, seven sons and two daughters (*v. infra*).

Mary appeared to be a big, tall, coarse, masculine-looking woman, with a wrinkled face and a slight stoop. She was talkative and to quote witnesses "not a lady or one of gentle breeding"; "she might pass — was no beauty, but fair enough". She was often called "Granny Ferrier", but sometimes referred to as Mary Cochrane, since it was the custom in Kilbarchan to call a married woman by her maiden name, especially if she was "of the common sort."

Mary was not well dressed, and always wore a long old-fashioned gown, whereas women in the district generally wore a short gown, except on Sundays.

According to some witnesses, besides beggars, Mary offered lodgings to "trampers", such as weavers, packmen, show folks and the like, going from place to place. She prepared their meals, and the price of a bed was "three bawbees". She could accommodate two or three people at a time. Besides keeping lodgers, Mary spun lint on a wheel. She was over 80 years of age when she died.

There were many conflicting statements about her connection with the Cochranes of Clippens. According to her great grandson, Hugh Ferrier, (*v.p.* 39), she was the sister of John Cochrane, father of Dr. Peter Cochrane.

Mary apparently resembled her brother, John, a great deal, both in countenance and in person, also to the Doctor and his sister Joanna. According to one witness an intimacy was kept up between Dr. Cochrane, Joanna, and the Ferriers. Mary often went to Clippens House, and was present at many of their parties and merrymaking. At one party Joanna challenged Mary for eating her bread without cutting it with a knife, and Mary replied, "The day may come she will be glad to get it without a knife," and all laughed at the joke.

Some witnesses averred that Mary belonged to Greenock, and one of them said that Mary had told him so, and named her father, Robert Cochrane of Greenock.

Whilst at Kilbarchan, Mary's husband did not seem to have any regular employment. He kept horses, carted coals, and dealt in smuggled brandy. He sold coals in small quantities, "by the pennyworth or so". He was latterly an old broken down man in his second childhood, and went about with a rope as if to catch horses, and muttering to himself. He was probably less than eighty when he died.

The details of their family are as follows (*v.p.* 53):—

- 1) **Hugh.** There seems to be some doubt as to his exact date of birth. According to Crawford^B, it is indicated that he was born before his parents were married, and gives the date of birth as 1743 or 1744. According to other accounts he was the second son, Hugh was a carrier between Kilbarchan, Paisley, and Glasgow. He married Janet McTaggart, a cook in Milliken House, in November, 1778; but according to Crawford^B she was "a bleacher lass", but that may have been before she became a cook. They kept a middle sized public house, "The Crosskeys", and a small grocery and spirit shop in Kilbarchan near the Steeple. They entertained several folk between divine services on Sundays with buns and gill (drink). They had a son William, born in March, 1781, who became a weaver in Kilbarchan. He was a "drunken kind of Bodie" (Crawford^B). He was proclaimed with Janet Young in April, 1804, but it

would appear that they were not married until some time afterwards, since their first born, **Hugh**, appears to have been "begotten antenuptial" (Crawfurd⁸) in October, 1804. Besides Hugh, they had issue, James, Jean, John (born 1811), Isobel or Elizabeth (born 1820), Mary (born 1822). William, the father, died about 1824. Hugh, the eldest, went to the West Indies, and was an overseer or grieve on Bird's Estate in Porto Rico. He returned home, and was served as heir to Dr. Peter Cochrane in June, 1836 (v.p. 39). Hugh married Janet Cochran in December, 1837, a daughter of Robert Cochran of Auld Hall and representative of the Barcosh Cochrans in Dalry Parish.

- 2) **Mary**, born November, 1744, and baptised at Brig o' Johnstoun. The Rev. David Dunlop, Session Clerk states that, "There is a circumstance which I cannot explain, it is this, John Ferrier and Mary Cochrane were proclaimed on 21st January, 1744, and yet Mary was born on 13th November, 1744, and entered as a daughter natural." She must have died young. It is a curious thing that her baptism in the Kilbarchan Record is dated 30th November, 1744, and as a lawful daughter.
- 3) **John**, born May, 1746, was a warper in Kilbarchan, and afterwards in Paisley, where he died. John married Margaret Speir of Speirs, who kept a sewing school for girls in the house. They had one still-born child. When Joanna Cochrane came to Kilbarchan it was usually this John Ferrier, whom she visited. He was twice married. Latterly, Mary, his mother, lived with him in Paisley several years before her death.
- 4) **William** was born on the 12th and died on the 15th April, 1748.
- 5) **William**, born February, 1751, was a mason, and emigrated to the Island of Grenada, West Indies. He brought home with him an illegitimate daughter, who was coloured. On his return to the West Indies he left her to be educated in Paisley, or in Glasgow. She married a Mr. Kibble in Paisley, and ultimately inherited her father's fortune. William died in Grenada.
- 6) **James**, born in September, 1753, probably died young.
- 7) **Robert**, went to Grenada where he died.
- 8) **Alexander (Sandy)**, born in February, 1762, also went to Grenada, and was a mason like his brother William. He seems to have returned to Scotland, since he is stated to have built a house at Ellerlie, called Ellerlie Inn, and died in Paisley, probably unmarried.
- 9) **Mary**, married Walter Ure, cloth capper in Glasgow, in December, 1787. According to Crawfurd⁸, "If this match was the first Mary it will be an extraordinary affair, for she was born in 1744, and she was of course 43, for her lad Walter Ure was 27 years of age. He died in Glasgow on 16th January, 1825, aged 65. If this be true she was an auld hen. There is another circumstance which confirms my theory, she had six births after she was 43. But it is almost impossible, against the nature of things. Other statements prove that Mary was born on 10th September, 1764."

PART III

THE AUCHINLECK COCHRANES

The Forebears of Mungo Cochrane

Attention will now be given to Mungo Cochrane. He belonged to the Auchinleck Cochranes, and most of the information about him and his family has been obtained from Crawford.¹⁰

Mungo Cochrane's father was perhaps the Mungo or Mongo Cochrane who was a merchant in Glasgow, and who in November, 1691 (?), was appointed Factor to the Glasgow College, as the University of Glasgow was referred to at that time. He appears to have been Factor for the Feinds of Cowdon in the Parish of Neilston, the property of Lord Dundonald, in 1701. Mungo became bankrupt, and Walter Gibson, a provost of Glasgow, raised an action against him in July, 1710, and he was found liable to account at a rental.¹¹ Mungo (*primus*) had, in addition to his son Mungo (*secundus*), a daughter Margaret, who had a Count and Reckoning with the University authorities in 1717, the year Mungo (*primus*) died.

Mungo (*primus*) was perhaps a younger son of Sir William Cochrane of Cowdoun, who later became the 1st. Earl of Dundonald, although there is no mention of Mungo (*primus*) in Douglas's Peerage. This William Cochrane was born in 1605 and graduated M.A. at the University of Glasgow in 1626. In 1632 he married Eupheme, daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross and Elie, Fife, by whom he had a daughter Grizel, two sons John and William, and possibly Mungo (*primus*). William of Cowdon became Sheriff Depute of Renfrewshire in the same year, and was knighted in 1641. In 1642, his brother, Colonel Sir John Cochrane of that Ilk, resigned the Barony of Cochrane and the lands of Auchincreech to him. He was Member of Parliament for Ayrshire from 1644 to 1647, and represented that County in Cromwell's Parliament in 1656. He was created Lord Cochrane of Cowdoun and Dundonald by Charles I in 1647. In 1653 he purchased the Lordship of Paisley from the Earl of Angus, and the Barony of Ochiltree in 1667. He was commissioner of Loan and Excise for Ayr and Renfrewshire, and was appointed Colonel of the Militia raised by the Royalists, whose cause he supported by contributing £20,000 Scots for the relief of Charles II. Charles appointed him one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and a Privy Councillor at the Restoration in 1660, which office he held for many years. He was raised to the rank of the Earl of Dundonald (1st. Earl) and Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree in 1669.

He died in November, 1685 at the age of 80, and was buried in Dundonald Parish Church, without funeral monument.

The Earl was considered "a person of singular wisdom, frugality, and prudence." His successors did not inherit his saving qualities. They sold the Lordship of Paisley, Ramphorlie Cochrane Estate, and the Estate of Dundonald, with the exception of the Castle and 15 acres around.

If Mungo (*primus*) was a son of the 1st Earl, he had a brother, the celebrated Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree, the covenanter and rebel. He was present at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge in 1679, and was one of the leaders in Argyll's Rebellion in 1685. The famous chemical technologist, Archbald Cochrane, the 9th. Earl, wrote the following anecdote in or about 1821:—

"Gallant daughter — Sir John Cochrane, who was engaged in Argyll's rebellion against James II, was taken prisoner after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter, Grizel, having notice that the death warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice attacked and robbed the mails between Belford and Berwick. The execution was by this means delayed, Sir John Cochrane's father, the 1st Earl, succeeded in making interest with Father Peter, a Jesuit, King James' confessor, who for the sum of five thousand pounds, interceded with his royal master in favour of Sir John Cochran, and procured his pardon."¹²

It is considered worth while, at this point, to give some account of the first Earl's ancestry, since it is possibly the ancestry of Mungo (*primus*). It would appear that a certain William of Cochrane (I)* was the earliest known direct ancestor of the first Earl. This William signed a submission to Edward I in 1296. His son, John of Cochrane (II), witnessed a copy of a Papal Bull in 1346. John's son, Gosiline of Cochrane (III) witnessed grants made by Robert II in 1367, when the latter was Earl of Strathmore, to the Monastery of Paisley. Gosiline had a son, William Cochrane (IV) of that ilk (1360–1389), who received under Robert II a ratification of the Charter of the Barony of Cochrane, dated 22nd September, 1389. William had a son, Robert Cochrane (V), who in turn had two sons, John (VI) (1421–1460) and Allan (VI) (1452–1480). The latter received a Charter by James II of the land of Cochrane upon the resignation of his father, Robert Cochrane, dated 5th March, 1455. Allan of Cochrane had two sons, James (VII), younger of that ilk, and Robert (VII), but the former died before 1488. Robert Cochrane of that ilk (VII) had three sons, John (VIII), William (VIII), and David (VIII). William's (VIII) name occurs in a mortgage on part of the Lands of Cochrane, dated 1536. In 1493 Robert (VII) appeared in an action before the Lords of Council between himself and Robert Wallace of Johnstone about withdrawing water from the Black Cart from the Mill of Johnstone.

John Cochrane of that ilk (VIII) married Margaret Morton, and they had a son John (IX). John (VIII) died in 1537. John Cochrane of that ilk (IX) married Mary, daughter of Lindsay of Dunrod, and had issue William (X). John (IX) married a second time, Elizabeth, daughter of John Semple of Fulwood, and they had a daughter, Janet.

William Cochrane of that ilk (X) was served as heir in 1573. He added a freestone tower to the Manor House in July, 1603, which was then called Cochrane Castle. The Tower measured 18 feet by 12 feet with wall 3 to 4 feet thick. The Castle was situated in a beautiful glen, where there were many fine old trees. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, from which marriage he had three daughters. Elizabeth (XI) (born before 1585), the eldest, Dorothy, and Margaret. There was no son. William died in 1603.

Elizabeth Cochrane (XI), in favour of whom her father made a settlement in 1593, by the terms of her mother's will, in 1595, inherited one-third share of her property. Her sisters, Dorothy and Margaret, also inherited one-third each. It was stipulated that the person succeeding should carry the name and arms of Cochrane. In February, 1601, she married her cousin, Alexander Blair, who assumed the name of Cochrane on his marriage. They had nine of a family, Elizabeth, Grizel, John (XII), William (XII), Alexander, Hugh, Bryce, Ochter, and Gavin. John resigned the Barony of Cochrane and the Lands of Auchincreich to William (v.p. 62), who ultimately became the First Earl of Dundonald.

* Roman numerals in brackets refer to the generations in the Pedigree Chart.

Mungo Cochrane of Brigend, whom we have called Mungo (*secundus*), if the son of Mungo (*primus*), the factor, would be a grandson of the 1st Earl of Dundonald. Mungo was not a common name in those days, and it may have been deduced that he was the son of Mungo, the factor. There is no evidence, however, to establish this point with certainty.

According to Agnes Wallace (v.p. 1), Mungo Cochrane (*secundus*) was her great-great-grandfather and a brother of Hugh (*secundus*), but all the issue of Hugh (*primus*) are not to be found in the Kilbarchan Parish records, since there is a blank during the time of the Episcopacy. It is possible, therefore, that Mungo may have been born at that time. It is not surprising that there is a blank in the records, as Kilbarchan was not so far away from the scenes of the more intense covenanting activities. From 16th July, 1683 to 6th June, 1688 there was no Presbyterian minister in the parish, and the names of those baptised or married "by the Prelatick incumbent" are not recorded.¹³

Mungo (*secundus*) was a farmer and miller in the Brigend Mill in Auchinleck Parish. According to Mr. Charles Howat from Glasgow, a grandson of Elizabeth, daughter of Mungo (*secundus*), the Auchinleck Cochranes came from Renfrewshire, and possibly Kilbarchan. He thought that Mungo of the Brigend Mill may have been a son of Hugh Cochrane (*primus*) of Clippens. Now Hugh (*primus*) was a grandson of Stephen Cochrane, who was a cousin of William Cochrane, the 1st Earl of Dundonald (v.p. 2). Stephen was probably a great-grandson of William Cochrane, brother of John Cochrane of that Ilk (VIII) and son of Robert Cochrane of that Ilk (VII). If this were true, then that William Cochrane was William Cochrane in Linwode in 1526, who had a son William Cochrane in Linwode (died before October, 1591). The latter's son, also William in Linwode, died before 1624, and had issue:— Stephen (probably of Clippens), Janet, Elizabeth, and Margaret. The 1st Earl of Dundonald would therefore be a third cousin once removed of Stephen Cochrane.

A certain John Scott in the Parish of Cumnock said in December, 1848, when he was 88 years of age, that his granny, Elizabeth Cochrane, was a daughter of Mungo (*secundus*). He recalled that his mother used to say that when John Cochrane of Waterstoun or Watersyde, in the Parish of Beith, visited his granny at Darnlaw in the Parish of Auchinleck, he always called her "cousin" (second cousin), "and that the kindness and attention he showed to her would have led a stranger to say that they were related by blood." When this John Cochrane of Watersyde was drowned near Cumnock in 1752, Elizabeth's family went into mourning. John Cochrane of Watersyde was a great-grandson of the 1st Earl, and a grandson of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree. Sir John, as indicated on p.63, was possibly a brother of Mungo (*primus*). Sir John received from his father, the 1st Earl, the lands and Barony of Ochiltree in 1668. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Strickland of Baynton, Yorkshire, one of Cromwell's Lords of Parliament, in March, 1656. They had four sons and two daughters. One of his sons was John Cochrane of Watersyde, Ayrshire, born January, 1662. He was also at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge when he was only 17. He married Hannah de Werth of London and had a family of 8 sons and 7 daughters. He was forfeited in 1684 for fighting at Bothwell Bridge and went to Holland. He took part in the invasion of 1685, but was afterwards pardoned as was his father. He died about the year 1729.

His son, John, became John Cochrane of Watersyde. He married by contract Elizabeth, a grand-daughter of James Cairns of Minniebuie in August, 1733. John was drowned near Cumnock in November, 1752.

It would appear that Mungo Cochrane (*secundus*) was a descendant of either the 1st Earl of Dundonald or of Stephen Cochrane of Clippens. On p. 67 it was deduced that the 1st Earl of Dundonald was a third cousin once removed of Stephen Cochrane. Their common ancestor was Robert Cochrane of that Ilk (VII), and consequently the line can be traced back to William of Cochrane (13th. century) (v.p. 64).

Mungo Cochrane (*secundus*) and his Descendants

Mungo Cochrane (*secundus*) is marked as (A) on the Pedigree Chart (v.p. 73). As far as can be ascertained, his date of birth is unknown, but it was probably about the year 1680. He married Janet Steven in the Parish of Auchinleck in August, 1699, and died in 1739. They had twelve children:—

- (1) **Elizabeth** was baptised in September, 1707 at Brigend Mill. She married John McGaan or as it became later, McGavin, a farmer in the Darnlaw (v.p. 67). She died in June, 1765, age 58, and her husband in October 1777, age 82. They had issue, Elizabeth, Jean, Ann, and John, had 27 grandchildren and 60 great-grandchildren.
- (2) **Jean** married a Mr. Whyte in Paisley.
- (3) **John** was born in February, 1709, (B).
- (4) **Effie** or **Euphram**, or **Euphemia** was born in April, 1711.
- (5) **Sarah** was born in April, 1713.
- (6) **Mary** was born in April, 1715.
- (7) **William** was born in March, 1717.
- (8) **Ann** was baptised in February, 1719. She married William Wylie about 1740, and had issue Charles, Janet, Isobel, and Andro. They had 10 grandchildren.
- (9) **Margaret** married a Mr. Reid of Glasgow.
- (10) **Hannah** was born in March, 1721, and married William Crawford. They had one daughter, Elizabeth, and two grandchildren.
- (11) **James**, twin brother of Hannah.
- (12) **Charles** was born in March, 1723, died unmarried.

John Cochrane (B), son of Mungo Cochrane (*secundus*), was born in February, 1709. He married Jean Howitson in 1731. He left Brigend Mill and went to Muirmill, near Muirkirk, then to Orchard, near Auchinleck, after the birth of his first-born, but returned to Brigend shortly afterwards. He had five sons and seven daughters, but details of one daughter could not be traced:—

- (1) **Margaret** was born in October, 1736, died young.
- (2) **Mungo** was baptised in January, 1738, and died unmarried.
- (3) **Agnes** was born in July, 1739 and married James Mathieson, a merchant in Edinburgh. They had two sons.
- (4) **Margaret** was born in January, 1741 (C).

- (5) **James** was born in October, 1744.
- (6) **Janet** was baptised in September, 1746.
- (7) **Elizabeth** married David Kennedie, a farmer in Netherthird. David died in 1814. They had three sons, Thomas, John, and James.
- (8) **Susanna** was born in January, 1751, and married Thomas Murray, a wool merchant and tanner in Edinburgh. She died in 1839. They had seven children, *George, Margaret, Jean, Archibald, Susan, Angel, Thomas*, and several grandchildren. Susan Murray married George Stephens, a land surveyor, in 1806, and went to Sweden in 1807. Seven children were born in Sweden. Stephens was employed by the Swedish Government. He returned to Scotland in 1822, but was drowned on his second voyage to Sweden in 1839. A daughter, Mrs. Susan Cochran Pollock lived at 13, Wright's Houses at the Barclay Church, Bruntsfield, Edinburgh.
- (9) **Andrew** was born in 1755.
- (10) **John** was baptised in December, 1756.
- (11) **William** was baptised in January, 1760.

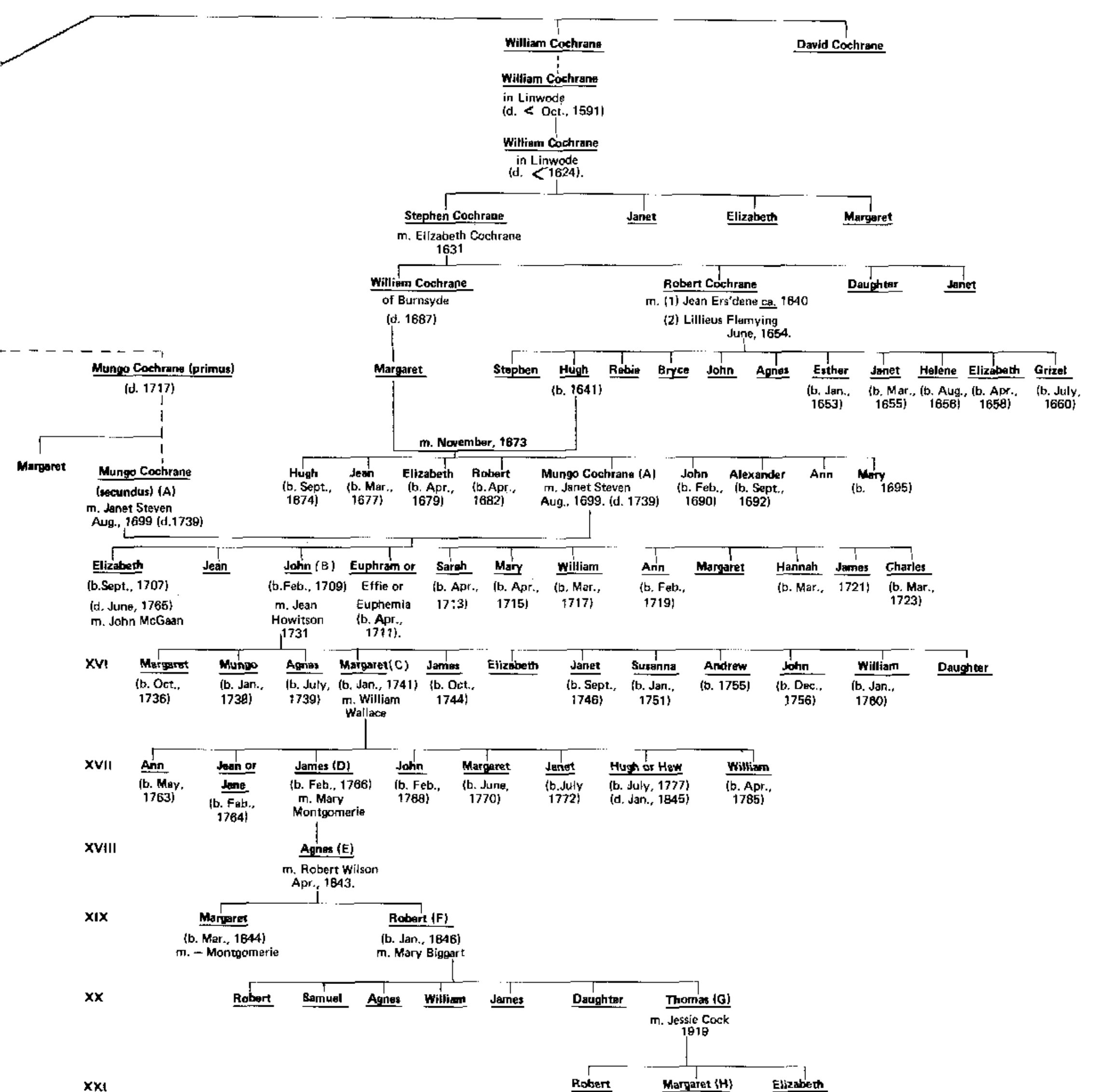
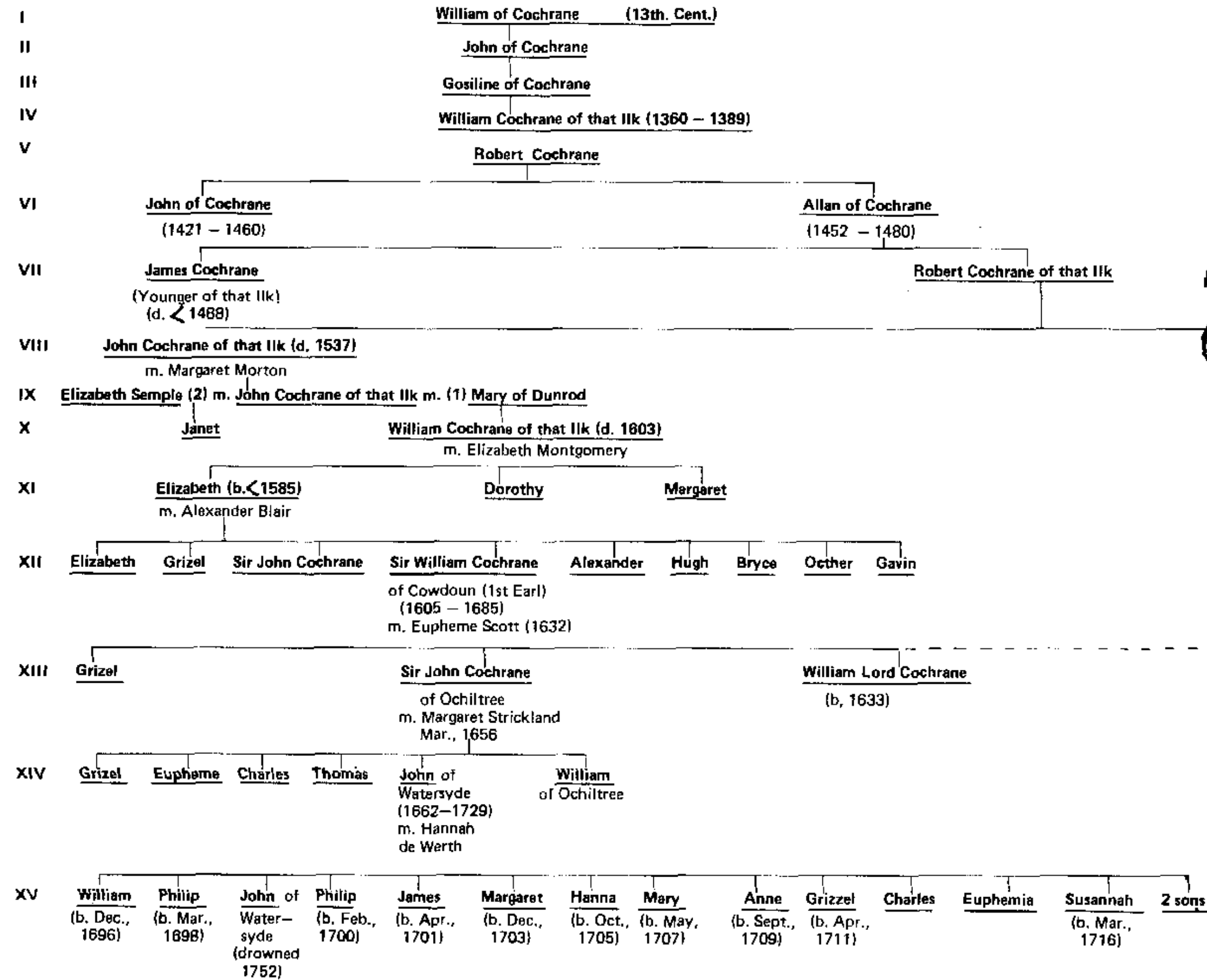
Margaret Cochran (C) was born in January, 1741. She married William Wallace of Wallacetown, and had eight children:—

- (1) **Ann** was baptised in May, 1763, and married John McCowen.
- (2) **Jean** or **Jane** was baptised in February, 1764, and married John Wylie in Hillhead.
- (3) **James** was born in February, 1766 (D).
- (4) **John** was baptised in February, 1768. He became a surgeon, and lived at Auld Cumnock. He died unmarried.
- (5) **Margaret** was baptised in June, 1770, and married James Gibb.
- (6) **Janet** was baptised in July, 1772, and married James Kirkland, merchant in Cumnock.
- (7) **Hugh** or **Hew** was born in July, 1777, and became a farmer. He moved from Cumnock to Eenoch, one of the farms of the Earl of Eglinton, in the Parish of Egglestone, Renfrewshire. He married Margaret Howie, and died in January, 1845.
- (8) **William** was baptised in April, 1785.

James Wallace (D) was born in February, 1766. He moved from Cumnock to Beith, Ayrshire, and married Mary Montgomerie there, but died soon afterwards, leaving one daughter, **Agnes** (E).

Agnes Wallace (E) married Robert Wilson, postmaster and ironmonger at Beith on 15th April, 1843. The Rev. James Meikle was the officiating clergyman. They had two children:—

PEDIGREE CHART OF THE AUCHINLECK COCHRANES



(1) **Margaret** was born on 10th March, 1844, and baptised on 18th March. She married a Mr. Montgomerie.

(2) **Robert (F)** was born and baptised on 11th January, 1846. He married Mary Biggart, and had five sons and two daughters:—

(1) Robert (eldest), (2) Samuel, an engineer, (3) Agnes (4) William, (5) James, a doctor, (6) a daughter, (7) Thomas, the youngest, (G).

Thomas Wilson (G) was Church of Scotland minister. He married Jessie Cock of Alloa in 1919. They had a son and two daughters:— Robert, Margaret (H), and Elizabeth.

Thus the ancestry of one of us, Margaret D.W. Thompson, nee Wilson (H) (v.p. 1), has been traced back 21 generations to a William of Cochrane of the 13th Century, either directly through the 1st Earl of Dundonald or through Stephen Cochrane of Clippens.

APPENDIX

Parish of Kilbarchan

It is of interest to record something of the conditions under which the inhabitants of Kilbarchan Parish lived during the period of the main part of this history. The information is taken mainly from the "Statistical Account for Scotland".¹⁴

There were four coal mines working, but they did not produce good quality coal. Some of the coal was used for the production of quicklime from the limestone associated with the coal measures. A little coal was sold to the public at 6d. per cwt.

Mention was made of the church on p. 36. There was a manse near the church, and the stipend was 7 chalders (nearly 8 quarters or 64 bushels) of meal, 200 Pounds Scots (£16 : 13 : 4d. sterling), with an augmentation of £35 sterling.

Incidentally John Knox, the famous Scottish reformer, was descended from a family resident in Kilbarchan Parish. This family owned the lands of Knock in the Parish of Renfrew, hence the name "Knocks" or "Knox". The family afterwards acquired the lands of Craigends and Ranfurly, in the Parish of Kilbarchan.

During the latter half of the 18th century conditions improved. The diet of the people was more varied, but oatmeal and potatoes were still the main articles of diet. However towards the end of the century tea and butcher's meat were being introduced. The people became more industrious and more sober in their habits. They were gradually becoming more and more refined, and more attention was paid to dress.

In 1794 three families had emigrated to America and many more were preparing to follow owing to decrease in trade and consequent unemployment. There were three Friendly Societies.

Farms in the Parish varied from 40 to 60 acres, the main crops being oats, potatoes, barley, and hay. Milk was sold at 2d. per Scots pint (a Scots pint was equivalent to two English quarts); butter and cheese were made. There were four cotton mills, a lint mill, two candle factories, a brewery, and three bleach-fields. Linens, including lawns, and cambrics were manufactured, and some of the Paisley silks were made in Kilbarchan. There was also a considerable amount of weaving, and Kilbarchan weavers became famous. The number of looms operating was substantial. In 1791 there were 403, and by 1836 this had risen to 830!

In the "New Statistical Account for Scotland"¹⁵ it is found that agriculture had improved. The number of farms had decreased from 195 in the year 1695, 104 in 1795 to 90 in 1836, but this was probably due to the smaller crofts being incorporated. Land was rented at £1 to £4 per acre! Mostly Ayrshire cattle were grazed.

During the first half of the 19th century about 70 acres of land were reclaimed from peat, and made arable. There were quarries of freestone and whinstone, the former stone was used for building and the latter for roads. Linen, lawns, cambrics, and cotton goods continued to be manufactured, and the bleach-fields were of course important, but the candle works and the brewery had been closed for some time. At Locher, one mile north of Kilbarchan, there was a textile factory in which there had been violent and determined strikes!

A new manse was built in 1811, and the minister's stipend had been increased by 18 chalders of meal and barley. By 1845 there were seven public schools in the Parish and Latin, Greek, and French were taught in the Parochial School. Eight Friendly Societies were in existence. The population of the village amounted to 2,333, and to 4,806 for the whole Parish.

The account of Kilbarchan would not be complete without some reference to Habbie Simpson, the celebrated 16th Century piper, whose effigy can be seen in a niche in Kilbarchan Steeple. Habbie is still represented in the Lilies Day Celebrations held annually in Kilbarchan, which has been called "Hab's Toun", and the inhabitants are often called "Habbies". Habbie was Robert Simpson, a butcher, who appeared to have been a great personality. He was married, had a son, and kept a servant. He was jovial and witty, and was in great demand at weddings and fairs, when he was asked to play the pipes.¹⁶ There were some interesting Kilbarchan customs in those days, and two will be mentioned since they had to do with piping, and Habbie was the piper.

When reapers were working in the fields, a piper played to them, as a stimulant to their labours — music while you work.

Before the wedding ceremony the bride and her bridesmaids walked round the church three times led by a piper, who played a tune peculiar to the occasion, which got the name of the "Maiden Trace".

Habbie seems to have lived to a ripe old age, if the epitaph on his very much defaced tombstone in Kilbarchan Churchyard is to be relied upon:—

"He was toothless, auld and teuch"

Robert Sempill wrote a poem. "The Life and Death of the Piper of Kilbarchan",¹⁷, probably about the year 1640. According to the poem, Habbie led the walk round the church at weddings,

"He was convoyer of the bride"

It may not be inappropriate to conclude this account of Habbie Simpson by quoting the first verse of the poem:—

"The Epitaph of Habbie Simson,
Who on his drone bore mony flags;
He made his cheeks as red as crimson,
and babbed (danced) when he blew his bags."

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Mr. Macintosh, Miss Cumpstie, and Mrs. Maclean of the Register House, Edinburgh, and Mr. Easterwood of the Signet Library, Edinburgh, for their help and advice during the course of this research. Thanks are also due to Dr. Arthur Jamieson of Beith, Ayrshire, who suggested a search of the "Cairn of Lochwin-yoch Matters".

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CORRECTION

GEORGE SINCLAR – EARLY SCOTTISH SCIENTIST

Correction by Major Grant Carr-Harris

My attention has been drawn to a discrepancy in the above article published in the December 1975 issue of "The Scottish Genealogist". In the table on page 102, the first wife of James Fleming (1590-1653), Minister of Yester, was shown as Martha Knox, an elder daughter of John Knox the Reformer. That information was taken from the Dictionary of National Biography which stated that James Fleming's first wife was Martha, eldest daughter of John Knox, and that the son, Robert Fleming was the issue of a second marriage. It appears that this is at variance with an addendum which has been discovered in the final Volume of the "Fasti" under Cambuslang, where Robert Fleming was Parish Minister; this says that "he was the son of James Fleming, Minister of Yester, his mother being Jean Livingston (not as sometimes stated, Martha Knox daughter of John Knox who was James Fleming's first wife)". Then there is a subsequent addendum which says "delete 'who was James Fleming's first wife'". There is no information as to how that correction came to be made, but I think we must accept it.

William Crawford in his "Knox Genealogy" published in Edinburgh in 1895 says that by his second marriage in March 1564, with Margaret Stewart, daughter of Andrew Lord Stewart of Ochiltree, John Knox had three daughters, of whom Martha, the eldest, married Alexander Fairlie, eldest son and heir of Baird, a property near Edinburgh. She died on 1st December 1592.

Grant Carr-Harris.

REVIEW

Handbook for Genealogical Research in South Africa — R.T.J. Lombard, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria. Price R4.50.

Information and advice on how best to carry out genealogical research is always useful, and this is the first book giving details of archival sources in South Africa, since a Synopsis was published in 1928. It is, therefore, particularly valuable.

The author is at pains to point out that the aim of genealogy is to help people to identify themselves with the spiritual values, culture and tradition of their ancestors, thereby strengthening the foundation of the Society. Lists of names are not enough; they must be related to history and, particularly in South Africa, the research will throw light on labour and migration patterns. Genetics and medical science can be assisted by it, and even Criminology.

Governmental and Church records are listed (not only in South Africa, but also Rhodesia and South West Africa) and there is also a note of general reference books on family history, names and coats of arms. A source such as opgaafrolle (tax rolls) covering the period from 1692 to 1845 is one which would not automatically occur to the researcher, nor the Journal of Cape Governors (1652-1794). The many military records kept during the Anglo-Boer Wars, whether by Provost-Marshal, Red Cross or Prisoner of War Camp, could also be of great assistance. The list of addresses at which the various archives or registers can be found will be invaluable. For anyone trying to trace ancestors in South Africa, this book is clearly essential.

The Scottish Tradition in Canada — W. Stanford Reid, ed. McClelland and Stuart, Toronto, Canada, 1976.

Canada is comprised of a patchwork of cultural groups among whom those of English and French origins are the most numerous. But far outmatching their numbers in fame are the Scots to whom Canada owes a very great debt indeed. Inspired by the Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Canada, the editor has brought together a group of authors to contribute their particular knowledge of the Scottish contribution to Canadian culture.

The collection begins with an examination of those historical events which contributed to the development of the Scottish character which was to emerge here and proceeds to the earliest adventurers who joined the French in braving the early seventeenth century Canadian wilderness. The book serves as a testament to the contribution of these hardy pioneers in both government and war.

The first part of the book is chronological in format and examines the Scottish loyalist migrations from the United States to Canada after the American revolution and their settlement in the Maritimes and eastern Ontario. From there, the almost solo role of the Scots in the development of the Canadian fur trade and the opening of the Canadian west are the subject of two chapters which brilliantly depict the individuals of the times and their contribution to present day Canada.

The book is intended to be relevant to the twentieth century society which has come about in this country as a result of the Scottish migration. Chapter headings in the second half such as The Highland Catholic Tradition in Canada, The Scottish Protestant Tradition, The Scottish Military Tradition and the Gaelic Tradition in Canadian Culture give an idea as to the scope of the book. Undoubtedly, the Scots were among the greatest churchmen and warriors in our country and this is set out in detail by the authors.

Professionally, the Scottish have held many of the highest posts and this is seen in the chapters dealing with The Scot as Farmer and Artisan, The Scot as Businessman, The Scot as Politician. The book concludes with The Scot and Canadian Identity and Scottish Place Names in Canada.

The editor sets out that the book is merely a survey of the contribution of the Scots and a forerunner of longer narratives by the individual authors. But, in itself, it is a valuable addition to any library of national origins. The language and explanation is intended for the common reader and inspires a keen interest in the origins of Canada as well as respect for our Scottish forefathers who sacrificed so much to create a nation. From beginning to end it is well documented and each author has presented their own bibliography of sources. The only regret which I had in reading it is that it was not more fully indexed.

R. Robert Mutrie, Toronto

QUERIES

TAIT, Andrew — Married Anne Dickson 29th November 1901 at Johnstone, Lockerbie, he was ploughman at Howclech, Parish of St. Mungo; his father was Andrew, his mother Agnes Jane Birrel. I am trying to trace where his parents lived and where he was born. He was age 25 years at time of marriage. Before his death he was working for the Railway at Hamilton. — Replies to Mrs. Ann G. Maxwell, 67 Scandrett Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.

GORDON/CAMPBELL — James Gordon, a carter, resided at Cardowan, Shettleston. (Father, James, a weaver, mother, Margaret Keith Graham, both deceased by 1870) was 22 when he married Elizabeth Campbell (her Father was Andrew Campbell, coal miner, mother Jean Laird, both alive 1870) who was 18. The marriage took place at The Manse, Shettleston Parish Church on the 31st December 1870, but registered on the 2nd January 1871. Any information on where James and Elizabeth were born or any information on their parents would be appreciated. Replies to Mrs. Ann G. Maxwell, 67 Scandrett Street, Invercargill, New Zealand.

ANGUS — A branch of the family "Angus" is believed to have originated from the Dunfermline area, and many of its members emigrated to Canada. The writer would welcome information about this branch as he is proposing to write a history of the family originating around Dunfermline. — A.J. Douglas Angus, 995 Buchanan Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R2Y 1N6.

KNOX — Desire correspondence with Knox researchers, especially those dealing with the Border branch of the family, (mainly farmers, but including William Knox, the Poet), many of whom claim descent from William, brother of John the Reformer. Much information to exchange. — Reply to William Knox, Rosewood, Buccleuch Road, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

LINDSAY — Edwin John was born in Aberdeen about 1850 the son of Charles Lindsay, a miller, and Jane McIntosh. Edwin came to Sydney, Australia, 8th January 1875 as a seaman on the Aberdeen Clipper "Nineveh". I would be interested in corresponding with anyone connected with or having knowledge of this family or anyone interested in the Aberdeen Line. — John Lindsay, Cullens Road, Kincumber, N.S.W., 2250, Australia.

DUNCAN — James Duncan, born 2nd February 1818, married Isobel Stuart of Leslie Parish, Aberdeenshire, on 1st December 1843. He went to America around 1854 and died 11th March 1905 at Urbana, Ohio. Information of ancestors wanted. — Reply to Mrs. Janet McCrosby, 480 Forest Drive, Springfield, Ohio 45505.

STUART — Alexander Stuart married Margaret Lumsden (1779-1864) in Leslie Parish, Aberdeenshire on 21st December 1810. Information about dates of birth and death, place of burial, occupation, parents, wanted. — Reply to Mrs. Janet McCrosby, 480 Forest Drive, Springfield, Ohio, 45505.

LUMSDEN — Margaret Lumsden, born 16th June 1779 in Aberdeenshire, married in Leslie Parish, Aberdeenshire, Alexander Stuart, and came to America in about 1854 with her daughter, Isobel Duncan. She died on 11th June 1864 in Urbana, Ohio, survived by a son, Alexander Stuart living in Urbana. Her parents sought. — Reply to Mrs. Janet McCrosby, 480 Forest Drive, Springfield, Ohio, 45505.

MUNRO, COLONEL ANDREW (or Monro) — who served for some 40 years in the Second Regiment of the Scots Brigade in the Netherlands, married (date unknown) Janet, daughter of Captain George Munro of Culcairn. She is described in Alexander Mackenzie's "History of the Munros" (pp 161-2) as having been 'a Maid of Honour to the Queen of William IV, King of Holland'. Does anyone know the date or circumstances of her appointment, date and place of marriage, or anything else about her?

Andrew Munro, frequently mentioned in Ferguson's "Scots Brigade in Holland" as having served between 1745 and 1782, can be identified as the son of George Munro of Limlair in Ross-shire. As 'Ensign in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Halket in the service of the States of Holland' he was concerned in judicial proceedings following an election riot at Dingwall in 1740,

and in 1741 he was 'a recruiting officer for the States of Holland, and going up and down the country upon his business of recruiting' (D. Hume, 'Commentaries on the Law of Scotland', vol ii 2258; National Library of Scotland, Delvine MSS 1392/153; 'Scottish Historical Review', vol 38 p 94). His wife Janet was one of the six daughters of Captain Munro of Culcairn (1685-1746), who was one of three brothers killed on the Government side during the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6 — a possible reason for finding a post for Janet about the Court? Anne (1709-59), Princess Royal, eldest daughter of George II of Great Britain, married in 1734 William IV, Prince of Orange, who died in 1751. — Replies to R.W. Munro, 15A Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh, 9.

MUNRO, George Monro — (c 1724-1804), the clockmaker in Edinburgh's Canongate mentioned in Mr. Whyte's useful list (vol xxiv, p 46) was a son of Hector Monro, saddler in the Canongate, burgess of Edinburgh 1720, died 18th December 1738, and his wife Anna Denoon, to whom George was served heir in 1752 (Edin. Testaments, 13th June 1739; Services of Heirs, 29th February 1752; Role of Edinburgh Burgesses, 17th February 1720 and 12th May 1791). Andrew Munro, brother to George Munro of Novar, had a son Hector who was described as 'sadler' in a Munro genealogy compiled in 1734 (in Alexander Mackenzie's "History of the Munros" p. 510, Hector's occupation is omitted). Can anyone say whether (1) these two saddlers of the same name were in fact the same person, and (2) whether any examples of George Munro's clocks have survived, and if so where? It may be relevant to add that a new steeple clock was supplied for the town of Nairn in 1769 by George Monro, clockmaker of Edinburgh, on the orders of Colonel Hector Munro, then M.P. for Inverness District of Burghs, later General Sir Hector Munro of Novar. — Replies to R.W. Munro, 15A Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh, 9.

CURRIE — Interested in Currie family of Stirlingshire, Scotland. Robert Currie was born 1815, Bannockburn, Stirlingshire. Would like to know date of his marriage to Agnes Brown and when he died. Had daughter, Margaret "Maggie" Currie who married George McKinlay. — Replies to Mrs. James R. McKinlay, 2740 La Cuesta Drive, Los Angeles, California 90046.

McDOUAL — Would like to know family connections of James, age 78, sons John age 37, Samuel age 24 in 1807; also had a daughter Margaret. James and John born Scotland ref. Men who called Alexander Bullions to Associated Presbyterian Church of Camb., N.Y. (now Coila U.P. Church). Perhaps one of the Argyllshire colonists led by Alex. McNaughton. — Replies to Mrs. Wm. Stratton, 79 Sommers Lane, Staten Island, N.Y. 10314.

STOTHERT — The well known engineering firm of Stothert & Pitt of Bath was founded in 1785 by George Stothert. He was born about 1754 and claimed to come from Cargen, Kirkcudbrightshire, but the first member of that family to settle at Cargen was James in 1780. James had an elder brother, John, who may be the John Stothert or Stothart, a blacksmith in Gatehouse of Fleet. Any help in tracing the father of George Stothert would be welcomed. — Replies to Hugh Torrens, Department of Geology, The University, Keele, Staffordshire.

WHERE WAS MANAW GODODDIN? — The Ravenna Cosmography of the seventh century contains a list of seven loca, or meeting places, where markets were held and justice administered. One of these was a huge boulder on the Solway shore, the Cloch Mabenstane: two were respectively in the territories of the Damnonii and the Selgovae; "Taba" was a scribal error for "Tava", the Tay; and I.A. Richmond (Roman and Native in North Britain, 107) suggests that "Manavi" was located near the Stone of Manaw, which still stands in the place of its name, Clackmannan. The only other Manaw place-name in Scotland, I think, is Slamannan, Stirlingshire. These two names would therefore seem to indicate the location of Manaw as a province of the larger area of Gododdin. This is well seen in the O.S. Map of Britain in the Dark Ages, as a belt of territory across the head of the Firth of Forth, named 'Manau Guotodin' (Manaw (of) Gododdin), perhaps to distinguish it from Manau, the Isle of Man. This, then, was the Manaw (of) Gododdin, from which, as Nennius records in the "Historia Brittonum", Cunedda came with his eight sons and a grandson in the early post-Roman period to drive Irish invaders out of Wales. Professor Jackson's recent book, "The Gododdin" should dispel the fallacy that the term "Manau" should everywhere apply to the whole of Gododdin territory. — W.R. Kermack.

MOSSMAN — I am seeking information about Adam Mossman, jeweller and watchmaker who died at Edinburgh 25th November 1878. I would be interested in others of the name of Mossman who were Goldsmiths, Jewellers or Watchmakers., Any period. I would be pleased to correspond with anyone interested in this. — Mrs. Mary M. Stott, 29 Allanson Road, Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay Clwyd, LL28 4HL, North Wales.

ANDERSON — Brothers William and George Miles Anderson, believed residents Edinburgh area early 1800s. Possibly both trained for Baptist Ministry. George went to America as British Army Officer in 1812 and stayed and married Lucinda Williams in Virginia. He was lost at sea, leaving a son Nathaniel Anthony Anderson. Information wanted about Anderson family and ancestors by — Harold Anderson, 1432 N. Fruit Avenue, Fresno, California 93728, U.S.A.

ARBUCKLE — James Arbuckle, born Dumfries c. 1714 and emigrated to Virginia in the 1740s. Wife Margaret. Desire information as to his forbears. — Send replies to The Rev. Robert G. Carroon, Ph.D., F.S.A. Scot., 1110 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 53233.

DENHAM — John Denham, born Dunbar, Scotland, 20th July 1819, died 5th April 1874, Monticello Florida. Desire information as to forbears. — Send replies to The Rev. Robert G. Carroon, 1100 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. 53233.

McDOWELL — James Alfonso, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 15th January, 1871, where his father was a merchant. He emigrated to America ca 1890-91 and settled in Tupelo, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), where he was employed as a bank officer from 1905 until the time of his death in 1913. James McDowell always said that he became dissatisfied with the daily routine and monotony of college life at the University of Edinburgh and yearned for the excitement and adventures of

For the benefit of Members who have joined since 1st October, we repeat the following announcements contained in the September issue regarding Back Numbers of the Scottish Genealogist and Monumental Inscription Lists.

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.

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).

Speyside	members £3.40 non-members £3.90
Upper Ward of Lanarkshire	members £4.36 non-members £4.86
North Perthshire	members £4.30 non-members £4.80
East Stirlingshire	members £2.05 non-members £2.55
West Stirlingshire	members £2.05 non-members £2.55

"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 Dukes 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.

Increases in Fees at New Register House from 1st January 1978.

Those who do their own searching at New Register House from time to time will be interested in the following revised scale of fees:

Inclusive general search in the parochial registers, the census records (1841–1891) and in the indexes to the Statutory registers:

per day or part thereof	£3.50
per week	£8
per month	£23
per quarter	£45

THE SCOTTISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION

This organisation, set up in 1977, is concerned with the preservation and use of public and private records in Scotland. Its objects are to arouse public interest in and create an enlightened public opinion on matters affecting records; to disseminate information and to provide co-operation and the interchange of views upon matters relating to the custody, preservation, accessibility and use of records, with regular meetings. The subscription rate for individuals is £1. Those interested should contact the Secretary, C.A., McLaren, Esq., Keeper of Manuscripts, The Library, Kings College, Aberdeen, AB9 2UB.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

93 Ridgmount Gardens
London WC1E 7AZ.
20th June, 1977.

Dear Sir,

There is ample evidence that Shetlanders of Norse descent used patronymic names, while those descended from Scottish immigrants used normal surnames. I had often wondered whether intermarriages could lead to a change of practice. Recently a concrete example of a Scottish family adopting a patronymic emerged from notes I had taken for other purposes.

One of the larger families of Scottish origin bore the surname BRUCE. A John BRUCE living in North Unst married a Catherine OMAND and had a son Barclay BRUCE, in Burrafirth, who married Janet ANDERSON in 1812. Their son, Matthew BRUCE was baptised in 1823 and married Bruce STICKLE in 1842. Their daughter was baptised in the same year, as Bruce Matthewson, recorded in a manner which leaves it uncertain whether the Matthewson was a Christian name or a surname. At her marriage in 1867 she gave her name as Bruce MATTHEWSON and she appears similarly in her husband's death certificate in 1914, registered by a son-in-law. In 1851 both she and her widowed mother appeared as Bruce BRUCE. She died in 1912, and had been variously known in the island as Bruce BRUCE, Bruce MATTHEWSON and Bruce Matthewson BRUCE.

Yours Faithfully

'A. Sandison'

ARGYLL, Parish of Morvern

Mr. Iain Thornber of Ardtornish Morvern, via Oban, Argyll PA34 5UZ would be interested in corresponding with anyone whose ancestors originated in the Parish of Morvern.

NOTE

A register of Scots born in Scotland before 1855 who lived and died in England is being compiled by James D. Beckett, 34 Eastwood Avenue, Droylsden, Manchester, M35 6BJ. He would be interested in hearing from anyone with such ancestors or with such data from family records, census returns or gravestones. A continuous alphabetical list of such deaths will appear in the Journal of the Manchester and Lancashire Society.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKERS IN SCOTLAND.

References to Scottish Clock and Watchmakers are collected by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh, EH2 1JD, and the Deputy Keeper welcomes additions of their lists. The Museum also collects reference to Scottish Gold and Silversmiths, pewterers and makers of furniture and weapons, and would be glad to receive any further references which members might be able to supply. The lists which they hold can be consulted by those interested.

THE ANNANDALE PEERAGE CASE

As every genealogist is aware, families or branches of families frequently die out in the male line, a tendency which, when it involves inherited titles, gives rise to questions of disputed succession, often complicated by claims based on descent on the female side. One such Scottish case is that of the dormant Marquisate of Annandale, dormant since the death of the 4th Marquis in 1792, but one which has given rise to three unsuccessful claims already. It would appear that a fourth claim could well be made in the light of discovery of additional, if not entirely new, information.

The Society is fortunate in receiving from Mr. J.D. Johnstone, Georgetown, South Carolina, a comprehensive collection of photostats of relevant publications and accompanying genealogy relating to his researches into this case.

What makes the Annandale peerage claim more interesting is the latest evidence put forward to prove the descent of a possible heir from a male member of the family, a Captain John Johnstone of Stapleton, whose very existence was denied in the first claim lodged before the House of Lords in 1830.

The Johnstones of that Ilk were an ancient family of Annandale in the 13th century who survived the vicissitudes of Scottish Border politics and warfare to have their lands erected into the Barony of Johnstone by Mary of Guise in 1542 in favour of John Johnstone of that Ilk (1507-1567). His lineal descendant, James Johnstone of Lochwood was created Lord Johnstone of Lochwood in 1633 by Charles I, and some ten years later became the 1st Earl of Hartfell. His son, James, 2nd Earl, was created Earl of Annandale in 1661, as a reward for the family's continued adherence to the Royal Cause in the Civil War. The patent of the Earldom, the Crown Charter (1662), ratified by Parliament in 1669 limited the descent of all honours to the heirs of the body, failing whom to the heirs female of the body and the eldest heir male of such heir female bearing the name and arms of Johnstone.

The 1st Earl of Annandale (d. 1672) left two sons, William, 1st Marquis of Annandale in 1701, and apparently the Hon. John Johnstone, later of Stapleton, of whom later.

William, the 1st Marquis (1664-1721) was twice married, first to Sophia Fairholme, by whom he had two sons, James who succeeded, and William, who died unmarried in 1721, and one daughter, Lady Henrietta. James, 2nd Marquis died unmarried in 1730 and was succeeded by his half brother, George, the son of the second marriage to Charlotta van den Bempde. George, the 3rd Marquis, was unmarried and was officially declared non compos mentis as early as 1747. With his death in 1792 the title became dormant, and the lands were placed under the Trusteeship of the Earls of Hopetoun, as the Lady Henrietta above mentioned had married Charles Hope, 1st Earl of Hopetoun. She had died in 1750, but as she appeared to have been the heir female, her descendants, the Hope Johnstones of Annandale advanced a claim to the honours, which was considered by the House of Lords in 1830. (Mr. Hope Johnstone had actually voted in the election of the Scottish Representative peers). The claim was initially based on the assumption that William, 1st Marquis, had no brothers, but the Lords rejected it on the grounds that the proof that he was an only son was not conclusive. Whether there had already been evidence available or not, further searches, in family papers and elsewhere, made it apparent that there had been another son, the Hon. John, or better known, Captain John Johnstone of Stapleton, on whom documentation began to come to light. By the time the Hope Johnstones' second claim was dismissed (1876-1881) it was known he was alive as late as 1715, but it was surmised he had died unmarried. John of Stapleton had been an officer in the army of James II and had become a Roman Catholic. On the deposition of that monarch, he was one of the chief instigators in the attempt to use his regiment — Dumbarton's, later Royal Scots — in Scotland against William III. For this he was attainted and had to take service in the French army, until, through the influence of his brother and friends, he was allowed to return to Annandale. Imprisoned by his brother for his own safety during the '15 he dropped out of history.

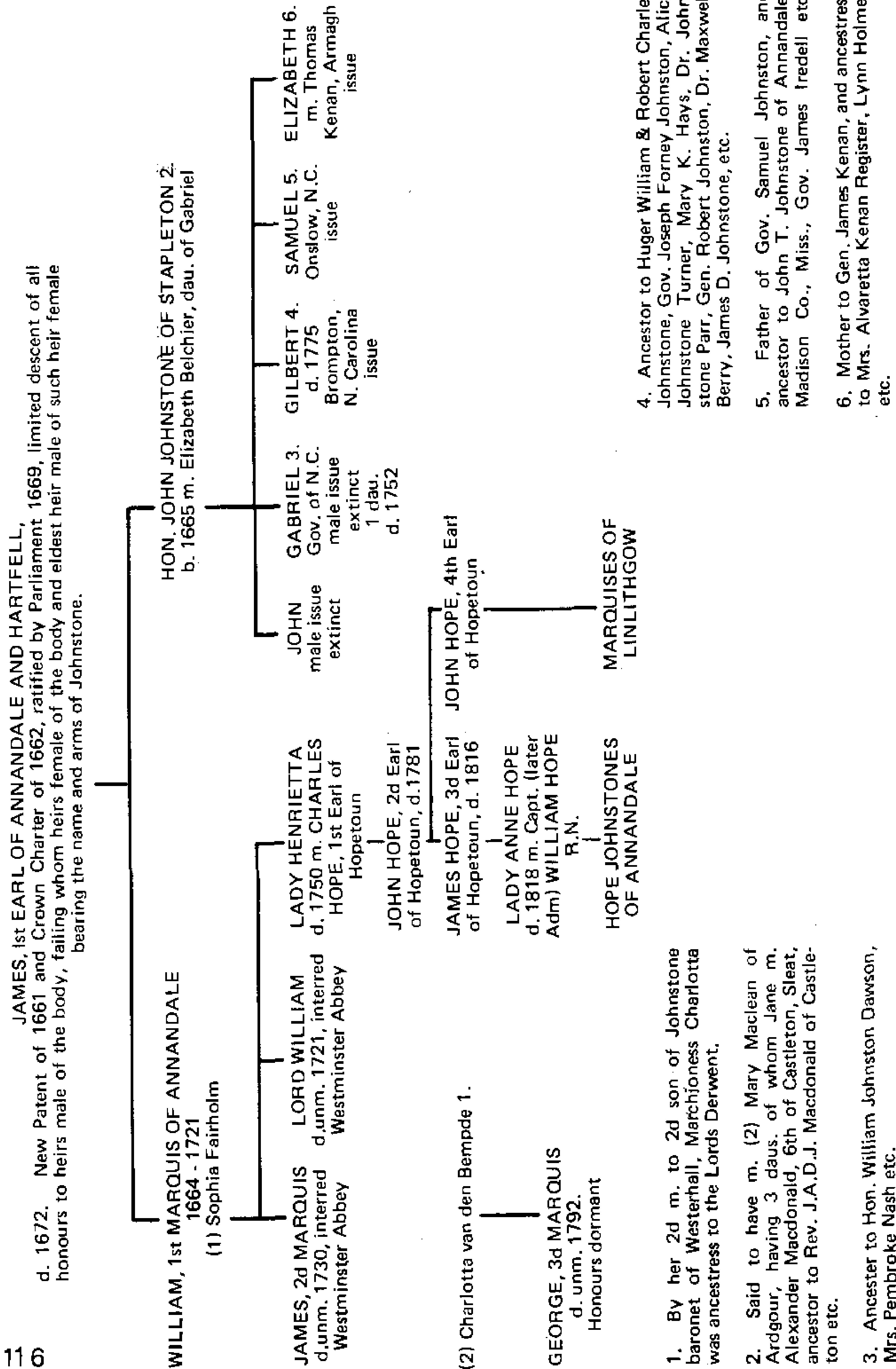
However, by 1876 much more information had been produced by the Rev. J.A. Macdonald, Wesleyan minister of Scarborough which showed that he was not only the representative of the Macdonalds of Castleton, descended from Donald, 2nd son of Sir Donald Macdonald of Sleat, but also of Captain John Johnstone of Stapleton, whose daughter Jane had married Alexander Macdonald 6th of Castleton from which marriage the Rev. J.A. Macdonald was descended, a fact recorded on his tombstone in Scarborough. A full account of Captain Johnstone and the evidence of his existence at Ardgour was published in Dumfries 1941 by the son of Rev. J.A. Macdonald, the Rev. J.A.D.J. Macdonald and forms one of the papers donated by Mr. Johnstone of South Carolina.

Mr. Johnstone's researches have, however, opened up another avenue. Captain Johnstone's marriage to Mary Maclean was apparently his second marriage. He had married in Ireland, Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Belchier by whom he had four sons and one daughter, viz. John (line now extinct) Gabriel, Gilbert, Samuel and Elizabeth. Gabriel with his two younger brothers emigrated to North Carolina, becoming Governor of that state, though his male line failed. Gilbert who died 1775 also settled in North Carolina and was the ancestor of numerous descendants including Mr. J.D. Johnstone. Samuel was the father of Governor Samuel Johnstone and numerous others.

The Belchier marriage had already provided the basis for yet another unsuccessful claim in 1844 that of John Henry Goodinge Johnstone who claimed he was descended from a son John of Captain John Johnstone and Elizabeth Belchier. This was held to be erroneous though in fact there was a connection with the Belchiers. A full account of the evidence from the published account is included in the donation to the Library.

In all it is a fascinating story which will be of interest to all genealogists should it ever again be submitted for proof and decision.

DUNCAN McNAUGHTON



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.

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