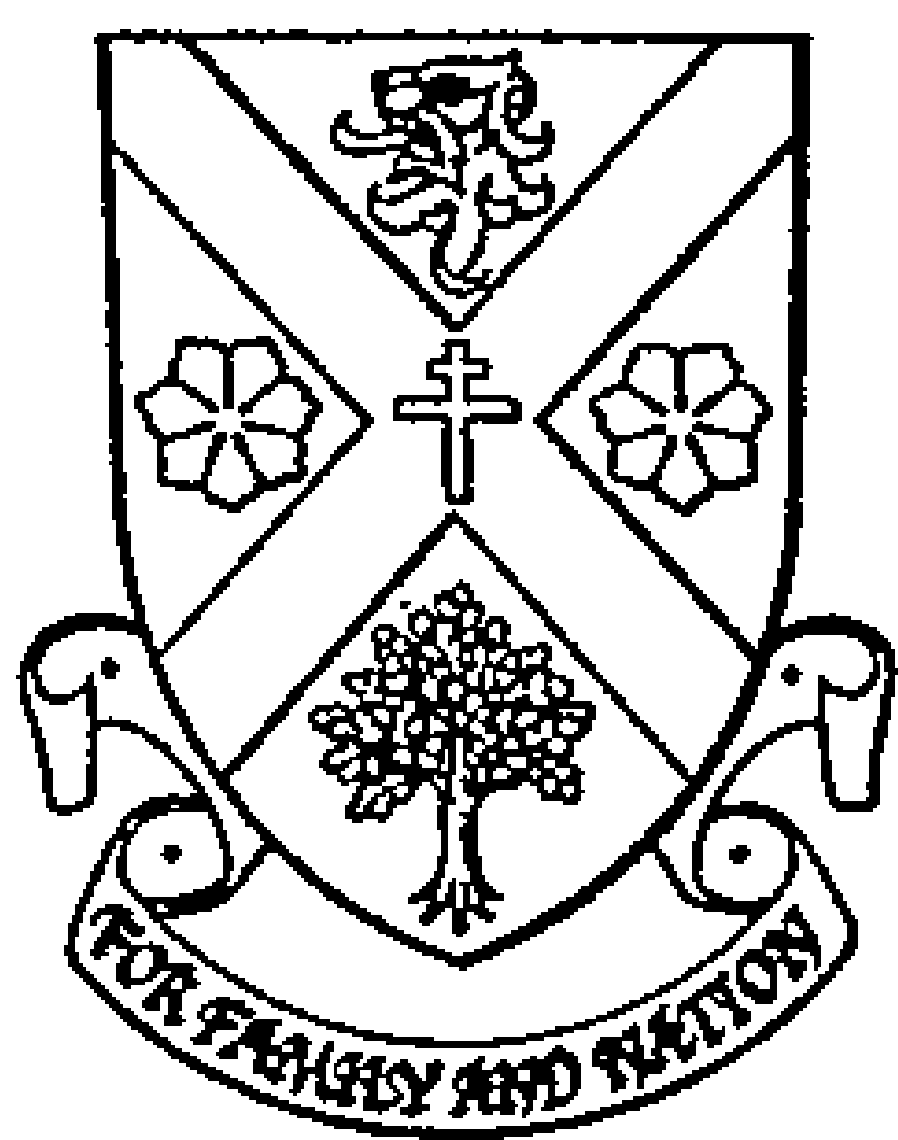


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society is an academic and consultative body. It does not carry out professional record searching, but will supply members, on request, with a list of professional searchers who are also members of the Society.

### Meetings

Monthly meetings of the Society are held from September to April in the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, at 7.30 p.m. around the 15th of the month. In the event of the 15th falling on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting is held on the following Monday.

### Membership

The current subscription is £12.00 Family membership will be £15.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$24.

The Society is recognised by the Inland Revenue as a charity. Members who pay UK income tax are therefore encouraged to pay their subscriptions under Deed of Covenant so that the Society may recover the tax paid on these sums. Details of arrangements for making a Deed of Covenant can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer.

### Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

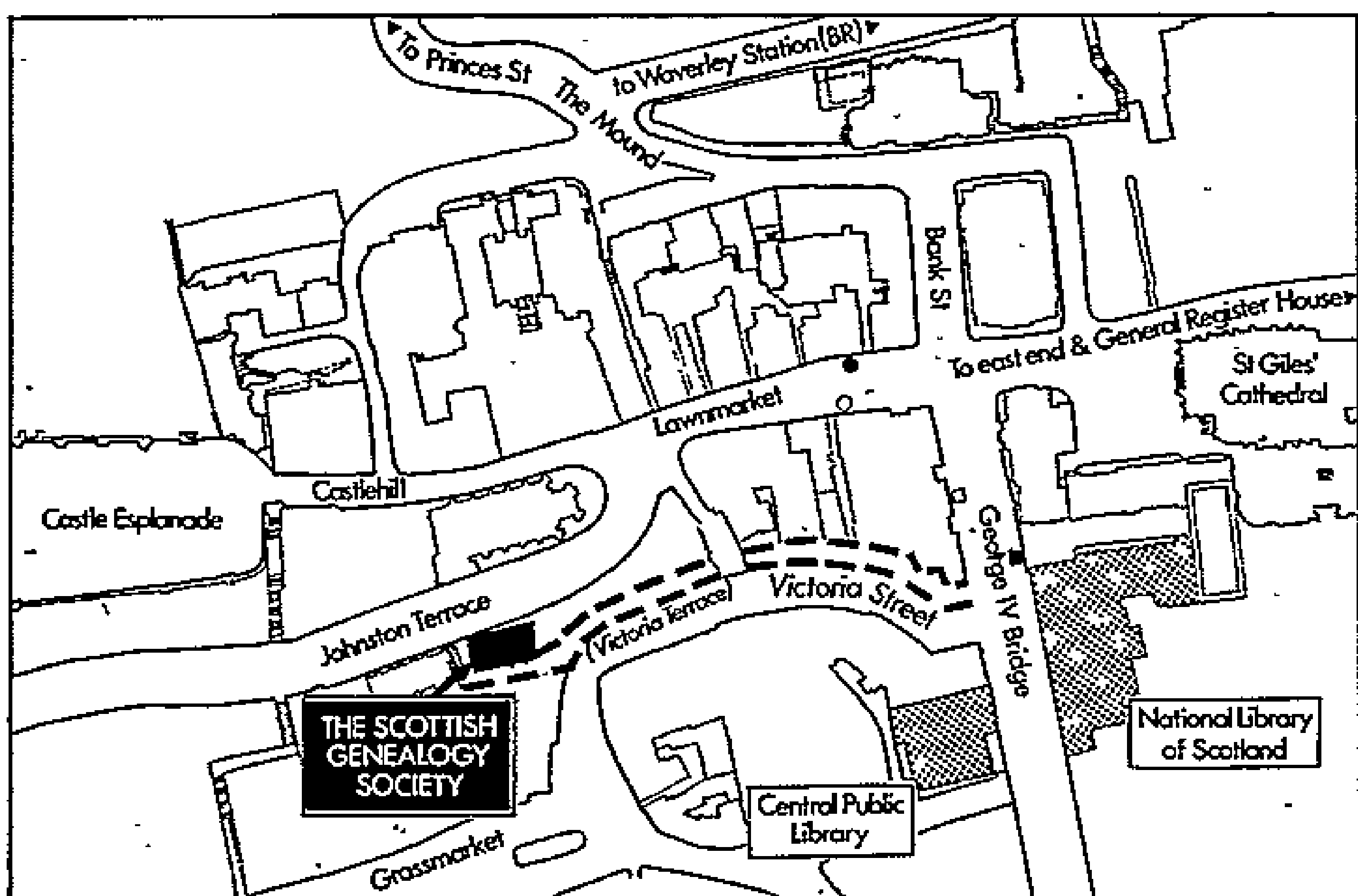
General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary; queries and articles for The Scottish Genealogist to the Editor, at the address shown on the back cover. A charge of £2 is made for queries to non-members. Back numbers of The Scottish Genealogist and information about the Society's publications can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

### Library & Family History Centre,

15 Victoria Terrace, EDINBURGH EH1 2JL, Scotland. Telephone: 031-220-3677

### LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:

Tuesday	10.30 a.m. - 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday	2.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.
Saturday	10.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.



BUSES: ● 1, 35, 70. ○ 6, 34, 70. ■ East Scot 23, 45. Fife Scot X52, X60. Lothian 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 41A, 42, 45, 47, 89.  
□ East Scot 23, 45. Fife Scot X52, X60. Lothian 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 40, 41, 41A, 45, 46, 47, 72, 89, 106

## **NEWS IN BRIEF**

### **Catholic Records**

In the December issue of the Scottish Genealogist it should have been stated that the Catholic Records are held by the Scottish Record Office, Princes Street, Edinburgh EH1 3YJ.

### **1881 Census Recording Project**

The Society has had a very good response to its request for volunteer transcribers. Further details will be sent to them as soon as they are received by the Society. Anyone else interested in the project should write to: The 1881 Census Project, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, for further details.

## **NEW PUBLICATIONS**

The Society now has for sale:

**Hounam & Linton M.I., Morebattle M.I.**, both in Roxburghshire: a most welcome addition from the Borders F.H.S.

**Scottish Trades and Professions**, published by the S.A.F.H.S. This is a most useful book listing many, if not all, Scottish Directories and also books on a multitude of trades and professions, from Actuaries to Wrights. All these works provide useful background information on the various trades, and in most cases contain lists of people engaged in that trade. There is a large section on the military and another on Indian directories. There is also a most useful address list of the major Scottish Libraries.

Sales details for these volumes will be found in the centre of this magazine.

### **Crime**

For those who have an interest in Scottish Crime, a biography was published late last year on one of the foremost Scottish crime writers, William Roughead. It gives an interesting account of his life, but, more importantly, for the genealogist, it lists all his writings and essays.

Those wishing to buy a copy will have to do so through their local bookshop. William Roughead's *Chronicles of Murder*, by Richard Whittington-Egan. 421pp. Lochar Publishing, Moffat, 1991. ISBN0-948403-55-1.

### **Studies Course**

A good time was had by all who attended the Scottish Ancestry Studies Course held last November. It was a full and interesting programme of seminars, lectures and instructions at the delightful and peaceful Airth Castle. It is hoped that another course will be held towards the end of this year.

## **ROBERT M. STRATHDEE MEMORIAL FUND**

The Scottish Genealogy Society has decided to start a memorial fund with the aim of purchasing suitable books for the Society's Library, in memory of our late Librarian, Robert M. Strathdee. Over the year he helped many people, both at home and overseas, with their genealogical inquiries, and this is an opportunity, for those who wish to, to show their gratitude. A special bookplate is being designed to identify the books.

The Society would welcome contributions of both money and books. These should be sent to: The Scottish Genealogy Society, RMS Fund, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2LT.

## **MICROFILM SPONSORSHIP**

This project has got off to a very good start over the past year with many members generously donating to our growing collection of films. The cost of a film at present is £29.38 (excluding postage) but this will be increased slightly from 1st April, although the exact charge is not available yet. We will welcome further suggestions of films to be sponsored and anyone who would like to do so should either phone or write to the Library with details of films, either OPRs or Census Returns.

The arrangement is that the Society will pay half of the cost of any film which is sponsored and this continues, but gifts of complete films are very welcome as are donations to the fund.

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## **NOTICE**

The Scottish Genealogy Society is running a five-day non-residential summer school in Edinburgh on Researching Scottish Family History from Monday 24 August - Friday 28 1992. The course tutors will be Professor Arnold Morrison and Mrs Rosemary Bigwood and it is designed to give practical guidance to all interested in carrying out research on their family history and the programme will include workshops, lectures on sources for genealogy, visits to repositories and provide opportunities for on-the-ground research. Numbers will be restricted to fifteen members so that attention can be given to individual needs of course members.

The course will be based at the Scottish Genealogy Society premises in Victoria Terrace (off George IV Bridge), Edinburgh. The Society has an excellent library and many facilities for research.

Fees for the course, including tuition, visits and use of library facilities, are £90.00. Application forms and further details are available from:

Summer School, Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace,  
Edinburgh EH1 2JL

Closing date: 30 June 1992

# SKETCH FOR AN ELPHINSTONE GENEALOGY

by C.A.J. Elphinston

## The Glaswegians: Elphinstones of Blythwood, Gorbals and Woodside

At the end of the fourteenth century it is unlikely that the population of the little ecclesiastical burgh of Glasgow amounted to fifteen hundred persons. Its trade was small; of the thirty-nine burghs listed in the Exchequer Rolls of the years 1366 to 1374 as contributing to the taxation levied for payment of the ransom of King David II, Glasgow occupied merely the twenty-third place. Navigation to the Biscay ports of Brittany, France or Spain was precarious from Atlantic storms and piracy, more hazardous than crossing the North Sea from Leith, Dundee or Aberdeen to the Netherlands or the Baltic. Nevertheless by the fifteenth century foreign commerce was beginning to look up. The first Glasgow merchant on record is William Elphinstone who about 1420 was exporting salmon and herring to France and importing salt and brandy [Miller & Tivy, Renwick & Lindsay]. A look at the charts shows that it is unnecessary to postulate the existence of yet another William at this period, and it is by no means unlikely that he is to be identified as the William of Pittendreich and Airth who as factor of some of the Douglas estates would have been well placed to arrange this trade. From this Douglas connexion we may trace the young William's - the fourth son of William of Pittendreich - lifelong involvement in the diocese and infant University of Glasgow, and perhaps also his encounter with the Douglas mother of his son, the future bishop and statesman.

So far, surmise from one date. Now using imagination to co-ordinate the available facts, we may pass to a succession of three John Elphinstones, for whom there is a little more evidence. The first appears to be the second son of Henry of Pittendreich and uncle of John of Pittendreich who entailed his lands on a succession of heirs in 1497 and after the acquisition of further lands in Perthshire again in 1502. In the first entail [RMS,2341] he appears as third heir and is denoted as 'civis Glasguënsis' - burgess of Glasgow; in the second entail [RMS,2662] of 27th August 1502 the reference is to Johannis E. filio avunculi dicti Johannis (the entailer). From which it looks as if the elder John had died at some time between the two dates, the second entail referring to the first cousin of John of Pittendreich. It would be consistent if the birthdate of the elder John should fall between the years 1425 and 1430, say 1427. The sequence of the generations suggests that he married Elizabeth Douglas about 1448 to 1450, the birth of the younger John following not long after. His name occurs in the Diocesan Register of Glasgow on 19th May 1506, but by this date he was dead, as his widow Elizabeth Forsyth is designated spouse of Patrick Hamilton. On this occasion she conveyed to her son and heir John a chamber situated above the kitchen in her tenement on condition that he should build and give to her the life rent use of a house near at hand in which she could brew and bake for her own family and strangers. This third John in the sequence is the first Elphinstone rentaller of the episcopal lands of Gorbals whose name

has been definitely traced [Renwick & Lindsay]. On the 3rd February 1507, John E. declared in the presence of a notary and witnesses assembled in the hall of Patrick Hamilton that Sir Thomas Forsyth, presumably a priest, had said of him that he was "a defamit persone perpetuall, and ane verray erratic" (heretic) "and a Jow", and in repudiation of this slander he protested for remedy of law. Which looks as if a family row had at last boiled over after a period of simmering. On the 16th June 1508, the King gave John E. full licence and power to erect a defensible house in 'his land and tenement liand in the hiegate' of Glasgow; possibly by this time he had acquired the remainder of his mother's property [Diocesan Register].

This third John seems to have married Beatrice Wardlaw about the year 1498, certainly prior to 1507. In which year Patrick E., canon of Glasgow and prebend of Erskine, in his will dated 29th June names him as one of the two executors and leaves him his second-best gown, the best gown going to Beatrice. John was killed at Flodden. Some few years later Beatrice remarried without licence of the Archbishop; however, on 14th June 1520 she was relieved of the consequent forfeiture and was 'rentallyt again' in the lands of Gorbals. In the following year she resigned her rental rights to her son George under reservation of her own life rent [Diocesan Register].

The relationship of Patrick E. to his kinsfolk so far mentioned is obscure; his name occurs almost yearly in the records of the infant University of Glasgow as bursar or dean from 1482 to 1496 [Lib Col ND, MAU Glas]; in the diocesan register he appears as Canon of Glasgow from 1505 to 1511 and rector of Erskine from January 1504 to July 1513. It is suggested that he might be a younger brother of John with a lifespan of ~1450--1515, and named after his uncle Patrick of Airthbeg who may have stood godfather.

Reverting now to the first John in the sequence of three, i.e. to the uncle of the entailor, there is evidence to show that he had two more sons. The third son, William, has been confused with his namesake the future bishop, born over twenty years earlier. However, this William is named as the brother of John and as attorney for Mariota Maxwell on 18th December 1509. It may also be he who was given sasine of Duntreath, Stirlingshire in 1506 or 1507. Likewise on 6th June 1507, we are told that he was to be given the office of minor sacrist of Glasgow cathedral by Canon Patrick E., which was witnessed in their brother John's house in the High Street. There also appears about this time another Mr William E. who was 'chaplain of Stirling'; the evidence is very scanty and this William remains a shadowy figure.

The fourth son also named John but called Jock to distinguish him from his elder brother appears after the lapse of so long an interval that doubt has been raised of his legitimacy especially as no mention is made of his mother.

He is said to have emigrated to France and taken service in the Garde Ecossaise of the French monarchy, and indeed a Jehan Alphinston (as near as

he himself gave it, but later transliterating to Alpheston) is found on the muster roll for the years 1494 to 1498 [Forbes-Leith]. This leads us to assume a birthdate not later than 1476 and perhaps as much as ten or more years earlier, ~1465. We shall return to him later.

It is reasonable to assume that George E. was born in the year 1500 or a little earlier as he was presumably of age when his mother resigned her rental rights in Gorbals. By 1534 he was married to Elizabeth Colquhon in which year the two were admitted jointly as tenants of the church lands of Woodside. He appears in the local records as a bailie of Glasgow in 1539 and again in 1541. In that year he is demanding 'heirship gudes' and 'other gudes' from his mother's executors showing that she was dead perhaps in 1540. In 1542 it is on record that he and his predecessors have been tacksmen of the church lands of Blythswood past memory. In 1544 we learn that the 'goods moveable and unmoveable' pertaining to George E. in Glasgow and to James Colquhon - i.e. his brother-in-law are escheated to John Stewart of Dryburgh for treasonable support of Matthew, Earl of Lennox and William, Earl of Glencairn, 'cum and in cumpane with them to Glasgow with displait baner in batell' [RSS,III,769]. By 17th May 1554 he is dead [Renwick & Lindsay].

George and Elizabeth left three sons, the two elder each named George. The first-born - about 1532 - married Margaret Douglas of Blythswood, and is described in a document dated 17th May 1554 as son and heir of the late George E. burgess of Glasgow and grandson of the late Beatrix Wardlaw. On 14th February 1556 he is mentioned as grandson - 'oye' and her heir. After his marriage he was known as George E. of Blythswood and in 1567 he obtains a charter of confirmation [RMS,IV,1785]. On 29th November 1575 he relieved James Wilsoun of caution for his share of 300 merks kinboit in the slaughter of Ninian McLitster by Ninian Syare [Burgh Records]. Apparently he survived until 1587 but no children of the marriage have been traced.

The name of the younger brother George is found in a deed of 1st June 1563 and his marriage contract with Marion Scott is dated 26th October 1568; presumably the marriage took place not long after. He appears as bailie in the burgh records of Glasgow for 1575, 1576 and frequently thereafter; she was evidently dealing in wine as there are records of payment to her of sums of £6 and 40s by the council in August and September 1575 [Burgh Records]. George died on 2nd April 1585 leaving six sons and two daughters all in minority.

The third son Gavin born about 1537 attained a notorious distinction. He was shown when in Denmark in the late sixties to have been in conspiracy against the representatives of the Scottish Crown, and on 18th December 1571 the Privy Council Register shows that 'George Elphinstoun, citizen of Glasgow, and Robert Colville of Cleish became sureties for Gavin Elphinstoun, brother to the said George, that he shall not serve against the King' (the 5-year old James VI) 'and his authority under pain of £1000'. [RPC,II,p103]. We shall hear more of him later.

Returning to the children of George and Marion, it seems that the eldest son George was born about 1572 or 1573. He is found as one of the King's bed-chamber gentlemen and he was knighted on 23rd August 1594. Presumably he married Agnes Boyd sometime within the next few years. In 1606 he was Provost of Glasgow, involved with his brothers James and John in an assault case the same year and in 1609 was one of the sureties for enlargement of ward of his kinsman Lord Balmerino. By 1610 and thereafter he is a justice of the peace for Lanarkshire. In February 1615 he was chancellor of the jury on the trial of the Jesuit priest John Ogilvie at Glasgow. The next year we find him quarrelling with Sir James Kincaid of that Ilk; the Privy Council charge him to keep the peace and give caution in £2000 not to send or receive a challenge. In September 1624 he is sworn of the Privy Council but seems never to have attended a meeting. In 1625 he is appointed Lord Justice Clerk, but appears to hold the office in some anomalous way which neither entitled him to rank as a state officer nor sit as a judge in the Court of Session, until his death in 1634 [RPC - the references to him herein are too numerous to cite individually].

In his youth he was a great favourite of King James, 'by whose favour and countenance he acquired a great estate and built and got first the town of Gorbals feud out and erected there a handsome tower with a chapel and other conveniences where King James did him the honour of a visit in his progress through the kingdom in 1617.' Yet he is said to have died so burdened by debts and in such poverty that he was buried within his own chapel lest his creditors should seize on his corpse. George and Agnes had an only son, said to have been polydactylous, who predeceased his father by many years, dying unmarried and leaving no offspring [Fraser, Elphinstone].

James, the second son of George and Marion, was a merchant in Glasgow and less of a public figure. His marriage with Catherine Bisset took place on 6th December 1597, and was witnessed by the James Elphinstone 'parson of Eaglesham' and senator of the College of Justice who was afterwards created Lord Balmerino. He received a ratification of his father's gift to him of Woodside, executed in his favour by his brother George on 17th May 1594. He died in December 1660, having fathered two sons William and Andrew, and two daughters Margaret and Elizabeth.

William, the third of the six brothers, was born probably a year or two after 1575. He is first heard of as Professor of philosophy at Verac\* in France, where he had also studied law. Then after holding the office of secretary to Elizabeth, wife of the Elector Palatine, he received a place in the royal privy chamber. The wording of the patent of baronetcy he was given in June 1638 described him as 'cupbearer' ... 'Rex ... dedit M. Willelm Elphinston uni a poculus suis', and therewith came a grant of 10000 acres in Nova Scotia under the name of New Glasgow. The patent was sealed on 20th January 1630, but was not recorded in the Great Seal Register. Whether the patent also conferred the title of 'miles baronettus' is unknown but he never seems to have used it, and in later documents he is designated 'magister' until he was knighted on 3rd February



1637. His appointment as Lord Justice-General is dated December 1635; his dismissal from office November 1641. He died in December 1645 and is buried in Westminster Abbey under the name of 'Elveston'. There is no record of marriage or children [J B Paul].

Of the remaining brothers, Robert receives brief notice in the Privy Council Register. In July 1602 he was involved in an assault on Mr Patrick Wilkinschaw, the minister of Monkland, and several years later in another upon Robert Lindsay in November 1618. John is probably identifiable as the John Elphinston who graduated A.M. at the University of Glasgow in October 1601; with his elder brothers George and James he is cited as participant in the affray in Glasgow of July 1605 [RPC, VII, pp234/5]. Nothing appears to be known of the Gavin of this generation beyond his name.

Returning to the children of James and Catherine 'of Woodside', the elder son William baptised 31st May 1610 was alive when his uncle William made his will on 26th November 1639. He is not known to have married. He is not mentioned in his father's will of 1660, so that it is reasonable to assume that he is dead, his brother Andrew being styled therein simply as 'my lawful son'. Andrew was his father's sole executor and universal legatee. He was the Glasgow apothecary who married Margaret Stirling and died intestate in September 1685; no children appear in the registers of Glasgow save one daughter Mary baptised 10th April 1662 who apparently predeceased him [APAE claim]. The two sisters Margaret and Elizabeth both married. With this generation the record of the Elphinstones in Glasgow who stem from John Elphinstone and Elizabeth Douglas comes to an end and no others of the name have yet been traced.

### **The Expatriates: Alfestons in France**

The story of the Elphinstone expatriates in France, from the departure of Jock Elphinstone from Glasgow and his enrolment in the Garde Ecossaise of the French monarchy in 1494 until the return of his great-grandson Rene to Orkney about the year 1570 has undergone much discussion. The evidence from the French and Orcadian sources was collected initially in support of the petition of Nicholai William Elphinstone (1825-1907), the undoubted descendant of Rene Elphinstone, to the Lord Lyon to be placed on the roll of baronets, made first in 1897 and re-submitted eight years later, and secondly in support of the like claim prepared for submission to the Privy Council on behalf of his nephew Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone (1863-1916). It seems unlikely that any more light can be shed by further reference to the primary sources, and in the present context I have been content to utilise these submissions and the learned comments made upon them as foundations for the following account. They are to be found respectively in the office of the Clerk to the Lord Lyon, and in the Public Record Office at Kew and Chancery Lane.

There is no direct evidence to show why Jock Elphinstone left the ranks of the Garde Ecossaise after but four years' service in 1498 (A generation later George Elphinstone served from 1530 to 1558, successively as archier de la garde, archier du corps, homme d'armes and enseigne.) [Forbes-Leith], but it is reasonable to assume that his marriage to Katherine le Noble furnished the occasion. Whereas his name appears correctly on the muster roll as Jehan Alphinston, doubtless recorded as near as he himself gave it, Alphinston later became transliterated to Alfeston and also it is likely that Scottish Jock underwent a change to French Jacques. He is known later to have become a landholder, but this is conceivable only if the property he held at Mutigny had come to him in right of his wife. He was dead before 2nd May 1552, leaving five children, Michel, William, Jean - known and recorded as Petit Jean -, Isabeau and Jehanne. Michel born presumably about the year 1501 or 1502 appears on the earliest extant (1525) list of the Cloth Merchants in the records of the Merchant Guilds of Chalons-sur-Marne. The name of the next brother William is found in the list of 1528 which also shows Michel as married to Jehanne le Gentil. Of his remaining brother and the two sisters we know only the names. Michel was alive on 30th June 1556 and was dead by 30th January 1566. He was married thrice, first to Jehanne le Gentil who died before 6th May 1547, then to Michelette de Beaumont and finally to Jehanne Ham. There were three sons of the first marriage, Pierre, Michel and Noel. In a bond dated 30th June 1566 the name of Pierre is placed before Noel, and in a contract of 16th March 1583 he is placed before Michel whence it has been inferred that he was the eldest. Michel is known to have been married to Perette Horquelin; the marriage contract of their only child Jehanne to Francois Lallement is dated 2nd December 1581. Noel is not known to have married or to have survived much later than 1556.

Pierre was born presumably in the year 1522 or a little earlier. He purchased land in 1553 without either the assistance or authority of his father who was still alive; and his brother Michel was in a position to do so in 1549. In 1553 he was a student at the University of Paris. It is not known when he began to study for a medical degree, but it was evidently prior to this date. Bearing in mind that the course was arduous and protracted and might be prolonged or interrupted for various good reasons, it is by no means inconsistent that he should still be found at the University in 1561. By this time he was married to Madeleine Clement, perhaps about 1550, and their son Rene was born maybe in 1551 or 1552. No more is heard of Pierre at Chalons until 1573, but it may be observed that in the interval a Patrick Elphinstone is found in Orkney in the service of Lord Robert Stewart, the natural son of King James V and Euphemia, second daughter of the first Lord Elphinstone. The coincidence may be noted. Pierre Alfeston and Lord Robert were contemporaries and would have met in the schools in France, and the name of Alfeston would have been a passport to Lord Robert's good graces. A few years later Rene also is found employed in his household in Orkney.

According to a petition of the islanders presented to the Regent in 1575, Lord Robert in order to avoid punishment for his tyrannous and oppressive treatment 'of the poor inhabitants of these islands ... had treasonably directed his Master of Household Gavin Elphinstone and Harry Sinclair his chamberchylde to the King of Denmark with express commission under his great seal and hand writt to render to the King his supremacy and dominion of the countries of Orkney and Zetland as frie as they were of auld annexed to the Crown of Denmark\*\* and that upon sic conditions as in the said commission was contained which was done in the year of God 1572. According to the which the said Gavin passed to the King of Denmark and by virtue of his commission foresaid obtained to the said Lord Robert the said King's confirmation and gift of the said countries ...'. But Gavin, who had been in Denmark in 1570/71 and had conspired against the representatives of the Scottish government in that country, was a marked man bound over in two sureties of £1000 by the Privy Council in December 1571 to appear when called for and not to serve against the King of Scots. In another account the messenger is described merely as 'a gentleman callit Elpheston', and it was suggested by the Orkney historian Malcolm Laing that this was either Peter (Pierre the doctor from Chalons-sur-Marne) alias Patrick or his son Rene, who in 1572 would have been barely twenty years old, which in the context of that age would not have precluded him from such a mission. However, when all is said, it is notorious that Lord Robert was a venal rogue who swindled the islanders by alteration of their standard weights and measures in order to increase the feudal dues payable to the earldom in kind, and Gavin Elphinstone was an enterprising rascal doubtless prepared to defy the Council if covered up under Lord Robert's protection. Both accounts would be satisfied if the emissary was in fact Gavin accompanied by Patrick Elphinstone alias Peter/Pierre Alfeston as camouflage provided by Lord Robert. If this were so, incidentally, the 'Elpheston' of the one account seems a better phonetic rendering of French 'Alfeston' than the correct transliteration of Elphinstone. Doubts have also been raised by confusion between Pierre the father, birthdate about 1522, and Pierre the son, birthdate about 1570.

After failure of the mission Pierre probably made his way back to Chalons to arrive in 1573, where he appears as party to a deed of sale in 1583. The marriage contracts of his daughter Colette and of his son Pierre are dated 1594 and 1596 respectively. If the birthdate of Colette is assumed to be 1569 and that of Pierre to be 1570, we find an interval of say seventeen years between the birth of René and that of Colette, and no evidence of offspring born during this period. If indeed there were none, so wide a gap would be physiologically rather unusual, but not unlikely. Elsewhere, however, the name of the wife of the elder Pierre is quoted as Madeleine de l'Espine [APAE Claim], whence it might be inferred that she had married him after the death of Madeleine Clement, Collette and the younger Pierre being the issue of this second

\*\* At this period the Northern Isles had been in pledge to the Kings of Scots since 1468 as security for the part-unpaid dowry of the Danish princess Margaret.

marriage. In either event however it seems unjustifiable to use this longish interval to cast doubt on the putative birthdate of René. Pierre his father did not long survive the signature of his son Pierre's marriage contract and died in the same year 1596.

It is convenient to pass by René at the moment and deal first with the young Pierre.

Pierre Alfeston, licentiate in law and advocate, son of Pierre Alfeston and Madeleine Clément, or perhaps Madeleine de l'Espine, married Barbe Domballe, as seen, in 1596. In 1609 he was described as 'Conseiller du Roy, Lieutenant Criminel à Victry-le-Francois'. In the same year he wrote to Alexander, 4th Lord Elphinstone for confirmation of his claim to gentle blood (and thus to secure exemption from those taxes and services which lay upon the French commonalty) and received in return the diploma or 'bore-brief' dated 8th March 1610. This served its purpose as he afterwards signs his name with the 'particule nobiliaire' - d'Alfeston. In 1610 he was Lord of Joyeulx and Auvergères, Bailli of Chalons and president of the council of the town; he also sold the office of Lieutenant Criminel at Vitry. In 1616 he is mentioned in a document as Bailli of Chalons and Barbe Domballe is likewise noted as his wife.

His only son and heir François was baptised at Chalons 17th October 1600. On 13th September 1633 François d'Alfeston, Lord of Joyeuse and a soldier by profession, was arrested at Metz on an accusation of plotting against the life of the Cardinal-Duc de Richelieu and of having already taken the life of one Clerbourg, a courier, presumably carrying despatches. He was convicted and after subjection to the 'question ordinaire' and 'extraordinaire' for the purpose of ascertaining the truth about his accomplices in the plot against the Cardinal - the report of the examining magistrate states 'lui-mesme a confessé avoir frappé le nommé Clerbourg de sept ou huit coups d'espée et l'avoir laissé pour mort ... mais quant à l'autre crime il l'a tousjours dénié ... il a esté condamné à mort ... sa supplice a esté la roue, et devait avant l'exécution estre appliqué à la question ... C'estoit un homme de main et d'entreprise et qui ne manquoit d'assurance et de courage ... et je croi que ce qu'il s'est ainsi desdit a esté une vaine affectation de constance à ne point accuser ceux ausquels il s'estoit obligé d'exécuter son dessein, et quoi qu'il en advint ne les point nommer.' - was put to death at Metz 23rd September 1633.

With his death we reach the end of the male line of these Alfestons, and no other family of the same or the like name has been traced in France.

## References and Notes

Miller & Tivy	The Glasgow Region, edd R Miller, Joy Tivy (Univ. of Glasgow for Brit. Association, Glasgow, 1958)
Renwick & Lindsay	History of Glasgow, R Renwick, Sir J Lindsay, 3v, (Maclehose Jackson, Glasgow, 1921), <u>1</u>
R M S	Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, II-IV, ed J B Paul (Edinburgh, 1882)
Diocesan Register	Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, edd J Bain, C Rogers, 2v (Grampian Club, 1875)
Liber Col N D	Liber Collegii Nostrae Dominae (Maitland Club, 1849)
M A U Glas	Munimenta Almae Univ. Glasguensis (Maitland Club, 1854)
Forbes-Leith	The Scots Men-at-Arms and Lifeguards in France, W Forbes-Leith, 2v (Paterson, Edinburgh, 1882) <u>II</u> , Lists and Muster Rolls of Lifeguards
R S S	Registrum Secreti Sigilli Regum Scotorum, I, 1488-1529, ed M Livingstone (Edinburgh, 1908)
Burgh Records	Burgh Records of Glasgow, 1573-1581 (Maitland Club, 1832)
R P C	Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Series edd J H Burton & others (Edinburgh 1877-1970)
Fraser, Elphinstone	The Elphinstone Family book, ed W Fraser, 2v, (Edinburgh, 1887, 1897)
* Verac	I have not been able to locate this university or college; perhaps a transcription error?
J B Paul	The Scots' Peerage, 9v, ed J B Paul (Edinburgh, 1904-1914)
APAE Claim	The Case of Lt-Colonel A P A Elphinstone claiming to be placed on the Roll of Baronets, Bonar, Hunter & Johnstone W.S. (1911). Copy held in the Office of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh

See also files

PC 8/770, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London  
W C

HO 45/12937, Public Record office, Kew

# PHONETICS

by Donald Steel MA, FSG

I was interested in D.K. Powell's "Fonetix Phor Phamly Istry" (Vol XXXVIII No 1 March 1991), particularly as one of my oldest friends is called Calladine and I had assumed this was a variant of Carradine and Cannadine and derived from Cawardyn (now Carden) in Cheshire. Even such an "obvious" name as Steel I have found in Scottish Records in 24 variations (Steill, Steil, Stiell, Steell etc.) including one where the person probably had a speech impediment. When asked his name he obviously said "S..teel" so down it went in the parish register as SETEILL!

Clearly phonetics - what the writer thought he heard - is the key, but there is no need to reinvent the wheel. The Americans have had to cope with an extreme form of this problem because of the flood of immigrants with unspellable (and often unpronounceable) names, and so many records - including the 1880, 1900 and 1910 census - are indexed by Soundex. The basic principles are:

Initial letter is unchanged

The 5 vowels, y, w and h are ignored (except for initial letter of surname)  
consonants are coded according to the following key:

1. b p f v

2 c s k g j q x z

3 d t

4 l

5 m n

6 r

when two of the same letter or a combination of any two or more letters in the same group appear consecutively, they are treated as one. Only three digits are used, subsequent letters being ignored.

So CANNADINE is coded C535.

Although this system brings together a lot of variants it does not work well in this particular case as CARRADINE is C635, CALLADINE C435 and CARWARDINE C663. In the last case the end is lost. However, it works beautifully with all 24 STEEL variants which are all S340.

On balance the system is beneficial. Even when you have to search four codes for the Cannadines you will still pick up the odd CONNADINE or CANNODIN you might otherwise have missed. But it can cause some hardship to searchers. HONEYCOMBE is a rare name and with an alphabetical index it would have taken me only minutes to pick up the Honeycombes I was interested in in the 1880 Census for Wisconsin. But HONEYCOMBE is coded H525 and this is precisely the same code as the very different HANSON or HANSEN. Wisconsin

being an area of Scandinavian settlement I had to wade through hundreds and hundreds of Hansons and Hansens to find my solitary Honeycombe.

But as far as I know, no one has invented a better system. **Boyd's Marriage Index** groups variants together according to the complex principles outlined on page 202 of volume 1 of my National Index of Parish Registers. Failing to understand the system, many users of Boyd miss a lot of entries.

A more detailed account of the Soundex system will be found in Christopher King's follow-on article to the original publication of Powell's article in Family Tree Magazine. ("Phonetically Speaking: The Soundex Coding System", Family Tree Magazine, July 1990 p37).

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## **FERNETIX FER FAMMLISTRY**

by D.K. Powell

My original article "Fonetix phor Phamly Istry" aroused a fair bit of interest,. When I wrote my article I was already aware of the existence of the Soundex Coding system described in the article by Christopher King in Family Tree Magazine (July 1990). Indeed, I was also aware of a development of it by I.R. (or is it I.F.?) Harrison, which he called Gendex. I regret to say that I cannot call to mind in what respects he developed it; I may not have kept the letters from him when we corresponded.

The point of my article which, possibly, I didn't labour enough, was the confusion of spoken consonants to a hearer. Christopher King seems to have missed my point and Soundex certainly does not address it; indeed, "Soundex" is something of a misnomer. To show what I mean, let us take the name(s) which prompted my speculations. In the examples that follow, I shall write the encoded letters in capitals, the rest in lower case. So, we have:

CaRraDiNe which codes as

C635

CaNnaDiNe which codes as

C535

CaLlaDiNe which codes as

C435

It is my contention that medial consonants which are formed in similar ways - in this case, dental or palatal - are likely to be confused by a hearer. It is no solution for the hearer to ask for the name to be said more slowly. Because consonants are modified by their neighbouring sounds, it may well be that a speaker will use subtly different sounds when speaking slowly from those he would use at normal speed. In my example, three names, which may very well be the same name, code three different ways.

Yet Soundex ignores vowels. This is not really logical. Of the names above, Calladine would code the same as Culloden (supposing anyone had the same name as the battlefield) but the two names are very different. In the first vowel *a*, the corners of the lip are drawn back giving a completely different sound from the pursed-lip *u*; the second vowel *a* is almost the “indefinite vowel”, whereas the *o* is a definite short *o*; the third vowel *i* is either a long *i* as in “mine” or a long *e* as in “mean” - either way, it is readily differentiated from the indefinite vowel at the end of Culloden.

Soundex has other defects. Besides separating D, L, N & R, which I claim can be confused, it puts together D & T and B, P, F & V. D & T are both palato-dental consonants but one is voiced and the other is not; it is quite hard to confuse a voiced consonant with one that is not. The same applies to B & P and V & F; in each pair, the first letter is voiced; but the BP pair should not be combined with the VF pair - the pairs may be capable of confusion where the hearer cannot see the speaker, but they are less readily confused when the hearer is in the speaker’s presence and an unconscious element of lip-reading comes into play. A similar argument can be raised against the MN pairing. They are both nasalised voiced consonants, but M is a labial consonant - the lips are momentarily together while the speaker “hums” - whereas in saying N, the lips are parted.

There are quite a number of names which are, in all probability, the same, but will code differently, and many names which are quite different, which will code the same. My surname codes as P400, but so do each of the following: Peele, Paul, Pole, Poley, Pellew and Plaw.

Paul and Pole may be cognate with each other and may, in some circumstances, also be cognate with Powell, but Pellew and Plaw are totally different names from any of the others, and from each other, as also is Peele. I’m sure that Soundex is likely to produce as many false matches as it does accurate ones; the benefit, if any, seems to be dubious.

One final point to bear in mind is this; any argument must be restricted to the sounds of *one* language. Not only do other languages give different sound values to the same letters (where they share the same alphabet) but they also have different sounds. You have only to think of the two forms of *ch* in German, which have no corresponding sound in standard or southern English, though Scots English has at least one sound that does correspond. Most Europeans have the greatest difficulty detecting (never mind distinguishing) different tonal sounds, such as occur in many mongoloid languages. Their speakers, on the other hand, cannot detect any difference between L and R which, to them, are exactly the same sounds. If a coding system to overcome my objections could be created, it would be valid for only one language at a time, unless it was very cumbersome. This is hardly likely to be a disadvantage, since we are only dealing with records in one language at a time.



# Obituary

## ROBERT M. STRATHDEE

Librarian

The death occurred on 30th November last, at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, of Robert McCall Strathdee, the Society's librarian, in his 82nd year.

Robert spent all his working life - except for military service during the Second World War - in the library profession. He was an assistant librarian with Mid Lothian County Council at Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Library Association in 1936. During the war he soldiered with the Royal Corps of Signals in France, Belgium and North Germany.

Returning to the library service at Drumsheugh Gardens, he remained there until the headquarters were moved to a school at Fisherrow, Musselburgh. Shortly afterwards he was appointed County Librarian. He assisted with designs for new libraries and helped pioneer the mobile library service. At the re-organisation of local government in Scotland in 1975, he served on the Libraries & Museums Steering Committee, and retired soon after the new regions and districts were in place.

In 1973 Robert became Honorary Librarian to the Scottish Genealogy Society, and his story is very much that of the library. The Society was then without premises, but soon afterwards accommodation was found at 9 Union Street, Edinburgh, in a building which witnessed the commencement of the Drambuie Liqueur Company in 1903, and was later the headquarters of the Scottish Horse & Motormen's Association (now merged in the T&GWU). The property was sold in 1988 and the Society was forced to place the holdings in storage. Fortunately - following an appeal for funds - the Society was able to open, in 1990, in more suitable premises at 15 Victoria Terrace, near Edinburgh Castle. The veteran librarian bore all the disruptions with customary calm. He was very conscientious in dealing with inquiries from overseas.

After his retirement from his Mid Lothian post in 1976, Robert found more time for his church activities, his hobby of photography, and his duties with the Society. He was an elder and session clerk of St Luke's Church, Comely Bank, and after that congregation was dissolved about ten years ago, worshipped at nearby St Stephen's.

Robert lost his wife Betty (nee Scott) in 1970, and is survived by his daughter Sheila.

*Sennachie*

# Obituary

## Dr Muriel F. Lloyd Prichard

Members will learn with regret of the sudden death in October last, of Dr Muriel Prichard, who resided at Portobello, and worked for the past 20 years as a professional genealogist.

Dr Prichard, a native of Wales, spent many years in New Zealand, where she was Associate Professor of Economic History at the University of Auckland. She was educated at the University of Wales (Fellow), and later at London and Cambridge. Previous to her professorship she had wide teaching experience in United Kingdom and New Zealand economics and economic history. She did much ordinary and specialised research, including studies for the Bank of England, the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and University College, London.

In her long life, Dr Prichard wrote several books, including **Economic Practice in New Zealand 1954/55 - 1967/68** (1969), and **An Economic History of New Zealand to 1939** (1970). Since coming to Scotland in 1971, she had contributed occasionally to **The Scottish Genealogist**, and in recent years was researching Scottish Emigrants to New Zealand. D.W.

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# GIFTS AND DEPOSITS IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

by Colin D.I.G. Forrester

The Manuscript Department of the National Library of Scotland, under the Keeper of Manuscripts, Maps, and Music, houses vast collections of historical, genealogical, topographical, and heraldic records. We as users benefit from past accessions, and surely we have a duty as genealogists and family historians to add to these collections, where useful material is available.

Material housed there comes in two main categories, with different legal and practical differences:

a) Gifts: these are owned by the Library, having been given outright. The copyright may be retained, however (see below). Such collections are given a reference number such as "Acc. 10164, Charles Forrester", the papers of the author's late father, Prof. Charles Forrester, KiH, FRSE. The prefix "Acc." stands for "Accession number". Such documents cannot be returned to the donor, even on loan, although photocopies may be obtained. The author has at least two other gifts: Acc. 10334 and Acc. 10294, 19th-century literary letters, and modern genealogical letters, respectively.

b) Deposits: The ownership of these remains vested with the person or organisation depositing them, who naturally still retain the copyright. Such documents may be taken back, in part or whole, either permanently or for a short period. This is helpful where a large genealogical collection is deposited, part of which may be needed from time to time. Such documents are given a reference such as "Dep 346, Forrester Records", the genealogical collection of the author. The prefix "Dep" stands for "Deposit No.".

These collections are given a title, as well as a number, as seen above. This is easier to refer to and to remember. The owner can suggest a title, but clearly there are limits to this right.

On being housed, a typed handlist of the collection is prepared, each substantial file, volume, or important document being listed separately, with a number and brief description, rarely more than one or two lines long. A copy of this is sent to the donor.

Where the collection contains books or printed pamphlets, these are better separated, and housed in the Department of Printed Books.

Not all Gifts and Deposits are housed in the Manuscript Division. For example, some plans and maps of Corstorphine and its environs, part of the Forrester Records, are now in the Map Library, in Causewayside building. However, documents of three types, manuscripts, maps, and music, are under the control of the one Keeper.

From time to time, in sorting papers for dispatch, isolated special documents appear. For example, in the Forrester Records, there were letters concerning the author's father, which were better gifted to Acc. 10164 than left in Dep. 346. Some flexibility in allowing a collection to be broken up should be considered in making a gift, so that important documents are housed where they are more accessible.

Naturally outright gifts are welcome, but important historical documents may be considered for purchase. In certain cases the expenses of sending material may be reimbursed, an important consideration for some people.

The copyright normally belongs to the writer of a document and his heirs, who may be the owner (and in the case of genealogical papers often will be); but is not necessarily so, for example, in the case of older documents which have passed from their original ownership. However, a special arrangement may be made to assign the copyright to the Library. There may be some point in that, since on the death of the donor it may be difficult to trace the subsequent copyright holder, to seek permission for reproduction. It is suggested that this matter be discussed with the Library on offering papers.

In the author's case, the Forrester Records remain his property on deposit until his death, when by his will they are bequeathed, with the copyright, to the Library. This arrangement is recommended as causing the fewest complications.

In the case of a substantial bulk of important material, a member of the Library staff may wish to travel to inspect the papers, and perhaps take them away immediately.

However, one must remember that the Library was not designed to house papers of less value, such as photocopies of material available elsewhere. Whether a collection is accepted in part or in whole depends upon the Keeper alone.

Should any reader want to explore this possibility, he should contact the Keeper of Manuscripts, The National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW, Scotland (Telephone: 031-226 4531 or 031-459 4531; Telex: 72638 NLSEDI G; Fax no: 031 220 6662).

The author transferred his own records from a similar deposit at the Scottish Record Office, who will also house such collections. One reason was the longer opening hours in the Library, more convenient to searchers, and the useful access to printed books. However, should anyone wish to consider the alternative, he should write to The Keeper of the Records of Scotland, PO Box 36, HM General Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YY, Scotland (Telephone 031-556 6585). Possibly some genealogist with a deposit or gift in that record office might write a note on its advantages.

# **Introducing New, Composite Indexes to Birth and Marriage Records in the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland**

Now available for general public use are entirely new INDEXES to births and marriages in the Old Parochial Registers of the Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). These Indexes, commonly called Scottish OPR Indexes, comprise the most comprehensive collection of indexed Scottish births and marriages covering the 300 years prior to the commencement in 1855 of Scottish Statutory Civil Registration.

Created from a new filming of the original OPR's authorised by the Registrar General for Scotland, numerous previously "lost" entries in the registers have been recovered and appear in the new Indexes. NO death (burial) records, nor records of other religious denominations are included in the Indexes.

The new Indexes contain entries to over 6,000,000 births and more than 2,200,000 marriages from the OPR's; and, also, include Scottish Miscellaneous Records never before integrated into OPR Indexes. This composite indexing substantially enhances the value of these Indexes.

Given and Surname Indexes to both births and marriages, plus an "instructions" fiche, are provided for each county of Scotland. Index entries give: person's name; sex; parent or spouse name(s); event type (birth, christening, or marriage); date and place (parish) of the record entry; Batch/Serial Number (to identify source microfilms); and, for out-of-chronological-sequence entries in the registers, "FR" numbers are given (which correspond to frame numbers on source microfilms). Each frame on the new source microfilms is sequentially numbered at the top of the frame. Visibility of frame numbers varies due to differing light exposures required during filming.

The Indexes enable users to quickly locate names. However, no index is acceptable as a primary source, because its entries are abridged transcriptions. indexes are only references to source data, unfailingly to be verified for accuracy, acceptability, and analysis in light of related sources. "Parish and Vital Records List", for example, show time coverages of related parish registers. Thus, the OPR Indexes may open many "doors" to complementary source records, e.g. Dissenter Registers, Deeds, Sasines, etc. leading to further useful family history information.

# 17th CENTURY MILITARY UNIFORM CONTRACTS

by D. Richard Torrance

Many interesting contracts are to be found in the Register of Deeds, and the contracts below came to light whilst research was being undertaken into the life of Sir Samuel McClellan, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

[Some late seventeenth century building contracts have been published by the Scottish History Society in their 1990 volume, Miscellany XI.]

Samuel McClellan an Edinburgh merchant, later to become Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and his partners, obtained several contracts for military uniforms, which furnish much interesting detail.

The first order of uniforms came from Alexander Gordon, Viscount Kenmure and was dated April 22, 1690. It was for:

647 red coats, Galloway cloath lined with whyt frugrame with four "dazone" round tin buttons upon each coat welted about the stockes and pockets with broad whyt knotteings. In two sizes, to conforme to the patterns supplied.

20 of the best coats were to be chosen by James Gordon of Craichlaw to be worn by the sergeants, and were to be lined with "blew fairground" and a blue and yellow worsted lining about the sleeve.

30 of the coats were for corporals and were to have 8 "duzund of tin buttons" upon each coat.

The contract was to be completed and delivered by July 7, 1690, for the sum of £614.13.0 sterling.<sup>1</sup>

On June 4, 1691, Nathaniel Gordon, Captain Lieutenant to Viscount Kenure, gave a bond to Samuel McClellan for £18.10.0 st., possibly as the cost of an officer's uniform privately commissioned.<sup>2</sup>

The next contract was from Lieutenant Colonel John Fullarton of Lord Angus' Regiment, and was for:

700 coats 'made and fashioned of whyt cloath of ye ffynes of ye paterne of cloath sealed by both parteys', 700 pairs of stocking, dyed red, and 700 shirts.

The above order was to be ready before October 12, under penalty of £100sc. The cost of a coat 100 shillings, pair of stockings 1/10 and shirts 3/6 gave a total value to the contract of £501.13.4st.

A further contract was signed on the same day for:

660 pair of red "breeckes", of various sizes, for soldiers, and were to be made of Galloway Miller Cloath. Each pair of "breeckes" to have a pair of leather pockets.

660 pair red "pleading" hose.

40 sergeants' coats of good broad red cloth lined with blue fingham fared with but hair plush with 8 duzon buttons; 40 pairs of breeches of blue Galloway cloth lined with fine twill with a pair of leather pockets; 40 pairs of long, blue stockings; 40 hats with silver thread, all conform to the sealed patterns.

60 corporals' coats such as those made for the soldiers but buttoned all down the breast and arms; 60 hats with blue edging, all conform to sealed pattern. 20 drummers' coats of blue Galloway cloth lined with red fingham, finished with red hair plush; 20 pairs of red breeches; 20 pair of stockings; 20 leather slings covered with blue cloth edged with red leather.

A list of prices then follows: (all prices in sterling)

Breeches 14/- (76p)	Sergeants' coats 40/- (£2)
Corporals' coats 30/- (£1.50)	Drummers' coats 50/- (£2.50)
Drummers' breeches 6/- (30p)	Red stockings 2/3 (11p)
Sergeants' breeches 7/- (35p)	Long stockings 3/8 (18p)
Hat with silver thread 5/6 (26½p)	Other hats 2/5 (12p)
Drummers' slings 4/10 (24p)	

The whole contract extending to £448.1.8.<sub>3</sub>

In 1692, Thomas Earl of Argyl contracted for uniforms with Samuel McClellan and his partners.

165 coats made of good English red cloth lined with good Aberdeen fingham, white lined at the cuffs with yellow and little half flashes of yellow Galloway cloth with ... best tin buttons upon each coat of three different sizes; 165 pairs of britches made of yellow cloth lined with "haidin" or green lining and two leather pockets; 165 hats with yellow hat band and white trace; and 165 pairs yellow "milned" made plaiden hose.

600 pairs of yellow "milned" made plaiden hose for the use of the company.

For each "suite" of clothes, coat, breeches, hats and hose, £23.10.0 scots, and for 600 hose £540 scots. Extending to £4770.10.0 scots, to be ready by May 20, under penalty of £600 sc.<sup>4</sup>

three further contracts were signed on the same day for:

800 coats of fine white cloth, for use of sentinnels and 39 coats for sergeants, extending to £4800 sc. 6 suits of sergeants' cloths; coat, breeches, hat, belt and stockings, extending to £378 sc. 13 sets of sergeants' uniforms for each regiment, at £63 sc. the suit, extending to £819sc.<sup>5</sup>

Although one contract stipulates English cloth, it seems likely that most of the cloth was made at the New Mills Cloth Manufactory, Haddington, of which Samuel McClellan, and his partners, were shareholders and received a monthly allocation of cloth.

## References

1. Register of Deeds - RD4/65 ff.893
2. RD2/73 ff.313
3. RD2/73 ff.169
4. RD2/74 ff.734
5. RD2/74 ffs. 737, 739, 741

Glossary - Fingham/frugrame/fairground - woollen cloth similar to worsted, (Aberdeen)

Plaiden - coarse woollen cloth that has been tweelled (woven diagonally)

# **CREATIVE GENEALOGY or CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED**

by E.M. Donoghue

Creative accountancy may be defined as the manipulation of figures to achieve a desired end. Similarly it is possible for family historians to manipulate the information available to them with, for instance, the intention of making a family tree look more complete or of tracing forebears further back than might otherwise be possible. This process I propose to call Creative Genealogy.

But, before dealing with the various aspects of Creative Genealogy it might be helpful to list some of the sources of information open to family historians together with suggestions as to the ways in which these may be manipulated. The examples (including the manipulations!) are taken from a family tree drawn up for one branch of my extended family - the McDonalds.

## **OLD FAMILY TREES**

Old family trees, found in family bibles and elsewhere, can be the beginning of a search for one's forebears and an authentic foundation on which Creative Genealogy can be built.

### **Example**

For instance, in the case of the McDonald family referred to above, I have a typed copy headed "Extract of births from a Gaelic Family Bible in the possession of John McDonald (1849-1923 - emd), 10 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh".

The first section reads as follows:

"Duncan McDonald and Annie Stewart were married 12 March 1793  
their family

John McDonald was born 20 February 1794

Duncan McDonald was born 20 May 1796

Margaret McDonald was born 30 April 1798

Shuan (sic - almost certainly Susan) was born 15 July 1800

Charles McDonald was born 21 October 1802

Alexander McDonald was born 9 January 1805

Robert McDonald was born 19 March 1811

The names given in old family trees should always be checked, wherever possible, with whatever documents are available - in this case, most obviously, with the International Genealogical Index.

## **INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX**

(This section is an optional read for those who are already familiar with the I.G.I.)



# McDONALD FAMILY TREE TO 1811

ALEXANDER McDONALD  
m. MARGRAT/MARGARET  
McLAURINE/McLAUREN/  
McLAURIN

5.1.1715 Kenmore, Perthshire

ALEXANDER DEOR  
m. MARGARET MENZIS

JANET McDONALD b. 9.3.1718 Dull, Perthshire	ROBERT McDONALD b. Dull 31.1.1725	MARGARET McDONALD b. Kenmore 6.10.1729	DUNCAN McDONALD b. Dull 24.7.1720 m. 3.4.1745	SUSAN/SUSANNA SHUSAN DEOR b. Dull 25.4.1723
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CHARLES McDONALD  
Joiner  
b. Fortingall, Perth, 1753  
m. ISOBEL/ISABELLAMENZIES  
12.5.1792 Little Dunkeld  
d. Inver, Perth, 3.3.1817,61  
(Isobel d. Inver 14.11.1852,79)

*Their children:*

1. CHARLES McDONALD  
b.2.7.1806 Little Dunkeld  
m. ANN STEWART 19.11.1836, Dull

*Their children:*

1. ALEXANDER McDONALD  
b.15.4.1840 Little Dunkeld  
2. CHARLES McDONALD  
b.24.5.1842 Little Dunkeld, Balnaguard  
Add: 1875 - 38 Gladston St.,  
off St George's Road ? where ?  
Little Dunkeld  
3. JAMES McDONALD b.14.7.1845  
Logierait

2. MAY BELL McDONALD  
b.15.2.1795 Little Dunkeld  
d. 4 May 1875 at Menstry, Logie  
(?Logierait ? Logiealmond) of "Senectus"  
Informant:

Charles McD., Newpew (above)

3. SUSAN McDONALD  
b. 13.5.1799 Little Dunkeld

DONALD  
McDONALD  
b. 26.1.1746  
Dull

MARGARET  
McDONALD  
b. Fortingall  
15.6.1756  
Mother spelt - Shusan

ALEXANDER  
McDONALD  
b. 24.1.1759  
Fortingall  
(Mother -  
Susanne Dewar)

m. DUNCAN STEWART  
Farmer, Braes of Foss  
24.12.1770 Fortingall  
(He d. Fortingall 27.1.181(9)  
or (3) ,77), d. March.1841,84  
bur: Fortingall, Lassintulloch

*Their children:*

1. ELIZABETH STEWART b.1787 d.21.1.1867,80	)All
2. ANGUS STEWART b.1790 d.6.1.1808,18	)buried
3. DUNCAN STEWART d.7.4.1865,71	)Fortingall
4. ANN STEWART b. Fortingall 24.9.1773	)Lassintulloch

married 9.10.1793  
Weem/Fortingall

?

JOHN  
McDONALD  
m.  
SUSAN  
DEOR  
DUNCAN  
McDONALD  
Farmer  
b. Weem  
16.12.1762

JOHN McDONALD b. Weem 20.2.1794	DUNCAN McDONALD b. Dull 20.5.1796	MARGARET McDONALD b. 30.4.1798	SHUSAN McDONALD b. Dull 15.7.1800	CHARLES McDONALD b. Dull 24.10.1802	ALEXANDER McDONALD Master Saddler, Dunkeld (emp'd 1 man) b. Dull 9.1.1805	ROBERT McDONALD b.19.3.1811
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m. ELIZABETH/BETTY GOW 13.8.1837  
Auchtergaven, who was b. Little Dunkeld 1815  
Parents: JAMES GOW, Farmer  
and ELIZABETH GOW, m.s. GOW  
Eliza. Gow. d. cancer 27.4.1894 aged 79 at Athole  
Str. Dunkeld. Bur: Little Dunkeld  
d. Dunkeld ("natural decay") 1.12.1882,  
77 at Athole St., Dunkeld bur: Little Dunkeld

Access to the International Genealogical Index (otherwise known as the I.G.I.) is a must for all Creative Genealogists. The I.G.I. is an ongoing compilation put together by the Mormons (the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) of Salt Lake City. The records, held on a computer at Utah, include details of births, christenings, marriages and some deaths taken from, for example, old parochial registers; and, from 1855 in Scotland, from the compulsory registration of births, marriages and deaths. Copies of the Index first appeared in the UK in microfiche form in 1976. The latest enlarged edition appeared in 1988. The details are arranged in the following order: country, town and/or parish: names in a- alphabetical and b- date order of surname/first name(s): the dates relating to the events listed (births, marriages etc.). Then follows additional information which need not concern us here.

Microfiche readers, some with print-out facilities, are held by family history societies and also by some public libraries. Some family history societies offer, for a consideration, a service of print-outs to non-members. (See "Where to Find the International Genealogical Index" edited by J. Gibson & M. Walcot and published by the Federation of Family History Societies.) But the best, and probably the cheapest method, is to consult the I.G.I. held hopefully at the local public library which will have a microfiche with (almost a necessity) a print-out facility which enables copies to be taken of any pages of the I.G.I. in which one is particularly interested. If the names "microfiche", "print-out" etc. are as daunting to the reader as I once found them, have no fear. The mechanics of the microfiche reader, though fiddly, are easy to operate and I have found library staff invariably very helpful about the various terms used and also in demonstrating how the microfiche machine works.

### **Example**

Referring back to the details given under the heading "Old Family Tree", it will be remembered that the McDonald family bible stated that "Duncan McDonald and Annie Stewart were married 12 March 1793". Let us now check the details of this marriage in the Perthshire I.G.I. Sure enough the relevant entry reads: "McDONALD, DUNCAN married ANN STEWART 9 March 1793 Perth, Weem; 10 March 1793 Perth, Fortingall.

### **Ages at and Places of Marriage**

It would be as well to state here that I have noted from my researches that, at any rate in the latter half of the 18th and in the 19th centuries, men tended to marry at about 30 years of age whereas women at the time of marriage were usually about 10 years younger than their husbands.

So far as places of marriage are concerned, one quite often finds two places listed in the I.G.I. for the same marriage (and sometimes two slightly differing dates), the reason being presumably that the bride and bridegroom came from two different parishes and that the banns were called in these parishes on two different dates. (See the McDonald/Stewart marriage listed above). Both of these observations can be used in the service of Creative Genealogy.

Let us concentrate first of all on

### **Ann Stewart's Antecedents**

In accordance with the above observations, if Ann was about 20 when she married in 1793, one would expect her to have been born about 1773 in either Weem or Fortingall. In fact, we find from the I.G.I. that an ANN STEWART was born in Fortingall on 24 September 1773, the daughter of DUNCAN STEWART and MARGARET McDONALD.

Duncan and Margaret must therefore have been married on some date before 1773; and again we find from the I.G.I. that a MARGARET McDONALD married a DUNCAN STEWART at Fortingall on 24 December 1770. If Margaret was about 20 when she married we would expect her date of birth to have been about 20 years earlier - c.1750 - probably, but not necessarily, in Fortingall. The relevant Fortingall date nearest to 1750 in the I.G.I. is 15 June 1756 when a MARGARET McDONALD was born to a DUNCAN McDONALD and his wife Shusan (sic) Deor. This means that Margaret could only have been 14 at the time of her marriage - unlikely but, hopefully, not impossible. (Although I must say that it is this sort of information that leads one to have doubts about using the methods of Creative Genealogy!)

But, to proceed, Margaret's parents DUNCAN McDONALD and SHUSAN DEOR must have been married sometime before Margaret's birth (1756). The I.G.I. confirms that a DUNCAN McDONALD married a SUSAN DEOR on 3 April 1745 at Dull, Perth (not, as we might have expected, at Fortingall); and, by using Creative Genealogy in a similar way to the above examples, we discover that Duncan's parents were ALEXANDER McDONALD and MARGARET McLAURIN/McLAUREN, who were married on 5 January 1715 at Kenmore, Perth, Duncan having been born at Dull on 24 July 1720.

### **Monumental Inscriptions**

Another source of information for family historians is, of course, monumental inscriptions - particularly the M.Is. compiled by John and Sheila Mitchell for many graveyards in Scotland. It is difficult to misuse monumental inscriptions in the same way in which one can manipulate the I.G.I. The details given on inscriptions can sometimes appear puzzling, incomplete or possibly inaccurate, but one has to assume their basic authenticity. M.Is. can therefore be used to check or extend a family tree that has been constructed on the principles of Creative Genealogy. (It must always be remembered, however, that if the family tree itself has been drawn up on the wrong assumptions, the corresponding M.Is. will also be, so to speak, "wrong").

### **Example**

By applying the techniques of Creative Genealogy to the I.G.I. we traced ANN STEWART'S ancestry to a DUNCAN McDONALD who married a SUSAN DEOR in 1723. Now, in Mitchell and Mitchell's "Monumental Inscriptions for North Perthshire" we find the following:

In the Fortingall, Lassintulloch Graveyard

“1867: DUNCAN STEWART, farmer Braes of Foss 27.1.181(9 or 3), 77 w. MARGT. S. 3.1841 84, chn ANGUS 6.1.1808 18, DUNCAN 7.4.1865 71, ELIZ 21.1.1867 80.”

The first two names are obviously the DUNCAN STEWART and MARGARET McDONALD listed in the family tree; and the M.I. incidentally confirms (more or less) Margaret's date of birth and therefore her early marriage at about the age of 14. Her husband seems to have been either 15 or 21 years older than she was, depending on whether his date of death was 1819 or 1813.

It will be noted that ANN STEWART herself is not included in this list. One would have expected her to have been buried with her husband but, in fact, I have been unable to find an M.I. for either of them in any of the North Perthshire graveyards listed by Mitchell and Mitchell.

### **Creative Genealogy moves Sideways**

If a Creative Genealogist wishes to extend a preliminary family tree, there is a reasonably accurate but time-consuming way of doing this.

### **Example**

It will be remembered that MARGARET McDONALD (born Fortingall 1756) was the daughter of DUNCAN McDONALD and SUSAN/SHUSAN DEOR who were married at Dull in 1745. If one wishes to find out whether Duncan and Susan had any more children, one should first of all make a note of the first names which occur frequently not only in the preliminary tree of the family being researched but also in the present and past generations as one remembers or comes across them. In the case of the McDonald popular first names were Duncan, Alexander, Charles, Donald, John, Robert; and, in the case of women, Margaret, Susan and Elizabeth. To find out whether DUNCAN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR had any children with these first names it is first of all necessary to take print-outs from the relevant I.G.I. of any Duncan McDonalds, Alexander McDonalds ... etc. born to DUNCAN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR after their marriage in 1745. (I would add at this point that the notices of births and baptisms usually include the father's full name and the mother's full maiden surname; but sometimes the father's name only is given.)

By doing this I was able to ascertain that, apart from MARGARET McDONALD, born 1756, whom we already know about, there were at least three sons - DONALD McDONALD (born 1746), ALEXANDER McDONALD (born 1759) and CHARLES McDONALD (born 1806).

Once again it is advisable to find out from Mitchell and Mitchell whether there are any monumental inscriptions which refer to any new names revealed by the I.G.I. This was the case with both CHARLES McDONALD and ALEXANDER McDONALD (for details see the family tree). But, although relevant M.I. details certainly enable a preliminary family tree to throw out more branches, it might be stressed that the initial McDonald tree, as I have drawn it up, originates entirely with the I.G.I., which I can only hope I have not misread.

## **Naming Customs**

Turning now to ANN STEWART's husband DUNCAN McDONALD, let us first of all consider the list of their children given in the McDonald family bible. In this connection another factor which is very helpful to Creative Genealogists is the naming customs which were adhered to in many Scots families until well into the 19th century and in some cases beyond. These varied from family to family but the classic pattern was as follows:

The eldest son was named after the paternal grandfather

The second son was named after the maternal grandfather

The third son was named after the father

The eldest daughter was named after the maternal grandmother

The second daughter was named after the paternal grandmother

The third daughter was named after the mother

The names in those days tended to be very ordinary Scots names and it might well be objected that the order in which they appear in any particular family might well be at least partly coincidence. However, we Creative Genealogists can't allow ourselves to be put off by these sort of observations!

### **Example:**

DUNCAN McDONALD and ANN STEWART, who, as we have seen, married in 1793, had a family of seven children. The names and dates of birth and the people after whom they were probably named in accordance with the above naming pattern were as follows, the names and dates of birth having been taken from the McDonald family bible referred to above under the heading "Old Family Trees".

### **Name Date of Birth**

JOHN McDONALD 20.2.1794 Named after his paternal grandfather (see following paragraph)

DUNCAN McDONALD 20.5.1796 Named after his maternal grandfather  
DUNCAN STEWART

MARGARET McDONALD 30.4.1798 Named after her maternal grandmother  
MARGARET McDONALD

SHUSAN/SUSAN McDONALD 15.7.1800 Named after her paternal grandmother  
SUSAN DEOR - see following paragraph

CHARLES McDONALD 24.10.1802 Family Name (the above MARGARET McDONALD had a brother CHARLES). There would have been no point in calling the third son after his father as the name DUNCAN had already been given to the second son.

ALEXANDER McDONALD 9.1.1805 Family name (ALEXANDER was another brother of MARGARET McDONALD's).

ROBERT McDONALD 19.3.1811 Family name (ROBERT was yet another brother of MARGARET McDONALD's)

### **Duncan McDonald's Antecedents**

It will be remembered that, at the time of his marriage in 1793 to ANN STEWART, we did not know who DUNCAN McDONALD's parents were.

From the above table, which seems to be fairly consistent with the traditional naming customs, we would now expect Duncan's father to have been named JOHN McDONALD and his mother's first name to have been SHUSAN or possibly SUSAN. And we would moreover expect Duncan to have been born about thirty years before the date of his marriage to ANN STEWART, i.e. in or about 1763.

On checking with the I.G.I., sure enough we find DUNCAN McDONALD born at Weem (it will be remembered that he was married at Weem) on 16 December 1762 to a JOHN McDONALD and a SUSAN DEOR.

The baptismal certificate, a copy of which was subsequently obtained, reads as follows:

"Parish of WEEM

"County of PERTH

"1762 - Dec. 16th JOHN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR in Tombuer had a son baptized named DUNCAN."

(Tombuer or Tombuie is, or was, a hamlet, including a Tombuie Cottage, about 1.5 miles north-west of Weem.)

We would now expect the I.G.I. to show the marriage of Duncan's parents - JOHN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR - on some date before 1762. BUT there is no such entry under either JOHN McDONALD or SUSAN DEOR.

However, to try another tack, assuming that JOHN McDONALD was married in 1761 or earlier, we would expect him to have been born, possibly in Weem, about 30 years before that date, i.e. c.1731 or earlier. BUT the I.G.I. has no JOHN McDONALD born in Weem in or about that date. However the I.G.I. does come up with **five** JOHN McDONALDs born in Dull (near Weem) between the dates 1727 and 1731. It is at this sort of impasse that a Creative Genealogist could have picked any one of the five JOHN McDONALDs born in Dull and assumed that he was the father of Duncan; but this would only have led to a wild genealogical goose chase based on nothing more than a guess.

### **Creativity and Family Tradition**

Having so far tried and failed to find any trace of the marriage of JOHN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR or of the former's date of birth and parentage, we now turn (in desperation) to family tradition. There is, in fact, a very strong tradition in the family that an ancestral McDonald changed his name as a result of the repressive measures taken against the highland clans after the battle of Culloden (1746). Not only were the highlanders forbidden to carry firearms or to wear the kilt; but in 1752 the Annexing Act transferred the control of fourteen of the "annexed estates" to a special body of commissioners

and it was not until 1784 that the Disarming Act provided for the return of the annexed estates to the heirs of the original owners. During this period changes of surname were by no means uncommon. The name McGregor was, of course, proscribed absolutely, but individual members of other highland clans, of which the McDonalds were one, would change their names in the hope of avoiding the penalties visited on Stuart sympathisers caught "lurking".

We can therefore look for a change of surname at any time between, say, 1746 and 1784. The following are examples taken from the Perthshire I.G.I.:

ALEXANDER McDONALD b. 28.2.1772, Logierait, to JOHN McDONALD or McLEISH and JANET McGRIGOR

ALEXANDER McDONALD b. Dec. 1787, Little Dunkeld, to JOHN McDONALD or McMULLAN and JANNET McFARLANE

JAMES McDONALD or CAMERON b. 10.9.1764, Dull, to ALEXANDER McDONALD and JANET CAMERON

JOHN McDONALD or McNAB, b. 25.12.1824, Dull, to WILLIAM McDONALD and CHRISTINE McNAB

Unfortunately, in spite of the strength of the family tradition mentioned above, no existing member of the family can remember which ancestral McDonald changed his name; or the alternative name chosen.

However, even if, leaving no genealogical stone unturned, we were to assume that JOHN McDONALD was the McDonald who changed his name, the task of looking for a JOHN McDONALD who changed his name to (whatever) but married a SUSAN DEOR under his original name is just too difficult for even the most creative of Creative Genealogists. Apart from anything else, one deciding factor, not sufficiently stressed before, is that there are very few SUSAN/SUSANNA DEORs in the Perth I.G.I., the only marriage shown being that of SUSAN DEOR to DUNCAN McDONALD in 1745 (see family tree).

So once again we have reached a dead end.

### **L'Idee Fixe**

At this point a word or two had better be said about the danger to the Creative Genealogist of the Fixed Idea. In reading the I.G.I. or in looking through M.Is. or other available sources, one sometimes comes across information which, for whatever reason - rational or irrational - one feels must fit into the family tree somewhere; with the result that hours, days, weeks and months can be wasted in trying with every possibly permutation to fit a square genealogical peg into a round genealogical hole.

### **Example**

I came across the following two very mysterious entries in Mitchell and Mitchell's book of Monumental Inscriptions for North Perthshire:

Fortingall, Lassintulloch

"Duncan McDonald late in Lassintulloch 18(3)0 65 bd. here with his fathers, by s."; and next to this (against east wall) "Donald McDonald 1821 (29), w (Barbra) ... aged (27) (McGregor has 83 for his age)

Fortingall, Crossmount

"1832 Donald McDonald 1821, 85, w Barabra Rutherford —5—" and next to this

"Duncan McDonald, late in Lassintulloch 1830 65 by ss; interred alone with his fa"

These two entries would seem to refer to the same two McDonalds; and I became convinced, for no good reason, that DONALD McDONALD and his son DUNCAN must have had some connection with the DUNCAN McDONALD, born Weem 1762, whose ancestry I have so far been unable to trace. I have spent an unconscionable amount of time chasing connections backwards, forwards and sideways - but without success. However, I'm still working on it - intermittently!

### **Advanced Creative Genealogy**

Finally, it is possible for a Creative Genealogist to take leave of his senses, throw caution to the winds and allow creativity to take over from common sense.

### **Example:**

Still trying to pursue the ancestry of JOHN McDONALD who married SUSAN DEOR, it will be seen from the family tree that a DUNCAN McDONALD (b. Dull 24.7.1720), the grandfather of ANN STEWART (who married John and Susan's son Duncan), married in 1745 a girl of 22 whose name was also SUSAN (or Susanna or Shusan) DEOR. Their youngest son ALEXANDER McDONALD was born on 24.1.1759 by which date Susan would still have been only 36 years of age. Now supposing her husband Duncan had died on or after 1759, Susan might have married JOHN McDONALD in time to produce Duncan in 1762. There are several obvious objections to this flight of fancy. In the first place there is no documentary proof of the marriage that I can find; and even if this theory "solves" who SUSAN DEOR was, the forebears of JOHN McDONALD still remain to be discovered.

On the whole it is advisable that creativity should be carried to this sort of length as a mental exercise only - not incorporated in any family tree. That way madness and confusion lies. So finally let us agree that, even for a Creative Genealogist, the ancestry of JOHN McDONALD and SUSAN DEOR must at any rate for the present remain a mystery.

In conclusion I would say that Creative Genealogy, like creative accounting, can be a useful tool provided one remains within the bounds of possibility - preferably by using facts that can be cross-checked. But in genealogy, as in accounting, it is not advisable to carry creativity to the point where one can be



found out, e.g. by using "facts" which are sustained by nothing more than wishful thinking and the desire to arrive at a predetermined end. When in doubt, let common sense and honesty take over from creativity and admit that you don't know ... that you can't get any further back ... that you've reached a dead end. In that way a genealogist, however creative, can maintain at least some shreds of integrity and self-respect.

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## **NOTE**

### **Bannermans**

A chronological list of Bannermans in Scotland from the beginning to 1900 has been compiled. Anyone interested should contact Mrs Flora Davidson, 17 Inchcape Road, Arbroath, DD11 2DE, who would be happy to exchange information.

### **Annan Marriage Records**

All pre-1855 Marriage Records for Annan, Dumfriesshire, have been indexed (by Groom, Bride, date and place of origin) totalling over 2,000 names, with many from England.

Anyone interested in ordering a copy of the index should write to Mrs Brenda Miller, 21640 Chalon, St Clair Shores, Michigan, 48080, USA (\$17 inclusive of postage)

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*Dear Sir,*

### **Studies in Palaeography**

Many members of the Scottish Genealogy Society may have difficulty in reading 16th and 17th century documents, and may wish to have sufficient examples to work on to improve their knowledge of the scripts of the period. If that is the case, I can provide quite a number of photostats of official and private documents of that period, extracted from Town Council Minutes, Acts of Parliaments, Kirk Session books as well as private letters. Many are already translated which may be a help.

A letter to me at 28 Pitbauchlie Bank, Dunfermline KY11 5DP (tel. 0383 723365) could arrange a suitable meeting.

*Duncan McNaughton, Hon. Vice President*

# SOMEBODY CALLED HIM GEORGE

by R.W. Munro

By 1860 George was the sixth most common male Christian name in Scotland, and in 1935 it held the same position, according to our Registrar-General (**Sixth Detailed Annual Report**, 1864, p lviii, and **Eighty-third Annual Report**, 1937, p lviii), but the early use of the name in Britain presents some puzzling features. St George was the guardian saint of England; in 1348 Edward III founded St George's Chapel at Windsor (**Chambers Biog. Dict.**, 1990 edn., P576); but according to an English writer it was "a very rare medieval font name" (Ernest Weekley, **Surnames**, London 1916, p 209). True, the Duke of Clarence who had his misadventure with the "butt of Malmsey" was given the name George in 1448, but we are told that it was relatively uncommon in England until the House of Hanover came to the British throne in 1714 (D.J. Steel, **Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History**, 1970, p44 & note).

There are indications that in Scotland also George was a fairly late arrival. "A careful check of Anderson's **Early Sources for Scottish History**, which includes extensive primary materials on Scottish history to 1286, shows no occurrence of the name George" (David H. Kelley, in **The American Genealogist**, vol.45, p70, April 1969). It does not figure in the wide variety of Christian names of the 2000 or so gentry and clergy named in the "Ragman Roll" of 1296 (**Cal. Docs. Scot.**, ii no. 823, pp193-215), nor in the more select band who attached their names to the Arbroath declaration of 1320. It seems that the earliest recorded uses of the name in the Scottish nobility are George, 10th earl of Dunbar, born c.1340, first on record in 1363, and George Douglas, earl of Angus, still under age in 1389 (**Scots Peerage**, ed. Sir J. Balfour Paul, iii 270, i 172). The first bishop of a Scottish diocese so named is George Lauder of Argyll/Lismore in 1427 (D.E.R. Watt, **Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae Medii Aevi**, 1969, p 27).

It is all the more curious, then, to find in a "traditional" genealogy of one Highland family in Ross-shire that a chief killed at Halidon Hill (1333) is said to be the **fourth** of his family to be named George - following three others, the first said to have flourished from 1039-1101, the next to have been on record in the reign of Alexander II, and the third to have been killed (in his father's lifetime) at Bannockburn in 1314 (Sir R. Douglas, **Baronage of Scotland**, 1798, pp79-80; Alexander Mackenzie, **History of the Munros**, 1898, pp 6-10; **The Munro Tree** (1734), 1978, pp 2-3 & intro. ii).

Of none of these chiefs, it must be said, is there any contemporary chronicle or record evidence, except perhaps of the second - and that depends on reference to a document of which the full text no longer exists (Alexander Nisbet, **System of Heraldry**, 1722, i 350; 1816 edn., i 342-3). Several generations later, however, a **fifth** George of the same family is firmly anchored in contemporary record from at least 1437, and perhaps as early as 1426 or even

1410 (*Acts of the Lords of the Isles*, ed. Jean & R.W. Munro, 1986, nos. 23, 26 etc., & p 272; Douglas, *Baronage*, p 81).

"It seems extremely unlikely that a Scotsman of 1054 A.D. should have been given the Greek name George with no other occurrences except in his own family for 300 years", wrote Dr Kelley (*op. cit.*, p 70). Unless someone can come up with another George from any other family, Scottish or English, between say 1050 and 1350, one cannot but agree. Seventeenth and eighteenth century genealogists were reduced to some strange contrivances, but if there was a gap of several generations to fill in between an early traditional ancestor and the first recorded descendant, why pick on the name George?

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## **Ariadne**

In October 1992 it will be 130 years since the arrival of the first immigrant ship "ARIADNE" directly to the Port of Maryborough Queensland. To celebrate the occasion on October 3 and 4, a weekend of activities and reunions is being arranged under the auspices of the Maryborough Family Heritage Institute. We would be interested to hear from any descendants of the immigrants from the "ARIADNE".

Further information can be obtained by writing to the Ariadne Committee PO Box 913 Maryborough Qld 4650.

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### **From "The Annals of Kinross-shire" 490 AD to 1870AD Part I**

by Dr Ebenezer Henderson

1770 According to several old notices, the common dress of men was of coarse fabric called "hodden grey", and consisted of an immense coat, wide folding-back sleeves, buttons the size of half-crowns. The waist-coat same, deep down, parting in the middle at the bottom, with large pouches; and breeches called "gun-mouth breeks", tying over; rig and furrow worsted stockings below the knee; large stout shoes - some tied, some held by clasps; the top-piece consisted of a flat worsted bonnet, about a foot and a half across the top; and thus equipped and gong (sic) on a long journey, a staff six feet long was used.

The dress of women was coarse blue plaiding, petticoats and short gown. The married women wore a close mutch, which on Sunday was ornamented with ribbons. Their Sunday's dress consisted of linsey-woolsey, generally spun in the family and given out to weave. Tailors made the dresses of both men and women, at least the bridal dress.

Inside of houses were to be seen on rack shelves placed against the wall, large pewter plates, plates of wood, bickers, and bowls, wooden candlesticks, and tables and chairs and stools "a la" period. Such was the "outs and ins" of old Scotland at this period, and for some time afterwards - consequently it also reflects the costumes of "gay Kinross in ye oulden time".

## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Dictionary of Genealogy	by Terrick Fitz Hugh, 1988 (rev.Ed.)
Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry	by Kathleen B. Cory, 1990
The Mar Case 1966-1885 and After	by H.A. Doubleday, 1936
The Life and Times of Leith	by James S. Marshall, 1986
The Church in the Midst, 1983	(S. Leith Parish Church)
Memorials of His Time	by Henry Cockburn, 1909
Castles of Kilbryde	by A. Campbell & P.Rafferty
Scottish Blackfriars in the 17th Century	by Anthony Ross, 1972
The Doctors of Kelso, a history of medical care	by J.L. Trainer
Duddingston Monumental Inscriptions	by D.R. Torrance, 1991
The Reids of Kittochside, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2.	by Herbert Reid
Register of Burials, Section 1	- Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen.
Register of Burials,	Nellfield Cemetery, Aberdeen 1846-1853
Nellfield Burials, Index to Vol. 2	
The "Dead" Register, Spittal Burial Ground, Aberdeen, Vol. 1 1769-1797	
The M.I.'s and Register of Burials, St Fittick's Churchyard, Nigg, Kincardineshire.	
Register of Baptisms, St Paul's Episc. Chapel, Aberdeen, 1738-1752	
Register of Baptisms and Marriages, St Paul's Episc. Chapel, Aberdeen, 1738-1752, Vol. 2	
The above 7 volumes	compiled by A. Strath Maxwell.
Lady Glenorchy's Free Church, Baptisms 1843-1856	by D.R. Torrance
Bookbinders of the UK (Outside London), 1780-1840	- C. Ramsden, 1954
The Tweedmakers, a history of the Scottish Woollen Industry 1600-1914	
	- C. Gulvin 1973
Old Scottish Clockmakers from 1453-1850	- John Smith, rev. 1975
Incorporation of Bonnetmakers & Dyers, 1597-1950	- M. Lindsay, 1952
The Scottish Carter	- A. Tuckett, 1967
Scottish Trades & Professions	- D.R. Torrance, 1991
A History of the Lothian & Borders Police	- T.W. Archibald, 1991
The Edinburgh Police Register, 1815-1859	- P. Ruthven-Murray, 1991
Scottish Coalmining Ancestors	- L.S. Reeks, 1986
My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman	- C.T. & M.J. Watts, 1991
Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Vol. 1	- 1990
The Stirling Observer Index, People 1836-1856	- 1988
Index to West Highland Notes & Queries Nos. 1-30	
Concise Dictionary of American Biography	- J.G.E.Hopkins, Ed. 1964
Naval Chronicle, Index to B.M. & D. 1799-1818	- Norman Hurst, Comp.
Index to Scots Magazine, 1739-1765, vol. 1	- J. Gilhooley, Ed. 1991

## REVIEWS

### **Stirling Burgess List 1600-1699**

by John Harrison

Published by the Central Scotland Family History Society

Copies, price £3.50, inc p&p, obtainable from:

CSFHS Monograph Sales, 4 Victoria Place, Stirling FK8 2QX

The "Stirling Burgess List 1600-1699" is the first of three monographs on the burgesses of Stirling, drawn from burgh council records over three centuries. It contains an introduction to burghessry, the guildry and the incorporated trades, followed by the names, occupations, relationships, places and fees of some two thousand persons admitted as burgesses. As such, it is a major source for family and social historians interested in Stirling and surrounding areas of Stirlingshire, Clackmannanshire and Perthshire. Corresponding lists of 18th and 19th century burgesses are in preparation for publication later in 1992.

**American Wills and Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1610-1857** compiled by Peter Wilson Coldham. ix + 416pp  
Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, USA 1989

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury is not a place the searcher would usually look for testaments (or wills to use the English style) of Scottish people, unless he suspected the testator held property in London or elsewhere in southern England. It is not mentioned as a source for Scottish wills in the Scottish sections of Camp's **Wills and their Whereabouts**, Gibson's **Probate Jurisdictions; where to look for wills** or Gibson's **Wills and Where to Find Them**.

However, PCC had what was called the "Register Walk" which covered areas outside the Province of Canterbury and all overseas territories. The Act books summarise the main content of wills, though not, unfortunately relationships and date of death. Peter Wilson Coldham, like Bill Filby someone whose output in the field of emigration to the Americas makes one gasp, has now produced a pretty thorough abstract of these wills, given the constraints of the Act books - it would have been too time-consuming to examine each will to hunt up the missing details. Some entries have 15 lines or so - with all beneficiaries appearing in the Index of Names at the back of the book. One's instinct is to look for one's target surnames among the testators who are listed alphabetically, but it is the index which should be the first port of call.

It is clear that a considerable number of ex-Scots in the colonies (or, indeed the infant USA) proved their wills in PCC - many, many more than ex-Irish. There are, for example, nearly five pages of "Macs", most of them Scottish like "John McCrackan of Old Glenlure, Galloway who died in February 1769 in New Haven, New England" with powers of probate reserved to the father, Andrew

McCrackan. In many cases, though the testator has only an American address, relatives are specifically described as living in places in Scotland.

Because the abstracts are so thorough with beneficiaries indexed, this is certainly a book anyone interested in tracking down their emigrant branches should consult in order to employ a searcher to locate and photocopy the original wills in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.

Donald Steel

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### **THE BEETONS OF SOUTH AFRICA**

This book deals primarily with the descendants of Thomas Beeton, who during 1820 emigrated from Surrey to the Cape of Good Hope. Other Beetons who arrived in South Africa are also included, along with a chapter on the origin of the name.

The book of 100 pages with 40 photographs can be obtained from O.J. Henning, PO Box 50323, Wierda Park 0149, Republic of South Africa, at a cost of R32 (or £7) including post and packaging.

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### **MacTAVISH OF DUNARDRY**

by E.F. Bradford

ISBN 0 9517125 0 0, paperback, 200pp. Published 1991

The author of this book, by lucky accident, came across a collection of family letters ranging in date from 1670 to 1850. The subjects mentioned in them are diverse and wide ranging. The author has skilfully selected and arranged the letters to give a fascinating and detailed glimpse of a family's history: farmers, tradesmen, doctors, lawyers, clergy, soldiers, sailors, colonials and emigrants. The volume is well produced and indexed and has many genealogical tables and pictures. Mr Bradford has, since the publication of this book, deposited the letters and papers with the Argyll and Bute District Council Archivist at Lochgilphead. Enjoyable reading.

Copies are obtainable from: E.F. Bradford, Orchard House, Castleton, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO21 2HA at £12.00 UK or £14 overseas.

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### **BORTHWICK WATER: 2 centuries of life in the parish of Roberton** by Kathleen W. Stewart paperback A5, 190pp, published 1991

This book will prove an invaluable source for all those interested in the Parish of Roberton. The book is split into 32 chapters, each chapter covering an aspect of parish life or a prominent person. It has been researched from both printed and original sources, giving a great amount of detailed local history.

Copies are obtainable from: Mrs K W Stewart, Gunhill, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire AB51 9DS, at £10.25, inclusive of UK postage.

## QUERIES

- 2105 RAMSAY - Archibald Ramsay, agricultural labourer, b.1811 at Kilbride (Arran) m. Janet(?) Stewart (b.1818 Prestonpans). Their family were: David (b. 1841, m. Janet Sillars 1861 in the Free church, Lamlash, and moved to Monkton, Ayrshire, where he was gardener at Fáirfield House), Alexander (b.1844), Archibald (b.1847), John (b.1850), Peter (b.1852), James (b.1854), Elizabeth (b.1856) and Janet (b.1859), all born at Kilbride. Information on family and descendants welcomed and on parents of Archibald, Senior. Mrs M.G. Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PL.
- 2106 CARRUTHERS - George Carruthers, son of James Carruthers and Bridgett Currie, m. Jane Moffat (daughter of William Moffat and Bridgett Phillips, d. 21 Sept 1910) d. 5 Mar 1891 at Brydekirk, Dumfries, and was buried at Annan, Dumfries. Their children were Margaret (b.c. 1851), William (b.17 Feb 1855), John (b. 6 July 1856), James (b.26 Aug 1857), Jannet (b.25 Sept 1861) and George (b.13 Oct 1863) all at Brydekirk. Seek descendants. Mrs Brenda Miller, 21640 Chalon, St Clair Shores, Michigan 48080, USA.
- 2107 BELL - John Bell and Margaret Hope had a son Thomas, b.12 Mar 1826 at Kirkpatrick Juxta, who became schoolmaster at Tongland and then Minister of Kreig, Aberdeen, m. Elizabeth Foster (daughter of William Johnston and Murray Jardine) d. 31 Mar 1913 at Kreig. Their children were Murray Jardine Bell (b. 13 Oct 1877, d. 14 Mar 1955), Joanna Margaret Bell (b.12 Aug 1879, m. James Robertson, musician, d.17 Aug 1973 at Edinburgh). Information about Thomas wanted; where did he marry? Mrs Brenda Miller, 21640 Chalon, St Clair Shores, Michigan 48080, USA.
- 2108 BROWN - William Brown, farmer and miller, b.c. 1812, lived at Narberth, Wales. Was he related to John Brown, ghillie to Queen Victoria? Appreciate information which might bear on the relationship. N.M. Harvey, 1A Deards Wood, Knebworth, Herts, SG3 6PG.
- 2109 GRIERSON - Lt James Grierson, RN and Elizabeth (? Taylor) had two sons, Lt James and Lt John, both RN, christened in Edinburgh in 1782 and 1783; John m. Ann Grinton and lived at Stockbridge, Edinburgh; James m. (1) Isabella Simpson of Canongate in 1808 and (2) Margaret Ferguson of Aberdeen in 1817; both emigrated to Canada in 1822. Information wanted about family. Mrs Doris Hope, 120 Bayview Drive, RR3, Box 2A, Woodlawn, Ontario, KOA 3MO, Canada.
- 2110 MACDONALD - Donald Macdonald, shoemaker in Tore, b. Killearnan April 1780, m. Ann McCulkie. Wish to know about his origins and descendants. Ms M.J. MacDonald-Greig, 16 Caroline Gardens, Edinburgh EH12 6XJ.

- 2111 HUNTER - James Hunter, b.c.1800 in Muckart, Perthshire, m. Mary Drysdale and lived probably in Low Torry, Fife. He was a miner. Information about him wanted. Ms M.J. Macdonald-Greig, 16 Caroline Gardens, Edinburgh EH12 6XJ.
- 2112 GILMOUR - William Gilmour, b.1821 in County Antrim m. (1) Jane George, and (2) Caroline Rice. He lived at Greengairs, Lanarkshire. Any information welcomed. Mrs M. Gilmour-Sorensen, 43 Khasiaberry, Walnut Tree, Milton Keynes MK7 7DR.
- 2113 GORDON - Thomas Gordon, b.1843 in Glasgow to David and Isabella Gordon, became a well-known tea merchant in Glasgow. Information wanted. Mrs M. Gilmour-Sorensen, 43 Khasiaberry, Walnut Tree, Milton Keynes, MK7 7DR.
- 2114 McDONALD - Peter (Patrick) McDonald b.1772, m. Jean Scrimgour (b.1780) on 18 Jan 1803 in the Parish of Logierait, Perthshire. They lived at the Mill of Pitcastle and later at Litigan, near Fortingall. Of 11 children 5 emigrated to Canada, and Jean (b.1805), Christian (b.1811 m. John Robertson), Donald (b.1817 m. Margaret Lowe), Marjory (b.1821 m. James McRae), Robert (b. 1826 m. Amelia Menzies) and Duncan (m. Grace McDougall in 1863) remained in Scotland. James b.1819 m. Catherine Crerar in Canada in 1846. Wish to contact descendants. Mrs Mary Jarema, 186 Devon Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada, N5A 2Z3.
- 2115 McKELLAR - Duncan McKellar m. Kate McCormick (McCarraig) in the Parish of Killean and Kilchenzie, Argyll, on 13 June 1811. Their sons, Archibald (b. 1812) and John (b.1818) emigrated to Canada. Other children born in the Parishes of Killean and Kilchenzie, Kilcalmonell and Kilberry or on Gigha and remaining in Scotland were Mary, Kate, Hector, Malcolm (b.1819), Duncan (b.1825), Clementina (b. 1828) and Hugh (b.1830). Wish to contact descendants. Mrs Mary Jarema, 186 Devon Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada, N5A 2Z3.
- 2116 CRAWFORD - John Mowbray Crawford, b. 24 Jan 1872 at Glack, Manor Parish, Peeblesshire, m. Maggie Forrest on 4 (or 6) Dec 1896 in the Parish of Kilbucho, Broughton and Glenholm, Peeblesshire. Information wanted about John and his brothers and sisters. Sharon Dyer, 32 Annette Crescent, St Albert, Alberta, Canada, T8N 2Z7.
- 2117 BROWN - John Brown, stonemason, b.c. 1805 Menstrie, Clackmannan. m. Agnes Vicars in Edinburgh 1825. Census (Menstrie 1851) shows children: Ebenezer, Thomas, Robert, Walter and William Rhind (m. Elizabeth Stewart (Dune 1868), with Census (Edinburgh 1891) showing children: Jessie, John, Archibald, Agnes, William R., Christine S. and Andrew J.). Possible parents of John (b.1805) are Thomas Brown/



Christina Baad - Logie, Perth. All males appear to be stonemasons/sculptors. Information wanted. William G. Brown, 14 Eaglestone Close, Borough Green, Kent TN15 8EL.

- 2118 TONGUE/TONGE - Robert Tongue, carpenter, b.c. 1802, m. Elizabeth Tongue (b.c. 1798) and had a son James (b. 4 October 1818). They all arrived at New York in the Brunswick from London in 1833. James d. 17 Dec 1897. Who were James' ancestors? Was he Tongue or Tonge? Gregory Tongue, 50 Short Street, Huntington, Connecticut 06484, USA.
- 2119 CAITHNESS - Capt James Ramsey Caithness, m. Ann Scorey (b. 1796 in Southampton) in 1814, d. at Totton, Hants, before 1846. He was possibly born in Sunderland or Dundee. Information appreciated. Mrs Anita Caithness, 110 Brabazon Avenue, Mondeor 2091, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
- 2120 CAITHNESS - James Edward Caithness, b.1839 in London to Capt James Ramsey Caithness, Jnr (b. 1815 in Southampton, d. 1860 at Port Elizabeth, South Africa) lived in South Africa, married and had five daughters and two sons before going to India. Details of his life wanted. Mrs Anita Caithness, 110 Brabazon Avenue, Mondeor 2091, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
- 2121 CAITHNESS - Caroline Anne Caithness, b.c. 1845-1855, possibly in Sunderland, to George Caithness, master mariner, and Caroline Miller, d. 1917 in London. Related to Capt James Ramsey Caithness' family. Information about her appreciated. Mrs Anita Caithness, 110 Brabazon Avenue, Mondeor 2091, Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.
- 2122 MacDONALD/McDONALD - James Macdonald, tea taster in India, married a Minister's daughter and had two sons who attended Eton. He had a sister, Catherine, and a brother, Murdoch, who married a girl from Oban and was alive in 1914. Information about their ancestors and descendants wanted. Catherine E. Benzie, 248 E 3600 N, #37, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301, USA.
- 2123 MacKENZIE/McKENZIE - Hugh MacKenzie, boot maker in Greenock, m. Mary MacDonald and had a son and daughter. They lived in Liverpool before emigrating to California before 1906. Information about their children wanted. Catherine E. Benzie, 248 E 3600 N, #37, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301, USA.
- 2124 FRASER - Elsie Dickson Fraser, sister of John Dickson, lived on the outskirts of Inverness about 1918 and was known as Widow Fraser. Wish to find descendants. Catherine E. Benzie, 248 E 3600 N, #37, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301, USA.

- 2125 SCOTT - Anna Mackie Scott, b. 6 April 1887 in Fife, possibly to David Scott, joined her fiance, William Shanks Reid (b. 24 May 1886 in Cumbernauld, Dumbarton) d. 4 Jan 1944. Any information appreciated. William R Fleck, 605 Federal Avenue East #2, Seattle, WA 98102, USA.
- 2126 WINGATE - Gabriel Wingate, m. Margaret Craig, d. 1788 at Govan, had five children - Robert b.1778, Janet b.1780, James b.1783, Elisabeth b.1785, and Gabriel, b.1788, all at Govan. What was his occupation? Did they have earlier children? Did Margaret marry again? Guy Wingate, 37 Seamead, Stubbington, Fareham, Hants PO14 2NG.
- 2127 BAIRD - Marion Baird, b.c.1816, m. John Calder Anthony (b.1813 in Bathgate, West Lothian, and d. 1892 in Lanark). Their children were Marion, William, Jane, Agnas, John, Thomas, Robert, Christina, and Margaret. Wish information about them. Mrs Barbara Leachman, 14448 Appletree Lane, Fenton, Michigan 48430, USA.
- 2128 BELL - Jean/Jane Bell, b.c. 1786 (possibly to John Bell and Elisabeth Lawrie) m. William Anthony (b.1791 in Bathgate, West Lothian, and d. 1879 in Torphichen, Linlithgow). Their children were Elizabeth, John Calder Anthony, William, and Christian. Wish information about them. Mrs Barbara Leachman, 14448 Appletree Lane, Fenton, Michigan 48430, USA.
- 2129 FLINT/SANDERSON - Lt James Flint (1759-1785), son of Dr James Flint, sometime at West Calder and Dumbarton, served with the 71st Regiment (Fraser's Highlanders) in North America during the War of Independence. He returned to Scotland with Margaret Sanderson of Philadelphia, and they had a daughter, Magdalene. Information welcomed. E.S. Flint, 24 South Beechwood, Edinburgh EH12 5YR.
- 2130 FLINT/McNAUGHT - Magdalene Flint, granddaughter of Dr James Flint, Chandos Professor Medicine at St Andrews University, m.c. 1806 in Scotland or Virginia, USA, John McNaught, merchant of Greenock and Glasgow. They had several children. Information welcomed. E.S. Flint, 24 South Beechwood, Edinburgh EH12 5YR.
- 2131 DAVIDSON - James Davidson, b.1823 at Dunfermline, to John Davidson and Marion Ramage; possibly lived in Glasgow before emigrating to Canada in 1844. He was joined there by a sister and brother. Information about Davidsons or related Ramages welcomed. Marilyn Davidson Rogolja, 3165 River Road, RR #5 Cayuga, Ontario, Canada N0A 1E0.
- 2132 HUNTER - William Hunter, b. 1790 at Trabrown, Lauder, m. Margaret White, and lived at Threepwood, Lauder; emigrated to Canada in 1839 with nine children. Information on family and descendants appreciated. Marilyn Davidson Rogolja, 3165 River Road, RR #5 Cayuga, Ontario, Canada N0A 1E0.

## 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.
2. The Society consists 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 the 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. Ordinary Members shall be elected for a period of three years and may be re-elected for a further three years, after which they shall not be re-elected until the lapse of one year. At meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of not less than six members. The Council may appoint a Deputy Chairman from their members.
5. An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on a date to be determined by the Council, at which Reports will be submitted. Nominations for new Office Bearers and Members of Council shall be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least one calendar month before the meeting, a nomination being signed by the Proposer, Secunder and Nominee.
6. Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to those subscribers 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 two copies of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist and their members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Society. 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. The Council shall have power (in brief) to employ persons to carry on the work of the Society, to publish magazines and pamphlets, to appeal for funds, to hold property and raise money on security of it.
9. **Property**  
The title to all property, heritable and moveable, which may be acquired by or on behalf of the Society shall be vested in the names of the convener, Vice convener (where appointed), the Secretary and Treasurer for the time being ex officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**  
If the management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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