THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

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CONTENTS PAGE

News in Brief 81
Computers in Genealogy 83
Why use a Computer? 84
Soundex, Sigillography and the Ragman Roll .. 87
The Use of Computers in Genealogy 94
Genealogy Shareware for Windows 102
Lists of Catholics in Scotland 1700-23 105
The Same Name - Additions and Corrections 108
Some Recent Additions to the Library 110
Notes 111
Reviews 113
Queries 117

Vol. XL No. 3 September 1993

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.

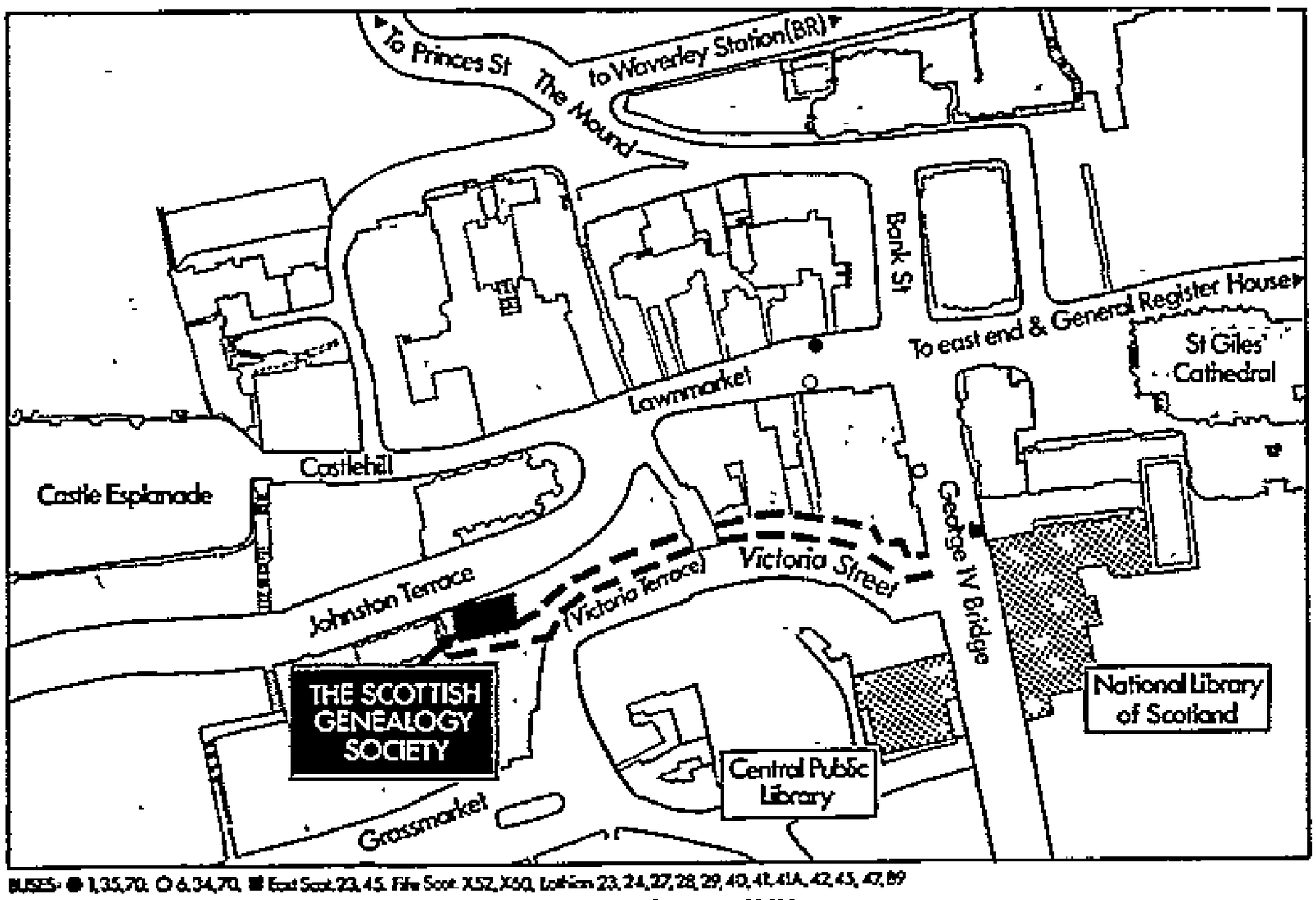
Correspondence, Magazines, etc.

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

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

15 September 1993	Ordinary Meeting. Wednesday Genealogists' Question time - Your questions answered by a panel of experts. ***Please note that the library will shut at 17.30.
25 September 1993	5th Annual Conference of the SAFHS (details below)
18 October 1993	Ordinary meeting. Monday. The First Four Dukes of Hamilton - Dr Rosalind Marshall (illustrated talk).
9 November 1993	SGS 40th Anniversary Dinner (details below).
14 January 1994	Ordinary Meeting. Friday. The Mormons and their genealogical holdings: their collection, storage and extent.
15 February 1994	Annual General Meeting. Tuesday. An Heirlooms night. Bring along an item of interest and share it with other members.
15 March 1994	Ordinary meeting. Tuesday. The People of Calton Hill: an illustrated talk by Ann Mitchell, author of the book of the same title.
15 April 1994	Ordinary meeting. Friday. 'Beyond the Parish Register': the variety of records available which can help you take your line further back.
May 1994 Visit.	Details to be announced in December issue of the Journal.

SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER

You are reminded that the subscription year ends on 30 September 1993. Your subscriptions: £12 per individual members: and £15 for family members should be sent to: The Membership Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL (UK members) or N.R. Carstairs, Overseas Membership Secretary, 5 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh EH4 1AX.

UK members may also wish to covenant their subscriptions to the Society at no extra cost to themselves, but of great benefit to the Society. Please ask for a Covenant Form from the UK Membership Secretary.

40th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

The Scottish Genealogy Society is holding a dinner at the City Chambers, High Street, Edinburgh on Tuesday, 9 November 1993 at 7.30pm. The Society's President, Sir Malcolm Innes of Edingight, KCVO, WS, will he present. The tickets are £20 each and can be reserved by sending your payment to: Anniversary Dinner, The Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL. Dress: Lounge suits. Black Tie optional.

NEW PUBLICATIONS (see sales sheet for details)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT M.I. volume 3, A4, paperback, 114pp

THE TRON PARISH POLL TAX - 1694 (Edinburgh). A5, 89pp

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY CHURCHYARD - A5, 51pp

ANGUS Volume 1. A5 reprint of original volume

5th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SAFHS

Tickets are still available for this conference which will be hosted by the Highland Family History Society on Saturday 25 September 1993. The venue is the new Culloden Academy which is four miles outside Inverness, overlooking the Moray Firth and Black Isle. It is hoped that transport will be provided from the city centre to the conference centre for those who do not have their own transport. Lunch will be provided.

The title of the conference is: 'My Heart's in the Highlands - Soldier, Crofter, Fisherman, Wife'. The speakers are: Dr Jim Hunter, author, 'Five-eighths a Highlander' - Two hundred years of Highland History as experienced by my family: Alistair Campbell of Airds, Unicorn Pursuivant, 'The Highland Soldier'; Iain Sutherland, author, 'Heroines of the Fishing Industry; Ross Noble, Curator, Highland Folk Museum, ' 'Present Images of Families Past'.

Further details may be obtained from: the Conference Treasurer, 11 Braeside Park, Balloch, Inverness, IV1 2HL (please enclose an SAE).

THE SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS have produced a 'Family History Beginners' Pack' - Cost £2 including p&p. Contents: First steps in Family History; Using the Library of the Society of Genealogists: a back issue of their Journal; the latest details of the Society, sales, and lecture programme. From the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA.

FRENCH GENEALOGY - M. George Martin, 7 rue Monod, 69007 Lyon, France, has written and published various histories and genealogies, including: la Maison - de la Tour du Pin, - de Galard, - de Clermont-Tonnerre, - de Cossee-Brissac, - de Montalembert, - de Castellane, - de Rochechouart, - de Segur, - de la Rochefoucauld. Details of other works and prices may be obtained from him.

PHILLIPS FAMILY NEWS People with an interest in this name may like to know that there is a society in America covering the name. Further details from: Dale E. Phillips, 1927, S.7th, Chickasha, OK 73018, USA.

EAGLE-EYED READERS will have spotted that in fact it is the **1992 L.G.I. fiche** which is now available in the Library.

EDITORIAL

This issue of the Scottish Genealogist is devoted mainly to use of computers by those interested in family research. Great assistance can be given by such use, with the increasingly sophisticated software available, and it is hoped that the Researcher, whether amateur or professional, may be encouraged to embark on what many think to be a course requiring great expertise and intelligence.

These articles by those who have taken the plunge and found that drudgery can be avoided and data recovery speeded up by using computers, are aimed at helping those thinking of acquiring their first computer by assuring them that lengthy training and super intelligence are unnecessary. The right computer, the right programme, and a little perseverence will ease the Researcher's task, though pencil and notebook will still form essential tools. Some humble hesitancy before the wonders of science may hold back some of us, especially those on the sunset side of the generation gap, but it is wise to associate oneself with the inevitable.

COMPUTERS AND GENEALOGY

by Neil. M. Reid

Computers and genealogy - mention these two words together and most people would think of genealogy programs such as Brother's Keeper, Family Tree, etc. for holding details of ancestral information. However, computers can be used in other ways in the search for one's ancestors, especially if they are one of the many Scots who emigrated abroad.

WHAT IS IT?

One of the more recent developments in the UK is the arrival of an American based (but accessible world-wide) computer service by the name of CompuServe. This is a large collection of computerised information databases all accessible by personal computer. The facilities available are too many to mention here, but for genealogists there is one section that is extremely interesting. In addition to the databases, groups called 'forums' exist which allow CompuServe members interested in a specific subject to carry out electronic conversations with each other. For genealogists, the relevant forum goes by the name of ROOTS. Within this forum are a number of sections, dealing with topics such as heraldry, adoption, American Ancestry, Societies & Libraries and Overseas Ancestry. Messages have been left in this forum from as far apart as New Zealand, Japan, France, Poland and, of course, all over America. As an example of how interesting it can get, I was recently helping an American couple searching for their ancestors in the border villages of Heriot and Stow when we discovered that we may be remotely connected relations!

HOW DO I USE IT?

To access the CompuServe service three things are needed. **One**, a personal computer. **Two**, a modem. A modem is a device that connects between your computer and the telephone network to convert the signals generated by your computer into a form that can be transmitted across a telephone network. At the receiving end, another modem converts the signal back into a format suitable for the receiving computer. **Thirdly**, a credit card. All charges for the use of the service are made in US dollars and converted to pounds sterling at the current rate of exchange. These are then added to your credit card account at the end of every week, but with care and sensible use of your computer time, the charges can be kept to a reasonable level. Provided your computer has the capability to store information, messages from the forum can be copied down to your computer. Once you have disconnected from the service, these messages can be read at your leisure, replies composed and be readied for transmission back to CompuServe the next time you connect to the service.

EXAMPLES

As an example of the co-operation that is possible through such computerised communications, this article was written in Fife, in Scotland. Another article, entitled 'Why use a Computer?' was written by Cliff & Lynn Watts in New England in America. These two articles have been transmitted between the authors involved for comments, suggestions, etc. without once having been

put in an envelope with a stamp on it. Plus the average time for the transmission was in the region of 60 seconds. Contrast that with the time delay when using ordinary mail services, the time taken for the letter to he sent from the originator of the question, plus the time taken to do the research, plus the time for the reply to be returned. Even taking into account the time it can take to do the research, once it has been found it can be on the other side of the Atlantic in a matter of minutes, not days.

It can also be useful from a genealogical business point of view. CompuServe users quite often ask for addresses of genealogists specializing in specific areas of research. It would then be quite feasible to carry out conversations via computer messages rather than post, e.g. for the benefit of the customer messages could be left to indicate progress on the research or to ask for further information. That also raises the subject of the type of messages possible. The conversation referred to before (with Cliff & Lynn Watts) was carried out in what is known as 'Electronic Mail'. This is a private conversation between two CompuServe users. The alternative is a posted message in the forum. This message can be read (and replied to) by everyone. The latter is of great benefit when asking a question about specific ancestors, or any other genealogical matter. You have a problem with your genealogy program? Post a message in the forum - someone is sure to have the answer (sometimes it is even the authors themselves!). You wish to try a demonstration version of a program before committing yourself to buying it... copy it down from one of the software libraries. The possibilities go on. And I could, too, but I have to take into account the space available in this issue of the Scottish Genealogist!

Why Use a Computer?

by H. Clifford and Lynn S. Watts

Despite much discussion of and debate about computers as genealogical tools, rather little attention has been paid to the fundamental question of why one should bother. Applying a computer to your research will not supply an elusive surname, speed document delivery at a record office, bestow royal ancestry, or cause an unco-operative relative to stop withholding information that you desperately want. Using a computer demands not only a financial outlay but a continuing investment of your time in learning and caring for your tools. Nor should you overlook the basic need to be somewhat comfortable about using a keyboard. Constant technical evolution even truncates the pleasure of boasting about your new machine; today's bright marvel will surely be surpassed tomorrow.

What does the serious amateur need? You will be recording and extending proven information, evaluating unproven information, and communicating in many directions. You will probably want to augment bare names, dates and places with details of your ancestors' lives. You will certainly wish to cite your sources of information - and mis-information. Unless you set and abide by arbitrary limits of time span or numbers of people, the search has no possible completion. You have a hobby that is both endless and boundless.

This very lack of firm, finite shape and scope is the strongest single argument for resources that can cope with what almost surely will be changing needs. You will record information about individuals and then link these individuals into families and generations. As your population grows and new information is developed, it becomes increasingly valuable that you be able to locate rapidly any specific person or place.

Unless you are both meticulous and fortunate, you will make errors. When Fiona is found not to be the daughter of John and Ann but rather the child of Duncan and Moira, her entire ancestry must be corrected. With written or typed records, such changes are laborious. Replace the incorrect people and relationships on your computer; the job is done.

Do you honestly enjoy repeatedly writing or typing Tomintoul for all the people in several generations who were born, married, died, and buried there? How many of your relatives were born at Fort William? How are you related to a living descendant of your fourth great grandmother? Which ancestors served in the Army? Minimizing tedious activities and answering diverse questions are two areas where the computer excels.

You should be able to store and link extensive text information with the person to whom it pertains. In some instances you will save time and effort by copying easily documents that relate to several people. Any software you consider should include the ability to search for and find all text references that interest you such as "emigrated to New Zealand."

Perhaps you have photographs, sketches, maps, and other graphic items that you wish to incorporate. Several genealogy software packages handle such graphics, but be aware that you will need additional equipment and software to handle such information properly; no available genealogy software performs this job fully.

The ways in which you can print or display all or parts of your information vary from one software package to another. Each package inevitably reflects the interests and prejudices of its creator(s). Try to determine before purchase whether the package you are considering can produce the formats that you require.

If creating and publishing a family book is one of your major objectives, you will probably have to invest in desktop publishing software. A number of genealogy packages include facilities to pass along their information to such a program.

Another important use for a computer is to extend your research through communications. When equipped with a modem, your computer can contact both genealogical bulletin boards and other researchers. A modem is a device that translates computer information to or from the type of information that can be transmitted over a telephone line. We exchange ideas and information almost daily with fellow hobbyists on both sides of the Atlantic. This article, for example, has already made two round trips to Fife by modem to get the comments of another member. Here again, be aware that you face additional costs in purchasing and using a modem.

Picking genealogical software is challenging. Any supplier will stress the wonders and superiority of its product. Many reviewers appear to lack any real depth of genealogical experience and fail to evaluate products thoroughly. Some products are built for a particular group of users. One otherwise excellent program from Australia questions any dates prior to 1600 AD and flatly rejects any prior to 1000AD. While apparently serviceable for its audience, this software would prove particularly difficult if you happened to descend from Kenneth mac Alpin or the Bruces. Think carefully about your needs, and do real investigation. If possible, contact one or more current users of the software you are considering. Find out whether he or she has successfully done what you want to do.

Even with careful preliminary screening, it is wholly possible that no single package will permanently satisfy all of your wishes and needs. This raises the alternatives of changing your genealogical software or of maintaining multiple sets of family information. Unless you have much free time and great affection for your keyboard, you do not want to rekey existing information.

A tool (Genealogical Data Communications or GEDCOM for brevity) exists to transfer information. This is convenient both for sending information to another researcher and for transferring data among your own differing sets of software. We currently use three genealogy packages. Personal Ancestral File, Release 2.2 excels for its ease of adding or revising information and for its efficient storage of your data. Brother's Keeper Version 5.1 produces excellent ancestor and descendant charts and handles graphic items. Roots III (soon to become Roots IV) is a clumsy and awkward program; we sometimes suffer its annoyances to use its analytical strengths. Transfer of over 15,600 people and all of their data from Personal Ancestral file to Brother's Keeper can be accomplished while we enjoy an evening meal. If you do nothing else, please use only software that includes or can add GEDCOM capabilities.

Even if you forego a modem, you will probably be in contact and exchange information with other researchers, some using computers. Diskettes are easily mailed, but some of these interesting people will inconveniently own only 3.5in. diskette drives. Unless your computer can handle both 5.25in. and 3.5in. diskette sizes, you will be curtailed in exchanging information. This is not a prudent area in which to economize.

Genealogical software is available both for IBM-compatible and Macintosh computers. To this point there are many more high quality packages for the somewhat cheaper IBM-based machines than for the Macs. You will also find more IBM-based hobbyists with whom to exchange information.

You might come across a seeming computer bargain that has diskette drives but no hard disk drive. Please firmly avoid the temptation, because a machine with such limited capacity for information and programs will very rapidly drive you to distraction. Hard disk capacities are stated in millions of characters (megabytes or megs). Buy as much capacity as you can afford, preferably not less than 40 megabytes. If you have any thought of including graphics, double or triple that size.

Several software utilities effectively double the original storage capacity of any hard disk. At least one of them performs its magic so rapidly that there is no perceptible slowing of disk activities. Such software provides a thrifty way to overcome cramped disk storage problems.

We would also urge that if you plan to procure an IBM-based computer, you buy one with a minimum of a 386SX as its processor chip or brain. No cheaper chip provides the ability to multitask - run two or more programs at the same time. This allows such time and error savings as 'cutting' information from your genealogy program and 'pasting' it into a letter being written with your word processor. Similarly you can give full attention to one program while another program unobtrusively performs its work. The cost increase beyond a 286 chip is money well spent. If you can afford a bit more cost, a 386DX chip or greater will be able to handle efficiently any software likely to be developed and marketed in the next several years.

Consider also equipping your PC with additional random access memory (RAM) chips. This increased capacity not only enhances multitasking but allows you to accomplish extensive printing and sorting chores with minimum effort and delay. Four million characters (commonly described as 4 Megs) is adequate, but double it to 8 megs if your funds allow.

Finally, give thought to the locations of your research. If you operate chiefly at home, a desktop computer is preferable for its capacity, more comfortable keyboard, colour monitor, and similar amenities. If you travel extensively, a notebook computer may warrant its higher cost when the accumulated volume or complexity of your information make it impractical to carry everything in printed form.

While most notebook computers include electrical facilities to operate anywhere in the world, be sure that the models you consider will accept any voltage from 100 to 240 if you plan to travel outside the UK. Before you travel abroad, visit a radio supply shop and procure a set of adapter plugs for the differing mains connections you will find overseas. Be sure also that your battery charger is working properly. Some research sites do not allow connection to their mains.

SOUNDEX, SIGILLOGRAPHY and the RAGMAN ROLL

by B A McAndrew

The Ragman Roll, which lists the Scottish nobles who paid homage to Edward I of England in 1296, is given in Bain's Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland (hereinafter CDS), Volume II, 823. The seals originally attached to the roll have been separated and many lost but those remaining are described in one of a series of appendices attached to the same volume of the calendar. For those seals in good condition it is generally straightforward to connect seal legend with homager in the Ragman Roll and many such examples have passed into the corpus of Scottish sigillography[1]: however, in those cases where part of the legend is difficult to interpret or even has been partly lost, the process can become much more difficult.

The objective of the present study was to investigate the use of the Soundex

approach[2] to establish hitherto unrecorded correlations between seal and homager by eliminating the vagaries of medieval spelling, very real in this instance when English clerks were dealing with unfamiliar Scottish names. For example the appellation Rouland fiz Aleyn mac Rotherik del counte de Ineurnys (Ragman Roll 1522) hides the more familiar Lachlan Macruarie[3], bastard half-brother of the Christina Macruarie who gave succour to Robert Bruce in the winter of 1306-07 after his disastrous defeat at Methven. Sigillographic difficulties are best seen in an example from the Declaration of Arbroath of 1320 where the seal of Sir Patrick Graham is described as On a fess, 3 escallops (SAS1125). In reality, the seal belongs to Sir Thomas Morham[4] and displays On a fess, 3 sixfoils, arms which are found in contemporary rolls as Argent, on a fess sable, 3 sixfoils or septfoils or (Q458, LM295).[5]

More specificially, the project envisaged:

- preparing a Soundex version of the Ragman Roll
- transferring it to a computer database (dBASE III PLUS)
- interrogating the database using the Soundex version of the seal legend
- correlating seals with homagers based on the hypothesis that seals attached together by string or cords should belong to homagers whose names are proximate in the Ragman roll list.

This complex process is best demonstrated by means of examples, of which three, of increasing sophistication, are described below:

Example 1

CDS Appendix III (numbers in heavy type) provides the following information:

549 A shield, hold fesse chequy of 3 tracts, and 3 charges in chief: 'S'FILNAY DE HOVSTVN'

550 A shield crusilly, bold fesse chequy of 2 tracts: 'S'HUGONIS DE DANIELIST'

551 A crescent and 5 stars: 'S'ALANI FIL NICHOLAI'

Joined hy strings.

Translation of the legend of 549 into Soundex format yields H235, and interrogation of the database gives 3 hits - RR893 Sir Fynlawe de Hustone, RR1298 Robert de Hastinges, and RR1503 Edmund de Hastinges, only one of which has the correct surname, and furthermore the correct forename. So we can safely identify 549 as RR homager 893.

Application of the same process to 550 translates Danielist into D542 and the database provides a single hit - Sir Huwe de Danielston, RR896. Again the forename corresponds. Examples of this sort, a Soundex translating into a single RR homager, are particularly important since they provide a unique connectivity between seal and the position of the homager in the roll. The same process applied to 551 gives N240 and provides 3 strikes - RR766 Adam fiz Nicol, RR864 Maucolum fiz Nicol, and RR903 Aleyn Fiz Nicol of which only RR903 has the correct Christian name.

This information can be arranged in a tabular array:

549			893	1298	1503
550			896		
551	766	864	903		

and hence there can be little doubt regarding the association of these 3 seals with a close knit group of homagers ranging from 893 to 903. Both the Houstoun and Danielston (Dennistoun) seals display a fess chequy, indicative of vassals of the High Steward.

Example 2

165 A fesse surmounted of a bend: 'S'WILLI FLANDRENSIS'

166 A garb, 4 pellets on either side: 'S'HUGONIS KINNEDI'

167 The Agnus Dei: 'S'ALANI DE GLESFRIT'

168 A lion rampant: 'S'ROB'TI DE CAMERA'

All attached to a fragment of homage.

Flandrensis F451 provides no hits in the database; however, a man of Flanders was also a Fleming and using F455 we get 9 hits which reduce to 3 when the forename is used as a limiting factor - RR404 William le Flemyng of Seton, RR797 William le Fleming of Dunbartonshire, and RR894 Sir William le Fleming of Lanarkshire.

Kinnedi K530 gives 5 hits encompassing 3 different surnames but reducing to just 2 with the correct surname, falling to 1 with the correct combination of names - RR895 Sir Huwe Kenedy. Similarly Glasfrit G421 gives 3 hits, but only 2 with the correct combination of names RR898 and RR1741.

The last name in the group, Camera C560, provides no strikes, but changing to the French form of Chaumbre C516 is much more productive - 10 hits covering 2 names, falling to 5 with the correct surname, and only 1 with the correct full name, RR902 Robert de la Chaumbre.

Again the tabular array is instructive:

165	404	795	894	
166	42		895	
167			898	1741
168			902	

demonstrating how the 27 original hits in the Soundex were progressively reduced to 18 with the correct surname, to just 7 with the correct Christian and surname, and finally to just 4 that form a coherent group.

Example 3

555 An eight-rayed figure: 'S'DVNCAN MCGHILC'

556 A demon with a man's head and cock's feet and spurs: 'SDOVENALDI FIL MICHAEL'

557 A rabbit: 'S'DVNCANI F'ALFINI'

Joined by string.

This example introduces a further approach to database interrogation. The legend of 555 looks incomplete, so ignoring 'mac' the Soundex code is merely G4 which produces 35 records, too many to analyse in detail. However, the database allows a search for a 'string', or a group of characters, and if we combine two such strings, 'Du' for Duncan and 'G' for the surname, only 4 hits are obtained - RR678 Gilbert de Dunmanyn, RR861 Dugald Gregyns, RR1010 Duncan macGilchrist, and RR1190 Duncan fitz Gilmor Edward; only the last 2 of these have the correct Christian name.

Analysis of 556 under its Soundex code of M240 gave 3 strikes, none of which had the correct Christian name. Recourse to the 'string' approach of 'Do' and 'M' provided 2 records RR170 Dovenald, Earl of Mar and RR1011 Dovenal le fiz Michael More which had been indexed under M600. Finally, analysis of 557 using A415 gives 2 strikes RR568 Monaghe fiz Alpyn and RR1012 Duncan Alpynsone.

The tabular array provides

555	678	861	1010	1190
556	170		1011	
557		568	1012	

and the owners of the 3 seals can thus be linked unhesitatingly to the 3 adjacent homagers 1010, 1011, and 1012

Another facet of medieval names is the difficulties which ensue when the first letter of the name changes eg Ionestone/Jonestone, Hopringel/Obrinkel, Eghlyn/Daghlyn. However, this problem is easily overcome by neglecting the initial letter and interrogating the database with a string derived from the numerical part of the Soundex eg 523, 165, 245. A combination of numerical and alphabetical strings is a particularly potent search strategy.

Having verified the original hypothesis, the information which can be generated now with a substantial degree of confidence is rich and varied. Mention has already been made of the chequered fess in the arms of the High Steward's vassals, Sir Fynlawe de Hustone and Sir Huwe de Danielston. To them can be added 591: A fesse chequey of 3 tracts, charges in chief obliterated belonging to 'S'Arthuri de Dvnnovin', identical with RR1094 Arthur de Donon (Dunoon), an interesting example of Stewart lordship in Cowal on the north bank of the firth of Clyde.[6,7] This seal is not given in SAS or SHS though the connection is made in Bain's CDS and in Black's Surnames of Scotland.

From the neighbouring county of Dunbarton are kinsmen RR792 Sir Duncan fiz Avelyn and RR796 Alein le fitz Avelyn whose seals display **198**: A lion coiled for S'[Duncani fil Aumyl (?) mil and 199: A saltire cantoned between an animal's head in chief and base and 2 roses in the flanks for S'Awini d... Aunr.e(?). The latter's name and seal are of greater interest, Alwyn being a name closely associated with the Lennox comital family and the arms very similar to their saltire cantoned between 4 roses.[8] The fitzAvelyn family must have died out soon after since it is heard of no more.[9]

An even earlier extinction is that of Avenel, the first of whom, Robert Avenel,

arrived in Scotland in the reign of David I and received extensive estates in Eskdale and Ewesdale. The senior line became extinct in 1243 on the death of Roger Avene l10 and any extant seals from this period are non-heraldic. However, seal 249 of S'will'i Avenal displays a rose and links with RR639 William Avenel, but his relationship to the main stem of the family is unknown. If a rose were the heraldic charge of this family, it was not incorporated into the achievement of the Grahams of Abercorn, the heirs of the Aveneis in Eskdale. The origins of the Avenel family probably lie in Northants and in the Parliamentary Roll of 1308, among the knights of adjacent Cambridgeshire, is found Sire William Avenel bearing Argent, a fess between 6 annulets gules (N606).[11] Equally we must be cautious in interpreting this information, since, for every family with Scottish and English branches bearing like arms, eg Balliol, Lovel, Mowbray, Stuteville, there is another having quite distinct armorial bearings, eg Bruce, Lindsay, Fitzalan/Stewart.

Further west, deep in Balliol's Lordship of Galloway, were the Macdowell family whose support for the Balliol's would be resurrected in the 1330s when Sir Edward Balliol briefly claimed the Scottish crown. Seal 293 is partly defaced but bears a lion rampant and the legend S'Dvncal Mcd.vil, whom Bain recognized as Sir Dungal Macdowell, although the seal never subsequently appeared in SHS. Confirmation, however, is gained from the seal of the same man, or his namesake, bearing A lion rampant crowned, queue fourchy among ancient deeds, dating from 1316, in the Public Record Office.[12] Later examples, dating from the 16th century, give the colours as a silver lion on a blue field, but a little known contemporary example is found in the Nativity Roll, an occasional roll dating from the first decade of the 14th century.[13] The appellation part of the entry has been misread as Sir Dunkan Macdonell d'Escoce por d'or ou trois leonseux de sable (M66). Inevitably this entry is indexed under Macdonald, but as the heraldic charges associated with the Lords of the Isles are a lymphad and an eagle, Macdowell seems much more logical.

One of the glories of medieval Scottish heraldry is the display of the saltire and chief of the Bruce family by the vast majority of their vassals in Annandale; examples in the early (English) rolls of arms are Kirkpatrick, Torthorald, Graham, Seton, Fitzglay, and Corry, to which can be added Johnstone and Boyes from sigillographic evidence. The Ragman Roll seals contribute two further examples - 340: A saltire and chief charged with 3 stars for ... omis de Mvlvier who can be recognized as RR1552 Huwe Mauleuver (Maulverer[14]) of Dumfriesshire. Seal 350 has the same armorial bearings borne by S'Domini Hufridi de Gardino, who can be equated with RR333 Humfrey de Gardyn, and whose seal is indexed under G for Gardyne in SHS. Yet the Gardynes are known to be predominantly an Angus family, so it would seem much more sensible to place him under J for Jardine amidst the family whose characteristic Christian name he bore. A painted version of these arms Or, a saltire gules, on a chief gules, 2 pierced mullets of 6 points or (WNR 109) for M. de Iardin appears in Sir William le Neve's Roll accompanied by arms for Corry and Bruce.

Finally, let us turn to seal 515 which Bain describes as being in red wax and broken but bearing a chevron between 3 leaves and the part legend Sig..is de Insvla. Two homagers are possible - RR613 Richard de Isle of Edinburghshire or RR1339 Sir Johan de Ille of Berwickshire. Of these, the latter is more likely on the grounds that John in seal legends is usually Ioh(ann)is while Richard appears as Richardi. It is known that King John (Balliol) granted to John de Lisle of Northumberland the lands of Whitsome in Berwickshire ca. 1294.[15] The Sire Johan del Yle who appears in the Parliamentary Roll of 1308 bearing de or a un cheveron e iij foilles de gleteurs de goules (N234) is apparently the same man but for the difficulty of his being in the section for Wilts and Hants.[16] Sir John's son (?), Sir Walter de Lyle, is found in the aforementioned Nativity Roll bearing Or, a chevron gules between 3 leave gules, a label azure (M73). The defeat of the Balliol/Comyn faction by the Bruces almost certainly led to the retreat of this family from Scotland back into Northumbria, so that seems little justification in linking them with the Scottish family of Lyle, Lord of Duchal (Renfrewshire) whose arms were gules, fretty or.

Parenthetically it is worth noting that a number of seals have defied analysis by this technique eg 259 S'Petr... de Filaliglen, 400 Sigill Hvgonis de Calcovia, 430 S'Chrisian de Lagrinay, 565 S'Andree fil'Ranulphi Rimur, 597 S'Malcolmi Nvadeoc; the legends on the originals are worth re-examination and probable revision.

REFERENCES

1. W R Macdonald, Scottish Armorial Seals, 1904; J H Stevenson & M Wood, Scottish heraldic Seals, 1940. Subsequent references to these volumes in the text are given by SAS and SHS.
2. D K Powell, The Scottish Genealogist, 1991, 38, 26; C King, ibid, 1991, 38, 139 D Steel, ibid, 1992, 39, 12; for a more comprehensive introduction see I Winchster, J Interdisciplimary Hist, 1970, 1, 107.
3 G W S Barrow, the Kingdom of the Scots, 1973, p 381 n2.
4. A A M Duncan, The Making of the Declaration of Arbroath in D A Bullough & R L Storey, (Ed), The Study of Medieval Records: Essays in Honour of Kathleen Major, 1972, P 174.
5. The code letters for the early English armorials follow Sir Anthony Wagner, Aspilogia II, 1967, p 260. The limited edition of these early rolls, prepared by R W Mitchell on behalf of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, has been used as the principal source of heraldic information.
6. G W S Barrow, The Kingdom of the Scots, 1973, p.373-374.
7. One other example is known: John de Dundee or Glassary who bore A lion rampant, a chief chequy (SHS 340.09) held lands in Cowal. He was a forebear of the Scrymgeour family whose earliest coat-of-arms appears in the Armorial de Bellenville: Gules, two swords in saltire argent, a chief chequy argent and azure.
8. The only other vassal known to have borne similar arms at this date is Walter Spreull: A hunting horn between 3 roses (SAS 2532).

9. The FitzAvelyn family is not mentioned in G F Black, The Surnames of Scotland or in Anon., The Scottish Genealogist, 1975, 22,29, a comprehensive article on Lennox families.
10. R C Reid, Trans. Dumf. and Gall. Nat. His. and Antiq Soc., 1958/59, 3rd ser., 37,70.
11. N H Nicholas (Ed), Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward II, 1829, p.51.
12. R H Ellis, Catalogue of Seals in the Public Record Office, Volume 2, 1981, P 1693.
13. G J Brault, Eight Thirteenth Century Rolls of Arms in French and Anglo-Norman Blazon, 1973, p.96.
14. G F Black, The Surnames of Scotland, 1983, Reprint, vide Maulverer.
15. G W S Barrow, The Anglo-Norman Era in Scottish History, 1980, p.144.
16. N Denholm-Young, History and Heraldry 1254-1310, 1965, p.151 has pointed out that a knight representing a shire could have the principal portion of his lands in a different county.

Note

COMPUTERS

Leonard Nicholson is currently designing a genealogical program for IBM PC compatible machines and would be interested in hearing from anyone who has suggestions for features in such a program. The program is designed to be extremely simple to use, yet be powerful internally so that it can handle large or small amount of data efficiently. Initially it will not be specially designed for Windows use, though it will run from Windows, but such a version may be produced later if there is demand. It is hoped that the program will be available towards the end of the year and it will be marketed under the Shareware system.

This system allows the prospective purchaser free use of the software for a limited period of, possibly, 30 days to evaluate it, and if he wishes to continue using it, he must buy it by sending the purchase price. The process is commonly referred to as registration and the purchase price is a registration fee. If the user does not buy the program after the evaluation period, he is not allowed to use it.

The price will probably be around £15, but there will be a discount for the Society's Members of about £5. Mr Nicholson would be interested in hearing from people who might use the program. His address is Flat 2F1, 73 Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh EH10 4AN.

The Use of Computers in Genealogy

In The Beginning ...

by B.M. Duncan

Those already using computers know how, if properly applied, they can be of tremendous help in many applications. Therefore these notes are not for the converted, more for those on the brink, or who have never even thought of using a computer for their hobbies or in the home, for one reason and the other: The excellent article in the December issue by Helen Hinchliff, PhD, shows what can be done by Computer when further down the road. But, where to start?

If you already have the use of a computer that is a head start. Not as vital as it used to be as a good basic system, even including a reasonable printer, can now be had for about £500. Even less in some places. If you want all the bells and whistles they can cost a bit, or a lot more, but this is not necessary in the main. In addition to genealogy of course most computers can readily handle other matters, letter writing, accounts, cookery recipes, amateur radio, you name it, and as you will he told by your 'descendants', computer video games.

In any event the software to run a good Genealogy, Family History program will add little more to the cost. It is recommended that as a first step in putting your family tree on a computer that you try one of the several "Shareware Programs".

These will cost you all of between £3 and £10 to try out. For 95% of all people interested in genealogy, as keen amateurs or semi professional 'searchers' right through to those at the sharp end, these programs will more than suffice. They are specifically created to meet the needs of people such as yourself by fellow enthusiasts and they will save a lot of work on many facets of your hobby and provide nice presentations ad lib.

A few words on Shareware. It is not public domain software, free to copy and use as you wish. Shareware, is in effect a way of assessing some software programs at the cost of the disk and postage. Enough information is normally included on the disk(s) to get started. You can print out the instruction and help files or read them from the screen. It can be as simple as switching on your computer, putting a disk in a slot and typing "GO" or something similar.

If you decide after using the software program for some time, say after a month or three, that it is for you, then you are honour bound to register the software you wish to continue to use. With the author or his agent. The address to write to and send payment to is shown on each disk, or can be made via the firm you purchased the trial disks from in the first place. If you got a copy from a friend, the details are normally on the disk somewhere. Usually very prominently.

The registration can cost anything between $25 to £100. A lot of this software is of American origin but fits most needs and is readily changed to suit a particular style. You will get in return the most recent updated version of the

program available and normally a printed and bound users guide. You will go on their mailing list and thereafter get updates to the program as released and at a nominal charge if you wish, say from $10 - $35. They will also notify you of related matters and sometimes ask if you wish to put your name on a register or an electronic bulletin board querying if anyone else is looking for, or has, similar family history information. Or at least give some help when requested and also point you in the direction of fellow users.

This aspect can be interesting, informative, and may turn up that long lost great uncle and his life history as a gold miner in Alaska. Getting your hands on his hidden crock or of finding you are the long lost G.G. nephew of the Laird o' Freuchie, NSW., is perhaps less likely.

These programs include, and there are more, "Family Tree","Brothers Keeper" and "Family Ties". The contact addresses are at the end if you wish to try any of them out. Rather a long screed on Shareware but it may be all you ever need.

There are other programs not in the Shareware mould such as the LDS "Personal Ancestral File", which will interface with their Family Search system, and material on file in their Family History Centres in various parts of the world. You will already know of their work in this field from their range of microfiche and nanofiche records in many local libraries and family history groups. "Family Origins" is another dedicated program, I believe from America but is available in the UK.

For the beginner, stick with DOS Based IBM compatible hardware and programs, and Epson compatible printers, unless you have a good reason to go for one of the other systems. Perhaps if a friend or family contact already has such a system and knows the ropes. Other systems are equally good, often better on some aspects, but not so 'universal'. The same goes for Windows and other more recent developments. A lot of the older programs are not yet modified for use with GUI's or with super graphics arcade machines. Keep things simple to start with.

Let's step back a pace. What is genealogy or family history? Basically a collection of facts, names, places, dates. Information collected and recorded in a clear manner or style. Referred to as needed and eventually presented as a family tree, produced as a report, or booklet. With perhaps copies sent to friends and relatives, maybe hoping they can add a wee bit more to the story. The story of the family, of local history, a day in your life, three centuries or more in that of your family.

If you broadly agree with that, then computers are for you! So what can they do to help?

A computer screen generally presents to you a menu to choose from, or appears in the layout of a form, or questionnaire. Simple titled spaces asking for a name, date of birth or place. All you have to do is fill them in! Okay so far? Good, it gets better!

When you last wrote down.. James Alexander Donnachie , Born 10 May 1853, in the Parish of Auchindoir and Kearn,Aberdeenshire... or whatever, that was fine. The second time you wrote.. James Alexander Donnachie , Born 10 May 1853, in the Parish of Auchindoir and Kearn, Aberdeenshire. Did you get the copy of the spelling and date right at the first attempt? By the time you have to write it again you begin to wish you had never had an ancestor called.. James Alexander Donnachie , Born 10 May 1853, in the Parish of Auchindoir and Kearn, Aberdeenshire. Doing this by computer you just press a key once, for each time you would normally have to write it. As I have done above, as you can see from the extra space after Donnachie , before the comma. But, if it is right the first time it is right always, and can of course be easily corrected without rubbing out. Computers are good at repetitive tasks.

Well it is almost as simple as that; perhaps you have to press two keys, after reading a simple instruction.The learning curve is about three minutes. There are many other short-cuts and automatic linking and checking routines built in to most programs, easily learned as you progress. There is almost always a helpfunction on the screen to guide you through every operation. Or again just press a key to get a more detailed set of instructions to pop up on the screen.

Equally, if you have written a whole screed on a great great aunt and then want to link it to her husband, guess who? Well you get the point, one push of a key the link is made with all connected details in the right places and without errors. Well, no more than you made the first time, and didn't correct.

Computers are ideal for entering and retrieving data quickly. The entering part gets easier as you go along, and is generally just a case of filling in the equivalent of a blank form on the screen. The rest is magic. They can compute relationships, check whether your data makes sense, in a time and location scale, print it all out on nice forms, time and time again. Make graphic family trees. Present the information in several different ways. Make up lists of missing information to send to someone who may have some of the answers, and when you get the missing bits it all links together without having to rewrite the whole thing. Most will automatically number new entries to help build up your own personal indexing system. Thereafter full details are recalled at the touch of a key when you want them.

The hunt and peck typist is ideally qualified, and this standard can be reached in about half an hour! Including the tea break. Give it a try, the grey matter is still needed and may continue to be extended. Be warned it can all get very addictive!

The tried and true pencil and pad will not be replaced, nor will your searches, the trips to scan source material on microfiche or actual documents will still be an important, interesting and vital part. But you will be able to collate it all, search and edit it, send copies and receive material more readily. You can go on to transferring files on computer disks with GEDCOM (A standard way of linking Genealogy files) and other interfaces or via telephone lines worldwide. It all goes into the file in the right place and there is no need to fill in dozens

of forms by hand:

You can write extensive material, to accompanying biographies or files. Local history texts surrounding the people, or era, you are examining can bring the whole picture to life. References to source material can readily be included and incorporated in your files and print outs. The all important N.F. can be put against previously searched sources which drew a blank. Place names listed and possible links checked out against dates and other material on your files, frequently quicker than you can say James Alexander..!

There are other non Shareware programs and dedicated data bases. Perhaps a bit more understanding and work is needed to set them up and use them to best effect, but you can create tailor made functions to suit your particular needs and trains of thought. They can incorporate maps, illustrations, photos of people, etc., in your work and hold huge amounts of information, easily accessed and quickly screened, searched and sorted to what ever parameters you decide. These can be excellent aids and not necessarily expensive, say £100 upwards? For the software, and an understanding bank manager for the hardware. But you can also do a lot of that with the simpler and cheaper programs and equipment mentioned earlier.

If you are already doing this sort of thing then why not help others get started on the trail. They will appreciate your expertise and help. Or if you know of such a person ask them to help get you started on the right path, perhaps with a small local group? Raking over and sifting the past electronically may lead to even broader horizons for the future.

The characters depicted in this screen play are fictional and any similarity to actual persons living or dead is purely coincidental.

McGillivray.

Shareware Contacts:

Shareware Marketing, 3a Queen Street, Seaton, Devon. EX12 2 NY.
Tel. 0297 24088 (+ 44 297 24088 from outside the UK.) Fax 0297 24091.
(Several Titles)

Global Trading, 54 Gordon St., Glasgow G1 3PU.
Tel. 041 248 4487. Fax. 041 248 8748.
(Several Titles)

John Steed, 6907 Childsdale Rd., Rockford, MI 49341., USA.
(Brothers Keeper) Tel. (616) 866 9422. Fax. (616) 866 3345.

Cherry Tree Software, PO Box 964., Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068 0964. USA.
(Family Tree Journal) Tel. 614 868 9184.

Others:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Family History Dept.,
50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150., USA.
(Personal Ancestral File)

Parsons Technology, Mega Bytes (UK) Ltd.
(Family Origins)

Sample of an Indented Register Style Report

Andrew Duncan #83 b. abt. 1740., ocu. Farmer, m. Margaret Murdoch #84, 23 Mar 1766, in Tarves, b. Abt. 1738, Tarves, b./c. 1738, Tarves.

I. John Duncan #100 b. abt. 1767, Tarves, b./c. 16 Mar 1767, Tarves.

II. Isabel Duncan #101 b. abt.1768, Tarves, b./c. 15 Jan 1769, Tarves.

III. Alexander Duncan #102 b. abt. 1779, Tarves, b./c. 20 July 1779, Tarves.

IV. Andrew Duncan #79 b. Abt. 1785, Tarves, ocu. Farmer/Landed Proprietor, m. Isabella Skene #80, b. Abt. 1786, d. 28 Nov 1857, Chapelhaugh, Ardo. (Aged 71), bur. Tarves, Churchyard. Andrew died 27 Mar 1872, Meikle Ardo Methlick (Age 87) Senility.

A. John Duncan #63 b. a. 1824, ocu. Farmer, m. Ann Forbes #64, 22 Mar 1854, in Udny, Wednesday 22/3/1854., b. a. 1829 b./c. 3 Mar 1829, Udny?, d. 01 Apr 1887, Ardo, Methlick. (Of Apoplexy, 58 yrs), bur. Notified by John Duncan, Widower. John died 1 Jan 1888, Loggie Durno, Chapel of Garioch (62).

Family group sheet Page 1

Husband:

Born: in:
Bap/Chris in:
Died: in:
Buried: in:
Other: in:
Ref: Occupation:
Father:
Mother:

Wife:
Married: in:
Marr. Ceremony? Y/N: Divorced/Annulled/Separated: End Year:

Born: in:
Bap/Chris in:
Died: in:
Buried: in:
Other: in:
Ref: Occupation:
Father:
Mother:

1 sp.	Born: Married: Died: Buried:
2 sp.	Born: Married: Died: Buried:
3 sp.	Born: Married: Died: Buried:
4 sp.	Born: Married: Died: Buried:

Andrew Duncan
Born abt. 1740. 83
Marr 23 Mar 1766

Margaret Murdoch
Born Abt. 1738 84

Andrew Duncan
Born Abt. 1785 79
in Tarves
Died 27 Mar 1872
Meikle Ardo Methlick Senility

John Skene
Born Abt.1750 81
Marr Aug 1775

Jane (Jean) Ogilvey
Born Abt.1755 82

John Duncan
Born a. 1824 63
Marr 22 Mar 1851
in Wednesday 22/3/1851.
Died 1 Jan 1888
Loggie Durno, Chapel of (62)

Isabella Skene
Born Abt. 1786 80
Died 28 Nov 1857
Chapelhaugh, Ardo. (Aged 71)

John Forbes
Marr 8 Nov 1818 75
in Udny
Died Bef. 1887

John Valentine
Died Bef. 1862 77

(Christian) Valentine
Died 12 Dec 1862 76
in Woodlands, Udny. Of 62.

Margaret Laws
Died Bef. 1862 78

John Duncan
Born 30 May 1852 23
Udny Parish, Aberdeenshire
Marr 12 Sept 1879
18 North Bridge St., Edinburgh
Died a.1898
Gored by Hospital/Glasgow

Ann Forbes
Born a. 1829 64
Died 01 Apr 1887
Ardo, Methlick. (Of 58yrs.)

William (Alexander?) Duncan
Born 19 July 1882 27
in Aberdeen(shire)?
Marr 28 JUN 1910
in Glasgow
Died Abt. 1942
in Perth
Spouse Mary Ann Hendry

Benjamin Millar
73

Ann Millar
Born Abt. 1854 21
in Dunbeath, Caithness?

Hillary Sutherland
74

FAMILY GROUP SHEET

Wife: Christina (Christian) Duncan #68

Born:	a. 1863	in:	Methlic
Bap/Chris	16 Mar 1863	in:	Methlic
Died:		in:	
Buried:		in:	
Other:		in:	
Ref:		Occupation:	
Father:	John Duncan #63		
Mother:	Ann Forbes #64		

Christina was Christened 'CHRISTIAN' on Monday 16 March 1863 in Methlick. At the 1881 Census Christina (18y) was not at the family home in Chapelhaugh, Ardo, Methlick. May well be 'the visiting farmer's daughter' at Logie Durno? Christina was witness at John #23 & Ann's #21 Wedding in Edinburgh 1879. Census 1891 Christina at Silverley + husband John & baby John Duncan Grant. Sam French? was witness along with William Duncan at Christina's/John's wedding. Sam (with Jeannie Pratt) Also a witness at Andrew's/Maggie's wedding.

Husband: John Grant #88

Married:	4 Aug 1886	in:	Ardo. C of S
Marr. Ceremony/ Y/N: Y		Divorced/Annulled/Separated:	End Year:
Born:	Abt. 1851	in:	
Bap/Chris	25 Feb 1852	in:	Monquhitter Parish
Died:		in:	
Buried:		in:	
Other:		in:	
Ref:		Occupation:	Farmer
Father:	James Grant #89		
Mother:	Jane Edward #90		

m. (35y) of Silverley, Millbrex? Witnesses, William Duncan & Sam French. CENSUS 1891, SILVERLEY. John Grant 39. Farmer, Christina 28. Wife and son
John Duncan Grant, Under 1 month. ?Millbrey or Millbrex?

M Child 1 John Duncan Grant #92

Born:	20 Mar 1891	in:	? Silverley (lea)
Bap/Chris		in:	
Died:		in:	
Buried:		in:	
Other:		in:	
Ref:		Occupation:	

Miscellaneous writings .

Rhu Parish County Dumbarton (vol 503 / 1)
Sarah daughter lawful to Norman McLeod and Sarah McKinnie spouses at present in Tombay (but who lately came from the Isle of Skye) was born 20 Nov 1772 and baptised at Arrocher 21st do. The child's Birth and Baptism was registered in this Book at the particular desire of the Father.

Malcom son natural to Malcom McFarlan, late at Burnfoot in the Parish of bonhill, now sailed for the island of Jamaica and Janet McViccar at present residing at Glennan was born 14 april 1782 baptised 16th Neil McViccar in East Mallig being sponsor.

From the The Scottish American Journal Jan 12 1867
Roxburghshire
Hawick - Absconding of the Superintendent of the Police - Mr Daniel Munro, superintendent of the burgh police, has absconded, it is said, with funds belonging to the commissioners amounting to from £50 to £60.

Marriage: At the residence of Mr N. Fullerton, No. 154 Aberdeen Street, Chicago, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Robert Patterson DD. Mr James Wood of Ayrshire, Scotland, to Janet, second daughter of the Late Mr John Allan, manufacturer of Falkirk, Fifeshire (sic).

Death: At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 18th Ult., of inflamation of the lungs, Alexander Muirhead, machinist, native of Glasgow, aged 48 years. Glasgow and Philadelphia papers please copy.

At his residence, Deanside, near Kilmarnock, on the 16th ult., Matthew Thomson, esq., aged 79.

Deaths
In New York on the 13th inst., William Butchart, stone-cutter, a native of Forfarshire, Scotland.

At North Andover Depot, Mass., suddenly, on Monday the 7th inst., Mary McKay, aged 58, wife of James Grindrod, formerly of Tillicoultry, Scotland. Alloa papers please copy.

January 26, 1867
Emigration from the Clyde. The total emigration from the Clyde for the year ending 31st December, 1866 is 12,853, being a decrease of 2,434 compared with last year. The aggregate tonnage, 62,333, manned by crews of 3,138 men. Of these thirty-eight steamers have gone to the United States, with 9,248 passengers; ten to Canada, with 2,070; five sailing ships to New Zealand, with 663; one to Queensland with 411; and the remaining 461 in 'short ships' to various parts of the world.

Genealogy Shareware for Windows

by N.J. Hunter

Anyone buying a new IBM compatible PC will find that equipment specifications have advanced to a remarkable degree in the past 5 years. It is now possible to buy an extremely powerful machine for around £600 and almost all new PCs come bundled with MS-DOS and (more importantly) MS-Windows. Having spent a large part of your budget on the PC itself, it is not necessary to spend an equivalent sum on software. There is an alternative to the expensive, off the shelf, commercial packages. This alternative is "shareware".

What is shareware?

There's a lot of confusion about such terms as "public domain", "freeware", "shareware", and others like them, but they actually have quite specific meanings and implications.

"Public domain" has a very specific legal meaning. It means that the creator of a program has given up legal ownership and dedicated the work "to the public domain". Once something is in the public domain, anyone can use it in any way they choose, the author has no control over its use and cannot demand payment for it. If a program is public domain there should be an explicit statement from the author to that effect in the program's documentation.

"Copyrighted" is the opposite of public domain. The author of a copyrighted program has asserted his or her legal right to control the program's use and distribution by placing the legally required copyright notices in the program and documentation. The law gives copyright owners broad rights to restrict how their work is used and distributed and provides for penalties for those who violate these restrictions.

Maintaining a copyright does not necessarily imply charging a fee, so it is possible and perfectly legal to have copyrighted programs which are distributed and/or which may be used free of charge. The fact that a program is free, however, does not mean it is in the public domain. "Freeware" falls into this category since no charge is made for distribution or the right to use it.

"Shareware" is copyrighted software which is distributed by authors through bulletin boards, on-line services, disk vendors and copies passed among friends. It is commercial software which you are allowed to use and evaluate before paying for it. This makes shareware the ultimate in money back guarantees. You do not have this option when buying normal off the shelf software. You pay your money (normally a lot more than shareware prices) before you use the program and once you have broken the seal on the disk envelope any chance of a refund is lost.

With each shareware program the author normally grants you a limited time in which to evaluate it without spending a penny (other than distribution costs if you buy your programs from a disk vendor). You are able to use the software on your own system, in your own special work environment, to ensure that the prógram is compatible with your system and that it meets your requirements. If you decide the software is not your cup of tea, you throw it away and forget all about it. If you want to continue using it, then - and only then - do you pay for it.

The shareware system and the continued availability of quality shareware products depend on the users' willingness to register and pay for the shareware used. It's the registration fees which allow the authors to support and continue to develop shareware products. Shareware is kept alive by users' support. Why should you register? Different products give different incentives and on registering you may obtain one or more of the following: printed documentation, a version of the software with extra facilities (or one without the occasional prompt asking you to register), program source code, free upgrades for the next release or support for the application. In some cases you will just get the satisfaction that you have paid someone a fair price for a useful product and given them the incentive to produce more fine software.

What is Windows?

Most people who use an IBM compatible PC will be familiar with MS-DOS (the Microsoft Disk Operating System). This is the software by which commands are given to the computer and under which programs are run. The commands have stayed relatively unchanged since the introduction of the first IBM PC and therefore lag behind the current technology. For new computer users, MS-DOS is relatively difficult to learn and use.

Windows changed all that. Windows is an advanced operating system which uses graphics instead of text to control the PC. The user is presented with a "desktop" on which rest icons representing available programs. By selecting the appropriate icon a "window" will open in which the selected program will run. Much of the control of the computer has been transferred from the keyboard to a mouse which moves an arrow cursor around the screen and allows the user to select various functions. This is known as "point and click" control.

Windows has several advantages over MS-DOS:

- Several programs may be run (and displayed) at the one time. This is useful, for instance, when you have to copy text, graphics or any other object from one program to another.
- The graphical user interface (GUI) is much easier to learn and use. The graphics provide an intuitive method of issuing commands and running programs.
- When you have learned to use one application, you have learned the essentials for using any other application with Windows. This makes it very easy to begin using any new program.
- The Windows operating system and any application worth its salt has on-line help information to explain how to use the software. Again, the on-line help is used in exactly the same way in each application.
- Windows supports a protocol called Object Linking and Embedding (OLE). This enables one application to use the services of another application in a nearly seamless manner. For instance, a word processor document may contain a picture object which has been created by a painting application or a sound object created by the Sound Recorder. The word processor knows nothing about how the painting or Sound Recorder applications work but is still able to contain objects created by them.

Genealogy shareware

There is something of a plethora of genealogy shareware which will run under MS-DOS, Brother's Keeper, Family Ties, The Family Edge, MyFamily, to name but a few.

The story for Windows software is markedly different. There are very few genealogy programs which have been written for Windows. Two of the more popular are **Kith and Kin** and **Parents.**

Parents is very easy to use (it uses a "drag and drop" system of identifying relationships) but lacks features. You use it to build up a list of people with limited attributes and link them together. At any one time you can view only one individual, their spouse, parents and children. You can then print each person's immediate chart. Identification problems seem likely to occur in large trees where several people have exactly the same name.

Kith and Kin, however, is a full-featured storage and documenting application for family trees. It features an easy to use graphical interface and powerful multi-level editing tools which makes it ideal for both large and small trees. All families are visible as a tree of rectangles, any of which may be selected to view or edit family details. The program supports date and place of births, marriages and deaths as well as multiple marriages and aliases for each person. Each person and family has a unique code which makes identification in large trees easier. Notes are added for each person or family and these may be included in printouts. The user has complete control over the formatting and extent of several printed reports including tree graphic, family unit details and index to names.

"PC Format" said, "If you're an ardent genealogist you're unlikely to find a program that is as graphically attractive as this one, at such a low price." and gave Kith and Kin a rating of 75%.

The next release of Kith and Kin is due out in September 1993. Enhancements scheduled for that release include OLE support for adding pictures etc and descendant and the ancestor printouts.

Sources

The following are only some of the large number of shareware vendors who carry genealogy software. Others can be found in the computer press.

ProSoft Shareware, 22 Bransdale Way, Macclesfield, Cbeshire, SK11 8QT. Tel: (0625) 430085

Testware (UK) Ltd, 46 The Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 4QD. Tel: (0423) 880471

The Public Domain & Shareware Library Ltd, Winscombe House, Beacon Road, Crowborough, Sussex, TN6 1UL. Tel: (0892) 663298, Fax: (0892) 667473, BBS: (0892) 661149

Kith and Kin and **Parents** are available on a single disk (WIN540) from Omicron Systems Ltd, 45 Blenheim Crescent, Leigh-On-Sea, Essex, SS9 3DT. Tel: (0702) 710391 Fax: (0702) 471113

Kith and Kin costs £19 to register, Parents $25.

MS and MS-DOS are registered trademarks and Windows is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

LISTS OF CATHOLICS IN SCOTLAND 1700 - 1723

by Rosemary Bigwood

In 1700 an Act of Parliament was passed for preventing the growth of Popery and reviving and ratifying earlier acts against the Catholics. "Our Soveraign Lord considering the hazard that threatens the true Protestant Religion as at present settled and established within this realm and may ensue hy the increase and grouth of Popery and the resorting and resetting of Jesuit priests and trafficking papists within the same if not timeously and directly prevented and restrained ..." Such were the opening phrases of this Act which went on to order that an annual survey should be made in every parish in Scotland of the numbers of Papists residing there.

Though always suspect as being involved in political risings, their numbers by the start of the eighteenth century were, in fact, not great. It lias been estimated that at the end of the reign of James VII they may have totalled about 50,000 or 5 per cent of the population. By 1755, when Webster made an analysis of the population, his assessmeent of the number of Roman Catholics amounted to 16.490. As this figure may have been based on communicants rather than individuals, George Pryde estimated that the total number of Scottish Catholics might be taken as around 33,000 or 2.6 per cent of the population. The greater part of the Catholic community was centred on four counties. In 1755, Webster estimated that there were 4329 Catholics in Argyll, 2288 in Aberdeenshire, 3150 in Banffshire and 5664 in Inverness-shire. Within these counties, most of the Catholics were centred on a few parishes - Ardnamurchan, Kilmomivaig and the Small Isles in Argyll, Cabrach, Cairnie, Crathie and Braemar, Glass, Glenmuick, Strathdon, Tarland and Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, Bellie, Huntly (which Webster includes in Banffshire), Inveravon, Kirkmichael, Rathven and Mortlach in Banffshire and Barra, Boleskine, Glenelg, Kilmorack, Laggan, Urquhart, South Uist and BenBecula in Inverness-shire. Midlothian, Kirkcudbrightshire and Perthshire made smaller contributions to the total, while most other counties were said to have less than forty adherents to the Catholic faith. The possible threat that this section of the community might pose was, however, clearly taken seriously.

On 1 December 1703 the commission of the General Assembly published a Memorial which told of the "sundrie grievances of this Church occasioned through the incresce of poperie, the multitude and restless endevours of trafficqueing Priests and Jesuites..." On 17 March 1704 the General Assembly issued a proclamation against priests and papists, ordering Sheriffs, Stewarts, Lords of Regality, Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to enact all laws against such persons. Rewards were offered to those who should assist in this cause. "Whosoever shall discover and seize any Priest Jesuit or trafiqueing Papist or thir resetters so as they shall be convicted upon Certificat of the said seizure and conviction, they shall have the soume of 500 merks over and above their expenses for their reward conform to the Act of Parliament 1700 entitled act for the preventing the grouth of poperie." Information was to be collected concerning the names of Catholics, their occupations, residence and children.

By law, no Catholic was allowed to inherit property and it was ordained that the children of popish parents should be taken from them and put in charge of their nearest Protestant relations. These penal laws were not repealed till 1793 but in fact were rarely put to full execution during the time of their enforcement. It is possible that this laxity may account for the forceful terms of certain ordinances issued by the General Assembly who wish to alert the members of the Established Church to the enemies within.

In 1714 another Particular Condescendance was submitted - the account of the activities of the Catholics, the zeal and success of the priests in making converts having in it a note of near hysteria. It was reported that "in the paroch of Lochaber the preists swarme like Locusts, running from house to house Gaining Multitudes to their Ante Christian Idolatry, Baptizing and Marrying." From many areas there were reports of the public preaching of the priests and of their activities in "perverting" the people.

Over the first decades of the eighteenth century the papers of the General Assembly include the returns made by the various ministers of the Papists living within their bounds. The amount of information given varies from place to place but in most there is a great deal of valuable detail about the persons listed, their families and Protestant connections. The minister of Echt on 15 May 1704 reported that among the Papists in his parish were Jean White, widow, James Hay and Heret Hay her children, but her cousins german, William Reid in Milne of Barns and Alexander Reid in Upper Banchory, were Protestants. Mary Adamson was another Catholic parent with two children, Robert Morgan aged two and Lucrece aged one but her husband, Alexander Morgan was listed as a Protestant, with his sister Isobel living in Monymusk parish and John Smith, his uncle in Cushny.

The returns made by the minister of the United parishes of Glenmuick, Tullich and Glengairn in Aberdeenshire are particularly detailed, including the names of the nearest Protestant relations and information concerning the social condition of the person concerned and descriptions of particular misdeeds. In the parish of Tullich, James Michy in the Muir of Tullich was listed, described as "a rich housbandman has three children, John William and Sarah ye eldest not above 14 years of Age - his nearest zealous protestant relation is Donald Michy in Bocham. This James Michie by his continual recepting popish priests and keeps mass and conventickles in his house having built a particular chamber for their use has given occasion to pervert almost all in ye neighbourhood particulleirly Catrine Michy his wife, Alexr. Michy his father in law, William Michy his brother, Jannet Michy his mother".

These short extracts illustrate the genealogical value of these records, not only in giving details of Roman Catholics but also in documenting those who had been converted and in indicating wider family groupings with references to Protestant relatives.

The lists of Catholics in Aberdeenshire returned in 1704 have been printed as an appendix to "A brieffe narration of the services done to three noble ladyes, by Gilbert Blakhall, priest of the Scots mission in France in the Low Countries

and in Scotland" edited by John Stuart, and published by the Spalding Club (1844). The other returns for the rest of Scotland for the year 1701-5 were published in 1843 in the Miscellany of the Maitland Club Vol. iii, Part 2, "List of Popist parents and their children in various districts of Scotland as given in to the lords of the Privy Council and to the Commission of the General Assembly 1701-1705." The originals are in the Scottish Record Office, reference CH1/2/5 fol. 149-205. Areas covered by these lists include Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire, Morayshire, Midlothian, Forfarshire and Inverness-shire.

The records of the General Assembly also contain a number of lists of Papists spanning the years 1708-1723. These have not been published and include those listed below:

CH1/2/29 Part 3
Lists of Papists in the Presbytery of Kincardine 1710
Lists of Papists in the Presbytery of Strathbogie 1710
Names of Papists in the parish of Kiltarlity
Lists of Papists in Grange, Aberchirder, Gartly and Keith
Lists of Papists in Strathavon 1709
Lists of Papists in Rothiemay, Grange, Bottarie and Ruthven, Glass, Botriphnie, Rhynie and Gartly, Keith and Aberchirder 1710

CH1/2/29 Part 6
Letter from Presbytery of Kincardine anent Papists within their bounds 1709
Lists of Papists in Arisaig and Moidart
Information anent Papists in Aberdeenshire 1710

CH1/2/30 Part 1
List of Papists in Banffshire 1710
List of Papists in Aberlour and Abernethy 1708-10
Lists of Papists in Strathavon 1708
Lists of Papists in Kinore and Dumbennan 1710

CH1/2/31
List of Papists in Presbytery of Dundee and Forfar 1711

CH1/2/34 Part 2
Lists of Papists and Priests in Presbytery of Aberdeen 1713-14
List of Papists in Aboyne and Glentanner 1713
List of Papists in Kirkcudbright 1708

CH1/2/34 Part 3
Lists of Papists in Presbytery of Dumfries 1713

CH1/2/34 Part 4
List of Papists in Tullich, Glenmuick and Glengairn 1713
List of Papists in Presbytery of Auchterarder

CH1/2/47 Part 1
List of papists in Glenmuick, Glengairn and Tullich 1723

References

Scottish Population Statistics including Webster's Analysis of Population 1855 edited by J. Gray Kyd, Scottish History Society 1952

Scotland from 1603 to the Present Day by George S. Pryde, Thomas Nelson & Sons 1962

Particular Condescendance of Some Grievances from the Encrease of Popery and the Insolence of Some Popish Priests and Jesuits edited by J.R.N MacPhail, Highland Paper Vol. III Scottish History Society 1920.

THE SAME NAME: ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

by Helen Hinchliff

Kathleen W Stewart has criticised my misuse of the word 'Godfather' to denote witnesses at baptisms. This term is not used in the Church of Scotland. I stand rightly corrected and apologise for an error deriving from my somewhat sketchy knowledge of Scottish culture and customs. I appreciate Ms Stewart's comments and hope to do better in the future.

While in a mood to apologise, I should share a piece of advice once given to me by an old friend, well-experienced in genealogy. She said that one of the best sources for new information is one's old files. A recent review of my entire set of Aberdeen files produced two pieces of information which bear directly on my article 'He has the Same Name, but is He Your Ancestor?' (39:91-97)

JAMES SMITH, SADDLER

The statement 'no record of a marriage or of children for James Smith, saddler, has been located' (p.95) is only partially correct. It is true that no records survive of any children for James Smith, saddler; however, I recently discovered tucked away in the wrong file my note made of the marriage of James Smith, sadler, and Isobel Hedderwick. They married on 27 October 1726 in St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. This record suggests that James Smith, saddler, was older than I had previously hypothesised; consequently, the parents previously proposed for him are no longer 'almost certain'. Indeed, nothing definitive can be said about his parents until further research is done in Aberdeen. It should be noted for the record that James Smith, saddler and convener of trades, married a second time to Isobel Cruickshank, 28 March 1748, no children are recorded for this marriage either.

JOHN FRASER IN HILDONTREE

John Fraser in Hildontree, Banchory Devenick, Kincardineshire, was rejected as a possible husband for Helen Law (p. 93), but no marriage record for him was found in Banchory Devenick. A coincidental review of my file for the parish of Kincardine O'Neil turned up a photocopy of biographical sketches of that parish's eighteenth-century ministers, published in Hew Scott's *Fasti Eccelsiae Scoticanae.* As my eye scanned the page I noticed that Elizabeth Mair, the daughter of William Mair, minister in Kincardine O'Neil from 1710 to 1742, and his wife Barbara Barclay (the daughter of Adam Barclay, a minister in Perth), had married John Fraser at Hildowntree (sic). A check of

the Kincardine O'Neil parish register confirmed my guess that this was the same John Fraser previously discussed. The marriage register reports that Elizabeth Mair, daughter to Mr William Mair, minister, and John Fraser in Nether Banchory, were married on 31 March 1730 (ch1.209/1:199). For the record, John Fraser and Elizabeth Mair had eleven children christened at the parish church in Banchory Devénick (Ch1.251/1) before witnesses. All of whom were born at Hildontree (or à reasonable facsimile thereof).

The children of John Fraser and Elizabeth Mair:

i. Katharine Fraser, ch.19 January 1731, wits: John Chalmers, Excise Officer and James Forbes in Brotherfield (p.42)

ii. James Fraser, ch. 3 October 1732, wits: George Burnet, physician and Andrew Miln in Tullohill (John Fraser was absent, and the child's unnamed grandfather presented him, p.47)

iii. Jean Fraser, ch. 30 July 1734, wits: George Burnet, physician in Aberdeen and John Knolls in Legart (p. 52)

iv. William Fraser, ch. 5 April 1736, wits: George Burnet, physician Aberdeen and John Andrew Miln in Tullohill (P.58)

v. George Fraser, ch. 3 April 1738, wits: George Burnet, physician in Aberdeen and Mr Cambell, Excise officer (John Fraser was absent and the child's unnamed grandfather presented him (p.63)

vi. Anne Fraser, ch. 22 May 1739, wits: Alexr Miln in Mains of Banchory and James Scot at Bridge of Dee (p.66)

vii. John Fraser, ch. 23 July 1741, wits: George Burnet, surgeon in Aberdeen and Mr James Hogg schoolmaster here (p.73)

viii. Elisabeth Fraser, ch. 10 August 1742, wits: Alexander Stewart in Tullohill and James Murray there (p.76)

ix. Barbara Fraser, ch. 27 March 1744, wits: James Murray and William Miln in Tullohill (p.81)

x. Mary Fraser, ch. 8 February 1746, wits: James Murray and William Miln in Tullohill (p.86)

xi Elisabeth Fraser, ch. 5 November 1748, wits: Alexr Gib and William Craig in Rudrister [?Ruthristown?] (p.92)

Source: Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Glasgow, 1573-1599, by James Anderson

subject: occupations shown from 1573 to 1599

armourer, baxter, bowar, butterman, carter, chapman, chirurgiane, claythman, cooper, creilman, cuik, draper, drummer, fisher, flesher, fructman, fruitman, gardener, glasinwright, hammerman, litster, lorimer maltman, mariner, mason, meilman, merchant, messenger, payntor, pimendar, pitcherman, potter, saddler, sailor, scribe, skinner, slater, smith, sword-slypper, tailor, traveller, waulker, wobster, wolman, wright, writer & notary

Sample entry:

Muir, John, tailor, son to Archibald Muir, burgess of Rutherglen, B. & F. 27 May 1584

supplied by C. Vance Allyn

Some Recent Additions to the Library

Index to Wills Proved in Canterbury 1750-1800, vol.6	A.J. Camp
Family and Local History Sources in Victoria	F. Brown, D. Meadley & M. Morgan
Dumfriesshire & Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society Transactions 1909-10	
The Scottish Regiments	D.M. Henderson
Genealogical Research Directory 1993	K.A. Johnson & M.R. Sainty
Dumfries & Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society Transactions 1990	
The Sea Chaplains	G. Taylor
The Second Fleet	M. Flynn
Dirleton Nisbets to Australia	R.V. Nisbett
Four Short Stories of Nisbet	S. & J.E. Nisbet & R.N. Robinson
Tay Valley FHS Source Book 1993	comp. I. Flett
Emigrants and Adventurers from Aberdeen and NE Scotland, part 1	D. Dobson
Patterns of Error	A. Bain
Imprints in Time	
The 1881 Census of Kirknewton & E. Calder (index)	Trans N.R. & S. Carstairs
Wha's Whaur 18th C. Genealogical Gazetteer	comp. J. Gilhooley
The Clan Macnab	John McNab
Records of Clan Campbell in H.E.I.C. 1600-1858	Sir D. Campbell
Medical Directory for Scotland, 1857	
Orkney Surnames	G. Lamb
The Forfar Directory 1936	
Galashiels, Selkirk & Melrose Almanak and Directory 1956	
The Court of the Official in Pre-Reformation Scotland	S. Olivant
The Stair Society -Miscellany II	David Sellar
Scottish Biographical Dictionary	R. Goring
The British Overseas	G. Yeo
Oxnam MIs	
Army List 1808	
Crockford's Clerical Directory 1975-76	
The Double Tressure - 1992	R. Squire
History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club vol XL parts 2&3 1975/76	
The Scots Overseas: Emigrants and Adventurers from Argyll and the Northern Highlands (Part 1)	D. Dobson
North Carolina Scottish Ancestry vol. 2, 1992	S. Buie
Maps of Kilmarnock 1792 - 1992	J.E. Knox
Porteous Genealogy	G.C. Porteous
Strathclyde's Smuggling Story	F. Wilkins
The Isle of Man in Smuggling History	F. Wilkins
Dumfries and Galloway's Smuggling Story	F. Wilkins
Directory of Scottish Settlers in N. America vol. 2	D. Dobson

The Mariners of the Lothians 1600-1700, Pt 1	D. Dobson
Family Histories in Scottish Customs Records	F. Wilkins
Scottish Customs and Excise Records - 1707 onwards	F. Wilkins
A Military History of Perthshire 1899-1902	Marchioness of Tullibardine
Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard (MIs)	J.F. & S. Mitchell
Kirkcudbright MIs pre 1855	A. Mitchell
The People of Calton Hill	Ann Mitchell
The Auld Neuk House	D.H. Edwards
The High Constabulary of the Port of Leith	A.D. Wood
Tron Parish Poll Tax -1694	E.A. Nicoll
Two Families at Walkington (1808-1933)	S.G.E. Lythe
Double Wedding	A. Pattillo
Finding Your Family (Berks Record Office)	
1851 Census, Papa Westray, Orkney	
1881 Census, Papa Westray, Orkney	

NOTES

Scottish Farmers in Essex - From 1822 farmers came to Essex to take up farms vacant as a consequence of the agricultural depression of the 1870s. Mrs J E Sellers of 1 Chignall Road, Chelmsford, CM1 2JA has already collected 63 of these families from the 1891 Census. When the search is complete, she will be willing to share the list with anyone who has "lost" this particular kind of ancestor.

Query Success - Mr J R Layton in his search for Ewarts and Whitelaws made contact through a query with Mr J W Ewart and discovered him to be a fourth cousin. They joined forces in their research of common Ewart ancestors to their mutual advantage.

Nonagenarian - Mrs Arthur Fife, formerly Miss Hilda M. Woodford, a founder member of the Scottish Genealogy Society, now living in Utah, celebrated her 90th birthday on 15th August last. An Australian, she was in business in Edinburgh as a professional genealogist in the post-war years. She served on the council of the Society from 1953 to 1965, and lectured before the members in 1954 on "The Effect of Industry on Genealogical Research" (See The Scottish Genealogist, II/1, 16-18). As Miss Woodford, she went to Utah as a member of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1966, and married Mr Arthur Fife, C.E., a widower with a grown up family, who died some years ago. We feel sure those who remember her from her Edinburgh days will join with us in extending to her every good wish and continued good health.

Donald Whyte

MACKENZIE: *The Clan Mackenzie Society has now been constituted and seeks Members. Further information from Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, Tigh na h'Ath, Dulnain Bridge, Morayshire PH26 3NU.*

Personal Service Records - A member, Mr P W Anderson, tried to examine the service records of his uncle who served in the Royal Flying Corps in the First World War and died of wounds shortly afterwards. He has been told by the Ministry of Defence that Personal Service Records are released into the public domain 75 years after the discharge of the individual serviceman, but "owing to the huge numbers involved it is necessary on practical grounds to work on the basis of 'block' releases".

Great War records are currently being prepared for release, with convenient blocks for each of the Services, the records being identified in the total archival holdings. They quote, for example, that Army officers were brought into a new numbering system in 1921, so that 1920 is a convenient, identifiable cut-off point with a targeted release in 1996.

Menzies Family - Robert G Menzies of 4 Glenbervie Crescent, Massey, Auckland 8, New Zealand, has started to collect and collate the Menzie/s (including double-barrelled surnames that commence with Menzie/s) references from the Saint Catherine's Registers. He has started at the deaths, working backwards from 1980, entering them on a Paradox Computer database. Has anyone extracted the births or marriages, and is he duplicating someone else's work?

He asks if anyone is interested in retrieving the Menzie/s references from his own country's Electoral Listings. Anyone with data can have access to his computer resources.

Boyd Family - Mike J. Boyd of 42 Rosman Court, Gilmore, Canberra ACT2905, Australia is building a pyramid of the Clan Boyd in Scotland, collecting Boyd families to add to the central stem. His researches now contain over 80 separate branches (of over 300 pages) and have other general pieces of information. His own family went to Sydney in 1826; Thomas Boyd was the son of James Boyd and Ann Nestor born in Killarney, Co. Kerry in 1792, while his wife had an ancestor Eliza Jane Cunningham born in 1834 in Killaghtee Parish whose mother was Elizabeth Boyd of Cokerberg. Mike Boyd would be interested in corresponding with anyone researching into the Boyd family.

From the Old Parish Records

Luss Parish, County Dumbarton (vol 499/1)

25 Jan 1746 Baptised Alexander lawful son to Alexander McAuslan, Serjeant in the Dutch Service and Katherine Walker

vol 499/2

1787 At the desire of Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden Esq what follows is bookt by me Session Clerk viz that William Colquhoun son to Mr Walter Colquhoun of the Island of St Croix arrived at Row upon the 26 April by the Ship Hope from Tortola. That he was born upon -- of June ----

REVIEWS

Mid-Antrim Historical Group's Fifteenth Publication is Martin's Directory for 1841-42

This sesquicentenary reprint contains the general address of the inhabitants of Belfast; the Directory also offers a classification of professions, trades and designations. An alphabetical list of the gentry, merchants, manufacturers, traders, etc. is followed by the address and business of the principal merchants, manufacturers and traders in the neighbouring towns.

There are entries for Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Banbridge, Bangor, Carrickfergus, Comber, Crumlin, Downpatrick, Dromore, Hillsborough, Holywood, Killyleagh, Lisburn, Lurgan, Portadown, Tandragee and Waringstown.

The book is available from tbe Mid-Antrim Historical Group, c/o 69 Galgorm Road, Ballymena, Northern Ireland, BT42 1AA at £6.50 each, inc. postage in UK.

WHA'S WHAUR

- an 18th century Genealogical Gazetteer for Scotland
Volume 2, compiled by James Gilhooley - £12.00 + p&p

The object of this volume, which contains about 1,200 entries, is to link up titles, properties and estates, parishes and hamlets with their landed families. The first section contains family names listed alphabetically with their associated estates, and the second section lists alphabetically estates, properties and parishes and gives the family name associated with them. Thus, if either estate or family name is known, the appropriate linkage can be made. Some of the major sources for the Gazetteer Data Base are given in the Appendix.

It is the intention of the author to update the volume annually as additional family information becomes available. The volume can be obtained from the author at: 1/1 Muirhouse View, Edinburgh EH4 4SL.

KELSO: ROXBURGHSHIRE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, VII.

Edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 104pp: Card covers. ISBN-1-874232-05-9 Borders FHS, "Balnacoul," Forebrae Park, Galashiels TD1 2BD. £7 (members £6) + 70p postage UK. Overseas Airmail, £2.50

The Borders Family History Society have produced six previous publications recording monumental inscriptions, all about the same size. This latest volume is larger, dealing with the burial ground between the ruined Abbey of Kelso and the Parish Kirk.

Inscriptions are printed in full. The most prolific surnames are those we would expect to find in this area. There are 20 stones recording Scotts, 15 with Rutherfords, 14 with Thomsons or Thompsons, 12 with Smiths, 11 with Grays and Taits, 10 with Wilsons and Allans, and 9 with Aitchisons. These exclude some names from pre-1855 inscriptions recorded in the past from stones which are now lost, but 428 stones are recorded. Unusual names for the Kelso

district are Ochterlonie, Boazman, Brownlees and variants, some Macs, including McKracket; and Wemyss and Woodrow.

The book is well illustrated and the front cover and rear cover have respectively drawings of the Abbey and Parish Church by J. Sprott. Audrey Mitchell has provided a brief history of the town, and there are plans of Kelso and of the burial ground. The Hearth Tax returns (1691-95) are re-produced, and there are lists of clergymen of the various churches. War memorial names, 1914-18 and 1939-45 are also included.

Altogether, this publication is tastefully produced and a credit to all those involved in its production.

Donald Whyte

OXNAM: ROXBURGHSHIRE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, 8

edited by Elspeth Ewan. vi + 54pp. Card covers. ISBN 1-874232-06-7.
Galashiels: Borders FHS, 'Balnacoul', Forebrae Park, TD1 2BG. 1993
£5.00 (members £4) + 50p postage. Overseas Airmail, £1.50p

The Borders FHS has now published eight volumes of monumental inscriptions, covering the parishes of Hounan and Linton, Morebattle, Yetholm, Sprouston and Lempitlaw, Eckford, Ednam, Kelso, and Oxnam, all tastefully produced.

The latest volume, Oxnam, records inscriptions from 264 gravestones in the kirkyard of that parish. There are 29 stones recording Olivers, 21 for Halls, 16 for Youngs, 14 for Turnbulls, Rutherfords, Douglases and Bells, and 10 for Davidsons. There are several illustrations of tombstones. The front cover has a drawing of Oxnam Church and churchyard and the back cover shows the War Memorial, 1914-1918.

Other useful features are a thumbnail sketch of the parish, the names of the parish ministers, and the Hearth -Tax Record, 1691-95. In that latter it is interesting to note that there are names appearing on stones of the 18th and 19th centuries, notably Halls, Robsons (and variants) and Bells. A plaque inside the church commemorates the family Ainslie of Dolphinton, prominent in Roxburghshire since before the War of Independence, who came to be represented by the Ainslies of Pilton. The names of those whose names appear on the War Memorial are also included in this excellent work. Not surprisingly, most of those who fell in World War I, served in the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

One of the ministers of Oxnam, Rev. Alexander Colden (1654-1738), had previously been at Enniscorthy, in Ireland, where his son Cadwallader was born in 1688. He married at Kelso, in 1715, Alice Christie, and had previously emigrated to Philadelphia. Cadwallader became Surveyor-General of New York in 1718, and Lt Governor in 1761.

Donald Whyte

DOUBLE WEDDING

Alan Pattillo, 15 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TT

Depth of information rather than length of tree is the aim of the author, who starts his story with the marriage of his grandparents, John Glennie and Mary Don Steele in Aberdeen in 1894. From Victorian times to the present he traces the relationships and activities of his family, mainly in the Aberdeen area, though he himself is based in London. Various members, however, have gone off to America and Australia, some to disappear entirely.

No claim of greatness is made for the family. Both grandparents shared the trade of bootmakers, but their children and grandchildren have had a variety of occupations. The Church was a powerful influence on them, though the author refers to himself as "a devoted atheist". At the turn of the century the families were large, but depleted by a number of early deaths - a not untypical situation in Victorian time. Family quarrels led to a number of the relatives not talking to each other and breaking off all contacts; contested wills did not help. But the author has managed to collect a wealth of information about them and by reproducing photographs brings to life the various generations.

This is a record of a not untypical Aberdeen family over the last 100 years, with relationships clearly set out in excellent family trees and reference made simpler by a comprehensive index.

TWO FAMILIES AT WALKINGTON (1808-1933)

by Professor S G E Lythe - Polpress £4.75

The author, whose grandfather was a builder at Walkington, has traced back to the beginning of the last century two leading families of the district. Walkington, a village north west of Hull and three miles west of Beverley, has, in the words of the author "never been a place for sensational developments or dramatic happenings - never directly affected by the great changes in industry and transport, its social life adapted easily to the more gradual changes in agriculture". It is therefore not surprising that two families dominated the district for a century and a quarter.

The Fergusons, coming south from the Parish of Moulin in Perthshire before 1780, kept the George and Dragon at Catterick, and a talented son went to Cambridge and was ordained into the Church. Sensible marriages to heiresses led to the family obtaining considerable farming land, and they with the Fawsitts of Hunsley with whom they intermarried are the subject of this interesting booklet.

Elaborate research and timely questioning of older members of the family have enabled the author to piece together a picture of the life they lived over this period, and particularly in the Victorian times, to show how closely they reflected the typical life of the Vicar and Squire in the community. The final phase of the involvement of the Fawsitt family was in occupation of Walkington Hall by the Chater-Fawsitts with the Rectory and living acquired by the

Dawes; Michael Watson Bodley Dawe is described as "being surely destined from the start for Anglican priesthood", having gone to Balliol "where he acquired the extravagant Oxford vowel sounds which lingered with him throughout his life", though his wife was far removed from the typical country parson's wife by writing verses and being interested in racing results.

This delightful booklet about an undistinguished area in the East Riding of Yorkshire can be obtained from the publishers at 45 Aytoun Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow G41 5HW.

PEOPLE OF CALTON HILL

by Ann Mitchell James Thin Mercat Press £9.50

Ann Mitchell, a resident of Royal Terrace, Edinburgh for 40 years, has researched the history of the Calton Hill Terraces from the time they were built. The result is an intriguing story of how the area has developed, what families have lived there, and how the passage of time has changed both use and occupiers.

The area, so near the centre of the Captial, was not fully developed till ground was advertised for feuing for houses in 1824 and William Playfair produced a plan. The Calton Burying Ground had been used since 1719, later to be divided by Waterloo Place and Regent Road and Regent Bridge, but the foundation stone of the Nelson Monument was not laid till 1807 and the National Monument was later still in 1822, with the Post Office being removed east in 1830 to its site in Waterloo Place. On the east side of Calton Hill Greenside Church was not completed till 1839, and if Clarinda did not come to live at Calton Hill till 1800, the Bridewell and House of Correction preceded her by five years.

It is fascinating to discover who lived in the houses - University Professors, Solicitors, honest and dishonest, Bishops, Lord Provosts and Scientific Craftsmen. Ann Mitchell has searched Census Returns, Sasine Registers and Valuation Rolls to assemble a mass of material which she has presented with humour and charm. She has made the whole area come alive and has made a walk round the Terraces an exciting expedition. The information she imparts is both instructive and amusing, and the many family links which she reveals remind one how small a society Edinburgh was until after the last War.

The Terraces were indeed quite self-contained; with 24 children under the age of 15 in any one of the terraces they did not need to look further afield for company, and many houses contained 14 residents when maids and servants were included. Apart from a basic staff of cook, housemaid and tablemaid, six establishments had a lady's maid, two a footman, two a butler, and many a nurse and under-nurse.

This is both an enthralling story of the development of a small area of Edinburgh and also a useful record of social history. It cannot be too highly recommended.

QUERIES

Queries numbered 2270 and 2271 appeared in The Scottish Genealogist vol XXXI, No. 2 June 1984

2270 PIRIE - Robert Pirie, b. 1812-13 Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, m. Margaret Fyfe 1845 and lived in Parishes of Skene and Newhills. Their children were Jane b. 1846 (died young), Alexander b. 1845 (m. Rose Ann McGuire), Isabella b. 1850 (m. Samuel Keyser), Elspet b. 1852 (m. Frank Cramer), Robert b. 1852 (m. Ann Jane Leeson), Jean b. 1856 and went to USA. In 1857 the whole family went to Campbellford, Ontario, where the last child, Charles Wilson, was born in 1860 (died in infancy). Robert's brother John, b. 1821? at Old Deer, married Janet Hacket and went to Campbellford in 1854 where his children were born - Jessie b. 1854 (m. Alexander Innes), Margaret b. 1856 and Christine 1859 (both died young), Johnny b. 1861 (m. Etta Pethrick and later Lavice Dorie Kerr), and Isabel Wilson b. 1864 (m. James Dowrick). Wish to discover parents of John and Robert (both gave a middle name of Wilson to a child; was this the name of their mother?). **Miss Betty Patterson, 611 So. Washington Street, Apt b-6, Lancester, Wisconsin, 53813**

2271 FYFE - James Fyfe and Jean Leslie lived at Kintore, Newhills parish. They had the following children - Katherine (b. 1795), James (b.1797), John (b. 1799), Leslie (b. 1802) and Alexander. Alexander m. Margaret Nicoll and their children were: Jane (b.1825 and m. Jim Taylor), Margaret (b.1826 and m. Robert Pirie), Christina (b. 1828 and m. Andrew Walker), Annie (b.1830 and m. Alex Morrice), Katherine (b. 1833, d. before 1841), Agnes (b. 1836 and m. Jim Melvin), Leslie (b. 1839) and Elizabeth (b. 1842 and m. Alex Gall). Interested in further information of the family and contacting descendants. **Miss Betty Patterson, 611 So. Washington Street, Apt b-6, Lancester, Wisconsin, 53813**

2272 McGUFFEY - Alexander McGuffey, b.c. 1680, d. 1769 in USA, m. Mary Peyton by whom he had a son, James. Were there other children? Information about them appreciated. **C W McGuffey, RT 1, Box 154A, Colbert, GA 30628**

2273 McLAGAN - Information wanted about families of this name in Strathardle and Blairgowrie districts of Perthshire, particularly with McNab connections. Marjorie McLagan, m. David McNab in 1822 and had a son, John, who went south to London after working for Stewart & Bissett, coalmerchants, Blairgowrie. **Malcolm S. McNab, Southfields, Village Road, Hilton, Blandford, Dorset DT11 0DE.**

2274 McNAB - Information wanted about McNabs and other inhabitants of Glen Tilt, Atholl, from 1800. **Malcolm S. McNab, Southfields, Village Road, Hilton, Blandford, Dorset DT11 0DE.**

2275 FERGUSON - Grateful for the address of the Clan Ferguson Society. **Malcolm S. McNab, Southfields, Village Road, Hilton, Blandford,**

Dorset DT11 0DE.

2276 McFADGON/McFADYEAN/McFADZEAN David McFadgon m. Margaret Craig in 1814 at Ayr; their last-known address in 1851 was Higgins Land, Waterside, Kilmarnock. Their sons, Archibald (b.1823 at Monkton) and David (b.1828 at Ayr) came to Victoria, Australia, in 1853 and Thomas McFadyean (b.1822) m. Jane (Jean) Mowett in 1842, emigrated in 1853 with his five children. Information about these families wanted. **Mrs E. Lucas, 4/28 Federation Street, Windsor, 4030, Queensland, Australia.**

2277 CRAIG - Margaret Craig, m. David McFadgon in 1814 at Ayr. Information about her birthplace and ancestry wanted. **Mrs E. Lucas, 4/28 Federation Street, Windsor, 4030, Queensland, Australia.**

2278 RAMSAY - Interested in any Ramsays who lived on the Isle of Arran or moved from Arran. **Mrs M G Ramsay, 29 Wallacefield Road, Troon, Ayrshire KA10 6PL**

2279 HAMILTON - Barbara Augusta Hamilton, b.1766, d.1830, buried Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, m. George Dunbar, professor of Greek at Edinburgh University. Seek information about her. **Alex Knox, 38 Springfield, West Barns, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1WF.**

2280 HAMILTON - Robert Hamilton, Jr., b. 9 July 1754 to Robert Hamilton, professor of Anatomy and botany at Glasgow University (b.11 July 1714, d.9 August 1766) d. at St Helena on way home from Canton, China. Seek information about Robert, Jr. **Alex Knox, 38 Springfield, West Barns, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1WF.**

2281 DONALDSON - John Donaldson, b.? May 1845, was living as an orphan in 1851 at Gartsherrie, Old Monkland, with James and Mary Rowan; baptised in 1868 into Church of Latter Day Saints; said to have been born at Gartgill, Old Monkland. Information wanted. **Mrs J. Black, 7 Kersland Road, Glengarnock, Ayrshire KA14 3BA.**

2282 LOGAN - Jean/Jane Logan, b. 1840/1845 in Glasgow, m. James Patterson, c. 1863, d. 26 Nov 1885 in Chicago. Any information about her welcomed. **Mrs Jean S. Ridley, 4825 W Old Farm Circle, Colorado Spring, CO 80917 - 1004, USA.**

2283 PATTERSON/PATERSON - James Patterson, b.c. 1830 in Scotland to Agnes Fisher, emigrated c. 1857 to the USA where he worked as a plumber, m. Jean/Jane Logan and had six children - Thomas, Agnes, James, Jr, William, Charles and Ella/Lillian; d. 19 Oct 1910 in Chicago. Any information about the family welcomed. **Mrs Jean S. Ridley, 4825 W Old Farm Circle, Colorado Spring, CO 80917 - 1004, USA.**

2284 SHILLINGLAW - Richard Shillinglaw, b. in Scotland, emigrated to USA c. 1852 and became a machinist for the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; lived in Chicago from at least 1855-1857 and m. Sidney Earl

(b. 10 Nov 1834 in Enniskillen, Ireland, and d. in Chicago 30 Mar 1898). They had two children, Andrew, b.c. 1855, and Fredricka, b. 1857 in Chicago. Birth date and place, names of parents, etc. of Richard and Sidney sought. **Mrs Jean S. Ridley, 4825 W Old Farm Circle, Colorado Spring, CO 80917 - 1004, USA.**

2285 McINTYRE - John McIntyre, m. Margaret McMartin on 22 Jan 1774 in Balquhidder, Perthshire. Their children were Catherine (b.1774), Christian (b. 1779), Patrick/Peter (b. 1781), Elizabeth (b. 1785), Mary (b. 1787), twins Duncan and John (b.1790) and Malcolm (b.1893), all born in Balquhidder. In 1819 Duncan m. Agnes Ferguson; in 1841 they went with his brother John and their children Margaret, John, Peter, Elizabeth, Malcolm, Catherine, Duncan and Mary to Lanark County, Ontario, Information on family appreciated. **Mrs Dorothy J. Judd, 220 Lombard Street, Unit 283, San Francisco, CA 94111, USA.**

2286 GEDDES - Charles Frederick Geddes, so of William Geddes; b 1846/7 Scotland (Peebles area); m Elizabeth Stewart (widow) do William Stewart/Catherine Langan at Holy Emmanuel Church, Madras, India - 8 Oct 1890; five daughters, Jessie, Grace, Sybil, Mabel, Constance. Worked for the GIP Railway, Bombay; d 12 March 1915, Lonavla, India. Any information relating to Charles Geddes; family pre-1850 (ie mother, brother/sisters etc) would be greatly appreciated. **Mrs P.J. Stow, 18 Fosseway Close, Colerne, Chippenham, Wilts, SN14 8EE.**

2287 STEWART - William Stewart so of William Stewart; b.c. 1832; m Catherine Langan 11 Jun 1856 Madras, India; Corporal British Army 1st M F? during Indian Mutiny; dau Elizabeth 1857-1943; dod u/k. **Mrs P.J. Stow, 18 Fosseway Close, Colerne, Chippenham, Wilts, SN14 8EE.**

2288 LANGAN - John Langan fo Catherine Langan b.c. 1838. Any information pre-1850 would be greatly appreciated. **Mrs P.J. Stow, 18 Fosseway Close, Colerne, Chippenham, Wilts, SN14 8EE.**

2289 TURNBULL - Robert Turnbull, tailor in Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire d. 29 October 1779. Information about names, dates or burials of his descendants welcomed. **Mrs Lynda A. Greve, 500 Brunswick Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada N5A 3N6.**

2290 CALDER - William C. Calder, son of Humphry and Isabel Kerr, b. 18 Nov 1792, Kilbarchan. Was living in Meltham Mills, Yorkshire in 1851, managing a cotton mill. Son was at Cambridge and daughters at school in Glasgow. Would like to hear from descendants. **Ann Avery Hunter, 7107 Lakewood Drive, Richmond, VA23229, USA.**

2291 CLARK/GIBB - Alexander Clark m. Lilias Gibb 27 Oct 1781, Cambuslang, Lanark. Had children Jean (b.1788, Cadder parish, m. John McIntyre); Ann(b.1790 Barony, m. Peter McNicol); John (b.1792, Glasgow); Mary (b.1794 Cadder, m. James Calder); and Agnes (b.1797,

Cadder). Would like Clark and Gibb ancestry. **Ann Avery Hunter, 7107 Lakewood Drive, Richmond, VA23229, USA.**

2292 DONALD - Hugh Donald, b. 1789 to Hugh Donald and Margaret Andrew in Mosshead Parish of Mauchline, near Robt Burns' farm of Mossgiel; m. Margaret Black 1815 in parish Dundonald and was tollkeeper at Loans. Information on Mosshead, Hugh and descendants welcomed. **Alastair Donald, Rose Cottage, High Street, Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3SG.**

2293 REID Anxious to contact anyone researching the Reid family from the Kirkintilloch area and Parish of Campsie, having earlier been in correspondence with Ron Shaw of 15 King Edward Road, Barnet, Herts EN5 5AW, and having heard of Philip and Caroline Maclagan, children of Philip Maclagan and Helen Duncan Fleming, daughter of Elizabeth Reid Fleming. **Mrs M A Loomans, Otoru Road, Rangiatea RD 2, Otorohanga, New Zealand.**

2294 MOIR - Robert Moir of Kirkliston parish m. Catherine Jamieson of Currie in 1825; children were born in the Muiravonside area of Stirling. Catherine d. 1849 in Slamannan, while Robert still lived there in 1851. Information wanted about what happened to Robert and where his family moved to. **Mrs Eleanor Moir, 20 Camellia Place, Mt Roskill, Auckland 1004, New Zealand.**

FROM THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL JAN 19 1867

Glasgow: At Justice of Peace Court, held in Glasgow on Monday, William McCrae, an Edinburgh bill-poster, was fined £2 10s. for smoking in a third-class carriage on the North British Railway on the 19th instant.

A Cow in a Glasgow Stationers Shop - An amusing case has been decided by Sheriff Strathern in tbe small debt court. It was brought at the insistance of Mrs Eliza Fraser, stationer, Stockwell Street, who sought £5 of damages from Mrs George, a cowfeeder in Garscube Road, on the score of a cow belonging to the latter having paid her an unceremonious visit, passed through her shop, and, entering the room behind, after smashing several articles of furniture, squatted herself on the floor, greatly to the detriment of a Brussels carpet. It was pleaded for the defender that the cow was from the country, and had got bewildered by the crowded streets and the blaze of lights - for it was in the evening the occurrence took place. The Sheriff held that, in the circumstances, she ought to have been led by a halter, and awarded the complainer decree for four guineas - Daily Mail.

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, Seconder 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 officiis 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 of 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 affer 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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