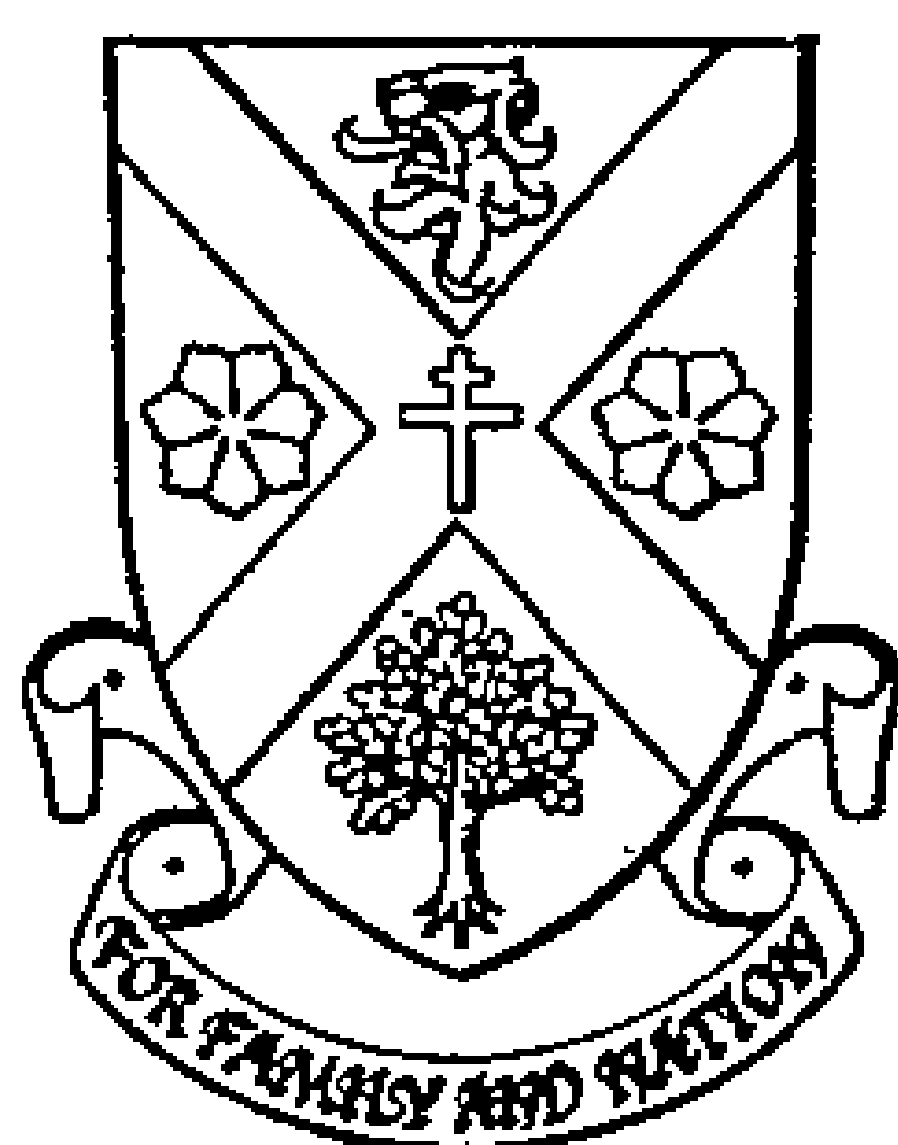


# THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY



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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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

### Meetings

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

### Membership

The current subscription is £14.00. Family membership will be £17.00 and affiliate membership £18.00. The subscription for U.S. members will be \$28.

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, Subscriptions, Publications

General correspondence should be sent to the Secretary, and subscriptions to the appropriate Membership Secretary. Information about the Society's publications, and back numbers of *The Scottish Genealogist*, can be obtained from the Sales Secretary, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland.

### The Scottish Genealogist

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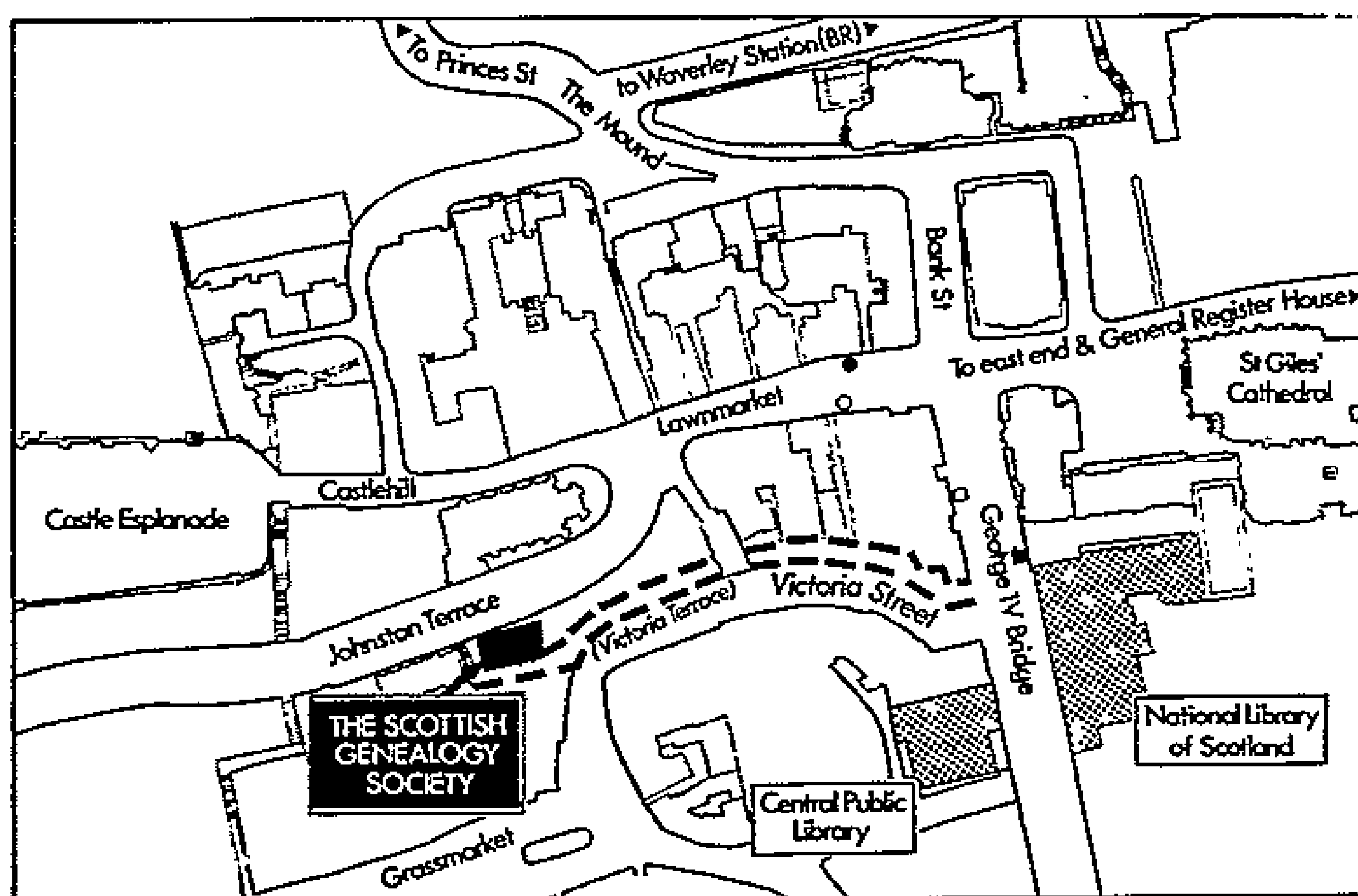
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## MacLACHLAN, A SMALLER CLAN WIDELY SPREAD

by Tom McLachlan

Comparatively early in the development of my resolution to identify the MacLachlans and their migrations, I was persuaded by Donald Whyte to report my interest in *The Scottish Genealogist*. In consequence an outline of results at that time appeared in issue No 2 of 1970 and investigations into master mariners, medical practitioners and army officers followed over the next few years.

As a result of my circular to American MacLachlans thirty or so years ago a correspondence with a lady in North Carolina endured long enough for exchange visits to commence. One of the consequences was a call on the late Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan at Castle Lachlan, at the request of our friends from North and South Carolina, which concluded with a suggestion that a Clan Society might be established. Jointly with Gardiner S MacLachlan, introduced to me through *The Scottish Genealogist*, a meeting was set up at the church hall in Shettleston in 1979 and of the eight initial members present were the minister, the Rev T A McLachlan, and his father, Duncan, cousins of whom I had not previously known.

A newsletter was established which has now developed into a twice-yearly magazine, *Clan Lachlan*, and those who have seen the copies provided to the Scottish Genealogy Society will agree that it is a credit to the Clan. MacLachlan history is now recorded in a regular supplement to *Clan Lachlan* covering the genealogies of new members made more interesting to the contributors by the addition of earlier generations from ongoing research. The records of parishes in Argyll, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton and Inverness, where the MacLachlans have been established for several centuries, are being progressively surveyed to establish families and their relationships, linked with the post-1855 records up to 1940 or so; recent enough for anyone to recognise their own family. The heads of the earliest families are identified by a one or two letter reference and their children by numbers from 1 to 10 and the numbering system extended for subsequent generations.

The Clan MacLachlan Society has a little over seven hundred members with branches in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States and further development is constantly under review. In the United States, in particular, there are many members from Irish families of which some have recognisable Scottish connections. The Society's constitution does not differentiate between spellings and there are many in the World who use a traditionally Scottish spelling (Mc/MacLachlan/Lauchlan) whose ancestors moved into Scotland from Ireland in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries; and many McLaughlins, the principle Irish spelling, whose ancestors went to North America at a time when spelling was at the discretion of a few. It is accepted that members of the Gaelic race have been crossing and recrossing for many centuries from Antrim, Down, Derry and Donegal to Argyll and the Lowland counties on the coast on both sides of Carlisle, how should it be decided who shall be a Scot and who not? Nevertheless, there is not still time to include the Clan's Irish cousins in the present work.

Over twenty years the Soundex index of the United States censuses for 1880, 1900 and 1920 have been explored for McLachlans and likely Scottish McLaughlins. More recently, the Ontario 1871 census index and the indexed official registrations of the province from 1869 until various dates around the early part of present century, have formed a basis for identifying the Clan in Canada. Most Canadian immigrant families have spent some time in Ontario in their transition from Europe and/or the Maritime Provinces and Quebec to the West and into the United States. Detroit and the rest of Michigan were often the first stepping stones from Canada to California and other parts of the States. Those listed in the indexed US censuses as Canadian born will be matched against those who have been recorded in Canada but did not remain there.

At least as difficult is the identification of the parishes in Scotland from which McLachlans emigrated. There were many families from the Knapdales and surrounding Kintyre parishes settling in Middlesex and Elgin counties of Ontario in the first half of the last century but interspersed with them are small groups of families from Mull and Kilfinan for example. In McNab township of Renfrew county Ontario there settled related families from Dull, Blair Athol and surrounding parishes. The condition of the records in the parishes from which they came also makes identification difficult. Many McLachlan families leaving Catholic western Inverness-shire and settling west of Montreal around the border of Ontario and Quebec as well as on Prince Edward Island do not appear in surviving registers on the east side of the Atlantic.

However with some concentration it is possible to place people from a few clues. The Society's two leaders on the Pacific seaboard, G. Bruce McLachlan, retired Naval C.P.O. and Professor Douglas MacLachlan of Seattle University who have never met one another, come from families who were neighbours in West Williams township in Ontario's Middlesex county; one family came from Killean near Grass Point on Mull and the other from the south of Kilfinan, a part of the parish once known as Kerry. In May 1996 several members of the Society's branch in Ontario joined a seminar at Scarborough to determine how they could share in improving the database on Ontario McLachlans, McLachlins, etc with the aid of land records, wills, early marriages, tombstone inscriptions and by questioning local people. Tombstones were much more affordable to the new Canadians than to the relatives left in Britain.

A computer database supplements the original card index and is not as flexible as to remarks that can be appended but the old method does not compare with the new when checks and searches are required; to be able to sort on any column or pairs and groups of column makes, for example, the checking of Canadian families with earlier Scottish records or later United States records a much less frustrating exercise.

Although the identification of migrating families is very absorbing, there is a by product in the comparison of opportunities between life in Argyll and in Ontario. Education for the Canadians in the middle of the 19th Century was much better than their parents had in the Western Highlands. Few mothers migrating could read or write but their daughters brought up

in Canada could, almost without exception. A high proportion of the children of immigrants, as well as those who crossed the North Atlantic as young children, became doctors of medicine, ministers of religion and were represented in the whole spectrum of the teaching profession. Almost all McLachlans practising medicine in the United States at the beginning of the present century qualified in Canada.

Of the better remembered of the Clan in Canadian history are Daniel McLachlin, the lumber boss of the Ottawa River (1808-72) and youngest son of Hugh and of Janet (McLean) who left Kilmallie in 1802. He represented the county of Renfrew - or the lumber industry there, at least - in the Ontario government. Alexander McLachlan (1818-96) was dubbed the Burns of Canada but he was born in Johnstone, Renfrew of a father from Kilfinan who had gone to Canada with his brother to enquire of the prospects there before taking their families; unfortunately the father died before he could take his family. A son of Alexander's cousin Malcolm, who was also his brother-in-law, was the Reverend Alexander MacLachlan (1858-1940) who joined and then ran the Christian International College at Smyrna (Izmir) in Turkey for forty years.

Presumably the description of MacLachlans in Canada and North America as a whole is little different from that of any other Highland Clan but, perhaps it is small enough for the history of most of its individuals to be manageable and large enough for the clan's story to be representative.

Australia and New Zealand are a little farther away but similar exercises will soon follow, largely the work of members in those countries.

## MARRIAGE

*by Richard Torrance, F.S.A. Scot*

On 9 January 1801, Alexander Read, who was 23 years old, wrote to his friend, James Cochrane:

*I am 4 years in India this very day. What a lucky fellow I have been, without any interest to be where I am, ten more please god will do the business, I shall be 33 a decent age to marry at.*

Alexander was planning to make his fortune in India, then to return home to settle down in comfort and feather his nest ready for his wife. His superior, Captain Thomas Munro, on hearing that one of Alexander's colleagues had just got married, wrote:

*I would not advise you to increase the difficulties of your situation by taking a young wife for an assistant.*

Alexander was settling the Canara District of Southern India and collecting revenue for the Honourable East India Company. He was just about to appoint an assistant to help him undertake the task as he had been suffering from ill health for some time. The best laid plans . . . ! Writing to Thomas Munro in July 1805, Alexander relates:

*I propose residing at Mangalore when my other sub. arrives, the comfort of Mrs Read, and her enjoying a [blank] but pleasant society, from which she has been long excluded are my private motives for wishing to reside there. . . . Mrs Read, myself and child are all in good health.*

Marriage certainly crept up on Alexander and quickly overtook him, but true love can be more of a diligent search.

John Mill was born in Lerwick in 1712, graduating from Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1732. He taught for seven years before becoming a minister. In 1754 he recorded in his diary his attempts to find a wife:

*As I didn't choose to keep house alone, and finding none suitable to my inclinations here I proposed to look out for one at Edinburgh, etc., where I was chosen to go as Commissioner to the General Assembly. However, I did not neglect my native country, and made suit to some who seemed of the best kind, but was mistaken in them, One of them was addressed by one of the best estates in the country, who drew to balls and daft mirth. . . . She ventured to match with a worse, both as to character and estate, though I warned her of the danger, and finding her resolute, said she might take her swing.*

John Mill records how the match did not work out and noted that she, 'soon repented of what she could not help'. Not deterred John Mill continued his search for a wife:

*Another I addressed proved meantime with child to a relation. She afterwards married though her friends were against it, and would have preferred me before him, yet reckoned myself much obliged to her for rejecting the proposal as I would not for the whole world she had embraced it.*

Mill eventually found a wife who bore him several children, but she died in 1758 and poor John Mill had to search for another wife:

*Before I left Edinburgh [in 1763] I was engaged in courtship with a Knight's daughter, who had the character of a pious young lady; but as our acquaintance was short, we agreed to delay the marriage till next Spring, but before that time another minister nigh Edinburgh made offers of the same nature, which were accepted of purely on this account to be nigh her friends. Two other young ladies equally agreeable were proposed by my friends, then I chose to be true to my engagements.*

Mill spent another two years as a widower before, 'Providence furnished one suitable to my taste'. He was married to Miss Ann Young, daughter to Mr Robert Young, portioner of the Water of Leith. Mill goes on to note in his diary that he might have been married sooner, but for the objections of his mother-in-law:

*'Tis remarkable that she was proposed to me in 1754, before I was first married: and with this view, one unknown to me desired her mother to admit a visit, but she said she would rather bury her daughter at home than let her go such a distance; therefore kepted her in close dependence that she might stay with her till death; but now when it came to the push in good earnest by my own address Providence overruled her by the unanimous concurrence of some friends she most confided in.*

John Mill married his first wife when he was relatively old. Elizabeth Mure, (1714-1795), was a daughter of William Mure of Caldwell, and she wrote:

*My brother was married (says he) at the age of twentyone; few men*

*were unmarried after this time of life. I myself was married by my friends at 18, which was thought a proper age.*

She then goes on to describe how a hogshead of wine was consumed at the signing of the marriage contract of a Miss Dalrymple. Elizabeth Mure also gives us an account of a wedding ceremony given by a more affluent family.

*The marriage was in the President's [Sir Hew Dalrymple's] house, with as many of the relations as it would hold. The Brides favours was all sowed on her gown from tope to bottom and round the neck and sleeves. The moment the Ceremony was performed, the whole company run to her and pulled off the favours: in an instant she was stripd of all of them. The next ceremony was the garter, which the Bridegroom's man attempted to pull from her leg; but she dropt it throw her peticot on the floor. This was white and silver ribbon which was cut in small morsals to everyone in the company. The Bride's mother came in then with a basket of favours belonging to the Bridegroom; those and the Bride's were the same with the Liverys of their familys; her pink and white, his bleu and gold colour. All the company dined and suped together, and had a ball in the evening. The same next day at the Advocate's. On Sunday they went from the President's house to Church three and twenty Cupple, all in high dress: Mr Barclay then a boy led the youngest Miss Delrimple who was the last of them. They filled the lofts of the kirk from the Kings sate to the wing loft. The feasting continued every day till they had gone throw all the friends of both familys, with a ball every night.*

It makes the wedding celebrations of today seem quite tame by comparison. But not all people could afford the rounds of feasting and balls described by Elizabeth Mure. Penny Weddings were described by Thomas Somerville (1741-1830), who became a minister and who was presented to Minto, then to Jedburgh parish.

*Penny Weddings were among the characteristics of these times; but they gave occasion to so many irregularities that the church had at an early period expressly prohibited them, and their practical abolition is an improvement in social habits which I rejoice to have seen. The design was a plausible one. When a young couple married without the means of furnishing their house, the penny wedding was an obvious expedient for providing the lacking supplies. It was so called because guests paid for the entertainment. On these occasions it was the custom for the bride and bridegroom to invite or permit not only acquaintances of their own station, but their richer neighbours, to attend the celebration of marriage. A plentiful dinner was prepared, the principal dish being the bride's pie, as it was called, followed by a ball in the nearest barn; and the reckoning was paid by a contribution from every guest liberal enough to afford a surplus for the happy but needy pair.*

*Such miscellaneous gatherings could not fail to lead to evil.*

Above is described a good method of providing a couple with a little money with which to start their married life. But those from a higher station may well have thought that their contribution entitled them to more than just the bride's pie.

Another custom, noted in 1684, by the Rev. Andrew Symson in his 'Large Description of Galloway' was the preferred day for weddings:

*Their marriages are commonly celebrated on Tuesdays and Thursdays. I myself have married neer 450 of the inhabitants of this countrey; all of which, except seaven, were married upon a Tuesday or Thursday. And it is look'd upon as a strange thing to see a marriage upon any other days; yea, and for the most part also, their marriages are all celebrated crescente luna.*

The eligibility of a partner could often hinge on money and social standing rather than good looks and mutual compatibility, although there must have been those who were lucky on all four counts. But money certainly was the subject of much gossip when it came down to eligibilty. Katherine Read (1723-1778) to her cousin Charles Wedderburn, from Madras July 1778:

*Lady Margaret Macdonald's youngest son having no fortune was bred to law, & by his singular abilities & excellent private character has got into Parliament & next to your cousin Alexander Wedderburn makes the greatest figure at the Bar. In short a daughter of the Earl of Gower, young, handsome accomplished, with £26,000 at her disposal has lately fallen in love with him & by consent of her father and family married him.*

India was a country where a lady of genteel means could find a wealthy and powerful husband. The boat journey out to India and the distance from family and friends put many hopefuls off. Even if one resolved to go, permission had to be obtained from the Honourable East India Company. Young ladies sailing to India looking for a husband were known as *the fishing fleet*, and those poor unfortunates who found no husband were known as *the returned empties*. Katherine Read was a portrait painter and had gone to India to *shake a pagoda tree*, as her career in London was declining. She took with her, her niece, Helena Beatson, a girl of fifteen. Within six weeks of her arrival she had been married to Charles Oakeley, later Sir Charles, Governor of Madras. Helena's husband gave her a settlement of £10,000. However, the settlement did have its cost, for Helena, whose mother had died when she was a baby, was virtually forbidden to have any contact with her aunt, Katherine Read, who had looked after her for the preceding ten years, for Charles Oakeley, '... told his acquaintances he loved the girl, but did not like being connected with painters.'

Another member of the Read family chose to ignore his family's wishes and rushed into an early marriage having neglected his education. Fletcher Read (1774-1807) was barely eighteen years old when he got married. His wife's background did not meet with the family's approval and plans were made to cope with the situation, the age old problem of the in-laws! Fletcher's mother wrote from Clapham, in February 1793, to her cousin Charles Wedderburn:

*I would have wrote you on my arrival here, but waited till I could say something of Fletcher, who asked my forgiveness and that of his other friends here and told them that he beg'd they would advise him what to do for a bit of bread, that he was ready to adopt any plan they would paint out, and their opinion is he should go to Scotland with me and*



*make himself master of some parts of education in which he is defficient, and in that time they will look only for something for him our principle view is to screen them from the wife's connections entirely, which can only be done by having them both at a distance for some time, some of his guardians says I ought never to see or have any connection with him, could you suppose this came from the mouth or pen of a parent? I should and would be a monster if I did not use every endeavour to assist him in his present resolutions of retuning to his duty.*

Unlike the case of the impetuous Fletcher Read, marriage could not always be taken for granted, even if it was desired. The writer's grand mother met a young man who was an apprentice at her father's marine engine works. They fell in love and wished to marry, but had to keep their wish secret. My great grand father had made it known that his daughters were to look after their parents in their old age: they would have all they wanted, and when the time came they would all be provided with a furnished house and sufficient funds to keep them for the rest of their lives. It was with a mixture of emotions that my grand mother wrote in her diary in 1904, seven months after the death of her father:

*July 6*

*I haven't had the heart to write up this diary everything has been so terrible and nothing much seemed worth writing about and yet in the midst of all my sorrows the greatest happiness of my life has come to me, & I am engaged and will be married in October to my dear Archie. It all seems too good to be true after waiting so long and I always had a dread that I should never see my Archie again - never to be married to him but I couldn't tell him that, he always puts such faith in my feelings, and it was only that I never have got what I really set my heart on, all my life, that I cannot rid myself of an uneasy feeling even yet. We have taken a house in Edinburgh, at Blackhall (11 Hillview Terrace) and we are both awfully proud of it, and oh we are going to be so happy, I know I am for if ever there was a good man on this earth Archie is one, so good and patient with me and always so loving, my dear blue eyed boy. .... I am expecting Archie in aday or two .... I like to watch his blue eyes soften and shine as they look at God's beautiful places, he never says much he is such a quiet old boy but I know just what he thinks and likes, I know we will be very very happy and I cannot think of anything but just that he is coming to me and that soon we shall be together for always, my Archie and me.*

And they really did live happily ever after!

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**HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, 1506-1572:**  
**His Relationship to Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell**  
*by Jack Blair*

Henry Scrymgeour, born in Dundee in 1506, was educated at Dundee Grammar school and then graduated from the University of St. Andrews. He was an eminent Greek scholar and was Professor of civil law in Geneva. For more information on this outstanding Scotsman see the Dictionary of National Biography Volume XVII. Therein, Henry is described as second son of Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell, Provost of Dundee. Glasswell is an estate on the southeast side of Kirriemuir, about 18 miles north of Dundee.

The same genealogical information is given in Millar's book of the Burgesses of Dundee<sup>1</sup>. Jervise in his "Land of the Lindsays" and Warden in "Angus" both share an element of doubt on the parentage of Henry Scrymgeour and consider that Henry was either son or brother to Walter Scrymgeour. All these authors give further genealogical data agreeing, albeit incorrectly, that Henry Scrymgeour had two sisters, Isabel who married Richard Melville of Baldovie and Margaret who married John Young, Burgess of Edinburgh in 1541.

In a more recent publication "The Scrimgeours and their Chiefs: Scotland's Royal Banner Bearers", R W Munro and Jean Munro describe Henry as a grandson of Jak Scrimgeour, Burgess of Dundee but give no reference to support this and erroneously show Walter Scrymgeour as a son of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope who died in 1478.

As a direct descendant of Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell, I was intrigued on encountering the dubiety which surrounded this famous kinsman of his but was not in a position to clarify the relationship until researching a detailed family history of the Glasswell branch of the family covering the period from the early sixteenth century to the mid seventeenth century. I wish now to offer the solution to the longstanding problem of Henry Scrymgeour's parentage.

Walter Scrymgeour was the third son of master John Scrymgeour of Glassary and his wife Janet Ogilvy. An entail in the Register of the Great Seal dated 1527 provides the proof. Walter was born about 1495-1500 most probably in Dundee for apart from his Argyllshire title, his father's interests were centred on Dundee and Fife at that time. Obviously, if Henry were born in 1506, he was not the son of Walter but feasibly was his brother as Jervise first suggested. Margaret Scrymgeour was born in 1510. She married John Young, 1497-1583, an Edinburgh merchant who settled in Dundee after their marriage about 1541. Their second son was Sir Peter Young, pedagogue to the young King James the Sixth. On 11th May 1578, Margaret died and was buried in the Howff cemetery in Dundee. Her son Sir Peter Young of Seaton raised a memorial to his parents there as described in Alison Mitchell's "Angus Monumental Inscriptions" Vol. 4 published by The Scottish Genealogy Society.

From the Exchequer Rolls it can be deduced that Master John Scrymgeour died in late 1513 and was thus almost certainly among the "Flowers o' the Forest" who fell at Flodden. It seems quite feasible that Henry and his sister Margaret were his younger children.

Henry Scrymgeour left his valuable library of manuscripts to his nephew Sir Peter Young whose brother Alexander brought them to Scotland in 1576 and thus there is no doubting that Henry was brother to Margaret Scrymgeour. If he was son to Master John Scrymgeour of Glassary then it is probable that he had another sister. However, she was not Isabel as given by all the earlier mentioned genealogists. More probably she was Margaret Scrymgeour who married firstly David Murray liferenter of Glasswell and natural son of Andrew Murray of Cullow. Secondly she married Walter Ogilvy in Glasswell, who from 1529 was styled of Whitefield.

Who then was Isabel Scrymgeour, if not a sister of Henry? We find the answer in researching the family of Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell. Before his death in 1513, Walter's father had purchased several lands in the Kirriemuir, Alyth area from Andrew Murray of Cullow who reserved the superiority of these lands. By the time Andrew died in 1518, his eldest son and his grandson Thomas had predeceased him, and thus his granddaughters, Katherine and Elizabeth Murray were heiresses portioner of the lands of Cullow, Glasswell, Ardormy and others in the Braes of Angus long held by their family. Walter Scrymgeour married Katherine Murray and was granted by his brother, John, the former Murray lands which their father had purchased and thus from circa 1527, he adopted the title Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell. Walter and Katherine had at least one son and heir, James and two daughters, Janet and Isabel.

Janet was granted a liferent of half the lands of Overfield of Dysart, near Montrose, in a charter<sup>2</sup> dated 9 May 1538 at which time these were resigned by Thomas Melville, the heir apparent of Alexander Melville of Dysart. Although Thomas had been married to Helen Gray some six or more years earlier, this charter presumably was in respect of a contract of marriage between Janet and Thomas. In "St. Mary's of Old Montrose" the Rev. W. R. Fraser states that Thomas Melville was represented in 1542 as "fear of Disert" and that his wife was Janet Scrymgeour although he does not quote the source. There was a strong bond between the lairds of Glasswell and the Melvilles, for on 1st March 1562 when the aforementioned Thomas Melville then of Dysart formed a contract with the laird of Glenbervie for his heir James Melville of Lawgavin to marry Isobel Douglas, the witnesses at Marykirk included James Scrymgeour of Glasswell along with two lairds from that area local to Montrose<sup>3</sup>. The presence of James Scrymgeour strongly suggests that he was uncle to James Melville of Lawgavin. Furthermore, in 1584 when John Scrymgeour of Glasswell purchased the shady half of Glasswell and Torbirns, the witnesses to his charter<sup>4</sup> included James Melville of Dysart and Master James Melville, Minister of Arbroath<sup>5</sup>. James Melville of Dysart had by then become heir to the above mentioned Thomas, and given these important associations with the lairds of Glasswell, it appears clear that Janet Scrymgeour was his mother. The other witness, Master James Melville, Minister of Arbroath<sup>6</sup>, was brother german to Richard Melville of Baldovie who married the other daughter of Walter Scrymgeour.

Isabel, born circa 1528 married, about 1545, Richard Melville, 1522-1575, of Baldovie, an Angus laird who had studied Theology in Denmark and

in Wittenberg and who was admitted Minister of the newly Reformed Church by the Assembly of December 1560. He served the parish of Maryton. They had three sons and three daughters. Isabel Scrymgeour died in 1557. Their third son Mr James, 1556-1614, was a notable Scottish Reformer<sup>7</sup>.

The matter can be clarified by the diary<sup>8</sup> of the third son Mr James who describes Isabel as "sistar to the Lard of Glasswell for the tyme."; James Scrymgeour being the laird during the time of her marriage. This is confirmed when he describes Mr Alexander Scrymgeour as his cousin and still a scholar in 1584; Mr Alexander being a younger son of the foresaid James Scrymgeour of Glasswell<sup>9</sup>. However when Mr James describes his college days in the 1570's, he says "... about the middes of our third yeir, Alexander Young cam ham from Genev, from his uncle and my neir kinsman, Mr Henrie Scrymgour . . .". Alexander was brother to Sir Peter Young. Here Mr James does not describe Alexander Young as his cousin and he differentiates that Mr Henry, although uncle to Alexander was not his uncle but a near relation, making Henry grand uncle to Mr James Melville. Anything more remote, such a descendant of Jak Scrymgeour as stated by the Munros, would not be described as "near" and probably not even as kinsman.

I am convinced that it was a misinterpretation of another of Mr James Melville's comments in his diary which first led to the belief that Henry was brother not only to Margaret but also to Isabel. In an account of his famous uncle, Andrew Melville, Mr James says, "In Genev he abead fyve yeirs; . . . Ther he was weill acquainted with my eam, Mr Hendrie Scrymgeour, wha be his lerning in the lawes and polecie and service of manie noble princes, haid atteined to grait ritchies . . .". The term "eam" has been taken to mean "uncle by the mother's side" and hence Isabel was assumed to be a sister of Henry. Reference to the Scottish National Dictionary and the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue gives Eem, Eam(e), Eme and Eyme as originally used to refer to a mother's brother from about 1350 but by the sixteenth century it was used more generally and could mean a near kinsman. Clearly it was the looser meaning which was used by Mr James Melville for he described Henry Scrymgeour as "uncle" to Alexander Young although he was Alexander's mother's brother whereas he used the terms "neir kinsman" and "eam" to describe his own relationship to Henry.

Both Melville families produced churchmen who were well schooled abroad in Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and France and had a major influence in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. There is little surprise in that the Scrymgeour of Glasswell family with their church and scholastic interests had strong associations with them and formed marriage bonds. Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell was appointed Provost of Dundee<sup>10</sup> on 20th November 1543 only a few months after the "Dundee heresie" when the town's friaries were destroyed. In standing surety for one of the weavers involved in this act of iconoclasm, Walter showed clearly where his sympathies lay in the growing movement in Angus for reform of the Church<sup>11</sup>. He held office for only a brief period and died in 1544, the year in which George Wishart preached the Lutheran doctrine at the East Port of Dundee while

the town was afflicted by the Plague. Interestingly, George Wishart was a close friend of Walter's son-in-law, Mr Richard Melville of Baldovie and "ye Laird of Glasswell's Land and yeard Lyand in ye north syid of ye seagaitt . . ." was the eastmost house in Dundee and then situated immediately within the Burgh wall at the East Port<sup>12</sup>. The reader is left to speculate on these very close associations in time, space and bonds.

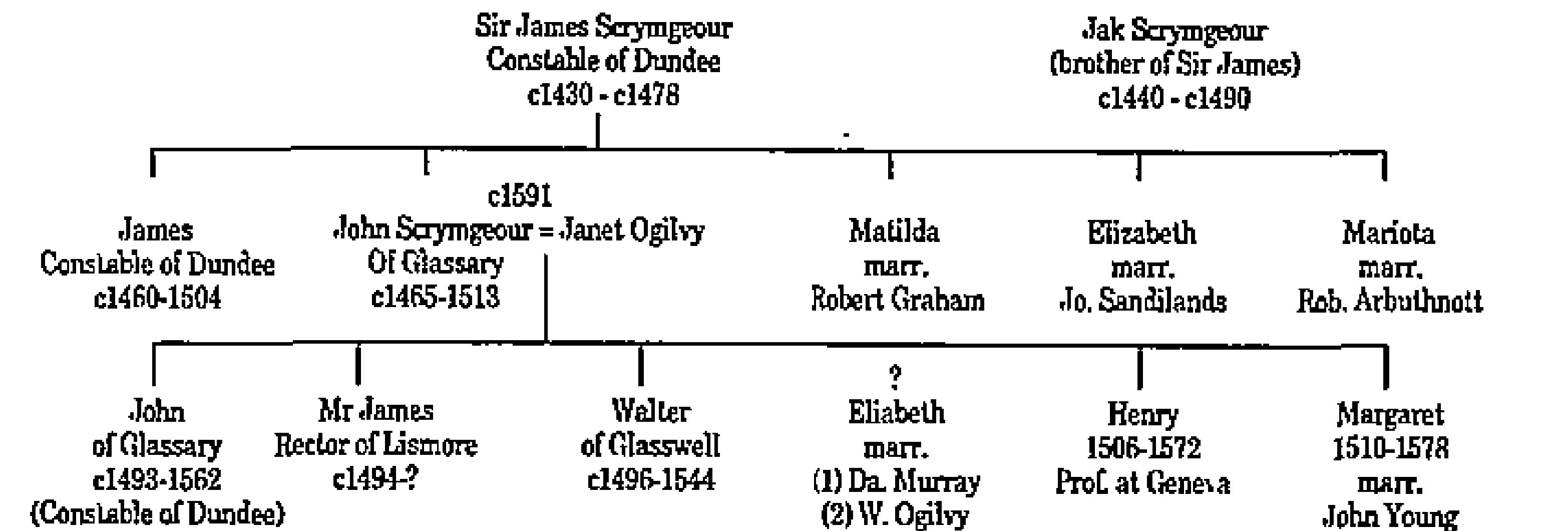
The relationships developed from my research of the Scrymgeour family are shown in the accompanying Family Trees, the later generations being omitted as having no part in the argument.

This paper shows that although reputable genealogical publications such as the Dictionary of National Biography may make categorical statements on kinship, one is best to check primary sources when there is any hint of dubiety.

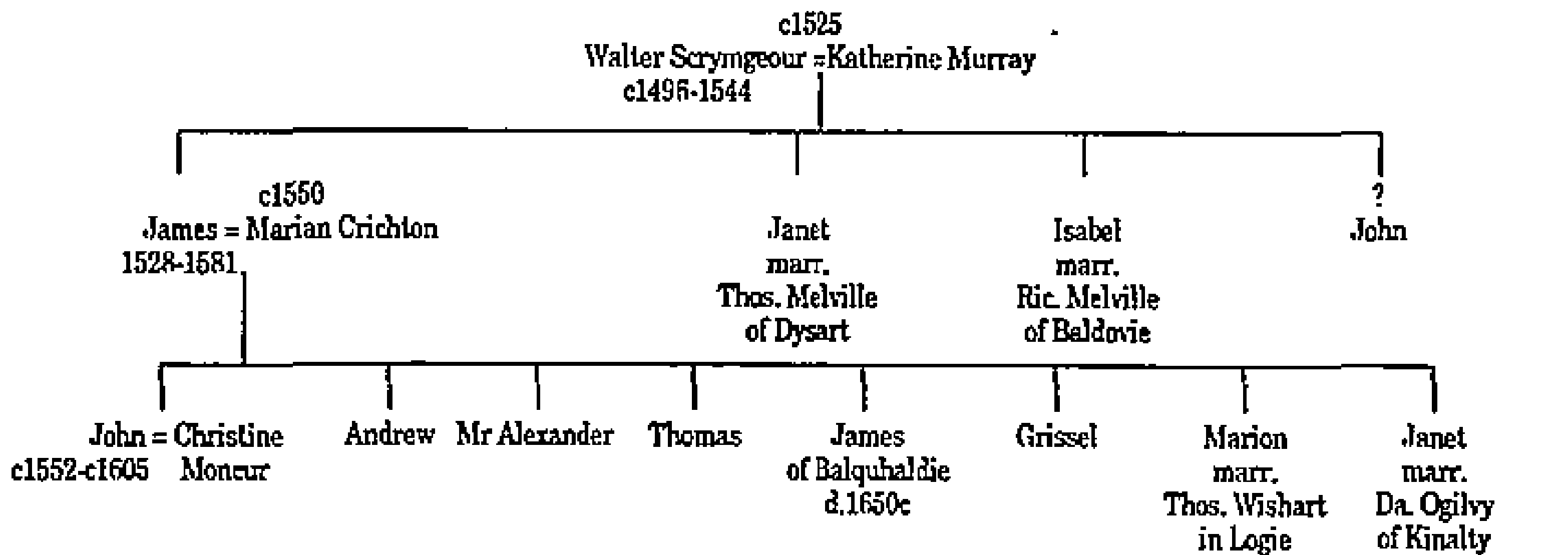
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RELATIONSHIP OF SCRYMGEOURS OF GLASSARY and OF GLASSWELL TO SCRYMGEOUR, CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE



FAMILY TREE OF SCRYMGEOUR OF GLASSWELL



## THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL DEATH AND BURIAL INDEX PROJECT

*by Dr James D Floyd*

*SGS National Death and Burial Index Co-ordinator*

As mentioned in the December 1996 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist*, this ambitious project aims to index the parish burial registers for the British Isles to produce a finding-aid for deaths similar to that provided by the IGI for baptisms and marriages. The end product is intended to be a deaths index on microfiche and CD Rom which will be widely available through local family history societies. In England and Wales the overall project is being co-ordinated by the Federation of Family History Societies, with a similar role in Scotland being undertaken by the Scottish Association of Family History Societies. However, these organisations are only acting as general sponsors for the project and it is intended that the hard work of transcribing will be done by volunteer members of the various family history societies throughout the country.

All of the Scottish family history societies have agreed to take part in the project and will, as with the 1881 Census Indexing Project, concentrate initially on their local or surrounding areas. The Scottish Genealogy Society will be responsible for transcribing the OPR deaths and mortcloth entries for Edinburgh and the Lothians and a start was made in April 1997. We are fortunate in having most of the required microfilms in our library whereas other less well-endowed societies may have to work from photocopies taken from the microfilms. An initial trial run has demonstrated that transcription direct from the microfilm is much easier and more accurate than that done from photocopies, and it is hoped that the former method will be possible for all our allocated area. One obvious limitation affecting direct transcription is that we have only 5 microfilm readers in the library and it would not be fair to occupy all the readers with this project during normal library opening hours. It is therefore hoped that dedicated opening periods can be arranged for the Death and Burial Index transcription work in due course. However, if the direct transcription method proves unworkable for one reason or another, photocopies will have to be made for volunteers to work on at home.

Data from the registers are transcribed onto specially prepared pre-printed forms with the appropriate columns for surname, forename(s), abode, death and/or burial date, age and any extra information. There is an instruction sheet available with advice on what to record and how to deal with problems such as maiden surnames, occupations etc. After transcription, these paper record sheets for each parish will then be entered into a special computer program, appropriately named SHROUD. A first printout will be checked against the original microfilm by a different volunteer and any errors or doubtful entries either corrected or noted for eventual checking against the original OPRs in New Register House. After this validation process, the data will be merged into a global database for Scotland before being sorted and recorded onto microfiche and CD Rom.

Society members who have volunteered for the transcription work have been allocated films to work on in the library as and when they find that they have time available. A dedicated shelf in the library has been earmarked for

the project, where blank transcription forms and instruction sheets are kept. A list of allocated and unallocated films is filed within a loose-leaf folder and any other members who wish to assist in the project are asked to note their names against the next unallocated film(s) so that duplication is avoided. It would be most helpful if volunteers could be responsible for work on one film at a time, which may contain several small parishes or only parts of a large one; and complete transcription of that film, before starting on another.

## SCOTTISH GENEALOGY WORK IN PROGRESS

*Co-ordinator: Karl Ian Ransome*

*E-mail: karl.Ransome@dial.pipex.com*

Submissions received by mid May 1997. This section is to inform others of substantial Scottish research being done to prevent duplication of effort. One may submit a copy of finished work to the SGS Library from where further information about the following can be obtained. Please continue to use the Queries section to submit ordinary surnames.

*Ian M. Aitchison*

1. Caithness: transcription of birth, marriage and death certificates 1855-1875, 1881, 1891
2. Swanson/Swanston: transcription of birth, marriage and death certificates 1855 to present
3. Stroma, Canisbay, Caithness: transcription of death certificates and burials
4. Stroma and Aukingill, Canisbay, Caithness: transcriptions of 1841-1891 Censuses

*Dr Joyce C. L. Holt*

Cumbræ families of 18th and 19th centuries, including Finnie and Paterson

*Terris C. Howard*

Updating of "Donald Carmichael and his Descendants" 1924, descendants of various Carmichael families of Comrie, Perthshire

*Iain E. Kerr*

Galloway surname McTurk/MacTurk

*G. A. Kinnaird*

Kinnaird families in Scotland

## S.A.F.H.S. 8th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, STIRLING, 1997

*by Joan P.S. Ferguson, Hon. Secretary S.G.S.*

The 8th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies, hosted by the Central Scotland Family History Society, took place in Stirling on Saturday, 26th April, 1997. About 200 delegates from the Scottish Societies and some from south of the Border spent an interesting and informative day in the Albert Halls, situated below the old fortified walls of Stirling. The Halls were built in 1883 to provide Stirling with a large meeting place and are, from the outside, architecturally handsome and inside, both spacious and convenient.

After Registration and Coffee, the Chairman of Central Scotland FHS,

Mr. John Patrick welcomed the delegates and introduced the first speaker, a Stirling historian, John G. Harrison. His talk was on "17th Century Stirling Merchants". he described the Stirling Merchant Guild and its composition. He dwelt especially on the families of Stirk and Lorne to illustrate sources for the genealogist, e.g. the Burgh Register of Deeds and the usefulness of testaments.

Mr Harrison was followed by Gavin Sprott of the National Museums of Scotland and Curator of the Scottish Agricultural Museum at Ingliston in "Scottish agriculture: 17th & 18th century". This was a fascinating description of agricultural life both before and after "improvement" in the 18th century and how this affected the lives of ordinary folk in the countryside, illustrating his theme with references to the family of Robert Burns.

An excellent lunch followed in a light and airy dining-room. There were two sittings for lunch and this had the advantage of allowing more 'space' at the bookstalls over the lunch break. Most of the Scottish societies were represented as well as Stirling Council Libraries and the Scottish Record Office. All had tempting wares and seemed to be doing brisk business.

The afternoon session was no less interesting. Iain Scott spoke on "Falkirk industry: 18th & 19th century" with reference to the Carron iron works and all the ancillary industries which developed as a result of it. He referred to the families connected with these, from the Cadells to the families who brought their expertise from England to Falkirk and its environs.

The final lecture was given by Richard McGregor on "Estate papers as a tool for family research". Again, this was a very good account of what is perhaps a rather neglected source. he illuminated his subject with examples from his own MacGregor research into the Seafeld, Gordon and Farquharson of Invercauld papers as well as those of MacGregor of MacGregor.

A publication of proceedings is planned.

Lectures finished at 4pm. The Deputy Chairman of S.A.F.H.S., Mr Neil W. Murray of Highland FHS formally closed the Conference expressing thanks to all concerned. Then there was just time for a final tour of the bookstalls and coffee. Mrs Irene Anderson, the Conference Secretary, and her colleagues must be congratulated on the smooth operation of the day which appeared to go without a hitch.

As a postscript, the SGS Secretary would like to express her sincere thanks to the SGS members who came to her aid when she experienced a very big hitch on the Friday afternoon en route for Stirling. On her way to pick up the Sales Secretary, Russell Cockburn, and the boxes and exhibition stands for the SGS stall, her car stopped of its own accord in the middle of a busy Edinburgh thoroughfare. All the attentions of police and AA failed to get the car to move, so eventually the Secretary was delivered back to her own door with her luggage (she had planned a few extra days holiday in Stirling!) and the car was towed away for major repair. Meanwhile the Sales Secretary was making frantic phone calls for assistance to no avail until he contacted Marjorie Stewart, the SGS Librarian who lives in Fife. Marjorie had a brilliant inspiration. She suggested contacting a long-time Member, Sheila Pitcairn, also living in Fife. Sheila nobly dropped everything, drove



immediately over to Edinburgh, picked up Russell and the goods and drove on to Stirling. At the same time, the Secretary caught the next train from Edinburgh to Stirling and arrived at the Albert Halls in time to meet them and set up our stall by the 9pm deadline!

We are also very grateful to Professor and Mrs Nicoll who came early on the Saturday, bringing Mrs Heather Rose and more books and who transported the residue back to Edinburgh. We would also like to thank them and Heather and Karl Ransome for their assistance in manning our bookstall and to the other Members of the SGS who attended the Conference.

### **DROWNED??**

*by Margaret Thomson*

While searching the Death Index, recently at New Register House, I found that two of my people had been registered in the marine Death Register. On viewing the certificates, I found that they were registered as Drowned with the name of the ship and last date of contact.

Being curious to know what had happened to the ship, I went to the London Guildhall Library, where I knew there are many shipping records. Here I found, not only a book listing shipwrecks, but one written and printed in New Zealand, about ships carrying emigrants. There was a chapter about my ship, including a list of survivors and those drowned.

In the middle of winter and in fog, the ship had gone aground on a rocky island in the Southern Indian Ocean. The Master and mate and thirty seven other people had drowned; but forty eight including one woman managed to get ashore in two small boats, and to save some cases of port wine, gin brandy and some other goods which they were able to use. After six months of severe privation, illness and living on sea birds, forty four survivors, including the one woman were picked up by a whaling vessel. The graphic description was given by one of my two people registered Drowned, his mother being the other.

Later I looked to see who had registered these deaths and found to my surprise that there were at least eight other also registered drowned and there may have been others. The registration had been made just a few weeks before the rescue; allowing for communication problems of the time it is still an amazing story on two counts.

My two people later returned to England and finally re-emigrated to New Zealand, where descendants are able to tell the story of the disaster.

### **REPORT ON THE MEMBERSHIP SURVEY 1996**

*by Peter Ruthven-Murray, F.S.A. Scot*

Early in 1996 the Council decided to survey the main activities of the Society and ask the views of the members, who receive the Journal, use the Library or attend the Public Meetings. For some years now Council members have devoted their leisure time to ensure the success of these activities while lacking detailed information on the wishes of the members who support them. To remedy this state of affairs, a membership survey was carried out to collect such information that will enable the Council to take decisions with the knowledge of the needs of the membership.

Three questionnaires were designed for the survey, the first being inserted in the September Journal that achieved a response from 26% of the membership. The second was displayed in the library which 75% of the users completed, and the third was distributed at two of the public meetings and completed by 51% of those attending. When the Journal questionnaire was analysed by UK counties and country of residence, it was found highly representative of the membership. The main findings of the survey are as follows:

**The Journal** - It is clear from the survey results that most members consider the Journal to be the most important membership feature and expressed a high degree of satisfaction with its content. All sections of the Journal achieved a high readership with the *Queries* section read by 92%, *News in brief* by 90%, *Recent Additions to the Library* 81%, *Book Reviews* 80%, *Letters to the Editor* 78% and the articles by 67%. The least popular sections were the *Annual Report* 45% and the *Society's Accounts* 32%.

Most members considered the articles to be interesting, of the right length and of an acceptable literary standard. Topics members would particularly like to see more of in the Journal are: *Archives & Record resources* 64%, *Your Questions answered Column* 58%, *Lists of People - in trades, as ship passengers, and inhabitants* 57%, *Monumental Inscriptions* 52%, *History of family Names* 49%, *Scottish Trades & Occupations* 49%, *Scottish emigration overseas* 40%, *Use of Computers in Genealogy* 39%, and *Writing your family history* 37%. Just over 50% wanted more illustrations or charts to accompany the articles. Whereas the above mentioned can act as a guide to the Editor, it must be realised that he is entirely dependant on articles and illustrations received as to what goes in the Journal.

Two-thirds of the members would like to see an editorial column in the Journal although 97% claimed to read *News in Brief*. Having such a column commenting on topical and recent events is difficult for a quarterly journal, because it would have to compete with monthly magazines such as *Family Tree Magazine* and *Family History News & Digest*. Even the *Genealogist's Magazine*, the nearest comparison to our own Journal, does not have an editorial for the same reason. Ninety-two per cent of members thought that the Journal kept them abreast of what was happening in the family history world in Scotland, and of these 30% stated it was 'very informative'.

**The Library** - was considered the second most important feature of membership with some 44% of the members expressing a wish to have the library opening hours extended either during the day and/or evening. The days chosen in order of preference were Thursday, Monday and Friday. However, this requirement is entirely dependant on securing extra volunteers from the membership.

Seventy-six per cent of the users found the layout and arrangement of the Library Books convenient. Those that disagreed had difficulty in finding books, and felt that the layout was cluttered and confusing. Twenty per cent also mentioned a need for a catalogue with locations. Since the survey a new library catalogue by subject, author and title, and giving the shelf location of each book has been introduced. The results of a five-year project carried out by Heather Rose on the behalf of the society.

Working Space in the Library was considered inadequate by 57% of library users who also commented on the congestion between the M.I.s cabinets and the film readers. Seventy-seven per cent of users claim to be satisfied with the fiche/film readers and copiers. Those dissatisfied complained of lack of space and being too cramped and wanting more machines available. Members also complained about the erratic working of the film and photocopiers and the production of poor copies.

As a result of the survey the Council has arranged to have extensive alterations carried out in the library in June to improve the number of working surfaces, storage areas, and to provide easier access to the film and fiche readers. They have also purchased a new Canon film copier to replace the old machine, and have ordered a new photocopier. However, they must point out that the above improvements have incurred considerable expenditure that may result in the society having to increase the membership subscriptions in the coming year. In the long term the Society may also consider looking for larger premises as the usage of the library increases.

The survey showed that nearly half the members purchase books from the Society either by post or in person from the Library, or at the public meetings. Our own publications were considered 'good value' by 33% of the members, and the quality 'about right' by a further 48%.

**The Public Meetings** - are supported by 21% of the membership who either live in Edinburgh or within easy reach of the city. The attendance figures show that 18% attend 1-2 meetings a year, 19% 3-4 meetings, and 47% five or more. Members suggested that the topics likely to attract them are similar to those put forward for articles in the Journal.

The topics most preferred were : *Archives & Records resources* by 70%, *Scottish Trades & Occupations* 63%, *Outside visits to record offices* 60%, *Monumental Inscriptions* 49%, *Computers in Genealogy* 49%, *Scottish emigration overseas* 42%, *Scottish soldiers & armed services* 39%, and *Histories of Individual families* by 37%.

Members preferred the talks to be held in the middle of the week either on a Wednesday or Thursday. When asked whether 7.30pm was a convenient time to start the meeting 98% confirmed it was for them. Where possible the Council tries to arrange the meeting in the middle of the week, however, they would like to point out that the days arranged are largely dependant on the availability of the venue and speaker.

The most useful membership facilities named were; the *Scottish Genealogist* by 73%, the Library 50%, Publications 34%, Help & advice 24%, the members Interest booklet 21%, Public Meetings 13%, Meeting other researchers 11%, and Family History courses 6%. Since the survey the Council has also arranged for a new Members Interest Register to be compiled that is due to be published in June.

To sum up, the survey has been a very worthwhile exercise for the Society. Much detailed information has been collected that will enable the council to take decisions with knowledge of the members wishes. The Council would like to thank all who took the time to complete the questionnaires and help them plan the Society's future.

## ARE YOU A LUKEWARM GENEALOGIST?

*by Russell Cockburn*

It's true that a run-of-the-mill family tree tracer methodically jots down what someone gives or sends to him, doesn't get very excited about what is in the post and can put genealogy aside in favour of going to the pub with friends.

But a true family tree nut will hide the telephone bill from the spouse, buy stamps by the sheet, not operate well until posttime, then hate the postman if nothing genealogical is delivered, beat the PC keyboard until 2a.m. and get up the next day ready for more of the same.

A real genealogist will plod through cemeteries looking for tombstones in pouring rain and winter's winds with fingers and toes going blue and, after finding that the film was not winding through the camera, travel many miles to the same cemetery under the same conditions.

A genealogy bug collects papers full of possible information until that end of the house where they are stored sags, then hesitantly suggests a room be added, all the while being the steadiest customer of the public library.

A genealogist dislikes others who want to drone on about their family tree and findings, loves anyone who is researching one of his names, even if it is Mac, Smith or Jones, is always going to get things filed tomorrow but never does, thinks his knee-high piling system (as opposed to filing systems) is justified no matter who has to wade through it or fall over it, likes to drone on and on about his family tree and findings, and can't bear to part with even the tiniest scrap of paper. After all it might contain the missing link.

A genealogist can best be described as a loner, a mediator, a lover of clutter, a collector of 10p coins for photocopy machines and a constant student of history, especially migration routes of his forebearers. He tolerates non genealogists and the people who refer to genealogy as a "hobby" - after all, he is discovering his personal history and recording it all in one place. He, or she abhors those who say they started but found a skeleton in the closet. He knows they never really tried. Granted, there may be skeletons, but we can't be responsible for them.

## THE CHANGING JOURNEY TO WORK IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

*by Dr Colin G. Pooley and Dr Jean Turnbull,  
Department of Geography, Lancaster University*

Daily mobility, including the journey to work, is taken-for-granted aspect of most people's lives. However, the fact that such mobility is commonplace does not mean that we have a good understanding of either how it has changed over time or what factors influence individual decisions about the journey to work. Indeed, because mundane events such as travel between home and workplace rarely leave written records it is an aspect of mobility which has been neglected by historians. As most family historians know to their cost, information on residential mobility is hard enough to discern. Data on daily travel is almost impossible to determine for periods beyond the scope of present memories. However, because the journey to work is an everyday experience there are many myths and popular

assumptions about the ways in which it has changed in the twentieth century. There is need to test these assumptions against more rigorous evidence, and to understand the nature and process of change in daily mobility to work in the twentieth century. Furthermore, because the journey to work is fundamentally embedded in many other aspects of economy, culture and society - including such factors as changing transport technology, employment practices, residential preferences, household structures and environmental considerations - it can be suggested that the journey to work is in effect a mirror reflecting some of the most significant aspects of change in twentieth-century economy and society.

Many family historians will be aware of the research we have recently completed on life time residential histories.<sup>1</sup> Data provided by family historians first alerted us to the possibility of studying aspects of daily mobility in more detail, and the methodology used to examine the journey to work has been derived directly from our previous research on migration. Evidence collected in the migration project suggested that, for most people, the journey to work changed relatively little before the twentieth century. This, together with the need to utilise mainly oral evidence, meant that the current project was focused on changes in the journey to work in the twentieth century. Family historians have been asked to provide information on people who entered the workforce at any time from 1890 onwards, and respondents have been sent a detailed data entry form requesting information on residential histories, employment histories, the mode and nature of the journey to work, and relevant personal details. We have so far received over 1400 completed forms, but are keen to collect further information.<sup>2</sup> In addition to the very detailed data collected via the forms, we are also conducting a series of in-depth interviews with 50 selected respondents. These interviews are being used to examine in detail the reasons why people chose particular modes of travel to work, and explore the experiences of commuters at different time periods.

The limited research previously completed on the journey to work in the twentieth century, together with common sense observations and analysis of contemporary census data, suggest that for most people travel to work distances have increased markedly since the 1890s, that there are variations in the journey to work by gender, socio-economic group, life-cycle stage and location, and that car use has increased dramatically during the second half of the twentieth century.<sup>3</sup> The project focuses on three questions arising from this context. First, what were the key changes in distance, direction and mode of journey to work over the period from 1890 to the present, and do they substantiate commonplace assumptions; second, have the factors which were important in influencing people's decisions about the distance between their home and workplace, and about types of transport used, changed over time; and, third, how have decisions about journey to work distances and modes of travel varied with gender, life-cycle stage, socio-economic group and location amongst other factors? Investigation of these questions is at an early stage (one year into a three year project), and only preliminary results can be reported here. However, analysis of the first 400 responses received already highlights some significant issues. For the

purposes of this paper analysis is focused particularly on change over time and variation by gender.

As expected, journey to work distances appear to have increased dramatically during the twentieth century with a mean journey to work distance of 5.5kms for the period 1890-1919 compared to 15.4kms for the 1980s and '90s. However, rates of increase were not the same in all time periods, and there were significant differences in the experiences of men and women. Whereas for both men and women, the greatest increases in journey to work distances occurred in the first half of the twentieth century, and men had a longer journey to work than women in all time periods, male journeys to work continued to increase in each time period whilst female journeys to work remained stable from 1920s to the 1970s. Thus in the period 1920-1939 mean journey to work distances for men were 10.4kms and for women 8.4kms, but by the period 1960-79 male journey to work distances had increased to 17.6kms whilst women distances were almost unchanged at 8.8kms. Only in the 1980s and '90s have female journey to work distances increased significantly, narrowing slightly the gender differential. This strongly suggests that the factors which encouraged men to lengthen their travel to work distances for much of the twentieth century have not influenced women until relatively recently.

This is confirmed if changes in the main mode of transport are examined. Overall, as anticipated, there has been a massive decline in bus use and walking, and an increase in use of the private car. Thus in the period 1890 to 1919 one third of journeys were on foot, 24.6 per cent were by train, including underground, and 35.5 per cent were by bus or tram, with a negligible proportion by car or motorcycle. By the 1980s and '90s walking comprised only 6.7 per cent of journeys, buses 10.3 per cent, train use was almost unchanged at 25.6 per cent and cars accounted for 46.5 per cent of all commuting journeys, with car use increasing most rapidly in the 1960s. In the 1890s and 1900s gender differences in the main mode of transport used were relatively small, though men were most likely to commute by train and women by bus or tram. However, from the 1920s there was increasing divergence with car use before the 1960s confined almost entirely to men, and with women much more likely than men to use buses and trams or to walk. However, by the 1980s gender differentials had diminished with travel to work for both men and women dominated by car use.

Examinations of the reasons why people used a particular mode of transport for their commuting journey sheds further light on the gender differences. Overall, as might be expected, the proportion who said that they had no choice over their mode of transport declined from the 1890s, as did the proportion who said cost was the most significant factor. Personal preference, speed of transport and the fact that employers gave assistance with transport, especially a company car, became increasingly important. The main gender differential which emerges is that women were consistently more concerned than men about the speed of their journey to work - they needed to minimise the time spent commuting. In the period 1890 to 1939 they were also more likely than men to be concerned about cost, but only in the 1980s and '90s were they more likely than men to say that lack of choice

was their main reason for choosing a particular mode of transport. What emerges consistently from the data is the impact of well-known employment and household constraints on female journey to work distances and travel modes. Women, who often worked part time for low wages and had to juggle domestic and employment duties, required a short journey to work which was cheap, took a minimum amount of time, but which often had to be undertaken on foot or by bus. Although in the 1890s and 1900s differences between male and female journey to work patterns were relatively small, these diverged rapidly until the 1980s when women appear to have begun to adopt what were previously male-dominated commuting patterns.

This analysis of gender differences in changes in the journey to work over a century demonstrates clearly the way in which decisions about the location of home and workplace, and the mode of transport used to commute, cannot be divorced from wider forces of social, economic and cultural change operating in society. Inevitably, at such an early stage of the project, analysis is tentative and somewhat superficial. There is much more to be revealed from a full analysis of the data. However, one factor that is immediately apparent both from the forms returned so far and from the small number of interviews completed, is the way in which decisions about changing home or workplace to reduce a journey to work were affected by uncertainty in other aspects of people's lives. This is illustrated clearly by the experience of one respondent who, due to both job uncertainty and other possible changes in her life, continued to undertake what she described as a 'terrible journey' of one and a half hours across London rather than move nearer her workplace in the late 1960s and early '70s:

'Well I liked the flat really which I suppose is mainly it, and also I was beginning to think I'd had enough of social work and everything by then and I didn't know whether I was, it was all in the melting pot, and my mother was very ill which was one of the things, and I didn't quite know what was going to happen, If I was going to be called back home to help out or whatever, and then in the middle of it all I met D and so that was all a possibility, and so I just went for three years.'

Decisions about the journey to work are clearly far from simple, and whilst the research will, inevitably, be confirming some previous assumptions it is also highlighting aspects of the relationship between home and workplace which have been previously unconsidered.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> For a summary of the results of this research see C.G. Pooley and J. Turnbull, 'Migration and mobility in Britain from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries' *Local Population Studies*, 57 (1996) 50-71.
- <sup>2</sup> Anyone wishing to participate in the project should contact Dr. Jean Turnbull, Department of Geography, Lancaster University, Lancaster LA1 4YB (Tel: 01524-593730). We would be grateful if all completed forms are returned by March 1998 at the latest.
- <sup>3</sup> For previous research on the journey to work in twentieth century Britain see R. Lawton, 'The journey to work in England and Wales: forty years of change' *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 54 (1963) 61-69; R. Lawton, 'The journey to work in Britain: some trends and problems' *Regional Studies*, 2 (1968) 27-40; A. Warnes, 'Estimates of journey to work distances from census

statistics' *Regional Studies*, 6 (1972) 315-26; A. Gillespie, 'Population and employment decentralization and the journey to work' in J. Goddard and A. Champion (eds) *The urban and regional transformation of Britain* (Methuen, 1983) 160-86; M. Coombes, D. Atkins and C. Wymer, 'Workplace and travel to work patterns' in D. Atkins, A. Champion, M. Coombes, D. Dorling and R. Woodward (eds) *Urban trends in England: latest evidence from the 1991 census* (HMSO, 1996) 123-144

## COCKBURN OF THAT ILK

*By Russell Wilson Cockburn*

The origins of the Cockburns undoubtedly lie in the parish of Duns, Berwickshire, which is in the unrecorded past. Cockburn is situated three miles north of the town of Duns and it is called Cockburn Law. The height is 1060 feet above sea level. It was upon Cockburn Law that Cockburn Castle was built, from the top of the tower it gave its residents a wide view of the countryside to the south, particularly in early times they could see their enemy, the English, coming and have plenty of warning.

In 1306 Cockburn Law was given to Sir James Douglas by King Robert the Bruce, it was forfeited to him for treason by Sir Robert Luband, it was later given to the Lindsays.

One theory of the origin of the Cockburns is that they arrived in Scotland with the Saxons in the sixth century as hereditary priests or standard bearers to the Saxon war god Irmin whose symbol was a cock. However this theory is dubious and may be mythology. The Cockburns may have been Saxons but have Norman characteristics of dark hair and brown eyes.

The first Cockburn on record was Alexander who married Mariota de Veteri Ponte in 1330, it is almost certain that his father was Sir Piers de Cockburn who was alive in 1296. Mariota was heiress to Langton in Berwickshire, Bolton near Haddington, East Lothian and Carriden, Linlithgow, West Lothian. They settled in Langton, Berwickshire, all modern branches are derived from Langton.

The first Cockburn of that Ilk at Cockburn Law was William, second son of Sir William Cockburn of Langton and Anna Home. William of that Ilk was involved in the slaying of a French knight Sir Anthony D'arcy, Warden of the East Borders, he lived at Home Castle after Lord Home was put to death. On the 12th October 1517 David Home and others including William Cockburn attacked D'arcy near Langton. After a fight D'arcy was slain at Broomhouse near Duns by Home and carried his head through the town of Duns and then fixed D'arcy's head to the battlements of Home Castle. William Cockburn was arraigned for his 'art & part of the treasonable slaughter' but had remission in July 1522.

In 1527 William Cockburn bought the lands at Cockburn Law, prior to that in 1513 his father Sir William and his brother Alexander, both of Langton, were slain at the battle of Flodden. Which left the Langton estate to Sir William's grandson James but as he was only a boy his uncle William became guardian. There is no doubt that when he bought Cockburn Law he was returning to the lands of his ancestors from where they took their name. He had purchased the lands from the Earl of Crawford, which had belonged to the Lindsays before that for 200 years and more, and to the Dunbars



before that. The Earl of Crawford's charter was dated 12th April 1527 and three days later the King confirmed it. Five years later William Cockburn of that Ilk added to his estate by purchasing from Sir Alexander Kirkpatrick of Kirkmichael the neighbouring lands of Lochbirgeam or Lochtoun, a place which changed hands from time to time amongst the family. William was alive in 1545. His death or marriage to Isobel Home, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, has never been discovered. He was certainly married before 1526. William Cockburn and Isobel Home had two sons and two daughters. Alexander (heir), George, Elizabeth and Isobel. Elizabeth married first to William Chirnside and second to Thomas Cockburn, son of Sir James Cockburn of Langton. Isobel married David Kincaid. Alexander Cockburn as the heir lived to good age, he died in March 1582. But no record of his activities has ever been found. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchton and Bolton, who in July 1545, granted to Alexander and his wife Helen the lands at East Craig. The marriage contract is dated February 1541. The children of this marriage were William (heir), Alexander, Patrick, Margaret and Marion. There were two other sons, Adam and John but nothing more is known of them. Helen Hepburn died in 1587, five years later than her husband. Her sister was Elizabeth, Lady Polwarth.

William Cockburn succeeded to the lands of Cockburn and died before 1602. In 1574 he married Margaret Renton, daughter of John Renton of Billie in Colingham, Berwickshire. At this his father handed over the estate of Lochtoun and in August 1583 he was given the lands at Maysheill, Haddington which was probably brought to the family by his mother Helen Hepburn. William Cockburn had four sons, William (heir), John, James and David. These young men seemed to be of a quarrelsome disposition. In 1601 William, John and David were brought before the Privy Council, because while "playing the futeball at Lochtoun" with James Davidson of Birnierig and James Davidson of Nodday, "they fell into contention and controversie, Ilk and utheris shot pistollets and hacquebutts".

Of more note was a later affray between the Cockburn brothers and their neighbours and relatives the Homes of Wedderburn. The affair started with a difference of opinion as to the position of their respective pews in Duns Kirk. Neither yielding to argument, each side separately decided that the matter must be settled by force of arms. The result was the crossing of swords in the church while the sermon was being read by the minister on Sunday 14th October 1610. After this incident both sides appeared before the Privy Council, on the 6th November, Sir George Home of Wedderburn and others of his name were cautioned and fined Five Thousand Merks to keep the peace and not to harm or molest William Cockburn of that Ilk, his brothers, tenants or servants. At the same time Sir William Cockburn of Langton went security of Three Thousand Merks and that the Cockburn brothers William, James and David would not interfere with the Homes.

On the 13th December the matter was brought more fully before the Council and from the charges which each side brought against each other, one gets a vivid picture of the occurrence. Cockburn of that Ilk and his brother John alleged that on the 13th October 1610 Sir George Home of Wedderburn accompanied by his son David Home, Patrick Home his

brother, Mr. Harie Stirling, servitor to Sir George, Thomas Sympsoun, servitor to David Home of Wedderburn, George Home of Crancruik, David Neisbit in Tynninghame and Sir George Home of Manderston, "with convocation of the leiges, all armed with swords, gauntlets, plait sleeves, secrets, lances, axes and other weapons, came to Duns Kirk and cut in small pieces the pews erected by William Cockburn of that ilk".

On Sunday 14th October the said persons came armed in hostile manner to said Kirk and planted themselves "in battell array" round it without respect of time or place. David Home Manderston, son of Sir George of Wedderburn and Harie Stirling, servant, approached William Cockburn as he sat in his pew and compelled him for fear of his life to rise from his seat. While the minister was preaching the sermon a total of forty persons drew swords and a battle commenced without respect of the Sabbath and House of God. The Lords of the Privy Council found David Home and William and John Cockburn responsible and to be held in Edinburgh Castle. After an appeal, were released on 8th January 1611 and ordered to keep the peace.

In 1596 William Cockburn married Elizabeth Kincaid and received the estate from his father, which included fortalice, manor place, mills, granaries, fishings, meadows. Four years later in 1600 his wife's brother was barbarously murdered at the instance of his wife Jean Livingstone, by Robert Weir a servant, who was caught and broken on the wheel (a rare penalty in Scotland). The wife Lady Warriston was beheaded and two female servants who were accomplices were burned at the stake. In 1608 William Cockburn became heir to Maysheill.

William Cockburn and Elizabeth Kincaid had two sons and one daughter. John, Alexander and Marie who married William Trotter. John Cockburn married in October 1626 Elizabeth Oliphant, she was the daughter of Sir William Oliphant of Newton, he was a King's Advocate. John Cockburn and his wife were blessed with a very large family, seven sons and seven daughters, William(heir), James, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, Nicklas(female), Catherine, Thomas, Jean, Anna, Lillias, Alexander, Archibald and Patrick who was not registered. The father John, seems to have died about 1656, in November that year William, the eldest son, inherited lands at Cockburn. He did not survive long because five years later he died and his brother James became Laird. William was buried in Old Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh in March 1663. In 1647 James Cockburn was apprenticed to Patrick Nicholl an Edinburgh Merchant, but did not stay long, he got the urge for the military life and followed King Charles II to the battle of Worcester. Though he was on the losing side he was to be honoured for his services to the King.

After Worcester he returned to Edinburgh to resume his apprenticeship. He became a merchant and prospered and was made a Burgess and Guild-brother of Edinburgh in March 1658. In 1671 King Charles II created him a Baronet. In 1676 Sir James was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia Regiment of Foot in Berwickshire of which his neighbour and cousin Sir Archibald of Langton was Colonel.

In 1688 Sir Archibald of Langton got into debt and Sir James went to his financial aid with the result he got himself into debt and in 1696 the estate

at Cockburn was sold to a James Cockburn, an Edinburgh goldsmith, who kept it for fourteen years and sold it to Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson. Sir James Cockburn still had a house in Edinburgh (value £12,000 Scots) and died there in January 1704 and was buried in Old Greyfriars Kirkyard, Edinburgh. Eight double paces south of Sir George McKenzie's tomb.

In 1658 he married Grizel Hay and had four sons and ten daughters. Alexander, William, James, John, Barbara, Agnes, Elizabeth, Grizel, Isobel, Bethia and there were four other daughters but they died young.

Note: George McDougal of McHerstone and Thomas Hay of Huntington due to them by the late Sir William Cockburn of Langton £15,552, six shillings and four pence. Debt undertaken by Sir James of that ilk 29th September 1753.

Sir William of that ilk succeeded as second Baronet in 1704 but was landless. He was educated at St. Andrews University and became an Advocate in 1686. In 1690 William with his cousin Archibald Cockburn of Langton went to Ireland to fight for King James VII & II against William of Orange. Archibald was taken prisoner on board an English yacht. William was caught in Ireland and detained in March 1691. Sir William was involved in the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 but was again caught and detained in London from 1717-1741. During his detainment he married Helen Learmouth in 1718. He died in Dalkeith, Midlothian in 1751 and was buried at Old Greyfriars Kirkyard, three double paces east of plane tree near McKenzie's tomb.

Sir James Cockburn became the third Baronet in 1751. He served in the 42nd Regiment of the Black Watch in 1747 then the 48th with whom he served under General Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. He also served at Montreal and Martinique. He died at Bandon in Ireland on 13th March 1780. On the 8th April 1764 he married Mary, third daughter of Robert Rothead of Masterton near Cockpen, Midlothian. They had one son named William James who became fourth Baronet in 1780. He was educated at Glasgow University. He became an Ensign in the 26th Regiment. In 1783 he was transferred to the 1st Royals (Royal Scots). He became Adjutant in 1787, Captain in 1791 and Major in 1795, he spent his service in the West Indies. He died a bachelor in Athlone, Ireland in 1800. Because he had no heir the title was passed on to his first cousin Colonel Sir James Cockburn who became fifth Baronet, there is not much known about him. General Sir William Cockburn became the sixth Baronet. He gained his first commission in the 35th Regiment in 1778, Lieutenant in 1779. He transferred to the 92nd in 1783 then to the 73rd in 1790.

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### **From: The Scots Magazine, March 1763**

On the 17th, between nine and ten o'clock at night, Mr. James Faichney, Merchant in Perth, was attacked, in Dunfermline moor, by two men, who pulled him from his horse, beat him till he was insensible, and then carried off all his money and papers. Mr. Faichney has offered a reward of ten guineas for apprehending both or either of these robbers.



People of Old Machar & Old Town Aberdeen, 1696, Vol. 2. A5, 43pp.  
£1.95 102 grams

***S.A.F.H.S.***

A Scottish Historians Glossary, L. Burness. A5, 42pp.  
£3 82 grams

This replaces A Scottish Genealogists Glossary.

***Society of Genealogists***

Sources for Scottish Genealogists in the Library of the Society of Genealogists.  
A5, 58pp.  
£4.85 111 grams

**Clearance Sale, while stocks last.**

Please use chart for postage rates in current sales list.

Tracing your Royal Ancestors

£3 82 grams

The Teampull & Northton, & Church at Sacrista. Bill Lawson

£3 82 grams

Dates & Calendars for the Genealogists. C. Webb

£1.50 75 grams

Irregular Marriage in London before 1754. T. Benton

£2.50 106 grams

My Ancestor moved in England & Wales. A.J. Camp

£2 115 grams

My Ancestors were Baptists (English). G.R. Breed

£1.75 354 grams

My Ancestors were Congregationalists (England & Wales). D.J.H. Clifford

£2 139 grams

My Ancestors were Quakers. E.H. Milligan & M.J. Thomas

£1.75 93 grams

Parish Registers in the Library of the Society of Genealogists

£3 185 grams

Granny's Cookbook, Assorted Scottish Recipes

£2.50 72 grams

Register of One Name Studies, 1995.

£2 116 grams

Sources for One Name Studies & Other Family Historians.

£2 139 grams

**Microfiche added to the Library, and for sale**

Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directories on microfiche, covering the Census years 1841 to 1861 have been added to the Library holdings, and copies will be on sale shortly. Members who wish to purchase copies, please apply to the Hon. Librarian.

## NEWS IN BRIEF AND EDITOR'S NOTES

### *Dates for your Diary*

- 10/11/14 June Temporary closure of the Society's Library and Family History Centre, see below.
- 19 June Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 28 June Saturday - Yorkshire Family History Fair, York Racecourse, details below.
- 28/29 June Saturday/Sunday - Hillingdon Family History Society Fair, details below.
- 10 July Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 17 July Thursday - Atholl Festival, Genealogy Workshop Day, Pitlochry, details below.
- 24 July Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 14 August Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 28 August Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 11 September Thursday - Members visit to New Register House, 6.30pm.
- 22 September Monday - Ordinary Meeting. *Modern Tartans* - Keith Lumsden.
- 15 October Wednesday - Ordinary Meeting. *Maps, Charts and Plans as aids in the quest for Roots* - Margaret Wilkes. The Library will close early at 5.30pm.
- 14 November Friday - Ordinary Meeting - *Fenced within the Flood Mark, Admiralty Records* - Sue Mowat.
- 04 October Saturday - Warwickshire Family History Society, One Day Seminar, details below.

### *Society Library and Family History Centre - Building Works/Temporary Closure*

Members please note that the Society's Library will close early at 1.00pm on Saturday 7 June and on Tuesday 10, Wednesday 11 and Saturday 14 June 1997, re-opening on Tuesday 17 June 1997. Building work will commence on Sunday 8 June to allow interior alterations to take place, this is to improve the facilities for members and visitors and is in response to suggestions made in the recent members questionnaire.

### *Yorkshire Family History Fair*

To be held this year in the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse on Saturday 28 June, from 10.00am to 4.30pm. Admission £1.50 with free car parking. All the usual stands, including 1881 Census Microfiche, I. G. I. printouts, Stationery, Computers, Maps, Reference Books and Cafeteria facilities. Further details from *Mr. Alex. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND, England.*

### *Hillingdon Family History Society Fair*

Will take place over two days, Saturday and Sunday 28/29 June 1997 at the Middlesex County Show. The showground is on Park Road, Uxbridge. There will be other Family History Societies and trade stalls. There will also be a display of entries from the Children's History Competition organised by local bodies. Admission £5 Saturday, £6 Sunday with discounts for advance bookings. Further details and information can be obtained from *Gill May, 20 Moreland Drive, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8BB, England.*

### ***Atholl Festival Genealogy Workshop Day***

A popular Genealogy Workshop Day which takes place annually at the Atholl Festival, is this year entitled "Digging up your Scottish Roots", will be held on Thursday 17 July. Rosemary Bigwood, noted Genealogist and lecturer in Scottish family history will run two half day sessions, in Westlands Hotel Conference Room. The price is £10 per half day, further details of the Workshop or of the Festival can be obtained from *The Atholl Festival, Pitlochry Tourist Information Centre, Pitlochry, Perthshire PH16 5BX, Scotland. Tel: 01796 472215/472751.*

### ***Warwickshire Family History Society***

A One Day Seminar entitled "Trace your Scottish and Irish Roots" will be held on Saturday 4 October 1997 from 9.30am until 5.00pm at the Bulkington Village Centre, Warwickshire, the cost will be £10 for members and £12 for non members. Speakers are Marjorie M. Moore, F.R.S., SoG; Bill Davis, I.G.R.S. and Robert Starratt, Author. Further details and booking form can be obtained from *The Seminar Secretary, 11 The Crescent, Brinklow, Nr. Rugby CV23 0LG, England.* Please enclose an S.A.E.

### **Old Parish Registers on Microfilm at the Library**

In Scotland there were 33 counties containing 901 parishes, each of which, for a greater or lesser period of time, kept registers for births, marriages and deaths. In some cases the period covered is extremely short, as is the case with Barra where the birth register begins in 1836, the marriages in 1847 and deaths in 1849. The registers run up to 1854 as in the following year a centralised, compulsory scheme of registration was introduced. The earliest birth registers commence in 1561 and are for Dunfermline and Perth. There are a total of 19 parishes which have registers going back to the sixteenth century.

At a synod in St. Andrews in the 14th century incumbents of parishes were ordered to bring with them each year a list of all those who had died in their parish during the previous year. This was so that the bishops could ensure the handing in of any testamentary dispositions in which bequests had been made to the church. Unfortunately none of these lists have survived. In 1552 The General Provincial Council of Scotland did order that each parish should keep a register of baptisms naming the child, their reputed parents and the names of their god-parents, also a register of proclamations of marriage. Few ministers complied. The General Assembly passed an edict in 1616 that every minister should keep a register of births, marriages and deaths. This edict was ratified by the Scottish Privy Council. This edict met with little success as did a canon of the Scottish Church in 1636. After this date, the number of parish ministers keeping registers began to increase.

The Church of the Latter Day Saints undertook the microfilming of all the Scottish Old Parish Registers and these are now available to the general public. Over the years the Scottish Genealogy Society has invested heavily in the purchase of these microfilms.

All the parishes are contained on 1001 rolls of film. The Society, at the

time of writing, has 580 rolls of film. Published transcripts of the Canongate and Edinburgh marriages is equivalent to another 15 rolls of film, making a holding equivalent to 595 rolls of film. Every county in Scotland is represented to a lesser or greater extent. 14 counties are incomplete and require the purchase of between one roll and 84 rolls to make them complete. The 19 counties for which all the Old Parish Register Microfilm is held are: Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross & Cromarty, Stirling, Dumbarton, Bute, Renfrew, Ayr, West Lothian, East Lothian, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

The Society holds the indexes to all Scottish Old Parish Register of baptisms and marriages.

If any member would like to sponsor the purchase of a roll of film, up to £25 per roll, which is half the cost, they should contact the Librarian at the Society Library, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL.

### **The KLM Collection**

This collection of papers has come about through the generosity of one of our members who has a large collection of original papers, sasines, deeds etc. The original inspiration for this collection came about when it was realised that these papers might be split up and lost to the researcher. Over a period of time he has made available to the Society photocopies of original documents and thoroughly indexed transcripts of these documents. The collection is split up into a series of inventories which appear in a handlist kept with the collection. This handlist is updated as each new inventory transcript is handed in.

The variety of papers in this collection is very diverse and may vary from a single Trust Ledger, as in the case of Inventory 1 - Wingate's Trust 1872-1877, to a very large collection such as Inventory 56b which contains 23 sub-sections. Inventory 71 contains papers relating to the Barony of Grubbet, in Roxburghshire, 1665-1832; Inventory 81 contains 66 assorted receipts from 1934-1936. In the miscellaneous section there are the Huntly Estate Sale Catalogues dating to 1936, which contain many fascinating photographs of houses and other properties.

The papers contained in this collection are largely Scottish but there is some English material too, as in the case with Inventory 66 which is a collection of documents relating to Newcastle upon Tyne, with extracts from the Close Rolls of the Chancery of Durham 1333-1826, as well as other original documents from later centuries.

Another fascinating project which has developed out of the initial idea of making the information available to historians is the building up of a large collection of watermarks and details relating to the manufacture of paper. Copies of the watermarks are contained in two files and cover the seventeenth to twentieth centuries.

The transcripts, photocopies and indexes of the completed inventories are available at the Society's Library. If any of the material in the inventories is going to be used in any publication, a request, in writing, should be sent to the Scottish Genealogy Society.



**CHANGES FROM 1 APRIL 1997  
IN STATUTORY FEES CHARGED BY  
REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES**

| Type   | 1997-8<br>Fee £ |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. First or only extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration                                  | 11.00           |
| 2. Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration  | 8.00            |
| 3. Any extract of entry of birth, death or marriage applied for within one month from the date of registration   | 8.00            |
| 4. Extract of entry following general search   | 8.00            |
| 5. First or only abbreviated certificate of birth applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration  | 11.00           |
| 6. Second or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for on any one occasion after one month from the date of registration                          | 8.00            |
| 7. Abbreviated certificate of birth applied for after one month from the date of registration at the same time as an extract of the same entry following a particular search | 8.00            |
| 8. Any abbreviated certificate of birth applied for within one month from the date of registration   | 8.00            |
| 9. Abbreviated certificate of birth following general search   | 8.00            |
| 10. Special certificates of birth, death or marriage issued under certain enactments eg-   |                 |
| Savings Bank Act 1887  | 8.00            |
| Factories Act 1961   | 8.00            |
| Education (Scotland) Act 1980  | 8.00            |
| Social Security Administration Act 1992  | 8.00            |
| 11. Particular search in the indexes to the statutory registers where specified entry untraced -<br>or each period of 5 years or part thereof                                | 3.00            |
| 12. General search in the indexes to the statutory registers -<br>per 2 hours or part thereof (Min 2 Hrs)  | 10.00           |
| 13. Preliminaries to Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 -<br>per person  | 11.00           |
| 14. Solemnisation of civil marriage -<br>per couple  | 40.00           |

## SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

*Marjorie Stewart, Hon. Librarian*

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Computer Genealogy Update, 1997 edition   | D. Hawgood          |
| The Sons of Ministers of the C. of S.   | ed. G. N. Morrison  |
| Irish Emigrants in N. America, part 3   | D. Dobson           |
| Guide to Kirkcaldy Graveyards   |                     |
| The Archives of Fife  | A. Campbell         |
| Kirkcaldy Burials, 1767-1854, 2 Vols.   | A. Campbell         |
| Aberdeen Obituaries, 1823-1839  | F. McDonnell        |
| Scottish Seafarers of the 18th century  | D. Dobson           |
| The Love & Language of Schoolchildren   | I. & P. Opie        |
| Caithness & the War, 1939-45  | N. M. Glass         |
| The Ainslie Family of Dolphinston, Rox. Scotland                                    | C. M. Ainslie       |
| Robert McLellan, Iowa Pioneer Farmer  | M. K. Michael       |
| McGilvray, McGillivray, McIlvra   | R. McGilvray        |
| The Muir Genealogy  | C. S. Pelletier     |
| Napier Family History   | A. T. Bailey        |
| Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland, Vol. XIII,<br>Parts 1 & 2, 1547-1603 |                     |
| Sources for Scot. Geneal. in the Library of S. O. G.                                | comp. M. Moore      |
| The Jacobites of Angus, 1689-1746, Part 1   | D. Dobson           |
| The Jacobites of Angus, 1689-1746, Part 2   | D. Dobson           |
| The Mystic Bridge (more accidents & disasters)                                      | comp. W. P. Cross   |
| Scottish Soldiers in Colonial America, Part 2                                       | D. Dobson           |
| Stirling Burgess List No. 3, 1800-1902  | ed. J. L. Whiteford |
| Mariners of Aberdeen & N. Scotland, 1700-1800, Part 2                               | D. Dobson           |
| The Border or Riding Clans  | B. Homer Dixon      |
| Scottish Soldiers 1600-1800, Part 1-Reg. of Test                                    | D. Dobson           |
| Aberdeen Obituaries 1840-1854   | F. McDonnell        |
| 1851 Census Indexes - Bolhkennar & Larbert  |                     |
| A Register of Poor. Abbey Parochial Board 1858-1863, Index                          | M. & J. Murray      |
| Paisley Papers 1617-1978 (Records devolved to local areas)                          | M. & J. Murray      |
| The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Index - 4 Vols, 1882-1917                      | P. Pledger          |
| The Edinburgh Academy List, 1888-1964   |                     |
| Edinburgh Post Office Directory, 1842-43  |                     |
| Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory, 1851-52                                    |                     |
| Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory, 1861-62                                    |                     |
| Edinburgh & Leith Post Office Directory, 1862-63                                    |                     |
| How heavy, How Much & How Long?   | C. R. Chapman       |
| The Marx Family Tree  | J. Narasimham       |
| The Dictionary of New Zealand Biographies, Vol. 3, 1901-1920                        |                     |
| The Accounts of the Treasurer of Scotland, Vol. 12, 1566-1574                       |                     |
| The Accounts of the Treasurer of Scotland, Vol. 13, 1574-1580                       |                     |
| The Citizen's Atlas of the World  | John Bartholomew    |

Calendar of Scottish Papers, Vol. 12, 1547-1603 (unbound)  
 The Waterloo Medal Roll  
 Naval Medals, 1793-1856 K. Douglas-Morris  
 Institute of C.A.s of Scotland. Directory 1982  
 Edinburgh University Calendar, 1947-48  
 Some Scots Sources on Militias, Fencibles & Volunteers, 1790-1830  
 A. Morrison  
 Who Were Those Celts? K. Duffy  
 A Military Source List in the S.R.O.  
 A Military Source List in the S.R.O., Part 2  
 Notes for use with the 1881 Census Index of Scotland  
 The Ancestry of A. M. Johnson, Vol. 5 R. L. Johnson  
 Guide to the National Archives of Scotland (S.R.O.)  
 Accounts of the Masters of Works, Vol. 1, 1528-1615 ed. H. M. Paton  
 Accounts of the Masters of Works, Vol. 2, 1616-1649  
 ed. Imrie & J. G. Dunbar  
 Dean Cemetery M.I.s pre 1855 (Edinburgh) A. S. Cowper & E. S. McIver  
 A Scottish Historians Glossary L. R. Burness  
 Genealogical Research Directory 1997 K. M. Johnson & M. R. Sainty  
 Irregular Marriages at Annan, DFS, 1797-1854 transc. A. Brack  
 Irregular marriages at Portpatrick, 1759-1826 transc. A. Brack  
 The People of Old Machar & Old Aberdeen 1696, Vol. 2 L. Diack

### SGS Members Internet Users Group

*Co-ordinator Russell Cockburn Rcockb2875@aol.com*

The response to the item in the Society's March 1997 journal has been favourable and has prompted quite a bit of interest. I have succeeded in collecting about forty web sites on genealogy. If you are looking for good search engines try the following:

<http://altavista.digital.com>, or [yahoo.com](http://yahoo.com), or for South Africa try [ananzi.com](http://ananzi.com)

For those interested in Canada try the following sites:

<http://www.islandnet.com/ocfa/searcg.html>-Ontario cemetery finding aid

<http://www.archives.ca/MainMenu.html>-National Archives of Canada

<http://infoweb.magi.com/~holwell/cangene/gene.html>-Canadian Genealogy Resources.

In the USA the Social Security have put on the Death Index which has up to fifty one million names, at <http://www.ancestry.com/ssdi/main.htm>

Other useful sites are as follows:

<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/>-UK & Ireland genealogy

<http://www.cs.ncl.uk/genuki/StCaths> Transcriptions/-St. Caths. House Marriage Index

<http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/genealogy.htm>- The PRO at Kew Web Site

<http://www.rootsweb.com> - this is one of the better and informative sites

<http://www.saw.arts.ed.ac.uk/misc/genealogy/index.html>

At genuki they are looking for volunteers to put info on their web site, anyone interested should contact Vivienne Dunstan at e-mail [vd001@post.almac.co.uk](mailto:vd001@post.almac.co.uk) Happy Surfing!

## REVIEWS

### **The Border or Riding Clans, followed by A History of the Clan Dixon and a brief account of the Family of the Author.**

by Homer Dixon, K.N.L. Heritage Books Inc. 224pp and index.

\$21 (with shipping charges \$4)

This is a reprint of a book published in 1878, it is written by Benjamin Homer Dixon, born in Amsterdam in 1819, who was appointed consul of the Netherlands in Boston after his father's death, but removed to Canada in 1858. His declared aim is to show how important a part was played during the Middle Ages by the Clans, particularly the Riding or Foraging Clans, Dalesmen, Marchmen, or Borderers.

He gives a brief, but colourful, account of Border life and reiving from the 16th century, relating well-known stories and quoting poems. He is at pains to differentiate the Clans from the thieves and broken men with whom they are sometimes confused. A list is given of Borderers and Border Clans in 1547 who took the oath of fealty to the English Government, a partial roll of 1587 from records of the Scottish Privy Council follows, and the roll of the names of land proprietors over the whole of Scotland in 1850. There are also "The Names of the Barons, Lairds and Chiefs, Gentlemen in every Sheriffdome in 1597".

The second part of the book is given over to the Clan Dickson and Clan Dickson Families, with thirty one different spellings of the name. The author quotes the sources which justify the claim that the family descends from the Keiths. The book ends with what was originally the Preamble - details of the Homer Dixon family from 1733 to 1878 with notices of other families with which it has inter-married.

Value is added to the book by an Index of Dickson Landed Titles. The book can be obtained from the publishers at 1540-E.Pointer Ridge P1, Suite 300, Bowie, MD.20716, USA. Visa/Master Card/Cheques and Money Orders are accepted.

*Ivor Guild*

### **Scottish Epitaphs and Images from Scottish Graveyards**

by Betty Willsher, vi + 122pp, illustrations, ISBN 0-86241-591-8, 1996,  
Canongate Books Ltd., Edinburgh, £10.99

The short title "Scottish Epitaphs" does less than justice to this attractive book, beautifully illustrated with numerous photographs by the author. Although genealogists are interested in gravestones mainly because of the factual information provided about our ancestors, they can hardly fail to appreciate the wealth of artistic, social and religious history displayed in most old burial grounds.

Many archaeologists and local historians have been introduced to this important part of our national heritage by Mrs. Willsher's earlier works "Stones", "Understanding Scottish Graveyards" and "How to record Scottish Graveyards"; they will certainly welcome her latest book, which describes the relationship between the various kinds of epitaph and the sculptural

emblems on the stones. The heading given to her introduction, "The Stones Cry Out", is an apt description of what we can learn about our forefathers from their monuments.

To take only a few examples, we can read here the warning given by an Angus blacksmith in 1660 to anybody who disturbs his grave; the verses mourning the deaths of two daughters of an Aberdeenshire Minister; an explanation of the curious appearance on some old gravestones of foliate heads (sometimes described as 'green men'); epitaphs in praise of the lives of golf champions, physicians, weavers, millers and many others; and various attempts to soften grief by humour - although these shafts of wit were evidently more common in print than on monuments.

Alas, some of the photographs show how much gravestones have suffered from the weather or other causes; how many of them will be left for our grandchildren to enjoy? Mrs. Willsher pays tribute to the Scottish Genealogy Society for its work on recording monumental inscriptions but one hopes she is not unduly premature in saying that this work "is nearing completion"! No records have yet been made of about one in eight of the older burial grounds in Scotland, so that much remains to be done. Mrs. Willsher's book is likely to stimulate more work of this kind, to the great benefit of family historians all over the world.

*Angus Mitchell*

### **More difficult names**

*by A.R.M. Murray*

In the search for her Irish ancestors my wife found her 3rd great grandfather and grandmother in the 1871 census of Dolphin(g)ton farm at South Queensferry. This was a truly inspired find, but started her on a quest with many, many difficulties.

The main problem is the spelling of her ancestors' names.

Her ancestors came to Scotland sometime between 1834 and 1839. They were - I decree in the confusion - Robert 'Hara and Helen Connery.

1. Robert O'Hara and his descendants, at the latest count, used the surnames Hara, Harris, Harry, McAra, McHara, McHarrie, McHarry, Mahanie, Maharra, Mahonie, Manharrie, and - of course - O'Hara.

2. Helen Connery's maiden name, at the latest count, is given as Conay, Conery, Connarie, Connolly, Conory, Conway, Courea, O'Connery. Some records give her Christian name as Ellen.

I suspect that Robert O'Hara had two problems when he brought his family to Scotland. The first was that he wished to disguise his Irish roots in the face of a great deal of antagonism from his new neighbours. The second was that the enumerators or census takers could not make much of a thick Irish brogue.

I would be interested to hear if any other members have a similar problem - and, more importantly, if they have any information on the families I have described.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank you for publishing my article on "McDowall and the Lordship of Galloway", in September 1996. (Vol. XLIII No. 3). My aim had been to examine historical opinion and other evidence regarding a possible link between the ancient lordship and the present family name. Further investigation of literature on the history of Galloway has revealed an important and significant omission in my original article which I beg to rectify. Sir Herbert Maxwell<sup>1</sup> a highly respected historian, discusses in some detail the possibility, and the early belief in the connection between the McDowall or Macdougall and the lordship, and Sir Andrew Agnew in his history of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway<sup>2</sup> gives a brief outline of the three branches of the McDowall family in an appendix, referring to their derivation from the lords of Galloway, when Fergus and Dougal McDougal appear on the Rayman Roll, the story as described in Nesbit's Heraldry is repeated without caution.

I am indebted to Mr Cram-Sinclair for his letter to you printed in the following edition, Dec. 1996, for correcting some inaccuracies and pointing out the genealogy as given in the Scots Peerage, for the Galloway Lords.

Further research on my part into "Early Sources of Scottish History"<sup>3</sup> which quotes the Chronicles of Man, vol. 1 pp60 provides more information on Affreca, the daughter of Fergus, the first Lord of Galloway, and Somerled, Lord of the Isles. I quote "Olaf, the son of Godfrey Grovan began to reign over all the islands, and he reigned for forty (50?) years. He received a wife, Affreca by name, the daughter of Fergus of Galloway. By her he begot Godfrey. he also had several concubines, by whom he had three sons, Reginald, Logmann and Harold, and many daughters, of whom one married Somerled, the regulus of Argyle: and she was the cause of the downfall of the whole kingdom of the islands; for he begot by her four sons, Dugald, Reginald, Angus and Olaf." It is also noted that Affreca, daughter of Fergus (†1161) was probably Olaf's second wife. His marriage with Ingibiorg, (quoted either as the daughter of Earl Hakon (†1124) or of Herbjorg, a sister of Earl Hakon) was presumably earlier.

By coincidence, the most recent article in Vol. XLIV No. 1 March 1997 by Dr McWhannell also states that Affreca was married to Olaf I, but suggests that Raguhildis was born prior to this marriage.

Dr McWhannell's article goes on to describe the affinity that existed, over many years between the McDoual/McDougall of Galloway/Lorn & Argyll. This clearly was not occasioned by a single connection in marriage, but was something far more underlying and significant, the common ancestor, as Dr McWhannell suggests, being more to do with migratory patterns within a strong maritime context, and an original source location.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. "A History of Dumfries and Galloway", Wm Blackwood & Sons, 1896, p103.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. "A History of the Hereditary Sheriffs of Galloway", Edinburgh 1864, p23 and p613.

<sup>3</sup> "Early Sources of Scottish History". Alan Orr Anderson. Vol 2 AD500-1286, p137.

*M. G. McDowall, Dip.Arch. RIBA. ARIAS. MAPM. MaPS.,  
41 Echline Park, South Queensferry, Edinburgh EH30 9XQ.*

Having recently reinstated my subscription to *The Scottish Genealogist*, I had the unusual experience of reading the contents of six issues at one sitting. Perhaps I might be permitted a few comments.

First, I noticed with dismay what appears to me a striking increase in the number of queries from North American addresses hoping that someone else has done their research for them. perhaps these readers need assistance in learning how to carry on Scottish research from a North American location. May I suggest the usefulness of Sherry Irvine's new book *Your Scottish Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans*, published in February 1997 by Ancestry, an American genealogical publisher in Salt lake City, Utah.

Second, I was especially interested in the letter written in 1817 by Bryan Donkin of Bermondsey to his brother in Yorkshire (Sept. 1996, pp. 106-109). The letter discussed, among other things, Donkin's work on the Caledonian Canal and also his experience as a passenger on a voyage from London to Leith, being "obliged to be chief carpenter" in repairing the main mast. The introduction to the letter provided by Sheila B. Durham reported that Donkin was an inventor who patented the first steel pen nib. All of this was news to me, as I had first known of Bryan Donkin as the developer of tin cans; later I learned that he also invented papermaking machines. Readers might find it interesting to learn that while concerning himself with the Caledonian Canal, Donkin was also revolutionizing the papermaking industry and was a principal partner in Britain's only tinned food preserving business. Someone may have written a biography of Donkin; I only consulted sources in my home library: *Chambers Biographical Dictionary* (1990) and Patrick Robertson's *The Shell Book of Firsts* (1974).

Bryan Donkin (1768-1855) was born in Sandoe, Northumberland. After a short period as a land agent, he was apprenticed to a mechanic. In 1804 he patented an automatic papermaking machine. he continued to make improvements and by 1850, when he was 82, he had built almost 200 papermaking machines. Meanwhile, he and his partner John Hall had perfected the tin can as a means of preserving food, at first for the Army and Navy and much later for domestic consumption. Early in the Napoleonic Wars, a French confectioner named Nicolas Appert discovered the principle of preserving perishable foods using glass bottles, but there were difficulties in getting a proper seal. In 1810, Donkin and Hall purchased the patent for preserving food in tin cans from Peter Durand. By 1812, they had established a cannery at Blue Anchor Road, Bermonsey, and by 1813 they submitted their first canned foods to a team of officers from the Army and Navy. Among the testers was Lord Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington. Preserved meats and vegetables were soon to be among the provisions sent to the West Indies and on voyages in search of the Northwest passage. Between March and December of 1818, the firm of Donkin, Hall & Gamble supplied the Admiralty with 23,779 cans of meats and vegetables. Interestingly, it did not occur to Donkin to invent a can opener. Canned foods came with the following instructions: 'Cut round on the top near the outer edge with a chisel and hammer'.

There were other articles that captured my attention, but one stood head and shoulders above the rest. "The Search for Marianne," by I. T. Millar

(December 1996, pp. 128-136) was a masterpiece of research and storytelling. Millar's fascinating reconstruction of the life of Marianne Theresa Whitlocke provides lessons for us all in the wealth of materials that are available for documenting our forebears. His poignant story brought tears to my eyes even on a second reading.

It's good to be back.

*Helen Hinchliff, 127 Orchard Road,  
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 1W2, Canada.*

I was interested in the article by D.S. McLean about the spelling of the name Maclean (March 1997 pp8-12). The Pacific North West Branch of the Clan Maclean Association has a board which it displays at events, titled '21 ways to spell Maclean!' Many unusual spellings have been preserved overseas when immigration officials wrote down their understanding of the surname given to them; but what is important is not so much the spelling as the pronunciation. The Lochbuie family in particular have got round this by spelling the name Maclaine, but this spelling was not unique to that family in the past. My own family have inscribed their vault in the Friars Yard in Inverness, dating from the mid seventeenth century, with six different spellings of the name.

The problem of capital letters in 'Mac' names is raised in a special way with the Clan Maclean, since the name does not mean 'son of Lean', but 'son of Gillean', and phonetically the 'Gill' element is included in both the 'c' and the 'l', shown by historical examples of Mackilane and Macklane. Thus MacClean is not so wrong as it at first appears, though it does tend to encourage the wrong pronunciation! Dr Sorley Maclean, I noticed, used a small 'l', as did Captain John Maclean, killed at Culloden, in his diary of 1745/46, which has recently been published.

There has been considerable research undertaken over the last twenty years into the early genealogy of the West Highland Clans, much of it appearing in the *West Highland Notes and Queries* of the Society of West Highland and Island Historical Research. That which concerns the early genealogy of the Clan Maclean is detailed, with genealogical tables, in *Warriors and Priests, the History of the Clan Maclean 1300-1570* by Nicholas Maclean-Bristol, published in 1995, which should solve many of the problems that Mr McLean raises in his article.

The objectives of the Clan Maclean Association, to which Mr McLean kindly refers, were revised by the Congress, held during the Centennial Gathering in 1992, and now are [a] Allegiance to the Chief of Clan Maclean and loyalty to the Clan Maclean. [b] Promotion of the Clan and its heritage, for today and future generations. At the same time we allowed membership to anyone whose spouse is a Maclean. The Association's Library and Archive is no longer housed at the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, but at the Museum in Tobermory.

*The Very Rev. Allan Maclean of Dochgarroch ygr,  
President of the Clan Maclean Association, The Rectory, Oban, Argyll*



**DO YOU RECOGNISE ANYONE IN THESE PHOTOGRAPHS?**



Two European girls in Japanese national dress, taken in a Japanese house at Kobe. "To Grannie from her loving grand-daughters Ima and Annie" August 1914 - temperature 99" in the shade!. Photographed by T. Tagaki, Japan.



Group photograph, 14" x 10". Family McG (name not in full) with Christian names Willie, John, Robert, John Bone and women Mary, Belle, Elizabeth, Agnes, Grace and Liz. Surnames of two wives are Auchinvole and Motherwell. Date given 1906.





Photograph of mother named Alice and child named Dugal, labelled Bertie's first wife taken by Houghton, Broadstairs.

## QUERIES

- 2636 **GILISPIE/GILLISPIE** Need information on descendants of John Gilispie and Jean Imrie, bapt. 19 Aug 1794, Currie, Midlothian: m. 17 Sept 1813, Currie, Midlothian; five known children: Hellen, b. 13 June 1817; Janet, b. 25 Aug 1821; Jane, b. 12 Sept 1826; Christina, b. 10 Oct 1829; James, b. 27 Jan 1833; last three born at St. Anthony Place, Edinburgh, Parish of St. Cuthbert's. Family residing at 5 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, 1848. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford MI. 48328, USA.*
- 2637 **McGREGOR/EASTON/ARMSTRONG** Alexander McGregor m. Jean Easton c. 1803 in Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire. Children: George, b. 1803; Joseph, b. 1808; Agnes, b. 1812 and Benjamin, b. 1814. George m. Elizabeth Armstrong in 1830, Muiravonside, Stirlingshire. Children: Janet, b. 1831, Muiravonside; Alexander, b. 1833, Polmont; Jane, b. 1837; Walter, b. 1839. Alexander m. Grace Masterton in 1856, Milton, Glasgow. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2638 **MENZIES** James Menzies in Duneaves, m. 1747 Jean McGrigor, Kenmore, PER. Children: Archibald of Pitnacree, Naval Surgeon, b. 1757, Fortingall, PER and Grisel, b. 1760. Info sought on the parents of James and Jean. *Judith Haeussler, Saudi Aramco Box 2149, Dhahran 31311, Saudi Arabia or e-mail haeussler@darin.usbbs.com*
- 2639 **McGREGOR/SCRIMGEOUR/MARSHALL/ESPLIN/LITTLEJOHN** Francis McGregor, 1815-1890 m. Catherine Scrimgeour, 1816-1887, dau of James Scrimgeour and Jane Lindsay in 1840 at Mains Parish Church, Dundee. They had eleven children, among them being: Robert Scrimgeour McGregor, c. 1850-1899, m. Margaret Marshall b. 1852/53, dau of Peter Marshall and Catherine McKenzie, in 1877 Lochee, Dundee; Catherine (Kate) McGregor, b. 1859 m. George Esplin, b. 1857/58, son of George Esplin and Jessie Webster Robb, in 1882 Dundee, issue - Catherine b. 1890 and James; William McGregor, b. 1859 m. Catherine Littlejohn b. 1859/60, dau of Alexander Littlejohn and Barbara Robertson, in 1887 Dundee, issue - Agnes Laurence, 1888-1904. Any information on the above and their descendants would be gratefully received. *Mr. A. W. McGregor, Valhalla, Wardhouse, Inch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland AB52 6YG.*
- 2640 **HALL/FOR(E)MAN** Any information concerning the marriage of Andrew Hall, b. 1802/3 to Mary For(e)man, b. 1800 would be greatly appreciated. The marriage is thought to have taken place in the early 1820s. Although Mary came from Northumberland, it is possible that the marriage took place in the Scottish Borders. Contact: *C. L. Beet, 12 Winbrook Fold, Winfrith Newburgh, Dorchester, Dorset DT2 8LR.*
- 2641 **MURRAY/MACKIE/MORTON/GARDNER** Wm. Murray and Catherine Mackie m. in Falkirk 1790, five known sons: John, b. 1791; James, b. 1793; Wm., b. 1795; Robt., b. 1800 and Geo., b. unknown.

Robert m. Agnes Gardner, Falkirk 1819, she was b. Falkirk 1796, in Falkirk 1819. Her parents were John Gardner and Jane Morton. Geo. Murray m. Margaret Rankine. Robt. Murray and Agnes Gardner had five known children: Jane, c. 1820, m. John Cockerline; Wm., b. 1831 m. Elizabeth ?; Agnes, b. 1834 m. Adam Stewart Adam; Robt. b. 1835 and Catherine 1837. I am descended from Jane Murray and John Cockerline and am interested in any information concerning the family, please contact *Robt. Stevenson, 60318 Frankfurt, Oeder Weg 121, Germany.*

2642 **MIEKEL(or MITCHELL)/BROWN** Lillias Mitchell christened 25 Nov 1744 in Loudoun, Ayrshire. Her father James Mitchell. Lillias, her name now spelled Miekle, m. Thomas Brown on 13 Nov 1761 in Loudoun. A son Thomas, b. 1763. The birth not recorded in Old Parish Register but was determined from the death certificate of son Thomas who d. 1859, age 94 years. The OPR records the birth of three children to Thomas and Lillias in Loudoun: William, c. 23 Apr 1780; Lillias, c. 19 Aug 1781 and Jean, c. 18 Feb 1785. Please send any information about these families to *Claude and Jean Wrathall, 915 North 83rd, Seattle, WA 98103, USA or e-mail ClaudePW@aol.com*

2643 **ABERDEEN/EDMONSTON** Margaret Paterson Aberdeen, 1804-1871, my g-g-grandmother. The youngest dau. of William Aberdeen, Quarrier/Labourer and Elizabeth nee Allan, both of Edinburgh. Margaret's father d. 1807. In 1811, her mother re-married to John Edmonston, Porter, of Paterson's Land. This second marriage yielded at least two sons, John Junior, 1812-1878 and Robert Stewart Edmonston. John Junior became a printer at 122 Rose Street, Edinburgh. Robert was transported for seven years to Van Diemens Land, now Tasmania, in 1834 aged 16, for assault and robbery in Edinburgh. Margaret m. Thomas Todd Cooley in Hobart, VDL, 1836, giving her name as Margaret Paterson. He was a convict at the time, a skilled farrier touring as such with the Governor and later hotel proprietor, horse bus and racehorse owner, a prominent and respected citizen of the colony. The birth records of Margaret's six children show her as "formerly Aberdeen" and "formerly Edminson" (sic). Can anyone tell me when, how and why she left Edinburgh for VDL? *Nancy Budworth, 8 High Road, Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex CO2 0DS, England. Tel: 01206 734088.*

2644 **STEVENSON/ROBERTON/COCHRANE/BAILEY/STUART/HAMILTON** I am seeking predecessors/descendants of Hugh Stevenson of Paisley, c. 1810-1870. His wife Jean Robertson of Glasgow, c. 1815-1875. Sir Hugh Robertson or anything about the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. Margaret Cochrane of Paisley, c. 1798-1860. Her husband James Bailey (The Englishman) of Glasgow, c. 1794-1864, photographs available 1820 - present. Any Stuarts connected to Hoarse John of the Isles of Lismoye who was allotted £50 from the Royal Stuart legacy, or his uncle John Stuart, hanged at Glannyford Bridge for prominent behaviour in the Battle of Antrim 1798. Hamiltons, connections to seven generations back from

- 1815 married Barbara Tweed, Rose Neely, Ellen Marr, Elizabeth Crawford, Elizabeth Lennox, Agnes Gordon, Grissle Hume. *Margaret Windy, 6 Rue de la Quintaine. 45200 Montargis, France.*
- 2645 **DUFFY/MELVILLE/THOMSON** Duffy joined the 10 (Service) Bn Black Watch as 2/Lt. 17 Nov 1914 served in France and Salonika with my uncle, Lt. P. W. Anderson of Arbroath. Lt. Duffy and my uncle, on 1 Oct 1916, carried two fatally wounded soldiers back to their lines in Salonika. They were Pte. James Murray Melville, S 5721 10 Black Watch, b. Glasgow and Pte. John Scott Thomson, S 5581 10 Black Watch, formerly Pte. 4765 Gordon Highlanders. Pte. Thomson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomson of Leith, and husband of Davina Thomson of 37 Arthur Street, Edinburgh. Both buried in Karasouli Military Cemetery, Polycastron, Greece. Lt. Duffy awarded Military Cross and wounded whilst serving with 10 Black Watch, in 1917. He served briefly with the Cameron Highlanders in France and returned to the Black Watch serving with 9 (Service) Battalion on 2 November 1917, returned to the UK sick in 1918. There is no obituary for Lt. Duffy in the Black Watch journal the "Red Hackle". Interested to hear from any relatives of these Black Watch soldiers or from others whose relatives served with my uncle, in the 10 Black Watch, 18 Sqn RFC/RAF he died of wounds in Arbroath on 2 November 1921. Any info to *Patrick W. Anderson, "Alba", 29 Daisy Hill, Silsden, Keighley, West Yorkshire BD20 0HN England.*
- 2646 **WRIGHT/KYNOCH/MURRAY** Janet (or Jane) Wright b. or bapt. 9 Oct 1789 Aberdeen, m. George Watson 9 July 1814, St. Nicholas. Migrated to Australia in 1822 with two children, George and Margaret. Parents were George Wright, merchant, and Isabel Kynoch, m. 5 June 1775 in St. Nicholas. Parents of Isabel Kynoch, b. or bapt. 25 June 1752, were Robert Kynoch, farmer and Isabel Murray, m. 13 June 1749 at Old Machar. Need information on these persons and ancestors as well as descendants from other lines of the families. *Hazel Scott, 61 Hill Circle, Waterford, MI, 48328, USA.*
- 2647 **SMYTH/SERVICE/ROY/WYLLIE** Samuel Smith m. Elizabeth Service c. 1814, Co. Antrim. Children: Samuel, b. 1815, Ballynure and Robert, b. 1818. Samuel m. Margaret Roy 1841, Barony, Lanark. Children: Samuel, b. 1842; Peter, b. 1844; Elizabeth, b. 1847; Agnes, b. 1849; Peter Roy, b. 1852 and Elizabeth Blair (adopted). Samuel m. Mary Wyllie in 1863, Tradeston, Glasgow. Children: Samuel, b. 1864; Peter, b. 1866; Alexander, b. 1868; Margaret Roy, b. 1870; Agnes, b. 1872; Robert, b. 1875; William, b. 1878; James, b. 1880; John, b. 1882; George, b. 1883 and Alfred, b. 1886. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2648 **HILL/DOUGLAS** Seeking relations of the family of Richard Hill and Janet Douglas. They m. 29 June 1857; Richard d. 2 Aug 1910, Janet d. 2 Jan 1914. They had ten children: Helen Pirie b. 29 Feb 1856; Isabella Gray b. 12 Sep 1858; John b. 25 Aug 1859 (came to Australia); Thomas Douglas b. 9 Aug 1860; James Gail b. 10 Apr

- 1862; Mary Ann b. 10 Sep 1869; Richard b. 4 May 1870; Eleanor Pirie b. 13 June 1867; Janet Rutherford b. 6 Jan 1875 and Margaret b. ? *Mr Douglas Lang, 90 Penneys Hill Road, Hackham, S. A., Australia, 5163.*
- 2649 **MASTERTON/HEATHERTON/(or BORTHWICK)** James Masterton m. Elizabeth Heatherton 1808 in Currie, Midlothian. Children: James b. 1809 Hermiston; John b. 1811 Cramond; Peter b. 1823; Andrew b. 1826; Elizabeth b. 1827; Grace b. 1831. Grace m. Alexander McGregor 1856 in Milton, Glasgow. Any information on ancestors or descendants to *Louise Smith, 581 Louise Drive, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7L 2T8 or e-mail lasmith@skylinc.net*
- 2650 **SCOTT** George Scoular b. 1848 Scotland, possibly the son of George Scott b. 5 May 1823 in Carluke, Lanark. George was possibly connected with the paraffin oil refining business. He certainly moved to Greenwich where he was described as a Paraffin Refiner, Chemical Foreman and later a Candlemaker's Manager. He m. 24 Mar 1874, in Albion Church, Southampton, Hampshire, Rose Eliza Martin. They spent the rest of their lives in Greenwich. *Iain Kerr, 51 Clewer Park, Clewer Village, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 5HD, England; e-mail 100425.1036@compserve.com*
- 2651 **McCOMIE/COMEE/COMEY** David b. c. 1635 Scotland was a Scottish soldier in Leslie's army. He was captured at the Battle of Dunbar by Cromwell's army in 1650. He was sent to a camp at Newcastle, England and in 1652 placed aboard the *John* and *Sara* as an indentured servant. I am looking for any information on his birth date/place; his record as a soldier or about his family. McComie, particularly if he was a descendant of John McComier Mor. *Jeanne C. Evans, 94 Barre Road, Templeton, MA 01468 USA e-mail SPFK85A@prodigy.com*
- 2652 **MORTON/McBURNEY** My g-g-g-grandparents Alexander Morton b. 28 Nov 1822 Arbroath, Angus County, Scotland and Mary McBurney b. Aug 1826 m. 18 Sept 1847 Arbroath. Three daughters: Jane Farquhar b. 15 Nov 1847, christened 8 Mar 1848; Isabel b. 1849, christened 23 Mar 1849; Mary Kernighan b. ?, christened 12 Mar 1851 and one son Samuel christened 8 June 1853 (St. Vigean's?) Family to Canada 1854-55 (without Samuel?). Seven more children b. Ontario, Canada. Any information including parents/family/ descendants of Alexander and Mary to *Carol McBurney Bokas, 723 Madison Place, Ann Arbor, MI 481203-4735 USA, e-mail cbokas@coast.net*
- 2653 **ABERNETHY/LOCKHART/HAMILTON** I am trying to prove/ disprove a story handed down to me that my g-g-g-grandmother was a maid in the service of the Duke of Hamilton around 1810. She eloped with the Duke's son. The Duke later had the marriage annulled but eventually a child was born. In reparation he gave the girl some property in Lanark, on Bernard's Wynd and St. Leonard's St. The child's name was William Abernethy, b. c. 1812. He d. 28 Sep 1890, Lanark aged 78. His death certificate lists his parents as David

- Abernethy and Marion Lockhart. They were m. 10 Sep 1814, Edinburgh which indicates that Wm. was born out of wedlock. Who was his natural father? The story is that Wm. inherited the Lanark properties but lost most of it when he left it in the care of a solicitor when he became a professional soldier (regiment unknown). Wm. m. Jane McInnes in 1844, they had eight children. They were living at Bernard's Wynd in 1856 and he d. there in 1890. If anyone can shed light on this "romantic tale", or help me in any way, I would be very pleased to hear from them. *Alex. A. Abernethy, 94 Southdale Dr., Markham, Ont., Canada L3P 1K2.*
- 2654 **PRINGLE/HAY/LIVINGSTONE/FALCONER** William Pringle b. Edinburgh 1804, m. Christian Arnott 1833 and d. Inverkeithing 1883. I am g-grandson of his son William Pringle, b. 1840. Contact is sought with descendants of his other children. Will be visiting Edinburgh in August this year. *Michael Pringle, PO Box 12-174 Wellington, New Zealand or c/o 7/86 Trinity Road, Trinity, Edinburgh EH5 3JU.*
- 2655 **MACAVOY/MCAVOY/MULHOLLAND** Thomas MacAvoy b.c. 1830, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, d. Brooklyn, New York 14 Feb 1894, m. c. 1865-68 Alice Mulholland, b. 1848 Ireland, possibly Sligo, d. Apr 1919. She immigrated to USA in 1865, was resident Brooklyn, New York by 1869. Thomas MacAvoy immigrated to the US and settled in Brooklyn NY becoming a naturalised citizen in 1864, occupation coachman. His marriage to Alice was not his first, had a son John MacAvoy b.c. 1857 in New York, mother of John not known. Alice's parents, Hugh Mulholland and Elizabeth Irvine. She had at least one sibling, Elizabeth b. 1847, m. James McCabe, dates not known. Have searched 1841 Census for Ayrshire, no record of Thomas MacAvoy. In fact, no such family name. Trying to find records of Thomas, his family and dates he left Scotland. *Sheila MacAvoy Block, Post Office Box 1259, Santa Barbara, CA 93102, USA.*
- 2656 **BRUCE** John b. c. 1675 appeared in West Yorkshire in 1704 when he m. Constant Kendale in Halifax. It is known that he came to Halifax via Settle in North Yorkshire and that he originally came from Scotland. He was a tailor by trade and two of his grandchildren became Protestant Ministers. He named his children: Richard; Thomas; Martha; Mary; Margaret; Constant; John and Susannah. Has anyone lost my John??? *Mr. R. A. Booth, 78 Cambridge Drive, Otley, West Yorkshire LS21 1DD England.*
- 2657 **McCONNELL/McGOWAN** Jonathon McConnell, a baker, m. Mary Ann McGowan 17 Jan 1861 Donegal, Ireland. They moved to Edinburgh sometime after 1868. Children: Margaret b. 1865; Jonathon b. 1868; Mary Jane b. 1862 (all born in Ireland); Rebecca b. 1872; Samuel b. 1874; Isabella b. 1879; George b. 1883; Sophia b. 1886; Sarah b. 1877 and Philip b. 1888 (all Edinburgh). As far as I know Philip, my grandfather was the only one that immigrated to Montreal, Canada. Also, son Jonathon was a cook warden in an Edinburgh



prison during WW1. Any information or history regarding this part of my family would be appreciated. *Carolyn McIsaac, 825 Carrie St., Victoria, B.C. V9A 6Z4, Canada.*

- 2658 **BROWN** Fred(erick) b. c. 1849 Edinburgh, occupation Journeyman Ladies Tailor, m. 21 Jan 1875 Trinity Chapel, Dean Bridge, Edinburgh  
Annie Wilson b. c. 1852 Edinburgh, dau. of George Wilson and Mary Graham. Fred., resident at 59 Thistle Street in St. George's District, Annie a Domestic Servant resident at 3 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh at time of their marriage. They were living at 50 Cumberland Street in St. Andrew's District in 1876. I know of two children: Louis Graham Brown b. 30 Jan 1876, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh. At some stage, Louis moved south to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he worked as a Carpet Buyer and Salesman and served in the Tyneside Scottish Regiment. Edith Brown b. c. 1878 Edinburgh. *Iain E. Kerr, 51 Clewer Park, Clewer Village, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 5HD, England; e-mail 100425.1036@compuserve.com*
- 2659 **DOUGLAS** Archibald Douglas, parson of Peebles and Archdeacon of Glasgow, son of James Douglas, Laird of Cavers, d. 1608, m. Margaret Tweedie, dau. of John, may have lived at Manor, Peeblesshire. Sons: James, murdered; John and Robert, m.?, a Glasgow burghess in 1617. Seek information about the House of Cavers. *C. Vance Allyn, 36 Main Street, Farmington, Maine, USA 04938.*
- 2660 **PATON/BROWNING** The death record, 15 Nov 1857 of William Paton does not list his father. It lists his mother as Jean Browning, farmer's daughter. His age was listed as 68. He was a Chelsea Pensioner. He m. Agnes Scoullar in 1823. We know of two children: Anne b. 19 Jun 1823 and Agnes b. 6 Feb 1828. We are looking for information about William's parents and children. Please contact *Claude and Jean Wrathall, 915 North 83rd, Seattle, WA 98103, USA e-mail claudepw@aol.com*
- 2661 **NICHOLSON** Date and place of death for Adam b. 18 Jul 1784 Cockburnspath, m. Frances Dickson b. 28 Jan 1781 Spott, on 14 June 1806 at Lamberton Toll. Both in 1861 Dunbar census. Frances in 1871 Dunbar census, widow Frances died 2 Aug 1865 in Belhaven. No trace of Adam's death 1861-65. Also checked index of deaths in England and Wales. No mention in local newspapers. All spellings checked. Burial records for the period not available. Any information to: *Miss E. H. Robertson, 67 Saughton Gardens, Edinburgh EH12 5TF, Scotland*
- 2662 **TRAILL** In the period 1633-1781 a family Trail(l) lived in Linlithgow, West Lothian, in some way connected to my ancestor Robert Treels (Traill) from Borrowstouness, a ship's captain, son of John or George Traill, who became a burghess of Rotterdam 4 Sept. 1705 and a John Traill, who was a mate on the ship "Mary" in 1702. Robert and John were, most probably brothers. Who can give any information about Robert or John Trail(l), or about this family in and near Linlithgow or elsewhere? *Mr W. H. Treels, Zinkweg 125, 3262 BE Oud-Beyerland, The Netherlands.*

- 2663 **CONNELL/CUTHBERT/HAMILTON** Charles Connell, shipbuilder, of Ayrshire b. c. 1770, m. Ann Hamilton, Ayrshire, May 1793, emigrated to Belfast, Ireland, c. 1815 with family. In 1824 he started Charles Connell and Sons in Belfast. His sons Charles, b. Ayrshire 1797, d. Belfast 1846; Alexander, b. Ayrshire c. 1808, d. Belfast 1875 continued the firm into 1860s. Charles Connell d. Belfast 30th July 1844. Charles' eldest son was a John Connell, b. Irvine, Ayrshire November 1793. When his parents and siblings went to Belfast, John stayed in Scotland, eventually m. Mary Cuthbert, May 1819 Dundonald, Ayrshire. Children of John Connell and Mary Cuthbert, William Connel, b. 11th June 1820 Dundonald, Ayrshire; Charles Connell 6th February 1822 Dundonald, Ayrshire. This younger Charles Connell, grandson of Charles Connell above became the famous and wealthy Glasgow shipbuilder who founded Charles Connell and Company in 1861. Seeking information about this family, particularly relating to William Connell b. 1820 in Dundonald. Contact from descendants and/or researchers welcomed. *Bryan Connell, 53 Westview Street, Scarborough, WA. 6019, Australia or e-mail: b.connell@cowan.edu.au*
- 2664 **AKIN** Mary Akin, b. 1640 in Aberdeen? m. David Akin b. 1637. Emigrated to Rhode Island, USA without husband (widow?) prior to 1675 with sons John b. 1663, David b. 1664 and James b. 1668. Seeking information on parents, siblings, birthplace, burial site of Akin family and occupation of husband. Any information would be greatly appreciated. *Catherine Rassos, 10 Wing Avenue, Assonet, MA 02702 USA.*
- 2665 **POTTER/NEIL** Andrew and Elizabeth M? First child, Andrew 1798; Christian (F?) 1800; William 1802; Jean 1804; John 1809; Francis 1818. All baptism dates for St Cuthberts, Edinburgh. Francis, his wife Isabella and children, Andrew, Margaret, John Neil, James and Isabella immigrated to Australia. Seeking information and descendants. *Lorraine Taylor, 27 Sweeney Drive, Narre Warren, Victoria, Australia, 3805.*
- 2666 **LUNN/TURNBULL/ECKFORD** Walter and Elizabeth (ms Turnbull) Lunn m.c. 1768 and had at least five children, James 1769; Walter 1773; Betty 1776 - all at Coltherdsleugh - John c. 1778 and Robert c. 1783 at Cavers. John m. Isabel Eckford c. 1809 and had three children, George 1810; Elizabeth 1811 - both at Kirktown and Robert c. 1818, birthplace not known. Isabel d. prior to her son Robert who d. at Nether Stanishwater, Westerkirk in 1856. Any information on ancestors or descendants gratefully received. *Robert MacGregor, P.O. Box 205, YASS, N.S.W., Australia 2582.*

## **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 examine 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 officio or in the names of the Trustees of a Trust established for that purpose.
10. No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society when a two-thirds majority of members present and voting will be required for an alteration to be passed.
11. **Dissolution**  
If the management of the Committee by a simple majority decide at any time that on the ground of expense or otherwise it is necessary or advisable to dissolve the Society, it shall call a special general meeting of the Society, of which meeting not less than 21 days' notice (stating the terms of the resolution to be proposed thereat) shall be given. If such decision shall be confirmed by a two-third majority of those present and entitled to vote and voting at such meeting, the management committee shall have power to dispose of any assets held by or on behalf of the Society. Any assets remaining after the satisfaction of any proper debts and liabilities shall be given or transferred to such other charitable organisation or organisations having objects similar to the objects of the Society, as the management committee may determine.

## THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

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