

Every Picture Tells A Story



Circa 1860s



2024



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The Journal

is published three times a year in March, June and October.

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Welcome to Journal 132

This edition of our Journal is the first for a while which has not had a theme. As you will read there are articles covering a wide range of topics, including exploring the life of a missionary family; using DNA in an attempt to link back to Christopher Columbus; studying the history of a house; discovering how much can be learnt from gravestones and burial grounds; together with information about our talks programme, courses, resources, and books. With such a rich variety of topics there should be something of interest for every member!

It may be obvious... is the start of a series where we hope to encourage you to share your hints, tips and research strategies to help and support others who are also engaged in this mad pastime of ours as we explore our family history stories.

The details of our AGM are also included. The meeting is scheduled for Monday 21 April at 7.30pm and precedes the talk. There are vacancies on the Council if anyone is interested in joining - please contact Annette McGarill for more details at secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk

Karen Hunter, Editor

Editorial Team	
Karen Hunter	10206
James Oakes	7179
Murray Archer	4316
Christine Ferguson	10832

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Chair's Blog

As I write this, at the beginning of the year, it is difficult to believe that it is a quarter of a century since we all worried about the Millennium-Bug threatening to end civilisation! We survive, ever more dependent on computers. Time has also moved on for the City of Glasgow, as the 850th anniversary of becoming a Burgh is to be celebrated this year.

Thanks to Christine, our Syllabus Secretary, we continue to have varied and interesting monthly Zoom presentations. To try and include all membership we are leaving the channel open after each talk for general discussion or questions on the society or your research. It is difficult for antipodean members to fit the timing, but sometimes a keen Aussie will get up at 5.30 am to listen! You can always listen to the recording again, and if there is a pressing question not answered, contact the speaker by email, or research@gwsfhs.org.uk. As well as attending a number of shows we have expanded outreach by joining East Surrey's Virtual FH Fair.

Volunteering doesn't have to be in-house. The Southern Necropolis Indexing Project is now up to the year 1900 with about 8000 more entries. I noticed in the Autumn 2000 'Newsletter' that the project had been re-started after a three-year pause; it got up to 1890 before the paper volumes were taken away to be scanned. It was another bit of a delay until last year when remote members were able to continue with indexing online!

Later in the Journal you will see notice of a significant family history of the

Waddells, this is just one of the PDF publications put together under the leadership of the Publications Secretary. As well as spreading knowledge, PDFs are also generating some funds for the Society. If you have any completed stand-alone transcripts, indexes or histories that you have created and would like to see them having wider availability, contact publications@gwsfhs.org.uk, for consideration. Having a document in our library or shop is a good way to ensure its continued availability even if hosting websites disappear – as they sometimes do!

Our Website, like all the big sites, is ever growing and it is always worth dropping in for a browse to see what new additions have been put up. As well as additions to the shop and library, you can find new datasets available to members. Currently the Monumental Inscriptions, previously available to members only on CDs as shop products, now include Tollcross Cemetery as a PDF, and an upload of Glasgow Necropolis is racing to completion.

All of our activities are done by volunteers and we can only maintain and improve facilities with members help. In particular we are looking for volunteers to take over from our Secretary, who will leave in April – if you can contribute to all or part of the task – of managing the calendar, sending meeting agenda, monitoring the secretary email etc please drop a line to secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk.

Scott Fairie, Chair, 30

Two Russian sailors buried far from home

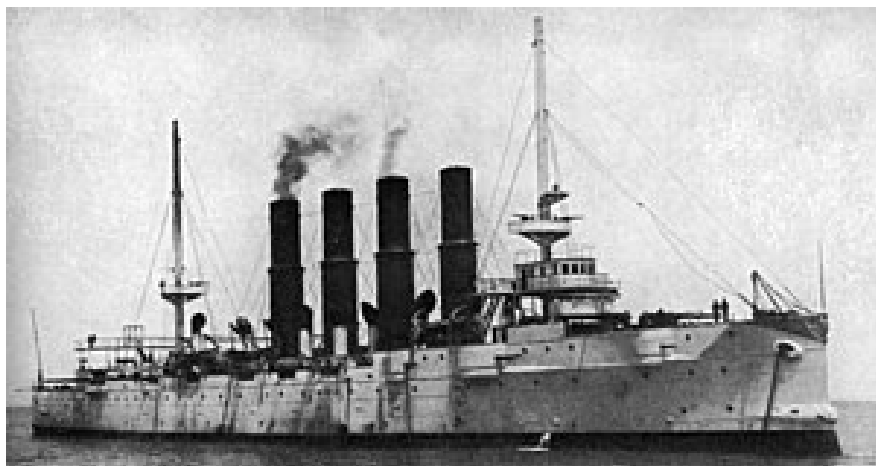
As the cemetery in Glasgow with the highest internet presence the Friends of the Glasgow Necropolis receive many unrelated enquiries from persons who do not realise the Glasgow Necropolis is only one of several large Victorian cemeteries in the city. Some of the enquiries prove interesting in their own right and can send me down unexpected rabbit holes.

In December 2024 an enquiry was received about two Russian sailors buried in the Western Necropolis in 1916. The enquirer already had basic details about the men from their entries on *Find a Grave*. Both men died in the Western Infirmary and had been buried in dressed ground in Section O, plot 1665a. They were named as Jakov Nikitovich Deltsov (d. 14 November 1916) and Safron Abramovich Mishchuk-Kamenyuk (d. 16 November 1916). Additional information on *Find a Grave* described the men as

seamen from the Russian Naval Ship *Varyag*.

Locating the death registrations was not straightforward as the men's names had been mangled either by the Registrar or the Informant. Jakov was found as Iakov Nikitin Dielzoff and Safron as Safron A Mistoh Kamlenuk. Jakov had died of a fractured spine and Safron from a fractured spine and ribs. Before even examining the Register of Corrected Entries (RCE) attached to each death certificate it looked as though both men had died in an accident. The two RCEs confirmed that both men had been crushed by a load of coal falling on them.

This led to a search for information about the Russian naval ship *Varyag* (or *Variag*) both men served on. It turned out there is plenty of information online about this *Varyag* as she is an iconic vessel in Russian naval history. There have been five ships of that name of which the present day *Varyag* is a cruiser and flagship of Russia's Pacific Fleet. The protected cruiser *Varyag* launched in 1899 and commissioned in 1901 was part of the Russian Pacific Fleet when



the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904. *Varyag* was caught at the neutral Korean port of Chemulpo where she was blockaded by a squadron of Japanese cruisers and destroyers. Responding to an ultimatum from the squadron's admiral, Captain Rudnev of the *Varyag* decided to try and break through the blockade and fight his way to Port Arthur. The odds were heavily against her and after an hour *Varyag* was forced to return to harbour badly damaged and with over 200 men killed or injured. As a result the captain and his crew scuttled their ship. After this war the Japanese salvaged the *Varyag* and she then served in the Imperial Japanese Navy under the name *Soya*. In 1916 Japan, now an ally of Russia, sold her back to Russia and she resumed her original name of *Varyag*. She was subsequently ordered back to Russia to join the Arctic flotilla and it was during this long voyage home that she called at the Clyde where two seamen were fatally injured as she took on a load of coal to fill her bunkers.

Morag Fyfe, 462

Editor: To find out more about the ship see https://naval-encyclopedia.com/ww1/russia/varyag-1899.php#google_vignette



*Kilfinan Parish Church ©Phil Champion,
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The Missing Link

Cousin? Second cousin? Third cousin twice removed? There's definitely a link but can I find it?

It was the 1871 census which started it all off when I was looking for one of my great grandmother's brothers. There he was, Hugh Brodie, born in Kilmartin, Argyll in 1827, living in Manchester with his family and a Peter McBride aged 19, cousin, born in Scotland. Shortly after the census was taken Peter married in Manchester Cathedral, the certificate giving his father as Donald McBride, shoemaker.

Interesting I thought. Knowing my Brodie family had in earlier times been known as McBrides, it should be easy to connect cousin Peter with my Brodies. Wrong!

From his age in the 1871 census Peter McBride would have been born about 1853 somewhere in Scotland, with a shoemaker father called Donald. The 1861 census showed only one Donald McBride, shoemaker, but unfortunately he appeared to be single in both the 1851 and 1861 census, born in Kilfinen, living as a lodger in Inverary. He died in 1869 aged 69 in the Argyll District Asylum, a pauper, parents unknown.

The 1851 census showed a second shoemaker Donald McBride, born in Kilfinen circa 1813 and living at 81 Stirling Street Barony Glasgow with his wife Margaret and four children; Margaret, Agnes, Jean and Christina. Going back to 1841 Donald and "Mrs McBride", with seven month twins Donald and Margaret were living at 124 Union St Renfield Lanarkshire. The couple, both residing in Barony, had married there on 2 February 1838. The Old Parish Register (OPR)

for Barony show that Donald McBride shoemaker and his wife Margaret Brown, Union Street, had a lawful son and daughter, Donald and Margaret, twins, their second and third children born on 20 October 1840 with witnesses Arthur and Peter McBride being recorded at their baptisms. In 1842 the records show that Donald and Margaret had two lawful twin daughters, their fourth and fifth children born on 9 September 1842 named Agnes and Jean, and Arthur and Peter McBride were again witnesses at their baptisms. On 21 November 1844 Donald and Margaret of 124 Union Street had another set of twins, daughters named Janet and Christina, their sixth and seventh children and, as before, Arthur and Peter McBride were witnesses.

Kilfinan records for the early 1800s show several different McBride families and several Donalds born between 1800 and 1815. One in particular, that of Peter McBride and Jane Harrison had sons Donald, Arthur and Peter among others. Both Arthur and Peter were in Glasgow by the mid 1830s and could be the witnesses shown at all of the baptisms of Donald's children. So it seems likely that Donald could be their brother, born to Peter McBride and Jane Harrison in Kilfinan in 1807.

So, perhaps this is the missing link, but where is Peter? He doesn't appear in the OPR for anywhere and, for that matter, where are Donald and Margaret, his possible parents? I couldn't find them in either the 1861 Scottish or English census, nor could I find their deaths in either Scotland or England: certainly not Donald's and there are too many Margarets, but none with the correct mother's name. I noticed, while

trawling through Ancestry, that several people were also researching Donald and Margaret, although none appear to have found them after 1851. However, another two children had been added to the family, Peter and Marion born circa 1853 and 1854.

This research seemed to have changed tack and was now a hunt, not so much for the missing link to my Brodies, but to finding out what had happened to this McBride family. Back to the 1861 census I found sisters Agnes and Christina McBride living in Campsie, their mother's place of birth, and their sister Margaret living as a lodger in Glasgow with a Harrison family. No Peter and no Marion, let alone parents Donald and Margaret. However, the name Harrison was another clue. The last born child of Peter McBride and Jane Harrison, a daughter named Jane/Jean, born in Glasgow in 1823 married a James Harrison in 1845 and it was in their home that Margaret McBride was lodging in 1861.

Thinking laterally (or maybe in desperation) I decided to follow up Donald and Margaret's daughters. Margaret McBride married John Murdoch in 1867. Her marriage certificate gives her parents as Donald, shoemaker, and Margaret (nee Brown) both deceased. Marion McBride married Robert Smith in 1881 and she also named her parents as Donald, shoemaker, and Margaret (nee Brown) deceased. When she died in 1931 her daughter Jessie named her mother's parents as Donald, shoemaker, and Margaret Brown. If Donald and Margaret had indeed been dead by 1867, probably even earlier, it seems incredible that their youngest child Marion, born c.1854, would have remembered their details.

Even more incredible that in 1931 her daughter would.

Even though Ancestry and Findmypast had failed to find Peter or Marion McBride in the 1861 census I went back to Scotland's People, and at last nailed them, living as boarders with Archibald and Christina Mcallum in Glasgow. And Christina's maiden name was Brown and she was Margaret Brown's sister, Peter and Marion's aunt. If I hadn't used Scotland's People I would never have found them.

As none of the McBride children were living with their parents in 1861 it would seem that Donald and Margaret had indeed died before then, probably before 1855. But for both of them to have died between 1853 and 1855? There is something missing here. Yet another missing link.

Some success

Having trawled through various branches of McBrides and Brodies in Argyll and Lanarkshire without success I've at last found the connection between Peter McBride, cousin, and Hugh Brodie, found living in Manchester in the 1871 census.

Although Peter McBride's birth cannot be found he would have been born circa 1852/3, father Donald, shoemaker. All the research so far leads to him being the son of Donald and Margaret (nee Brown) who married in Glasgow in 1838. Margaret, born in 1813 in Campsie Stirlingshire was the daughter of Malcolm Brown and Agnes McFarlane who had a large family. One of their other daughters, Jean Brown (1805) married Alexander Motion and one of the Motion

daughters, Agnes, married, guess who, Hugh Brodie in 1849!

Thus, Peter McBride was indeed a cousin of the Brodie family, but through the Browns of Campsie rather than the McBrides and Brodies of Argyll. One missing link found, but another remains. What happened to Donald McBride shoemaker and his wife Margaret (nee Brown)?

Moyna Harland 907

Did you know?

Family History Research and The Scottish Business Archive

by University of Glasgow
Library

The business collections at the University of Glasgow Archive Services can provide great insight into the working lives of Scottish families. The records include information such as births, deaths and marriages, dates employed, rates of pay, staff groups and societies and general contextual information about the company. A selection of records across their business collections that reveal fantastic genealogical information can be seen here.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/uofglibrary/albums/72157646576155856/>



Volunteers Needed

Below are requests for volunteers for two very important roles in the Society. Please give some thought to whether you could be the person to fill one of them. Help and support will be offered for both roles to get you settled in.

Secretary

Regretfully, due to personal circumstances, our Secretary Annette McGarill has to give up the post of Secretary to the Council of GWSFHS. We are therefore seeking someone to take over this role.

Interested members should note the following duties are associated with this post:

- In-person duties
- Liaison with GWSFHS Council
- General Communications
- Record-keeping and storage
- Handling of events

For further info, or to declare an interest, please contact Annette McGarill on secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk

Journal Editorial Support

Our editor has been doing great work creating an excellent Journal but needs more assistance in producing the Journal and to cover absences.

Do you have experience in using InDesign, or another desk-top publishing program, and/or could you help to source and edit items for inclusion in the Journal?

Whichever role you are interested in, training and support will be available.

If you are willing/interested in helping please contact Karen Hunter on editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

The Reverend James Urie

James URIE was born on 6 January 1817 in Rutherglen. His parents were James URIE (26 May 1785-25 Dec 1855), born in Rutherglen, and Jean FERGUSON (d. bef. 25 December 1855). They are buried in Rutherglen Old Parish Churchyard.

In the parish school, James was taught the elements of a classical education. He took his Arts curriculum at the University of Glasgow and studied Divinity at New College Edinburgh. For several years he worked with the Glasgow City Mission.

In the 1851 Census James was single and living with his brother and his family at Two Houses at the Coal Pit, Dalmarnock Rd. His occupation was given as scholar/student of the Free Church. He was aged 32 and born in Rutherglen.

James was the Session Clerk in Rutherglen West Kirk and appeared in the Kirk Session minutes many times.

An article of Friday 4 Feb 1848 in the *Glasgow Herald* reports him speaking eloquently to prevent their minister from being poached by a Dumfries Church.

James Urie stated that the congregation at Rutherglen was upwards of 1000, situated in a district principally of a mining and manufacturing population, which was gradually increasing. There were multitudes living in the neglect of all religious ordinances, and existing in vice and ignorance. Such a population required the services of an energetic and zealous minister. The West Church was the only Free

Church in the parish of Rutherglen, and James suggested that there was a great probability if Mr Munro (the minister) was removed, as it was a quoad sacra church, it would be taken from them by the establishment and then they would have no building in which to worship. James Urie's speech was convincing, and it was agreed that Mr Munro, the minister, would stay in Rutherglen.

An article in the Paisley Herald & Renfrewshire Advertiser 3 June 1855 stated that at the Free Presbytery of Glasgow

Mr James Urie finished his trial discourses and was licensed to preach the Gospel.

Ministry in New Zealand

Towards the end of 1860, James was appointed as the first minister of West Taieri, New Zealand.

Reported in the Free Church of Scotland Colonial Committee Minutes of 20 March 1860

The Committee understanding that Mr James Urie, Probationer, was willing to go to Otago and to labour permanently there in the ministry of the Gospel, and being well satisfied both by written and oral testimony by those who had the best opportunity of knowing, of his religious character, usefulness as a preacher and suitableness for ministerial work either in this country or in the colonies, did and heartily do appoint him with a special view to the pastoral charge of the congregation of West and North Taieri, In terms of the letter of Rev Wm Johnstone,

Moderator of the Presbytery of Otago. Of date 29th August 1859. The committee cordially recommend Mr Urie to the kind reception of the brethren of that Presbytery and of all others among whom in the providence of God his lot may be easy and earnestly desire on his behalf the grace and guidance of the great Head of the Church. The convener was requested to endeavour to arrange with Lewis Potter Esq, Glasgow for Mr Urie to secure a free passage to New Zealand. The committee agreed to give him the usual allowance for outfits and books.

Marriage and Journey to New Zealand

James married Catherine Graham HARVIE on 26 May 1860 at 180 Kings Road, Glasgow. Catherine was born on 24 July 1827 in Glasgow, Lanark, the daughter of John HARVIE and Margaret AITKEN. The couple set sail on the "Bruce" and arrived in New Zealand on 12 September 1860 four months after their marriage.

Shipping News 1860

The "Bruce," from Glasgow, chartered by Messrs. Holmes & Co., arrived off the heads on Wednesday. She is a remarkably fine clipper, of 2000 tons, and has a large cargo for this port, together with 110 passengers, chiefly single men sent out as servants to Mr Holmes, who has made extensive purchases of land in Otago. The captain, having endeavoured to enter the harbour without a pilot on board, ran his vessel on shore outside the heads, near to the spot where the "Revival"

was wrecked. Had it come to blow, the vessel would in all probability, have been lost. Fortunately, the tides have been low and were rising. She swung off on Thursday evening with the flood tide and yesterday was safely towed up to Port Chalmers by the "Geelong." On Thursday her passengers landed in Dunedin. The "Bruce" had no business being near the spot where she went ashore, but we hear it said that the captain was misled by a red flag hoisted as a signal to the Customhouse, but which he took to be a signal to come on.

Arrivals. September 12 - "Bruce", Thomas Meiklejohn, from Glasgow.

Passengers - Cabin Urie Rev. Mr. and wife

Extract from the minutes of the Free Church of Scotland Colonial Committee Jan 1861

Read letter from Rev James Urie, stating that he had arrived and had been received in the kindest manner by the brethren of the Presbytery of Otago and that his ordination was fixed for the 3rd of October 1860.

Towards the end of 1860 the Rev. James Urie arrived and was appointed first minister of the West Taieri charge. Several residents still remember the night of his induction. The Rev. D. Borne, who was then a lad, recorded the event.

We youngsters were allowed to attend the induction service during the day, no doubt for our edification, but we were not allowed to attend the soiree in the school in the evening. The joy and good things of that wonderful feast of tea and cake, of speech and song, were reserved for our elders.

We, in our judgment, would have reversed the order, and leaving the elders at home, would have given the tea and cookies to the young people. We youngsters of the family spent the evening in our neighbour's house, that together we might keep off ghosts and other 'eerie' things. The night turned out to be stormy, and while the people were at their tea or listening to story and song, the snow was falling, and we and they had to tramp home through it.

Thus, on a cold night, began the ministry of Mr James Urie in West Taieri. His ministry was not a long one and, like the weather at its commencement, became somewhat stormy towards the end.

The Otago Gold Rush

The congregation set to work to build a manse. Mr Gow got the contract for about £560. He employed the Chisholm Brothers. During the time of its building gold was discovered at the famous Gabriel's Gully, and as soon as possible the Chisholm's, like almost every other man in West Taieri, went to the diggings. James Chisholm, as soon as he had sufficient gold, went to Scotland to prepare for the ministry, and has lived to become one of the ablest preachers and scholars with whom our Church has been blessed during the last 40 years. His high literary ability has been acknowledged by all. Alexander Chisholm settled at Outram, and as a precentor, elder, etc., has done sterling work for the Church in West Taieri during the whole period of its existence.

The discovery of gold at Gabriel's Gully - about 35 miles from West Taieri - made a great change in the district. Nearly every

man went to the gold field; the church was attended by only women and children. The farmers, however, soon found that gold was to be got with more certainty by carrying goods to the diggings at £40 per ton than by engaging in digging itself. The quiet peace of the West Taieri Sabbath was often disturbed by scores of men passing to and from the digging, some carrying heavy swags, and others driving laden drays. The gold fever had been too much for them. Mr Urie took his turn with other ministers in conducting services at Gabriel's and Waitahuna.

The Church at West Taieri

A plain wooden church was built on the site of the present church, or near it, by Messrs Finney and Macfarlane, of Saddle Hill, at a cost of about £350. (There are still Fannies at Saddle Hill today - note the different spelling.) There were no grants for churches and manses in those days, so the congregation had to pay for its own housing - no easy matter at the time. But the settlers spared neither toil nor expense in providing what was needed for the service of God. When the congregation were gathered in their little Bethel one was struck with the tall, stalwart appearance of the male portion. Many of them were considerably over six feet in height. Also, it was noticeable with what pathos they sang the psalms and such paraphrases as *O God of Bethel*. Their thoughts were back in the church of their nativity. Unfortunately, a disagreement arose between the minister and the people which led to Mr Urie's resignation. Mr and Mrs Urie were a nice couple. He was elderly and somewhat pompous as the minister, but he was a good man, both kindly and benign. He would have done good work, but he

was not a great preacher. Many in the congregation knew and appreciated good preaching and feeling turned against him.

The proceedings connected with the retirement of Mr Urie were by no means pleasant and produced divisions in the congregation that were not soon healed.

The Reverend Urie continued as a member of the Presbytery for two years, preaching at North Taieri and Halfway Bush. He afterwards settled in Tapanui as its first minister, where he died many years later.

The Urie Family

James URIE and Catherine HARVIE had three daughters and two stillborn sons.

Their first son was stillborn on 11 November 1861 at the Manse in West Taieri. The birth was announced in the Otago Witness on 30 November 1861.

Their eldest daughter Margaret Aitken Urie was born in September 1863.

Their second son was stillborn on the 30 July 1865.

Two more daughters followed, Jane on 4 March 1867 and Catherine on 9 December 1868.

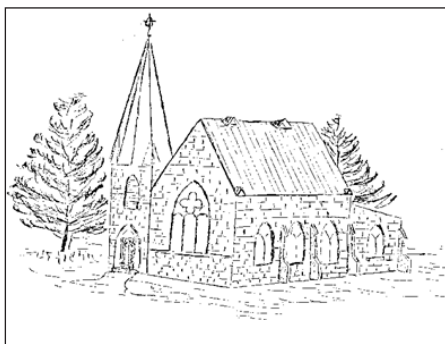
The births all took place at the Manse, Pomahaka and were announced in the *Bruce Herald*.

The Presbyterian Church In Otago

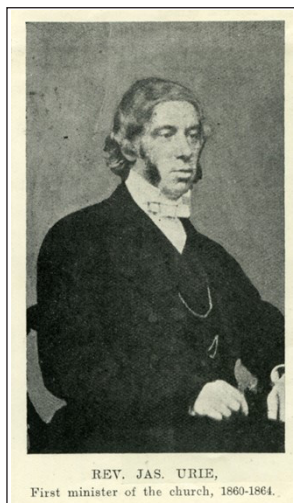
On 23 March 1864, the Reverend James Urie was appointed as the first minister at Tapanui.

The first recorded service taken by a Presbyterian minister seems to have been that taken the Rev Dr Copland of

Lawrence who was assisted by the Rev Urie of Tapanui. This seems to have been about the close of 1865. In 1867 Teviot was declared a preaching station and the Rev Robert Telford, was placed temporarily in charge. This gentleman had in the previous year, presented his credentials to the Synod of Otago and had been sent to Wakatipu where he established Sunday Schools, organised committees and, in general, prepared the way for a permanent settlement which came into effect a little later.



After about six months in Teviot, the Rev. Telford received a call to the ministerial charge of Mount Benger, as it was called; and was inducted on 4 May 1868. Mr Telford's charge extended south to Beaumont, west to the boundaries of the Tapanui charge and northwards up the river to meet the Alexandra charge. The minister had to be constantly abroad either on horseback or in a buggy to keep anything like regular contact with his scattered flock. There are many stories of the minister and his old white horse, some quite humorous, but here and there a note of pathos creeps in. Mr Telford was no horseman, but he persevered with his horses to accomplish the work to which he had put his hand.



Deaths in 1871

Sadly, in January 1871, the Rev. Urie's eldest daughter, Margaret, died at the age of seven, a few hours after her father returned from a Synod meeting. James passed away shortly after, in April 1871. When he became ill, he and his wife were taken to Dunedin by the horse and cart belonging to Mr James Logan of Kelso. The journey took a few days, and it was hoped that the Rev. Urie would improve, but he passed away shortly after arriving. (Note: The descendants of Mr James Logan are still in the Kelso District).

James died on the 27 April 1871 in Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand. His obituary appeared in the *Bruce Herald* on 3 May 1871 and in the *Otago Daily Times* on Tuesday 29 April 1871.

Probate

James left everything to his wife in his will. There were also affidavits bequeathing his possessions to Catherine. Unfortunately, there is no mention of the possessions he had, apart from a single line from

Catherine saying the value was under £100 to the best of her knowledge.

His wife and the two surviving children returned to Scotland after the congregation raised some money for their passage.

Otago Witness of Saturday 17 August 1872 indicates:

Departure August 10th "Wild Deer", ship, 1016 tons, Whitson, for London. Passengers: Mrs Urie and 2 children.

There is an 1882 NZ land record in Catherine's name with her address in Scotland and a value of £25. I have tried to find more information about this, but without success. I am now hopeful, after a Zoom talk, that the speaker (from Auckland Libraries) may be able to provide further information about this 1882 entry.

Grave in Tapanui

Several years ago, having read that James's grave in Tapanui was being cared for by the congregation, I emailed someone in Tapanui asking for information about the grave and if possible, a photograph of it. A few weeks later, I received a reply and a digital photograph of the headstone. The stone was flat and broken in two, but still readable. The sender informed me that I was lucky as, the stone had only been discovered a few months previously, when some old trees had been felled. They also sent a photograph of the tree stumps and a view from the churchyard.

Life in Scotland

I was unable to find the family in Scotland until Catherine Urie's death. She did not remarry and died on 12 March 1886 at

102 Byres Road, Partick. Later, in the 1891 census, Jane and Catherine Urie were living with an uncle and family in Partick.

I then looked at the Valuation Rolls for 1875 and 1885 and found Catherine Urie, the mother.

URIE Catherine Mrs
Tenant/Occupier: House 2 Manor
Crescent Gourock, Inverkip
1875 VR011400029

URIE Catherine Widow
Tenant/Occupier: House No 6 Manor
Crescent, Inverkip
1885 VR011400049

I was reasonably confident that this was my Catherine. To prove it, I decided to look at the Renfrewshire Newspaper archives. There are no articles about Catherine Urie, but there are a few about her children as follows.

In the *Greenock Advertiser* Saturday 8 March 1879

Eastern School Anniversary Soiree. Presentation to the Teachers. Second anniversary soiree of the opening of the Eastern School took place last night Recitations were given by many misses but also mentioned are Catherine URIE & Jane URIE.

The *Greenock Advertiser*- Saturday 12 May 1883

Greenock Sabbath School Union annual meeting. Prizes given to many and included Catherine Urie, Middle Division at 6 Manor Crescent Gourock, Gourock Free Church.

So, the address is the same as the Valuation Roll.

The *Greenock Telegraph & Clyde Shipping Gazette* Thursday 23 February 1888.

GOUROCK

GOUROCK STUDENTS AT FREE CHURCH NORMAL SCHOOL

Miss Christina Barr, Miss Jessie Jane Patrick, and Miss Jane Urie have completed their two years' training in the Free Church Normal School, Glasgow, and it is satisfactory to learn that they have all passed in the first-class. The first two were formerly pupil teachers in the Central School, and Miss Urie held the same position in the Eastern School.

This matched Jane's occupation as a teacher, mentioned in a later census and on her death certificate.

Paisley Daily Express Tuesday 13 March 1888

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHER

Miss Jane F. Urie, Partick, was appointed a teacher in Blythswood Testimonial School

Jane joined the Renfrewshire Branch of the Educational Institute in March 1889.

The one record I cannot find the family in is the 1881 census despite extensive searching.

Jane died in December 1941 and Catherine in November 1947. They were both unmarried and their deaths marked an end to another branch of my tree.

John Urie, 1868

For The Salvation Of Destitute And Neglected Children

Poor Law

Pre 1845, poor relief was the responsibility of the kirk and the heritors (landowners). The Poor Law Amendment Act (1845) transferred responsibility to parochial boards set up in each parish. Each parochial board kept records of who they gave relief to, how much and in what form. These records, including the applications for those who did not qualify are an incredibly rich resource for any family historian.

Private charities filled some of the gaps in cases where the parish was unable to meet all of the needs of the poor. There was an increase in philanthropic concerns about the plight of vulnerable children. Charity and Benevolence were seen as godly characteristics. And it is through these characteristics that many of the philanthropists of the time were driven to form, found, establish children's homes.

Child Migration

The first to pioneer the idea of sending children to Canada were Scottish born sisters Annie MacPherson and her sister, Louisa Birt. The sisters were born in Campsie, Stirlingshire. Annie was the eldest and her sister Louisa was the youngest.

According to Louisa's daughter, Annie's mother, Helen MacPherson took in two young orphan girls, who, according to the MacPherson family, were raised as if they were her own. From this, the MacPherson children learned that fostering orphaned

children was a Christianly thing to do and saw the act of fostering as an act in charity on the part of their mother.

Annie was educated in Glasgow and then was sent to the Home and Colonial Training College in London. It was while she was working as a missionary in London that she became aware of the severe poverty of the city, and particularly the effects it had on the children. This, combined with her upbringing of witnessing Christian Charity at home led Annie to opening a Home of Industry in London in 1869. She was assisted in her endeavours by her two married sisters, Rachel and Louisa. Within a year, Annie recognised that the best opportunity for the children was to have them sent to Canada. While she was the first to advocate child emigration, she was not alone for very long. Within a year or two, other philanthropists had joined her.

Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refugee Society

Emma Stirling was born into wealth. While her family were from St Andrews, she was born in Edinburgh where the family were vacationing. The family's home in St Andrews was near the Cathedral and in the heart of the fishing community. It was here that Emma gained an understanding of the plight of poverty on children, especially those in her home community.

Emma recalled

Ever since I can remember the suffering and cries of these children, 'my neighbours,' were a great distress to me. I don't remember trying to do much for them until I was twelve years old, except to speak kindly to the least

rough of the tribe, and an occasional small gift of anything I had to the little ones. We were not rich ourselves. I was called by the Lord at twelve years of age, and being brought by Him from darkness to light, felt that I must try to do something for those He loved so well as the children.

Emma moved to Edinburgh after her mother died and decided to use her money to help the poor. She started the Stockbridge Day Nursery in 1877 for working mothers. Within a few short years, she was running eight such nurseries across Edinburgh. By 1884, she required an advisory committee to help with the administration of her charities and the advisory committee renamed 'Miss Stirling's Schools' to 'Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refuge Society'.

In 1886 Emma had so many children to feed and clothe, she began looking for ways to do so in a less expensive way and so turned her thoughts to child emigration. Emma's migration was small by the numbers, with only 200 children emigrating. She travelled to Nova Scotia and purchased a farm near Aylesford. It was here that she brought the children for a better life.

In 1895, Hillfoot Farm was mysteriously set on fire. Emma believed this to be the work of arsonists. Emma's time in Nova Scotia was rife with controversy. One father sued her for taking his child to Canada without his permission. Emma argued in court that while she was not opposed to returning the child to Scotland, she was strongly opposed to the child being returned to her alcoholic father. Emma won her case, setting precedence for child welfare cases and

putting the needs of the child above the needs of the parents.

Emma was further sued by a man who claimed that while his children were in the care of the Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid Society, they were taken to Canada without his permission. It seems that the children were farmed out from Hillfoot but Emma had lost track of where they were so agreed to a settlement.

Emma was also involved in a scandal where she was accused of arranging for a local doctor to perform an abortion on one of the young girls in her care who had become impregnated by the man of the family who had agreed to care for her.

Whinwells

Annie Croall's father was a botanist from Brechin. Annie was born in Leeds where the family was residing and where her father was working. The family later emigrated back to Scotland, this time to Stirling where he had been appointed the first curator of the Smith Art Gallery and Museum. Once in Stirling, Annie set up a Young Women's Evangelical Mission which provided lodgings for destitute women. Through this work, Annie became well acquainted with the poor of the city and especially the children.

One day while out walking, Annie came across a baby that appeared to have been lost or abandoned. Annie set about trying to find the mother only to discover that the mother had gone drinking and was subsequently arrested. This started Annie on her life's mission of providing care for orphaned children. The home, known as Whinwells, was small with room for about 40 children. All children

entered the home voluntarily and, in some situations, were able to return to parents once the parents' circumstances had changed. Others had no parents and remained in the home. Young orphaned babies were adopted out. The children were given academic, moral and Christian instruction and were expected to carry out chores both before and after school.

When the children reached the age of 14, then considered to be working age, many were sent abroad to Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa. Annie genuinely felt that *'Emigration confers upon the children themselves unspeakable blessings,'* regarding it as *'such a splendid chance for these wee mites'.*

Other Forms of Residential Care

In keeping with the need for poor relief, a number of residential services for children came into being in the last half of the 19th century. These included orphanages, industrial schools and reformatories.

The Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board, running a number of Industrial Schools in the City, sent 53 boys and 73 girls to New Brunswick.

Quarriers

William Quarrier was born in Greenock. His father was a ship's carpenter. However, his father died when William was just five and so his mother moved the family to Glasgow. Times were not easy for the young widow and by age seven, William was sent to work in a factory making pins. At age eight, he was

apprenticed to a cobbler. By the age of 23, he had his own shoemaker business.

Working in Glasgow, Quarrier became deeply moved by the plight of the many destitute children who slept rough on the streets. In an attempt to make their situation better, he organised some of the shoeblack boys who were working in the train stations and on street corners. He dressed them into smart uniforms to give them a more appealing look. The boys had to buy their own supplies from their earnings but were able to keep all the other money that they took in.

Quarrier also purchased the first Night Refuge in Renfrew Lane in 1871. This was used to house and educate some of the shoeblack and other impoverished boys. William quickly bought into the idea of child emigration and began sending children to Canada via Annie MacPherson.

By 1878, Quarrier had obtained farmland near Bridge of Weir and started his Orphan Village. Within 20 years there were over 50 cottages housing up to 900 children. The children came from all over Scotland. For the most part, the cottages were run by house parents and housed 30 or more children each. Like the orphanages, the homes had strict routines.

Day-to-day life meant that the children were involved in *'the cleaning, scrubbing, polishing, cooking and mending regime'.* Older children began their days at 5 am. The children walked in groups throughout the village, whether to school, church or the play yard.

Wellington Reformatory Farm School

The Wellington Reformatory Farm School was the creation of *'The Edinburgh Association for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders'*. It opened in 1859 and was situated on a 90 acre farm outside of Penicuik in a village called Leadburn. On the premises, when purchased, was an Inn. This building was adapted into a school room, dormitory, bathhouse, washing house/laundry and workshop. The out building was turned into a residence for the school master.

The children were sentenced to reside at the farm as punishment for crime and as a desire for them to be *'reformed'* into productive citizens. 70 of the 90 acres were cultivated and the boys worked as farm hands. In addition to the farm, there was a cobbler's workshop which produced 14,000 pairs of shoes each year. There was also a joiner's workshop and a tailoring workshop. The boys were not graded on their work but rewarded with pay. They were allowed to spend their pay as they saw fit.

Based on the ragged school system, the days were long and regimented. They began at 6am with ablutions, breakfast and then academics followed by lunch and either a return to academics or time spent learning a trade. The boys were fed dinner and given religious instruction before retiring for the night.

Cossar Farms

Born into a wealthy Glasgow family in 1880, George Carter Cossar graduated in civil and mining engineering. While at Oxford, he saw the plight of homeless men sleeping on the Thames Embankment.

This sparked his interest in rehabilitating the younger generation and providing them with the skills necessary to gain employment.

Cossar, on his return to Glasgow, opened missions, soup kitchens and clubs in the city centre to assist those stricken by poverty. He also purchased a training farm in Ayrshire, called Todhill, to instruct and then place boys in farm service at home or abroad.

In 1910, Cossar purchased a 700-acre farm, which included an 18th-century colonial farmhouse in Lower Gagetown, New Brunswick. Boys could then be trained at Todhill or at the farm in New Brunswick. Cossar managed to persuade the Canadian immigration authorities to grant him the statutory commission of £1 per head, on the grounds that the boys were legitimate agricultural labourers and were required to work on his farm.

In 1911 Cossar escorted his first recruits to Gagetown and quickly added another 300 acres to his land. By 1913, 250 boys had passed through the farm in Gagetown. In addition to basic farming, the boys were taught botany in the farm's orchard and also learned to manage Cossar's herd of short horned cattle.

The boys stated that they were grateful to Mr Cossar for teaching them skills that allowed them to get a job and further stated that they felt his idea of supplying a *'good class of young Scotch immigrants was both commendable and advantageous to Canada'*.

Encouraged by the funding made available in 1922 under the Empire Settlement Act, Cossar purchased the 36-acre Craigiellinn Estate near Paisley for

£2000. Again, the boys were to be from the poorer classes. Here at Craighielinn, the boys were taught farming skills and were then able to emigrate under the Empire Settlement Act to either Canada or Australia. By 1928, nearly 1100 boys had been trained at farming while living at Craighielinn. Perhaps the biggest part of the success story here is that because of the investment in training the boys to be farm workers, almost all of them were employable as soon as they emigrated and many were also able to the purchase their own farms in Canada.

Christine Woodcock, 10008

Families in British India Society



Our society is a member of the Families in British India Society (FIBIS). FIBIS members have unrestricted access to their database of over two million records. Most records in their database are accessible without charge to everyone but a few are viewable by paid members only. If you need access to these records, you may view them on a computer in our research centre and library. See <https://fibis.ourarchives.online/bin/index.php>

Many of the records in their database can be used to find original documents held in the India Office Records Section in the British Library. You would need to visit the British Library in person or engage a researcher to access these documents on your behalf. However, Findmypast has

digital images and transcriptions of some of these records. Family Search has transcribed index records and digitised microfilms too. The excellent FIBIwiki publishes a full description of the relevant datasets available at Findmypast. See <https://wiki.fibis.org/w/Findmypast>

Members' only material available on their website includes some datasets, a full archive of their journal, a few maps and plans, some military records, some biographies, diaries and journals, and an index to Indian wills.

In September, I attended the FIBIS 25th Anniversary Conference as a personal delegate. Many of the presentations were recorded. Some of the speakers gave FIBIS permission to publish these recordings in the FIBIS members area on condition that they are made available only to FIBIS members. If you wish to view any of these recordings, please join FIBIS.

Lord Bruce spoke for an hour about the Scottish Cemetery Project in Kolkata. The original burial records are still held by the St. Andrews Church in Kolkata. Lord Bruce holds photocopies of these records. The late Eileen Hewson FRGS transcribed about 2,022 records from a photocopy of the burial register. In 2012, she published her transcriptions on a CD sold by The Kabristan Bookshop. We hold this CD in our research centre. See <https://kabristanbookshop.com/product/india-publications/the-scots-cemetery-calcutta-burial-records-1827-1941-cd-format/>

Lord Bruce contacted our society seeking assistance to fully transcribe the photocopies of the burial registers. Currently, we don't know the scope of

any potential project. We don't know how many burials were recorded in the registers or the legibility of the photocopies. Given that the Scots buried in the cemetery came from anywhere in Scotland, or were members of the Scottish diaspora, perhaps a project co-ordinated by SAFHS would be more appropriate. I spoke to Lord Bruce at the conference. We are waiting for him or his agent to contact us for further discussion.

https://familyofbruceinternational.org/our_team/lord-bruce/

<https://www.bacsa.org.uk/lord-bruce-chairman-of-the-kolkata-calcutta-scottish-heritage-trust-describes-its-development-and-achievements/>

<https://scottishcemeterykolkata.wordpress.com/>

I purchased a full set of printed FIBIS Fact Files for our library. Please refer to the FIBIS shop for a full description of each of these guides, at <https://www.fibis.org/product-category/fibis-books-and-publications/fibis-fact-files/>

Murray Archer, 4316



Populations Past

The Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure (Campop), part of the Department of Geography and Faculty of history at the University of Cambridge was established in 1964 to undertake quantitative research in family history and demographic history.

If you are looking for details about the areas you are researching, or perhaps undertaking a One-Place study this could be a good resource for you to explore.

Among a wide range of detail on their site is included a section covering Populations Past - Atlas of Victorian and Edwardian Population <https://www.populationspast.org/imr/1861/#6/54.457/-4.098/bartholomew>

This allows users to create and view maps of different demographic measures and related socio-economic indicators every 10 years between 1851 and 1911. These include fertility, childhood mortality, marriage, migration status, household compositions, age-structure, occupational status and population density. Brief explanations of each measure are included, indicating how they are calculated and explaining how they relate to other measures.

Just beware - it could distract you and keep you occupied for hours as it takes you down a number of potential rabbit holes in your research.

Every Picture Tells A Story



In the Glasgow Necropolis, compartment Upsilon, Lair Upsilon 47 can be found the memorial as shown here and on the front cover.

Our transcription is as follows:

Erected by
THOMAS BARCLAY
& CHRISTIAN HENDERSON

In memory of their son
JAMES BARCLAY M.D.
died 5th March 1861 aged 32 years

Also their children
JEAN BARCLAY
died 3rd June 1838 aged 7 years

WILLIAM
died 8th April 1836 aged 3 years
ISABELLA

died 8th March 1845 aged 10 years
CHARLES

died 16th April 1838 aged 9 months
CHRISTINA

died 1st March 1840 aged 11 months

THOMAS WILLIAM

only son of JAMES BARCLAY M.D.
died 21st May 1865 aged 6 years and 8 months

Also the said

THOMAS BARCLAY

died 21st March 1896 aged 87 years.

The last line of the inscription was added after the historic photograph was taken. It appears that the older man and woman in the historic photograph were Thomas Barclay and Christian Henderson.

The Thomas Barclay entry in the *Glasgow Necropolis Compartment Book* name index reads as:

[Barclay] Thomas, Upsilon, 47, 21/5/65.

It appears that Thomas senior purchased the lair on the day his grandson, Thomas William died. Therefore, the other family members mentioned on the monument who pre-deceased Thomas William were buried elsewhere.

The Historic Photograph

I found the historic photograph in the public Barclay Family Tree published on Ancestry by Robert (member 'rhanna99') in Canada. He has agreed that we may use the photograph.

The clothing appears to date the photograph to the 1860s decade. Perhaps it was taken shortly after the inscription for Thomas William was added.

The people might be (from left to right):

- Christian Henderson c.1808-1873
- Jane Henderson Barclay c.1842-1902, married Matthew Govan in 1867.

- Jane Coxon Barclay 1860-1904, daughter of James Barclay and Ann Coxon.
- Thomas Barclay c.1809-1896.

So, what more do we know about this family?

Thomas Barclay c.1808-1896

Thomas Barclay senior died in 1896, aged 87, as inscribed on the memorial, with his death found in the index on *ScotlandsPeople* as follows:

Surname: Barclay
Forename: Thomas
Age at death: 87
Mother's maiden name: McLachlan
Gender: M
Year: 1896
Ref: 644 /9 /354
RD Name: Kelvin

And recorded in the Glasgow Necropolis burial register as follows:

[1896 March] 24 Thomas Barclay,
21 Royal Crescent West, Glasgow.
Male, aged 87, family burial ground
Upsilon 47.

His death notice was published in the *Glasgow Herald* on 23 March 1896:

BARCLAY - At 21 Royal Crescent, W.,
on the 21st inst., Thomas Barclay,
writer, aged 87. - No flowers.

Census

Thomas Barclay has also been found in the following Census returns.

In 1861 he was residing in Clydesdale Street, Hamilton, with his wife, daughter Jane H, widowed daughter-in-law Annie Coxon and grandchildren Thomas William Barclay and Jane Coxon Barclay.

In 1871 he had moved to 125 Douglas Street, Blythswood, Glasgow with his wife Christian and a servant.

And in 1891 he was in Gladstone Place, Stirling with his second wife, Margaret F., aged 55, with two servants. His recorded occupation was 'retired'.

Christian Henderson c.1808-1873

Christian Henderson, Thomas Barclay's first wife, died in Dunoon on 1 September 1873. Her death notice was published in the *Greenock Advertiser* on 4 September 1873:

DEATHS.

At Dunoon, on the 1st instant,
Christian Henderson, wife of Thomas
Barclay, writer, Glasgow.

Christian was buried in the family lair on 5 September 1873:

[1873 September] 5, Christian
Barclay of Dunoon, [family ground]
Upsilon 47.

I note there is no inscription on the monument for Christian.

Margaret Brown Forster 1832-1913

Thomas remarried in 1876. His second wife was Margaret Brown Forster. Their marriage notice was published in the *Renfrewshire Independent* on 12 February 1876:

MARRIAGES.

At Paisley, on the 8th inst., by the Rev.
James Douglas, M.A., St. Stephen's
Parish, Glasgow, assisted by the
Rev. Andrew Elder, St. George's U.P.

Church, Paisley, Thomas Barclay, writer, to Margaret Brown, third daughter of Mr John Forster, Paisley.

Margaret died at Hillhead, Glasgow in 1913, aged 81 years. She is buried in the family ground, Upsilon 47:

[September 1913] [Order book no.] 11, Margaret B. F. Barclay, [aged] 82, Upsilon 47, [Undertaker] James Henderson Ltd., [Funeral] Sept. 9, 2 P.M. [No. of Horses in Hearse] 2, [Fees] £1 -/-.

I note there is no inscription on the monument to her.

Pensions for Perth Women

Following Margaret's death an article appeared in the *Dundee Courier*, on 10 September 1913 as follows:

*PENSIONS FOR PERTH
WOMEN
ARE PROVIDED IN WILL OF
LAWYER,
WHICH STIPULATES
CURIOUS CONDITIONS.*

By the recent death in Glasgow of Mrs Barclay, widow of Mr Thomas Barclay, some time writer in Glasgow, who resided at No. 1 Royal Crescent, Glasgow, a fund has just been left, by which elderly women in Perth will benefit substantially.

According to the trust disposition and settlement of the late Mr Barclay, his estate, real and personal was to form a pension fund for women in Perth on the death of his widow. The wish of the late donor was that his heritable and real estate should go in favour of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and city of Perth, the minister of the parish

of Kinnoull, the Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitute of Perthshire, and the Sheriff Clerk of Perthshire that they may apply the fund in establishing a charitable fund in the city of Perth for the purpose of assisting poor, unmarried, and widowed females. The fund is to establish pensions not exceeding £15 nor less than £5 per annum each to such poor, unmarried, or widowed females qualified.

In accordance with the wish of the donor, no female shall be admitted as a pensioner who has not reached at least 50 years of age, and she must be a native, or a widow of a native of the city of Perth or the neighbouring parish of Kinnoull, and who has for the period of at least ten years preceding the date of her application for admission to the benefits of the fund resided in the city or parish.

Women of Protestant Religion

The donor further stipulates that applicants for admission to the pension shall be limited to women of Scottish or English parentage and of Protestant religion, and no application shall be entertained from one who is in receipt of parochial relief, or who has divorced her husband, or has been divorced by her husband, or who has obtained judicial or other separation, or lived, or has lived apart from her husband.

It is understood that the amount at the disposal of the fund will be about £400 per annum.

This tells us quite a lot about Mr Thomas Barclay and his attitudes!

Murray Archer, 4316

The Genealogy of a House

Dun Dubh, Loch Ard, by Aberfoyle, Stirlingshire, Scotland

The story starts with Sir Walter Scott and his novel Rob Roy. This publication put the Trossachs firmly on the map of places to visit, particularly with English tourists. This was fuelled by Queen Victoria doing a tour of the Trossachs in 1869.

Here is an extract from Queen Victoria's journal and her description of her journey up Strathard, which is here fringed with meadowlands and called, on that account, the Laggan, is as follows:

"We passed Aberfoyle where the splendid & lovely scenery begins, Ben Lomond towering up before one, with its noble range. Got out of the carriage & lunched on the grass, under an oak, at the foot of Craigmore. It was hot & the sun stinging, but the colouring & effects of light & shade were marvellous. After luncheon we walked about a little & then re-entered our carriage (the horses having been changed). Only a few yards brought us to Loch Ard, & a lovelier picture could not be seen. We felt we must stop to sketch & got out again. There were a few scattered cottages of the poorest kind, with picturesque lassies & children to be seen. All speak Gaelic."

The view Queen Victoria is referring to is shown in the image to the right.



Many of the aristocracy flocked to the Trossachs with a number deciding to make it a regular holiday haunt to fish and hunt. This resulted in some building houses (lodges) around the shores of Loch Ard. One family in particular, the Joynsons, headed by Edward Walter Joynson were very wealthy and travelled up by rail to Aberfoyle. The family took over the whole train to enable them to bring their servants, pets and even some goats, sheep and smaller animals, and stayed for about three months each year.

Edward Walter Joynson was a larger-than-life character, and his exploits would fill a novel of its own. He was a particularly good falconer, winning many competitions.

All the Aberfoyle area was owned by the Duke of Montrose. However, when prohibitive death duties were introduced, he had to sell about half of all the land to meet the cost. Edward Joynson's son William was the purchaser in 1929.

Edward Joynson's grandson, Peter Assheton Joynson, still lives at Laraich, on the shore of Loch Ard with his wife Kate. Her maiden name is Douglas and her father, Brig. Gen. Douglas Campbell Douglas 20th Laird of Mains owned a

substantial part of Milngavie and gifted it to Greater Glasgow, hence Douglas Academy, Douglasmuir etc.

The subject of this article, Dun Dubh, is located West of Laraich (about one kilometre) and the land it sits on still belongs to Peter Joynson.

Dun Dubh (pronounced dunn doo) means Dark or Black Hill in English. The house name was changed at some point from Mell Mhor (Meall Mhor). This has a similar meaning to a dark hill or mound. The house name was changed back to Meall Mhor and then again returned to Dun Dubh and the name remains to the present.

Dun Dubh was designed by Charles and Thomas Leadbetter and is Grade II listed. The Scottish Architects website has it listed as '*Dun Dhu*'. It was built in 1886 for Col. Henry Robert Eyre (1842-1904) and he and his family lived in it from 1886 until about 1900. It is not known how wealthy Col. Eyre was, however the 1891 census shows he was living with his wife and three sons and had a resident staff of eight persons, which would not have included the gardeners (at least two).

Col. Eyre leased Dun Dubh to Leighton Evelyn Fanshawe from around 1900 to 1912 with the Eyre offspring retaining ownership until 1920.

The 1901 census shows Leighton Evelyn Fanshawe living with his wife and niece and a resident staff of six persons, which once again, would not have included the gardeners (at least two).

Leighton Evelyn Fanshawe was a prosperous Barrister descended from a line of high-ranking military officers. Leighton Evelyn Fanshawe married

Russian born, Frances Sophia Fanshawe a distant half-5th cousin.

His brother Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe was an Admiral in the Royal Navy, President of Royal Naval College, Greenwich 1906-1908 and Commander in Chief at Portsmouth in 1908. Arthur Dalrymple's son Commander Guy Dalrymple Fanshawe was the MP for Stirling and Clackmannanshire from 1924 to 1929. During this period with no television, and many without wireless, political parties were popular places to meet and get involved in these groups. Local villages, particularly coal mining, had strong attendances and Labour Party meetings would even invite Tories (Unionists), with the aim of giving them a hard time with awkward and cheeky questions as well as heckling. The most infamous was Guy Fanshawe, who as soon as he opened his mouth was greeted with a rumble of boots skelping the floor, and Fanshawe meeting the miner's defiance with '*Arrest that man officer*'.

He and his family would have been regular visitors to Dun Dubh.

Leighton Evelyn's father, Sir Edward Gennys Fanshawe must also have found the Trossachs a place of scenic beauty, probably thanks again to Sir Walter Scott.

As well as being an Admiral, he was also an accomplished artist producing many fine watercolour paintings. His first holiday with his wife Jane Cardwell was to the Trossachs and he painted '*Behind Arrochar, looking upon Loch Lomond and Ben Lomond*' in 1843 during their stay. [See image on the following page.]



*By Admiral Edward Gennys Fanshawe
(27 November 1814 – 21 October 1906).
- <http://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/154644.html>, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=18364317>*

The Fanshawes vacated Dun Dubh in 1912, and it has not yet been established who lived there until 1920.

It was purchased by Robert Harold Beckett and family who lived in it from 1920 to 1939 approx.

The Valuation Roll for 1920-1921 shows Robert Beckett as the owner of Dun Dubh with the Duke of Montrose as the landowner and charging a hefty feu-duty total of £48.00 per annum, about £1,500.00 today!

Also shown is "Dalveagh" the house that was owned by the late Leighton Evelyn Fanshawe and occupied by his wife Frances Sophia. She died there in 1923.

Robert Harold Beckett was a stockbroker working in Glasgow, who married Muriel Kay Mitchell in 1916. They lived almost all their married life at Dun Dubh. Muriel died at Dun Dubh in 1937 with Robert dying in Glasgow, although still resident at Dun Dubh. They are both buried in Aberfoyle cemetery with the headstone also in memory of their only son, Ranald Hugh Colin Beckett who was killed in action in 1942 whilst serving in Malaya.



The next owner was Robert Desmond Forrester and he and his family lived there from 1938 to 1958.

Robert Desmond Forrester was the son of a wealthy coal mine owner Robert Forrester, who owned various coal mines, the largest being the Roughrigg Colliery near Slammanan, Stirlingshire which employed about 400 people.

Robert was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps during World War One.

Robert gained a reputation as an eccentric, keen gardener. He landscaped the gardens grounds of fourteen acres extensively and went around them in a pony and trap. Sadly, after he vacated Dun Dubh the gardens slowly fell into a state of overgrown weeds and rhododendrons, with the Ponticum variety dominating the grounds.

The next owner was George Henry Torquil MacLeod, and he lived there from 1958 to 1963. He was a direct descendant of the famous MacLeod dynasty of Church of Scotland ministers.

He had a son Nathaniel William Hamish MacLeod, who was Financial Secretary of Hong Kong from 1991 to 1995 and had the dubious privilege of having his signature on some of the Hong Kong bank notes. I say dubious as the value of the bank note was one cent!

The next owner was Robert Berrie and he and his family lived there from 1963 to 1986.

Next to own Dun Dubh was Brigadier Donald David Graham Hardie from 1986 until 1990. He then gained the post of Lord Lieutenant of Dumbarton and was obliged to reside there.

Donald David Graham Hardie KStJ TD was a British soldier. He was Lord Lieutenant of Dunbartonshire from 1990 to 2007. He was also an honorary vice-president of Lennox and Argyll Battalion of the Boys' Brigade and was the Keeper of Dumbarton Castle.

Donald Hardie sold Dun Dubh to Frank Herbert Nicolson in 1990, a chemist who had sold his chain of shops, and had planned to retire to Dun Dubh. It was discovered that the house needed substantial repairs, including dry rot and it would cost tens of thousands of pounds to meet the requirement. Meanwhile he had been unable to sell his previous house in Edinburgh due to a major downfall in the property market. This resulted in him having to sell Dun Dubh and suffering a major financial loss on the property.

Leslie Murray Williamson purchased the house in 1993 and remained there until 1997. Leslie completed the property repairs and with the assistance of an interior designer, who specialised in country house hotels, brought the house back to the attractive home it once would have been.

Leslie also discovered quite quickly that you needed deep pockets to maintain the property. The grounds, water supply, driveway and boundary walls required major restoration, and despite spending

around £100,000 on the exterior, it fell well short of becoming what it once was.



Leslie sold the house to a young stockbroker, Philip Lynch, Scots born but living in Hong Kong. Philip Lynch was married in Dun Dubh in 1997, however the marriage ended in less than a year. Philip remarried in 2005 to Lara Fabregas, a film actress, and they live in Hong Kong with their four children, using Dun Dubh as a holiday retreat for only four weeks of the year. Despite this he employs two full-time gardeners and a full-time housekeeper to look after and maintain the house and gardens. He has spent a staggering one and a half million pounds on landscaping the gardens, and despite the expenditure the view of the loch and Ben Lomond steals the show.

The gardener, Calum Pirnie, who was head gardener at Crathes Castle in Aberdeenshire, has transformed the gardens to their original beauty and more, using old photographs and drawings.

[Leslie Williamson, 11062](#)

Christopher Columbus DNA

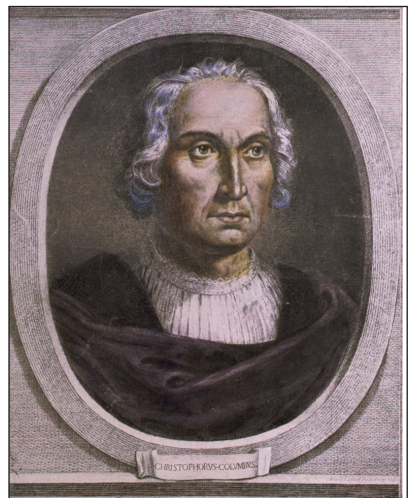
To me, at least, DNA seemed to be the flavour of the month for Family Historians in 2024 and it looks like it will continue to be so this year. I have never had this level of enthusiasm for DNA and have never taken a DNA test. I believe that the DNA companies tend to overplay their card.

My own feeling is that rather than lead you to a lost ancestor all DNA does is to show who cannot be your ancestor. I hope to illustrate this by examining the most recent high profile DNA profile, that of Christopher Columbus.

I have a rather remote family connection with Columbus. Via the line of Margaret Buchanan (or McWattie), whose son, Alexander Boyd was my mother's maternal grandfather. Margaret Buchanan was a daughter of Alexander McWattie who was Chief of the McWattie sept of the Clan Buchanan and who later anglicised his name back to Buchanan. The McWatties descend in the 15th century from the fourth son of Andrew Buchanan of Leny and his wife, a granddaughter of Sir John Drummond and Lady Elizabeth Sinclair, and daughter of Henry Sinclair, first Sinclair Earl of Orkney. Earl Henry led a Venetian/Scottish expedition to North America travelling via Iceland and Greenland. reaching as far as what is now Rhode Island.

Sir John Drummond's youngest son, also John, was a member of the Garde Ecosaise who went to France after Agincourt to fight in the Hundred Years War against England. Following their

disastrous showing at Verneil in 1424, John did not return to Scotland. It was assumed that he had died at Verneil. Not so, he spent the next five years raiding North Africa from Pensacola in Spain and eventually turned up on the Island of Madeira in 1430 where he married D. Branca Affonça da Cunha. Her brother, Pedro Correa da Cunha married Izeu Perestrella de Mendoça daughter of Bartolomeu Perestrello, Captain of the neighbouring island of Porto Santo. After the death of his first wife, Bartolomeu Perestrello married Felippa Muniz. Their daughter, Felippa married Christopher Columbus. They had a son, Diego b. 1478, who married Maria Alvarez de Toledo who was a niece of the Duke of Alba. After his wife's death Columbus took Beatriz Enriquez de Araña as his mistress in 1487. They had a son, Fernando the following year.



By Unknown author - Picture taken by the uploader (The Library of Congress is unaware of any restrictions on the use of the images.), Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=165960>

The question as to just who were Columbus's parents presented me with a problem. Traditionally his parents were said to be by Domenico Colombo, a Genoese weaver and wool comber and his wife, Susanna Fontanarossa. There are, however, two other candidates. The first is that he was the illegitimate son of a Genoese merchant living in and trading from Barcelona named Colonne. This seems unlikely as an illegitimate son would hardly be able to lord it over two legitimate brothers, Bartolomeo and Giacomo (Diego). For Colonne to have three illegitimate sons working together again seems unlikely. The other (suggested by Prof Alfonso Ensenat de Villalonga of the University of Valladolid) is that he was the son of Domenico Scotto and Maria Spinola.

Ever since 1992 I have strongly favoured the Scotto/Spinola line for a number of reasons. Firstly, Columbus is said to have spoken Castilian with a Catalan accent and secondly the mere son of a weaver would not have mixed at all easily with the Drummonds of Madeira, bearing in mind that John Drummond was the nephew of Annabella Drummond, Queen to King Robert III of Scots, and thus a first cousin of King James I of Scots and, through him, a cousin's cousin of the kings of England, Portugal and Castile.

The results of an analysis of Columbus's remains which included DNA and isotopes tests indicate that he was half Spanish and half Jewish and that he was probably born in Valencia. The DNA appears to exclude Domenico Colombo and Susanna Fontanarossa and also the Colones as being his parents. That leaves Domenico Scotto and Maria

Spinola. Do they pass the test? I believe that they may well do.

The name Scotto indicates a Scottish origin or possibly the extreme North-east of Ireland. Just how did a Scot get to the Iberian Peninsula sufficiently early to become, through marriage, almost 100% Spanish by the time of Columbus's birth? The answer to this riddle lies with Sir James Douglas's expedition to take King Robert Bruce's heart to the Holy Land in 1330. Sir James took several knights with him, including Sir William Sinclair of Roslyn, the grandfather of Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney. Sir William brought his younger brother, John, along with him, leaving his baby son and heir with his wife back home in Roslyn. In all there were around 200 gentlemen of proven courage on the expedition. While passing through Iberia, Sir James and his entourage fought the Moors on behalf of King Alfonso. One source says that it was King Alfonso XI of Castile and another that was King Alfonso IV of Aragon. Which is correct? Spanish sources say that the Scots fought for Alfonso of Castile in 1330 where Sir William Sinclair was killed. Scottish sources state that Sir James Douglas died in 1331 fighting for Alfonso of Aragon. It is, of course, always possible that they fought for both monarchs. As John Sinclair did not return it was assumed that he was among the dead. While most of those who survived returned to Scotland a survivor of the last battle could easily have fled to Valencia and then married a local girl. It would be quite normal for him, as the early Drummonds in Madeira were, to be simply called the Scot (i.e. Scotto). After four of five local Spanish marriages

a Scotto child would be predominantly Spanish on its paternal side.

Domenico Scotto was a merchant who traded with Lombardy. He would no doubt go on visits there, travelling via Genoa, where he may well have married his wife, Maria Spinola. While the name Spinola occurs in Portugal it is also the name of one of the four families who ruled Genoa. As the youngest son of Domenico Scotto and Maria Spinola was called Giacomo one can eliminate the Spinola branch living in Portugal. As the DNA indicated that Columbus was half Jewish, and I have shown that his father was predominantly Spanish, Maria Spinola must be Jewish. Genoa lies next to Provence and had trading links with cities in Provence. Also called the Septimania, Provence had had a sizable Jewish community from Roman times. Jewish people did not have surnames except when then wanted to disguise the fact that they were Jewish.

Thus, if Maria Spinola's family moved from Provence to Genoa, adopting the name of one of the four prominent families in that republic would be quite natural. Christopher Columbus always maintained that he was born in Genoa and not Valencia as appears to be indicated by his teeth. I think that the answer to this conundrum is quite simple. He was born in Genoa but came to Valencia with his parents as a baby before teething so that his teeth indicate an early childhood in Valencia.

Eventually Domenico Scotto incurred problems with his trading with Lombardy and moved with his family to Barcelona where he obtained a post as chief clerk to the Colonne merchant family,

which accounts for Columbus speaking Castilian with a Catalan accent. Domenico Scotto then added Colonne to his name becoming Domenico Scotto Colonne, a custom with Japanese business people today, who add the name of their employer to their own.

What I have shown is that using the DNA evidence, a case can be made for Columbus's parents being Domenico Scotto and Maria Spinola. I have not proven that they were his parents. In my view DNA rarely achieves that. DNA may be able to prove parentage back a couple of generations but only if there are sufficient matches with other believed relatives. Going back a number of generations a trace of DNA may be of no value. I have among my ancestors on my paternal side a problem where I believe that someone is the father of an ancestor but due to a thirty-year gap in the OPRs it cannot be proven. In this case a trace of DNA in common with that of the believed father would be of no use as his mother is a cousin on my maternal side!

On reflection I think I can safely say that the Columbus's DNA investigation indicates that out of the present candidates said to be his parents only Domenico Scotto and Maria Spinola have not been excluded. Hence if and until a better set of candidates are found, I am happy that Christobal Colon (Christopher Columbus) is the eldest son of Domenico Scotto Colonne and Maria Spinola.

A similar test was also done on one of his sons which showed that he too was half Jewish. Personally I did not believe that Diego, his son by Felippa Perestrella could be any more than a quarter Jewish and was quite relieved when I discovered

that the half Jewish son was Fernando, the son of his mistress, Beatrice Enriquez de Araña. She was the daughter of Pedro de Torquemada and Ana Nuñez de Araña. Pedro was the son of Juan Ruiz Biedma and Ana Maria de Torquemada, the sister of Tamas de Torquemada the Grand Inquisitor, who was known to be from a family of Conversos (new Christians who had converted from Judaism). As Fernando would be a quarter Jewish on his paternal side, this means his mother Beatrice had to be half Jewish. For this to be so it means that not only was Ana Maria de Torquemada of full Jewish descent but that her husband was also of Jewish descent.

There are two other matters which need to be sorted out. In his copy of the Travels of Marco Polo, Columbus made notes about his great oceanic voyage which were not in his submissions to Los Reyes Catholicos. Professor Eileen Power in *Mediaeval People* suggests that Columbus made these notes in 1493 after returning from America. I do not think so. My view is that he made them while the Santa Maria was being built. The Drummond papers state that John Drummond, son of the John who arrived in Madeira in 1430, was present at the siege of Granada in 1492. In his Columbus film Alexander Salkind states that Ferdinand of Aragon changes his mind and agrees to finance a transatlantic voyage after speaking to an emissary from the Portuguese Court (John Drummond). Salkind's advisor was Dr Juan Gil, chief researcher for the Spanish Royal Commission into Columbus. This poses two final questions.

The first is why did John Drummond wish to assist Columbus by telling King

Ferdinand about his greatgrandfather Henry Sinclair's voyage to the New World in 1398? A possible answer to this may lie 160 years earlier. While we have a record of the death of Sir William Sinclair in 1330, there is no record of the death of his younger brother, John. All we know is that he did not return to Scotland. Could John Sinclair have survived and remained in Spain under the name Scotto and thus be an ancestor of Columbus. An intriguing thought that must, I regret, remain unanswered.

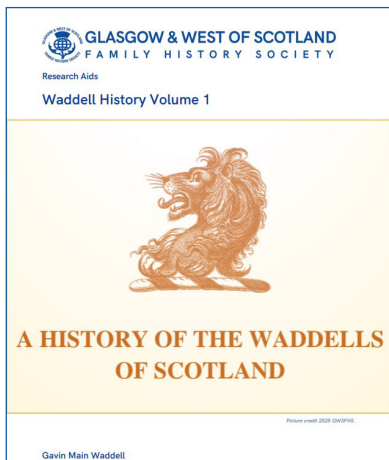
The other question is why did everyone until recently accept that Columbus's parents were Domenico Colombo and Susanna Fontanarossa? The answer to this is, I believe, quite simple. Columbus during his lifetime when asked tells everyone that he was born in Genoa and that his father's first name was Domenico, resulting in an interested party in probably the 16th century researching in the burghal records of Genoa for the birth of a Christoforo whose father was Domenico and found one, the son of a weaver, Domenico Colombo and his wife Susanna Fontanarossa.

Not all authorities appear to concur with this investigation on Columbus's remains. Readers may, therefore, wish to look at the article in *El Pais* (*Study finds Christopher Columbus's DNA 'compatible' with Sephardic Jewish origins*) and these items from the BBC website: *Christopher Columbus's DNA to shed light on his origins* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/c2ek271jxpv0> and *Columbus probably Spanish and Jewish, study says* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/articles/ckg2049ezpko>

Ian F Brown, 526

Recently Added Publications

A History of the Waddells of Scotland



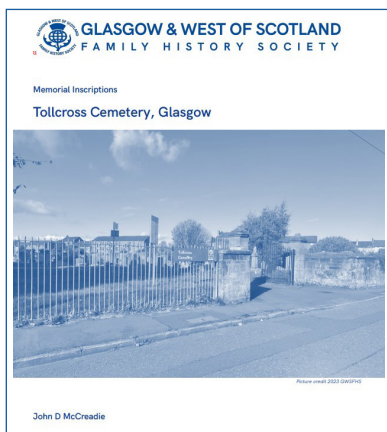
A History of the Waddells of Scotland is a two-volume book in PDF format exploring the history and genealogy of the Scottish Waddells. Based on decades of research, this well-written chronicle will be a trove of information for those seeking to learn more about one of Scotland's ancient families.

The first volume delves into the Waddell name, heraldry, and motto. The medieval Waddells, the Lairds of Balquhatstone, the Waddells of Airdriehill, Easter Moffat, Gain and Inch, Holehouseburn, Magiscroft, Nellfield and Fife, Rashiehill, Ryden, Shotts, Stanrigg, Stow and Lauderdale, are all covered, each with family trees. The second volume is an essential companion, containing photographs, illustrations, and maps for the chapters and subjects covered in the first volume.

There are many interesting detours into topics such as the family's connection to the Covenanting movement, along with biographies of various Waddells, Weddells, and de Weddales. Other surnames covered in relation to the Waddells include Black, Boyd, Cleland, Colt, Dalziel, Erskine, Main, McAndrew, McCosh, Miller, Peddie, Ralston, Rankin, Russell, Thomson, and Watts.

Written by Gavin Mann Waddell based on research into his family history beginning in the 1950s, A History of the Waddells of Scotland was originally printed in two volumes for private circulation. This new PDF version has been published with the permission of Mr. Waddell's estate and without alteration, outside of a new foreword. The first volume is 232 pages and the second is 168 pages. They are available from the GWSFHS shop on the website as a research aid, priced at £10.00 each or £16.00 for the set.

Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions



We are delighted to announce the return to the Society's shop of the data from

Tollcross Cemetery, Glasgow. Following a survey in 2013 by Society members, transcriptions and photographs of the headstones were published on CD in 2014. Technology has moved on since then and, following extensive and heroic work by one of our members, a completely new and downloadable PDF file has been produced, rebranded to our new house style, faithful to the text of the CD but with an enhanced and improved Names List.

Free-form search '*Tollcross Cemetery*' to find this document. The cost is £5.50 and it can be purchased from our website.

Steven & Struthers

The Story of a Glasgow Bronze Foundry and the STEVEN Family

By Robert Stevenson

In this much expanded second edition Robert Stevenson, great grandson of John Steven, follows the fortunes of Steven & Struthers, one of the many thriving businesses associated with the boom age of industrial Glasgow.

Steven & Struthers were founded in 1866 by John Steven, born 1835, and his partner Wilson Struthers. Steven & Struthers prospered and expanded until about 1920. John had a fine town house at 9 Princes Terrace, Hyndland, and a comfortable country house, Fernlea, at West Kilbride.

There was a great rush to build warships for the Royal Navy from around 1900 as Germany vowed to build a navy that could compare with Britain.

Steven & Struthers were sub-contractors to the ever rising demand for iron ships. They were the largest British suppliers of

steam whistles and sirens, They made propellor shafts, propellers and stern posts; if a casting was needed they would produce it.

During the First World War, the Clyde was the most important British centre for production of warships: 43 per cent of the tonnage of ships ordered by the Admiralty between 1914 and 1919 were built in Clyde yards.

After 1920 there was a long slow decline, until a mini boom caused by the urgent need for ships for World War Two.

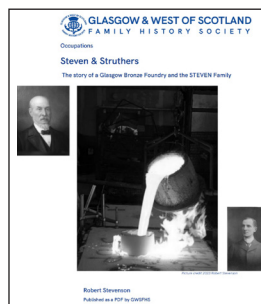
The last vestiges of the company disappeared in 1961 when they formally ceased trading.

The fortunes of the family of John Steven are followed. The demise of his eldest son William, and his remaining three sons who carried on the company after John's retirement.

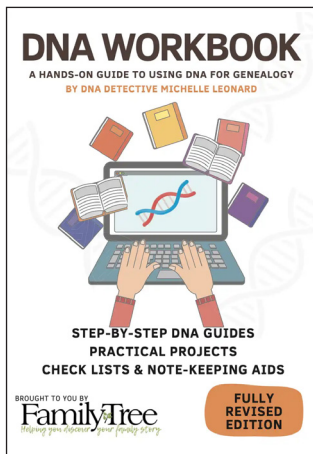
Now only the magnificent Victorian buildings remain in Glasgow to testify to the enterprise and prosperity. Most dockyards have been filled in. Most premises have been demolished.

But old John Steven had died in 1926 at 90 in Fernlea, in peace, leaving a small fortune behind.

It is a PDF. and costs £10 through the website shop.



Resources in the Library



DNA Workbook [Michelle Leonard](#)
Warner Group Publications plc 2024

The *DNA Workbook* has proved a popular addition to the Society's library. Written by local genealogist, Michelle Leonard, we have now updated our stock with the 4th edition.

DNA is a fast-moving area of genealogy, and Michelle has revised her book to reflect the changes introduced by the testing companies over the last two years. This includes the decision by My Heritage and FTDNA to enable the linking of a My Heritage tree with FTDNA results, and the introduction by Ancestry of its new Pro Tools subscription.

In the main, the revisions reflect developments by the major testing companies rather than changes to Michelle's guidelines, which remain of very high quality and invaluable to beginners and seasoned researchers

alike. She does introduce a new personal example (Sheila Meadows) to illustrate how to build an identified match into an existing tree. The provision by Ancestry, My Heritage and FTDNA of opportunities for sharing DNA results and collaborating with matches is also explored.

Finally, Michelle lists third party tools that complement the facilities available on the testing sites, such as BanyanDNA and Genetic Affairs.

The publication of the 4th edition of "DNA Workbook" does not render earlier editions obsolete but rather is a helpful update to an already very useful tool in the genealogist's armoury.

[Diana Burns, 7039](#)

[Paisley's Buddie Walk of Fame Guide](#)

From its front cover to the last page this guide is packed with interesting information about Paisley from the main theme of the Buddies Walk of Fame to Paisley's well-known landmarks and its industrial past.

This project was introduced by Paisley First, Paisley's Business Improvement District (BID) in 2024, with support from Renfrewshire Council's Culture, Heritage and Events Fund with the intention of regenerating Paisley town centre. BID is fully funded by all the local businesses in the town centre.

The Hollywood Walk of Fame has around 3000 five-pointed terrazzo and brass stars on the sidewalks of Los Angeles dedicated to actors, screenplay writers and directors. Paisley's Walk of Fame may not be on such a grand scale as the Hollywood version but, considering the

size of the town, Paisley has an impressive number of celebrities to choose from, and dedicate a place to, on the walk of fame. Only ten Paisley buddies (people who hail from Paisley) could be chosen in the first phase and selecting which ten buddies to honour in this, the first book of the Walk of Fame, was decided by the people of Paisley.

The Chair of Paisley First, Elaine Templeton, said

"we were inundated with nominations for the Buddies Walk of Fame, but the people of Paisley made it clear that these were the favourites to be celebrated in the first phase."

It's an opportunity to walk around the streets associated with the buddies using the street map in this guide. A map, which pinpoints where they had lived, attended school or a place or building associated with them, is a great idea. Fun, interesting and, the opportunity

to know more about these celebrities and where they lived, sounds like an afternoon (or day) to remember. There's a square marble stone on the pavement near to the street associated with each buddie.

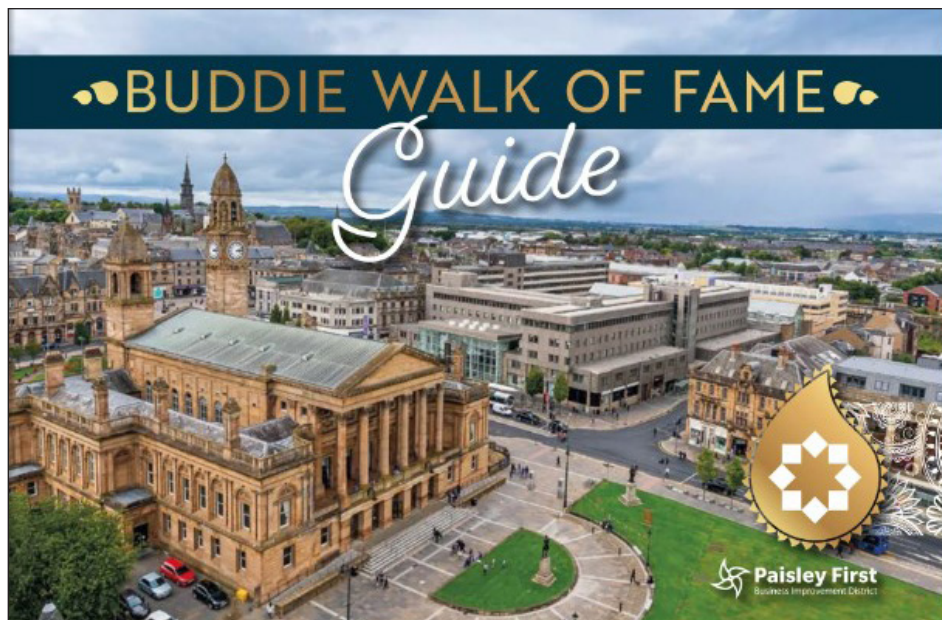
Here's the ten buddies walk selected for the Walk:

John Byrne: Playwright, screenwriter, artist and designer who passed away in November 2023 had asked that his stone be placed outside the Paisley Library in High Street

Gerard Butler: Actor. His stone is at The Exchange on Old Sneddon Street which is soon to be Scotland's first purpose-built Youth Theatre

Phyllis Logan: Actress. Her stone is on Causewayside Street outside the Phelps butcher's shop.

She narrated a documentary on BBC Scotland called 'The Town that Thread



Built' about J&P Coats and Clarks and the rise and fall of Paisley's world thread industry. A really interesting programme about the Mill Girls of which she was at one time. Unfortunately the documentary is not on BBC now but there are references to it on the Internet.

Fulton MacKay: Actor and Playwright. His stone is on Gilmour Street, near the railway station

Mill Girls: Recognised for their contribution to the mills of Paisley. Not celebrities like those above but they had an important part to play in the success. Their stone overlooks the old mill with Paisley Abbey and the Town Hall in the background

Paulo Nutini: Singer/songwriter. His stone is outside his parents' fish and chip shop, Castelveccchi, on New Street

Gerry Rafferty: Singer/songwriter. His stone is outside The Bungalow Music Venue on Shuttle Street

Norrie Sweeney: Boxing coach who set up his gym. Stone is on Storrie Street near his old boxing gym.

David Tennant: Actor. His stone is on the Glasgow Road near his former school, Paisley Grammar.

The buddies were, of course, really pleased to be chosen by the locals.

The actor, **Tom Conti**, whose stone is outside the newly refurbished Paisley Arts Centre, commented that

"Well, well. Paisley versus Hollywood without the hands. It's been very nice to be remembered in this way. Paisley has punched above its weight

in producing successful people. I wish all 'buddies' well."

One of the ten places of interest is the *Sma' Shot Cottages* about the weaving history of the town. Admission is free, you can have a guided tour and, if you're needing to take a break, it has a cafe and gift shop. This information is all in the guide. Looks like the organisers have thought of everything to make this Walk memorable.

So much to see and learn about on the trail. It is a great project and a fantastic way to encourage visitors to come to Paisley. The booklet is so well-presented with its great photo of Paisley on the cover, the clear easy-to-follow map and information on the landmarks of Paisley. As for the buddies: they each have a page in the guide dedicated to their life and their road to success. It's a booklet to be proud of.

And it's free!!

Printed copies of an accompanying Guide to the Buddie Walk of Fame are available from the Paisley First leaflet racks in the Piazza or the Paisley Centre

More information can be found at <https://paisleyfirst.com/project/paisleys-buddie-walk-of-fame/>, including a link to download a digital copy of the Guide.

It can also be viewed in our Research Centre, Shelf Location: S/RFW/PAI.

Maira Aherne, 11339

**Glasgow & West of Scotland
Family History Society**
A Scottish Charity No. SC010866

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 48th Annual General Meeting of the members of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society will be held virtually on Zoom on Monday, 21 April 2025, at 7.30 pm for the following purposes:

- 1 Sederunt and Apologies
- 2 To approve the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 15 April 2024
- 3 To accept the Trustees' Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2024
- 4 To accept the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024
- 5 To receive confirmation of the Bank Signatories for the year
- 6 To elect the following Office Bearers:
Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary and Treasurer.
- 7 To appoint the following Ex-Officio members:
Editor, Membership Secretary
to confirm in office the Publications Officer co-opted 2 December 2024
- 8 To confirm in office any Ordinary Members of Council co-opted since the last Annual General Meeting
- 9 To elect Ordinary Members of Council
- 10 To elect any Honorary Members as proposed by Council
- 11 To fix the Subscription Rates for the year to 30 June 2026
- 12 To appoint an Independent Examiner
- 13 Conclusion

By order of the Council
Annette McGarill, Secretary

To attend the AGM please register for the April talk via the website as the AGM will precede this talk.

Nominations are invited from members to serve on Council. If you are interested, want to know more, or wish to nominate someone (with their permission) please contact the Secretary at secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk prior to the AGM. All meetings are held via Zoom and this will continue therefore geography is no restriction.

Minutes of the Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting held virtually on Zoom on Monday 15 April 2024 at 7.30 pm

1. Sederunt and Apologies

Present: Chair: Scott Fairie.

There was a quorum of members of the society present on Zoom.

Apologies: Edward Nairn, Elizabeth Smith, Bobby Alexander, Craig Crosthwaite (Independent Examiner).

Minutes: Murray Archer

2. Minutes of the 2023 AGM

Minutes were published in Journal 129 (March 2024) and on the website.

Proposal: That the minutes of the 2023 AGM be approved as accurate.

Proposer: Scott Fairie (member #30)

Seconder: Jean Mackenzie (member #6966)

Passed unanimously.

3. Trustees Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2023.

The Annual Report had been made available on the website. The Chair summarised the Annual Report for the meeting.

4. Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2023.

The Income & Expenditure Account was published in Journal 129 (March 2024) and the full accounts have been available on the Society's website or by written request.

The Treasurer, Elizabeth Anderson presented the accounts, which had been examined by the Independent Examiner, Craig Crosthwaite, and will be submitted to the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

Income:

- We increased our subscription rates in the 2023-24 session. The subscriptions were up by £5,653.
- Gift Aid income was up more than £500 compared with 2022.
- Income from research and donations was up by £1,315.
- Publications income increased by £762.
- Commission income includes a non-recurring compensation payment by Findmypast.

Expenditure:

- The annual running costs for the Research Centre increased by approximately £1,500, mostly due to increased electricity charges.
- Journal costs increased by £272 although overseas members may now opt to receive their Journal as a PDF.
- Publications increased by approximately £1,300 due to a post-COVID repurchase of stock and a new edition of our My Family Tree book.
- Website and IT costs increased by approximately £5,200 due to a one-off upgrade to the website search engine and prepurchase of discounted developer hours for further improvements to the website.

The Closing Bank Balance at 31 December 2023 was £38,026 an increase of £2,020 from the previous year.

Elizabeth Anderson reported that she passed the papers to the Independent Examiner, Mr Craig Crosthwaite, and he reported a clear independent examination of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2023.

The Treasurer invited questions from the attendees. There were no questions.

Proposal: Adoption of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2023.

Proposer: Murray Archer (member #4316)

Seconder: Karen Fraser (member #7097)

Passed unanimously.

5. Bank signatories

The Secretary advised the meeting that the current bank signatories are Sheila Cuthbertson (member #4187), Elizabeth Smith (member #248), Elizabeth Anderson (member #4062), and Edward Nairn (member #195).

6. Election of Office Bearers

There being no further nominations, office bearers for the 2024-25 session will be as follows:

Office	Bearer	Nominator	Seconder
Chairperson	Scott Fairie (member #30)	James Oakes (member #7139)	Elizabeth Anderson (member #4062)
Vice Chairperson	Jean Mackenzie (member #6966)	Annette McGarill (member #7700)	Linda Emery (member #8216)
Secretary	Annette McGarill (member #7700)	Jean Mackenzie (member #6966)	Murray Archer (member #4316)
Treasurer	Elizabeth Anderson (member #4062)	Scott Fairie (member #30)	Annette McGarill (member #7700)

7. Ex-Officio Members of Council

These are ex-officio members of Council. Council is pleased to appoint:

- Elizabeth Smith (member #248) as Membership Secretary
- Karen Hunter (member #10206) as Editor.

The office of Publications Secretary is vacant.

8. Ordinary Members of Council co-opted since the last Annual General Meeting.

- Co-opted Council member Lina Goldberg (member #11,121) for confirmation - nominated by Jean Mackenzie (member #6966) and seconded by James Oakes (member #7139).

There being no objections, the Chair declared Lina Goldberg confirmed as an Ordinary Member of Council.

9. Election of Ordinary Members of Council

- Re-election of Ordinary Members:

Ordinary Member	Nominator	Seconders
Edward Nairn (member #195)	Scott Fairie	Linda Emery
James Oakes (member #7139)	Murray Archer	Jean Mackenzie
Sheila Cuthbertson (member #4187)	Liz Anderson	James Oakes
John Urie (member #1868)	Murray Archer	Annette McGarill
Murray Archer (member #4316)	Scott Fairie	Linda Emery

There were no further nominations. There being no objections, the Chair declared these Ordinary Members of Council elected. Two seats remain vacant.

10. Election of Honorary Members as proposed by Council

None proposed.

11. To fix the Subscription Rates for the year to 30th June 2025.

Council proposed no increase in subscription rates for the 2024-25 session.

Proposed Subscription Rates for the 2024-25 Session:

Category	UK	Overseas (PDF only)	Overseas (paper Journal)
Ordinary Member	£20	£20	£25
2nd Family Member	£10	£10	N/A

Proposed by Council and passed unanimously.

12. Appointment of an Independent Examiner / Auditor

After the retirement of Mrs Ailsa Mowat, Council appointed Mr Craig Crosthwaite as Independent Examiner.

The Chair thanked Mr Crosthwaite for his examination of our accounts this year.

Council proposed to appoint Mr Craig Crosthwaite as Independent Examiner for the year ending 31st December 2024. Approved.

13. Conclusion

The meeting was concluded by the Chair giving thanks to the Secretary for her organisation of the AGM; the Treasurer for her work preparing the accounts; Jean Mackenzie and James Oakes for the IT support; John Wotherspoon for preparation of publications in PDF format, and the volunteers and assistants for their contributions to the society over the past year.

There being no further business, the Chair declared the AGM closed.

Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society
Income & Expenditure Account
Year ended 31 December 2024

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
<u>Income</u>		
Subscriptions	32,778	30,658
Gift Aid Tax Refund	3,038	2,666
Members Research	708	155
Donations	1,406	1,996
Printing Income	153	103
Publications	2,199	2,104
Interest Received	344	66
Other Income	401	3,414
	<u>41,027</u>	<u>41,162</u>
<u>Expenditure</u>		
Mansfield St	Rent 7,855	7,626
	Electricity 6,710	4,848
	Insurance 1,014	993
	Maint & Repairs <u>361</u>	<u>152</u>
	15,940	13,619
Journal & Postage	7,991	9,048
Meeting Expenses	930	560
Printing & Stationery	356	480
Postage & Telephone	1,408	1,475
Publications	296	1,595
Members Research	20	0
Projects	0	0
Library	274	418
Website & I/T Costs	6,982	7,931
Credit Card Charges	896	798
General	648	591
Subscriptions	503	553
Independent Examiner	50	0
Equipment purchases	673	2,074
	<u>36,967</u>	<u>39,142</u>
Surplus for year	4,060	2,020
Bank Balance at 1 January 2024 (incl floats)	<u>38,026</u>	<u>36,006</u>
Closing Bank Balance at 31 December 2024 (incl floats)	<u><u>42,086</u></u>	<u><u>38,026</u></u>
Represented by:-		
Bank Accounts	21,069	27,288
30 Day Notice account	20,410	10,066
Paypal Account	217	282
Floats held by volunteers	390	390
	<u>42,086</u>	<u>38,026</u>

The full annual accounts for the year ended 31st December 2024 will be available on the website. Alternatively on request to the treasurer, treasurer@gwsfhs.org.uk a copy will be emailed to you.

It may be obvious...

This article starts an occasional series of hints and tips which may be obvious to those who have researched in Scotland for some time, but may guide new researchers and be a reminder to the experienced.

Here are a few to get you going, but we need your contributions to include in future editions. Do you have any helpful suggestions for other members, based on your experience in researching your family history? Perhaps you have come across a useful website; an excellent resource; an archive that gave you some great information; have got some ideas for searching that elusive ancestor; or anything else that might be helpful to others, please share them. Send them to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

It may be obvious 1

This is one of the top tips of things to do! Before starting out with any family history research you should collect all the information you can from the recent past as this could be key in the search from. Census, Wills, Family reminiscence, may be secondary sources, but any clue can be the lead to actual origin. Wherever you are in the world, just a rumour of origins in Scotland is unlikely to be enough information to start!

It may be obvious 2

If you were born of Scottish ancestors, be very glad, because the centralisation of records for the whole country is perhaps the best in the world. The indexes for all the statutory, or vital records, since 1855 can be accessed online at no cost, and scans of Births, Marriages and Deaths,

with 100, 75 and 50 year closure periods respectively, are downloadable for a small charge. Also the Church registers (Old Parish Records) are similarly indexed for the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic Church. These are however incomplete and few exist before the 1700s. If you are lucky to be born from ancestors with unusual names the indexes alone can often produce leads so it is suggested you exhaust the indexes before starting with other sources.

For Scottish research you really need to register with <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>, It is free to do so, although to view individual records may well require payment.

It is also possible to access these records at The Scotland's People Centre at the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh and at the Mitchell Library in Glasgow. They have dedicated space to carry out your research. Seats can be booked for £15 a day which allows you to view an unlimited number of our records and indexes.

It may be obvious 3

You should consider that spelling of names will vary for various reasons, both in the Statutory and the Church records. Often names will change through life and sometimes can vary within the same document. When checking an index, you may start with the expected name, but you should consider other variants and other search tools available in the index. Mc and Mac are often interchangeable, along with the O' Irish prefix sometimes even dropped from the surname.

We look forward to receiving more of your hints and tips for future editions.

Did you know?

Research Service

The Society offers a research service for members. No fee is charged, although a financial donation to the Society would be appreciated, and all expenses must be reimbursed.

Interested parties should email the Research Coordinator at research@gwsfhs.org.uk or via our website or send a letter to the Research Team at the Research Centre, Unit 13, 32 Mansfield Street, Glasgow G11 5QP.

Please note that we do not accept enquiries for living persons.

Research Donations

The online shop has a donation button for "research donations".

Your Scottish Archives



Chris Paton, in his blog of 11 December 2024 <https://scottishgenes.blogspot.com/2024/12/your-scottish-archive-catalogue-launches.html> tells us:

The new Your Scottish Archives site has finally launched, after an extensive delay, at <https://yourscottisharchives.com>. Designed to replace the long out-of-date Scottish Archive Network (SCAN) platform, the site offers a catalogue of many archival institutions in Scotland, including county archive services, and for the first time, community based archives. In addition, the site has an updated Knowledge Base and Glossary, features previously available on the SCAN platform.

This is probably the most significant development in Scottish genealogy for a decade, with the platform able to assist family historians to locate many collections that can assist with research. Please note that this is not a straight migration of participating organisations from the SCAN platform, however, so there may be organisations that were represented there now not on the new Your Scottish Archive platform, so do always remember to consult websites of Scottish archives also, in case they have their own dedicated catalogues there.

Letters and Queries

An additional attribution

Christina Thorne has asked for an attribution to be included for the support she had from her father, John Donald Thorne, in doing much of the research and writing for the article 'a Tale of Two Rivers' in the October 2024 edition (J131).

Don't forget you can send in your letters, comments and queries to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk for inclusion in a future edition of the Journal.

Membership Auto Renewal

A few members have contacted us saying that their annual membership fee was taken automatically from their credit card without their awareness. This only applies to members who pay via Stripe on the website.

Our system is set to automatically renew credit card payments but you can set it how you wish.

To change the auto-renew option:

- Login to the website
- Click on <My Account>
- Click on <My Subscription>
- Move the Auto-Renew switch off (or on) to suit yourself

Next payment date	Sunday 9th March 2025
Auto renew	☒
Payment	Via mastercard card end

This can be done at any time.

Jean Mackenzie, webmaster@gwsfhs.org.uk



Elizabeth Anderson with Steve Manning, Chair of the Family History Federation at the Christmas Craft Fair.

Ken Your Kin Event

Strathclyde Institute for Genealogical Studies (SIGS) has announced a new event, Ken Your Kin, being held in Glasgow, Scotland from 4-11 June 2025. Please note there is a cost to attending this event.

Whether you're a seasoned genealogist or taking your first steps into the world of Scottish family history, the Ken Your Kin Summer School promises an unforgettable journey into the heart of Scottish ancestry and heritage.

The 7-day programme includes -

- Talks from Scottish historians, museum curators and family history experts
- Further your genealogy journey with one-to-one input from qualified genealogists
- Experience Scottish food, drink and traditions
- Visit a range of museums, cultural and literary venues
- Enjoy a vibrant social programme
- Ideal for groups or the solo traveller
- Join an optional 2-day 'Introduction to Scottish Family History' course.*

Spaces are limited and allocated on a first-come, first-served basis to ensure group access to venues and to enable the SIGS team to deliver a high-quality experience.

To find out more see their website: <https://www.strath.ac.uk/studywithus/centreforlifelonglearning/genealogy/kenyourkin/>

Programme of Meetings 2025

17 March	<i>Historic Town Trust</i> John Moore is currently working on a major research project to list all the pre-Ordnance Survey estate plans in Scotland. In this talk, he will share the most important early maps (Pont's surveys, the Military Survey, county maps and the Ordnance Survey) as well as maps from early street directories and estate plans and the complexities of how to find these.	John Moore
21 April	<i>Reclaiming the Ignorant and Profane People of This Parish</i> Full of lively and colourful snapshots from the lives of your Scottish ancestors, these records can be accessed in a variety of ways and contain a fascinating range of information. Whether your forebears were involved in anti-social behaviour, illegal brewing, or adulterous affairs, they could be summoned before the minister and elders to account for their misdeeds. What's more, these records are completely free to view, even on the ScotlandsPeople website!	Alison Spring
19 May	<i>Looking for Elizabeth</i> The presentation will take the listener through the steps taken to find records about the life of Elizabeth Cooper, the speaker's wife's maternal great grandmother and, incidentally, information about her only son, Alexander and many members of the Cooper family. In undertaking this research, lessons were learned about how and where to search for Scottish records, about the accuracy of records as well as the veracity of those who provided information to complete those documents.	Wayne Shepherd
16 June	<i>Researching POWs of both World Wars</i>	Ken Nisbet
21 July	<i>Paisley's Industrial Legacy</i> Paisley, a historic town in Scotland, is world-renowned for its intricate textile patterns and a heritage deeply rooted in the Industrial Revolution. the speaker will explore Paisley textile history, its pivotal role during the Paisley industrial revolution, and its enduring influence on the history of Paisley Scotland.	Rachael Smith

These meetings will be held in the evening, (7.30pm) via Zoom. To register for any of these sessions please see the links on the GWSFHS website.

The website also provides more information about the individual talks and the speakers.

Please remember if you miss one of the talks when it is first 'broadcast', there is a link to the recordings through our website, providing the presenters give us permission.

If anyone has any suggestions for future talks please let Christine Woodcock know at syllabus@gwsfhs.org.uk

From the Editor

Thank you to all our contributors for the articles submitted for this edition of the Journal. Without them we do not have a Journal to publish, or it could become a rather slimmed down version of itself!

I am sure no-one wants that to happen so please keep on writing and sending in items for publication. It doesn't need to be a long article - shorter items are also helpful when trying to fill in some of the smaller spaces. I have received a few articles ready for the June edition but currently there is nowhere near enough copy to fill all the pages, so please consider sending something in.

Bringing together each edition of the Journal is quite a big task, and therefore you will have seen that we are looking for someone else to support the process. So, if you can help with the collation of articles into our desktop publishing software or sourcing material for inclusion (or even both) please get in touch.

Karen Hunter, Editor, 10206
editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

Findmypast Library Edition

In our research centre and library, you may use the Library Edition of Findmypast. All PCs have automatic access to Findmypast. Just launch the Findmypast website. There is no need to login.

Welcome to Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society

While within Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society you have access to certain records through a partnership with Findmypast

For help and assistance, please contact your library administrator

If you bring in your own device and connect it to our wifi router, it will have access to Findmypast. This access will disappear when you leave our premises and your device disconnects from our wifi network.

The Library Edition does not include access to the newspapers.

If you have a personal subscription to Findmypast, our Library Edition will override your subscription while your device is connected to our wifi network.

Murray Archer, 4316

Contact Us

By Post

GWSFHS, 32 Mansfield St, Glasgow, G11 5QP, Scotland

Online

Website: gwsfhs.org.uk

Facebook page: facebook.com/gwsfhs

Facebook group: www.facebook.com/groups/587314851642666

Instagram: www.instagram.com/gwsfhs/

Email

Secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk

Editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

enews@gwsfhs.org.uk

ITSupport@gwsfhs.org.uk

Membership@gwsfhs.org.uk

By Phone: +44 (0) 141 339 8303

Please note that the phone will only be answered when the Research Centre is open. If you want to contact us otherwise we suggest using the Contact Form on the Website: <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/contact/>

Research Centre

The Research Centre is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 1-4pm. There is no need to book unless you want to ensure access to one of the computers.

e-News – monthly newsletter

The Society sends out an email newsletter open to both members and non-members. To receive it, you have to sign up because the software operates with extra security and permits people to unsubscribe. The sign-up is in the footer of each page on the website.

Previous issues can be seen at: gwsfhs.org.uk/services/e-news-archive/

The e-News editor welcomes contributions which can be sent via the email above.

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