



GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Occupations

The Borland Journals

The diaries of William Guthrie Borland

ROUGH SKETCH OF MY SEA LIFE
AND
THE DIARY OF HMS DOROTHEA

The Journals Of A Royal Naval Surgeon
WILLIAM GUTHRIE BORLAND
1794 - 1842



2023 Robert Stevenson

Transcription and notes by Robert Stevenson. Version 1.2
Published as a PDF by GWSFHS

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The Journal

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

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Welcome to Journal 133

Although we are not currently setting a theme for the Journal, for this edition it could well have been 'Strong Women', with some great articles about the lives of some of our members' forebears.

Within the articles across the Journal there are also examples of research materials which might be of help to others such as the ongoing Southern Necropolis Indexing Project.

There is also an article about how DNA can help open up our family lines further. Many of us are using DNA as a tool in our family history research but we must be acutely aware of the ethical issues which can arise when using this technique. This was brought home to me the other evening when listening to a talk entitled '*Ethical Dilemmas in Genealogy*' which is certainly going to make me far more cautious about what I share with others as I continue my family history journey.

Remember that once something is out in the public domain there is no clawing it back!

Karen Hunter, Editor

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Articles for J134

If possible please get your articles to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk by mid August at the latest.

Chair's Blog

Welcome to the 2025-26 session of the GWSFHS. At the AGM I was re-elected along with the other members of the Council from last session. We still have vacancies on the Council, so, if you can commit some time to help in the running of the Society, please let the Secretary know.

It is difficult to believe this is the 48th year of the Society. Thanks to a few of our members, last year we saw a great increase in the availability of datasets, and pdf documents in the shop. Including the upload of monumental inscription transcripts from Glasgow Necropolis and Tollcross, both on our website and licensed to FindmyPast, and publication of books of Waddell history, Tollcross Cemetery MIs, and others. Project group members from all over the world are forging ahead with the continuation of indexing the Southern Necropolis burial registers. Thanks to volunteers we have participated in a few local family history fairs and, as Chair, I have promoted the society at the Scottish Indexes conference and was interviewed for the *Journeys into Genealogy* podcast.

Even if you can't visit our premises in Partick, you can still benefit as a member from the resources on the website and from the help of the research team who can be contacted through the Contacts tab on the website or by direct email. However, if you can visit you will get access to search the in-house databases, and full access to many online resources – we have a list of potential projects that you may be

able to help out with for the benefit of all. More and more is available online, but it is far from everything, so getting in touch with local researchers can often lead to other sources.

Our DNA group holds meetings every fortnight, where discoveries are shared, helping us all understand how to use the features of the various sites offering DNA testing. The names on match lists are certainly related, somehow, to the tester; however, the hints suggested by the automated systems, are derived from other people's trees, and these are not guaranteed to be correct. DNA is not an immediate answer, a solution often needs more classical genealogy research. DNA hints are created by Artificial Intelligence (AI), powerful computer programs looking for patterns.

AI is creeping into everything in life, and we have had some success using ChatGPT to transcribe typed and handwritten lists, but it can '*hallucinate*', or invent results when it finds unintelligible text in the source, so careful checking is required. Another AI area which is proving an important source is FamilySearch's evolving full-text search which is doing a good job at producing searchable versions of films which had not been indexed. This is at www.familysearch.com/search/full-text, You can try at home with your FS login to see what sort of records it will find, but this will not search '*locked*' files which can only be seen at our Affiliate Library. Keep in touch with us through the website, come and visit.

Scott Fairie, Chair, 30

Jane Carson and her Two Partners

This is the story of my search for the fathers of my great great grandmother's two sons and how DNA provided answers.

I began researching my family history in 1990, and, using traditional pre-internet methods, I quickly traced my paternal line back to my great grandfather William Carson. He had been married in Stevenston, Ayrshire, in 1888, his marriage certificate revealing that his mother was Jane Carson, but no father was named. He died in 1902 and his death certificate gave the same information. The censuses stated that he had been born in Ireland. This was confirmation of what I had been told by older members of the family. Before coming to Ayrshire, the home of the Carsons had been in County Antrim. From the various available documents, it appeared that William had been born about 1865. I was able to obtain his birth certificate which revealed that William was born on 23rd May 1865 at Whitehead, Templecorran parish, Co. Antrim. This named Jane as his mother, but again no father was named.

Jane is believed to have been born about 1846 in County Antrim, her parents being Matthew Carson and Agnes Ferguson. At the time of William's birth, the family was living in one of the cottages associated with the Whitehead limestone quarry, where Matthew worked as a labourer. After he died in 1871, the

remaining family moved to Scotland, where they settled in the small town of Stevenston.



Whitehead Quarry cottages

The Search for Partner No. 1

For many years I made no progress with my Irish ancestors, but the situation improved after I had my DNA tested with Ancestry in 2016. My results enabled me to make progress with the ancestors of Jane's mother, Agnes Ferguson (see my article of June 2020 in Journal 118). It was however a different matter with the paternal ancestors of William. I systematically worked my way through my matches, allocating these to my various ancestral lines if possible. I examined any linked and unlinked trees carefully, looking for any place-names in County Antrim. The list was not long and I added these matches to an "Unknown" group. The ancestral surnames of these matches were of no help, as they did not seem to have any common ancestors. I also sent my DNA results to all the other possible companies, but this did not lead to any breakthroughs.

With a view to discovering at least the surname of my unknown ancestor, I then decided to take a Y-DNA test with Family Tree DNA, at the level of

37 markers. The results showed quite a large number of matches (now 259 in Feb 2025), but with no dominant surname for the closer matches. The vast majority of these matches had obvious Irish surnames, which was a surprise, as this seemed to indicate that my great great grandfather may have been Catholic. My family in Co. Antrim had been Protestant, with at least two of Matthew and Agnes's children being baptised into the (Anglican) Church of Ireland. Initially my matches were all at a genetic distance in the 2 to 4 steps range. Some time after taking the test, however, a new match (RM) came in at the 1 step level, suggesting a common ancestor who lived between AD 1450 and 1900, but most likely in the 18th century. RM's male line led back to men with the surname Madden. Another match with the surname Madden (GM) had a genetic distance of 4 steps, indicating a common ancestor who lived between AD 650 and 1750.

Eventually I decided to upgrade my Y-DNA test to the Big Y-700. The results revealed that I had been allocated to a haplogroup called R-B24 which at present (Feb 2025) contains 4 persons - RM, GM, IF and myself. The estimated date of formation of R-B24 is around AD 1528, but could be as near to the present as 1750. On the basis of my possible Madden ancestral name I joined the FTDNA Madden Project. This allocated me to a group of 4, comprising myself, GM, RM and another match, KC, whose biological father was a Madden.

In mid 2024 I paid for Ancestry's new Pro Tools add-on which has enabled me to view how my matches share with each other. I have thereby been able to add a number of new matches to my Madden cluster. Examination of those with associated trees has revealed that several have Madden ancestry going back to the parish of Balteagh which lies SE of Limavady and NE of Dungiven in County Londonderry.

Four of my matches descend from Bridget Madden (c1844-1907) who lived in Moneyguiggy townland, Balteagh. Bridget's marriage certificate of 1868 reveals her father to be Patrick Madden, a farmer. Griffith's Valuation of 1858 lists him as farming 23 acres in Drumgavenny Upper townland, Balteagh. Another of my matches is descended from a Mary Ann Madden (born c1841), who was living in Kilhoyle townland, Balteagh, at her marriage in 1866. Her marriage certificate states her father was Michael Madden, a farmer, who was possibly a brother of Patrick's. Kilhoyle townland lies between Drumgavenny Upper and Moneyguiggy. Michael is unfortunately not listed in Balteagh in Griffith's Valuation.

In the surviving fragment of the 1831 census for Co. Londonderry, I have found two Madden heads of household in Balteagh parish, although the name is spelt Madaguin and Maddagan. These were Patrick at Drumgavenny and Daniel at Moneyguiggy. In the past the names Madden and Madigan and numerous variants were interchangeable. It

seems likely that this Patrick is the same person as above.

Recently I examined BMD certificates relating to Maddens in the Larne Registration District, which covers my Carsons' home area of Whitehead in County Antrim. Although the name Madden is very uncommon in the area, I found the marriage record of a Patrick Madden and a Jane Cowan on 28 Aug 1871 at the R.C. Chapel in Larne. They were both of full age and living in Glynn, a village and parish lying about 6 miles north of Whitehead beside Lough Larne. Patrick's occupation was recorded as a scutcher and his father as Patrick Madden, a farmer. It seems very likely that this Patrick was a son of the above Patrick Madden who was a farmer of Balteagh, and that he was the father of my great grandfather William Carson.



Glynn Church

The births of four children of the couple are also recorded, two of whom were born before their marriage. After the birth of their last child at Glynn in 1876 there is no further trace of Patrick. At some stage Jane had moved into the nearby town of Larne, where she died in 1910. Two of their children died young, while another, Jane junior, appears not to

have married. Agnes married James Graham in 1896, but they seem to have had no children before Agnes died in 1900. There is no record of Patrick's death in the Larne area, though the 1901 census records his wife Jane as a widow. A gravestone in Glynn Churchyard commemorates Jane, daughter Agnes and son-in-law James Graham, but Patrick's name is not inscribed on it. An Ancestry DNA match (65 cM/ 3 segments) who shares matches with Madden descendants may be a descendant of Patrick junior, although I have not been able to contact him. If Patrick did have children other than from his relationships with Jane Carson and Jane Cowan, this might suggest that he had left the family after 1876.

Naturally I have speculated about how Patrick and my great great grandmother might have met. Patrick's occupation of flax scutching is part of the process of manufacturing linen yarn. A linen mill existed in Glynn, which was presumably Patrick's workplace. As there would have been no employment for an unmarried adult woman at Whitehead (the town did not exist then), Jane may have found work at the Glynn linen mill and thereby met Patrick.

The Search for Partner No. 2

Following the Carson family's move to Scotland about 1873, my great great grandmother Jane gave birth to a second son, John, in 1876. He was also illegitimate, no father being named on his birth certificate. It seemed very likely that William and

John had different fathers as they were born 11 years apart in different countries. The identity of John's father also remained a mystery for many years, but eventually DNA provided the answer.

A couple of years ago a descendant of John's (MR) took a DNA test with Ancestry. Recently she and I decided to collaborate in the search and she allowed me to view her DNA results and her matches. Pro Tools also enabled me to see how her matches shared with each other. We separated her matches into paternal and maternal lines, then began the process of allocating the higher paternal line matches according to which ancestral couple they descended from. The matches which we could not assign to any group, we placed in an "Unknown" group, which included matches sharing as much as 134 cM with MR. This suggested a relationship around the level of half 2nd cousin. I then looked for any matches who had attached trees with an ancestral connection to the Stevenston area.

I only found one (AJ), whose tree showed an ancestor called Joseph Doran, born in Stevenston in 1930. This was the lead I needed, however, and I then began the process of sketching out a tree, using various sources, including other Ancestry trees, the ScotlandsPeople indexes, certificates and censuses. AJ's ancestry led back to a Henry Magee (also spelt McGhee etc.), who was baptised into the R.C. Church in 1848 in Multyfarnham, County Westmeath, in Ireland.

Henry married Mary Ann Morren in Stevenston in 1872. They had one child before their marriage, going on to have at least 12 children. Henry's marriage and death certificates name his parents as Henry Magee and Catherine Connor. Further research has identified another five matches descended from Henry Magee and Mary Ann Morren, as well as two descended from Henry Magee and Catherine Connor through another son, James.

Analysis of the DNA matches leads me to believe that Henry junior was the father of John Carson. He was a similar age to Jane, who was born about 1846. Additionally, John's birth on 18th December 1876 took place at Jane's home in Fullarton Place, Stevenston, which is only about 200 yards (200m) from Henry's home at Millhill where he and his wife had a child in October 1875.



Cross Keys, Fullarton Pl Stevenston

Further research has revealed that Henry Magee and Catherine Connor were married in 1835 in Newry, Co Down, where Catherine had been born about 1818. Henry was born about 1815 in Lurgan, Co Armagh. After the birth of Henry junior at Multyfarnham in 1848, the family is next found at Glenavy,

Co. Antrim in 1852, where their daughter Catherine was born. Henry senior is variously described on the documents I have examined as labourer, railway labourer and engineman. Multyfarnham lies close to Mullingar on the Dublin to Sligo railway, construction of which had begun in the 1840s. The railway had reached Mullingar from Dublin on 2nd Oct 1848, just after Henry junior was born on 3rd June. Work on this line was then paused. It seems likely that Henry senior was employed in the construction of this railway. Probably the family then moved to Co Antrim so that Henry could take employment on another line. The couple had at least 7 children before the family left Ireland for Scotland between 1852 and 1855, followed by another two in Stevenston.

It is not known why Henry and family moved to Scotland, but it may have been for better wages in the railway construction industry. Catherine died in Stevenston in 1899, her death certificate describing her as a widow. It is not known when Henry died, as I have not found his death certificate. Additionally he does not appear in any census with his family. It can be assumed, however, that his death occurred between 1881, when Catherine was described as a labourer's wife, and 1891 when she was a pauper. It is likely that he spent much time working away from home.

Henry junior was lucky enough to serve an apprenticeship as a baker, but by 1891 he had given up this trade to become a coal miner. He died in Stevenston in 1916 at the age

of 68. We will never know if he was aware that Jane had given birth to his son or whether he played any part in John's upbringing, but obviously he and Jane were not in a long-term relationship. Henry became an active member of the Stevenston community, serving as president of the Stevenston Homing Pigeon Society and was also a fine classical singer, giving solo performances at the Saltcoats Musical & Dramatic Society.

Jane managed to bring up her two sons on her own, without ever having to resort to poor relief. She made a living for many years as a seamstress or fringer, then latterly as a washerwoman. Jane died in 1907, her elder son William having tragically predeceased her in 1902 in an accident at Nobel's explosives factory in the town. He left a wife and seven children. Jane's younger son John got married, had a family and eventually moved to the nearby town of Kilbirnie, where he died in 1943.

I am grateful to Helen Taylor, a society member, for her help in tracing my Madden ancestors to Balteagh parish in County Londonderry.

Robert Carson, 1587

Editor: Many of us are now making use of DNA to discover more about our ancestors, especially where there is uncertainty over paternity. I wonder if others have examples of how their DNA searches have helped resolve similar brick walls, or perhaps how they have revealed previously unknown family links.

The Search for Dugald Cameron

In his book *"The Parish of Campsie"* John Cameron tells the story of Dugald Cameron the ranger who, in the course of his work as an exciseman, encountered a smuggler by the name of MacIntosh on the hill between Lennoxtown and Torrance. Dugald confiscated the man's load of whisky and *"was perhaps rather rough"* on *"old Tosh"*. As a consequence - according to John Cameron - the area's resident smugglers took their revenge on Dugald in Lennoxtown one Saturday when a mob congregated and carried out a sustained assault causing him to take refuge in an inn until the crowd finally dispersed. So serious was the attack that some of the mob were apprehended and duly punished.

Some time later Dugald disappeared, around December 1821. In May of the following year his body was discovered by a shepherd under a heap of stones on the hills above Jamie Wright's well on the *"old Craw Road"* in the Campsies beyond Lennoxtown. With the help of Cassels the local smith and some others Dugald's remains were brought back to the Clachan. Shortly thereafter the smith was called over to Fintry but he never made it back home to the Clachan. His body was found not far from the spot where Dugald had apparently met his end.

The search begins

Such an intriguing story deserved further investigation. For instance, where had Dugald been buried, would there be a tombstone? A search in the Old Parish Registers (OPR) for Campsie in 1822 produced no results and a search of all counties and parishes over a wider range of years for variations of the name *"Dugald Cameron"* were also unfruitful. It seemed that the hunt for Dugald Cameron would not be straightforward. Searches frequently led nowhere, details one might expect to find in the Old Parish Registers could not be traced and vital records were missing. However, over time a more accurate version of Dugald Cameron's story would be revealed with the assistance of documents held by the National Records of Scotland (NRS) some of which produced unexpected information, newspaper reports in the British Newspaper Archive (BNA) and - surprisingly - John Rebus!

Having drawn a blank with the OPR, an internet search for Dugald Cameron produced a link to a blog by Jenny Duffy, an archivist with the NRS. Ms Duffy's article was quite an eye-opener for it provided details of a number of court cases resulting from various assaults suffered by Dugald in his short career as an extra assistant revenue officer. Furthermore, it disclosed not only that Dugald's body had been found on a farm near Kippen (which is quite some distance from the Crow Road and Campsie), but he had himself been convicted of smuggling in 1816

and at his own trial he stated that he was a widower "*with five motherless children*", the eldest being only eight years of age.

Dugald Cameron's story was becoming even more fascinating so I resolved to see all the trial papers for myself and thoroughly research the history of the unfortunate exciseman. A search of the NRS catalogue revealed that there had been even more court cases than those cited in Jenny Duffy's article.

Progress

Within a few short months of his appointment as a revenue officer Cameron was subjected to the first of many attacks, some of them leaving him with life-threatening injuries and it was in the court papers for one of the most serious assaults, carried out by David Barnet and John Brown, that Cameron's conviction for smuggling came to light. In the papers for his own trial it was stated that he came from Glenmore in Ardnamurchan and this piece of information opened up a new line of enquiry: would there be entries in the OPR for Dugald's birth and marriage? The short answer is: no, or at least nothing that could be confirmed with any certainty as having a link to "*my*" Dugald Cameron.

In an attempt to find out as much as possible about Dugald and his family I made a calculation of likely years of death for his children, born between 1807 and 1816 (by which year Dugald's wife was already dead) and, in the hope there might exist a death certificate for a Cameron with

a revenue officer named as father I looked at every certificate in the Statutory Register for Argyll from 1855 to around 1900 but without success. Undaunted, a visit to Ardnamurchan and an exploration of its graveyards seemed the next logical step, but again, there were no positive results - in both Kilchoan and Strontian burial grounds there were plenty of Camerons but no distinctly Dugald connections.

However, returning to the court papers, also among Barnet and Brown's trial papers, was an item not referred to in the archivist's article, which sent the investigation off in a different direction.

Unexpected results

A certified copy of Proceedings against Dugald Cameron disclosed that in 1806 he had been a drover and had bought a horse from a farmer at Doune fair but took off on the horse without paying the price. The farmer gave chase, following Dugald as far as Edinburgh where he abandoned his pursuit, having heard that Dugald had reached the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. Later, Dugald would claim that his reason for going to Holyrood was that he had learned that a '*caption*' was against him so instead of going to Callander, he had headed for the Abbey of Holyrood and on that account was not able to stop to pay for the horse. However, the law finally caught up with Dugald: it was revealed at the Barnet and Brown trial that Dugald was himself a prisoner in Stirling Tolbooth while the case was being heard.



The Trysting Stone over which bargains were made at Doune Fair



Stirling Tolbooth

With the help of the archivist and one of her dictionaries in the NRS historical search room the word '*caption*', which was difficult to read in the document, was deciphered and explained: a '*caption*' was a warrant for the arrest of a debtor for non-payment of a debt. However, I did not know the significance of the Abbey of Holyrood and wondered why he had gone there. As aficionados of the John Rebus series will know, Ian Rankin often includes a random detail of Edinburgh's history in the books. Around that time I had been reading *Dead Souls* and by a fortunate coincidence it referred to the debtors' sanctuary at Holyrood. For centuries Holyrood had been recognised as a

place of safety where those unable to pay their debts sought refuge to avoid imprisonment.



The only remaining original building within the area of the debtor's Sanctuary at Holyrood, Edinburgh

These two additional pieces of information cast yet another light on Dugald. He was a debtor and was familiar enough with the recovery procedure to know all about captions, and he knew that safety was to be found at Holyrood. An old book about Holyrood indicated that there was a requirement that records should be kept of persons seeking sanctuary there and the '*Register of Protections*' in the NRS confirmed that Dugald had indeed checked in to Mrs MacKelvie's lodging house on 1 December 1806.

Missing detail found

But still I was no closer to finding Dugald's grave and repeated searches for possible births of Cameron children and the death of his wife were unproductive. However, in addition to court records as a source of information there were several newspaper reports regarding Dugald's own trial for smuggling, the assaults, and his murder and after

numerous searches in the British Newspaper Archives (BNA) for anything mentioning Dugald Cameron the elusive piece of information came to light. The Caledonian Mercury of Saturday 11 May 1822 reported under the headline '*Shocking Occurrence*' the discovery of Dugald Cameron's remains in the hills of Fintry and confirmed that his body had been '*conveyed to Fintry church-yard and interred*'.

Further information about Cameron's fate was to be found in the records of the Scottish Excise Board which revealed that the official notification of his death came from a local landowner and J.P., Peter Speirs of Culcreuch, and that the expenses of his burial were met by the Procurator Fiscal.

Missing records

While there appeared to be no record of Dugald's demise in the OPR an incident such as this would surely be noted in the Kirk Session Minutes. Unfortunately and frustratingly the Minutes covering 1822 were not to be found, there being a gap in the records from December 1769 to April 1829. Church records held by National Records of Scotland were acquired from the Church of Scotland during the 20th century and thereafter passed to local council archives. With so many moves there was plenty of scope for records to be lost or misplaced. At the suggestion of Church of Scotland I contacted Stirling Presbytery on the off-chance the missing Minutes were held there,

but was informed they do not hold historic archives.



Fintry Kirk

The issue of the missing Minutes had a further potential complication: The minister of Fintry, the Reverend John Graham was '*translated*' to the parish of Killearn on 30 May 1822. In *The History of Strathendrick and its Inhabitants* J Guthrie Smith writes about him in glowing terms:

Through his means an improved system of the management of the poor was adopted [and the] Session and Baptismal Records were put in good order.

He also quotes from the missing records, which obviously were not missing at his time of writing around 1896: The following extract from the Session Records of Fintry of 20 May 1822 is a pleasing testimony to this worthy man's work in the parish:

Mr. Graham, now leaving this parish to take the pastoral charge of the parish of Killearn, has also delivered to Mr. Campbell, the Session Clerk.....all Session Records, books, tokens, linen, sacrament cups, and flagon; and the Session enjoin Mr. Campbell, their clerk, to be very careful of these articles during the vacancy.

Somewhere much further down the line somebody was not very careful!

Dugald's fate

A more detailed picture of the late Dugald Cameron was provided by The Caledonian Mercury's description of him as having been '*a stout, muscular, and remarkably strong man, naturally daring and adventurous*' which qualities '*rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the smugglers in the surrounding country*'. However, the article also suggested the circumstances of his demise were '*an impenetrable mystery*' which, indeed they remain: on the one hand the state of his body was such that any evidence of violence was obscured but on the other hand on discovery of the body Dugald's coat had been bleached white by the wintry conditions and the

features were completely destroyed, and nothing remained to convince the beholder that he saw the body of the lost Dougal Cameron, save his clothes and the muscularity of the body which was still conspicuous.

Yet in his letter to the excise board Peter Speirs stated that "*there is an appearance of blood about his clothes which indicates he had been murdered*". The excise board continued to treat the death as a case of murder however, on examination of the body two surgeons could find no indication that Dugald "*had lost his life by any species of violence*" - this despite the fact that the body was found in such an "*appalling state*

of decay" that positive identification was at first difficult and was confirmed only by Cameron's clothing. Nevertheless the Solicitor General recommended that '*no further action was necessary or proper*'.

Mysteries remain

Dugald Cameron's story leaves many unanswered questions:

What had really happened to him on that fateful day in the winter of 1821? Had he been attacked and murdered by assailants who had met him by chance or who had deliberately sought him out and ambushed him at some lonely spot where no help would be at hand? Or had it in fact been an accident? Had Cameron, perhaps the worse for drink, stumbled and hurt himself and been overtaken by severe weather on the open hillside?

Was he really a widower with five children or had that been a fabrication designed to elicit sympathy at the time of his trial? And if he did have a family, do any records exist which might identify them?

And where are the missing Kirk Session Minutes? - perhaps the most tantalizing question of all.

Fiona Fleming, 11638

Editor: This article is a great example of how delving further into our family history can often shine a light on previously unknown details about our ancestors, but can equally leave us with yet more questions, as Fiona found.

Journals in our Research Centre

As members of the Society you have access to our collection of journals and magazines in print and electronic formats. How do you know what is available and how to access them?

Society Journal

Our journal is published three times a year and a print or a pdf copy is included as part of your subscription. In the Members Area of the website you have access to the complete archive from 1978 and you can search through every issue for specific topics.

How to search for content

1. Go to SERVICES and view and scroll to SEARCH THE SITE
2. Enter your topic into the Free-form Search box. In this case potteries. Select Search Newsletters from the drop-down menu. Click UPDATE [As below]
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Exchange Journals

The Society exchanges journals with other family history societies not only from the United Kingdom but also from Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Exchange journals can have interesting articles on Scottish genealogy as well as providing an international perspective on family history.

How to access exchange journals

Some titles are print only and can be read in the Research Centre, but most are now accessed electronically from the Members Area on our website. However, you cannot search for specific topics across a range of journals or years. Each journal issue must first be downloaded before it can be read.

1. Go to Services and select Exchange Journals
3. Select country. e.g. Australia.



4. Choose Society and date to download a specific issue.



Exchange Journals – Australia

Please do not share or print these journals without permission from the publisher

Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies (AIGS)

- Winter 2024
- Autumn 2024
- Winter 2023
- Autumn 2023
- Summer 2023
- Spring 2023
- Winter 2022
- Autumn 2022
- Summer 2022
- Spring 2022

Botany Bay FHS

- June 2024
- March 2024

Print journals and magazines

We still receive print journals and magazines that can only be consulted in the Research Centre. These are:

- Cape Banks Family History Society: Kith & Kin
- Clan MacLachlan Society: Clan Lachlan
- FBIS (Families in British India Society): The Journal
- Family Tree magazine
- Kintyre Antiquarian and Natural History Society: The Kintyre Magazine
- Liverpool Genealogy Society Inc: Links 'N' Chains
- Scottish Genealogy Society: The Scottish Genealogist
- Scottish Local History Forum
- Sheffield and District Family History Society: The Flowing Stream
- Society of West Highland and Island Historical Research: West Highland Notes and Queries
- Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc: Western Ancestor

The GWSFHS is now undertaking searches in all the exchange journals.

Initially it took a while to search all the journals to find relevant articles. Scotland, for instance, has twenty journal titles to be searched and some have three or four issues a year. A lengthy task but interesting. One of the journals I found easy to scan, and find articles in, is the Manchester & Lancashire FHS which has an Anglo-Scottish group. Tay Valley FHS had an article recently, February 2025, about old newspapers not available online. Another of interest from England's Federation of FHSs in September 2024 was 'The Importance of Researching Women in Family History. DNA and genealogy, obviously, are popular topics in all the journals.

New issues of exchange journals continue to be scanned for relevant articles, usually monthly, and they are available to read on e-News, the monthly newsletter. Shortly, the Scottish Local History journal will be included in the search for any relevant articles and be available through e-News.

Finally, just to say that when you're searching for information in these journals and find anything you think would be of interest, or relevant, to the Society please flag it up and it can be included in the newsletter.

If you would like more information about the journals, either print or digital, contact the Librarian at: librarian@gwsfhs.co.uk

Linda Emery, 8216
Moir Aherne, 11339

What's in a name

Tracing my patrilineal line, the McElhinneys, back from myself using Birth, Marriage and Death records I have reached my 2x great grandfather, William.

I know he was born in Ireland, probably in Co Donegal, about 1824. My first record of him in Scotland is on the 1871 census, living at 15 William Street, Milton, Glasgow.

From his death register entry I also know that his father was John and mother Agnes (Nancy) Mitchell. They do not appear to have come over from Ireland but remained there.

William and his wife Helen McCarron lived at various addresses in and around the Cowcaddens area of Glasgow until they died. They had six children I know of, and I have traced their lives as far as I can for now.

I have always had to think laterally when searching databases and records because of the huge variety of spellings applied to the name McElhinney.

For example, one of William's sons, Patrick, was a brick wall for a long time until I discovered that he had emigrated to Toronto, Canada where he had become Peter Hanney. It was his wife's use of her maiden name Bathgate which led me to details of the family emigrating in 1906.

RootsChat.com

In 2011 I saw a post on RootsChat from Joe McLaney asking for help tracing his family. He had a few names

going back to the 1800s, including John and Nancy McElhinney. I corresponded with Joe and through him discovered that my William McElhinney had a brother Thomas. We can verify the connection from Thomas's marriage to Catherine Owens in Calton, Glasgow in 1856. On the marriage register his parents are given as John McIlhaney and Agnes Mitchell. By the time of the 1861 census Thomas had moved to Lancashire, England where he was recorded as Thomas Micklehony. However when the family became literate they stuck with the spelling McLaney and a whole branch still live there today.

So one of the family, Thomas, was in Glasgow as early as 1856, yet it's another 15 years before William appears. Could there have been other siblings coming to Glasgow and if so when?

Poor Law Applications

To cast the net wider I decided to make an extensive search through the Poor Law Applications held by Glasgow City Archives at The Mitchell Library. Using their index I created a list of 185 such applications for possible McElhinneys. There are 25 variations of spelling. This is a long-term project but has already produced some success.

In 1862 Catherine McIlhenny applied for assistance. She gave her parents as John and Agnes. She proved to be a sister to William and Thomas. Unfortunately she was referred first to a fever hospital, then a poorhouse and by 1863 sent back to Ireland. I

am still investigating where, since this might give me exact origins of the family.

I also found an application from 1883 by Mary Curran, wife of John McIlhenny. They also lived in Cowcaddens and John's parents are John and Nancy. The earliest trace I have of John is when he married Mary in 1854 in Barony Parish.

At this point I had discovered three siblings to William McElhinney: Thomas, Catherine and John. My hope is that as I continue to examine the Poor Law Applications I might find more, or at least be able to add more detail to the family story from that period of time.

DNA

Recently I was working my way through my DNA matches on Ancestry when I found Deirdre Edgar who shares 11cM with me. Quite a low amount, but she has a small public tree available to view and on that she has John McElhinney and his wife Mary Curran.

So I booked a day ticket in the Scotland's People Centre at The Mitchell and worked through all the BMDs from John to Deirdre. I now know she is my 4th cousin once removed. Most importantly this DNA connection proves John was part of my McElhinney family and that my regular genealogical research has been correct.

New discovery

John and Mary McIlhenny had a daughter born in Ireland in 1854.

Aged 15 months she was brought to Glasgow but after only two weeks died of '*vomiting caused by sea sickness*'. The informant on the death register entry is Dennis Shearer, Uncle, 9 St Andrew's Lane, Glasgow.

On Scotland's People I have traced the death of Dennis Shearer on 1 April 1881 at 222 Castle Street. His father is given as John Shearer, his mother as Agnes Mitchell and the informant, his brother John Shearer of 15 William Street, Milton, Glasgow.

Despite the surname change to Shearer (and who knows why), Dennis is clearly another son of John McElhinney and Agnes (Nancy) Mitchell. Furthermore he married Helen Owens, sister of Catherine Owens, wife of Thomas McLaney.

Denis McElhinney, 8338

It may be obvious 4

It may - or may not - be obvious that a monumental inscription is just as much a document as something written on a piece of paper and is equally subject to error.

One of my husband's ancestors was described on his MI as being 'of' his abode, i.e. a land owner. When we researched further back, we found he was a tenant who was often in arrears with his rent and died in the rural equivalent of the poorhouse! (See Journal of October 2015, '*A Monumental Conundrum*'.)

Susan Miller, 477

The History of Merryton Farm

Three of the branches of my family, the Frames, the Fergusons and the Brownlies, all have links with Merryton Farm, near Larkhall, Lanarkshire. I have been fortunate to discover some surprising connections and coincidences during my research into this two-part story about Merryton.

My Frame Family

The earliest record of the Frame family on Merryton Farm is a Testament of 1628 (Scotland's People), for

Margaret Frame, spouse of William Dalziel in Mirrietoun.

My 4th great grandfather was Arthur Frame (1731-1817). He married Isobel Brownlie and parish registers from 1756-1774 record the births of several of their children in *Mirryton* or *Mirrington*. My 3rd great grandmother, Jean Frame, was the youngest of their children, born in 1774.

In 1806, in the *Caledonian Echo*, an article, (written in the medial or long 's' style of the time), advertised

Farms to Let in Lanark - Mirryton, as presently possessed by Arthur Frame, consisting of about 215 acres - This farm contains about 132 acres of croft and haugh, and about 83 acres of excellent outfield land. The farm is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Clyde, opposite to the house and policy of Dalziel,

and only about two miles distant from the town of Hamilton. The new road from Hamilton to Lanark is the boundary upon the south-west side of the farm, from which it extends to the river Clyde, by which it is bounded for nearly an English mile.

Arthur Frame's Will and Testament dated 1818, stated that he was the late farmer of Merryton, afterwards residing at Ferniegair. However, Arthur's death did not mark the end of my family's association with Merryton.

The Brownlies of Bonkle

The Brownlie family was one of the oldest families in the district of Cambusnethan in Lanarkshire. My ancestors were builders and blacksmiths and were connected with Bonkle Smithy since the 18th Century. My 3rd great grandfather, James Brownlie, was the blacksmith in Bonkle from before the time of his marriage in 1800. He and his wife Grace Russell had several children, but only four girls survived to adulthood. One daughter, Susan Brownlie married James Lockie, an apprentice blacksmith who was also known in the county as a veterinary surgeon. When James Brownlie died, James Lockie inherited the *Smiddy* in Bonkle.

Another daughter, Janet Brownlie, married my great great grandfather, Archibald Ferguson in 1830. Archibald was Arthur Frame's grandson, the son of Jean Frame and John Ferguson of Thornlie Farm, Cambusnethan. Archibald was

a land steward in Lanarkshire who won a medal for ploughing in 1838.



This was one of the first medals to be presented by the newly named Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which prior to 1838 was known as the Highland Society of Scotland. Archibald was a guest judge at several Farmers' Societies' ploughing matches in later years. He and his family moved to Fernieshaw Farm, Shotts in 1853.

My Brownlie Family on Merryton

Merryton Farm was let from 1806 till Arthur Frame's death in 1817. The Duke of Hamilton bought the farm sometime before 1841. The tenancy then passed to John King, who appeared with his family on the 1841 Census, living on Merryton. When John King died in 1846, he legally passed the tenancy on to his son, also John King. He was married to Margaret Brownlie, whose grandparents were William Brownlie

and Margaret Forrest (my 4th great grandparents from Bonkle).

Margaret Brownlie and John King's daughter, Marion King, was born in 1832 on Merryton. She married her 2nd cousin Alexander Brownlie in 1860 at Braco Farm, Shotts. (Both Marion and Alexander's great grandparents were my 4th great grandparents). Alexander was a timber merchant who lived at Haughhead, Earlston, Peeblesshire. One of their sons, John Brownlie, wrote the *Record of the Brownlies of Bonkle - 1700 to 1936*. The book is on microfilm in the National Library of Scotland.

[Christine Ferguson, 10832](#)

Home of the Clydesdale

Extract from the *Clydesdale Horse Stud Book* - Dunmore (1884):

About the commencement of the present century, Mr James Frame occupied the farm of Broomfield, Hamilton. It is as a breeder of Clydesdale horses that he is best known.

James Frame's horse *Broomfield Champion* had a son *Clyde*, alias *Glancer* who was the progenitor of the Clydesdale breed in the West of Scotland. In 1826, the Highland Society held its first show for horses in Glasgow and James Frame won a prize for the best three-year old filly.

Lawrence Drew

In the 1851 Census, Lawrence Drew appeared as the occupant of Merryton. He was born in Cambuslang in 1828, the son of a cattle dealer. His occupation was given as farmer, employing 17 men and 17 women. (Female staff were used mainly to look after the Clydesdale horses.) Also listed on that census as farm servants were John Frame and John Hamilton, both relatives of Arthur Frame.

Lawrence Drew was a breeder of champion Ayrshire cattle and a pioneer in developing the Clydesdale breed. Mr Drew farmed and offered some of the best quality and highest number of Clydesdale horses for sale at 'on farm sales'. The Merryton sales ran between 1879 and 1884 and drew buyers from throughout the UK, Ireland and beyond, even from France, America and Australia. The famous Prince of Wales stallion sold for £1,500 in 1867, equivalent to £170,000 today.



View of the sale yard with the turreted building in top left

Coincidental Meeting

In 1852, my great great grandfather Archibald Ferguson met Lawrence Drew, according to an article in *The*

Glasgow Chronicle on 18 February 1852.

Calderwaterhead Farmers' Society's Ploughing Match

The judges were Messrs Archibald Ferguson, Treesbank, Lawrence Drew, Merryton and William Hamilton, Overtown.

Archibald Ferguson was the grandson of Arthur Frame and would perhaps have much to tell Lawrence Drew about Merryton.

As reported on 19 January 1878 in the *Hamilton Advertiser*, the Duke of Hamilton was the host when the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince Imperial (Napoleon the Third's son) visited Hamilton Palace. One day, the Royal party paid a visit to Mr Drew's famous Clydesdale stud at Merryton. When the Prince of Wales complimented Mr Drew on the quality of his stud, he was presented with a filly which afterwards won the Cup at the London show.

Suddenly, in March 1884, at the age of 56, Lawrence Drew died at Merryton. [*Death of Mr Lawrence Drew of Merryton 15 March 1884 Hamilton Advertiser*] The stud then ceased to exist as Mr Drew was unmarried and had no partners in the business.

Merryton continued as a dairy farm after 1884 until 2023 when it was put up for sale. The estate agent's description of *The Home of the Clydesdale* stated

Now known as Low Merryton, the farm steading retains many of its original features such as the tack

and farrier's room from when Clydesdales were bred, produced and sold at the property. The original oak-framed trusses can still be seen in the former stable buildings, now a cubicle shed.



Image of the turreted building today

At the time of writing, (March 2025), the estate agents, Galbraith Group, still have a virtual tour of Merryton Farm on their website. I feel privileged to have been able to see the farm and land where my ancestors lived and worked almost four hundred years ago.

Christine Ferguson, 10832

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.

My Scottish great grandmothers

I never knew my two grandmothers, my maternal grandmother dying only a few weeks after my mother, brother and I arrived back in England from India in 1944, and my paternal grandmother dying in Malaya when my father was only a boy.

Of my four great grandmothers I knew even less. Two were Scottish and two Irish, but something about my Scottish maternal great grandmother appealed to me and up until now I have researched her life more fully, perhaps because I have some tangible reminders of her...a small book of her poetry, a portrait, and two small jugs with her name on them. So, apologies to Janet (Jeanie) Doak, Elizabeth Stevenson and Letitia Eleanor Percy, but I am going to begin with Mary Brodie.

Mary Brodie was born about 1844 in Bonhill, Alexandria, Dunbartonshire, Scotland, the last child of Malcolm Brodie and his wife Mary McTavish who had left the parish of Glassary, Argyle in the mid 1830s with their children.

In the 1841 census the Brodie family were living in Main Street, Alexandria, : Malcolm, the head of the family, a labourer, and four children, the eldest three already at work. His wife Mary and youngest child, daughter Marion, aren't at home and I have so far been unable to find them.

Ten years later the Brodies were still living in Main Street and Malcolm

was a '*labourer to Engravers*'. My great grandmother Mary was termed a scholar although it seems unlikely that she would have been at school for long as she was said to be unable to read or write, although she signed her name at her marriage.



By 1861 Mary had left school and was the only child living with her parents, who had moved to Charleston Street Arthurs Land, Bonhill. Mary was a '*printfield worker*' and her father Malcolm was a cooper.

At Mary Brodie's marriage to Colin Campbell on 24 March 1865 she was aged 20, and a '*printfield hand*'. Printfield workers worked in mills producing cloth printed with dyes and inks, and the Vale of Leven in which the parish of Bonhill was situated, was a leading producer of bleached, dyed and printed cloth, with a number of mills providing work for the women and girls of the district.

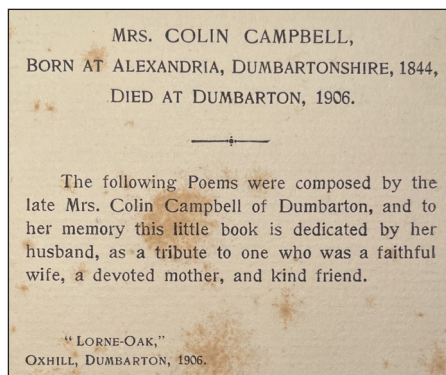
Colin Campbell was a brass founder and marriage to him must have meant that Mary no longer had to work in a factory, moving to Dumbarton where she spent the rest of her life, and living far more comfortably than her siblings, some of whom had difficult and sad lives. I have a portrait of Mary, presumably painted in the early years of her marriage, standing at a small pine table [see image to the left]. The family story is that when she married Colin she worked as a milliner and, when able to, covered this table with money from the sale of her hats. It was used to help Colin set up in his own business. This story may be apocryphal but it's a fact that when the family moved from Dumbarton to Essex in the early 1920s this simple little table accompanied them, and when my mother moved to a smaller house in 1966 it accompanied her. After her death in 2007 I asked my brother to arrange for it to be shipped to me in Australia. Into family lore are such tales woven.

The two small jugs, as pictured below, have also remained in the family and are the earliest mementoes that I have of my great grandmother.



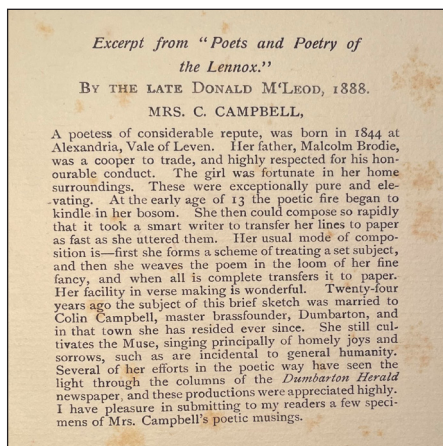
Her name, Mary Brodie, Alexandria by Dumbarton is painted on them, so they must date prior to her marriage in 1865. I am uncertain as to their use, thinking that they possibly carried milk, but have sent photographs to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society in the hope that someone may be able to identify them.

Mary wrote poetry and apparently had some poems published in the *Dumbarton Herald*, the local newspaper. I have a small book, published by my great grandfather, Mary's husband Colin Campbell, after her death in 1906.



In the preface, in an excerpt from the book '*Poets and Poetry of the Lennox*' by Donald M'Leod in 1888, he states that Mary was '*a poetess of considerable repute*'. He goes on the say that

at the early age of 13 the poetic fire began to kindle in her bosom. She then could compose so rapidly that it took a smart writer to transfer her lines to paper as fast as she uttered them.



By the 1881 census Colin was obviously well established as a Master Brass founder, the census showing that he employed five men and a boy.

Mary and Colin had two daughters, Mary Thomson in 1873 and Janet Hosie (my grandmother) in 1876. Between their marriage and the 1890s they lived at several addresses in Church Street, but by 1901 were living at Lorne Oak, Oxhill Road, Dumbarton, and it was at this address that Mary died on 14 November 1906 of a cerebral apoplexy, aged 62, seven months before the birth

of her first granddaughter, Mary, my mother.

Jane Doak

My other Scottish great grandmother is Jane Doak, born and raised in Ayrshire.

Jane was born on 24 February 1836 in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, daughter of Adam Doak and Janet Sloan. Adam was described as a farmer in the 1841 census but by 1851 the family was living in a house on Main Street, Ochiltree and he was an agricultural labourer. After his death in 1855 his widow Janet and her children left Ochiltree and moved to Glasgow where they lived in Sauchiehall Street; Jane working as a dressmaker. Ten years later the Doak household were at 48 Dalhousie Street, Jane still a dressmaker, and it was at this address that she was married on 28 June 1875, her bridegroom being Charles Maw Stevenson, bank agent with the Clydesdale Bank, Dumbarton. Jane gave her age as 38 but she was in fact 40, five years older than Charles.

Like my other Scottish great grandmother Mary, Jane, on her marriage to Charles Stevenson, must have lived a more comfortable life. A bank agent in Scotland was what would have been called a Bank Manager in England, and Jane, (or Jeanie) would not have had to work as a dressmaker. Although she was 40 at the time of her marriage she bore two children, my grandfather John in 1877 and his sister Janet in 1879. In the 1891 census the family had moved to the Clydesdale Bank House and ten years later to a house

in Cardross Road, Dumbarton which was named Ochiltree Cottage after her place of birth and childhood home.

My mother Mary had some early memories of her paternal grandparents and remembered Grandma

as a short dumpy little person, in memory always clad in black, hair primly parted down the centre and a bun at the back, steel rimmed glasses behind which perhaps glinted bright little eyes and possibly a sense of humour lurking there.

She imagines Jeannie was a 'smashing cook' and remembers 'hare soup which was delicious and great oatmeal triangular bannocks being dried out before a fire'.

Sundays (or the Sabbath) meant three Church services, which must have been a trial for my grandfather John and perhaps played a part in his desire to go to sea, which he eventually did as an apprentice at the age of just 16.

His mother Jeanie must have missed him and worried about him, but her daughter Janet became a school teacher, and son John married and had two daughters. Charles died on 15 May 1915 and Jane died from heart disease on Christmas Day in 1915.

Moyna Harland, 907

A Possible Connection to Typhoid Mary

My great uncle, Rowland Williams (1888-1931) was the seventh of eleven children born in Glasgow to my Welsh great grandparents, Owen and Winifred Williams who had moved north from the declining copper-mining town of Amlwch in Anglesey in the 1870s. Along with his siblings, he was raised in the Garngad slum tenements amongst many immigrants to the city, predominantly Irish.

Rowland features in the 1891 and 1901 census records (as infant and scholar respectively) but then vanishes. He is believed to have left Glasgow around 1908 and for many years his fate was a mystery.

When a family group photo was taken in 1913, his ethereal image

was superimposed (shown top row, third from right in the image below). Family lore has it that his heartbroken mother, Winifred, placed annual adverts in American newspapers for years seeking news of her son.

After many years of researching, we found him in a crew list, serving as an Assistant Steward on the *SS Voltaire* in 1910 for the duration of a voyage from New York to Brazil and River Plate (the border of Argentina and Uruguay). This led to the discovery of further manifest entries where he regularly served as a ship steward on vessels sailing between New York and South America, mostly Puerto Rico. His age is consistently shown as two years older than his actual age which we assume stems from his need to have originally been older to qualify for employment.

Sadly, a death record discovered by my dear American second cousin, Pam*, showed that Rowland died of



TB on 20 August 1931 at Riverside Hospital in The Bronx, New York. Riverside Hospital was a quarantine hospital located offshore on North Brother Island in New York City's East River. Rowland was admitted in June 1931 and died there two months later of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a decade or so before TB became treatable with the advent of antibiotics).

North Brother Island was famous for another well-known inmate, namely Typhoid Mary, who served two spells there. Mary Mallon, an Irish-born cook, was an infamous asymptomatic typhoid carrier who had infected up to 50 people. She was forcibly quarantined twice on North Brother Island, dying there in 1938, it being more than possible that her path crossed with that of Rowland.

Nowadays, North Brother Island is uninhabited and is still a largely prohibited area due to the nature of the communicable diseases suffered by the patients historically housed there. Further records show that sadly Rowland was buried in a Potter's Field (i.e. a paupers' burial ground) on Hart Island, a place where New York buried their unclaimed dead and where there are reputed to be over a million remains.

Liz Ashmole, 6129

*Credit is due to my second cousin, Pam Stinson, whose excellent research in NYC Archives in 2016 eventually solved this brick wall.

Southern Necropolis Indexing Project

Establishment

The Southern Necropolis was established in 1839 and opened to the public in 1840. It is in the Gorbals, on Caledonia Road, south of the River Clyde. Although the Glasgow Necropolis, on Fir Hill beside the Glasgow Cathedral was opened in 1834, the cost of lairs there were beyond the means of working-class families. The directors of the Southern Necropolis addressed their need for respectful and affordable places of burial by offering lairs for sale on delayed payment terms, from as little as 6d per week.

The first, Central Section of the Southern Necropolis opened in 1840, followed by an Eastern Section in 1846 and the Western Section in 1850. The surviving records of the cemetery are based upon these sections. The Southern Necropolis was very popular: 1,132 lairs were sold in four hours on the first day of sale. Over 250,000 persons are buried in the Southern Necropolis.

The Committee promised subscribers that there would be no common ground and no pit burials. However, there would be '*dressed ground*', also known as '*accommodation ground*', shared by unrelated persons, that did not belong to one particular buyer. Accommodation ground was not to be re-opened for several years. Unfortunately, due to financial pressure and pressure from the

Magistrates to accept more burials, some gardens were used for common ground burials and there were even some pit burials.

A committee of lair owners managed the Central and Eastern sections of the cemetery but not the newer Western Section. This section was developed separately by one of the original promoters, Colin Sharp McLaws. In 1857 Mr McLaws was bankrupt. His cautioners took control and there was a period of confusion about ownership of the land; there were pit burials and collective legal action by the lair owners. The Western Southern Necropolis Company was formed and managed the Western Section separately until 1952 when the Glasgow Corporation took over responsibility for the whole cemetery.

Southern Necropolis Research Project

By the 1980s, the Southern Necropolis had become neglected; many of the monuments had fallen, were damaged or badly weathered. The Southern Necropolis Research Project was established in 1988 by the late Charlotte Hutt, the Hutchesontown Community Council and the Gorbals Fair Society, as a contribution to the 'Glasgow City of Culture' celebrations in 1990.

The project had a research team based in the Adelphi Centre (former Adelphi Secondary School) in the Gorbals. The objective of the project was to photograph the monuments and record the inscriptions to capture

and preserve this information before the opportunity was lost forever. Photographs were taken on film and developed in a darkroom in the Adelphi Centre. The team did a lot of research using resources held by the Glasgow Room of the Mitchell Library. These resources included the Burial Registers and contemporary newspapers.

The team keyed their transcriptions into an early model of personal computer. Once the project ended, the team members dispersed to other work. Their photographs and transcriptions were not published. The Mitchell Library and the Glasgow City Archives deny holding this data. The photograph negatives are held privately; there is no public access.

Registers

Due to the separate management of the Western Section, the various registers record transactions and burials for the Western Section only or the Central and Eastern sections only.

Central and Eastern Sections

- Registers of Interments for July 1840 to May 1990.
- Registers of Lairs c.1890-c.1953.
- Registers of Lair Owners.
- Proprietors Register with index 1841-1868.
- Cash Book 1954-1972.

Western Section

- Register of Interments, First Series, 22 volumes, 1850-1945 (one volume missing).

- Register of Interments, Second Series, 12 volumes, 1852-1947 (one volume missing).
- Day Book 1930-1945.
- Register of Lairs, 8 volumes.
- Cash Books 1856-1869, 1874-1911.

We don't know why there are two series of the Registers of Interments. Most interments in the first series appear also in the second series. However, there are more interments in the second series.

FamilySearch

The Genealogical Society of Utah filmed many of these registers and books at the Cemeteries and Crematoria Department of Glasgow Council. These films are open for you to view at the FamilySearch website wherever you are located.

The Genealogical Society of Utah filmed some registers and books at the National Records of Scotland. These films are locked but you may view them in a FamilySearch Library or Affiliate Library. Our library and research centre is a FamilySearch Affiliate Library. Some registers were filmed at both repositories.

The original registers were returned to the Glasgow City Archives (GCA), reference D-CEM 20.

Our Chairman, Scott Fairie, compiled a detailed reconciliation of the original registers and the FamilySearch films. This reconciliation is too detailed for this article. Some of the films are miscatalogued in the FamilySearch catalog, such as film 3158677 – this contains records for

Sighthill Cemetery and the Southern Necropolis.

Southern Necropolis Indexing Project

First Project 1993-2010

The first Southern Necropolis Indexing Project (SNIP) began in Spring 1993. The volunteers, led by Charlotte Hutt, worked in the Mitchell Library. They transcribed 57,831 records of burials from the original first series of Burial Registers for the Western Section. These burials occurred in the period 17 December 1850 to 31 May 1890. The indexing was paused in 2001 when the original registers were removed to the National Records of Scotland. Originally, the index was compiled on paper; later in the project the data was keyed directly into a computer. Transcribing the index resumed in 2004.

The team transcribed records for the Western Section because the original registers for the Central and Eastern sections were still held by the Cemeteries and Crematoria Department.

The indexing concluded at the end of volume 16 of 22 volumes. Team leader Heather Bain reported in Journal 89, March 2010 that the project was now complete to 1890 but that it might in future be extended with further lairs. The data was now available to view on computers in our premises.

Volume 1 has been indexed, but the scan of this is not catalogued at

FamilySearch; however, the original volume is at GCA. It seems that the original Volume 6 of series one was missing, as the period is not included in the SNIP index. Volume 6 of series two is also missing; however, these two volumes cover different periods and so we have interment records for an unbroken period, although some series two records do not appear in series one and so these records are missing.

Second Project 2024-

The index built by the volunteers over the years of the first project is a unique and useful resource. It is one of our most valuable assets. However, it is difficult for our members to access this information unless they can visit our premises. Our research team uses it for queries, but it would be quicker and more convenient if members could search and browse

the index directly themselves on our website.

The application on our computers was built on technology current 20 years ago. We need to replace it. If the index is available on our website, we would not need a separate application.

We extracted the data from the old database and reviewed it. Researchers want to sort the data by lair so they can see a list of the burials in each lair. However, the lair numbers are not unique, the same numbers were used for lairs in the various price bands, but the first project did not capture the price of the lair. Therefore, often a sort by lair number groups together burials that were in different lairs.

We found some inconsistencies in the index. The project had many volunteers over many years and so

Fill in as many of the boxes as are required to identify the deceased

Surname[s]	As required. Prefix alternative names with a percent sign and a forward slash (%/)
Firstname[s]	As much or any of Firstname(s) as necessary to aid identification.
Age	Age is a number only and is from 0 to 999. Where age is uncertain, input a range in the '+ or -' box.
Burial date	Burial date must be entered in the format 1/2/1855 or 1-Feb-1855. Where the date is uncertain, input a range of years in the '+ or -' box.
Lair number	Lair number is in the form of a number which may be suffixed with '/' followed by a single letter or number.
Comment	The Comments may be searched for occurrences of a particular name etc..
'Wild cards'	The percent sign (%) character may be used in place of any letter(s) in Surnames or Firstnames. For example Sm%th will find all entries such as Smith and Smyth. Adam% will find all entries such as Adam, Adams, Adamson, Adams/Jones.

Surname(s): First name(s):

Age: + or - years Burial date: + or - years

Lair number: Comments:

Image the old Southern Necropolis PC application

some decisions taken during data collection varied slightly.

We debated whether to resume indexing the burials in the first series Register of Interments, or to index the pre-1855 burials from the registers for all three sections of the Southern Necropolis. We chose the first option to complete the index of one set of registers.

We evaluated the original data capture programme and decided that it is no longer suitable. James Oakes built a form in Microsoft Forms for entry of burial details. The data entered is stored immediately into a shared Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. We can grant access to this form over the Internet to volunteers who may choose to work on their own computer at home. In fact, one of our volunteers is in Australia!

At the time of writing, our second project volunteers have indexed the first series Register of Interments for the period from June 1890 to 1909. Only 36 years more to capture! Over time the number of burials each year reduces because no new lairs were sold and lairs became full.

To join our indexing team, please contact James Oakes by email at research@gwsfhs.org.uk

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Hutt, Charlotte *City of the Dead: The Story of Glasgow's Southern Necropolis*

Glasgow City Libraries and Archives, 1996

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Friends of Southern Necropolis

Southern Necropolis: A Window on Time

Glasgow, 2024

ISBN 978-1-3999-8232-0

Shelf Loc: S/GLA/FRI. Available to purchase from the Friends of Southern Necropolis

Websites and Social Media

Friends of Southern Necropolis website at <https://www.southernnecropolis.co.uk/>

Friends of Southern Necropolis group at Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/groups/348288065741/>

We publish a video of our tour of the Southern Necropolis, 15 June 2014, conducted by Colin Mackie. You may view this video through a link on our Meetings and Presentations page at <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/boxes-members-area/meetings-presentations/>

Murray Archer, 4316

Editor: You can also check out the GWSFHS website article 'Southern Necropolis FamilySearch Films' which publishes Scott Fairie's catalogue of the FamilySearch films related to the Southern Necropolis: <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/2025/05/21/southern-necropolis-familysearch-films/>

Two Strong Women



This family photograph was taken in Dublin about 1908. My great-grandmother Susanna Donaldson (née Dewhurst) sits enthroned as a matriarch among her children; my maternal grandmother (Mary Alice Whittington née Donaldson) is the young woman seated centre. One might say; ‘A typical well-off late-Victorian middle-class family.’ But the lives of my great-grandmother and grandmother challenge stereotypes. My great-grandmother was a woman of considerable strength of character and resilience who dealt with the challenges of her ‘illegitimate’ birth, early poverty, the deaths of three sons in childhood, early widowhood, the loss of her home and finally blindness. My grandmother, Mary Alice (known as Polly) four years after this left her family life and office employment to spend fourteen years in the villages of indigenous peoples in Paraguay and Brazil. Neither woman seems to have considered her life as in any way exceptional or noteworthy.

Susanna Dewhurst was an ‘illegitimate’ child born in 1853 in

mid-Victorian Dalkey, a port and market town midway between Dublin and Belfast. She was one of five children born of a relationship between a Protestant man and a Catholic woman. Her father Thomas Dewhurst had been born about 1800 in Preston, Lancashire, into a family of mill owners and traders in grain and flour. He moved to Dalkey as a young man, presumably to carry on the family business across the Irish Sea, owned two large mills, and traded on a large scale in grain and flour. A pillar of the local community, Thomas served in local government, campaigned for improved transport links, organised petitions and helped to found a charity to train young people.

This well-off respectable businessman was ruthless and reckless in pursuing profit. He exported grain and meal by the ton to England in the late 1840s while the people of Ireland starved to death around him during the Great Hunger. He was threatened with bankruptcy on four occasions and bankrupted at least once, losing his mills, house and accrued wealth – Susanna, aged nine, appeared in court and was cautioned for stealing coal from a distillery.

In his public life he sometimes attracted controversy and was on one occasion required to resign as a harbour commissioner, being disqualified after his election. Apparently a Methodist, he was open about his long relationship with Mary Anne Clarke, a Catholic domestic servant, with whom he had five

children, baptised together in 1855 in the Catholic church in Dundalk. Family relationships were sometimes stressed. Mary Anne was found guilty in 1853 of assaulting a Robert Dewhurst (probably Thomas's brother), fined and bound over with the threat of imprisonment: from the dock she replied defiantly '*I think Mr Thomas Dewhurst will bail me.*'

As a young woman Susanna was employed as a domestic servant when she married George Donaldson in 1877. Both bride and groom were aged 24. She abandoned her mother's faith (her siblings remained Catholic) to marry George in the Church of Ireland in Dundalk. He was employed by the Great Northern Railway (GNR) as a station clerk in Dundalk. George Donaldson's family had for generations been farmers in the area round Mauchline in Ayrshire. His father seems to have moved to Donegal, where George was born in 1852, to take up employment in farming.

George Donaldson worked throughout his adult life for the GNR. He remained in Dundalk for nearly twenty years, employed as a clerk until promoted around 1882 to stationmaster of this major junction. Some time after 1893 he was promoted to the prestigious post of stationmaster in Amiens Street (now Connolly) Station, the Dublin terminus. The couple had eight children before George died in 1895:

- William (1878-1894): drowned in Liverpool on his first voyage as an apprentice seaman

- George Crawford (1881-1890): killed by an engine on the railway line
- Mary Alice (1883-1974): see below
- Anna Jane (1885-1926): remained single, worked in Dublin as a stenographer and lived with Susanna whom she predeceased.
- James (1887-1939): employed by GNR as a book-keeper and senior accountant, his employment led to his moving to Omagh in the North
- Robert John (1888-1899): died of meningitis brought on by typhoid – my grandmother was sent to the pharmacist's to get leeches to bleed his neck to reduce the pressure in his skull
- Georgina Crawford (1891-1977): worked as a stenographer until marriage to one of her mother's lodgers
- Susanna Caroline (1893-1979): worked as a stenographer until marriage to a farmer near Dublin.

Ignoring his own instructions to his children, George Donaldson, on the foggy night of 2 December 1895, crossed the tracks beside the station, was struck by a shunting engine and died immediately (his watch stopped at the moment of death). According to press reports the funeral was one of the largest seen in the town, which may have provided emotional comfort to Susanna but not much needed practical support.

Susanna and her six surviving children lost both their income and their

home, which was the stationmaster's house. They moved a short distance to a terrace house at 91 Seville Place in the North Dock area of Dublin. This area had been developed in the early 19th century for fashionable middle class housing, much of which had since been divided into smaller flats. Seville Place was populated by naval pensioners, businessmen, lawyers and, latterly, artists. Susanna rented a complete terrace house and took in lodgers – young men in white collar occupations. The house has been demolished but original houses still standing nearby are two or three storeys high. Even the largest of these houses would have been crowded when occupied by Susanna, her five or six teenaged and young adult children, two or three boarders and latterly her own mother.

Susanna maintained a middle class life style through these years. My mother remembered a house filled with heavy furniture and ornaments. Photographs corroborate this. There was a horse-hair sofa and easy-chairs with antimacassars, little tables with knick-knacks, a large alabaster-like vase with gold scroll-work holding tall black bullrushes, stuffed exotic birds under a glass dome and on the mantelpiece a black marble clock in the shape of a Greek temple. In her old age Susanna sat all day in the front parlour, banging a silver-topped cane on the floor to summon a daughter if she required anything. In old age she suffered loss of vision which she refused to admit to: she would sit in the evening 'reading' the newspaper, unaware that she was

holding it upside down. Despite this, aged 70, she travelled in 1923 with her unmarried daughter Jenny to visit her youngest daughter Sue who had emigrated to New Zealand. At her death in 1936 she left estate in England valued at just over £1000, a considerable sum for this period.

Perhaps Susanna's most important legacy was her children. She ensured that all were educated to take up respectable employment and live successful and fulfilling lives. Her three daughters who survived into old age were all notable for their good humour, kindness and humanity.



Three Donaldson Sisters, Kilcoskan Farm 1957, the farm of Sue and her husband Fred Clarke; L to R: Sue Clarke, Polly Whittington, Georgina Arklie

Around the time the family photo was taken in 1908 my grandmother and her first cousin Harry Whittington became engaged; shortly afterwards he sailed as a missionary to South America. They had agreed that she would later cross the Atlantic to marry him. My grandmother committed herself to exchanging the safe life in a large city of a middle-class young woman supported by her family for the challenging life of a missionary's wife isolated by distance from her own family and society and by language and culture

from the society in which she would live.

She arrived in Buenos Aires in late June 1911 as arranged and found that Harry was not there to welcome her. She was taken in by another missionary couple and spent six very anxious weeks without word of what had happened to him, at times fearing that he had been killed by a jaguar. On 6 August he finally arrived. The letter from the mission headquarters in Edinburgh informing Harry that his fiancée was about to sail to Buenos Aires had reached him at the same time as a delayed telegram from Buenos Aires informing him that his fiancée had arrived. Harry then rode for several days through the forest and swamps from the mission in Santa Teresa in Paraguay to Villarrica where he boarded a train to Asunción from where he made the 1000 mile steamer journey to Buenos Aires.

After the wedding and a brief honeymoon in Mar del Plata, the couple set off with a fellow missionary on the long journey home. The first stages (steamer, train) went as expected but the final stage on horseback from Caaguazú to Santa Teresa, scheduled to take four days became an eleven day ordeal. My grandmother's resilience was remarkable. She had to ride side-saddle through tropical forests in a long skirt modestly draped over the saddle. On at least one occasion she was knocked from her horse by an overhanging branch; my grandfather noted laconically that she was *'nothing the worse from the fall'*; her views are not recorded. This fall was

not the worst challenge. This journey required them to spend days and nights sheltering from thunderstorms under a sodden calico tent or in huts which they built from tree branches; cut paths through undergrowth; wade through swamps; build a bridge and cross another swollen river on a bridge, consisting of one frayed vine rope for the feet and another for the hands (my grandmother could not swim). All this while they endured the attacks of mosquitoes when the rain stopped and lived on a diet of plain boiled rice and *'refreshing cups of tea'* prepared on fires made of sodden wood. As she reached her new home in Santa Teresa, my grandmother simply remarked that the eleven days' journey *'comprised the tail end of our honeymoon'*.



*My grandparents' first home together: the mission buildings at Santa Teresa
From Hay n.d. p. 43)*

In addition to the mission station in Santa Teresa, Harry rented a house in the larger village of Caaguazú which served as a store for their goods delivered by rail. The couple had to spend my grandmother's first Christmas in Caaguazú away from her new home for some business reasons. Nothing daunted by the challenging journey, on arrival she prepared a Christmas pudding, mixing the ingredients, wrapping

the mixture in a pudding cloth and hanging it from the kitchen rafters, ready for steaming next morning. A famished dog got in overnight, brought down the pudding and ate everything, cloth included. For the first time since her arrival in Buenos Aires, my grandmother sat down and wept. Then she got up, dressed, had breakfast and mixed another pudding using the remaining small quantity of flour and dried fruit and steamed this.

This trip to Caaguazú coincided with a developing civil war in Paraguay. The Mission House in Caaguazú became a place of safety for many of the village women who stored their clothing, jewellery and money there. A band of soldiers raided the village, sacked the houses, pillaged the village store, held the mayor hostage and demanded a large ransom from the village for his return alive. Harry provided the necessary cash and the soldiers left. The villagers crowded into the mission for safety in case the village was again raided. Harry took 'necessary precautions' to defend the house but does not specify what these were, apart from the power of All-Prayer. He was successful.

Once back in Santa Teresa my grandmother had little time to settle down. Harry had set his heart on moving his missionary efforts to a new field: the Terena in Mato Grosso do Sul in Brazil were the people he wished to work with. In mid-1912 Harry made a preliminary visit to the Terena, returning three months later to tell my grandmother that the mission would move to Bananal in

Mato Grosso. During this stressful period my grandmother was pregnant with their oldest daughter Agnes (Inés), born on 30 December 1912. In May 1913, my grandparents said good-bye to the people of Santa Teresa and set off for Bananal. They travelled with another missionary family on horseback, by train, river steamer, barge and again train to reach Taunay, the nearest station to Bananal, three weeks after departure.

The missionaries were refused permission to enter Bananal by SPI, the Government agency responsible for 'Indian' affairs, and had to camp for five weeks in miserable conditions beside Taunay station. Harry had to frequently leave his family and companions overnight at the station which was a hang-out for local drinkers while he travelled to the district capital to obtain permission. When authorisation arrived from Rio de Janeiro permitting the missionaries to stay in Bananal, eight weeks had passed since my grandmother had slept in a real bed.



*My grandmother's first accommodation in Brazil: the tents at Taunay Railway Station
(From Hay n.d. PSADP p. 90)*

The family made the final stage of their journey to Bananal by bullock cart. There they were provided

with a two-roomed filthy house with holes in the roof (an umbrella was erected over the bed during rain), the walls and floor. My grandmother was awakened on the first night with ants creeping up her nostrils while the walls and roof were alive with cockroaches which would drop on the bed and run over and under the bed-clothes. A few days later a storm blew out the front wall of the hut but the missionaries had to continue living there for about a month until the Terena lent them two better houses, one of them new. Harry placed the fellow missionary family in this one because they *'were fresh from home and were not yet accustomed to living on the rough'*. My grandmother, a very generous woman, doubtless agreed with this decision but could be excused if she considered herself not fully *'accustomed to living on the rough'*.



The First Mission House in Bananal: My grandmother is on the right with Inés; her fellow missionary with her baby son on the left (From Hay n.d. p. 90)

My grandmother was to remain in Bananal, with one break, for the next twelve years. During that time she supported my grandfather as he struggled against the Catholic priest who bribed and threatened his congregation to keep away from the missionaries, the Government agent

(a Positivist) who banned them from the village and forced them to build the mission station outside it, and the village shaman who sent spirits to attack them. By his account, Harry successfully deflected these with prayer. She supported him in the years when he built a mission station and church. She treated the sick including those with gunshot wounds, led the church women's group, gave food to the poorest, assisted with the choir and Sunday school and looked after the mission when Harry was absent on missionary work. She gave birth to three more children, cared for her family, cooked every day and baked bread every week in a corrugated iron kitchen in tropical heat, tended to her fruit and vegetable garden, fought against the flies, ants, mosquitoes and cockroaches which daily invaded the mission station and drove off a plague of locusts. And, so far as I know never once complained or gave up, even when struck by lightning.



The family in Bananal shortly before departure in 1925 (my mother on the right)

She returned to the British Isles, not to Dublin but to Glasgow, where my grandfather was called to be a Free Church minister and where she lived for the last forty years of her life, at the heart of her family.

George MacBride, 11100

Agnes Leckie Sampler

I have been checking our transcriptions of the monuments in the Tollcross Relief/United Presbyterian Churchyard and adding them to the transcriptions and photographs published in the Tollcross Cemetery data set in the members' area of our website. Photographs TOL014 and TOL015 of adjacent stones relate to intermarried families PARK and LECKIE.

TOL014:

1847.

*Erected by JAMES PARK and
AGNES LOVE*

*To the memory of their son JOHN
and his sister, Mrs. LECKY.*

*Together in their Father's house
with joyful hearts they go,*

*And dwell forever with the Lord
beyond the reach of woe"*

TOL015:

In memory of

*ROBERT LECKIE who died 5th
August 1884 aged 84 years*

*Also his wife AGNES PARK who
died 9th January 1845 aged 40
years*

*And two children who died in
infancy*

*Also their daughter AGNES who
died 13th February 1908 and is
interred in Lair no 204*

I searched for records of the two children who died in infancy. At Scotland's People, I found the baptisms of four of their children, all at the Tollcross Relief Church, in the period 1834-1842:

- Agnes, baptised August 1834;
- Mary, born 28 December 1836, baptised 29 January 1837;
- Peter, born 19 May 1839, baptised 22 June 1839; and
- Janet, born 25 December 1841, baptised 30 January 1842.

The ScotlandsPeople Other Church Registers Burials does not include burials in the Tollcross Relief/United Presbyterian Churchyard. However, FamilySearch films 1574876 and 1574877 catalogued under Tollcross Cemetery, Glasgow, 1808-1995 include images of lair registers for the churchyard. Lair 204 was originally sold to Gilbert Paterson, Tollcross on 12 July 1824 and on 11 January 1869 it was transferred to Alexander Roger, Grocer, Fullarton. The lair entry in the Tollcross Churchyard Register of Titles is annotated '*This lair to be kept in perpetuity by managers*'.

In the Register of burials day book 1879-1925, I found the burial of

*Miss Agnes Leckie, 73, Lair 204, 6
feet deep, Sexton's Fee 9 shillings,
1 box, 2 coaches, total fee 12
shillings, paid by Mr Rodger.*

Why was she buried in a lair owned by Alexander Rodger? Mary LECKIE, her sister, married a John RODGER in Cambuslang on 26 June 1860.

This marriage is transcribed in the FamilySearch collection: Birth, Marriage & Death, Scotland, Civil Registration, 1855-1875, 1881, 1891. It seems that Agnes is buried with her sister Mary and her husband John.

A search for Agnes LECKIE in Ancestry public member trees found her in a tree named Corrigan_Queen_20201226 by Lynn Corrigan. Her profile in this tree mentioned a sampler by her, offered at auction by Hartleys Auctioneers in Ilkley, Yorkshire in 2015.

AN EARLY VICTORIAN SCOTTISH SAMPLER, worked by Agnes Leckie of Shettleston, dated November 24th 1847, in coloured wools in full and half cross stitch and long stitch, with a religious verse "I love them that love me" above a panel in black and blue with the names "Robert Leckie, Agnes Park, Died Jan. 9th 1845, Mary Leckie, Peter Leckie, Janet Leckie, Died May 11th" and further worked with a house surrounded by birds perched in over size trees, dogs, cats and flowers, within a stylised strawberry border, 16 1/2" square, in a gilt wood filet and stained frame N.B. A sampler worked by Mary Leckie in 1848 was sold by Bonhams in 2010 and mentions an Agnes Leckie, possibly the hapless child who "sewed" the above sampler. Shettleston is in the east end of Glasgow where Leckie appears to be a local name.

Sampler: <https://www.the-saleroom.com/en-gb/auction-catalogues/hartleys/catalogue-id-srhar10021/lot-abc2e487-7017-46aa-9b10-a54f00b5942e>

Traditionally, names of the deceased are sewn in black thread. The text 'Agnes Park, Died Jan. 9.1845' and 'Janet Leckie, Died May 11' are sewn in black thread. So now we know that Janet was one of the two children of Robert LECKIE and Agnes PARK who died in infancy. I assume that as the sampler is dated 1847, and no year is given for the death of Janet, that she died on 11 May 1847. There is no register of burials surviving for the period prior to 1879, but perhaps a search of the lair registers would find the lairs associated with these monuments. We might never know the name of the other child.

A further line of research would be to find the Bonhams catalogue for the sale in 2010 listing the sampler stitched by Mary LECKIE.

Murray Archer, 4316

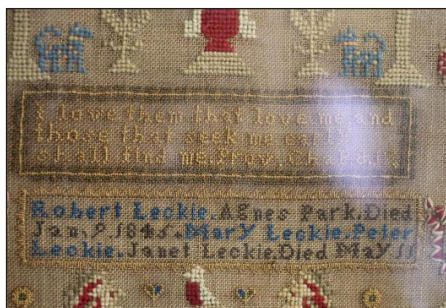
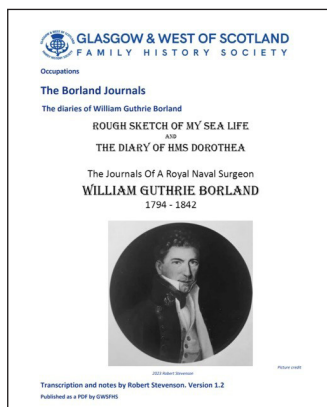


Image: a section of the sampler stitched by Agnes Leckie of Shettleston, taken from the full image in the auction catalogue as referenced above.

Recently Added Publications



This work comprises two engaging reminiscences by Royal Naval Surgeon William Guthrie Borland. The first, *'Rough Sketch of my Sea Life'*, covers the period 1814 to 1837 and Borland's experiences on the high seas, starting with the Napoleonic Wars and the American War of 1812, including the British burning of Washington. His detailed accounts of his travels will appeal to maritime history enthusiasts, as well as those interested in 19th-century naval medicine. This diary includes tales of smugglers, pirates, scurvy and starvation. During his time with the Royal Navy, Borland traversed the globe from Rio de Janeiro to Sicily, and he recorded engaging descriptions of his stops along the way, including once-great cities of the past and a climb up Mount Vesuvius.

Borland's second work is *'The Diary of HMS Dorothea'*, an account of

the disaster-plagued 1818 Arctic expedition led by Captain David Buchan. The *HMS Dorothea* and *HMS Trent* together undertook one of the first Arctic explorations following the Napoleonic Wars. They were instructed to sail over the North Pole! Whalers had reported that the ice between Greenland and Spitzbergen had melted, but by the time the expedition arrived the ice had reappeared, and Borland and the others were trapped in ice for weeks. Once they returned to open water, they were caught in a storm that damaged the ship so badly they had to return home, Borland having meanwhile taken a bullet meant for a reindeer.

William Guthrie Borland, a naval surgeon, was born in 1794 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland in 1794, one of ten children born to Thomas Borland and Christian Simpson (or Simson).

This 108-page PDF was transcribed by Robert Stevenson, who has also written an introduction and detailed appendix contextualising Borland's experiences. Stevenson's commentary includes a genealogy of the Borland family based on extensive research. Other families mentioned include Dalziel, Kirkhope and Martin.

Available to purchase for £10 through the Society website <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/product/the-borland-journals-the-diaries-of-william-guthrie-borland/>

Resources in the Library

Blanchard, Gill

Writing your family history: a guide for family historians

Barnsley, Pen & Sword, 2014

(reprinted 2022)

ISBN: 9781781593721

Shelf Loc: G/-/BLA

Cross, William

Cross country: one Renfrewshire family through the last 200 years

Privately published by the author, 2005

ISBN: 09528557X

Shelf Loc: F/CRO/CRO

Dobson, David

Searching for Scotch-Irish roots in Scottish records 1600-1750

Baltimore, Clearfield, 2007

ISBN: 9780806353171

Shelf Loc: S/N.I./DOB

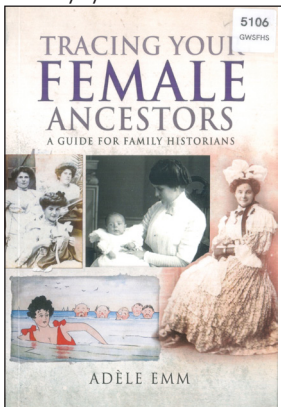
Emm, Adele

Tracing your female ancestors: a guide for family historians

Barnsley, Pen & Sword, 2019

ISBN: 9781526730138

Shelf Loc: G/-/EMM



Fairie, J. Scott and Willing, June A

Burial grounds in Glasgow: a brief guide for genealogists

Glasgow, Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society, 1986

ISBN: 18702896001

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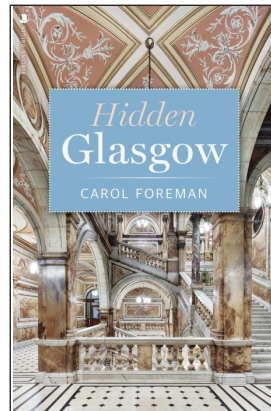
Foreman, Carol

Hidden Glasgow

Edinburgh, Birlinn, 2008

ISBN: 9781841587202

Shelf Loc: S/GLA/FOR



Friends of Southern Necropolis

Southern Necropolis: a window on time

Glasgow, Friends of Glasgow Necropolis, 2024

ISBN: 9781399982320

Shelf Loc: S/GLA/FRI

Graham, Susan and Batho, Dottie

Michael Graham and Agnes Buchanan Graham of Glasgow, Scotland and their children: a history compiled by their descendants

Privately published, 2023

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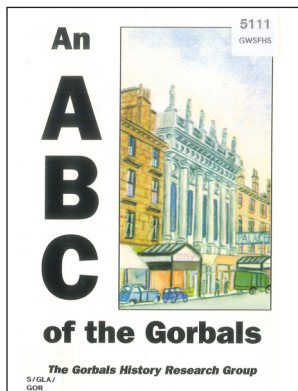
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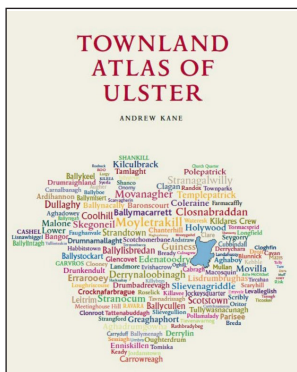
Kane, Andrew

Townland atlas of Ulster

Newtownards, Ulster Historical Foundation, 2024

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Kilmarnock and District History Group

The Boyds of Kilmarnock

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Mythology, traditions and history of MacDhubhsith-MacDuffie

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Privately published, 1972

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Shelf Loc: F/MACD/MA

McMahon, Nancy

Troon, Ayrshire: WW1 war dead 1914-1918

Troon, Troon@Ayrshire Family History Society, 2025

No ISBN

Shelf Loc: S/AYR/MCM

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Glasgow as it was, vol. 1: city life

Nelson, Hendon Publishing, 1975

ISBN: 0902907700

Shelf Loc: S/GLA/MOS

Moss, Michael and Hume, John

Glasgow as it was, vol. 2: sports and pastimes

Nelson, Hendon Publishing, 1975

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Oakley, Charles

The last tram

Glasgow, City of Glasgow

Corporation, 1962

No ISBN

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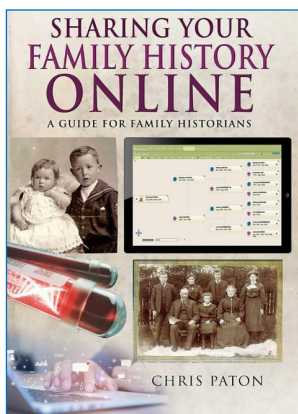
Paton, Chris

Sharing your family history online: a guide for family historians

Barnsley, Pen & Sword, 2021

ISBN: 1526780291

Shelf Loc: G/-/PAT



Ross, James

The power I pledge: being a centenary study of the life of William Quarrier

Glasgow, Quarriers Homes, 1971

No ISBN

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At work in the world: the centenary booklet of Hillhead Baptist Church 1883-1983

Glasgow, Hillhead Baptist Church, 1983

No ISBN

Shelf Loc: S/GLA/SEM

Shaw, D

Old Ullapool and the Jacobites; New Ullapool: riots to railways

Privately published, 2024

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Shelf Loc: S/ROC/SHA

Strachur and District Local History Society

Gravestones and memorials:

Strachur and Strathlachlan parish

- an inventory with brief histories of the churches. 2nd ed

Strachur, Strachur and District Local History Society, 2013

No ISBN

Shelf Loc: S/ARL/STR

Linda Emery, Librarian, 8216

Editor: If you are interested in the 'Kilmarnock: aspects of local history' publication but can't get to our Library I have found a digital copy which contains 15 articles covering a wide range of topics related to the town and its peoples. It can be accessed at <https://www.kilmarnockhistory.co.uk/en/Aspects-of-Local-History/>

It may be obvious 5

Consider abbreviated and pet names for forenames, especially in censuses.

My grandmother, Isabella, was listed as 'Bella'.

There are numerous forms of Elizabeth for example, not always starting with the letter E.

Sheila Cuthbertson, 4187

Writing Family History Articles

Some people have lots of experience of writing articles but for others it may seem like a daunting prospect to write an article for the Journal, especially if you have never done so before. Many very good examples of family history stories are published every year in the Society's Journal. However, there is a continual need for interesting stories and we hope that this article can provide some hints and tips to encourage more contributions to the Journal.

Choose your topic

Often the hardest part is deciding on your topic, so below are a few suggested 'pegs' on which you might be able to hang an article.

Perhaps you have a relative you feel most connected to, or one for whom you hold the most information from your genealogy research. In this case you may be fortunate to have photographs, letters, medals or other memorabilia for that person. Images of these items help to illustrate your story.

Or you might have had a '*lightbulb moment*' when you solved a long-standing family history puzzle. The solution or approach you used to break through that brick wall may prove helpful to other researchers.

A photograph of an ancestor, or where they lived, might lead you to

an article about them, based on the research you have done around it.

Some memorabilia can sometimes lead us to find much more about our ancestors and the story of how you went about researching it may well offer tips to others.

A book review can be useful for other members – perhaps it isn't the most obvious genealogical or family history text but it may well provide an insight into the lives of our forebears, adding context to our stories.

Many people who use genealogy software packages may not realise that they already have the facility to produce family history stories or indeed a book. In Journal 125 - October 2022, Christine Woodcock's article '*Creating Family Stories Using Family History Software*' discusses most of the software packages. Some of the main subscriber sites also offer a similar opportunity. For example, on Ancestry, go to an ancestor's profile and select '*Lifestory*', which will generate a story from which it might be possible to create an article, or at least have the framework for one.

Shaping your article

This will depend on what your article is about but in most cases, as I am sure you will all recall from the days of writing essays at school, it should have a start (the introduction, setting the scene and giving some context to the article), a middle (the main 'story' you want to share with others, which may have sub-sections to cover the different elements of the

article), and an end (pulling together the main threads).

The suggested maximum word limit for an article is approximately 2000 words but it doesn't need to be that long. Shorter items can be really useful in helping to fill the spaces between the longer articles.

Please consider if you have any images to include in your article - they can often add an added dimension to the item and can also help break up the text.

Reading it through

We would encourage you to read through your article before sending it in and perhaps get someone else to read it too. This can help to identify any specific errors and also gives an idea of how well the article flows.

It will be read before publication, with any other errors corrected and it is also possible that some editing will be undertaken, at the discretion of the Editor.

Help is available

If you want some help or further guidance just ask. We are happy to help you structure an idea that you might have or read a draft and provide feedback.

We hope that this article has been helpful and it might encourage more members to 'put fingers to keyboards' or 'pen to paper' to produce and submit their family history stories for possible publication in the Journal.

Christine Ferguson, 10832
Karen Hunter, 10206

Volunteers still needed

A plea from our Chair, Scott Fairie

Journal Editor

I know that we all appreciate this Journal and the excellent work of our Editor, but she is finding it hard to keep all the plates spinning in her busy life. Therefore we URGENTLY need someone with computer skills to shadow the production of the Journal and ultimately take over from her.

The layout and production can't be completed without material content, which depends on submissions from members. Everyone can help out by submitting material. We all have stories of successes or failures to help other researchers, or interesting discoveries or places to search. So please submit articles big or small to keep the Journal alive.

Society Secretary

A second plea, for the Secretary, who is keen to move on to other things. The day to day email tasks have been shared out, but we need someone to take over the task of coordination as Secretary. It would preferably be someone close to the premises in Glasgow who can handle occasional paper communications, council calendar and meeting agenda.

If you think you could help with either of these key roles please get in touch, with me (chair@gwsfhs.org.uk) in the first instance.

Programme of Meetings 2025

16 June	<i>Researching POWs of both World Wars</i>	<i>Ken Nisbet</i>
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.	<i>Rachael Smith</i>
18 August	<i>The Glasgow Necropolis</i> Join Annette Mullen for a friendly and informative talk and virtual Walk through the history of the Glasgow Necropolis, the City of the Dead. Hear some of stories of those interred within the 37 acres of the cemetery, and their contributions which helped make Glasgow the industrial powerhouse she became which saw her known as the Second City of the Victorian Empire.	<i>Annette Mullen</i>
15 Sept	<i>Smugglers in Western Scotland</i>	<i>Francis Wilkins</i>
20 Oct	<i>Old Scotstoun and Whiteinch</i> A pictorial history of these often overlooked areas of Glasgow. Both Whiteinch and Scotstoun have a rich social history, but are very different from each other. This presentation aims to show how both areas have changed, and yet stayed the same. Most of the illustrations are from old postcards from around 1895-1920.	<i>Sandra Malcolm</i>
17 Nov	<i>The Lewis men recruited for the Hudson's Bay Company</i> Discover the incredible journey of over five hundred men from the Isle of Lewis who ventured into the North American fur trade in the 19th century.	<i>Angus MacDonald</i>
15 Dec	<i>Five Simple Steps to Writing Your Family History Story</i>	<i>Christine Woodcock</i>

These meetings will be held in the evening, (7.30pm British Time) 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 are 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

There are two crucial elements to producing the Journal on a regular basis. The first is a good supply of articles and images, submitted in a timely manner to enable the Journal to be put together without too much hassle.

Remember that articles can be submitted at any time although a specific publication date can't always be guaranteed. So please keep sending them in. There is currently very little for the October edition so there is a good chance you will get to see your article in print before the end of 2025 if you send it in over the next couple of months!

The second crucial element is an editor! But what does being an editor involve I hear you asking? Well, let me introduce you to my world!

There are a number of aspects to the role, including:

- Receiving articles, documenting them and saving them.
- Reviewing articles to determine if they are suitable for publication.

- Providing feedback on a draft article.
- Liaising with authors to clarify points, check on copyright issues.
- Sub-editing articles.
- Chasing people for specific items.
- Finding appropriate 'fillers' for any gaps.
- Typesetting articles using dedicated publishing software.
- Proof reading the final draft – done by a small team of people as no one person can ever hope to find all the errors and, even then, there will be a few we miss.
- Finalising the copy and sending it to the printer.

I am ably supported by a small team who help with writing/reviewing/editing articles and proof reading.

So, could you help with some of these tasks or take on the role overall?? If so please get in touch.

Karen Hunter, Editor, 10206
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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.

ISSN 2755-7731

Printed by Joshua Horgan Print & Design,
Unit 2, Glenmore Business Centre, Range Rd, Witney OX29 0AA

