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The Journal

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Welcome to Journal 134

If you enjoy taking a dive down a rabbit hole or two when researching your Scottish family history you will find some ideal resources highlighted in this edition of the Journal. From the Statistical Accounts of Scotland, the Internet Archive and our own website with a range of databases and articles there is plenty to explore on a cold, dark winter's afternoon but beware, you may still be there at bedtime!

As genealogists, an interest in cemeteries and memorial inscriptions is almost an essential trait and Murray Archer has provided two articles illustrating what a rich source of information they can be.

In this edition you will read that we are seeking your views on the future of the Journal so please let us know your thoughts.

Karen Hunter, Editor

J135: Please submit articles for the next edition of the Journal by 5 January 2026.

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Chair's Blog

I think that all in the Northern Hemisphere have enjoyed a good summer, the evenings are short, so not so much time for browsing online; perhaps your travels have given you a chance to visit some interesting graveyards or ancestral connections!!

Our editor knows how time flies and the next journal comes around all too soon. She does a tremendous job producing such an interesting collection for us each issue, HOWEVER the content depends on you, the members, submitting articles long or short.

Do you value your journal? If we don't receive more material the Journal may have to shrink in size or be reduced to being published just twice a year. Please give us your feedback - send your views or suggestions to chair@gwsfhs.org.uk. On an even more serious note, our excellent Editor is moving on after the publication of the March Journal next year, and we URGENTLY need to find someone who is computer literate, ideally with skills either in a desktop publishing package, or with large Word documents, and also more assistance for the editor in collecting articles - it needs to be a team, the Editor can't be expected to do it all!! If someone will offer their help there is six months to work alongside Karen, who is willing and able to pass on her expertise in the production of the Journal.

Over the summer the centre has stayed open with a few visitors each day, many from far distances, although it has generally been quiet on Saturdays - maybe just because it is holiday time. Many members have been trying out the new full-text AI tool from FamilySearch, which is transcribing many of their scanned films which have not previously been searchable. It includes many of the Glasgow Cemetery registers, it is still experimental, but you will now find FullText on the Search pulldown, and a new icon beside the camera on films which have been transcribed. Remember that the volunteers at local family history societies have knowledge of places and names in their area which you can't get from the internet, so don't just depend on your computer, get involved with the Society in your areas of interest to share information with the locals.

In June the society e-mail addresses were all reset and this locked us out of the computer network. There was a long delay until Microsoft

were able to restore access. It did not affect any member information or the Website content, and none of the data was lost. The Website was only mildly affected by the recent outage, a temporary email address had to be posted on front page, because the Contacts box could not forward enquiries. All is now back to normal, but if you sent a message through the website, and did not get a reply, accept our apologies, and we would ask you to repeat the request.

The library is ever expanding and we had to squeeze in some extra shelving to make space for new acquisitions, the catalogue is kept up to date by Linda, and you can see new additions at the top of the list when you open the Library tab on the website, before you do specific search. I hope that everyone regularly browses the website to see new additions. The biggest new addition to datasets is the images, transcriptions and images of stones in the Necropolis which is two thirds complete – these were previously only available in DVD format, now members can search on the website. Our online transcribers are also doing a fantastic job indexing the Southern Necropolis interments, and the western section is nearly complete.

Scott Fairie, Chair, 30

Did you know?

FamilySearch Full Text Search

A Full-Text Search is now part of the FamilySearch standard search tools: <https://www.familysearch.org/.../full-text-search-leaves...>

Full-Text Search uses AI-generated transcripts to search unindexed record collections in seconds. By entering keywords, names, places, and dates, users can now search almost 2 billion genealogically significant records, most of which were previously accessible only as images.

Unlike traditional indexed searches, Full-Text Search scans the entire transcript of a record, allowing users to find matches in any part of the document. This capability is helping thousands of users uncover relatives and evidence about them in records they may never have considered before.

James Templeton & Son

Many of the Glaswegian members will be aware of the beautiful building close to Glasgow Green in the Bridgeton area (was called Calton in the nineteenth century) known as Templetons.

A brief history of the firm 'James Templeton & Son'

Templetons carpets were known worldwide producing carpets for state occasions, royalty and luxury liners including the '*RMS Titanic*'. Even Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of US president Abraham Lincoln, was said to have a Templeton carpet in her home. At its height it employed 3,000 people in Glasgow and by 1900 over 16,000 were employed at locations worldwide.

It was established in 1839 in the Bridgeton area with the original factory located in what was then called King Street. The building burned down in 1856, and the company moved into an empty cotton mill in 1857 in nearby William Street (later renamed Templeton Street). Around 1887 a substantial extension was to be built.

Calton in the mid nineteenth century was an affluent area, and it was said that the wealthy citizens in nearby Monteith Row (ironically it became Glasgow's "Red Light" district in the mid to late twentieth century) did not want to overlook a factory and it was decided the building should be of appropriate design for such a prominent location in the city. The famous architect William Leiper was employed to produce a design so grand it could not possibly be rejected, and Leiper modelled it on the Doge's Palace in Venice.

James Templeton



The man responsible for having this building erected was James Templeton, who commenced life in the remote peninsula of Campbeltown in the southwest of Scotland. Campbeltown obtained world fame for a while due to Paul McCartney, the former Beatles member, living there and composing and recording '*Mull of Kintyre*' which became and remains a best selling single in the UK.

James Templeton was born on 7 July 1802 in Campbeltown, Argyll and Bute, Scotland to Archibald Templeton (1778-1834), a saddler and Ann Harvey/Harvie (1778-1851). He was one of a large family of 12, the first four all dying young. Archibald's occupation was recorded on James Templeton's death certificate as a Farmer, however his wife's will records him as a saddler and that was in fact his humble profession.

Archibald died in 1834 before his son James had become a man of means and did not leave a will and it is assumed he was of modest means. His wife, Ann is recorded in the 1841 census as "Independent" and as a "Bond Holder" in the 1851 census and died in 1851. She did leave a will and a later inventory that indicated that she left an estate worth around £3,000 sterling (about £300,000 today) and this would almost certainly have come from her son James, who most likely had attained enough wealth by 1841 to support his mother.

To refer to James Templeton as an entrepreneur would be an understatement. Wherever he went, he was always looking for a business opportunity.

He began his career in a small wholesale draper in Glasgow, Scotland, before working for a merchant house in Liverpool, England. He spent three years in Mexico on the company's behalf, then returned to Scotland where he gained experience in the Glasgow cotton industry before moving to Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Here he established a shawl-making business in 1829 at the age of 27. He became interested in the weaving of chenille when it was introduced to the Paisley shawl-making industry in the 1830s and in July 1839, he and William Quiglay, a weaver in his employ, obtained a patent for an improved method of making chenille. Templeton realised the possibility of applying this to make a new type of carpet and in December of that year bought out Quiglay's share of the patent.

Chenille carpets were a cheaper alternative to hand tufted Axminster. Producing Axminster was a slow process as each piece of yarn constituting the pile had to be tied to a pair of warp threads by hand. The chenille carpet was woven on a loom like cloth and subsequently cut into narrow strips that resembled striped caterpillars. The strips, each constituting a line of pile, were then woven in a setting loom to the warp threads which formed part of the base of the carpet; it was possible to weave

a complete seamless carpet and to use a wide range of colours in the pattern so that it had a rich appearance closely resembling traditional Axminster. Production was therefore much quicker and more efficient although two separate weaving concerns were needed.

James Templeton left Paisley to concentrate on chenille carpets and began production in King Street (now named Millroad Street), Glasgow, where he produced fitted carpets to specific dimensions and also strips of carpet that could then be fitted together to produce a whole carpet. His brother, Archibald, and his brother-in-law, Peter Reid, joined him in partnership as James Templeton & Co in 1843. James remained in control of the business while Peter handled the accounts and Archibald moved to London around 1850 to manage the London office and warehouse.

Whilst the company made a loss for the first three years, it subsequently made consistent profits. By 1851 the company was employing some 400 people and the firm's capital exceeded £14,000.

The company's original factory was destroyed by fire in 1856, but a former cotton mill was acquired in William Street, later renamed Templeton Street, in Bridgeton in the East End of Glasgow. In 1860 the firm's capital exceeded £35,000 and over the next decade rose to £102,000 as profits were reinvested.

Templeton also diversified his output, producing the cheaper and more popular Brussels carpet during the 1850s. In 1855 production for this business was transferred to another factory on Crownpoint Road, Glasgow, controlled as a separate firm, J & J S Templeton & Co in which he was partnered by his eldest son, John Stewart Templeton. This firm became one of the leading British producers of Brussels and Wilton carpets. John Stewart Templeton remained in charge of that side of the business for 30 years but also became a partner in James Templeton & Co along with his younger brother, James, in 1866.

The 1870s saw the market falter. Sales declined and Templeton experimented with the mechanisation of chenille carpet production although by his retirement in 1878 mechanisation had still not fully been achieved. By this time, chenille carpets accounted for 5 per cent of the carpet industry's total production with James Templeton & Co the

second largest chenille manufacturer with approximately 25 per cent of the market.

On their father's retirement, John and James Jr. took charge of the business. A major breakthrough came in 1882 when William Adam, a former employee, patented an improved setting loom which initially wove carpet up to one yard wide. Templeton applied for a licence, and was successful alongside William Adam and two other firms. Together, the four firms met as the Association of Axminster Manufacturers, fixing prices to maintain profits. By 1882, Templeton had installed 120 of the new looms and was far outstripping the production of the other firms.

In November 1887 John Templeton obtained the rights to a new spool Axminster power loom from the American company, E B Biglow. Thirty looms were to be installed, and a new factory built. However, the partly completed factory, with its exterior modelled on the Doge's Palace, was blown over in strong winds in 1889 (this incident result in 29 deaths and the story will follow in a second article in the next newsletter) and it was only in 1891 that production commenced in any quantity. John Templeton began a campaign to reduce the high pricing policies of the Axminster carpets within the industry. Many of their competitors resisted the price cuts as they also produced the cheaper Wilton and Brussels carpeting, which like Axminster, appealed to the higher end of the market. Templeton succeeded and so when cheap imported American Axminster entered the market in 1893 the firm was able to compete. In March 1895 Templeton's new factory was working night and day shifts, with women weavers working day shifts and men the night shifts producing spool Axminster. By 1900 over 16,000 people were employed producing chenille and Axminster and a further 300 on Wilton and Brussels carpets. The combined capital of the company exceeded £330,000 (about thirty five million pounds today).

The Templeton brothers withdrew from active involvement with the company and John's son-in-law, D H L Young, succeeded them, having been a partner since 1887. Under his direction the firm continued to grow until the outbreak of the 1914-1918 World War. By 1913 the firm was the largest carpeting manufacturer in terms of output in the UK and had a capital of £648,000, a sum exceeded only by John Crossley & Sons Ltd of Halifax.

As well as producing carpets James Templeton had taken an active interest in his work force. He made substantial donations to the works' Benevolent Trust and helped establish a factory savings bank.

In 1938 James Templeton & Co was incorporated as a private limited company. The company provided the carpets for the 1911, 1937 and 1953 coronations in Westminster Abbey as well as providing carpets for the House of Commons, Cunard and P&O steam cruise liners. By 1955 the company had a total of six factories in Glasgow and agencies throughout Europe, the USA and the former British colonies.

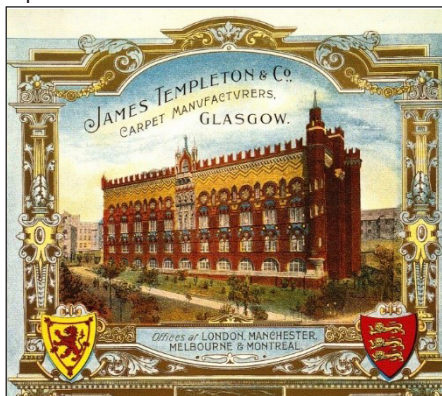
In 1968 James Templeton & Co Ltd acquired the entire share issue of Gray's Carpets & Textiles Ltd, carpet manufacturers, London. In 1969 Guthrie Corporation Ltd of London acquired the entire ordinary share capital of James Templeton & Co Ltd and became its holding company. James Templeton & Co Ltd was renamed British Carpets Ltd in 1974. Guthrie Corporation Ltd acquired £1.5m of shares in Stoddard Holdings Ltd, carpet manufacturers, Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1980. As part of this deal, Guthrie Corporation Ltd transferred all British Carpet Ltd subsidiaries to Stoddard Holding Ltd and, in that year, production transferred to Elderslie and the Doge's palace factory in Bridgeton closed.

British Carpets Ltd was dissolved in 2006 as part of the liquidation of Stoddard International plc, the successor company to Stoddard Holdings Ltd.

Thus ended a remarkable achievement started by a young man from the most modest background – James Templeton.

Leslie Williamson, 11062

Editor: There is a brief history of Templeton's Carpet Factory, with some images on the Parkhead History website at <http://parkheadhistory.com/surrounding-areas/calton/templetons-carpet-factory/> and a small collection of material relating to them on the GlasgowLife site at <https://libcat.csglasgow.org/web/arena/templeton>



Who's ma Maw?

The arrival of the latest Journal with its article on the Southern Necropolis and the exhortation from the editor for articles has prompted me to write this article as a follow-up to Will the Mother of Hannah Preston Please Stand Up? which appeared in the Journal of October 2001. It has taken me over twenty years to make progress - to knock down the proverbial brick wall - only to bang into another one.

I'll start with a brief reprise of my great grandmother Hannah Preston's timeline.

1. 1842: Her father James Sibbald Preston (JSP) marries Elizabeth Ogilvie in Haddington, East Lothian (source: Haddington OPR).
2. 1843: Their daughter Grace Preston born in Haddington (source: Haddington OPR).
3. 1851: JPS and daughter Grace living in Glasgow with wife Helen from Stirling (source: 1851 census).
4. 1853 (20 Mar): Marriage proclamation for JSP and Marion McQuarrie (source: Barony OPR).
5. 1853 (5 Apr): They married at the College, High St (source: 1894 Poor Relief Application, her 'lines seen' as proof of marriage). I believe the place is College Church; their records haven't survived.
6. 1853 (30 Sep): Hannah Preston is born, lawful daughter of JSP and Elizabeth Ogilvie, their fourth child (source: Barony OPR). She eventually married Peter Geddes in Glasgow: they are my great grandparents, which is why finding Hannah Preston's parentage and pedigree is a key part of my family research.
7. 1855 (28 Aug): Marion Preston is born to JSP and Marion McQuarrie, their first child (source: statutory birth registration).
8. Thereafter, Hannah Preston's mother is recorded as Marion McQuarrie (1878 her marriage; 1894 her mother's Poor Relief Application; 1900 her death).

Was Hannah Preston's mother Elizabeth Ogilvie, as the birth record states, or Helen from Stirling, as the 1861 census implies, or Marion McQuarrie as everything else implies? I found it impossible to reconcile the inconsistencies, gave up and did other things.

Then I discovered that FamilySearch had the Southern Necropolis burial records freely available. There is an index of sorts in that each Lair has a list of interments (and doing a FamilySearch search does return individual burial records but there's no link to the actual image). Needless to say, I have found errors - even the clerks of the time were confused because I have an example where a Southern Division Lair interment was listed under the Central Division Lair index, both Lairs having the same number. *[Editor note: Murray Archer, after proof-reading the draft of the Journal, advises there is no Southern Division in the Southern Necropolis. There are Central, Eastern and Western Divisions. The lair number alone is not unique; it is the combination of division, lair number and price that is unique.]* Eventually I got the hang of things and here I must acknowledge the invaluable help of a fellow member who went far above and beyond in providing info and getting me to understand how the Southern Necropolis burial records were organised.



Image: Glasgow's Southern Necropolis Gatehouse
By AlistairMcMillan - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=134361869>

My journey of discovery was not linear. But, speculatively searching FamilySearch for Ogilvie and Preston, I made two pivotal findings:

- Elizabeth Ogilvie was buried 25 Jul 1850 in Lair 1882 Southern Division, Southern Necropolis, recorded as age 29 (which is correct) and Friend of Lair Proprietor Peter Baxter.
- James Preston was buried 15 Dec 1850 in the same Lair, recorded as age seven months and cousin of Lair Proprietor Peter Baxter. He died at same address as Peter Baxter - 7 Wallace St.

One cannot argue that this Elizabeth Ogilvie is the wife of JSP and that James Preston is their son. Therefore I can conclude with certainty that Hannah Preston's birth details in the Barony OPR are wrong - her mother cannot be Elizabeth Ogilvie. Whether she is lawful or not is a moot point. The phrase 'their fourth child' still needs to be interpreted, especially now we know that Elizabeth Ogilvie is not the mother. On the other hand, if the father, and his two brothers who were witnesses, get something as basic as his own wife's name wrong, what else in the record is wrong (and why)?

The next finding of consequence concerns Proprietor Peter Baxter. Take it from me, there are too many Peter Baxters! But from my analysis of all the interments in his Lair 1882, I have determined that the Proprietor is Peter Baxter born 1806 in Stirling to William Baxter and Margaret Drummond - both Peter's brother Gilbert and sister Agnes and their families used the same Lair - right up to 1947. Another discovery was that being recorded as a Friend and a Cousin does not mean being a Friend or a Cousin of the Lair Proprietor - rather, I believe, they refer to the relationship of the (unnamed) person who arranged the interment (who will have some sort of relationship with the Proprietor which gives them the right so to do).

Some of the jigsaw fell into place when I discovered that Proprietor Peter Baxter had a niece, Helen Baxter born 1820 Stirling - of the right age to be the wife of JSP in 1851. The facts are:

- Helen Baxter, (Stirling), married Peter Baxter, Laurieston, Gorbals, an Engineer, in 1845 (source: Stirling and Gorbals OPRs). His origins are undetermined.
- They had two children, in 1846 and 1847 (source: 1861 census and their death registrations).

- A Peter Baxter died of cholera in 1849, recorded in Gorbals Burials records as buried in Govan, age 44. Notice how nearly accurate this is for him to have been born in 1806 - so was he the Lair Proprietor? Or was he Helen Baxter's husband? Cannot be both because this would mean that uncle married niece so we really should exclude that scenario (shouldn't we?).
- JSP's wife Elizabeth Ogilvie and son James had both died in 1850.
- In 1851 Helen Baxter's two children were with their grandparents in Stirling, recorded as born in Glasgow (source: 1861 census).
- In 1851 Helen Baxter, recorded as his wife, was with JSP and his daughter Grace.
- In 1855, Helen Baxter married widower John Cook in Edinburgh (they subsequently had four children). Her two children by her previous marriage both died in Edinburgh in 1860s, their father Peter Baxter being recorded as a Joiner rather than an Engineer.
- In 1896 Helen Baxter died at Wilton, Roxburghshire, when she is recorded as having married twice, first husband Peter Baxter being an Engine Fitter.

What did she do between 1849 and 1855? I contend she got together with JSP (no record of any marriage) late 1850/early 1851. But is she the so-called Friend who arranged Elizabeth Ogilvie's interment; and the so-called Cousin who arranged James Preston's interment? Could she be the mother of James Preston; JSP and Elizabeth Ogilvie having split up? How else could there be a Baxter connection before JSP's first wife died?

And did they have a child in 1853 - my Hannah Preston? How come she turns up in Edinburgh, to remarry and have her two children back with her in 1861? The answer to that first question might lie in that John Cook had had six children, all in Perth, from his first marriage (as found in the OPR and as declared in his marriage registration). His new wife Helen Baxter declared she had two children alive (yes! - James and William Baxter) and one deceased (cannot sensibly be a second James, namely James Preston). I haven't found where or when John Cook's first wife died but the 1861 census shows a seventh child born in Edinburgh, age six, named as Helen Cook. Her conception could be

earlier than my Hannah Preston's birth but could be a few months later. Who is she? Who are her parents?

I think this Helen Baxter scooted off to Edinburgh, leaving JSP and had an illegitimate child with John Cook (namely, Helen Cook). She could have scooted off because she found her partner - JSP - was having a child with someone else (namely, Hannah Preston with Marion McQuarrie). She would have found out mid-1853; found John Cook recently widowed with at least five young children all under ten, and gave him another one a year later. It's possible Helen Cook wasn't born until after they married which does rather neatly tidy things up. John Cook was a coach builder and Helen's Baxters were upholsterers, and there was at least one of the Baxter family from Stirling who was trading in Glasgow in 1851 and in Edinburgh in 1861, so her making her way to Edinburgh is plausible.

So the balance of probability has tipped away from Hannah Preston being Hannah Baxter's daughter. But before I move on, here comes a complication. I mentioned Peter Baxter being an engineer upon marriage, an engine fitter upon his wife's death, as well as a joiner in-between. This sets the cat among the pigeons because there was a joiner Peter Baxter living in the Gorbals only yards away from the married Helen Baxter, himself happily married with seven children born between 1831 and 1846, then a long gap till another in 1852. This odd birth pattern comes right at the time Helen Baxter is having children with her husband joiner Peter Baxter. I've been unable to resolve this potential case of bigamy one way or the other - why on earth would she state her husband was a joiner (in 1867 and again in 1868) when he wasn't (he said) yet there is such a person living yards away who was a joiner through-and-through from 1841 through umpteen PO Directories until his death in 1875 - except just once, in 1861, when he calls himself a wright. I can park this complication because I have come to the conclusion that Helen Baxter is not the mother of my Hannah Preston. But the notion of adultery, if not bigamy, will raise its head again.

The balance of probability, despite the written contemporary evidence to the contrary, now tips towards Marion McQuarrie being the mother. Having proved that the Barony OPR record of the birth of Hannah Preston records her mother as someone who had died three years previously (the

witnesses were JSP's brothers John and Thomas Preston so why such a thing should happen is little short of incomprehensible), then perhaps the next record JSP is involved in is also wide of the mark. This is the statutory birth registration for daughter Marion Preston in 1855, as noted above. The mother Marion McQuarrie signed it neatly as the informant (so she could write and thus presumably read). And it is demonstrably wrong, for she said this was her first child and it wasn't: she had had an illegitimate daughter Mary Grant born 1849/50 in Straiton in Ayr to a David Grant. Despite no record of her birth, there is plenty of evidence to support this, the most compelling being when she married in 1900 she gave her parents as 'David Grant baker (journeyman) (deceased) and Marion Preston previously Grant ms McQuarrie'. I'm very relaxed about her saying her mother was married to David Grant, but it doesn't matter either way: Marion Preston was not Marion McQuarrie's first child.

I'm thus inclined to interpret 'her first child' as 'their first child together as husband and wife'. Which necessarily means that JSP was not the father of Hannah Preston. I entitled this article Who's ma Maw? But I should retitle it Who's ma Paw? - and demote all my Haddington-based Preston hard-won research to sit alongside all my already-demoted Haddington-based Ogilvie research (but also to promote with all my equally hard-won Ayrshire-based McQuarrie research). At this point I may as well introduce a DNA dimension. I'm no fan of it, but I have one or two examples where I can be stone-bunker certain my paternal line is accurate (Hannah Preston married Peter Geddes) so I feel I can triangulate DNA results, comparing results where I know I am related with those results where I don't know if I am related. They are not encouraging. They suggest I am less related to Marion McQuarrie than I am to someone who is known to be entirely unrelated - and anyway these results are below the level of simple randomness. Whereas my known 4th-cousin is well above that threshold - in fact my top match. What I haven't been able to do is find a descendant of Grace Preston which will see whether we are related through JSP. Of course, I had believed that it went without saying my Hannah Preston was the daughter of JSP - hence Who's my Maw?.

But here we are with this scenario. JSP marries Elizabeth Ogilvie; she dies 1850; he partners up with Helen Baxter; they split; she goes to

Edinburgh, finds John Cook and remarries, and so on; he finds Marion McQuarrie and he marries her Mar/Apr 1853. But she's already pregnant with another man's child who is born Sep 1853, named Hannah Preston and brought up as though his. Hannah Preston's birth record is even more wrong now but if there's one mistake, why not two or three? Their first child together follows a couple of years later. Yes - the mother of Hannah Preston is Marion McQuarrie but, now, who is the father - my great grandfather?

I have a candidate. In 1851 Marion McQuarrie was a housemaid with the family of Alexander Fulton and Marion Napier at a rather posh no.7 Woodside Crescent. Now I realise there's quite a gap between (let's be precise) 31 Mar 1851 of the census and 31 Dec 1852 nine months before Hannah Preston's birth. But the significance of conception happening on Hogmanay is not lost upon me - nor that his birthday was on 20 Dec. Alexander Fulton's father was boss of Stark and Fulton Engineers and Iron Founders, then of Fulton and Neilson at The Lancefield Forge. Alexander Fulton succeeded his father after his death in 1844. His father-in-law David Napier was an eminent and well-off marine engineer. The couple had eight or nine children, one every couple of years until 26 May 1852, then a bit of a gap, then a boy born 1 Feb 1855. In 1858, Alexander Fulton age 49 was admitted to Gartnavel Asylum. The family moved to London and in 1860 he was admitted as a private patient to Sussex House, a Lunatic Asylum in Fulham (London) where he died in 1862. Perhaps tellingly, perhaps not, he directed in his Will that his lawful children were his beneficiaries. Final Confirmation in Glasgow took a staggering 36 years!

My impression is that Alexander Fulton wasn't a natural successor to his father, and the pressure broke him. Did this stress envelop his private life and he had an adulterous fling with his housemaid (on or shortly after his 42nd birthday on 20 Dec 1852 or on Hogmanay) who was then age 25 or 26? This is speculation of course. Marion McQuarrie could well have become pregnant in service from an external source at the Fulton's Hogmanay party. There's no denying JSP came to her rescue - perhaps with guilty reason or perhaps unwittingly before she 'showed' because they married only three months later. He was some ten years older than her, not so much younger than Alexander Fulton. Alexander Fulton was into heavy engineering (Stark and Fulton had built railway

locomotives); JSP was an engineer in 1851 and an engine fitter in 1861, living in Buchanan Street and working at Cowlares in 1865 (presumably, but not necessarily, for the Edinburgh & Glasgow Railway). So, what was JSP doing in 1853, who was he working for, was he a trusted senior employee of Alexander Fulton such that they would be in contact out of the working environment?

To sum up, the Southern Necropolis records have enabled me to draw a line under the fate of Elizabeth Ogilvie - she had two children we know of and probably others in-between about whom there is simply no record - a reflection of tough conditions in the centre of 1840s Glasgow. The records allowed me to build a partial picture of Lair 1882 Proprietor Peter Baxter and his wider family from Stirling. They also confounded me when the Proprietor of Lair 655/56 was also a Peter Baxter, a cotton mill engine keeper, because it looks like he has Glenorchy, Argyllshire origins and is possibly the father of Helen Baxter's husband Peter Baxter. Not to be confused with the joiner Peter Baxter who came from Kilfinan, Argyllshire, where there are indications that Glenorchy and Kilfinan Baxters are related.

I feel I have swerved this tangled web by concluding with a degree of confidence that Hannah Preston's mother was Marion McQuarrie. and also that her father was not JSP. I can only speculatively conclude that the father was an adulterous Alexander Fulton. And consider that Hannah Preston's father was someone else entirely, probably never to be identified.

I feel I have answered Who's ma Maw? I doubt I'll ever answer Who's ma Paw? Unless you can tell me something different...please!

Howard Geddes, 3582

Editor: 'O what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive!' I am not suggesting that Howard's ancestors were out to deceive but how often do we find in our family history research bits of information that don't quite add up!! I know I certainly have, which have sometimes led me down branches I have then had problems untangling.

So if you have one of these tricky questions why not share it with us and see if any of our members can help. Send any queries to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

GWSFHS Volunteer Social Evening June 2025



The Internet Archive - Your Online Special Collections Department

If you have done any sort of family history research, chances are you have needed the resources of a special collections department at a local library. It is often in the special collections department that you will find newspaper microfilm reels, city directories, maps and so much more. And if you have done any sort of academic research, it is here, in the special collections department, that you will find academic journals, articles, and books that often are now rare books or out of print books.

But did you know that there is a worldwide, online, special collections department? You will find it on <https://archive.org/>, better known as the Internet Archive. Libraries across the globe use Internet Archive as a place to upload and make available their digital collections. It is here that you will often find out of print books, historic documents and so much more.

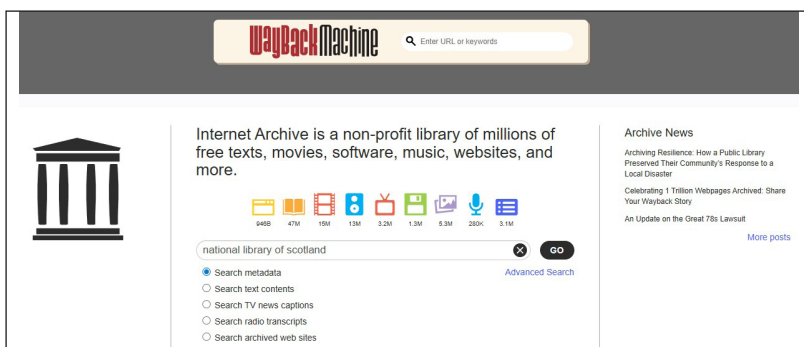
Most of us are aware of the WayBackMachine where there are snippets of old websites. These are, essentially, screen shots of websites taken at random moments over time. This is a great way to look back and see what used to be freely available on the 'web' from websites that no longer exist. However, because this only captures screen grabs over time, it is not helpful for accessing databases on websites that no longer exist. So, while I can see the various pages of the Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid, which no longer exists as a website, I can't actually access the information on specific cemeteries or headstones that used to be the main focus for using the website.

Few people are aware of the true depth of resources that are available on Internet Archive. It is impossible to capture in a single screenshot the vast resources that one can tap into. Books, US Patents, University Libraries, National Libraries, State or Provincial Libraries, Magazines, Journal Articles, Periodicals, Early publications from JSTOR (now a stand alone scholarly academic website), Smithsonian Libraries, and the list goes on and on and on.

Most of us will want to focus on family history resources and the best collections are those found in the Libraries collections on Internet

Archive. For example, the National Library of Scotland, uses Internet Archive as a place to upload some of their digital collections. Namely, published and unpublished family histories, broadsides, Slater's Directories, County Directories, the National Bank of Scotland's Roll of Honour, the Union Bank Roll of Honour, Ordnance Survey Books, the New Statistical Accounts, Army Lists, Navy Lists Air Force Lists and much more.

To see all of the collections of the NLS that have been uploaded to Internet Archive, type "*national library of scotland*" in the search bar. Be sure that you are using the Internet Archive search bar and not the search bar for the WayBack Machine. An example is shown here

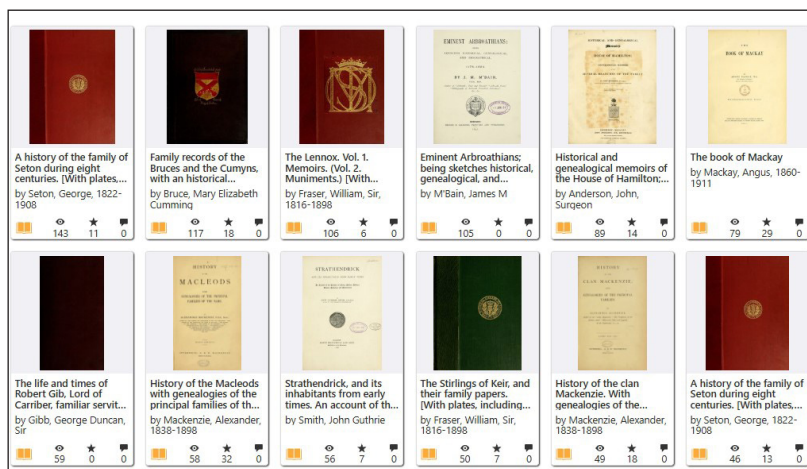
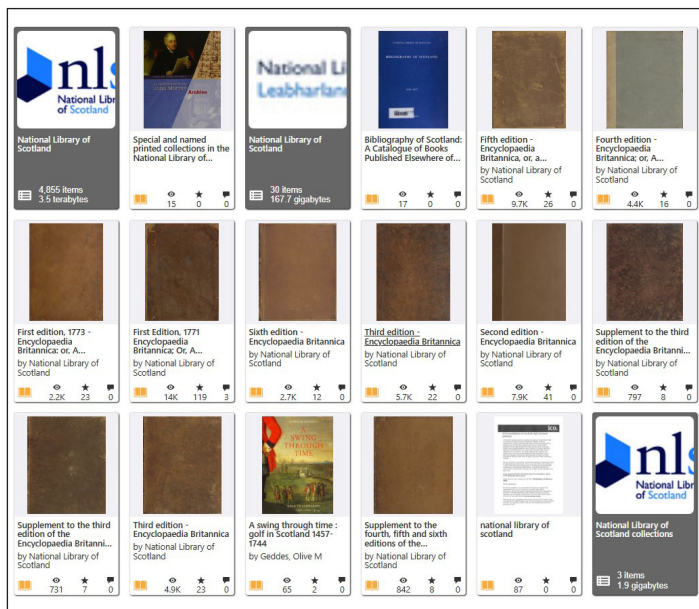


The next page will display everything that the library has uploaded but not everything will be relevant to family history. (See the first image on the next page.) There will be more than one thumbnail that shows NLS. The one we want to consult is the first one that has 4,855 items. Click on that and you will see what is available for browsing.

If you click on the thumbnail that says "*Scottish family history*" it will show you pages of results for published and unpublished family histories. There are 429 of these available. (See the second image on the next page.)

Back to the thumbnail for Directories where you will see 1040 items which include History and Directory of Motherwell 1899-1900, and directories for North Ayrshire; Ayrshire, Dumfries, Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; Greenock; Wishaw; and Helensburgh. You will also find various Slater's Commercial Directories, Pigott's Commercial

Directory, Macdonald's Scottish Directory and Gazetteer, and of course, annual post office directories for most of Scotland.



A return to the thumbnails will also get you access to the British Navy Lists (122 items), the British Army Lists (220 items), the British Air Force Lists (68 items), Ordnance Survey Books, Scottish Gazetteers, Rolls of Honour and Gaelic Books. You can literally spend hours browsing through just the NLS collection on Internet Archive.

Internet Archive has digital deposits from other libraries as well including American libraries and American university libraries, Canadian libraries and Canadian university libraries, the Smithsonian libraries and a few odds and sods.

A return to the main page where you first searched for the NLS brings you to their full collection. In here you will find access to almost five million books. Five million! You can filter these by year, subject, language, creator or repository. Many of these books are now out of print and yet readily available for research using Internet Archive. There are some books that are “*preview only*” Not to worry, simply “*borrow*” the book. Access remains active while you continue to use the book. If time lapses you can always “*borrow*” again.

Once you have clicked the “*Internet Archive Books*” thumbnail, you can use the search at the top of the next page to narrow down what you are interested in. You can use words like “*Scotland*”. Then go to the menu on the left side of the page and filter further for “*Edinburgh*”, “*Glasgow*”, “*Highlands*”, “*Orkney*”, “*Church of Scotland*”, “*Police Scotland*”, “*Clans*” and hundreds of other words. There are 1281 filters just for Scotland!

So, on the next dreich day, fire up the laptop or tablet and have a go searching through the Internet Archive – your online Special Collections Department. You won’t regret it.

Christine Woodcock, 10008

Editor: Emma and Graham Maxwell at Scottish Indexes have put together a list of books available on the Internet Archive to support Scottish research, which might give you a helpful starting point for exploring this vast resource. It can be found at https://archive.org/details/@emma_maxwell143/lists/1/scottish-indexes. This includes the Statistical Accounts (see article on page 44), local histories, directories and other reference works that complement the indexes on their own site <https://www.scottishindexes.com/>

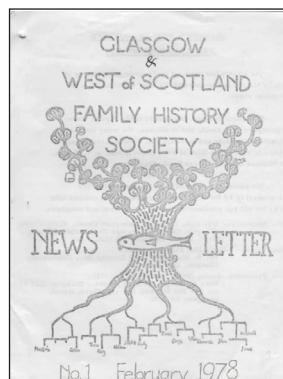
This is another website that you can lose yourself in! So don't be surprised if you are still sitting at the computer some hours later than planned as it takes you down some of those interesting rabbit holes!

The future of the GWSFHS Journal

Editorial

To ensure members were kept informed about the Society the 'Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society Newsletter' was first issued in February 1978, printed using a Gestetner duplicating machine and stapled together by a team of volunteers.

The editorial in that first issue included the following:



With this first issue our Newsletter starts out on what we hope will be a long, interesting and informative run. What will help to make it so is the continuing support of the members - not only in reading it and commenting on it, but above all in supplying material for it. Everyone engaged in family history research, from the most elementary to the most complicated, has something to say of interest to others working in the same field.

A newsletter such as this fulfils a wide range of functions. Its primary purpose is, of course, to keep members informed of the Society's activities, but, by publishing articles, letters and requests for information, and by indicating areas in which individual members have special knowledge, it should also serve to bring into contact those working on similar lines of research. Notices and reviews of new publications in the field will appear from time to time, and such other features as may be suggested by members.

Over the years since then there have been a number of changes and developments, going from strength to strength, but always with the essential aim of communicating with our members and sharing our family history stories with others! For the 100th edition its name was changed to Gallus, 'Glasgow Ancestry links the likes of Us' which as the then editor, Sheila Duffy explained, in Scots means self-confident, daring, cheeky, stylish and/or impressive. Then, for the 120th edition in March 2021, the first to be printed in colour, the title was changed to *Glasgow & West of Scotland Journal*.

I joined the editorial team in the early summer of 2021, helping to put together J122, before becoming Editor in November 2021, making this my 12th edition. However, I need to hang up my editorial hat and hand on the responsibility to someone else. Therefore I have given notice to Council that the March 2026 Journal, J135, will be my final edition at the helm.

Our recent appeals for someone to come forward to help with or take on this role have sadly had no response and therefore the Society is currently in a position whereby producing any Journals after March next year will be very challenging. Those on the editorial team will help but they are either too busy to take on additional roles or do not have the technical ability to pick up the production tasks which are required. So could you step up? If so please get in touch as soon as possible. Help and support will be available.

As Scott has indicated in his Blog, there is also a need to consider what the future of the Journal might be. Should the Society continue to publish a regular Journal? If so in what format/s (currently produced in both paper and electronic formats with 48 pages)? How frequently should it be published (currently three times a year, in March, June and October)? What types of article do members want to read?

Another key aspect to consider is how a sufficient volume of 'copy' can be secured to make it viable? Without a good, on-going supply of articles it becomes increasingly challenging to produce the Journal. Recent editions have relied very heavily on contributions from a core group of members, and these are appreciated, but the Journal needs different 'voices' from a variety of perspectives to keep it vibrant and interesting.

These are all questions that Council are considering, but there is also a need to hear the thoughts of our members; after all you are the recipients and readers of each Journal. So please send in your thoughts/comments/observations on the future of the Journal to chair@gwsfhs.org.uk. And don't forget that we require a replacement editor as soon as possible so there can be a seamless handover.

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

Tollcross Churchyard

In July, I completed loading 2,250 photographs and transcriptions for the Tollcross Churchyard. These records have now been uploaded into our Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions data set: there are now 10,137 records in this collection.

The Tollcross Relief Church congregation was formed in 1806 by members leaving the Church of Scotland Barony Parish Church and the Shettleston Chapel of Ease. Mr Caddell of Auchenshuggle House gave the ground for the church and burial ground. The church was built in 1806. A watch house for the burial ground was built in 1828 and a steeple with belfry was added in 1834/35.

"It was said that one-fifth of the original congregation were weavers, and another fifth were miners" - The Glasgow Story.

In 1847, the congregation united with the United Secession Church to form the Tollcross Main Street United Presbyterian Church. Between 1843 and 1858 the Free Church also met in this church building. In 1900 the congregation united with the Free Church of Scotland and the church became the Main Street United Free Church. In 1921 the church was renamed the Tollcross Central United Free Church. In 1929 the congregation rejoined the Church of Scotland. In 1979-83 the congregation was linked to the Tollcross Park Church. In 1987 the congregation was dissolved.

The Free Church of Scotland opened a mission in Tollcross in 1858 and the Tollcross Free Church was erected in 1867. Members of this congregation might have used the Tollcross Relief Church burying ground.

In 1990 the empty church was damaged by a fire and in 1996 it was demolished. The area in the old churchyard with no monuments is the footprint of the demolished building.

Many of the monuments in the churchyard have fallen, some of them are broken and some are badly weathered and illegible. The condition of the churchyard is noticeably worse now than it was when our volunteers photographed the monuments and transcribed the inscriptions.

You may search the Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions (including the churchyard) at <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/data-sets/tollcross-cemetery-monumental-inscriptions/> (You must be logged into our website to be able to access this.) You can search this data set, along with any other data sets you select, at our Records search page, <https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/records/>.

The image below shows a search example with results, when searching for Spittal in the Tollcross cemetery and the image to the right is for a Spittal family memorial TOW033B.



Search	Results
Free-form Search (all words) Records ▼ Search by Record Type Show All Search by Data Set ✖ Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions Search by Place Show All 📍 Search by Surname ✖ Spittal ☐ Filter by date? UPDATE CLEAR	27 results found. Jane Rowand Spittal c.1851-1936 Record Type: Monumental Inscriptions Data Set: Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions From: 1851 To: 10 October 1936 Location: Glasgow, Shettleston, Tollcross Surnames: Spittal Robert Douglas Spittal 1845-1913 Record Type: Monumental Inscriptions Data Set: Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions From: 10 July 1845 To: 2 March 1913 Location: Glasgow, Shettleston, Tollcross Surnames: Spittal Susan Oliphant Spittal 1863-1950 Record Type: Monumental Inscriptions Data Set: Tollcross Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions From: 25 March 1863 To: 8 July 1950 Location: Glasgow, Shettleston, Tollcross Surnames: Spittal

Further Research

If you find an ancestor buried in the Tollcross Churchyard, you might want to do further research. Many of those buried in the churchyard appear also in the baptismal register.

The events recorded in the registers for these non-Church of Scotland congregations do not appear in the Church of Scotland Old Parish Registers. You need to search them separately. On the Church Registers section of the ScotlandsPeople website there is an option, for births,

marriages and burials, to search '*Other churches*'. The Glasgow Tollcross Relief Church is one of these congregations. There are 3,397 baptisms for the period December 1808 to December 1865. Many of these baptism records also state the date of birth of the child. An image of the original record may be purchased for 6 credits or you can visit our Research Centre and view them at FamilySearch.

Unfortunately, the marriage proclamations and marriage registers do not survive.

The FamilySearch collection Scotland Presbyterian & Protestant Church Records 1736-1990 has a link to a Scotland, Lanark, Tollcross, Relief Church (later United Presbyterian, United Free and Church of Scotland), church records page (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/search/catalog/2770718>). These films can be viewed in our Research Centre.

Archives

The National Records of Scotland CH3 reference is used for the records of Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian, United Free and other protestant churches.

CH3/1342 Glasgow Tollcross Relief, later United Presbyterian, United Free and Church of Scotland. These records are held at Glasgow City Archives.

CH3/1706 Glasgow Tollcross Free Church, Tollcross Victoria United Free, and Church of Scotland. These records are held at the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh. There are no baptismal, marriage proclamations, marriage or burial registers.

CH3/1714 Glasgow Tollcross Park United Free Church then St. Margaret's Tollcross Park Church of Scotland. These records are held by the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh. Church of Scotland baptismal registers and marriage proclamations survive.

References

The Glasgow Story (www.theglasgowstory.com) has a photograph of the Tollcross Main Street United Presbyterian Church, 1875.

Places of Worship in Scotland (www.powis.scot) by Scottish Church Heritage Research has a page for the Tollcross Relief Church. This page has additional details about the architecture of the church building.

Ewing's Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1843-1900, Vol. 2, p.101, accessed on 30 August 2025 at the Ecclegen website (www.ecclegen.com).

The Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae, Volumes 1-8, accessed on 30 August 2025 at the Ecclegen website (www.ecclegen.com).

The National Records of Scotland public catalogue at www.nrscotland.gov.uk, accessed on 30 August 2025.

Murray Archer 4316



Tollcross Cemetery, image from GWSFHS website

Scottish Indexes Conference

The next Scottish Indexes Conference, hosted by Emma and Graham Maxwell, will be on Saturday 22 November 2025. This will be the 30th in the series, first set up during the COVID lockdown on 9 April 2020.

These events are held online, with donations invited to help with the costs to keep them running.

Details of the programme can be found at <https://www.scottishindexes.com/conference.aspx>

Their website also holds a wide range of indexed historical records (<https://www.scottishindexes.com/recordsets.aspx>) which can help with tracing your Scottish ancestors and there is more information about each record set in their Learning Zone <https://www.scottishindexes.com/learning.aspx>



Southern Necropolis Search

Further to my article in Journal 133 on the Southern Necropolis Indexing Project, this is a case study of a search for a monument to ancestors interred in the Southern Necropolis.

Independently of our indexing project for the western division, Find-a-Grave volunteers have entered 32,480 memorials for persons interred in the Southern Necropolis. Many of these memorials have attached the image of the relevant page from the interment register. Some of them it appears were entered from death notices published in newspapers.

However, given that there were approximately 250,000 burials, across the three divisions, 32,000 records is only 12.8% of the total. Only a small percentage of these memorials include a photograph of the monument or the location of the lair. The estimate on the home page for the cemetery at <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/639792/southern-necropolis> is an over estimate because the register images are incorrectly classified as photographs of the graves.

Jean Mackenzie wanted to find her HERBERT and BAIN ancestors in the Southern Necropolis. I searched Find-a-Grave and found records for her ancestors Agnes BAIN or HERBERT 1823-1916 and William HERBERT 1819-1898. This confirmed Jean's understanding that they were buried in the Southern Necropolis. However, as usual, there was no lair number stated. [Images of Agnes and William © Jean Mackenzie]



At FamilySearch, I used their full text search function to search the films for the Southern Necropolis.

In image group DGS 8264778. I found an entry in the Lair Owners Register for the Central Division; £1.10.0 (30/-) lair 482, transferred from Thomas Bain to Mrs Agnes Bain or Herbert. His address was 71 Commercial Road. These lairs were ten feet long by three feet broad, without the central hedge.

481	Y. Mrs Agnes Bain or Herbert		
482	Thomas Bain		71 Commercial Road
483	Thomas Robertson		Maxwells Land Spring Place

I found the interment on 3 October 1916 of Agnes Herbert, 5 Kingsley Avenue, aged 93 years, widow, lair 482, price 30/-, 7 foot deep, 5 Coaches for 7/6, Ext. 6/-.

REGISTER OF INTERMENTS												
DIED.		BURIED.		DECEASED.					AGE.		Relation to Proprietor.	
Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Hour.	Name.	Used as	Disease.	Years.	Months.	Days.		
Oct	3	Oct	3	330	Agnes Herbert	5 Kingsley Avenue			93			Widow of

IN SOUTHERN NECROPOLIS.										
PROPRIETOR.			LAIR.			REMARKS.	COST.			
Name.	Address.		Number.	Price.	Depth.		Central.	Eastern.		
							E.	N.	D.	E.
			482	30/-	7	5 Coaches 7/6 Ext. 6/-				

In DGS 8305540, I found the interment on 12 May 1898 of William Herbert, 15 Princes Street, Pollokshields, cause: Old Age, aged 79 years, Husband of Agnes Herbert, 15 Princes Street, Pollokshields, lair 482, price 30/-, 7 feet deep, 7 cars 7/-, Taking out tree 5/-, Rods 1/-

5	5 Shu 2 W. Herbert	Brandshild	Thomas Bain
60 Com Road	8'	Inflammation	482
			482
			30/-
			7
			2

The next challenge was to read the lair plan to locate the lair on the ground. Fortunately, there is a plan of the central division drawn in 1895 and annotated in 1902. This plan is available from the Glasgow City Archives and it is republished as one of the cemetery photographs

on the Southern Necropolis home page at Find a Grave [<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/639792/southern-necropolis/photo>]. There are contemporaneous plans of the other two divisions too.

I decided to experiment, taking my iPad to the cemetery and electronically 'tethering' it to my mobile phone. There is a strong 5G signal in the cemetery (my provider is EE). This works well and although the connection runs in 'low data mode', I was able to use it just as easily outdoors as I can in my home. The main advantage of the iPad is that I can zoom into the lair plan to read the lair numbers and pan across to follow the rows of lairs in each price band.

The lair numbers are not unique; each price band has lairs with the same numbers as lairs in other price bands. The combination of division, lair number and price identify a unique lair. I found 30/- band lair number 480 at the end of a row on the northern side of the central division. It is beside a garden: I know that around the turn of the 20th century, the cemetery company sold new lairs in the ground that was the gardens, and so I wondered if lair 482 was one of these.

There was no stone in the ground adjacent to what might be the location of lair 480 30/-. I researched several monuments around there which confirmed the row. Thinking overnight, I realised that the sequence of lair numbers was allocated in 1840 (long before the decision to sell off the gardens) and there are no gaps in the numbers between the rows. On closer inspection of the plan, I found lair 482 30/- near the end of the path from the centre circle to the south wall.

I revisited the cemetery. The area around lair 482 30/- has monuments still standing and other monuments fallen. I found the Bain monument lying on its back; fortunately, the inscription is legible. It lies at a 90-degree angle to the lair which suggests that Glasgow Council workers assessed the standing monument to be a hazard to the public and they laid it down.

This confirms that the lair numbering scheme is logical, although the logic is not immediately



apparent to a new researcher. Adjacent lairs in the number sequence might be far apart on the ground.

Jean was pleased to learn of my discovery. We hoped to find a monument and we expected that it would be a turn-of-the-century era stone to William Herbert and Agnes Bain. Instead, they are remembered by inscriptions on an older Bain stone that mentions also children who died before 1840. We assume that these children were interred in the Gorbals churchyard, known now as the Rose Garden.

Jean understood that she has other relatives interred in the Southern Necropolis. Scott Fairie searched our unpublished, work in progress, index to the western division and he found potential matches. The investigation continues.

Murray Archer. 4316

Did you know?

Ordnance Survey Name Books

The Ordnance Survey Name Books (or 'original object name books') list every place name found on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland. The name books, along with modern transcriptions, can be searched and accessed on Scotland's People <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/virtual-volumes/os-name-books-main>

They provide information about almost all man-made and natural features of the landscape that inform the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping of Scotland, which took place from the 1840s to 1878.

These records will be of particular interest to local and family historians, hoping to gain insight into the evolution of the Scottish landscape and of the places their ancestors worked and lived. They also provide insight into the sources of names, their meanings, different spellings of place names, archaeological finds and the individuals involved in collecting this information.

There is also a helpful guide which can be found at <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/help-and-support/guides/ordnance-survey-name-books>

Searching for Smiths!

When my husband and I married in 1969 I wasn't interested in family history. Had I known it would become my hobby for the last 40 odd years I may not have married him as his surname is Smith!!

As far back as I have managed with the Smith family is a marriage in Kilmarnock in 1788 between James Smith and Agnes Young and I have found only two of their children, a daughter, Janet b 1793 and a son, Ellis b 1808 approximately.

Ellis went on to have a son named Hugh who, although in most of the censuses the family were in Ayrshire, Hugh was said to have been born in Glasgow in 1850/51. That was in the days before the censuses were indexed and the reason I became involved in helping to index the 1851 census for Glasgow. Another story.

Hugh had one brother and two sisters. Brother James married twice and had 11 children; Agnes married and had one daughter; Hugh and Ellis, his other sister, never married.

Hugh was a Telegraphist and kept a diary of his journeys, mostly to South Africa and we are lucky to have that diary. He first went abroad to New Zealand sailing from Greenock on 29 September 1875, next leaving from Dartmouth to Cape Town in August 1882.

We also have a watch (as shown in the image here), left to his nephew Hugh who gave it to his son Hugh who was my husband's father.

Hugh left the Transvaal for good on 1 July 1906 and lived the remainder of his life in Musselburgh where he drowned in the River Esk on 19 November 1922. In 1905 he gave £500 to each of his sisters and in his Will he left an annuity to the last remaining sister, and the remainder to his nephew Hugh.



Elizabeth D. Smith, 248

Diary excerpt

(First half taken from the image of the diary)

Left Salisbury 29th Feb. 1892

Arrived in Cape Town 7th May 1892

Finished up with the Chartered Coy

17th May 1892 left Cape Town for the Vaal River Transvaal to connect the telegraph line along the railway from V??? to Johannesburg for the Netherlands Company 7th August finished up with the Netherlands Coy.

8th August 1892 Joined the Transvaal Telegraph Service at 25/- a day including Sundays

Left Pretoria Transvaal for England 3rd Oct 1892 for a holiday. Sailed from Cape Town by the ????? on the 12th October 1892 arrived in London 29th Oct.

Met Mr. Van Terhumburg? in Glasgow 19th Jan 1893

20th Jan went to Edinburgh and saw the Forth Bridge

5th March 1893 left Glasgow for London - 17th March visited Sumin's Brothers Works and arranged about a patent

18th March 1893 Sailed from Southampton for the Cape on the Steamer Tartar

6th April arrived in Cape Town

17th April 1893 joined an electric light Coy on Rondebosch met Mr Van Terhsenburg? arrived from Europe

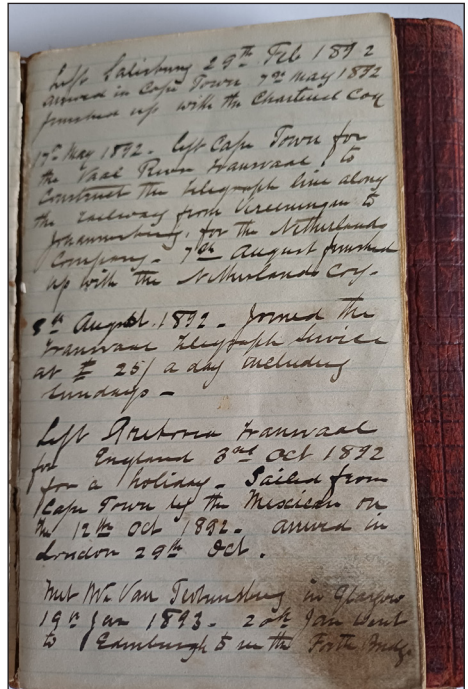
12th May 1893 left Cape Town for Pretoria

15th May arrived in Pretoria

10th May joined the Transvaal Service at last was paid from that date at the rate of 25/- a day including Sundays

1st August received an increase of 2/- a day including Sundays

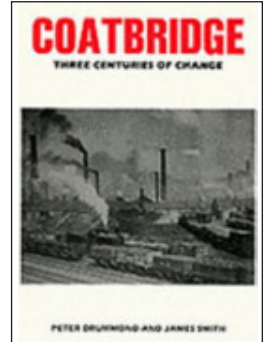
Telephone Exchange opened in Johannesburg 1st September 1895



COATBRIDGE: Three Centuries of Change

A book by Peter Drummond and James Smith (with excellent drawings by Ian Allan), published by Monklands Library Services Department in 1982.

This book sets out to tell the story of the town and its two principal industries, Coal and Iron and Steel. While the book gives a good overview of these two industries from the 1790s until they closed in the second half of the 20th century, there are, in my opinion, a number of omissions, the inclusion of which would have greatly improved the book.



They are:

1. There is no mention of the origin of Coatbridge, the name given to the new late 18th century village which rapidly developed into a town. The name Coatbridge it seems comes from the bridge over the Monkland Canal at the western end of the Colt estate which takes the road to Airdrie over the canal.
2. The mining of coal preceded that of ironstone and, while three initial coal workings are mentioned, Drumpellier, Colt and Dundyvan, the only mine operator mentioned is Captain Christie at Dundyvan. He also mined at Gartsherrie. The mines at Drumpellier and Colt were operated by Andrew Stirling (see below).
3. The Monkland Canal was constructed primarily to transport coal to Glasgow. It was built in stages.

Work commenced in 1770 and it was completed in 1794 by which time the canal had reached Calderbank near Airdrie. It passed through Drumpellier which was owned by James Buchanan. His only son, Andrew, died in 1776 causing James Buchanan to sell Drumpellier in 1777 to his brother-in-law, William Stirling. Stirling died very soon after acquiring Drumpellier which was then inherited by his son and heir, Andrew Stirling. Though Andrew Stirling did not complete title to his new patrimony until 1817, he managed in 1807 to sell Drumpellier house and estate to David Carrick-Buchanan in 1807 retaining the Superiority which presumably included the mineral and mining rights.

Initially the two main users of the canal were Andrew Stirling and Captain Christie. Christie was the smaller user. In 1794 or 1795 Andrew Stirling, a major shareholder in the Monkland Canal, and whose mines produced around three times the amount of coal mined by Capt. John Christie, managed to persuade the Directors of the Monkland Canal to change from charging users a flat rate per ton to a system whereby a user had to pay a heavy annual fee to use the canal coupled with a considerably lower tonnage charge. While Stirling was unaffected by the change, it bankrupted Christie in 1797. Stirling then had a monopoly.

4. As a result of Stirling's monopoly on the Monkland canal various attempts were made to try to get coal into Glasgow by cheaper means. The first in 1802 was to carry coal by horse-drawn wagon north to the Forth & Clyde canal and the load it on to barges pulled by Charlotte Dundas II, the World's first commercial steamboat. This arrangement did not last long as the Directors of the Forth & Clyde canal feared, probably correctly, that the wash from the Charlotte Dundas and her train of barges would seriously damage the canal banks.

It is even possible that the Kilmarnock and Troon Railway (KTR) came about as a consequence of Stirling's action. The KTR, formed under an Act of Parliament, carried coal from near Kilmarnock to Troon for onward shipment to Glasgow mainly during the second decade of the 19th century. It also carried passengers each way. Initially the wagons were hauled by horses but towards the end of the decade a Stephenson locomotive did much of the work. Unfortunately, after about two years the friction generated by the locomotive fractured the cast iron U-shaped rails. Despite this problem the KTR was the World's first railway.

The next attempt to deal with the Monkland canal problem was in 1826 when a wagonway was constructed from Monklands to Kirkintilloch. It is euphemistically referred to as the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway even though it did not have a Railway Act passed until 1833. Until 1831 horsedrawn wagons carried coal up to Kirkintilloch. It was then taken in horsedrawn barges along the Forth & Clyde into Glasgow. In 1831, just before the Glasgow & Garnkirk railway took delivery of its two Stephenson locomotives, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch took delivery of a rather inefficient locomotive built by Murdoch, Aitken & Co.

The Glasgow and Garnkirk railway finally broke the Monkland canal's stranglehold in 1831. The Glasgow & Garnkirk was Scotland's first completely successful railway. It carried passengers from eight in the morning until six in the evening. Coal and other goods carried in the evening and during the night.

Notwithstanding the above omissions the book does provide readers with a reasonably full account of the industrial rise and decline of Coatbridge over 200 years.

Ian F Brown 506

Remembrance

As we approach Remembrance Day these two resources may be of particular relevance if searching for ancestors who died fighting during times of armed conflict.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission have developed and launched a new app, *For Evermore*, which helps to being the gap between physical and digital commemoration, putting some of their most iconic cemeteries and memorials at your fingertips. For more information see their website at <https://www.cwgc.org/who-we-are/our-apps/>



The Gazette, to mark the 80th anniversary of Victory Over Japan Day has collated their resources from VJ Day and WWII in one place, including the despatches during World War II, as submitted by commanders-in-chief and published in the Gazette from 1941-1951, such as from the Battle of Okinawa and the Japanese Surrender. There is also a range of resources, including *The British Army, Burma, and the 'ragged' end of World War II*; the story of Indian soldiers in WWII and Heroines of the war and details of how to search for your ancestors in their extensive WWII archive. All can be found at <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/vjday80>

'First Glasgow' War Memorial Garden

While charging his electric car Murray Archer discovered a war memorial garden at the First Glasgow Caledonia Depot, paying tribute to former tram operators who lost their lives in the First World War.

Within the garden are four memorials: a freestanding monument dedicated to workers from the city's Whitevale tram depot and three plaques in memory of workers from the depots in Newlands, Dennistoun and Langside.



Image: First Glasgow Caledonian Depot War Memorial Garden © Murray Archer 2025

All four memorials are originally from Glasgow's tram depots, which supported the operation of one of the largest tram networks in Britain at the time of the First World War. The first motorbuses were introduced in Glasgow in 1924 and gradually replaced trams until 1962, when the last Glasgow tram service operated.

I wonder if any of our members have family remembered on these memorials? If so perhaps you can share their story.

Image: Preserved Glasgow tramcar in operation at the Summerlee Museum of Scottish Industrial Life
By Colin Smith, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8378881>



Resources in the Library

The July presentation to Society members by Rachael Smith delved into Paisley's textile legacy, highlighting its crucial role during the town's industrial revolution and its lasting impact on the cultural and economic history of the town. For those with family connections to Paisley, the Library at our Partick Research Centre offers a range of resources that could be relevant for your own family history.

CROSS, William

Woodside cemetery, Paisley: memorial inscriptions taken from a ramble around the gravestones in 1864/65.

No publisher, 1997

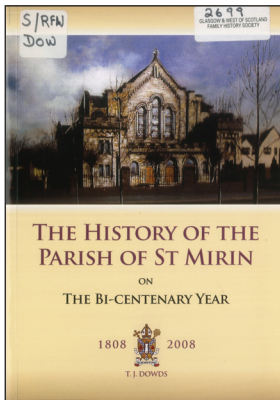
Shelf Loc: S/RFW/CRO

DOWDS, T.J.

History of the parish of St Mirin on the bi-centenary year 1808-2008.

Diocese of St Mirin, 2008.

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/DOW



MALDEN, John

Paisley Abbey rental 1460-1550.

Friends of Paisley Abbey, 2020

ISBN: 9532925758

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MAL

MALDEN, John

Borland's Fowler an annotated copy of Fowler's Paisley directory 1841-42.

Scottish Record Society, 2019

ISBN: 9780902054646

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MAL

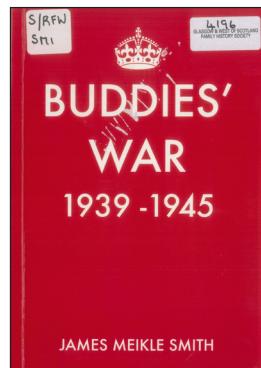
SMITH, James Meikle

Buddies war 1939-1945

Paslet Publications, 2013

ISBN: 9780953959921

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/SMI



MITCHELL, J.F. & S

Renfrewshire monumental inscriptions (pre-1855) vol.2 (includes Paisley).

Scottish Genealogy Society, 1992

ISBN: 090106145X

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MIT

MURRAY, Marion and Joe

*Gaelic Church (St Columba)
Oakshaw Paisley*

Published by the authors, 1998

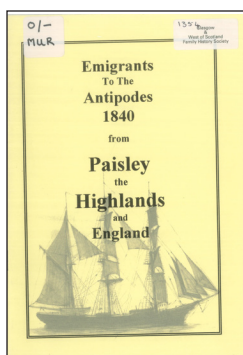
Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MUR

MURRAY, Marion and Joe

*Emigrants to the Antipodes 1840
from Paisley, the Highlands and
England*

Published by the authors, 1997

Shelf Loc: O/-/MUR



MURRAY, Marion and Joe

*Lair owners of the Laigh Kirk
from the Burgess Books of Paisley
1740-1780*

Published by the authors, 1997

ISBN: 0952988828

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MUR

MURRAY, Marion and Joe

*West Relief and Castlehead
Church, Canal Street, Paisley*

Published by the authors, 1997

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MUR

- Vol.1: Lair owners
- Vol.2: Burials 1820-1829
- Vol.3: Burials 1830-1833
- Vol.4: Burials 1883-1844
- Vol.7: Burials 1864-1888

MURRAY, Marion

*Poor's roll Abbey parish of
Paisley 1823*

Renfrewshire FHS, 2002

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MUR

*PAISLEY directory and general
advertiser for 1889-1890, 1899-
1900, 1924. (3 books)*

Grimsay Press, 2003

ISBN: 090266474328 (1889-
1900); 0902664328 (1899-1900);
0902664743 (1924)

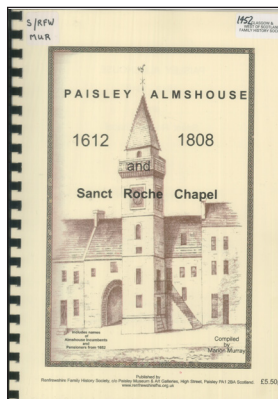
Shelf Loc: S/RFW/PAI

MURRAY, Marion

*Paisley almshouse 1612-1618
and Sanct Roche Chapel*

Renfrewshire FHS, 2002

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/MUR



PRENTICE, George

*Paisley's world war two and post-
war roll of honour*

Loganmuir, 2005

ISBN: 0954960718

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/PRE

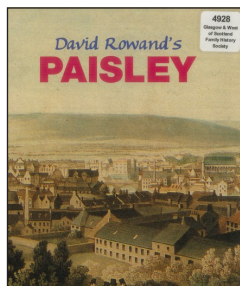
ROWAND, David

Paisley

Paslet Publications, 2001

ISBN: 0953959910

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/ROW



STEVENSON, Hew Shannon

Stevenson family: a record of the descendants of James Stevenson, Burgess of Paisley in 1753

Published by the author, 1965

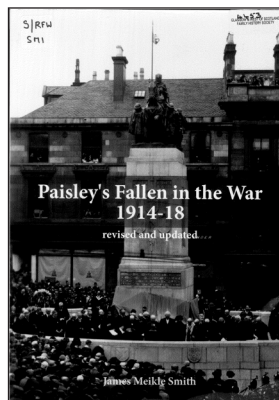
Shelf Loc: F/STE/STE

SMITH, James Meikle

Paisley's fallen in the war 1914-18. Revised and updated

Renfrewshire Council, 2016

Shelf Loc: S/RFW/SMI



Linda Emery, Librarian

Editor: Don't forget the full library catalogue is available to search on the website.

Did you know? Finding placenames

Ever needed to find an historic place? Don't know where to start?

Finding historic place names is now easier than ever. The new National Library of Scotland 'Finding Placenames' guide can help.

This resource gathers together some of the main lists of placenames or gazetteers on their maps website. These allow you to search and locate names or written text on maps. It has millions of searchable place names, each of which are linked to a location on their historic maps. There is a 'search tips' section to help you and a link to other useful online placename resources.

Check it out at <https://maps.nls.uk/guides/placenames/>

Website Shop - PDFs

Have you looked through the website Shop recently? Are you aware that there are 43 PDFs available for you to download and keep?

It's easy to get to:

- Click on <Shop> in the top menu
- Click on <By Format>
- Click on <PDF>

Popular picks include:

- A Guide to Glasgow Addresses
- Transcriptions of MIs (Monumental Inscriptions)
- Glasgow Police Return of 1841 (Inspection of the Poor)
- Guide to Genealogical Sources (by old County)
- Some Family Histories

Once you've purchased a PDF you can download it or access it online for a year.

Society volunteers are very busy transcribing the records of two major Glasgow burial grounds and preparing them for publication in PDF format: the Glasgow Necropolis and the Southern Necropolis. These publications will contain information not available anywhere else.

If you are interested in joining in this work, please contact chair@gwsfhs.org.uk

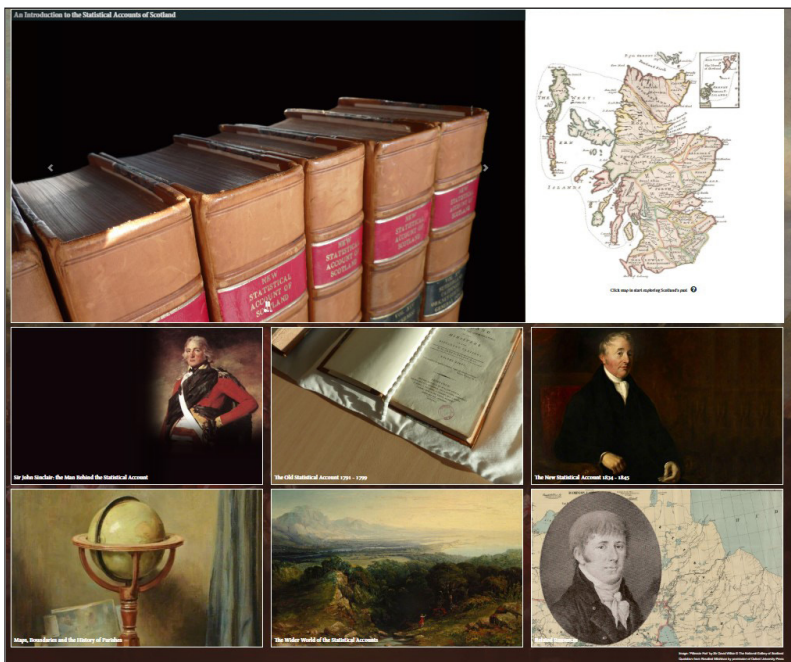
Editor: While you are checking out the Shop, why not also check out what else the website offers to members. For example, did you know you can explore a range of selected articles from the Society's archive as well as articles submitted by members. The search facility provides the option of searching by place, name, topic, data set or free-form.



The Statistical Accounts of Scotland

The Old (or first) Statistical Account was carried out from 1791-99 when Sir John Sinclair sent a questionnaire to each parish minister requesting a narrative of the geography, climate, natural history, population, agriculture and industry of their Parish. By 1799 21 volumes were completed. Because it is compiled mostly by local ministers it is the closest you can get to a description of life in the 1790s. Later the New (or second) Statistical Account was published between 1834 and 1845, so it is interesting to see how things evolved in this period of industrialisation.

A number of sites give access to these Accounts, but perhaps the easiest to navigate is the University of Edinburgh at <https://stataccscot.ed.ac.uk/>



This site provides a wide range of information related to the Statistical Accounts, including background information on Sir John Sinclair; background information about how the Accounts were set up and conducted; links to the Accounts themselves and other useful information.

This site has a clickable county map which gives a list of parishes and shows location, then a list of resources gives you the volume number and takes you to page images, with an option to view a side-by-side transcription.

It is also possible to access the Old and New Statistical Accounts via the following links, although you will need to practice your reading of old script as these do not have a transcription readily available.

<https://www.electricscotland.com/history/statistical/oldndx.htm>

<https://www.electricscotland.com/history/statistical/index.htm>

The Third Statistical Account was published between 1951 and 1992 and is still in copyright. The volume for Glasgow was published in 1958 and is available in the General Reading Room of the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. Even better, we hold a copy in our library!

Like the Internet Archive that Christine writes about I found these accounts a fascinating resource to explore and could easily have spent many a happy hour delving into the various parts of Scotland that link to our family history.

Karen Hunter, Editor, 10206

New Historic Wills and Probate Records

The Genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>) has recently made over 330,000 names available from a variety of wills and probate sources across England and Scotland. These valuable records are great for historians trying to push their tree back, with records spanning 500 years from the 14th century up to the 19th century. They provide a remarkable glimpse into the lives, legacies, and legal affairs of past generations. Mark Bayley, Head of Online Content at TheGenealogist, says:

These records span centuries of history, from the 1300s through to the early modern era. Whether you're uncovering humble tradespeople or historical figures like George Buchanan, this collection can help you push your tree back before the time of parish records.

Please note you will need to have a Standard or Diamond subscription to be able to access these fully searchable records.

Programme of Meetings 2025/26

20 Oct	Old Scotstoun and Whiteinch 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	The Lewis men recruited for the Hudson's Bay Company Angus Macdonald sheds new light on the significant yet overlooked contributions of young Lewis men, often from humble backgrounds, who sought new opportunities with the Hudson's Bay Company in the 19th century. He provides a fresh perspective on a little known aspect of emigration from Lewis, the North American fur trade, and Arctic exploration during this period.	<i>Angus MacDonald</i>
15 Dec	Five Simple Steps to Writing Your Family History Story	<i>Christine Woodcock</i>
19 Jan 2026	Southern Necropolis In this talk, Colin will share the history and heritage of the Southern Necropolis	<i>Colin Mackie</i>
16 Feb	Doctor behind the wire - POW in Singapore This talk is based on Jackie's book of the same title and looks at her father's war diaries as a doctor during WWII. Jack Ennis, Jackie's father, was in control of the Far East Pathological Laboratory in Singapore.	<i>Jackie Sutherland</i>

16 Mar	The Coats Family In this talk, historian Stephen Clancy will discuss the history, genealogy and philanthropy.	<i>Stephen Clancy</i>
20 Apr	GWSFHS AGM followed by talk: One night with venus, a lifetime of mercury: sex and syphilis This talk by Human Remains Conservator Cat Irving will look at what syphilis does to the body, the cures which could be as bad as the disease itself, and its impact on society.	<i>Cat Irving</i>

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

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

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

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

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.

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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. **Will close on 18 December and re-open on 6 January 2026.**

e-News – monthly newsletter

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

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

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

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