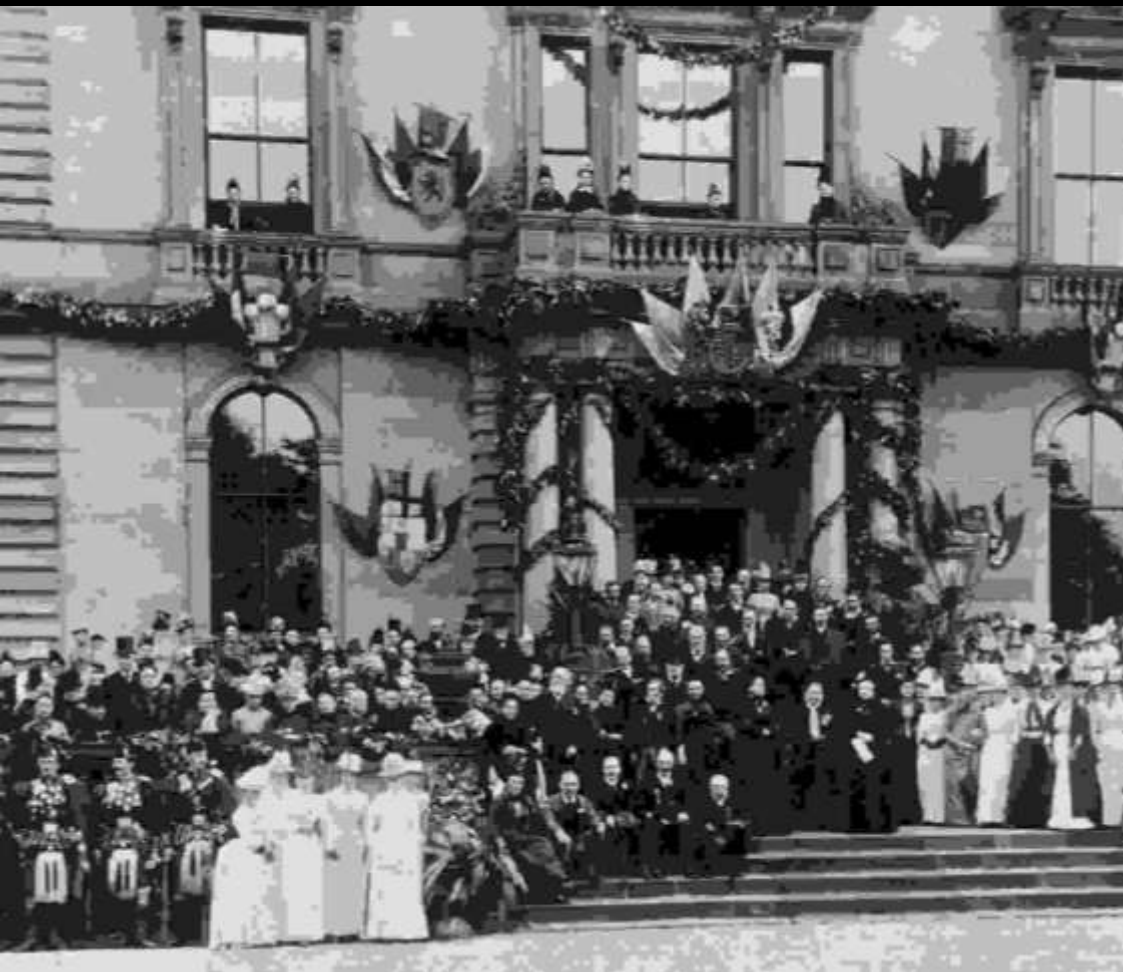


Newsletter

No 93

March 2012



Journal of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society

Scottish Charity SC 010866

Honorary President

Lord Gordon of Strathblane C.B.E.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Roy A. Gillespie F.L.A., (Founder Member); Mrs Susan Miller (Author of 'Strathclyde Sources') and Mrs. Mary Buchanan (*Ex-chairman*)

Honorary Member

Sir Ilay Campbell of Succoth Bt.

COUNCIL

Office Bearers

Chairman..... Edward W. Nairn

Vice-Chairman..... Russell Adams

SecretaryJames G. Slavin

Treasurer..... Elizabeth H. Anderson

Ordinary Members

Muriel Habeshaw Joint Syllabus Secretary

John Mills enews Editor

John R McCallum

James Oakes /Karen Shields..... Joint Syllabus Secretary / Mailing Officer

Vacant Minutes secretary

Brian Watson

(There are still vacancies on the council for those interested in volunteering)

Ex-Officio Members

Editor Sheila Duffy

Publications Sec..... Findlay Munro

Membership Sec ...Elizabeth Smith - also 1851 Census Coordinator

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Dr H.E.C. Cargill Thompson.....Librarian

Iain McKenzieOnline Members' Interests Coordinator/Cathedral Project

Mrs Eileen Bell Research Coordinator, Certificates & 1881 census queries

Ms Heather Bain Southern Necropolis Coordinator

Mrs E. van Lottum Strays Coordinator (16 Bloomfield Rd., Harpenden AL54DB)

John Howarth Typesetter & Computer programmer

John McCreadie Publicity, and Projects Coordinator/Cathedral Project

Gordon Grant Guest Book Editor

Iain Milmine Printing

ALL CORRESPONDENCE (except Strays) **should be sent to the Society's address, marking EACH ITEM for the appropriate assistant, and quoting your membership number. Please enclose s.a.e. & return postage for reply.**

Owing to the amount of spam being received, the Chairman, Secretary and Membership Secretary's official e-mail addresses have been changed. These officers are now accessible only via the website.

The following email addresses are for use of members and non-members wishing information about the Society, and are strictly **NOT** for research queries.

Editor editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

Publications Officer publications@gwsfhs.org.uk NBI Coordinator .nbi@gwsfhs.org.uk

1851 Census Coordinator .. 1851@gwsfhs.org.uk

Online Members Interests Directoryomid@gwsfhs.org.uk

CONTENTS



The Newsletter is published three times per year, in March, June and October.

Articles are copyright to the Society and the authors and may not be reproduced without the written permission of the copyright holders. Articles are accepted for publication on condition that they are not submitted for publication elsewhere. Contributions may be sent either by post to the Society's premises in Glasgow or alternatively by email to -

editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

The Society does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by contributors in their articles. The Editor reserves the right to edit contributions.

Data Protection Act

The Society maintains a database of **members' names, addresses and research interests** on computer for administration and research purposes. These details will not be made available to any third party for any reason, private or commercial. Information supplied may be printed in **the Society's Newsletter to assist members' research**. On joining and renewal of membership, members are requested to consent to their details being held on computer. On the cessation of membership, these details are removed from the database.

Cover photo. Staff and pupils of Queen Margaret College during a visit by Queen Victoria to North Park House in the West End of Glasgow 1888 - see page 11

Issue 93 March 2012

MEETINGS

- 5 The Census - Then and Now (Sep 2011)
- 11 Honeyman, Kepple and Mackintosh (Oct 2011)
- 18 My Tobacco Trading Ancestors (Nov 2011)

ARTICLES

- 24 Glasgow to Brisbane
- 29 My Great Grandfather James Eadie
- 32 Michael Russell 1778
- 34 The Ashton Lane Murder
- 39 The Wee Hoose in Argyll
- 40 Gray Dunn & Co Biscuit Manufacturers 1853-2001
- 41 Mull Graveyards - McQuarries
- 42 Why did I ever get involved in Family History ?
- 45 **A Family Historian's Dream** - or Nightmare ?
- 46 Scots in Argentina - Patagonia Austral

NEWS

- 28 Publications
- 54 News from the Archives
- 58 Eric Hamilton
- 59 Annual General Meeting Notice
- 59 Extraordinary General Meeting Notice

MEMBERSHIP

- 33 OMID and the closure of the off-line Member's Interests database
- 56 Additions to the list of Members
- 56 **Amendments to the Member's Register**
- 57 Members Research Interests

REGULARS

- 4 Editorial
- 52 Computer Corner
- 47 Letters to the Editor
- 50 Book Reviews
- 58 Can Anyone Help ?

Editorial

The council has decided to phase out the offline database of Members Interests and concentrate on the OMID or online database that is accessible via our website. May we urge individual **members to ensure that their ancestors' details ARE on the OMID section of the society's website and they're up to date** – if they want them there. The instructions about how to do this are on **the website**. If you don't feel computer confident, you can still post details to Iain McKenzie at Unit 13, 32 Mansfield Street, Glasgow G11 5QP, making it clear that you agree have them on the website. For those who have never put their interests online, this will be a golden opportunity to do so NOW. Iain McKenzie has also written a short guide elsewhere in this newsletter.

There's an e-petition to the UK Government asking them to release historic English and Welsh birth, marriage, and death certificates for viewing online or available more cheaply. Presently, the GRO in England and Wales

can only issue certified legal copies and they cost nearly ten pounds each. This petition asks for legislation to allow them to issue uncertified copies cheaply for historical research. 100,000 signatures are needed and you must have a UK address - it really only DOES take a few moments. There is also a mention on the **society's website about this**. <http://epetitions.direct.gov.uk/petitions/6988> Please pass this on to all your genealogy friends.

The genealogy centre at the Mitchell Library is in the process of altering its computers to the scotlandspeople system from DIGROS, which, among other things, should make it easier to access the 1911 census.

Thanks again to our mailing officer James Oakes and his redoubtable team, to typesetter, John Howarth and naturally to all of you who continue to contribute a variety of articles for the Newsletter.

Sheila Duffy 219
editor@gwsfhs.org.uk



The editor with her aunt, Margaret French nee Kain, on her 100th birthday. Born in 1902, Maggie appears in the 1911 census for Edinburgh living in a close off the Canongate – she died aged 102.

The Census Then and Now

Dee Williams, Head of ScotlandsPeople Centre, talked to the society on Monday 19 September – this is a report of her talk compiled by Sheila Duffy and Muriel Habeshaw. Ms. Williams has addressed the society before and packed a huge amount of information in to her talk.

Scotland's First Census

The first notable attempt at a census in Scotland was in 1755 by Alexander Webster. Webster had studied mathematics at Edinburgh University so was a learned man and was parish Minister at the Tolbooth Church in Edinburgh and known to be a five bottle or 'Bonum Magnum' for his love of claret. He was a great speaker and reports say that it was easier to get a seat in the Kingdom of Heaven rather than at the Tolbooth Kirk when Webster was preaching. Webster wrote to nine hundred ministers requesting information about their congregation and threatened to withhold money for charity schools if they did not provide the necessary information.

The tables summarise the size of the parish, the number of inhabitants and whether papists, protestants or fighting men. It was assumed that one fifth of the population were between the ages of eighteen and fifty six and could fight. Those older than fifty six were deemed to be too crazy or infirm. Glasgow had a population of 23,546 but no papists!

What is amusing in the extract below is the fact that 'Chairmen' were described as 'low life'. Obviously they had in mind people who carried chairs in those times but it paints an amusing image if we relate it to modern day chair people.

The 1801-31 Censuses took place every 10 years from 1801 to 1831 but information contained is of little use to family historians. They were managed by John Rickman, the clerk in the House of Commons. School masters in Scotland were used to count the population and these reports looked at trends in terms of whether populations were increasing or decreasing. Information was gathered between the 10 March and June so some people may have been double counted.

There are some other pre-1841 census records that are listed on the ScotlandsPeople Centre website at www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk/research/census-records-1841-1911.html.

They cover Annan, Dundee, Longforgan, Lesmahagow, areas in Sutherland and Orkney, Shetland, etc.

1841 was the first modern census completed on one day. There was no Registrar General for Scotland and John Rickman had died in 1840. Thomas Lister was the Registrar General so he was responsible for carrying it out. In Scotland, school masters were asked to enumerate and Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs were asked to act as Registrars. Instructions were handed out as to the completion of the schedules, which were issued to all households though many were illiterate and hence could not read. It

EDINBURGH - The Papists who reside in Edinburgh and its Liberties being generally Persons in low life such as Chairmen &c. their precise number cannot be ascertained but they will at least amount to the number stated. It is alleged that the Number of Inhabitants has encreased within the City since the Extention of its Royalty:

This census can be viewed for free at:
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/census/index.html>

was carried out on Sunday 6 June. **Notably Sunday wasn't recommended** by John Rickman because people were generally away from their homes for a break.

Instructions for enumerators were issued with every census. They detailed how to allocate occupations; how to **complete 'where born' and told** enumerators to put E or I or F for *English, Irish or foreigner* respectively. **'Yes' was inserted if born in the county and 'no' if not born in the county.**

People refusing to provide information were threatened with fines equivalent to around of between 40s and £5. 40s, which is about £90 and £5 and around **£220 in today's money.**

The Sheriffs needed to create enumeration districts that tied in with the registration districts and parishes. Around 25-200 houses made up an enumeration district depending on the distance needing to be walked in one day. The front of the enumeration book detailed the area covered by the book.

Covering every household back in 1841 was a difficult task, particularly in towns. The NLS map that can be viewed at the link below shows the kind of maps available at that period of time.

<http://maps.nls.uk/towns/reform/view/?id=2592>

The sample entry for Edinburgh for the 1841 census (right) shows a brothel at 44, Rose Street. The top brothel keeper originally said she was **'independent'** and the second originally said she was **'Lodging Keeper'**. We assume that the enumerator correctly guessed their occupations when looking round when he visited the premises to retrieve the household schedule.

At the end of the schedule the enumerator was asked to summarise the number of people enumerated and

confirm the number of females and males.

The example of the 1841 census for the Isle of Eigg showed *John Murray* was the enumerator and schoolmaster, who was the person who was also signed off the book as being accurate! He was the person approved to divide the parish. The enumerator would have taken the information from the household schedules to create the enumeration book. John Murray explained at the back of the enumeration book how many people had emigrated to Nova Scotia from the island over the years.

A. Fraser was the Sheriff who signed off the book as *approved and accurate* though he also stated that there had been no emigration in the last six years. The enumeration books were sent to Whitehall with their expense claims. The original schedules did not survive.

Poor Images

The LDS church or 'Mormons' of Salt Lake City, Utah, (now universally known for their **'Familysearch' website**) filmed these records in 1983 for the former General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). Since 1 April 2011 the GROS and the former National Archives of Scotland merged to become the National Records of Scotland. When images now are deemed illegible at the ScotlandsPeople

Parish of Saint George

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION	EDUCATION	REMARKS
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F	Daughter	Uneducated	
James Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
John Brown	20	M	Son	Uneducated	
Margaret Brown	20	F			

centre or on the internet, resources are available to re-scan the page. The new images are usually available at the computer screens within one hour. We hope to get images on the internet regularly refreshed in the near future.

1851 census – new questions included

The 1851 census included a variety of new questions:

- Relationship to head of household
- Condition of marriage
- Whether deaf, dumb or blind

Enumerators were asked to record the exact age though many people then did not know their exact age. One example showed a man aged 106 with a wife of 55 and a child age 7.

The enumerator was asked to confirm the total population, the number of people on barges, boats, tents or open air (very important for the 1911 census when the suffragettes tried to evade enumeration), people who had slept there temporarily and the estimated number who were normally there but were away for the night. It included persons onboard vessels and the Royal Navy.

The enumerator was asked to detail if *blind, deaf or dumb* and he ticked many people. These enumerator books used blue paper, which historically made the pages very difficult to scan. (see below)

This letter shows how Sir James Patten McDougall arranged for the 1841 and 1851 Scottish censuses to be returned to

Scotland. There are stories that suggest that some of the 1841 enumeration books were lost in the Forth but there is no evidence to support this theory. The desire to retrieve the books came from the need for people to prove their age following the Old Age Pension Act in 1909 that decreed that pensions could be paid to people over seventy.

1861 – 1901 Scottish Censuses

In 1861, William Pitt Dundas was the first Registrar General for Scotland assisted by his superintendent of statistics, Dr James Stark. 8,075 enumerators were each paid £1 10s, which was less than they were paid in 1851.

Schedules were delivered the week before **and logged in a 'memo' book**. **Black ink** schedules were used for householders, pink covers for institutions and blue covers for the people on board vessels.

On Sunday 8 April 1861, the enumerator collected the schedules, completed any blanks and checked all information was complete and accurate. He copied information from the schedules into an enumeration book, summarised the totals and signed off. The enumerator entered the number of windowed rooms by checking the property himself.

William Pitt Dundas was unhappy with censuses done in England because he felt that the emphasis was on occupations and population numbers whereas he was concerned about health and mortality.

Once the censuses were conducted by the

13th December, 1909.

Dear Mallet,

I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have kindly taken regarding the Scottish Census papers of 1841 and 1851, and I hope you will please convey my thanks to those to whom they are due for their assistance. I am writing officially today or tomorrow to ask you to proceed.

Registrar General for Scotland, there were questions asked about the number of children attending school or being educated at home. The question about the number of rooms with a window was also asked though the enumerator was instructed not to include closets.

Getting census returns from the remote parts of Scotland was an issue and in 1861 the returns for St Kilda were one month late.

The 1871 census asked whether people were *deaf or dumb, blind, imbecile or idiot or lunatic*. These terms are deemed to be insulting these days.

The 1891 census asked people whether **they were 'Neither employer or employed but working on own account'**. Few sheets have this column completed probably because few understood what it meant. This census also asked whether people could speak Gaelic because there were concerns that the language was dying.

The main point to remember is that the censuses were carried out to enable the statistical reports to be reviewed by Parliament that covered populations, the numbers of males and females, occupations, trends, the number of inhabited islands, the number of families of 31 and above, etc. These reports can be viewed for free at www.histpop.org.

1911 Census

For this census, James Patten McDougall was the Registrar General for Scotland and his Superintendent of Statistics was Dr. John Dunlop.

Many interesting discussions took place before it was agreed what questions would be asked. The examples are from a **minute written by the 'secretary' talking** about 1911 census in response to a paper written by John Dunlop. Clearly some

people were rather disparaging of the accuracy of the answers given to some of the questions.

The occupation lists for Scotland were summarised across two pages whereas the occupations lists for England and Wales filled a book. Criteria was laid down for the appointment of the enumerators and women were allowed to apply.

The enumerator instruction book confirms that the household schedules were never returned to New Register House. The carriage was to remain unpaid to ensure that they were delivered and not lost on route.

This census year was the first time that *Hollerith machines* were used. These machines were able to read the results of punch cards, which made it easier and quicker to gather results. They had been used successfully for the 1890 census in America and it was decided to hire them for the taking of the 1911 census. The company that supplied the machines was The British Tabulating Machine Company Ltd., which later merged with other companies to form IBM.

Letters show that the final confirmation that the machines would be delivered to Scotland was only sent in January 1911 and in June that year the machines or punches had still not been received.

Women were used to create the punch cards in order to save costs. In 1911 the census cost £33,501, which equates to around £1.5m today. The 2011 census cost around £65m.

There were 9,000 enumerators in 1911.

The claim's schedules show the sums of money that could be claimed. For example, the Sheriff or town clerk got £6 plus 2 shillings for every 1,000 people above 10,000. Registrars got £4 plus 1

Appointment and Qualifications of Enumerators.

16. Every person proposed for appointment as an Enumerator must be intelligent, trustworthy, and active; he must write well, and have some knowledge of arithmetic; he must

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH TABULATING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.WORKS:- WHIPPENDALL ROAD, WATFORD, HERTS.
AND 147-150, GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.SOLE LICENSEES FOR
ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES
(EXCEPT CANADA)FOR THE
HOLLERITH ELECTRIC TABULATING
MACHINE.

TELEPHONE NO 323 GERRARD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
TABULORIAL, LONDON.*2, Norfolk Street, Strand,
London.* 28th June 1911IN YOUR REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO NO. 6/450

The Registrar General,

New Register House, Edinburgh

Sir,

We have received instructions from H. M. Office of Works Edinburgh to the effect that we are to ship cards to you by the General Steam Navigation Co. who say they will take all precautions necessary to avoid the cards getting spoilt in transit. We are arranging to ship cards by this route in future but can take no responsibility.

Of course, this does not apply to machines which under no circumstances would we send by sea if any other route is available as they are liable to get very rusty.

We are,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

The British Tabulating Machine Co. Ltd.

C. A. Purser Greene

Manager

Letter from the British Tabulating Machine Company

shilling for every 100 people above 1200 in their district plus 6p per 100 for accurate compilations. The enumerator got a £1 1s fixed fee plus 3s 6d for every 100 people above the first 400. He also got 6p for every mile above 5 miles between the first and last house. Governors of public institutions got 10s 6d plus 2s 6d for every 100 inmates

above first 300. The police were asked to take the census of vagrants.

This census was the first to ask people about the duration of their marriage, the number of children born alive and the number still living. It also asked about the industry or service associated with the occupation. People were also asked to state their nationality if born in a foreign

country.

James Patten McDougall submitted his final 3rd volume of census results late **December 1913. England didn't complete** their final volume until 1923, after the next census.

Searching the Censuses at the Centre and On Line

Use the age search field to narrow down searches and insert the location, if known.

On line only, it is possible to insert two names in the search field. However, the results will only apply to families enumerated on the same page. Often families were spread across two pages so this search tool can be limited.

There is an advanced search tool available on line that allows customers to detail exactly which enumeration book they are looking for. See link following for an example.

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/Content/Help/index.aspx?r=551&2067

The scanned street indexes can be viewed for free on line though they only cover the main urban areas. The link in the next

column takes you to the 1891 street index. These entries can detail exactly what enumeration book contains the street. The registration district can be picked up from the registration list available at the second link below.

www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk/research/1891-census.html

www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/famrec/list-of-parishes-registration-districts.html

At the centre there is a *census browse* function. This allows you to view through all of the enumeration books. Note that the street indexes can help you decide exactly which enumeration book will help you with your research.

Davina.Williams@gro-scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Editor – I cannot thank Dee Williams enough for her permission to use her extensive notes and illustrations and to member Muriel Habeshaw who took notes on the evening. Census entries are reproduced with the kind permission of the Registrar General for Scotland.

Knapdale People

Knapdale People has a new section - The Argyll Militia: a local militia, raised to defend Argyll from a French invasion. There are two unexpected conclusions from the paperwork: by 1800, a large group of commoners had lost that old clan spirit that should have seen them flocking to the chieftains' banners; and there seemed to be an unusual tolerance towards deserters, I think that landowners were more interested in maintaining a healthy kelp and cattle industry, rather than combing their lands for militia men.

Heather McFarlane
www.knapdalepeople.com
heather@knapdalepeople.com

Editor – the society has recently published the following booklet Argyll Men Eligible for Service in the Militia:Lorn to South Knapdale 1803-1804 by member 334, and former editor of this newsletter, Edna Stark. It costs £3.50 and contains names, places where they lived and in some cases, occupation. See Article by Edna elsewhere in this Newsletter entitled The Wee Hoose in Argyll page 39. Also for those interested in Argyll, Heather says that Auchindrain Museum which is between Lochgilphead and Inveraray, is hosting a facebook page. It is called "Achadh An Droighinn Folks" and she says it is definitely worth a look. I haven't had time to check it out but would be interested in hearing from those who have.

Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh

Social History in Stone

This is the report of the meeting last October when members heard architect David Stark give a fascinating insight in to the architectural practice of Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh emphasising their link with social history. David was in the architectural practice for twenty six years. He was the twentieth principal in the practice of which John Honeyman, John Keppie and Charles Rennie Mackintosh were the first three. In 2004, to coincide with the 150th anniversary of the founding of the practice, he wrote the company history. David is currently a trustee of a three year research project on Mackintosh architecture at the University of Glasgow, and a non-executive director of the City of Glasgow College.

Most of the illustrations the speaker used came from the commemorative book he wrote about the company in 2004. Early in his talk he made the point that the glossy magazines and coffee table books about architect tend to emphasise the buildings but his attitude to **architecture is that it is ‘about people’**. What is not generally known was that the Honeyman Keppie Mackintosh firm was involved in designing a variety of buildings. Yes there were fancy houses for wealthy industrialists, but also churches, schools, industrial buildings...even poor houses. Campbeltown poorhouse (still standing and used as local authority offices) is one example.

This talk traced the social history in stone that was the architectural practice of Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh from 1854 to 1914. The practice is still going strong today, and is proud of its heritage, not just of the famous Charles Rennie Mackintosh, but of the other architects who were much more prominent in their own time.

Mackintosh took over the baton from John Honeyman when he retired, and it was only because of the recession immediately before the First World War that his partnership with John Keppie faltered. Lloyd George had introduced

new taxes to pay for old age pensions, and this had the effect of reducing **building development**. Mackintosh's assistant, Graham Henderson, was more resilient to changing economic conditions and architectural styles, and it was he, rather than Mackintosh who partnered Keppie after the war.

The recession from 1878 probably bears most relationship with the current one, as it was caused by banking difficulties due to toxic debt in America. The City of Glasgow Bank went bust because of poor investments in American infrastructure, specifically the Racine and Mississippi Railroad. No one bothered to go and ensure that the money was being invested properly. Wealthy bank investors, many **of whom were John Honeyman's clients**, went bust with the bank. There was no state bailout. Neither were there bonuses for the bankers involved, the nineteenth century equivalents of Fred Goodwin were sent to prison.

Honeyman's business suffered badly, leading to him taking John Keppie into partnership in 1888 to breathe new life into the practice. The first thing Keppie did was hire Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Keppie, the son of a wealthy tobacco importer, was the respected establishment figure who could win **work; Mackintosh, a policeman's son,**



Paisley Cross - Glasgow City Bank in background

was the talented designer who could implement it. Mackintosh was responsible for many more buildings than are generally attributed to him, and these are currently the subject of a research project at the University of Glasgow.

Honeyman's headmaster at Merchiston Castle School in Edinburgh was the brother of Thomas Chalmers, leader of the Free Church breakaway from the established church. Family history researchers will often be aware that the birth, death and marriage records of the third of the population that broke away were disrupted by the event. For Honeyman it led to a lot of work designing new churches.

Lansdowne Church is a famous landmark on Great Western Road. The technology of the tallest, slimmest spire in Scotland should not be underestimated. The last material one would build it in today would be stone, which does not perform well when bent by the wind. That is, it is strong when





Lansdowne Church – Kelvinbridge Glasgow

being compressed by a load that acts vertically, but cracks or breaks when it bends and suffers tension. To cope with tension forces, there is a cast-iron rod running through the centre of the spire which is tensioned to continually pull downwards like a tent guy.

Around the corner from this is **Honeyman's North Woodside Mission Hall**, where Sunday School teacher William Smith founded the Boys Brigade. This was a junior version of the Volunteer Force, a cross between a territorial army and a 'Dad's Army', in response to the perceived threat from Napoleon III. Honeyman was a founding member of the 1st Dumbartonshire (Helensburgh) Artillery. Cardross Drill Hall was designed by the practice in 1889 for the volunteers, and it is now the village hall, called Geilston Hall.

When Lansdowne Church was built, it was at the west end of the city. Westbourne Church, later the Struthers Memorial, was built in 1881. For expediency, the Free Church had erected an iron church on Great Western Road in

1875 as the western suburbs of Glasgow grew along it. **One of Honeyman's iron churches from 1892 still exists into the 21st century on Loch Goil at Carrick Castle, and consists of corrugated iron walls and roof. A prefabricated iron church could be offloaded from a boat.**

By 1870s there were about 1,500 **Catholics working in Govan's shipyards.** Efforts were made to purchase a site for a church, but when landowners learned what the use was to be they found a reason not to sell. Eventually a site was **found to build St Anthony's, but very** quickly the church was too small, and this time no additional land could be purchased, so Honeyman designed a larger church around the first one. There was a period when the church could not be used as the old walls (now inside the new ones) were demolished and the roof erected.

There were also many town and country churches designed outside Glasgow, from Kirkcudbright to Perth, and Portobello to Lochgilphead. When he was in Aberfoyle to design the church, he also designed the local school, still in use today. This was just before the 1872 Education Act which made it compulsory for all children to receive education up to the age of 13. The old parish school system had broken down with the rush of people to the cities. Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh designed schools in Govan, Glasgow and Gourrock. Tureen Street School in the east end of Glasgow is now a community centre, but the only others remaining from this era are the **Martyrs' and Scotland Street Schools**, probably only retained because of **Mackintosh's involvement, as their** catchment population moved away.



Five staff members circa 1891 - Charles Rennie Mackintosh standing at right rear



Queen Margaret College, originally North Park House, designed for the pottery manufacturer John Bell.

Purchased by the BBC in 1935 and sold by them in 2008 for redevelopment

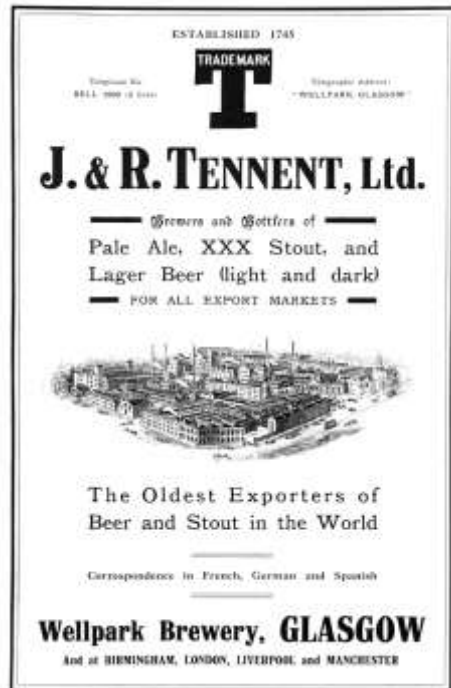
Honeyman designed a number of country houses for rich clients, such as Skipness House, Achamore House on Gigha, and Helenslee in Dumbarton, which later became Keil School. Murdostoun Castle in Lanarkshire is reputed to have been the first electrically lit house in the UK when it was built in 1881. He also designed a major extension of Knockderry Castle for Baillie William Miller, a successfully Glasgow shopkeeper, and Roundelwood in Crieff **seems to have been Miller's retirement home, a modern version of the castle.**

One prominent businesswoman of the time, Isabella Elder, took over the running of Fairfields shipyard in Govan, when her husband died. Honeyman and **Keppie's Fairfield shipyard offices are currently being refurbished.** In 1883 she decided to spend some of her money on philanthropic ventures, including the creation of Elder Park in Govan, and the Queen Margaret Medical College for female medical students, who up until then had not been taken seriously by the establishment. Honeyman laid out the former, and Keppie and Mackintosh extended the latter in 1894, to the rear of North Park House which Isabella had purchased. With the more modern BBC buildings recently cleared, the original buildings are back in view.

Honeyman's elder brother was a director of the Glasgow Magdalene Institution, a charity that was well supported by many of his wealthy clients. It sought to, 'provide temporary homes for females who have strayed from the paths of virtue, and who are willing to return to them'. A survey reckoned that there were two hundred and eleven brothels in Glasgow. Honeyman designed the Magdalene Institution at

Lochburn, Maryhill. The Institution also campaigned for the rights of women, who were treated under the law as culprits rather than victims, and was instrumental in securing legislation for the age of protection of girls rising from thirteen years to sixteen.

Keppie and Mackintosh collaborated on **the design of the Canal Boatmen's Institute in Glasgow. The institute's mission was: 'To promote the social, moral and religious welfare of seamen and canal boatmen.'** One of Mackintosh's contributions was the design of a clock on a tower, which consisted of four nude women draped around the clock face. It is not clear whether this was ever installed, as one cannot imagine the directors of the institute being happy



Wellpark Brewery – example of industrial design by the practice

about Mackintosh corrupting the young canal boatmen. The building was demolished in 1967 to make way for the northern section of the M8 inner ring road.

With Keppie and Mackintosh busy running the practice in the 1890s, Honeyman could indulge in his passion for restoring old churches such as Iona, **St Michael's Linlithgow and Brechin**. His first wife had died of childbirth complications, his second and their two sons of TB, and he retired with his third wife to Bridge of Allan, in a house which had been the holiday home of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Mackintosh's hand can be seen in a number of buildings of the time, either in respect of stylistic features, his hand in drawings, or his entry in the job books indicating that he was the person in charge. He would design an extension to **Honeyman's Paisley Library in a classical** style because that was appropriate. His

designs for the Saracen Toolworks were correctly utilitarian, and small projects for friends in Comrie and Bargeddie were suitably modest in nature.

A lot has been said about the compatibility of Keppie and Mackintosh, especially after the latter had switched **his affections from Keppie's wee sister** Jessie to her Art School friend Margaret Macdonald; but the relationship must have been productive if they worked together for twenty four years. Keppie would have enjoyed a drink just as much as Mackintosh, but in the hard economic times after 1910, when **architectural styles became less 'modernist'**, Mackintosh became morose. The crunch came when the practice was bidding for Jordanhill School, and his assistant, Graham Henderson, had to finish the competition design which won. Mackintosh went south to rest and the First World War started. He resigned his partnership. By 1917, Henderson was



Original drawings for North Park House

Keppie's new partner. Keppie sent Mackintosh his £250 share of the Jordanhill prize money, and it was 1920 before Mackintosh sold his house in Florentine Terrace in Glasgow to pay back the loan Keppie had given him to buy it nearly twenty years earlier.

Over the years the practice designed around 40 Grade A listed projects, these being buildings of national or international importance. There are also about 80 Grade B listed buildings, which are of regional importance, and 20 Grade C ones, which are of local architectural importance. Three sites are in the care of the National Trust for Scotland: Hill House in Helensburgh, the island of Iona with its restored abbey, and Broughton House in Kirkcudbright. To celebrate the 175th anniversary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, it asked British

architects to vote for their favourite building over this period. The Glasgow School of Art was the choice.

"Charles Rennie Mackintosh and Co: 1845 to 2004", Stenlake Publishing 2004, can be purchased at the Glasgow School of Art bookshop, the Charles Rennie Mackintosh HQ at Queens Cross Church, and the Royal Institute of British Architects bookshop in London.

The book on Lansdowne Church is: "A Notable Ornament - Lansdowne Church: An Icon of Victorian Glasgow" by Gordon R Urquhart, Four Acres Charitable Trust and Glasgow City Heritage Trust 2011.

David Stark

thomas-david.stark@sky.com

Sheila Duffy 219 *I would like to thank David Stark for the use of his notes and illustrations.*

The Smiths

I thought this jotting of mine might fill an odd corner of the Newsletter.

The Smiths were proud of their family tradition.
 Their ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower.
 They had included Senators and Wall Street wizards.
 They decided to compile a family history,
 a legacy for their children and grandchildren.

They hired a fine author.
 Only one problem arose-
 how to handle great-uncle George,
 who was executed in the electric chair.
 The author said he could handle the story tactfully

The book appeared.
 It said "great-uncle George occupied
 a chair of applied electronics
 at an important government institution,
 was attached to his position by the strongest of ties,
 and his death came as a great shock."

Colin McCallum member 3443
 Colmac@colinmccallum.plus.com

My Tobacco Trading Ancestors

This is the report of the talk in November by Colin Dunlop Donald, business editor of the Sunday Herald, and a graduate of Exeter and Cambridge Universities. He has written for newspapers throughout the world, particularly in East Asia where he worked for five years as an associate professor of international relations at Baiko University, Shimonoseki, Japan. .

Colin's interest in family history started in earnest after the death of his father in 2006, also Colin Dunlop Donald (the fifth of that name since 1777) when he and his brother James, guided by their cousin Frank, attempted to make amends for insufficient attention during their father's lifetime.

Every family history in the world can be shown to be a vivid illustration of some broader historical theme. For better and for worse, our branch of the Donald family has been closely aligned to the changing fortunes of the City of Glasgow for over 250 years.

Having come to family history only recently, the brief overview set out in this paper is a scratching of the surface, but even occasional and unsystematic research suggests that the entanglement has been deep as well as long.

This continuity was recognised as such in Victorian times, when one local historian noted that:

There are few families now in existence in Glasgow who are more connected

with the Glasgow of olden days than the Donalds¹.

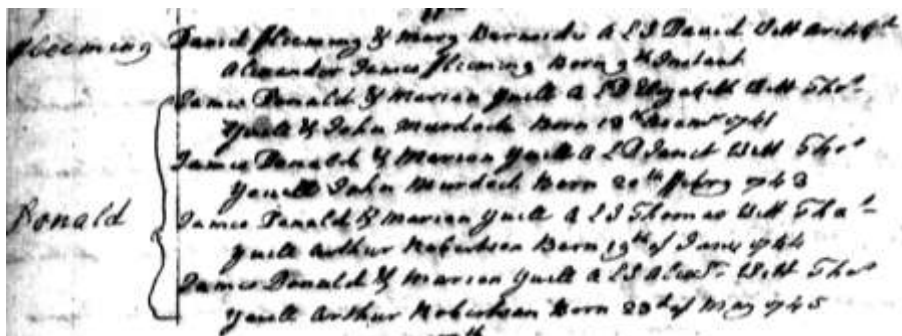
And again in the 1940s

This [Donald] family is one of the very few prominent in the 18th Century still represented in the city².

The considerable fortunes made by our ancestors have not trickled down to the current generation (too many bankruptcies), a rich inheritance of historical documents and references is consolation of sorts. The current generation sees it as the job of a lifetime to explore these and organise a coherent narrative to pass on.

That task is made easier because of **Glasgow's historical-mindedness**, particularly in its late 19th Century belle époque, marked by events like The Old Glasgow Exhibition of 1895³ and the publication of painstakingly-researched civic histories.

My brother James, and myself inherited the interest from our father Colin Donald V (1934-2006). He in turn derived it



OPR baptisms for Donald family members 644/1.12a:186 Glasgow May 1756
Reproduced with kind permission of the Registrar General for Scotland

mainly from his uncle Tom Donald (1878-1971), and he from my great grandfather Colin Donald III (1848-1895). The latter of these, a Glasgow renaissance man, with business interests far beyond his own legal practice, was President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society and a prolific essayist and local historian. He died aged forty seven, leaving four orphaned children, after catching pneumonia and flu skating on Loch Lomond.

All three of the above antecedents were partners in the law firm McGrigor Donald, and the bridge between the tobacco merchants and the lawyers is Colin Dunlop Donald I (1777-1859) the imposing portrait of whom by John Graham Gilbert hangs on the stairs at the Western Club Glasgow.

CDD I founded the firm of CD Donald and Sons, which turned into McGrigor Donald in the 1870s and is now known as **McGrigors**. The “masterly temper” of this energetic figure, is vividly captured in an essay written after his death in the book *Memoirs and Portraits of 100 Glasgow Men* by James Maclehoose (1886).

A fierce Glasgow Tory, who served in the militia assembled in anticipation of a French invasion, CDD I was one of **Glasgow’s prominent lawyers, serving as Commissary Clark of Lanarkshire for three decades**⁴, a post he later handed on to his son Thomas Donald (1813-1887) in the cosy local fashion.

As well as fathering a brood of eligible wives, lawyers and Australian colonialists – some of whom founded a town called *Donald* in Victoria, this leading member of the “burgher aristocracy” left lasting traces on Glasgow, not only his grave near the West door of Glasgow Cathedral but also the faded but clearly visible sign writing of CD Donald & Sons office on the door lintel at 40 Virginia Street in the Merchant City, a rare survival. There is also a stained glass window dedicated to him in the Ramshorn Church in Ingram Street, where several of his relations are buried.

CDD I was described by a Victorian commentator as “a man of the 18th century rather than the 19th” possibly because of his extreme conservatism – refusing for example to give up candles for gas – or possibly a purse-lipped reference to his lifestyle, fathering two children after his wife Marianne (nee Stirling) died in 1825, having given birth to ten children

CDD I also left a mark through his contribution to public works such as the 1806 Nelson Monument in Glasgow Green⁵, and the memorial and the statue to his family friend and client General Sir John Moore of Corunna in George Square.

He was one of the founding members of the Western Club, born in 1825 in **imitation of Edinburgh’s New Club**⁶. CDD I also exerted influence as secretary of the Board of the Green Cloth the whist club of the merchant and professional class, and a member of the Hodge Podge, a supper club which thrives to this day, making it one of the oldest such institutions in the UK.

In support of the theory that one of the chief purposes of these clubs was to **arrange Glasgow’s version of dynastic marriages**, I refer the reader to Colin Dunlop Donald III’s book *the Minute Book of The Board of the Green Cloth - with notices of the members* (1891), which opens with a bravura passage of city-wide family historical research, **showing how “everyone” in Glasgow’s 18th and 19th century professional class** was related to everyone else.

Less comfortably from a contemporary viewpoint, CDD I was for over 30 years secretary of the West India Society of Glasgow (1810-1967), which unlike the other long-forgotten clubs and associations of Glasgow is currently receiving scholarly attention.

The West India Society was a kind of CBI for the sugar interest, planters and merchants, a central pillar of Glasgow wealth for over a century. The most glaring but until recently barely

mentionable fact was that, like tobacco, it depended in its high-growth phase on **“chattel slavery” in the Caribbean.**

The ability of subsequent generations of Glasgow business and civic leaders, and scholars of Scottish history to overlook or play down this brutal fact now seems one of the most remarkable aspects of national historiography⁷.

Glasgow’s turning from tobacco to sugar was a result of the American War of Independence, still raging at the time **of CDD I’s birth, which ended the** transatlantic tobacco trade, of which Glasgow held a 40% share by 1765⁸. CDD and his generation grew up in the shadow of this economic disaster.

The best that can be said of the continental American slavery system - centred around the Chesapeake River - that provided the crops that the Glasgow Tobacco Lords imported and sold throughout Europe, is that it was less brutal than the Caribbean system which grew out of it, run by the same adaptable Glasgow companies and individuals.

Very little has been written in Scotland about this fundamental labour aspect of the American trade, even among the literature that disparages the Tobacco Lords for their *nouveau riche* affectations as they strutted along the Broomielaw in their scarlet coats. This is an area where facts still have to be faced.

My own tobacco trading ancestors are the brothers James (1713-1760) and Robert Donald (1745-1803), and two of **the former’s two sons, Thomas (1744-1798)** and Alexander (1745-1803). **Alexander Donald’s story moves beyond** the realms of family, local or even Scottish history due to his accidental involvement in the drama of the American Revolution, and its leaders Thomas Jefferson and George Washington.

Although a minor player by the **standards of “Virginia Dons”** such as Spiers, Cochrane, Glassford etc, James Donald nevertheless amassed a tidy fortune by the time of his early death in

1760, though the house near Cardross whose name he bears, now a National Trust property, seems a very modest one.

Married to the daughter of a neighbouring laird, Yuille of Darlieth, he was the first of the three *Donald* Baillies (elected office holders) of Glasgow, in 1749 and 1753. He died in 1760 aged forty seven, from a heart attack.

We have no record of James Donald ever crossing the Atlantic but Robert Donald, his younger brother was at the sharp end in Virginia, where he lived as a youth between 1740-1758. He did well enough to acquire on his return 24 acres at Auchentoshan near present-day Clydebank, where he built the mansion house of Mountblow⁹.

The Donalds were amongst the many Scottish traders who accessed micro tobacco plantations via the establishment **of a “stores system”, in which utilitarian** and luxury goods, many manufactured in and around Glasgow were paid for in tobacco, via a complex system of credit. By the 1770s, the Donalds, including operations by a branch of the family from Greenock, had stores in Bedford, Richmond, Amhurst, Albermarle, Rocky Ride, Warwick, Chesterfield and Mecklenburg.

The Donalds’ success in this market, like that of most Glasgow traders resulted from the competitive advantage that the Clyde ports had in trade with Virginia – Robert Donald wrote in a letter of 1774 that the company ship **“Donald” took only 29 days to reach** Glasgow from a far shorter trip on the trade winds, than from London, and safer from French privateers. Success was also aided by the organised capital resources supplied by Glasgow banks – such as the Ship Bank, of which **Thomas Donald’s father-in-law** Colin Dunlop was a founder, and the Glasgow Arms Bank, part-founded by James Donald himself.

Back in Glasgow Provost Robert Donald, said to have refused a knighthood, appears to have provided

firm leadership in Glasgow's darkest hour, the collapse of the Atlantic tobacco trade as a consequence of the American War of Independence. This caused hardship in the city, especially on those engaged in manufacturing for the American market. While historians have debated the depth of the slump, it seems to have affected the Donalds and in 1787 the family firm, then known as Thomas Donald & Son, was sequestered.

Robert Donald, who seems then to have been in reduced circumstances was given the job of as inspector of works on the Clyde¹⁰, on a salary of £50 per year "a trifling sum for one who had held the position he had in the city"¹¹. This appointment puts Donald fingerprints on one of Scotland's most visionary infrastructure investments that, like the canals and later the railways, was to transform Scotland from one of the poorest countries in Europe to one of the richest in the world.

Thomas Donald - father of Colin Dunlop Donald I - was also a Virginia merchant in partnership with his uncle Provost **Robert Donald**. **Thomas's wife Janet Dunlop**, daughter of Provost Colin Dunlop. The Dunlops, tobacco merchants-turned-industrialists, would link up with the Donalds again through marriage two generations later.

The story of Alexander Donald has made surprisingly little impression on historians of the city, possibly because he spent many years in America and London. Less accountably he seems to have been written out of family history. This might be deliberate. My father, who had a compendious knowledge of family history and of Glasgow barely knew of his existence.

Only the Internet, and James Donald's facility with online archives have rescued him from oblivion, and we are confident that professional scholars of Scotland

This is the last Will Alexander Donald
and Testament of me Alexander Donald of Dumfries
in the County of Wigtown's Commissary first and wife
and direct that all my just and lawful debts and
of my funeral and of burials be my wife and
shall be fully paid and satisfied by my executor
Liquidation named and give and bequeath unto
my son James Donald who I believe more to be
resident in the Island Jamaica the sum of five
thousand pounds and I declare that the said sum of five
thousand pounds shall be paid unto him in full
when I shall be dead from then an equal share
of my property with my other children and subject
thereto and to the payment of my said debts
and funeral expences I give devise and bequeath
all my household and household estates of every
sort and kind over and whithersoever the same
may be situated And also all the said Residue
and Remainder of my personal estate and effects
whatsoever in manner following that is to say
I give devise and bequeath unto my son in law
David or others his next unto my son in law
William Henry of Dumfries aforesaid Commissary
and Janet his wife and to their heirs Executors
Administrators and Assigns for ever And also
remaining one third part of the said Residue I give
devise and bequeath unto my friends John M^r & Co^r

Alexander Donald's will 1808 Ref: Prob11/1482/150
Reproduced with kind permission of the National Archives, Kew London

and the Atlantic trade will eventually take notice¹².

This obscurity sits oddly with Alexander Donald's election as a Bailie of Glasgow in 1779, when he was trusted with a sensitive mission to London to kiss the hand of King George III, pledging Glasgow's loyalty following the "No Popery" or Gordon Riots of 1780.

His allegiance was not so strong as to prevent him from later becoming a citizen of the US soon afterwards, and of making himself useful to the King's nemesis General George Washington, staying at Mount Vernon on at least two occasions in 1785 and 1787.

Orphaned at the age of fourteen, Alexander was sent to Virginia as an apprentice to the Glasgow firm Murdoch & Cochrane. He spent the years 1760-1770 in Virginia, early on meeting up with his exact contemporary Jefferson, perhaps through Jefferson's Scottish dominie, Rev William Douglas from Haddington.

When he left to return to Britain, although only twenty four, he was a considerable property owner with 600 acres in Hanover Town near Richmond Va. A "house and out houses and double geared grist mill, plus 20 Virginia Born negroes...men women and children, an English stallion, several blooded mares and colts all the flock of cattle and hogs, the crop of corn and fodder and plantation utensils."

After a gap of sixteen years, trading in London and Glasgow, he returned to the new US in 1785 at the age of forty for a further five years, during which time his old friend and fellow slave-owner Thomas Jefferson was American minister in Paris.

In the fulsome, commercially detailed, and occasionally affectionate, correspondence between them from 1787-1796, Alexander makes no bones about

trading on his boyhood friend's enormous reputation as a statesman. Jefferson seems to have been prepared to put up with this, and the wheedling tone that Alexander adopted.

Jefferson also shared his intimate thoughts on political science, and the drafting of the US Constitution, perhaps trusting his old friend and business associate's indiscretion to pass on planted political messages to friend and foe, for example attempting in this way to influence from afar the drafting of the Bill of Rights.

Alexander's firm Donald & Burton went bust in 1793, the year that Britain and revolutionary France went to war and an economic depression broke out. Alexander characteristically blamed his business partner, and wrote rather self-pityingly about his misfortunes, unsuccessfully hinting to Jefferson that

Philadelphia Aug. 21. 1793.

My dear Sir

I have not to acknowledge your favour of March. 20. & I regret, just before then receipt I had heard of the calamity which had befallen you and which has since befallen so many on your side the water. I heard it with poignant distress, for however it may be with others, I find that my earliest affections are very strong. I have delayed answering your letter because I wished to be able to say something to you about my losses, but it is still out of my power to do so with certainty. I have occasion here for 6 or 8000 Dollars, and have been expecting to receive it within an hour. I have for between 6 or 8000 Dollars more since February last. I still expect it, and if I get only so much, my losses will be free for me to dispose of it, and tho' I had not intended to stop it myself (because I can always get a price for it here) yet I will certainly do it, & under the address you recommend. I understand from our Brother that the last year's cargo was still undischarged some time ago. I shall leave this place the 1st day of January to re-establish myself at Philadelphia. I shall certainly have under you any business which may be in my power, and shall have more than 5 attend to my friendships. I am with very great & anxious affection Dear Sir

Your friend & son

Phil. He writes from Ireland to know how much distressed and how likely to be lost.

1793

Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Alexander Donald after he 'went bust' in 1793
Reproduced with kind permission of the Library of Congress Manuscript Division, Washington

he use his influence to find him a US consular position.

Failing that, Alexander returned to the UK, and went into coal mining in the Midlands, where his attempts to set up a mine near Nuneaton, led him into dispute with the great engineer James Watt about the workings of a pump. He was to go bust again in 1800, serving time in the **King's Bench debtor's prison in London**. Somewhere along the way he had fathered at least three children – there is no record of a wife. When he died in Nuneaton in 1808, he left his son a humiliatingly small 5 shillings, payment for some real or perceived slight.

In his later years Alexander Donald seems to have been involved on the fringes of the early abolitionist movement, making introductions to the anti-slavery campaigner Granville Sharp and the politically-connected Virginian clergyman Rev James Madison.

There is much more work to be done on **Alexander's story, and the entirety of the Donalds' international trade network**. But even with what we know already, it is clear the enterprise and adaptability of these Glasgow tobacco trading ancestors, along with the high reputations of the Glasgow lawyers who followed them, make up a daunting legacy. Subsequent generations must at least make a good stab at living up to them.

Sheila Duffy 219

Editor – many thanks to the speaker, and his brother James Ian Donald, for the use of their extensive notes on the Donald family

References:

1. *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry* (1878) by John Guthrie Smith and John Oswald Mitchell, chapter LXXV.
2. *The Provosts of Glasgow 1609-1832* (1942) by James R Anderson, p89, footnote.
3. See *The Memorial Catalogue of the Old Glasgow Exhibition (1894)*, "The Exhibition was organised by the Council of the Institute to illustrate the history

and progress of the City of Glasgow. All the exhibits had a direct connection with the city and its industrial, social, and civil life from the time of its beginning until **about the middle of this century.**"

4. I am indebted to Professor John Cairns of Edinburgh University Law School explaining that the court assumed family law duties that before the Reformation had been undertaken by ecclesiastical courts. Essentially, anyone who left property in a will, or who died intestate would have be processed and proved by the Court, though the status changed in the 1820s when the Sherriff Court system was introduced, the commissary clerkship still had a function.

5. The first monument to the victor of the **Nile and Trafalgar in Britain**. Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square was completed in 1843.

6. See *The History of the Western Club 1825-2000* by Carol Foreman (2000)

7. See *It Wisnae Us – the truth about Glasgow and slavery* by Stephen Mullen (2009)

8. *To The Ends of the Earth – Scotland's global diaspora* by TM Devine (2011), p38.

9. Understood to have been destroyed in the Clydebank Blitz of 13-14 March, 1941.

10. Economic development specialist Kevin Kane, current secretary of the Glasgow Economic Commission has speculated that without this feat of civil engineering, Glasgow might have remained an important ecclesiastical and academic city akin to St Andrews.

11. *Provosts of Glasgow* p88.

12. For Alexander Donald's story see **Thomas Jefferson's Constant Friend** (2010) by James Donald issuu.com/jamesiandonald/docs/alexanderdonalddraft10

Much of the research was conducted **during James Donald's period as a Jefferson Scholar** at the Robert H Smith International Centre for Jefferson Studies, Charlottesville VA, in the autumn of 2010.

Glasgow to Brisbane 1911

Nathaniel Nisbet sailed with his wife, Mary, and family of five children, to Brisbane, Australia, leaving from Liverpool on the S.S. Cornwall, a refrigerated cargo ship, on March 29th 1911. This diary was written by Nathaniel as a record of the journey. The original appears to have been addressed to **Nathaniel's brother, John Nisbet, 9 Sydney Street, Glasgow.** It later came to Auntie Tot (little Mary). My cousin, Gloria, (now deceased) youngest daughter of Evangeline (Eva), typed it and gave copies to the family. She wrote, **"The only change I have made is by leaving out the capital letters given to a lot of words e.g. home, docks, ships and others. As a matter of fact I wasn't sure myself just what deserved a capital letter and what word didn't. There were no spelling mistakes and this from**

somebody who left school aged about 12 years, is in my opinion something to boast about. As you will read, grandfather was thirty five years old **when he wrote his diary, in pencil."**

March 28th Tuesday 1911

We left Suigu (*Singer?*) Station, Clydebank at 9.00 p.m. amidst all the good wishes of many friends and relatives. Arriving at Queen Street Station we were met by more friends and **accompanied them to St Enoch's Station.**

At 11 p.m. on the same date we left the above station where we had many more friends and of course it was accompanied by good wishes.

March 29th Wednesday

Arriving at Liverpool we were met at the station by our nephew and niece who escorted us **to Aunt Sarah's in Watton, Liverpool.** After having a right good hearty breakfast, we had a wash up and then we went to **Aunt Maggie's in Bootle, Liverpool.**

Time was now up to go to the ship, so we got on to a cab, drove to the Princess Landing Stage where the tender was in waiting. We got on board the tender about 11 a.m. and sailed about 12 noon for the S.S. Cornwall which was lying up the river. During this time the wife and I passed through a terrible state of suspense owing to three of the young ones having the whooping cough, the fear of being ejected at the big ship.



Nathaniel and Mary Nisbet of Clydebank with, from left, Margaret, Mary, Nathaniel (jnr) and William on board the S.S. Cornwall, bound for Brisbane – fifth child, Bobbie, sadly died on the voyage and was buried at sea, on the 3rd of April.

Arriving at the S.S. Cornwall the wife and four of the family passed on board where the doctor was stationed at the gangway. He casually looked at two of the young ones but when I came on about 6 minutes later with little Mary and her whooping cough I passed on board unconscious of the fact that the man at the gangway was the Dr. as he never looked at us. We had not yet sailed, so all our suspense was not yet over. About 1 p.m. we sailed and shortly after we had dinner which the wife did not go to as she was too annoyed about the children as little Bobbie at this time was exceedingly ill. In fact we thought at this time we were going to lose him altogether.

After teatime we reported the matter about the children to the Doctor who ordered them (Robert and Mary) accompanied by the wife, into hospital.

March 30th Thursday.

After a night's good rest we got up and the children being a little better but isolated from the other passengers. We have about 169 passengers mostly English. It is cold and wet today. The wife is sick but I think it is due to the confinement in the hospital with the two young ones. We have plenty of music on board. Some of the passengers engage in dancing. There is three families here from Clydebank, namely, Reid, Moreland and Nisbet, all from Radnor Park.

Day run 217 miles.

Editor – There follows daily entries for the main part of the voyage (see page 26). However for reasons of space we are unable to include them all, but have placed the full text on our website for those who would like to read more. www.gwsfhs.org.uk We resume the entries as the family reaches Australia.....

May 27th Saturday. Still beautiful land on both sides of us. We are now nearing Melbourne. At 2.30 pm we got tied up at the Melbourne docks. The wife and I went up into town in the evening, but we

had to do a mile walk before we got there. The shops were nearly all closed, but lit up as they observe Saturday as the half holiday here. They keep the shops open lots on the Friday evenings. Oh! What swells I never in all my life saw ladies parade with such fine dresses on. There is no barefooted children neither here nor Adelaide. The news boys wearing collars and ties and we are not troubled with the beggars but we saw plenty in Cape Town. May 28th Sunday. We took Willie and Maggie out for a walk to the town this morning they enjoyed it very much. The evening was very wet so we did not get off the ship again today.

May 29th Monday. **Father's birthday**, just 35 years. Very wet this morning, passengers remaining on the ship. The wife and I had another walk round the town, it was showery but we enjoyed it all the same. It was very cold and wet in the evening. The Captain presented us with the Union Jack that was wrapped round little Bobbie when he was carried on deck to be buried. I need scarcely say that this is a gift which we very much prize indeed. May 30th Tuesday. Still showery and cold. I had to go down with the ships carpenter into the second hold to get him to nail up my two packing cases as they had got smashed in. I will not know until we arrive if there is any damage done or not. The Chief Steward took little Mary along to his cabin in the afternoon to have tea with him. He gave her toast and tea and chocolate. She put her arms around his neck and said she loved him and then she sang two songs, *Hi, Hi, Mr McKay* and *The Dear Homeland*. The wife and I spent the afternoon in town. The children got their prizes for the sports. Every child on board got a prize, Willie got a puzzle purse valued 3/6 Maggie a bag purse same value, Natty got a ball and little Mary a box of blocks. The greeting (*grumbling?*) faced Scotchman that I have previously written about, gave nothing towards the prizes but sent his five kids to get their share of what was going, with the result they got about 14/-

worth dividend amongst them. We bade goodbye to one of three sailor friends tonight, he was jumping the ship, but before doing so he wanted to shake hands with us. He has given me his address to write to him. He is going back to Adelaide to join the Fire Brigade. I should have said that before little Mary left the Chief Steward, she asked him to give her a piece for Natty. It was very thoughtful of her.

May 31st. Wednesday 9th Week. A very quiet day. The wife and I did not go to town until evening, when we had a quiet stroll together.

June 1st Thursday. Willie and I went up to town and had a walk through the Art Galleries. I had to get Willies boots and my own soled and healed today, paying 7/- for the two pair. I went back up to town in the evening. The sailors are still jumping the ship, three of them are going tonight one of them came and bid us good-bye.

June 2nd Friday. We sailed today at 4p.m. for Sydney, we got very short notice about the matter with the result that one of the passengers got left, but we expect the Shipping Company will send him up by train. We spent 6 days in Melbourne and everybody glad to get away.

June 3rd Saturday. Very quiet day, passengers passed the fed up stage, although, since we came to Adelaide we have never lost sight of land. The wife and I spent this evening as we had spent many more, in the Engineers Cabin laughing and joking.

June 4th Sunday. Still very quiet, with the exception of seeing several porpoises and sharks flying through the water. We are now patiently waiting to get into Sydney as we expect to be there by midnight tonight. The Australian coast is very nice indeed.

June 5th Monday. Midnight, arrived at Sydney after passing up the finest harbor in the world although we did not see much of it, as it was dark. During the afternoon previous there was no less than 4 Clydebank families waiting our arrival, although only one of them waited it out,

he wanting us to come right away to his home, but we preferred waiting until the morning. In the morning we were visited by the whole four of them and we went and spent the rest of the day with a Mr Cameron. In the evening we visited Peter Mungle.

June 6th Tuesday June 7th Wednesday June 8th Thursday. We spent the rest of the time seeing all the sights of Sydney by tram and otherwise, but I must say I was a little disappointed with Sydney, not that it is not a nice place but I was expecting more. The folks who entertained us here were all from Clydebank and members of the Barns-O-Clyde, namely Cameron, Mungle, Cooper and McIlwain.

June 9th Friday. Notice was posted up today to sail at 5p.m., so I did not have an opportunity to bid good-bye to all my friends as we left here without any of them knowing as we thought we would not sail until Saturday. So this finished our stay in Sydney, which lasted 5 days.

June 10th Saturday. Very nice sailing with beautiful scenery, we were able to see land mostly all the way.

June 11th Sunday. Still very quiet, although we are all getting anxious as we are almost at our destination. We anchored at the mouth of the river at 5 p.m. as we were not going up to Brisbane until the morning. A notice was posted up in the ship that we were all to be up the following morning at 5.30 a.m. to be inspected by the Doctor.

June 12th Monday. Hurrah! Brisbane at last, we got tied up at about 10 a.m. The Emigration officers came on board and every one of us had to answer our names and pass on, nothing more. The Dr. came on board but never looked at us, simply confining himself to a baby that was sick on the ship. Down the gangway we went, where we were met by Mr and Mrs Brand of Clydebank who were most hospitable to us and with whom we will likely stay for a few days. So ended our journey from Clydebank to Brisbane, occupying as it did almost 11 weeks. As

this is only a diary of events of this voyage anything I have got to say about the country will be explained in my letters.

Jocelyn Morgan
jocmorgan@iprimus.com.au
Queensland

Editor – special thanks to Jocelyn Morgan who is President of Caloundra Family History Research, Queensland and to member 5488 Brian Watson whose wife, Maureen, is a distant relative of this emigrant family, and liaised with Jocelyn to put this article together.

brian.watson@fastmail.fm

Publications

We are in the process of reorganising our Publications List. Meanwhile you should have received the current list as an insert in this March 2012 magazine. It would be a good idea to double check the website for the latest details and any updates including postage (particularly from overseas) www.gwsfhs.org.uk

In any case I would draw your attention to **some recent additions to the society's** publications list which you will find of interest.

Books:

MI's for Cadder, Rutherglen, St Andrew's by the Green
Methodist Burials in the Glasgow South Circuit
Lair Holders of Certain Burying Grounds of Glasgow
Argyll Men Eligible for Service in the Militia
Researching Scottish Graveyards

CDs:

Old Kilpatrick Churchyard
Campsie Parish Churchyard (Lennoxtown)
Burials in Dunbartonshire
Sheila Duffy member 219

SAFHS Conference - the twenty third Annual Conference and Fair of the Scottish Association of Family History

Societies will take place at the University of Dundee complex on Saturday 21st April this year. It is hosted jointly by Tay Valley FHS and Fife FHS. The topic is **Crops, Cloth, Cod 'n' Coal** so there should be something of interest for everyone. The speakers include Professor Geoff Squire, Ron Scrimgeour and Dr. Bruce Durie.

The lectures will take place in the D'Arcy Thomson Lecture Theatre which is located on the ground floor of the University Tower Block just fifty yards from the Bonar Halls complex where the Book Fair will be held. There is a Civic Reception the night before but full details **can be obtained from the SAFHS's** website www.safhs.org.uk/conference or via Tay Valley Family History Society, 179-181 Princes Street, Dundee, DD4 6DQ. 01382 461 845 Tickets £12.00 or there is an option to include lunch as well. A map of the area will be sent out to those who book in advance.

Dundee is well served by public transport but while the university is within walking distance of the railway station, the bus station is a bit of a hike from the complex. There will be parking in the university complex and one Tay Valley **volunteer advised me that 'because of the massive road works in the area' it might** be a good idea for drivers to come in via **'the old Perth road' which is parallel to** Riverside Drive.

My Great Grandfather James Eadie

My great grandfather James Eadie, a coal miner working in the Lanarkshire Coal Mines, was fortunate to survive the 1877 Udston Colliery Disaster, when 73 men and boys were killed by explosions caused by ignition of firedamp and coal dust.

James was born 9th February 1857 in Baillieston, Old Monkland, Glasgow. His parents, Andrew and Agnes Eadie had eight children; with James the eldest boy, albeit with three older sisters. The 1871 census has James's occupation recorded as a coal miner, when aged 14. It was normal, prior to compulsory schooling, for boys as young as 10 to be so employed. Before the 1842 Royal Commission children as young as 6 might spend a ten-hour shift in total darkness underground as a 'trapper', i.e. opening/shutting doors as wagons approached. Compulsory schooling only started in 1870. Keir Hardy (b1856) started work as a 'trapper' when 10. James, aged 23, married Mary Lang on 6th August 1880 at Baillieston, Old Monkland. Mary, also born in Baillieston, was 20. They had three children, namely Andrew (b1879), Agnes Wyper (b1881) and John Lang (b1883). Alas Mary Eadie died 21st

January 1886. James Eadie remarried to Janet Laidlaw on 2nd December 1887. Janet Laidlaw, two years younger than James, was born 1859, in Baillieston. James and Janet had three children, namely James (b1888), Archibald (b1889), and Janet (b1892).

Legislation in 1606 made Scottish colliers slaves. Until 1876 men could be imprisoned for leaving work without **their employer's consent**. Working conditions were dangerous, hard and debilitating. Coal was cut by hand using only the simplest of tools, i.e. picks and shovels, often in narrow confined spaces. Mining was a hard physical job, prone to **diseases, especially of the lung**. James' father Andrew had died in his mid thirties from emphysema. The miner had to contort his body into strange positions and swing his pick to cut coal. It was usually hot so the miner worked wearing just shorts or trousers with perhaps homemade kneepads and boots, often in near darkness.

With no toilets, old workings underground were used for this. Coalmasters could discharge colliers without notice and evict him and family onto the street without explanation.

LIFE UNDERGROUND IN VICTORIAN BRITAIN



Unrest and strikes in the 1830s prompted Parliament to investigate conditions. The results shocked the public, e.g. people working underground naked or half-naked due to high temperatures. The prospect of immorality underground galvanised the government into action. The 1842 Coal Mines Act consequently prohibited female labour and boys under ten from working underground. The coal miner received but a pittance for wages. This was reduced further as coalmasters, with a greed, hard to comprehend, bled them dry, in the form of off-takes, and fines. When coal was difficult to sell, miners' wages were cut, never to be increased when markets improved. Home for the miner was invariably a tied house close to the colliery. The Udston Coal Company had built these with cheap materials without thought for families.

The miner came home filthy, relying on a tin bath before the fire to get clean. There was no running water, sink or toilet; food was cooked on the domestic fire. Left of the fire was a small oven used for baking. Water had to be carried from a standpipe some distance away. With no washhouses, clothes were washed outside and, when raining, dried on a pulley over the fire. Outside sinks were provided; with four families allocated the use of one sink. With no electricity or gas, houses were illuminated with paraffin lamps. There were no gardens, back doors, or sculleries. For each row of houses only **two dry 'privies' were provided; each** privy partitioned in the middle, with a

plank of wood over an open hole. **Women and children tended to use 'pails'** inside. Urine was emptied into a drain and pail washed at the standpipe. Anything else was emptied into the privy, which stank and was infested with flies.

Udston Disaster of 28th May 1887. Opened in 1875, Udston was a small pit employing some 200 men and boys working in three coal seams at depths up to 1,000 feet underground. The colliery site extended 60 acres. That morning 158 men started work. At 9am, having been hard at work for almost three hours, the day-shift downed tools for breakfast. During this break, at about 9:15am, an explosion ripped through the deepest seam destroying everything in its path. The explosion manifested itself in a volume of flame and dust at number two shaft, followed seconds later by a volume of flame from number one shaft, which set fire to wooden sheds above it. The sound of the explosion was heard in neighbouring Greenfield colliery through 135 foot of solid coal. In Blantyre colliery miners were temporarily blinded with **dust from the explosion's vibration. James Eadie, working in the shallowest Ell seam as a 'bottomer', (loading/unloading wagons at the mineshaft bottom), survived.**

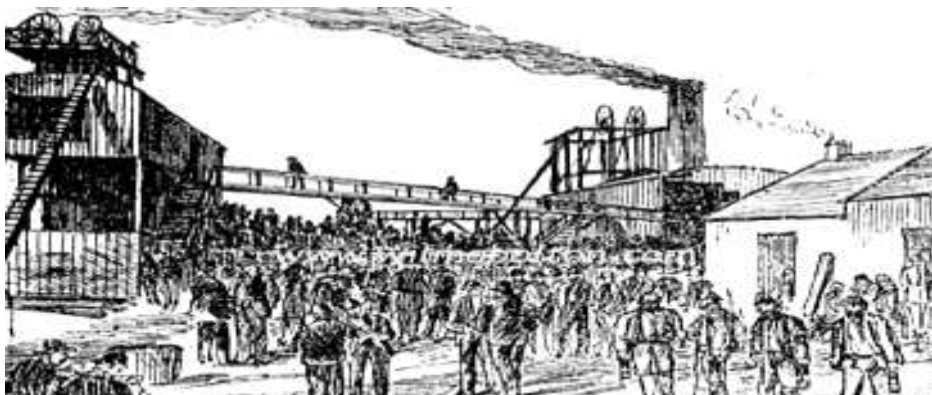
James was one of the first to volunteer for rescue work. This was conducted in primitive conditions with no electricity, breathing apparatus or any specialist equipment available today. In the desperate race, to reach trapped men all that was used were picks, spades, bare



Typical Miners Rows of 'Single End' Housing



Typical 'Single End' Miner's Home



hands and brute strength. Several men attempted to climb 700 feet up one shaft, in pitch darkness, in a desperate attempt to escape entombment. Thirty-one women were left widows and 103 children left without fathers. Keir Hardie, Secretary of the Scottish Miner's Federation, denounced the deaths as **'murder' in a speech later.**

This article illustrates that family trees only show basic facts and to provide relevant background it is necessary to research social history of the time. For example, books by Wilma Bolton on mining life provide a greater understanding of how James Eadie lived in 1887.

Alan Eadie
member 2351
eadie@uwclub.net



Udston Disaster Memorial

HMS Empress

I have just read the article about the Clyde Training Ships which appeared in your magazine (*Editor – March 2010*). I have a photograph of HMS Empress mentioned in the article and believe it was taken by a *Mr. Nicholl* who was known as the *Laird of Faslane*, as he was a farmer in the area, which is now the submarine base. The family lived there for many years. I came across the picture when I was sorting out a lot of photos belonging to a Miss Nicholl who is now very elderly.

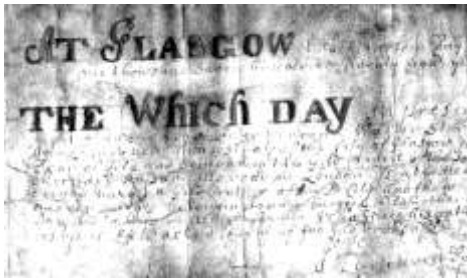
Ross Gibbs rossgibbs@btconnect.com



Michael Russell 1778

Who was Michael Russell? It is always a bit startling when previously unpublished pieces of “Glaswegiana” turn up far removed in time and space from Scotland.

The subject of this short article is one such small treasure. It is a piece of parchment, 24 centimetres wide x 20 centimetres high, inscribed and painted on two sides, which has been in Canada for much of its life. A manuscript extract from the Guild books of the City of Glasgow, made on 19 July 1778, it certifies that Michael Russall [sic] a Mercer, or cloth merchant from London, swore an oath of fealty and was made a burges and Guild brother, that day.



AT GLASGOW the nineteen day of July One thousand Seven hundred & seventy eight years

THE WHICH DAY In presence of the Right Honourable Peter Murdoch Walter Stirling and James Mitchell Magistrates of the City of Glasgow Hugh Rodger Dean of Gild and Severall of the Gild Council of the said City Michael Russell Mercer in London is admitted and received burges & Gild brother of the Sd City and the whole Liberties and privileges belonging to ane burges & Gild brother thereof are Granted to him in ample formes who Gives his oath of fidelity As use is Extracted furth of the Gild books of the City Be me

Jo Mc Gilchrist Spl Clk

The document has been loaned to me by a friend of my wife's, who inherited it from her late father. While the text is interesting and gives lots of scope for

further enquiry, on the reverse of the text side is a delightfully sketched rendering of the famous coat of arms of the City of Glasgow, complete with the city's motto, “Let Glasgow Flourish”. This painting and the text it was meant to embellish can be seen clearly in the illustrations reproduced below.

At the time, many official documents were made more imposing through the use of heraldry, so it's presence on this extract record is, in itself, not surprising. What is more noteworthy, is the style used by the unknown artist, a combination of a very personal rendering of the tree, the bird, the bell and the fish with the golden ring, centred in a frame whose artistic roots lie early in the 16th century, a type of Baroque strapwork surround.

The text invites us to ask the obvious question, who was Michael Russell and, as a resident of London, how was his link with Glasgow so extensive that he became a burges of the city? Was he perhaps born in Scotland and went south to the great metropolis of Great Britain and made a fortune in the cloth trade? Or was he English but part of the growing linkage between the mercantile elites of Scotland



and England in the second half of the 18th century?

Trying to unravel these questions is almost certain to require a trip to Glasgow and especially to the Mitchell library to look at Burgess records and directories for the period. If Michael Russell was Scots born, a quick check of the OPR indexes on *scotlandspeople* lists five Michael Russells or Russalls born between 1 January 1725 and 31 December 1750. Two of these are from Fife, one from Stirlingshire and one from Kinross. The fifth was a Michael Russell born 13 April 1735 to John Russell Junior, a wright in The Water of Leith in Edinburgh and his wife Elizabeth Allan. But as we all know, the OPRs are scarcely complete so this can only be conjecture. Probably a much closer bet is the *Michael Russell*, merchant in commerce, who is listed in London directories from 1776 to 1800 with an address at 110 Fenchurch Street in the City of London.

How did this document end up in Canada? Its current owner, a lady in North Vancouver, who is caring it for her son, who will eventually inherit the parchment, has explained that she received it via an aunt who had cared for the family archives of her maternal grandfather a Colonel W H Moodie, a veteran of the great World War I battle of Vimy Ridge, and the only son of a man from Quebec City who was descended from a Scottish immigrant to Canada named *Moodie*.

So the questions continue. Were the Moodies and Michael Russell somehow related, either by blood or through commerce? Many of the answers to this and the questions preceding may never be found. In the meantime, a fragment of the commercial history of Glasgow from the seventh decade of the 18th century has come to rest on the west coast of Canada.

Robert D Watt member 6555
robertdwatt@hotmail.com

OMID and the closure of the off-line Member's Interests directory

The GWSFHS Online Members' Interests Directory (OMID) was established about ten years ago as an online version of the Offline Computer Directory. The older system is now seldom used, so the Council has decided to phase it out. In consequence the Off-line database will be erased. Members whose research interests are recorded on the off-line Directory but not on OMID need to supply the details of their research interests again.

Each member is allocated a page on OMID. Any member who wishes to have their interests added to their page and have it activated can contact the OMID team in one of the following ways

(1) A form is included in the new member's pack, which can be filled in and posted to the Society's address at Unit 13, 32 Mansfield Street, Glasgow, G11 5QP, Scotland.

(2) A similar form can be downloaded from the website at gwsfhs.org.uk/omid/form.aspx. This should be printed, filled in and posted to the Society's address.

(3) An e-mail describing for each family being researched the name, parish, county, country and time period can be sent to omid@gwsfhs.org.uk

If you need to check whether or not your interests are entered in OMID, go to gwsfhs.org.uk/omid/default.aspx, and click on the small arrow beside the *Browse by member* box. A drop down menu will appear which lists the membership numbers of everyone subscribed to OMID. If you need any further information e-mail me at omid@gwsfhs.org.uk.

Iain McKenzie OMID Coordinator Member No. 2873

The Ashton Lane Murder

Around 2140 on Monday 22nd January 1912, a Miss Aikman was in her bedroom **of her parent's townhouse at 24 Lilybank Gardens, Hillhead, preparing to retire to bed.** Suddenly she heard shouts of **"What's this? What's this" then "Murder! Murder!" from outside, followed by three** thuds in quick succession. Opening the bedroom window she leaned out and looked down into Ashton Lane, which the houses overlooked. Although the night was clear and the lane well lit, there were darker areas and, in one of those she saw two shapes struggling. One person was seen to strike the other and as the victim **fell, she shouted "I'll telephone for the police" at which the assailant was seen** making off towards University Avenue. Rushing downstairs to the living room, which was at the front of the house, she told her brother George (32) what she had witnessed and immediately he telephoned Hillhead Police Office.

The attack occurred towards the south end of Ashton Lane, towards University Avenue and in a portion that no longer exists. No 24 Lilybank gardens, like all its neighbours on the west side of the street, has been demolished to be replaced by the Boyd Orr Building of the University of Glasgow. At the time, it was the fourth house from the southern end of that side of the gardens. On the west side of the lane, in the rear garden of No 43 Parkville Rd (Ashton Rd) was a large brick built outbuilding whose front gable was in line with the brick wall marking the property boundary. At this time the lane was 15 ft wide with a 3 ft footpath bordering each side and a 12 ft wall on the eastern side, that on the west being lower as it was topped with iron railings. Contemporary police reports indicate that the footpath may have been worked upon recently, the kerbstones being described as in excellent condition with sharp edges.

Houses on the west side of Lilybank Gardens had access to Ashton Lane through gates at the foot of their rear

gardens and Aikman followed this route to the scene. By the time he did so apparently the beat policeman had arrived, along with several other residents. The victim was found lying with his head on the kerbstone of the footpath on the west side of the lane, probably outside No 39 Parkville Rd, with serious head injuries and brain matter seeping from at least one of his wounds. Close to his right side was a bloodstained handkerchief, although police were unable to confirm whether it was the property of the victim or his assailant.

Additional evidence suggests that the attack may have taken place a short distance further west than the spot where the victim fell. Although his injuries were hideous, the presence of a bloodstained handkerchief indicates the possibility he may have been conscious for a short period and staggered or crawled along the lane, vainly trying to staunch his wounds with the handkerchief.

Among those on scene was William Davidson, a produce broker who lived at 18 Lilybank Gardens. Noticing that the victim appeared to be alive he returned home and summoned his son, Cameron, who was a medical student, the young man picking up his instruments and dressings, before heading towards the scene. As the student hurried through No 24, Aikman joined him, bringing a **bowl of water to clean the victim's injuries.** Although certain the victim was dying, Crawford applied a tourniquet to a wound on his right shoulder and bound up the injuries to his head. Soon an ambulance arrived, accompanied by three further constables from Hillhead Police Office and the victim was taken to the Western Infirmary, where he died on Tuesday 23rd.

While the victim was being dealt with another resident appeared, reporting to the police witnessing activity he considered suspicious. While looking out

of his window he had seen a man climb over railings into his back garden, then out over those on the other side before scaling the wall to enter Ashton Lane. The police quickly ascertained that the man was heading towards the scene, not trying to escape, so dismissed him as another ghoul drawn to tragedy like a moth to a flame.

At the infirmary a search of the victim's clothing produced a bank book, sovereign, half sovereign and 1/3½d (6p) suggesting that the motive might not be robbery. Also found were business cards in the name of *George Riddoch, silver engraver*, of 64 Buchanan St. - the name in the bank book. Further searching appears to have identified his home **address as the Young Men's Christian Association Club at Bothwell St., Glasgow.** When the police visited it they found two young men, Thomas W Campbell and John A Somerset, who were able to come to the infirmary and confirm the identification. This was backed up by PC George Gray of Central Division who was acquainted with Riddoch, possibly being the beat constable near his premises in Buchanan St.

Riddoch was of slim build 5ft 6 in tall and although witnesses gave his age as 45, from his death certificate it is confirmed that he was ten years younger. Press reports also gave his place of birth as Elgin but George was born on 13th December 1876 at Killearn. He one of five children of John, a carpenter, and Barbara Symons, who originated from Elgin, being married there on 13th July 1866. Like his three brothers, George had moved away to obtain a trade, becoming a heraldic printer and engraver, a career apparently followed by his brother Joseph. This included study at Glasgow School of Art, probably on a part time basis as an adjunct to his apprenticeship. Then around 1900 he established his own business at 46 Buchanan St and by 1912 had three employees, a man, a boy and a girl. At the time he became self employed

his home address was given as 46 Whitehill St, Dennistoun, where he remained until 1907. Then he moved south of the river to Battlefield Ave but this does not appear to have lasted longer than a year. This confirms the police report that he had been resident in the YMCA for over four years.

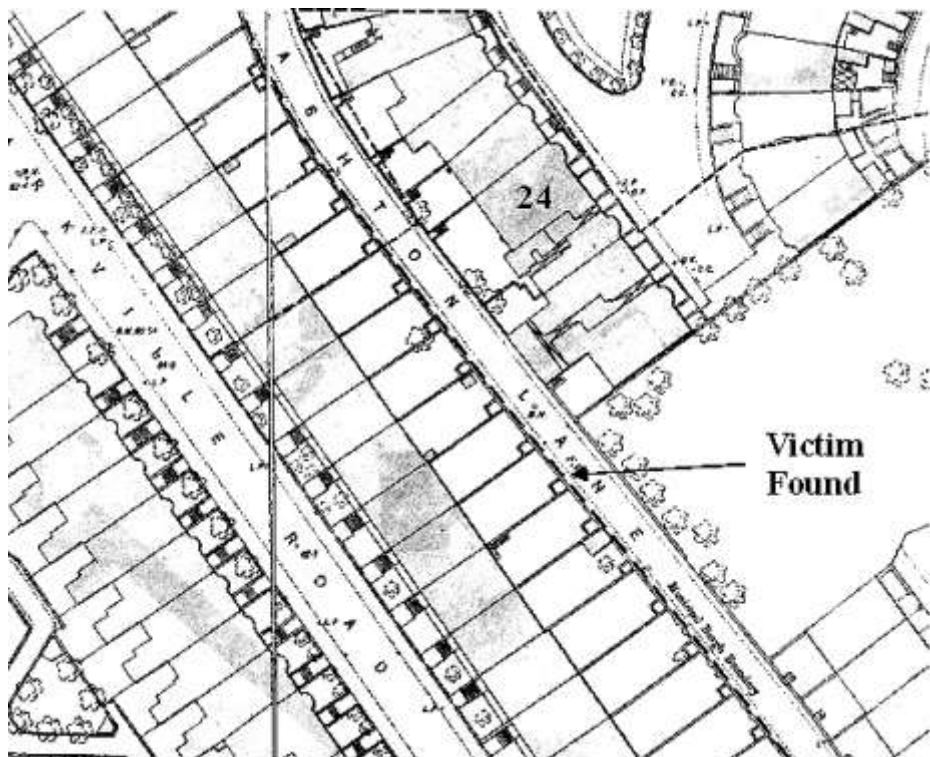
Riddoch was described as quiet with no close friends, although he did have an acquaintanceship with Campbell and Somerset. Apparently he had two hobbies, the first being yachting, having part ownership of a yacht with other residents at the YMCA. His second interest was aeronautics, then a new pastime and it appears to have been the primary hobby. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Scottish Aeronautical Society, chairman of its model branch and a shareholder in Barrhead Aerodrome, now the playing fields of Cowan Park in that town. Up until 1910 the club had used premises over a workshop in Ashton Lane, owned by J B Stevenson, Coachbuilders but, when this was required for expansion had been forced to move out, their current headquarters being at 6 McLellan St in Govan. However it appears that Riddoch had been permitted to continue using the Stevenson premises and was in the habit of doing so every alternate Saturday afternoon. At this time the coachbuilders occupied three sites in the lane, stores at 32/38, a workshop at 34 and a workshop and garage at 44/46. The latter is identified as the premises used by Riddoch, today being occupied by a bar called *Ketchup*. It is located at the south end of the row of buildings on the west side of the lane, running down from where it turns west to join Byres Rd. Although the interior is altered considerably, the RSJ over the door and its size identify its former role as a garage and workshop.

Riddoch was considered to have a pleasant disposition but on the evening of Friday 19th a fellow club member had spoken to him, finding him gloomy and

pre-occupied. When asked why Riddoch might be in Ashton Lane on a Monday night this man could offer no explanation. J C Hewitt, manager of the YMCA spoke to Riddoch around 18.30, when he paid his weekly account, then had some food before leaving. It appears he did so around 19.00, speaking to the janitor on the way out, to whom he stated his intention to return by 21.30, requesting that some supper be kept for him. He stated that he intended to go to 46 Ashton Lane and indicated to the janitor that it was in relation to the activities of the aeromodelling club.

The investigation was supervised by Supt Mathewson of Maryhill Division, with the actual investigation being led by Det. Insp McPhail, assisted by Inspector

Tench and Lt Gordon. During the initial search footprints were found in gardens adjacent to the location of the crime and plaster casts were made. An iron bar, some 2 ft long, was discovered lying in the lane some distance east of the victim, with dark staining on it. In the morning the scene was visited by Deputy Chief Constable John Orr and other leading CID officers, along with members of the press, who had several photographs taken of the scene. By this time Prof. John Glaister Sr. had carried out a post mortem on Riddoch and concluded that he had died as a result of the serious head injuries. As well as a cut to his right shoulder, he had suffered six wounds to the left side of his head, resulting in four fractures to the skull, indicating that the



The location of the victim is based upon contemporary photographs and is approximate. All of the area below the dotted line no longer survives and it appears the murder spot may be under the Boyd Orr Building of the University of Glasgow (where the society previously held its evening meetings! –editor)

blows had been inflicted with great force, probably with a blunt instrument. Unfortunately examination of the iron bar had identified the dark stains as rust, no trace of blood, skin, hair or other substance indicating it could be the weapon, was found. In light of this and the report of the sharp edges of the kerbstones it is not surprising that the police were cautious when asked to identify the exact cause of death. Although they thought the fatal blow had come from the murderer, lack of a weapon meant they could not rule out the **possibility that Riddoch's head striking** the kerbstone might have been the crucial fatal factor.

The police reported that two constables had walked through the lane between 21.35 and 21.40 on the night of the murder and had seen nothing suspicious. However they did confirm that prowlers had been reported in Smith St, now the southern part of Otago St., a few days previous. In addition there had been break-ins at several local premises in the weeks previous. Simultaneously they reported that the footprints had proved irrelevant, it being established they belonged to a regular visitor to one of the adjacent houses. Information came in from several people identifying men that they thought suspect and who had been seen in the area on the night of the murder. The first came from a doctor, who lived in University Ave., reporting that he had been accosted near his home two weeks previously. Then, on the night of the murder the same man accosted him and solicited money. This took place at the corner of University Ave and Ashton Lane and, when the witness refused him the man became abusive. This man was described as being 5ft 7 in tall, aged around 40, broad shouldered but of wiry build, with fair hair, florid cheeks and forehead. He had a fairly heavy dark yellow moustache, stained around the lips by tobacco but no beard, while the pupils of his eyes were said to be dilated. His manner was over-bearing,

with a loud emphatic voice, deep in tone and a cultivated English accent. Dress consisted of a large soft cap, light brown coat hanging almost to the knee and a light blue woollen choker, the last named being somewhat frayed.

Two other witnesses reported similar incidents but it appears at least one of them may have been approached by another individual, as the police published a second description along with the first. This described a man between 30 and 40, 5ft 6 in tall, stout build with fair hair and reddish brown moustache, blue eyes and scar over his left eye. Dressed in a yellow tinged tweed suit, he had his cap pulled down over his eyes, being described as shabby with a drunken debauched appearance. At the same time they were requesting another witness to come forward, this time a lady who had been reported as possibly having relevant information. It was believed that she had described seeing a man leave Ashton Lane around the time of the murder and head towards Byres Rd. She estimated his age at around 40 and, as he was running, initially she mistook him for a harrier. However, when she observed he was wearing a knee length overcoat, she decided that she must be mistaken. The lady had not seen his face but, as the man headed off towards Byres Rd, he was obliged to swerve to avoid another man coming towards them and she was certain this person must have seen his face.

Thursday 25th brought three further developments, the least helpful being a letter from *Citizen* to the *Evening Times* suggesting that a reward of £500 to £600 be put up, although making no proposal to participate. Second was the approach to the police of the young lady, a local teacher, whom the police were seeking. She was able to confirm the presence of the man running from Ashton Lane but appears to have been unable to add any further detail. The authorities were less fortunate with the person she reported

coming towards them, as this individual never made contact with the police.

The third appeared to be most significant when early in the afternoon one of the witnesses apparently saw the suspect he had identified. The man was walking in Byres Rd., and boldly approaching him, the witness requested the man accompany him to Hillhead Police Office. Probably shaken by this sudden request the man agreed readily, where he identified himself as Robert Gilmour, a resident of Partick. He was described as being aged around 40, of ordinary height and figure, with reddish moustache and hair, both turning grey. He was dressed in a dark suit with two overcoats, the upper one being dark grey while the other was black. On his head he wore a plush felt hat with a muffler around his neck. In fact Robert, who was single and lived with his widowed mother at 17 Wood St, now part of White St., was 41 and employed as an insurance canvasser

Despite the discrepancies in the **description, along with Gilmour's** apparent willingness to co-operate, he was detained and charged with the murder. Next morning he appeared at Maryhill Police Court and was ordered to be remanded to Duke St. prison, pending further inquiries. Monday 29th saw Gilmour back in court, by which time it had been proved that he had no connection with the case and the poor man was released. Two days previously Riddoch had been interred in Cathcart Cemetery and from this point the investigation appears to have lost momentum. A notice was placed in the press on Tuesday 30th, while posters were distributed around police offices throughout the city and posted up in the Hillhead area. These featured a photograph of Riddoch and sought further information on his whereabouts on the night of the murder or anything that might help trace his killer. Despite the earlier letter to the press there is no mention of any reward being offered to

induce reluctant witnesses to come forward.

Inevitably it did produce further information, little of which appeared to add to that already in possession of the police. Most interesting was a lady who reported a taxi or motor car parked at the corner of Byres Rd and University Ave., around the time of the murder. It had its engine running, while the chauffeur was standing alongside, obviously waiting for a passenger. A few minutes later a man came down University Ave., jumped into the vehicle, which moved off. A cab driver reported driving down Ashton Lane close to the time of the crime, saying that the only people he noticed near the fatal spot were a man and a woman. Around 21.30 another reported seeing a man, positively identified as not being Riddoch, walking to and fro in Ashton Lane as though waiting for someone. A third report allegedly placed Riddoch in the lane in animated conversation with another man some minutes before the murder but could provide no further information. Least probable was an alleged sighting of Riddoch leaving the YMCA around 21.00 and heading up W Campbell St. Allegedly he was followed out of the building almost immediately by a second man, who the witness claimed, appeared to be following him. As the timescale for this sighting could not be true, it has to be discounted.

It appears that no other person was apprehended for this crime, while there is no evidence of a trial having taken place, **so its cause remains a mystery.** Riddoch's friends suggested it must be a case of mistaken identity, while the earlier presence of an aggressive beggar brings out the possibility of a mugging that had gone wrong. Other possibilities abound but after a century it is improbable that **either the identity of Riddoch's killer, the weapon used or the motive** will ever be revealed.

William Black member 4722
Lenzie

The Wee Hoose in Argyll

For family historians it can be difficult finding out what happened two hundred years ago before censuses existed and when OPRs were not always available – they could be illegible e.g. Oban births c1810, or missing. However there may be some items which help. One of these is a set of military records. Two hundred years ago Britain was in the middle of the greatest war it had dealt with so far – against Napoleon – and for the first time ordinary Scotsmen were being called on for home defence. (I think it was the recent memory of Jacobite wars that made the London government wary of calling out Scots to fight).

However in 1797 lists were ordered to be compiled for all men, usually aged 18-45. These were to be compiled locally from the ones written out by schoolmasters or constables. They were often very unpopular and sometimes have not survived. The amount of information can vary very much. Service was so unpopular that many ways were tried to avoid it – paying a sum of money, joining a militia society (note especially Inveraray records which I have not reported in detail). In some areas there were so many men opting out that nearly **everyone serving was a ‘substitute’**.

Books I have found useful:

“Militias, Fencibles and Volunteer Corps Scottish Sources 1793 – 1820” by Professor Arnold Morrison (the society sells this publication)

“Britons – Forging the Nation 1757-1831” by Linda Colley pub. 1992 Interesting theory.

“Popular Disturbances in Scotland 1780-1815” by K J Logue

(There are many others).

In the volume of Argyll records I found my great great grandfather. I had left the records in the order I had

found them so their neighbours were beside them. One of these had the same name and so was distinguished only because the job of each was specified.

I did not however find my other great great grandfather who lived in the Taynuilt-Dalavich area. The reason could be that two or three pages of the Taynuilt area are missing or perhaps that he had too many children.

Since it was the landowner who was responsible for raising the militia, the more responsible ones seem to have looked after the men they recruited. My ancestor when discharged was allowed to build himself a single storey hut on a corner of ground by the roadside leading to the parish church. (I have also heard of houses near Dalmally built by former militiamen). I still, as I thought, owned the **‘wee hoose’**, much enlarged and extended, when my aunt handed it to me in 1961. The photo was taken when my great aunt (the granddaughter of the original builder) lived in it circa 1934. It was to find out who built it that I originally started doing my family history.

Enda Stark member 334



The ‘wee hoose’ circa 1934. Originally built as a single storey, one roomed, hut c. 1815

Gray Dunn & Co., Biscuit Manufacturers, Glasgow

1853-2001

The purpose of this brief note is to catch the eye of Newsletter readers who might be interested in the history of a Scottish company with which my Quaker family had a long and close association.

Of all the commercial enterprises that are linked to Scottish Quakers, Gray Dunn & Co. was probably the largest. Based for most of its life in Kinning Park, it is reputed to have been, in its best years, the largest employer in Glasgow.

Judging from my own experience, any future historian of Gray Dunn & Co will be seriously hampered by a grievous lack of official archives. There is little of substance in Glasgow and York, and only a few annual reports at the Companies Registration Office, Edinburgh. So, in my recent account of the company, I have **concentrated on the Gray family's place** in its management. Fortunately, I had **access to our family's own documents**, which were quite modest in quality and quantity, and believe that I have written the first retrospective study of the **company's history. This encompasses the years from founding (1853) to closing down (2001)**, but regret that the study has so many deficiencies. Nevertheless, by lodging copies in two libraries, I hope to have made my account accessible to those who are interested.

These library copies have been deposited in the archives of The Mitchell Library in Glasgow, and in the library of The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) at Friends House, London.

My account contains a comprehensive, annotated bibliography and full statements about the archives I have located. The illustrations include copies



of family papers which are not otherwise available to the public. I remain, of course, anxious to hear of material that has escaped my notice.

Since depositing the two library copies of my account earlier this year, I have been given some valuable photographs from the mid/late 1900s. These photographs show employees at work, and machinery *in situ*. I guess they were intended for

promotional literature. Some carry the name of Annan, of Glasgow. I intend to lodge copies of these photographs in the The Mitchell Library and in the Friends House library.

Does any member of G&WSfhs have knowledge of any association (formal or informal) of ex-employees of Gray Dunn & Co.? I would welcome the chance of making contact and meeting people.

John H Gray

Membership number 2583

6 Hither Acre, Ilminster. Somerset.

TA19 9DA

johnjangray@tiscali.co.uk



Biscuit tin cover designed for Gray Dunn & Co. Photo by John H Gray from author's own collection

Mull Graveyards - McQuarries

When I was searching my own family history I went on holidays which saw my husband trailing around with me in every cemetery on Mull. I recorded the attached information. It just might be useful to someone else researching the McQuarrie family on Mull and Ulva. It was so atmospheric to stand by the graves.

I would be happy to correspond with any member who is interested.

I am Jane (McQuarrie) Donald- father - William- father Lachlan - father Godfrey - father Malcolm- father John in the 1740s/ ish. There are multiple Johns on Ulva and I haven't cracked the answer to that one.

Jane Donald member 4817

Isle of Bute

janedonald678@btinternet.com

Salen Graveyard - Isle of Mull.

Large ornate stone Erected by Margaret.

John McQuarrie b 1812 d 1880.

Flora McLean wife of Duncan McQuarrie/

Betsy Fraser dau. l of Janet McQuarrie d. 1976 age 89.

Lachlan McQuarrie in memory of his son Charles d. 1-11-1874

Lachlan 18-10-1888 age 72 b 1876

Wife Betsy 17-10-1904 aged 84

Sons. Duncan 19-5-1920 aged 57

Lachlan 3-7-1937 78

Janet 15-2-1939 aged 81.

Catherine Black 4-12-1948 wife of Lachlan.

Lachlan 7-4-1957

Son John 18-6-1976

Janet. 25-6-1976

Alexander Mc Lean 1974

Anne McQuarrie 1989.

Duncan McLean McQuarrie. 1987 aged 77 yrs.

Peggy McLennon 1992 aged 83.

This grave had a very imposing stone with names on four sides of main pillar. Topped with a stone vase.

Kilninnian Cemetery Mull

Donald Beaton 1784 & Mary Campbell

1902 at Fanmore.

John Beaton 1863 67 yrs.

John McEachnie. 21-9-1887? Age 20 yrs.

John Shiel No details.

Tobermory Cemetery

Capt. James Beaton's wife

Flora Robertson 1892.

Catherine Beaton age 27 1873

Margaret Beaton age 22 1873

John McQuarrie Boatbuilder. 7-5-1898

Mary Campbell 1-2-1931 aged 65

John infancy

Lachlan Ormaig 3-9-1883 age 92yrs.

John 1927 age 55

Mary 11-9-1950 age 66.

Dougall 1969 age 79

James 30-5-1961 age 85

Jessie 21-11-1961 age 79

Lachlan McQuarrie. B 1832 d. 1862

Peggy McKenzie.

Hugh McQuarrie. 1981 aged 75

Donald McQuarrie. 1930- aged 22.

Jane McQuarrie 1918 age 19

Catherine McMillan 1983 aged 71

Kate McQuarrie aged 85

Nell McQuarrie

Calgary Cemetery

Servant of the Mornish Family

Flora McNeil wife of Andrew Campbell 1887

Catherine McMaster 1869

* Angus Mc Master 1839 – 1917

Flora b 1846

* Erected by the Mc kenzie Family whom

He served for 47 years.

Allan McLucas.

John McKinnon 1855 at Fanmore.

Mary McLean. 1864

Christine 1884

3 infant children.

Erected by Charles McKenzie.

Neil Beaton Glenmore aged 45

Sarah Mc Coll

Isobell & Margaret.

Erected by Catherine Beaton.

(Continued on page 53)

Why did I ever get involved in Family History?

When my father died in 2001, I inherited our one and only family heirloom. This purported to be a Burgess Ticket dated 27 May 1741 in the name of **William Rid**, a “**Hammerman**” in Rutherglen. I believe that a “**Hammerman**” was on old term for a blacksmith. Below is the document and for interest I have included the ‘translation’.

Where I protest before God that I confess and allow with my heart the true religion professet in this Realm and authorised by the Laws therof I shall abide therat and defend the same to my **life's End Renouncing the Roman religion** called papistry I shall be leill and true to **our Sovereign Lord The King's majesty** and to the Provost and Bailles of the Burgh I shall obey the officers therof fortify maintain and defend them in the Execution of their office with my body and goods. I shall not Colour unfreemens goods under Colour of my own. In all taxations watchings and wardings to be laid upon the burgh I shall willingly bear my part therof as I am commanded therto by the Magistrats I shall not purchase Nor use

Exemptions to be free therof Renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtfull to the liberty and commonwell of the burgh I shall not brew nor cause brew anie malt but **such is grind in the town's milns** and shall grind no other corns Except wheat pease rye and beans but the same allenarly and how oft I shall happen to break any point of this my oath I oblige me to pay to the Common affairs of the burgh the sum of one hundred pounds Scots and shall remain in ward while the same be paid So help me God

I shall give the best Councill I can and Conceal the Councill shown to me I shall not consent to dispone the Common goods of the burgh but for ane Common cause and ane Common profit I shall make concord wherat discord is to the outmost of my power In all Lineations and neighbourheads I shall give my leill and true judgments but pryce pray or reward So help me God.

Att Glasgow the twenty seventh day of May one thousand seven hundred and forty one years at which day George Bogle present Dean of Gild and Brethren of Councill sitting in Judgment William



Burges and Gildry Ticket. William Rid, hammerman

Rid Hammerman in Ruglen is made burger and Gild brother off the burgh whose dues are holden as paid Being remitted to him by the magistrates and Town Council Conform to their Act dated the twenty first of May instant who gave his oath as said is Extracted.

GMGilchrist

It is interesting, and not a little disturbing, to note in the translation of the Ticket the strength of the anti-catholic feeling which was prevalent at that period.

Unfortunately, my penny-pinching father had cut off the top of the document, which included the crest of the Guild, so that it would fit into an old picture frame that he had. This meant that the document lacked a degree of authenticity. The main difficulty was that I had no idea who William Rid was and why, I, whose surname is Duncan, should be the owner of such a document, if it was genuine?

The first stage in this exercise was to determine the authenticity of the document. At the Mitchell Library, I was referred to a book by James R Anderson, entitled **"The Burgesses & Guild Brethren of Glasgow: 1573 – 1750"**. On page 439 I found the following entry,

*Reid, William Hammerman in Rutherglen B & G B Gratis 27 May 1741**

and the following footnote

Footnote

**Conform to the act of council dated 21 May*

By this act, the Dean of Guild was authorised to admit as Burgesses and Guild Brethren, 61 individuals of whom no less than 41 were resident in Rutherglen. No explanation for the inclusion of so many Rutherglen citizens is afforded either in the act or elsewhere, but the fact is significant that on the 28th May following, a member to represent the

Glasgow District of Burghs in the Parliament fell to be elected and Rutherglen was the returning burgh.

It would appear that my document was genuine and, perhaps because of some behind the scenes ballot rigging, William Rid had been elected as a Burgess.

The next task was to find if and how, I was related to William Rid. I had two possible courses of action. I could start in 1741 and try to work forward to find the link, or I could start now and try to work back through my ancestors. It seemed clear that it would be easier if I did both and tried to meet somewhere in the middle.

As always, life is never simple and trying to establish the forward chain proved difficult, because, for some reason, there were no marriage records for Rutherglen from 1759 – 1819. However, from the OPR birth records for Rutherglen I found only one possible match. This was for a William Rid or Reid born in Rutherglen in 1710. This would make him thirty one at the date of the Burgess Ticket. A reasonable age for a young man to be made a Burgess. William Rid married Jean Fairlie in Rutherglen in 1748 and had at least four children. One of these was Archibald, born in Rutherglen in 1751. In 1791 Archibald married Elizabeth Mair, fortunately this marriage took place in

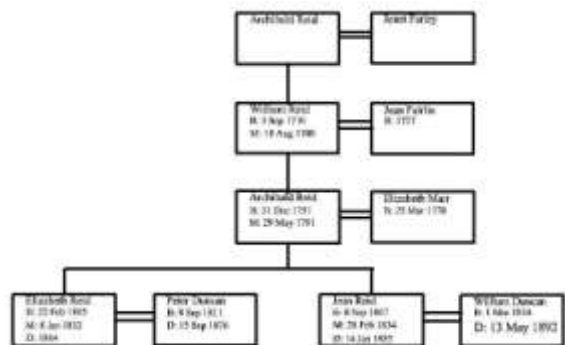


Figure 3 - Descendants of William Rid or Reid (1710)

Lanark and so the record was available. From information in the records of the births of their children, they seemed to move between Rutherglen and Barony in Glasgow. They had at least eight children including Elizabeth, born in 1805 and Jean, born in 1807. In 1832 Elizabeth married a Peter Duncan, a weaver, in Glasgow and in 1834 Jean married a William Duncan, a weaver, also in Glasgow. A coincidence? Did two sisters marry two brothers and is this the link I was looking for?

Going through some old family papers, **I found my grandfather's birth certificate** (1873), his marriage certificate (1904) and a copy of my great-grandfather's marriage certificate (1868). The 1868 marriage certificate contained the information that my g-g-grandfather was called William and my g-g-grandmother's maiden name was Jean Reid. Further research showed that my g-g-grandfather had a brother, Peter, who married Elizabeth Reid, the sister of Jean

Reid. The 1841 Census showed that both Peter and William and their families lived at the same address in Glasgow with their father, Peter Duncan. Further confirmation of the link is seen in the names of the witnesses in the records of the births of the children of these two families. The names Archibald and James Reid, Peter (Sen.), Peter and William Duncan appear repeatedly in both sets.

The answer has been found. I am related to William Rid, Hammerman in Rutherglen. He was my g-g-g-grandfather.

This should have been the end of my interest in family history, but it was not to be. The bug had bitten and I could not stop. **My mother's family, my late wife's family, my son-in-law's family** all followed. How do I manage to give up this addiction? Do I want to?

William Duncan Member 5393



Figure 4 - Ancestors of William Duncan (1939)

A Family Historian's Dream - or Nightmare?

Over the last thirty years my wife, Marion, and I have enjoyed the thrill of the search and discovery of our lost and forgotten ancestors. They have been uncovered in indexes, censuses, parish records, wills, churchyards, obituaries and local newspapers etc. etc. Once identified, we have tried to add to the bare facts by building their families with the children, siblings and parents; reading local histories, and visiting their locations; getting an understanding of the conditions that the bread-winners' occupation provided and then how, when and where they finally departed.

They were 'ours' and we had got to know them well. Ours, yes - but nevertheless, when contact is made with any fellow researcher or interested distant relative, we will gladly share 'them' and our information.

We also visited the stately homes and castles of their overlords who had control **over the land and our ancestors'** livelihoods. Yet there was always an envy of those noble and landed families, not for their wealth but for their good fortune in having inherited a ready-made pedigree going back a thousand years or more. They had known, virtually from birth, where they have come from and had galleries of family portraits as well. That was the dream.

Marion had traced her labouring *Hamiltons* back to tenant farmers then small landowners to a *James Hamilton* and his wife *Elizabeth Williamson*. Their memorial in Stonehouse, Lanarkshire, **records his death in 1639. Naismith's 'Stonehouse' states that 'The founder of this family was descended from the Raploch branch of the *Hamilton family*' but without giving any proof.** A descendant of James and Elizabeth, the Rev. James Hamilton DD of London, in his autobiography, repeated that claim of descent from the Raploch Hamiltons – again without proof.

Now in this age of the internet, Marion's persistent surfing found online the **digitised book "The Heraldry of the Hamiltons" by G. Hervey Johnston FSA Scot.** It contained many Hamilton pedigrees and amongst them, a scholarly account and referenced pedigree setting out the family tree, linking James Hamilton of Stonehouse and Elizabeth Williamson to the Hamiltons of Raploch. At last we had broken through the barrier.

Now the nightmare – how does one mentally get to grips with several hundred new direct ancestors, in a few weeks? And having broken into the nobility, the problem multiplies because they all married into other noble families, each with its own illustrious pedigree. The discovery so far has shown us that the a major section of the Scottish peerage stemmed from the invading Norman conquerors working their way into Scotland after having married into noble families on their way north. Having got there, a number looked south again for a suitable partner for their children. Wherever the match was made, it was sure to have been influenced by an expected gain of land, wealth or power. It seems that the marriage contract was agreed without much say in the matter by the children themselves, who were probably nowhere near maturity.

In short, I now find myself married to a descendant of James II of Scotland, Robert the Bruce, Saint Margaret, Alfred the Great and Kenneth MacAlpine to mention just a few – and the list is still **growing. But can one trust all these 'off the shelf' family trees? When the source of the information is stated to be 'pre Norman Conquest' there is no chance of our being able to access, translate or understand those original documents.** The recognised authorities on pedigrees of these ancestors in their published work, in books and on the internet, fail to

agree on the spelling of the name, the dates of birth and even the parentage - and the enthusiastic amateurs add to the confusion. Dates of deaths appear to be more certain when they were caused in battle, by murder or execution.

How does one record these ancestors when their lives have been the subject of numerous books, not to mention that almost all of them have an entry in the Dictionary of National Biography? The best that I can do at present is to attempt a very large family tree to show the descent but it is not static, it grows and grows and sometimes needs to be changed. There is also the problem when ancestor lines having spread wide then converge across several families and generations due to descent via the great,

great, (or more great) grandchildren of siblings.

We feel much more comfortable with those ancestors that we alone have gathered slowly and meticulously. However, if our children ever take up the hobby there will still be plenty of research left for them to do as well as trips to all those castles and ancient **buildings with a 'family' connection.** If any readers are descendants of *James Hamilton* and *Elizabeth Williamson* we would hope these distant relations would not expect too prompt a reply as there is still much to be sorted out.

Marion Turner

member 369

via Stan Turner

stan.turner1@ntlworld.com

Scots in Argentina and Patagonia Austral

Those who have ancestors who settled in South America will no doubt know already about the work of our member Professor Arnold Morrison. His latest booklet, a copy of which can be consulted **in the society's library, is *Scots in Argentina and Patagonia Austral 1800-1950*.**

The author has decided not to produce hard copies for sale, just producing a few for libraries and the society. However, copies can be downloaded for free from the SCRIBD.COM site. All one has to do is enter SCRIBD.COM, then enter **'Arnold Morrison'** and **two items will appear, *Scots in Argentina* being one of them.** Then the user has the choice of either scrolling through the contents or entering the Download facility.

Many of the Scots who emigrated to Argentina particularly, played a significant role in international commerce and agricultural development. Men such as John and William Parish Robertson, Thomas Fair, John Gibson,

The Drysdales and Alexander Mackinnon who were prominent in commerce, banking and insurance.

Prof. Morrison writes that opportunities for researching South American ancestors have improved beyond all recognition in recent years – mainly through the Internet and the work of individual researchers who are now communicating information which was previously restricted to archival searches. There are long lists of indexes including baptisms, marriages and deaths often highlighting intriguing names such as *Diego Rodrigo Cameron* born in Chascomus in 1915. I cannot recommend this publication too highly if you have, or suspect you have, ancestral ties with South America. However there is much **to interest those who don't have such ties** as well.

Arnold Morrison

member 1515

amatmorrison@gmail.com

Letters to the Editor

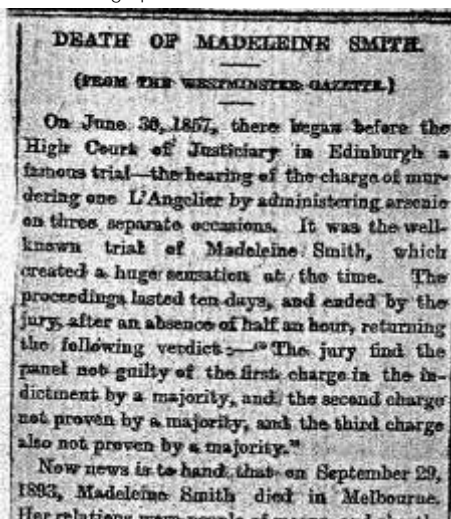
The Editor welcomes letters from members or non members. These should be addressed to THE EDITOR at Unit 13, 32 Mansfield Street Glasgow G11 5QP or e mailed to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

Criticism, particularly constructive criticism, is always useful, but remember letters that are short and to the point will have more chance of being published, and all letters may be edited to fit the available space. Only letters with a name and address will be printed, but these may be withheld from publication, at the writer's request. Members please include your membership number.

Madeline Smith

William Black
Lenzie
Member 4722

I have been cataloguing the Grieve Obituary scrapbooks in the Mitchell and came across this cutting allegedly recording the death of Madeline Smith. I crosschecked with the staff and we agree it is false but it gives a good example of how easily an innocent researcher could be sent up a dead end, particularly if the ancestor they were seeking was not a "celebrity." I have finished the obituaries, although Volumes 1 and 2 are missing and once I have compiled the database I will drop a CD copy into Mansfield St. I am not sure how useful it will be unless you have ecclesiastical forebears as they seem to form a large part of the entries.



Parish Records

Maggie Allen
Plympton
Devon

Being a relative newcomer to family research, I soon realised how essential patience and perseverance were, but have been pleased to discover how other **people's kindness can help, too.** I had **been keen to trace my family's Irish roots** and was delighted to find the first ancestor to come over to England was a William Allen, who married a local girl in Cosby, Leicestershire in 1820. I reasoned that the bride was most likely christened in the same church, looked up the births and found her entry but no more, so contacted the county Records Office, who were able to supply the name of the church where a helpful woman gave me the phone number of a parishioner who looked after the parish records and she in turn promised to look up the marriage details and ring me back. When she did, it initially sounded disappointing, as she said the entry only gave the same brief details that I already had, but then added: "When I was closing the ledger a piece of paper from another page fluttered to the ground, which read: *'William Allen, son of Edward and Eliza Allen of Naas, Co. Kildare. Baptised Mr Fletcher, Chaplain of 22nd Light Dragoons, January 27, 1800'*. This would have been given to the minister, as proof of his baptism, without which he **could not have married.**" How fortunate it was that the piece of paper which gave me a link to the next generation back should drop out at the very time it was

needed. I am having problems tracing back further, but at least have something to start with. So I have added two essentials to my list of essentials: the kindness of strangers – and pure luck.

Editor....Don't forget the distinct advantage, if possible, of consulting original records and flicking through the pages of the volume if you are allowed to do so. I once found the 'missing' census entry of my great great grandparents at the end of a Glasgow enumeration book, almost as an afterthought. Poor enumerator obviously had to go back several times until he eventually 'got them at home' - probably down at the local spirit shop getting blootered.

First Census

Vivien Bain-Myers
member 7023

Apologies to Bob Forsyth member 1760, who advised in the October edition of the newsletter that the first census was taken in Corfe Castle in 1792 in England. I am the proud owner of a transcribed copy of a census two years earlier in **Edinburgh in the parish of St. Cuthbert's** or West Kirk in 1790. The transcription, from the original census, was undertaken by Jessie A. Denholm who explains that:

"In May 1790 Sir John Sinclair, MP to Caithness presented to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland the idea that a 'Statistical Account of Scotland' should be prepared. The idea was approved by the General Assembly..." leading to "The Census of the Parish of St. Cuthberts or West Kirk, 1790."

In addition to the transcription of the 1790 census, Jessie A Denholm describes and explains the areas involved, how to take research further (referring to specific maps) and includes a number of illustrations. The transcription shows the number of residents in the parish, and to make it even easier for researchers, Jessie has included an **alphabetical list of names of 'head of house' residents, and also a street plan index** incorporating the population.

Copies are available from The Scottish Genealogy Society in Edinburgh
www.scotsgenealogy.com

Alice E Stewart

Uzourous

Hamilton
Lanarkshire
member 5427

I was interested when I read the query from Leslie Thomson 2188 (Can anyone help?) Newsletter Oct 2011. I looked at the name *Ozorous* in a book with lists of biblical names. One such name is *Ozias*, which can be written as *Uzziah*, which evidently means *The Lord is my Strength*. Thus, I wonder if the name has a biblical connection. Was the family Jewish or very religious?

And this from member 972 Gillian Bayne

If you google *Uzourus*, it looks like it was a surname but unlike Stewart/Stuart, Finlay, Gordon, Fraser and Campbell etc did not go into common usage.

Gillian
gillian.bayne@btinternet.com

Macaulay Clan

Ruth Cooper
bcooper@ihug.co.nz
member 4548

I have sent you an account of a wonderful gathering in Northern Ireland of the Macaulay Clan last summer. You may know that our chief is appointed by democratic election of members every five years. As a Commissioner for New Zealand I hold this position for the five years the chief is elected and have to be reappointed by the next chief.

I was amazed by the fact so many *Macaulays* lived in Northern Ireland and the wonderful tie up with the West of Scotland. My Macaulay ancestors came from Paisley and my great grandfather was the first instructor of weaving at the Glasgow Technical College of Weaving 1877-1882, finally coming to

New Zealand after four of his children had emigrated.

Editor - Ruth's report of the gathering at Carnlogh County Antrim last August, can be seen on the e news page of our website www.gwsfhs.org.uk

Queenstown Gravestone

Robert Forsyth
member 1760
robi@btinternet.com

I refer to the letter to the Editor from Julia Towner of Dorset concerning a gravestone in Queenstown which gave the name of Hugh MacKenzie being born in Ardmore, Scotland. I had been following up relatives in Ardmore, Isle of Mull. I attach the map of the North tip of Mull where you will see the abandoned settlement of Ardmore and where a family of *MacKenzies* were one of the eleven families who had a croft there in

the 1850s and Hugh might well have come from there.



Scotlands Radical Exports – the Scots abroad and how they shaped politics and trade unions by Pat Kelly. As a lifelong trade unionist, I found this book (which I was given for Christmas 2011) fascinating. Pat Kelly is a former president of the STUC and Scottish Secretary of the Public and Commercial Services Union. The book is published by The Grimsay Press

For those of us who are all too aware that the contribution Scots have made to capitalist and business ventures world wide, including some we would rather not emphasize i.e. the arms trade, the drugs trade and the slave trade, it is an eye opener. This book highlights the many unsung Scots - most of them men it must be admitted - who took trade unionism and working class politics with them to every corner of the globe. We've all heard of the 'benevolent philanthropist' multi millionaire Andrew Carnegie who was accused of crushing his competitors and workers. How many of us know about William Martin originally from Calderbank, Lanarkshire who was general secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers from its inception in 1876 until 1890? Martin had served his apprenticeship with the Monklands Steel Company and emigrated to the USA in 1868. A large number of activists are mentioned- William Wilson from Blantyre first Secretary of Labor in the USA, Andrew Fisher Ayrshire miner led the Australian Labour Party, Philip Murray from Blantyre became President of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations. The list of trade unionists goes on and on - Bert Hough of the Pennsylvania Steelworkers, William Kidston ironmonger, William Irvine from Shetland, Harry Hynd born in Methil Fife of the United Steelworkers, Hugh McCrory from Tollcross General Secretary of the Canterbury Clothing Workers union....

Do make time to look at this fascinating book.

thegrimsaypress.co.uk

Sheila Duffy member 219

Book Reviews

'If Walls Could Talk – an intimate history of the Home' by Lucy Worsley is published by Faber and Faber. ISBN 978 0 571 25952 6 £20.00

This book is linked to the BBC TV series of the same name, which examines the lives of ordinary people over the centuries. The young historian who is Chief Curator of Historic Royal Palaces, focuses on the architectural history of the bedroom, bathroom, living room and kitchen, with an intimate account of how these places evolved.

Initially there was a multi-purpose living space, with the lord of the manor's solar or chamber the first to differentiate, as much as for social purposes as for sleeping. The idea of being alone in bed in your own room is a comparatively modern one, as any of our ancestors who lived in a Glaswegian tenement's 'single end' could have testified.

It is only within living memory that a separate space for washing became norm. Notions of cleanliness fluctuated over the years and improvements in plumbing followed rather than led the changes. Public bath houses were common in

mediaeval times, but by the sixteenth century had largely degenerated into 'stews' or brothels and were entirely closed down by Henry VIII, initiating the two 'dirty' centuries. The first flushing toilet was built in Elizabethan times, but took another three hundred years to become *sine qua non*.

The Renaissance saw a growing liking for solitude and the need for a separate place for study. By the seventeenth century the rise of consumerism and the growing number of possessions meant that more rooms were needed to display them. However, the wheel continues to turn and a return to open plan living is becoming fashionable, sometimes with the living room seating doubling as extra beds for visitors.

The old hearth taxes indicated the importance of a household's cooking fire. Initially the focus of the mediaeval home, it gradually shifted to a side room, an out-building or a basement and became the province of the lower orders; 'upstairs and downstairs'. Only since the need for the lady of the house to do her own cooking has the kitchen moved back to



Dr. Lucy Worsley

the heart of the house and more recently often become part of the living area – but with a degree of dichotomy. Some households have given up altogether on food preparation and exist on take-away meals.

Dr. Worsley provides a wealth of fascinating details about our homes and what went on in them over the centuries. I can thoroughly recommend her book and its comprehensive bibliography to anyone who wants to put some flesh on to ancestral bones.

Susan Miller member 477

‘Tracing your Naval Ancestors’ by Simon Fowler is published by the specialist genealogy publishers Pen and Sword priced £12.99 ISBN 978 184 884 6258 The author is a former editor of the National Archives family history magazine *Ancestors*. This book will be of especial help to those who had an ancestor in the Royal Navy or were connected with it. Fowler provides information about how to trace an officer, petty officer or rating, and he covers the associated specialist and auxiliary services including the Royal Marines, the Fleet Air Arm, the naval dockyards, the WRNS and the Fleet Auxiliary. This book will point you in the direction of individual seamen, finding out about a

medal winner, particular ships, campaigns or naval operations.

Pen and Sword are constantly publishing new titles – others that you might find of interest are *Tracing Your Rural Ancestors* by Jonathan Brown £10.39 special price if you quote 117224 - *Tracing Your Channel Islands Ancestors* by Marie Louise Backhurst - *Family Matters – A History of Genealogy* by Michael Sharpe £19.99 and *Tracing Your Second World War Ancestors* by Phil Tomaselli.

Also from Pen and Sword *The Territorials 1908 – 1914* a guide for military and family historians by Ray Westlake, a military historian specialising in the British Army of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, includes references to the Glasgow Highlanders and the Glasgow Postal Telegraph Messengers Cadet Corps. From the very beginning of the volunteer movement in 1859, Glaswegians were involved in part time soldiering. A full list of Pen and Sword titles is available via

www.pen-and-sword.co.uk

or write to them at 47 Church Street, Barnsley South Yorkshire S70 2AS.

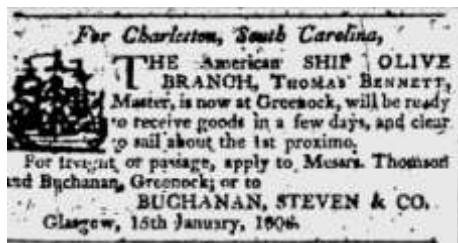
Sheila Duffy member 219



8th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Machine gun section December 1914

Computer Corner

Newspapers - Reading through an old Newsletter I noticed an article on 'Newspapers on Line'. I have recently been using a FREE Google site for newspapers, with a vast selection, which seems to be little known.



Advert from the Glasgow Herald 1806

It has some 2,500 titles from all over the World including the Edinburgh Advertiser (2,084 issues), The Edinburgh Chronicle (3 issues), The Edinburgh Courant (182 issues), The Edinburgh Evening Courant (492 issues), The Edinburgh Weekly Journal (279 issues), Evening Times (11,546 issues), Evening Times Saturday (25 issues), The Glasgow Advertiser and Evening Intelligencer (549 issues), The Glasgow Herald (42,868 issues), some of these go back as far as 1750.

<http://news.google.com/newspapers>

Also attached are a couple of extracts from The Glasgow Herald 1806 and The Times, Charlestown, South Carolina 1801. I particularly like the one about S A M.

Brian Watson
brian.watson@fastmail.fm
member 5448

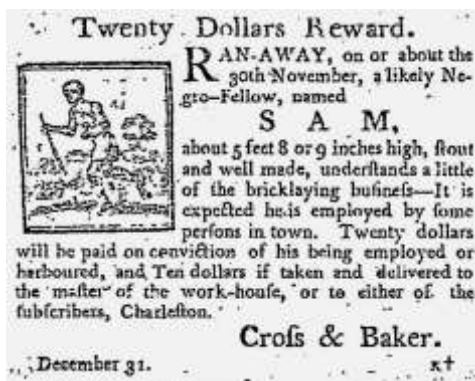
Ireland - Editor - we are regularly asked for help from members with Irish ancestors...not for nothing is Ireland known as the 'black hole' of genealogy. The following is typical:

I have a request for information from a member who is 'stuck'. According to a birth certificate for Hugh McGee born Glasgow 1867, the parents were married in Antrim in 1863. The lady has tried to get the marriage cert. from Antrim to no avail. Where should she apply and is it worth getting as she wants to know the parents of the couple so that she can go further back? I will pass on any information to her as the family only seems to have been in Glasgow for a few years and then moved to Chester area. Eileen Bell - research coordinator

Sadly full official registration of BMDs didn't begin until 1864 for Ireland so before then you are at the mercy of parish records, and of course you need to know which parish and what religion. Be aware too there is a lot less information on an Irish Marriage certificate than a Scottish one. Irish genealogist, Brian Mitchell, tells me things ARE improving. He sent the following:

The 'Big Four' Irish Online Databases for the Family Historian

Irish genealogy has been totally transformed in the past couple of years with the availability of online databases of important Irish record sources such as 1901 and 1911 census; mid-19th century Griffith's Valuation; indexes to Irish civil birth, marriage and death registers; and last, but not least, the very significant county databases of church and civil



Advert from The Times, Charlestown 1801

records built up over the last three decades. Thus, Irish family researchers to get the most from their hobby must be guided to the internet and how to use online databases

www.census.nationalarchives.ie - Search, for free, the 1901 and 1911 census returns, which includes images of original documents, for all counties in Ireland. These returns, arranged by townland and parish in rural areas and street and town in urban areas, detail, for every person, their name, age, religion, education, occupation, marital status, and county or city of birth, or country (if born outside Ireland).

www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation - Search, for free, the mid-19th century Griffith's Valuation for all Irish counties, which includes images of original documents and maps, by **Family Name and Place Name**. Griffith's Valuation was a survey carried out for every parish in Ireland between 1848 and 1864, detailing every rateable head of household and occupier of land in Ireland by townland or street address.

www.familysearch.org - Search, for free, the indexes (21 million entries) to Irish civil birth, marriage and death registers by clicking on **'Europe' or 'All Record Collections'** and then selecting from country list, which is in alphabetical order, 'Ireland, Civil Registration Indexes, 1845-1958'. In Ireland, all births, marriages and deaths were subject to civil registration from 1864 (1845 for non-Catholic marriages).

www.rootsireland.ie - Search, for free, the indexes to 18 million births, marriages and deaths extracted from civil

and church registers for 27 of Ireland's 32 counties, with option to purchase, on a pay-per-view basis, any selected record. You can either search across all counties or search a particular county.

Brian Mitchell
Derry Genealogy Centre
www.derry.rootsireland.ie

1911 Census - In response to the article in Computer Corner in the October 2011 Newsletter, I have been successful in finding all my ancestors and ancestral relatives in the 1911 census in Scotland. In two cases, however, I had to have recourse to the street indexes – one for Cathcart (using Glasgow Indexes) and the other, Bonhill. In both cases I knew where the family lived, in one case from sasine records and local directories and in the other through *deaths* at the same address as for the 1901 census.

I do not use the ScotlandsPeople site on my PC but go in to the centre in Edinburgh to get the benefit of DIGROS which should come to the Mitchell Library soon (if not already installed). DIGROS will I understand, come eventually to one's own PC.

The DIGROS links at the Mitchell and at home will not cover all that is available in Edinburgh. It seems that the arrangements with the Roman Catholic Church and the Lyon Office are restrictive resulting in these parts of DIGROS not being fully available.

Ian F Brown
Bearsden
Glasgow
member 526

(Continued from page 41)

John McLean 1899 aged 68

Janet McLean 1872 aged 2.

John's wife Christine McDougall ?192?
aged 79.

Editor - members with an interest in this topic might like to consult Jo

Currie's book 'Mull Family Names' which includes a page on McQuarries, published by Brown and Whittaker of Tobermory www.brown-whittaker.co.uk specialist publishers of books about Mull and Ulva.

News from the Archives

Glasgow OPR Death Records

Recently I have been trying to fill in a few missing links in my family tree and in the course of this I have been searching for the deaths of a number of ancestors. **Online to "scotlandspeople"** I would do a search for an ancestor who died within a given period and in a particular place, in my case, mostly in Glasgow. This would normally give a number of possible matches, but at five credits a time it becomes an expensive matter to find out which, if any, is the correct one. Instead, I resort to trawling through the microfilms, mostly at the Society but it can also be done at the Mitchell.

The OPR death records for Glasgow are incomplete and are split into different parishes. A typical GROS reference is

644/01 0660 0037.

The first two numbers are the code for Glasgow City (644/01). The second number contains the batch number and the fourth number is the page in the batch record. In this example the record is from Glasgow City (644/01), the batch number is 66 (0660) and the page number is 37.

One of the problems is to determine which set of records to look in. The **GROS records simply say "Glasgow City"** and give the GROS reference. The following information from the OPR death records may help.

High Church

Batch numbers 45 – 58 cover the years 1699 – 1854

Ramshorn & Barony

Batch numbers 62 and 63 cover the years 1819 – 1854

Calton

Batch numbers 65 – 67 cover the years 1814 – 1854.

North Street

Batch number 68 covers the years 1830 – 1854

There is also a partial index for Glasgow City, again, found in 644/01, given in

Batch number 83 covering the years 1848 – 1854.

Sadly, as with all old records, errors can occur. Dates can be wrong. I have had a date transcribed as 1846 which should have been 1840. The batch number tends to be correct. If it is wrong, then you must check the records for all the parishes for the given date and for the given page number. The page number can also be in error. Check that the date and the page number correspond. If not, check the date and check the page number. Bear in mind that in some of the parishes, the records come from several sources. For example, there might be several versions of the month of June coming from various hospitals and institutions in the city. Make sure you **check all the "Junes" and not just the first one**. Another problem is that there is a tendency to check the first column of names. This is for children and females. If your search is for an adult male, his name will be in the second column. The column headings are not always clear to read.

In this, as in all family history research, the key is to keep an open mind and consider all possibilities.

Bill Duncan

Member 5393

williamduncan1939@tiscali.co.uk

North Lanarkshire Council Archives and Records Centre is closed at the moment (March 2012) as it is in the middle of moving to a new facility in Motherwell from its previous location in Cumbernauld. It is hoped this will open in April in Motherwell Heritage Centre which is not far from the station.

For progress on the move :

www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/archives

Motherwell Heritage Centre - 01698 274 590

National Records of Scotland- On the 1 April 2011, the General Register Office for Scotland merged with the National Archives of Scotland to form the National Records of Scotland. Work on a new website is ongoing but their portal webpage can be viewed at www.nrscotland.gov.uk/

Editor - Access to Historical search room records - Historic search room records are now available on a limited number of PCs in the Edinburgh search rooms.

Scotlandspeople hub centre in the GRO have computer terminals in the Matheson Dome and the Reid search room which give day customers access to some of the electronic records that are available in the Historic search room.

Customers can look up Kirk Session records, Wills & Testaments, Soldiers' Wills, Valuation Rolls, Sasine records and the Scottish Criminal Index without having to go upstairs to the Historical search room.

For more information, please speak to a search room supervisor.

Irish Family History Foundation
info@rootsireland.ie

The above site is adding to its records all the time it is always worth checking what the latest additions may be but among those of interest are *Irish Ship Passenger Lists*. The Centre for Migration Studies, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, has provided over 227,000 names of Ship Passengers, people mostly of Irish origin, on ships travelling from Irish and British ports to ports in North America (United States and Canada) from 1791 to 1897. Go to the following site and login using your existing IFHF login details.

cms.rootsireland.ie

1901 Census for Country Leitrim is available, adding an additional 69,000 records to their online database. The records have been analysed and inputted by staff at Leitrim Genealogy Centre using a Standard Surname field to increase the speed and accuracy of searches.

Go to

leitrim.rootsireland.ie

Monaghan Records an additional 35,000 birth, marriage and death records from the Monaghan Family History Centre in Co. Monaghan. The following parishes have been added:

Deaths

Church of Ireland	Curran	1816-1922
Church of Ireland	Errigal Shanco	1877-1974
Roman Catholic	Tydavnet	1825-1826 Births
Roman Catholic	Aghabog	1836-1898
Church of Ireland	Clones	1755-1939
Church of Ireland	Donagh (St. Salvators)	1736-1897
Roman Catholic	Donaghmoyne	1858-1886
Church of Ireland	Ematris (St. John's & Kilcrow)	1795-1839
Roman Catholic	Killeevan (Newbliss)	1867-1880
Roman Catholic	Monaghan	1839-1900
Roman Catholic	Tullycorbet (Ballybay)	1862-1884

Marriages

Roman Catholic	Aghabog	1840-1906
Roman Catholic	Clontibret	1860-1882
Roman Catholic	Donaghmoyne	1872-1880
Roman Catholic	Drummully	1865-1881
Roman Catholic	Ematris (Rockcorry)	1849-1890
Roman Catholic	Kilmore	1836-1900
Roman Catholic	Monaghan	1827-1926
Roman Catholic	Muckno	1835-1920
Roman Catholic	Tullycorbet (Ballybay)	1862-1876
Roman Catholic	Tydavnet	1823-1881

See the Monaghan Sources List for full details. Just go to the following site and login using your existing IFHF login details.

monaghan.rootsireland.ie
Irish Family History Foundation, Main St. Newbridge, Co. Kildare now have more than 19 million records online. Email: enquiries@rootsireland.ie

Sheila Duffy 219

Additions to the List of Members

- 7421 Mrs Lynne FRIZZELL. 3504-48 Street N E, Calgary, Alberta, T1Y 1S2, Canada
 7422 Mrs Margaret CLYDE. 129 Arkleston Road, Paisley, Renfrewshire, PA13 3TY
 7423 Mrs Aileen GARDNER. 98 Essex Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow, G14 9LX
 7424 Mrs Sandra MCALLISTER. 26 Westbourne Drive, Glasgow, G61 4BH
 7425 Mr Tommy MCALLISTER. 26 Westbourne Drive, Glasgow, G61 4BH
 7426 Mrs Jenny STORIE. 3/1, 45 Beechwood Drive, Glasgow, G11 7EU
 7427 Mr Caleb STORIE. 3/1, 45 Beechwood Drive, Glasgow, G11 7EU
 7428 Mrs Pat GREACKEN. 29 Corinthian Way, Victoria Dock, Hull, HU9 1UF
 7429 Miss Morven LINDSAY. 14 Huntly Gardens, Dowanhill, Glasgow, G12 9AT
 7430 Miss Joy MURDOCH. 256 Turriff Brae, Glenrothes, Fife, KY7 6UT
 7431 Ms Patricia M FILLERY. 14872 County Road 2, Brighton, Ontario, K0K 1H0, Canada
 7432 Mrs Christine M YEARSLEY. 56 Whitecroft Road, Bolton, Lancs, BL1 5NT
 7433 Mrs Morven HINSON. 10 Willow Drive, Milton of Campsie, Glasgow, G66 8DY
 7434 Miss Ann MACNAUGHTAN. 7 West King Street, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, G84 8UN
 7435 Mrs Linda KERR. 121 Peveril Avenue, Glasgow, G41 3QT
 7436 Mr Iain MCNEIL. 141 Stirling Drive, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 3AU
 7437 Mrs R MCNEIL. 141 Stirling Drive, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 3AU
 7438 Mrs Fay O'HAGAN. 227 Berkeley Street, Glasgow, G3 7HH
 7439 Ms Maureen C SCOTT. 103 Dornal Avenue, Glasgow, G13 4HJ
 7440 Mrs Grace MCLACHLAN. 23 Wilton Street, Glasgow, G20 6LF
 7441 Mrs Pauline FERGUSON. 3 Inga Street, Cadder, Glasgow, G20 0SG
 7442 Ms Carol PRENTICE. 51 Victoria Street, Larkhall, South Lanarkshire, ML9 2BW
 7443 Ms Patricia THOMPSON. 5 Turnberry Road, Hyndland, Glasgow, G11 5AF
 7444 Mrs Aileen BINGHAM. 28 Sutherland Avenue, Glasgow, G41 4HQ
 7445 Ms Alexandra MACLEOD. Agra Lodge, 223 Ferry Road, Edinburgh, EH6 4SP
 7446 Ms Sheila ROSS. 87a Glencairn Drive, Glasgow, G41 4LL
 7447 Mr Archibald C WILSON. 10 Kilduskland Drive, Ardrishaig, Argyll, PA30 8HS
 7448 Mr F Alistair COOK. 4 Brora Drive, Renfrew, PA4 0XA
 7449 Ms Thea ALLAN. 11 Routenburn Road, Largs, North Ayrshire, KA30 8SQ
 7450 Miss Clare A SPENCER. Flat 1/1, 21 Kennoway Drive, Glasgow, G11 7TU
 7451 Mr Alistair R HILL. 89 St John's Road, Edinburgh, EH12 6NN
 7452 Mr Brian M BENNETT. 14 Farm Close, Sutton, SM2 5HZ
 7453 Mr Daniel BOYLE. 1/R, 66 Norham Street, Shawlands, Glasgow, G41 3XH
 7454 Dr Richard HUNTER. 131 Mount Ommansey Drive, Jindalee, Queensland, 4074, Australia
 7455 Mr Craig R BRYCE. Hillside Cottage, East Lane, Blairlogie, Stirlingshire, FK9 5PX
 7456 Mr Kenneth A MCMILLAN. 26 Braid Mount, Edinburgh, EH10 6JJ
 7457 Mr Christopher SHANKS. 1 Highfield Drive, Rutherglen, G73 4HE
 7458 Mr John SHANKS. 1 Highfield Drive, Rutherglen, G73 4HE
 7459 Mrs Flo DRENNAN. 51 Bullwood Drive, Crookston, Glasgow, G53 7NW
 7460 Mr Andrew DOWNIE. 18 The Firs, Millholm Road, Glasgow, G44 3YB
 7461 Dr Iain MCLELLAN. Cairngorm, Rowantreehill Road, Kilmacoll, Renfrewshire, PA13 4NP

- 7462 Mr Ian R ALEXANDER. 52 Poplar Avenue, Newton Mearns, Glasgow, G77 5QZ
 7463 Mrs Jean BILSLAND. 4/4 27 St Andrews Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow, G41 5JN
 7464 Mrs Melanie SINGH. 320 Applewood Drive, Slidell, Louisiana, 70461, USA
 7465 Mr John REVIE. 32 Ashburton Road, Glasgow, G12 0LZ
 7466 Mr Alan MACLENNAN. 36 Victoria Hill Road, Hextable, Kent, BR8 7LL
 7467 Mr Nick WHEATLEY. 12 Parklands, South Molton, Devon, EX36 4EW
 7468 Mr Donald LICKLEY. Flat 13, Beatrice House, 43 Stepney Green, London, E1 3LE
 7469 Mrs Joyce MATHERS. Flat 1/1, 48 White Street, Partick, Glasgow, G11 5EA
 7470 Mr Colin MATHERS. Flat 1/1, 48 White Street, Partick, Glasgow, G11 5EA
 7471 Mrs Moira MCCORD. 33 Ben Venue Road, Cumbernauld, G68 9JE
 7472 Ms Patricia I JONES. 1009-8 Covington Road, Toronto, Ontario, M6A 3E5, Canada
 7473 Mrs Heather FRASER-FEAR. Angel Cottage, 3 Pudsey Terrace, Low Laithe, Harrogate, N Yorks, HG3 4BY
 7474 Mr Donald GALLOWAY. 40 Rhindmuir Drive, Baillieston, Glasgow, G69 6ND
 7475 Mr William MANDERSON. 30 Crawford Road, Houston, Renfrewshire, PA6 7DA
 7476 Miss Fiona J PALMER. Flat 3/1, 63 Curle Street, Whiteinch, Glasgow, G14 0SA
 7477 Mr Matthew MCKENNA. 26 Hopeman, Erskine, PA8 6EU
 7478 Mr John LEONARD. 35 Durham Grove, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear, NE32 5YS
 7479 Mr Gordon J STEWART. 100 Feddon Hill, Fortrose, IV10 8SR
 7480 Mrs Barbara J CLINTON. 22 Fenners Lawn, Gresham Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EH
 7481 Mr Alexander BROWN. Flat 3a, 67 Cleveden Road, Glasgow, G12 0JN
 7482 Mrs Bernadette CURRIE. 30 Glenside Drive, Rutherglen, South Lanarkshire, G73 3LL
 7483 Mr David A DOHERTY. 1248 Maple Ridge Drive, Pickering, Ontario, L1X 1A5, Canada
 7484 Mr Hugh REILLY. 388 Cumberland Street, Glasgow, G5 0SS

Amendments to the Members Register

- 2906 Mr. David L. RAESIDE. 49 Whittingehame Drive, Glasgow, G12 0YH. Deceased
 3438 Mr. Ian GOLDIE. 46 Leadervale Rd, Edinburgh, EH16 6PA. Deceased
 4407 Mr William C DEVINE. 13 Anthony Grove, Meir Heath, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST3 7PA. Deceased

Members Research Interests

The following surname interests have been submitted by new members for publication in the Newsletter. You can usually find a member's name and address by using the membership number from the list below to cross-refer to the list of new members above or in an earlier Newsletter. Users of this list should write directly to the members whose interests they share, and not to the Database Directory Coordinator. If however, the name and address of a member whom you wish to contact does not appear in this or a recent Newsletter, please write to the Database Directory Coordinator, enclosing a self-addressed envelope and return postage, quoting your membership number and that of the other member.

- 7423 SINCLAIR , Glasgow, LKS
 7432 CAMERON , Glasgow, LKS; COYLE , Glasgow, LKS; DUFF , Glasgow, LKS; FITZSIMMONS , Glasgow, LKS; MANNING , Glasgow, LKS; MCGINTY , Glasgow, LKS; MCILROY , Glasgow, LKS; REILLY , Glasgow, LKS; TOYE , Glasgow, LKS
 7433 CAMERON , Bridge Of Weir, RFW; CAMERON , Johnstone, RFW; FYFE , Houston, RFW; FYFE , Johnstone, RFW

(Continued on page 58)

Can Anyone Help ?

'Can anyone help' items are free to members. Enquiries by non-members will be accepted if there is room, with a charge of £2.00 for not more than fifty words. Priority will be given to **members' enquiries** – not more than four per year please. Will members please always quote their membership number and their e mail address if they want a prompt reply. Write to The Editor Unit 13, 32 Mansfield Street Glasgow G11 5QP or e mail requests to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

Members placing queries in this section are advised to treat approaches from persons requesting a fee with the utmost caution, as they are outwith the control of the society. The society cannot be responsible for any financial arrangement between individuals, whether members of the society or not. It is suggested that any such request for a fee be reported to the Secretary, for further investigation.

2191 – Duff Seeking descendants of James Duff and Lydia Lumley, originally Clydebank, later Partick. Also James the son of John Duff and Jane Campbell of Falkirk – children Jane Campbell Duff b.1899 m Matthew Hamilton Granger. John Lumley Duff b 1900 m Jeanie Service Black 1928.

Judith A Stichbury, 37a Roys Road, Weymouth, Auckland 2103 NZ jaystich@xtra.co.nz

2192 - Nursing Records I see that your February meeting was about

Hospital Archives in Glasgow. An aunt of mine trained as a nurse at the Victoria Infirmary in the 1910s and later nursed in India with QAMNS*. Where might I find records of her training? And how accessible they are?

Jennifer Maffey member 6675 Dunedin, New Zealand eric.maffey@xtra.co.nz

Editor – **Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service*

(Continued from page 57)

- 7452 BENNETT , London, Marylebone, MDX; CRAWFORD , Glasgow, Blythswood, LKS; CRAWFORD , Dumfries, DFS; FERGUSON , Glasgow, LKS; MCFADYEN , Glasgow, LKS; MILLER , Glasgow, LKS; O'CONNELL , All; RUSSELL , Shotts, LKS; RUSSELL , Glasgow, LKS
- 7456 MACNIVEN , Kilarrow, ARL; MACNIVEN , Kilarrow, ARL; MACNIVEN , Bowmore, ARL; MACNIVEN , Bowmore, ARL; MCMILLAN , Bowmore, ARL; MCMILLAN , Kilarrow, ARL; MCMILLAN , Kilarrow, ARL; MCMILLAN , Glasgow, LKS; MCNIVEN , Bowmore, ARL; MCNIVEN , Kilarrow, ARL; MCNIVEN , Bowmore, ARL; MCNIVEN , Kilarrow, ARL
- 7457 AITKEN , Edinburgh, MLN; BALGARNIE , Edinburgh, MLN; BLACK , Kilsyth, DNB; BLACK , Lochen, LKS; BOWSHER , Monmouth, MON; HUGHES , Monmouth, MON; HUNT , Monmouth, MON; MERIDITH , Monmouth, MON; PATERSON , LKS; SHANKS , New Monkland, Greengairs, LKS; STEWART , Houston, RFW; THOMSON , New Monkland, Greengairs, LKS; WADDELL , New Monkland, Greengairs, LKS; WEIR , Coatbridge, LKS; WEIR , Gartcosh, LKS

Eric Hamilton - sadly one of our long serving members, Eric M Hamilton died at the end of January. As well as being an amateur genealogist Eric was a fund of entertaining stories from his Radio Industries days because he ran a well known Hi Fi shop in the West End of Glasgow and knew lots of personalities from the BBC and STV personally. He was also a fan of the big bands especially Glen Miller. But Eric will be best remembered by members as a Thursday volunteer along with the late Chris Spalding. **I don't know how much genealogical research actually got done, but I know the premises was always very lively and full of laughter on those afternoons. Our thoughts are with Eric's family and friends.**

GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND F.H.S.

A Scottish Charity No. SC010866

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 34th Annual General Meeting of the members of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society will be held on Monday, 16th April 2012, in the Hillhead Library, Byres Road, Glasgow at 7.30 pm for the following purposes:-

1. To accept the Annual Report together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2011.
2. To elect the following Office Bearers: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
3. To confirm in office any Ordinary Members of Council co-opted since the last Annual General Meeting.
4. To elect three Ordinary Members of Council.
5. To fill any vacancy in the complement of Ordinary Members.
6. To appoint an Independent Examiner / Auditor.
7. To fix the Subscription Rates for the year to 30th June 2013.
8. To elect Honorary Members.

By order of the Council
James Slavin
Secretary

GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND F.H.S.

A Scottish Charity No. SC 010866

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held immediately before the Annual General Meeting of the Society on Monday, 16th April 2012 in the Hillhead Library, Byres Road, Glasgow.

The purpose of the meeting will be to consider a Special Resolution to amend paragraph 18 of the Constitution, which currently reads as follows:-

“All Financial Statements shall be published in the Society's first Newsletter to be published on or after 1st March next following after each Accounting Reference Date and such publication shall be deemed to be due delivery to the Members of their copy of the Financial Statements. Failing the publication of a timeous Newsletter the Financial Statements shall be sent to members with the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.”

The amended paragraph 18 would read as follows, with the first word of the paragraph omitted:-

“Financial Statements shall be published in the Society's first Newsletter to be published on or after 1st March next following after each Accounting Reference Date and such publication shall be deemed to be due delivery to the Members of their copy of the Financial Statements. Failing the publication of a timeous Newsletter the Financial Statements shall be sent to members with the notice calling the Annual General Meeting.”

Due to changes in the requirement of the Revenue authority, the paper copy of the Annual Report and Financial Statements has become very bulky, and hence very costly to the Society to post to members worldwide. By removal of the word “all” , a slimmed down, yet accurate, version of the Financial Statements can thus be made available to all members at a reasonable cost to the Society.

By order of the Council
James Slavin
Secretary

SESSION 2011 - 2012

Subscription Rates for the current session - 1 July 2011- 30th June 2012

	U.K. rate	Overseas
Ordinary Member (individual person not eligible for concession)	£15	£18
Second Family Member (same family / same address Ordinary Member, who does not wish a separate Newsletter	£10	£10
Special Member (aged at least 70 yrs. at 1st July, who has also been a member continuously for the preceding five years	£12	£15
Associate Member (libraries, public bodies, societies & associations)	£18	£21

Late renewal surcharge (after 1st September) - £1 U.K. £2 Overseas

Payment can be made by credit card BUT NOT American Express nor Electron - Payment may still be made by cheque or banker's draft, made payable to 'Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society', and sent to the Membership Secretary at the address below:-

SOCIETY'S ADDRESS & OPENING HOURS

G&WSFHS, UNIT 13, 32 MANSFIELD STREET,
GLASGOW G11 5QP, SCOTLAND

TUESDAY - 2.00 to 4.30pm

THURSDAY - 10.00am to 8.30pm

SATURDAY - 2.00 to 4.30pm

Closed on Easter Saturday and 3 weeks at Christmas/New Year

It may be possible to open specially at other times for distant members if they contact us in advance and BOOK AHEAD, particularly those from overseas

Tel:- 0141-339 8303

(Please phone during opening hours)

Website:- www.gwsfhs.org.uk

MEETINGS

These are usually held on the third Monday of the month, September to May incl., at 7.30pm, WE'VE RETURNED TO OUR FORMER VENUE Viz Hillhead Library, Byres Road in the West End of Glasgow.