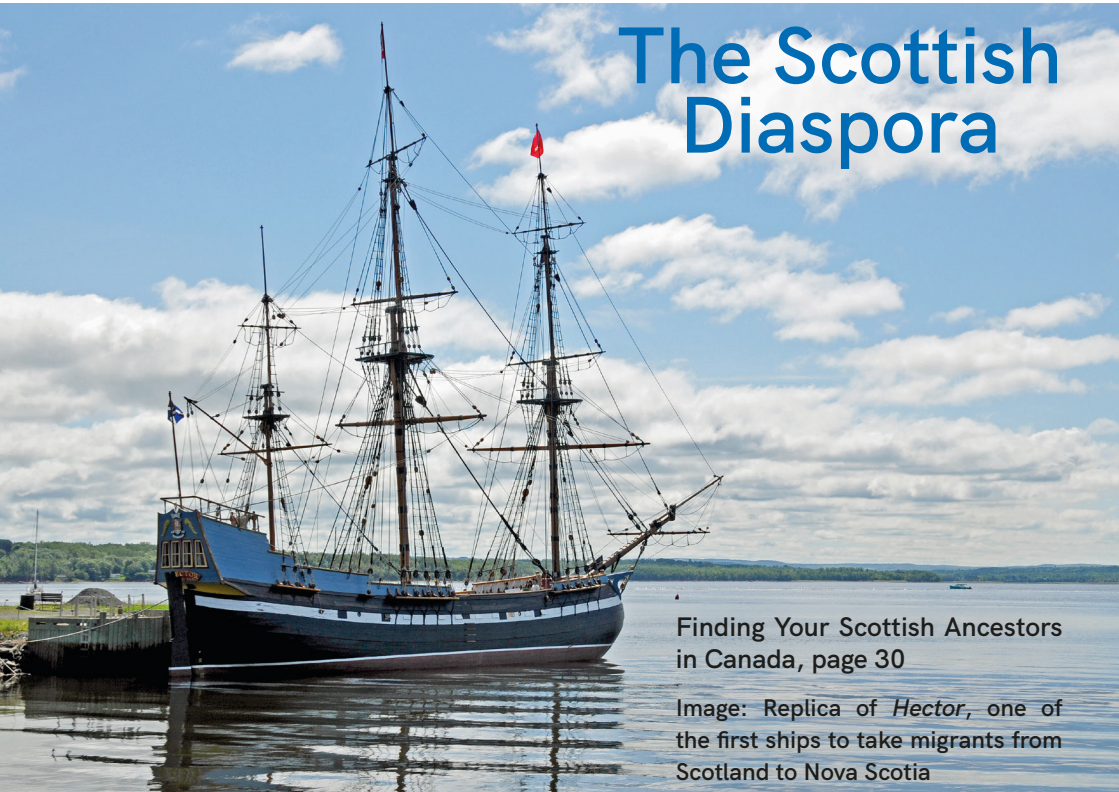


The Scottish Diaspora



Finding Your Scottish Ancestors
in Canada, page 30

Image: Replica of *Hector*, one of
the first ships to take migrants from
Scotland to Nova Scotia



From Ayrshire to Australia,
page 4



Family history research in
New Zealand, page 13

Featured in
this edition



From Scotland to America
1650-1779, page 25



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The Journal

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Welcome to Journal 123

Many of us will have ancestors who left Scotland for lands further afield, perhaps seeking a better life, sent away because of crimes or misbehaviour or for some other reason. This edition focuses on the Scottish Diaspora including articles about families who emigrated to Australia and South Africa, and the Dunbar Soldiers who were deported to America. You will also discover a wealth of resources for finding out more about Scottish ancestors who emigrated to America, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

We hope to focus on other countries, including India and Ireland in a future edition. So if you have any information or stories about your ancestors setting sail we would love to hear from you.

Looking forward, themes for the next two editions are:

June: *'A fork in the road: accidents and disasters that changed the history of my Scottish family'*

October: *'Who doesn't love a good story? - Unlocking our family history through storytelling : ideas and examples'*

If you have any items which would fit into either of these do please send them in so we can share them with our members. The closing dates for articles are 5 April [June] and 1 August [October]. Please send them to articles@gwsfhs.org.uk with a copy to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

Karen Hunter, Editor

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From Ayrshire to Australia

From the beginning of British settlement in Australia in 1788 there were Scots among the arrivals and several of the early Governors were of Scottish birth and background. In his book *The Scots in Australia* (UNSW 2008), Malcolm Prentis records that the decade of the 1850s was a period dominated by the gold rush and many Scots, like my great grandfather James McClymont, responded to that stimulus. Of about 600,000 immigrants to Australia in that decade, 90,000, or about 15 percent, were Scots.

James McClymont was born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire, in 1835, the son of George McClymont and Mary Shaw. He was baptised in the local Church of Scotland Church and grew up in the village. He was educated locally and was listed as a student at the age of 16 in the 1851 census. He appears to have had a good Scottish education.

Why did he choose to leave Scotland for Australia? One reason of course was that conditions were depressed in parts of Scotland after the Napoleonic Wars. He would have heard of the activities of Reverend Dr John Dunmore Lang, the pioneer Presbyterian Minister in NSW, who travelled around Scotland and constantly stressed the opportunities of Australia. All this was underlined by reports of gold discoveries that drew thousands to the Colonies after the year 1851.

By the year 1856 James McClymont had farewelled his family and arrived, firstly in Victoria by 1854, and then in

New South Wales two years later. I have been unable to find a shipping record of his movements. In New South Wales he headed for the central west of the state and settled at a goldfield called "Ironbarks", north of Orange.

The *Tarbolton Album*, a collection of photographs in the possession of Diana Burns, includes one labelled "Orange 1865" and it is clearly a self portrait that James sent home to his family about the time of his marriage to Annie McKinnon at Mullion Creek, near Orange.

As far as I know, James did not keep a diary and only one letter from him appears to have survived. However his activities on the Ironbarks goldfield were well documented in the local and Sydney newspapers and these reports give a vivid outline of his life.



James and Annie McClymont, from the author's own collection

He married Annie McKinnon at Mullion Creek on 13 November 1865. He was then listed as a butcher (or fletcher) living at Ironbarks. Only a short time later, on 6 February 1866, two bushrangers staged an attack and robbery of a large quantity of gold won from the field. One of them, John Garvie, was shot dead and the other was later captured. It is not clear if the gold was ever recovered.

Exactly a year later, on 6 February 1867, James and Annie rejoiced in the birth of their daughter Catherine Mary at Ironbarks. The proud father sent home to Scotland a photographic image of a little girl, almost certainly Catherine, and it appears in the *Tarbolton Album*. I was able to transmit to Scotland an image of the whole McClymont family photographed about 1903 and Catherine, with her baby Francis, appears with her husband Henry Brook, an engineer, whom she had married in 1901 when she gave her age as 33.

On 16 October 1870, James and Annie celebrated the birth of their first son, Alexander George, who was my grandfather. He died in 1958, aged 88. I inherited several volumes of Scottish history and literature which he had read assiduously. He was always proud that his mother was a McKinnon but I wish I had asked him more about his family and recorded his memories.

The year 1872 was a very busy year for James McClymont. His activities were well documented in the newspapers of the day. As well as running a butcher's shop, he was involved in cattle dealing and quartz reef gold mining. This form of gold mining involved extracting the quartz reef ore from a shaft and then crushing it in a stamper battery to collect the gold. There would be a great deal of noise and dust in the whole operation.

The *Town and Country Journal* reported on 6 January 1872, that the quartz reefs at Ironbarks were promising. The reporter wrote:

McClymont is the worthy 'flesher' of Ironbarks, and presented to the inhabitants a piece of Christmas beef

(I believe from the herd of McKillop, Esq) worthy of old England. The carcass weighed 1500lb, and the loose fat over 150lb.

Duncan McKillop of Terra Bulla Station, Dubbo, was married to Ann McKay, an aunt of Annie McClymont. His niece was Mary McKillop, born in Melbourne, a nun who founded the Sisters of St Joseph and is now Australia's first Saint.



James McClymont as a younger man, from the Tarbolton Album, with permission of Diana Burns, 7039

Later that same year, 1872, James was involved in an acrimonious dispute over a claim on the Perseverance Reef. It was between McClymont and party, and Antonio, a Frenchman, and party. Such disputes over the size and position of a peg marking a claim boundary were not uncommon on the goldfields.

Mr Henry Keightley, Gold Commissioner, a colourful character and the son of a General in the British Army, arrived in a four-in-hand to adjudicate the dispute. He found in favour of McClymont. The scene of the dispute was featured in an

engraving published in the newspapers. This may be the only representation of James McClymont in those years in existence.

At that period an Anglican priest, the Reverend W B Clarke, was in charge of the Parish of North Sydney. But he had been a student of geology at Cambridge and apart from the Gospel his other great love was geological exploration. He was known as an authority on the subject and was an advisor to the Government on various gold fields.

In Clarke's correspondence I found a letter from James McClymont to Clarke, enclosing a specimen and asking for his expert opinion on it. We wish that we had his reply.

1873 proved to be a busy year for James McClymont. He was by now a leading citizen in the Ironbarks community. It would be a sad time for him as he would have received a letter from his sister in Tarbolton informing him of the death of his father George who had been the fletcher or butcher in Tarbolton.

In January 1873 it was reported that McClymont was a member of the School Board with Mr Robert Campbell as teacher at the school and 44 children, possibly including James and Annie's children. In the Scottish tradition James was a strong supporter of the best education.

Not long afterwards there was the christening of the Ironbarks Quartz Crushing Co's machine. The machine had fifteen head of stampers and a twenty horse-power engine and could crush 150 tons per week. James was one of those who made a speech on that occasion.

By the year 1874 it appeared that the Ironbarks Field had passed its peak and to be partially exhausted. Reports of mining activities in the area ceased to appear in the newspapers.

By 1877 James McClymont and his family were recorded as living in Orange. His days at Ironbarks were over. He and his growing family settled in Orange at a property he called "Coilsfield". He also owned another property which he called "Failford" The poet Robert Burns is said to have been betrothed to "Highland Mary" either at Coilsfield or Failford, very close to Tarbolton. James was a lifelong lover of the poetry of Burns and knew much of it by heart.

In Orange James continued his tradition of public spirited involvement in community affairs. However about 1885 he appears to have severed his membership in the Presbyterian Kirk and no longer attended worship, though his wife and family remained members. We do not know why.



The group photograph of the family, as described below, from the author's own collection.

About 1905 James and Annie and their large family gathered behind Coilsfield for a group photograph. A professional photographer was commissioned to take the photograph. At the last moment it was discovered that there were thirteen in the

picture. This was regarded as bad luck so the son of the photographer had to be in the picture to make 14. He sits in the front row on the right.

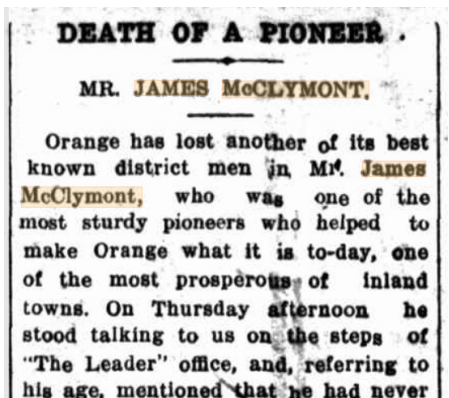
Today the descendants of James and Annie have made their mark in many fields in Australia. Among their descendants we may number a professor of rural science, a leading Sydney lawyer, an early Canberra pioneer, an award winning investigative reporter, and an Anglican priest.

Two of their sons served in the First World War and while on leave visited Tarbolton. James himself, while a wealthy man at the end, never went home to Scotland though he kept a deep love for his Scottish roots.

James McClymont died in a buggy accident near Orange in April 1914, shortly before the outbreak of World War One. He was 79 years old. His wife Annie lived on until 1923. Today they lie in the Orange Cemetery.

James and Annie are examples of the Scottish Diaspora and their Australian family have greatly enriched our nation.

Reverend Robert Willson



Leader Newspaper, Tue 14 April 1914, courtesy of Trove newspaper archive

The Goodwin family of Glasgow and Australia

Just outside of Glasgow lies the village of Baldernock, East Dumbartonshire, where the first generation of my ancestors recorded as Goodwin were born. Prior to this they were recorded in local records as Gooddine. By the early 1800s my Goodwin ancestors included, as cousins, families with the surnames Hardie, McKechnie, Montgomery, Shaw and Miller. By the mid-1800s these had expanded to include Russell, McLachlan, Taylor, Todd, Gillies, Scoular and Mains.

One of their offspring was Robert Goodwin, my 3xGreatGrandfather who was born in Falkirk, Stirlingshire in 1772. He married Agnes Shaw on 24 June 1792, according to the IGI. When he married he was a silk weaver in Glasgow. I have been unable to find a death record for Robert but High Church records show a Robert Goodwin, weaver, buried in 1804. His daughter Mary was buried in the same lair in 1806 aged 12. Agnes did not have children after 1804 (she was only mid-20s then), and lived until she was 91. Their daughter Mary would have been 12 in 1806 so this Lair may be that of Robert, husband to Agnes Shaw and their daughter Mary.

Their eldest son Robert married Janet Todd on 31 December 1821 in Glasgow. Robert was initially a weaver but later changed occupation to spirits dealer and grocer and later still to House Factor. He became very successful and built a substantial villa, Hazelwood House, (a stone building with several acres of land) in Dumbreck, which the family moved to

in the mid-1850s. His mother lived with them until she died in 1867. Janet died on 11 February 1865 and Robert died on 19 June 1867 and the family are buried in a Necropolis Lair in the Kappa section.

The house was inherited by their son, John, who carried out a major renovation in the mid-1880s. John also continued his father's business at 235 George Street, Glasgow which became a very substantial business. John, who never married, died in 1911 from falling under a tram and bequeathed the house and his possessions to the Goodwin family in Australia. However the family sold the property unseen in 1913 - it still stands and was rebuilt in 2010.

The next son I can find is John, my 2xGreatGrandfather. Records show he was born 1799 however in his handwriting he has written his DOB as 1800 many times and, on several documents, he is recorded as the third son of Robert and Agnes but he shows up as the second son. It may be that a son, John, was born in 1799 and died as an infant then another born 1800 was christened John.

John married Elizabeth Russell in 1826. Her father, James Russell, was a paper maker who owned Dalsholm Paper Mill in partnership with his brother-in-law James MacArthur.

When they married he was a school teacher, having returned from three years in France teaching, and he took up a position at Bricklow Hill in Chester England but then returned to Glasgow and established a learning institution. Unable to make a living from this he attended Glasgow University to study medicine and qualified as a GP, Obstetrician and Surgeon.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY,

175, ARGYLE-STREET, OR 30, BROOMIELAW.

John Goodwin

RESPECTFULLY intimates that he has opened Classes for Teaching the following Branches, in that commodious and well-aired Hall, *DELFTFIELD*.

Terms per Quarter:—

ENGLISH READING,	£0 5 0
WRITING,	0 6 0
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,	0 7 6
ARITHMETIC,	0 7 6
BOOK-KEEPING,	0 10 6
LATIN,	0 10 6
GREEK,	0 10 6

James Hours of Teaching.

PUBLIC CLASSES—From 10 till 12, and from 1 till 3;
 EVENING CLASSES—From 7 till 10.

A morning class will be opened on the morning of the 6th of July from 9 to 9

GEOGRAPHY, MATHEMATICS,
 AND
A morning class PRIVATE TEACHING, *1 10*

AT VACANT HOURS.

Lang, Printer.

Publicity flyer for John Goodwin's Education Academy, Glasgow

However, he was disillusioned with conditions in Great Britain. He held bitter memories of the execution of his cousin Andrew Hardie who was executed for high treason against the Crown as a result of his involvement in the Weavers Rebellion at Bonnymuir in 1820. He wrote that 'the whole of Great Britain is overpopulated and overrun with pompous people who will never allow ordinary folk to prosper. The system of primogeniture, which gives preference to the eldest male child above all others is one which is unjust and offered no equality'.

In 1837 he decided to emigrate to New South Wales with a group of settlers organised by John Dunmore Lang. They left Greenock on the Barque *Portland* on 24 July 1837 and had a successful voyage, landing at Sydney on 5 December 1837. While on the voyage he was appointed

Medical Officer: he wrote prolifically whilst on the voyage and presented many lectures on a wide variety of subjects.

The devoutly Presbyterian Doctor, his wife and three children disembarked in Sydney ill prepared for the tumultuous life in burgeoning New South Wales. It was not the strangeness of the new land or the fleeting contact with the Aborigines that initially caused the family problems. It was the unscrupulousness of the European population who demonstrated *'the great division between the free and the convict class, the roguery, the cheating, the lying and the lack of morals of all classes. Seemingly no man could be taken at his word'*.



Dr John Goodwin's wife Elizabeth Russell

The Goodwin family quickly fled Sydney Town for the outpost of Invermain on a coastal paddle wheeler which followed the coast to Newcastle then up the Hunter River to the bustling inland port of Morpeth. Here they disembarked and travelled by dray to Invermain which took around three days. Invermain was no thriving village, just a Police outpost and a few straggly slab dwellings with bark roofing, later to become the town of Scone. They never again saw their furniture and other belongings which had

been left in the care of an *'honest man'* in Sydney to be forwarded on.

After they arrived Dr Goodwin was appointed Government Medical Officer with a retainer of £50 per annum; this along with private practice and a government agreement with free settlers to pay a yearly fee for medical treatment for their allocated convict labourers should have provided a stable income for the Doctor.

Dr Goodwin quickly discovered that the local population was just as destitute and uneducated as those of the poorest parts of Glasgow where indeed many had come from. *'The Squattocracy was all too often the rogues of Great Britain whose families were grateful to see the last of them in their native land, and in the unsettled land of New South Wales they behaved appallingly'*.

Naively, after three years at Redbank Dr Goodwin decided to travel to an entirely unsettled region of New South Wales, become a squatter and help establish a utopian settlement. He resigned his position at the hospital and, leaving the grave of his eldest son who was killed in a fall from a horse he, his family, six convict servants, three bullock drays loaded with possessions and provisions, other animals and 3000 sheep set off in late 1840 to follow the Leslie Brothers north. It took over five months to eventually locate a Station which he called Rosewood Station. The station was situated in the Lockyer Valley on the junction of Lockyer and Laidley creeks approximately 40 miles from Moreton Bay. Tom Archer, another pioneer, records in his diaries that he camped at Mrs Goodwin's camp on the Severn River whilst she waited

for her husband to return having located a Station on which to squat. Elizabeth Goodwin is considered the first European woman to cross the Darling Downs.



Portrait of Dr John Goodwin, aged 58

However, utopia was not to be found: convict labour was the bane of Dr Goodwin's life, closely followed by the constant threat of attacks from aborigines, dangerous white men, and isolation. Henry Stuart Russell in his book *The Genesis of Queensland* records being on board the first paddle steamer to come to Limestone in Queensland with Dr Goodwin who was taking his bales of wool to Sydney for market. This took two months. Soon after his return Dr Goodwin travelled by horse approximately seventy miles West to the station of Arthur Hodgson to attend the confinement of Mrs Hodgson's first child. He was away for nearly three weeks and returned to find his family had been savagely attacked by Aborigines, his wife had collapsed and miscarried with twins, and his convict labour had run off.

In the early 1840s Australian rural enterprise suffered a huge recession and sheep had become valueless so Dr Goodwin decided to return to Sydney and establish himself in a medical practice. He sold the 60,000 acre station along with livestock and fittings to the Bell Family on a promissory note for £600 and returned to Sydney where he bought a two storey dwelling at 6 Hunter Street, Sydney and widely advertised his credentials as a MD. The Bell family declared themselves bankrupt and the promissory note was not honoured so Dr Goodwin was bankrupted and all his possessions sold to cover his debts. Penniless he and the family returned to Scone where he became the first registered medical practitioner.

On 16 October 1859 Dr John Goodwin died of stomach cancer at Glennies Creek, and is buried at St Luke's Church, Scone. Elizabeth his wife died on 7 April 1897 and, together with three sons, is buried with John in the family plot.

Nancy Rowland Gray an historian of the Hunter Valley region wrote of Dr Goodwin.

His public life was a series of battles in which he was often defeated. But he did not recognise defeat except as a spur to further effort. He maintained the right to speak the truth as he saw it, to defend the right as he knew it and to attack all that appeared to him as unjust or evil. He was intolerant, belligerent and completely fearless. He gave and received no quarter.

Bob Goodwin, 6593

Researching family history in Australia

It is suggested that it is good idea to think about which period of research is relevant to your family and to gain some understanding of the geography of the six states and two territories, as each holds its own records.

Up to the mid-1800s the majority of the UK diaspora is likely to be connected with convicts or the military.

New South Wales hold records from 1788 until the formation of States, and even past 1859 there is likely to be overlap.

The FamilySearch Research Wiki section https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Australia_Archives_and_Libraries provides links to all the State libraries and archives, which is a quick way to review holdings. The image below shows a section from the home page of the New South Wales (NSW) State Archives & Records website.



Popular



Convicts

The National Archives provides a helpful guide to finding records of people sentenced to transportation and can be accessed at <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your->

[research/research-guides/criminal-transportation/](https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminal-transportation/)

There is also full listing of all who were carried on the 493 convict ships to Australia which can be accessed and searched at <https://convictrecords.com.au/> From this site you can search the British Convict Transportation Register for convicts transported to Australia between 1787-1867, by surname, year of transportation or ship name. It doesn't allow a search by place so it is not possible to distinguish those from Scotland in the initial search. The site indicates 'information available includes name of convict, known aliases, place convicted, port of departure, date of departure, port of arrival, and the source of the data'.

It is estimated that 141,697 from an estimated total of 160,000 convicts (89%) are recorded on this database so you might well get lucky.

The subscription sites Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>) and FindMyPast (<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/>) also have some convict records.

Church and Civil registration

Each state has indexes for surviving church records and Civil Births, Deaths and Marriages, on Fiche and CD, with only some available online. Please note that even for the index there is a closure period which can differ between States: for NSW it is 100 years on births, 30 years for deaths and 50 years for marriages. Records for the states of Queensland, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New South Wales are now on FindMyPast.

There is also a good 23 minute video about Australia BMD Civil Registration Index available at <https://www.familysearch.org/en/help/helpcenter/lessons/australia-bdm-civil-registration-index>

Census data

Sadly only statistical information is available because all records after 1846 have been destroyed, except the 1891 Heads of Households data. However various musters and lists survive from 1788-1846, with some information on these available at: <http://perthdps.com/convicts/census.html> and <http://www.jaunay.com/auscensus.html>

Newspapers

As always when exploring family history, newspapers are important sources of information, recording many life events and shipping among other things. Many millions of pages from Australian Newspapers and Gazettes are digitised, covering the period from 1803-1954, with searchable OCR and these are accessible at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/search/advanced/category/newspapers>

Given the volume of pages be careful to use quotes around names, for example, "John Smith" or you will get every John and every Smith and also, if at all possible narrow down your search by date and subject.

Military

About 30 British regiments serving in Australia are known, although without knowing the regiment, research in the UK is not easy. See <http://diggerhistory.info/pages-conflicts-periods/other/british-army-in-aust.htm>

Immigration

It is recommended that the best place to start your search for immigration records is the National Library of Australia guide: <https://www.nla.gov.au/research-guides/finding-ship-and-passenger-records#>

It provides guidance and links for records held in each State and shows the copious holdings of Ancestry (Library Edition) and FindMyPast (World Edition), so it is a good place to start. The link from here to Libraries Tasmania provides an excellent database with full images.

The Trove website holds a wide range of collections from Australian libraries, universities, museums, galleries and archives, including links to family history resources in State Territory and Overseas collections and can be found at <https://trove.nla.gov.au/family-history-resources-state-territory-and-overseas-collections>

Scott Fairie, 30

Did you know?

Driven by nostalgia for the landscapes of their native countries, 19th-century settlers brought many plants to New Zealand - including gorse, which is prized for landscaping in Scotland. Gorse rapidly became established in gravel roadsides and cuttings and is regarded as an invasive weed in New Zealand.

John Wilson, 'Scots - 1853-1870: a surge of Scots', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand

Resources for family history research in New Zealand

New Zealand Society of Genealogists

The New Zealand Society of Genealogists [NZSG] describes itself as the first point of call for New Zealand family history and genealogical research. <https://genealogy.org.nz/>

Much of the information is restricted to members and includes their NZSG First Families Collection - a collection of information about families where the family emigrated to New Zealand before and including 1901 and where partners were married in New Zealand before and including 1901. It is an index which has been compiled from family record sheets, contributed by both members of the NZSG and non-members. Each family record sheet includes the names of three generations and their spouses (where known). The record is based on the first couple of any family unit living in New Zealand before and including 1901 and it can include their children. It can also include their parents who may not have come to New Zealand, thus bridging the gap between New Zealand and the country of origin. [Note: GWSFHS has a fiche of a *Register of NZ immigrants of Scottish birth arriving before 1921.*]

Civil registration

Statutory Records of Births, Deaths and Marriages Online can be found at <https://www.bdmonline.dia.govt.nz/>

There is no login required for searching these records although the search is restricted to births more than 100 years ago, stillbirths more than 50 years ago, marriages more than 80 years ago and deaths at least 50 years ago or where the deceased's date of birth is at least 80 years ago.



Full Highland Dress, Otago Settlers Museum, from the Editor's own photograph collection

Cemetery Records

The NZSG has produced cemetery transcriptions for approximately 1400 cemeteries nationwide. Dates of burials range from 1812 through to 2020. Most municipal cemeteries are included, but a significant proportion of this collection includes private cemeteries, Maori Urupa and remote burial locations.

The NZSG published its transcriptions of burials between 1812 and 2007 in microfiche (available at most public libraries in New Zealand) and have

licenced these cemetery records to Ancestry where they can be searched for named individuals.

These transcriptions of headstones from cemeteries in New Zealand typically include details such as name, birth date, death date, and the cemetery name and plot location. But they may also provide family relationships with name and other details about a spouse, cause of death, military dates, an epitaph, or even a description of the headstone.

These transcriptions were taken over decades by NZSG members and they include transcriptions of many memorial inscriptions that are no longer extant.

Search the Ancestry Card Catalog for New Zealand, Cemetery Records, 1800-2007 at <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/60547/>

FindMyPast also holds a sub-set of these record sets for burials and cremations in Purewa Cemetery in Auckland. There is a search facility and also a brief introduction to the cemetery and its history. <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-records/purewa-cemetery-burials>

Newspapers

Digitised full-text New Zealand and Pacific newspapers, magazines and journals, books and other formats are available free at <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>

Military resources

Online Cenotaph is a biographical database that allows researchers, enthusiasts, and veterans and their families to explore, contribute to, and share the records and stories of those who served for Aotearoa New Zealand.

<https://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph>

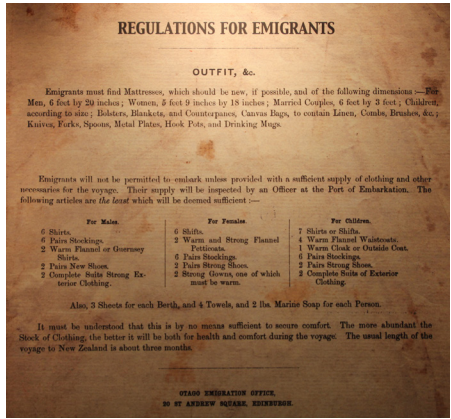
Other online resources

Archives New Zealand <https://www.archives.govt.nz/> provides a range of links, including some to citizen and migration records such as passenger lists, naturalisation and citizenship files and refugee and immigrant information.

New Zealand Online Genealogical and Family History Research Sites <https://sooty.nz/nzsites.html>

Both Cyndi's List and FamilySearch provide a comprehensive set of links to family history linked sites and can be accessed at <https://www.cyndislist.com/new-zealand/> and https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/New_Zealand_Genealogy

The Encyclopedia of New Zealand has a section on the Scots <https://teara.govt.nz/en/scots>



A list of Regulations for Emigrants travelling from Scotland to Dunedin, New Zealand, from the Editor's own photograph collection

The Otago Settlers Museum in Dunedin describes itself as 'a museum of social history dedicated to telling the story of the

people of Dunedin and the surrounding area, whose character, culture, technology, art, fashion and transport shaped New Zealand's first great city'. It includes an excellent collection of named portraits and photographs of the early settlers who arrived in the period 1820-1864, many of whom were Scots. The portraits are displayed in chronological order of the settlers' arrival, along with details of their ships, who they married, and their places of settlement, all of which can be viewed on line at <https://www.toituosm.com/>

Murray Archer, 4316



The Editor exploring some of the people in the Portrait Gallery in Otago Settlers Museum, from her own photograph collection

Editor: From personal experience this museum is an excellent place to visit. We don't know of any direct ancestors in New Zealand but sitting in the room where all the portraits are hung and reading some of the information about the settlers was fascinating. The website of the Museum of New Zealand, Te Papa, in Wellington also has some links to Scots in New Zealand. <https://www.tepapa.govt.nz/discover-collections/read-watch-play/history/scots-new-zealand> and if you're ever in that city it is another 'must visit' place.

Did you know?

The ScotlandsPeople website has a useful guide to emigration and immigration, highlighting sources to be found on a number of websites including their own; the National Records of Scotland; the National Library of Scotland; The National Archives, London (TNA); the Merseyside Maritime Museum and the National Archives of Ireland.

<https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/guides/1482/523>

<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/emigration-records>

<https://www.nls.uk/>

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/emigration/>

<https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/maritime-museum>

<https://www.nationalarchives.ie/>

Stop Press: Reopening of the Research Centre

We are delighted to report that the Mansfield Street Research Centre has reopened on Saturdays and it is hoped to open soon on Thursday afternoons. Please note that prior booking is required and to maintain social distancing members must be able to work mainly on their own.

Please check out the GWSFHS website for details on dates and see Journal 122 (page 46) for more details of requirements and how to book.

From Calton to the Cape: a story of two families

Introduction

This story started when my nephew's South African wife Lee-anne Broncho asked me to undertake some research into her father's relative, Samuel Joseph Broncho. The story spans two continents, over 200 years and brings together two families, the Watters and the De Connick families. The Glasgow Calton connection sees the birth of Alexander Watters in 1845. Before we follow Alexander (the younger, known as II) to the Cape, South Africa let us meet his father, also Alexander (the older, known as I).

Alexander Watters (I) was a shoemaker and was born in 1814 in the Parish of St Mary's 'in or near the Town of Edinburgh in the County of Edinburgh'.

He enlisted in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Artillery and according to army records he proceeded to Woolwich to be trained as a Gunner and Driver. In his Attestation when he joined the Royal Artillery in 1832, he was:

*eighteen;
a shoemaker;
five feet eight & a quarter inches;
fair complexion;
grey eyes and sandy hair.*

He transferred to the 8th Battalion at Woolwich and was posted to Bermuda for six years before returning to Woolwich, now promoted to Bombardier. In 1842 he married Margaret Maria McKenzie in St Mary Magdalene Church in Woolwich. [For many years, the Royal Artillery

Barracks was the home of the Royal Artillery (1776-2007). Thus both the name and the nickname of the Woolwich-based Arsenal Football Team: The Gunners.] Margaret Maria had an army connection as her father was described as a pensioner, Royal Sappers and Miners.

Alexander (II) was promoted to Corporal in 1844 and as part of his promotion was posted to join the 8th Company of the 8th Battalion which eventually moved to Glasgow. He and Margaret had a son, also Alexander (III), born in Glasgow, Scotland and baptised in the Gorbals parish on 27 September 1845. They went on to have a second son, John, baptised in Aberdeen on 2 June 1847. We know, from the army records, that Alexander was on detachment from his Battalion at Aberdeen at this time.

The Forces War Records revealed the following: *'01/01/1841 Alexander (II) joined at Ireland Island, Bermuda. Bombardier. Duty location: Bermuda. 8th Battalion, 7th Company'.*

In 1851, we find him as a Company Sergeant in Woolwich and Purfleet, England, 8th Battalion. 4th Company.

In 1851, his Company embarked on HMS *Cyclops* and landed at Cape Town and then transferred to Algoa Bay to be based at Grahamstown. His Company was employed in various outposts and it was at Fort Beaufort he died on 9 April 1855 of *'an aneurism of the heart'*. He was entitled to the Long Service and Good Conduct medal as well as the 1853 South Africa 'Kaffir Wars' medal. (Known as the Xhosa Wars). When the medal was awarded, the record stated that his service length was 21 years and 2 months.

The first son, Alexander (II) is the direct ancestor this story is focusing on. At some point, the small family travelled to South Africa, for we see that Alexander Watters married Mary Ann Gobey in 1869 at Christ Church, Fort Beaufort, Adelaide (Eastern Cape, South Africa). He was 24 and she was 23. She was born in Fort Beaufort in 1846 and her father was John Gobey of Tarkastad and mother, Elizabeth Gobey (née Carpentar).

Alexander and Mary Ann lived in Adelaide and we know Mary Ann died there. His occupation was described in most of the baptismal records as 'shoemaker' (like his father originally and grandfather). They had five children:

- Margaret Louisa Sarah: born 1870;
- Amy Maria: born 1871;
- Alexander George William: born 1873;
- Mildred McKenzie: born 1881;
- Mary Margaret: born 1883.

Alexander died on 10 August 1896, a month before his 51st birthday. His occupation was described as 'merchant'. It is likely that Margaret Louisa Sarah pre-deceased him as she was not cited on his death record. His wife Mary Ann lived for a long time after, dying on the 23 September 1928. She was 82. Her death notice shows the names and spouses of their three remaining children: Amy Maria, known as Amy Maria Hill; Mildred McKenzie who married Charles DeConnick and Mary Margaret who married Peter DeConnick. It is also likely that Alexander George William pre-deceased her as he does not appear on her death notice.

More of that later.

No. 2478
31 FEB 1928 M
Mortuary Office
Adelaide

DEATH NOTICE

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES ACT, 1915

1. Name of the deceased, ... **MARY ANN WATTERS, WIFE OF GOVEY** ✓

2. Birthplace and nationality of the deceased, ... **FORT BEAUFORT, EUROPEAN**

3. Name and address of the parents of the deceased.
 Father ... **JOHN GOBEY, TARKASTAD, DECEASED** ✓
 Mother ... **ELIZABETH GOBEY, WIFE OF CARPENTAR, DECEASED** ✓

4. Age of the deceased, ... **82** years, ... **I** month.

5. Occupation in life of the deceased, or, if a woman, of her husband, **WIDOW OF SHOEMAKER**

6. Ordinary place of residence of the deceased, or, if a woman, of her husband, ... **ADELAIDE**

7. Married or unmarried, widower or widow, ... **WIDOW**
 (a) Name of surviving spouse (if any), and whether married in community of property or not.

(b) Name or names, and approximate date of death of pre-deceased spouse or spouses.
ALEXANDER WATTERS, WIFE DIED ON 10th, AUGUST 1896. ✓

(c) Place of last marriage, ... **ADELAIDE**

8. The day of the decease on, ... **23rd, SEPTEMBER** ... **1928**

9. Where the person died.
 Home, **Ballin Street, Town or place, ADELAIDE** District ... **ADELAIDE**
 House, **Ballin Street, Town or place, ADELAIDE** District ... **ADELAIDE**

10. Name of children of deceased, and whether major or minor.
 (1) **AMY MARIA WATTERS, KNOWN AS Amy Maria Hill**
 (2) **MILDRED MCKENZIE WATTERS, MARRIED TO CHARLES DECONNICK**
 (3) **MARY MARGARET WATTERS, MARRIED TO PETER DECONNICK**


State separately the children born of different marriages, and give the date of birth of each child. Names must be written out in full. If there are no children, and either or both parents be dead, then give the names and addresses of the brothers and sisters of the deceased.

11. Has the deceased left any movable property? **Yes**

12. Has the deceased left any immovable property? **No**

13. Is it estimated that the estate exceeds £500 in value? **No**

14. Has the deceased left a will? **Yes, a will dated 21st, October 1925.**
 Dated at **ADELAIDE** the ... day of ... **FEBRUARY** ... **1929.**
M. M. Watters
(State in what capacity and whether in the line of or next to the deceased)



Death Notice of Mary Ann Watters

I have been privileged to acquire the help of Anne Clarkson, based in South Africa for many aspects of this research. Here is Anne's perspective and we hope it can be of use to many researchers in the future.

Family research in South Africa is very different from research in countries such as the UK. In South Africa there are no census returns and no online indexes to births, marriages and deaths. The most important source is the estate file, which contains a death notice, the will and the estate accounts.

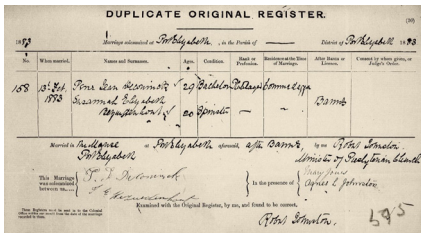
The death notice is particularly important. This document, which is quite different from a death certificate, provides a lot of information. As well as the name, place of birth and date of death of the deceased person, a death notice should provide the names of both

parents of the deceased, the name of the deceased's husband or wife, and the names of the children. In other words, a death notice should show three generations.

The De Connick/Bezuidenhout link

Susannah Elizabeth Bezuidenhout was born in 1862 and her parents were Peter Christoffel Bezedenhout and Johanna Gesina Frederika.

Pieter John (or Pierre Jean or Jan Pieter) De Connick (or De Conneck/De Conick) and Susannah Elizabeth Bezuidenhout married in Port Elizabeth on the 13 February 1883.



Marriage of Susannah Elizabeth Bezuidenhout and Pieter John (or Pierre Jean or Jan Pieter) de Connick

The births of five children were as follows:

- Charles Louis Alexander: 1884;
- Petrus Christoffel: 1885;
- Johanna Gesina Frederika: 1887;
- Pierre Jean Joseph: 1890;
- Josef Pieter Jan: 1892.

I initially thought that a Peter Charles De Connick had been born before Susannah and Pieter John were married. An extensive search revealed that there were no other families in the right area at the right time. Anne suggested that if that was the case, then the birth would have been hushed up as it was a very shameful thing

at that time in Afrikaner communities to have a child out of wedlock.

However, relatives of Lee-anne's in South Africa discovered another child born Petrus Christoffel on 4 August 1885. A record of his birth and baptism is held in the Presbyterian Parish records of the Trinity Church. It is likely, that over the years, Petrus Christoffel anglicised his name to Peter Charles.

Another fact that strengthens this view is that when Petrus/Peter Charles married, his second daughter was named Susan Elizabeth Barbara (or Barbra); likely after his mother.

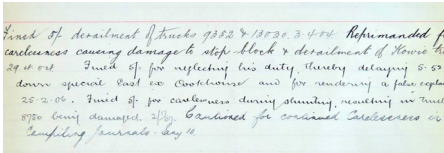
Two brothers and two sisters connect

Now here is where it gets interesting regarding the De Connick and the Watters families. Mildred McKenzie Watters married Charles Louis Alexander Deconnick (or De Connick/De Coeneck) on 18 December 1902 in Port Elizabeth. Charles Louis Alexander De Coeneck was born in 1884 and baptised in Albany and according to the marriage certificate was 20 and Mildred 21. However, in reality Charles was just 18 when he married Mildred. A special licence was granted for the wedding. (A special licence could be bought if one wanted to avoid having banns called.) Charles' occupation is described as 'Shunter'. (A shunter is a railway worker whose job is to use a small engine to manoeuvre coaches around.) His mother, Susannah De Connick provided consent for the marriage.

Sadly, a son, Charles Alexander John Benjamin born to Mildred and Charles on 16 February 1903 died after just 16 days. However, we know that another

son, Reginald Charles Edward was born on the 28 November 1909.

Charles Louis seemed to have a checkered career with the Cape Government Railway (CGR). The following extract demonstrates the types of behaviour that ended with Charles Louis being fined. They include: fined 5 shillings for a derailment of trucks. Also, a five shilling fine for 'neglecting his duty thus delaying the 5:52am down special East ex Cookhouse and for rendering a false explanation'. He was also cautioned for 'continued Carelessness in Compiling Journals'.



Handwritten notes from a railway fine and caution. The text is written in cursive and includes the following details: 'Fined of derailment of trucks 7822 & 18730.3 4-04 Reprimanded for carelessness causing damage to stop block & derailment of Howie No 29 11 0-0. Fined of for neglecting his duty thereby delaying 5:52 am down special East ex Cookhouse and for rendering a false explanation 25 2 06. Fined of for carelessness during standing, resulting in trucks 5780 being damaged. 2/11. Cautioned for continued carelessness in compiling Journals 2/11'.

His brother, Petrus Christoffel (or Peter Charles) who also worked for the railway company, married Mildred's sister, Mary Margaret Watters on 1 November 1902 in Adelaide, Fort Beaufort. According to his marriage certificate, he was just 19. However, his year of birth (1885) suggests he was actually 17. Clearly, both De Connick brothers married early! Consent was given by his grandfather (legal guardian) as he was under the age of 21. Mary Margaret was also 19 and her mother gave consent.

Peter Charles and Mary Margaret had two children: Jessica and Susan Elizabeth Barbara/Barbra (named after Peter Charles' mother). Peter died on 18 August 1949 age 66. He was resident in Crown Road, Fordsburg, Johannesburg and his age stated on the marriage certificate (adding two years on) supports the view that he was actually 64 when he died.

The Broncho connection

From the Watters girls meeting the De Connick boys, we find the link. Mary Margaret, on marrying Peter Charles forged the link between Calton in Glasgow, Scotland and the Cape Province in South Africa. Peter Charles' daughter, Susan Elizabeth met and married Samuel Joseph Broncho. He was born on 4 February 1904. His parents were Rudolph Broncho and Petronella Maria. Samuel Joseph and Susan Elizabeth married on 17 June 1927. He was 23 and a bootmaker and she was just 18 and a shorthand typist.



*Catharina Johanna Francina de Wet (Lee-
anne's maternal grandmother) and Mathys
Harmse (step-grandfather) on the left.
Samuel Joseph on the right with Susan
Elizabeth next to him.*

Samuel Joseph and Susan Elizabeth had many children and sadly several died extremely young. So far, we can trace the following:

- Noreen Elizabeth: died age 8.5 months.
- Rex: died age 19 months.
- Ivan: died age 4 months.
- Rose Marie: died age 5 months.
- Samuel Joseph: died age 4 years and 6 months.

Their children who reached 'Major' age were:

Nellie Elizabeth (Viljoen)
 Norman Charles Joseph
 Raymond Samuel
 Sydney Charles Joseph
 Winston
 Lily Marlene (Van Den Heever)

Samuel Joseph died on 10 July 1970 in Johannesburg. The place of birth was listed as Potchefstroom, Transvaal. Susan Elizabeth was still alive at the time of his death.

Unfortunately, to date, we have been unable to find any more about Samuel Joseph's birth or anything confirmed about his father, Rudolph. This is a disappointment as the original quest was about Samuel Joseph and his roots.

However, what has been uncovered is a fascinating story which develops from the Calton district of Glasgow with the birth of Alexander Watters (I) and reaches out across the continents to the Cape Province in South Africa to Winston Broncho, father of Lee-anne Broncho. To complete the circle of Scottish-South African connections, Lee-anne is now married to David Hutchison, my nephew and a Scot born in Falkirk with strong Glasgow connections.

We are hoping that the story can be added to if the elusive Rudolph can be traced.

Family Research in South Africa

Family research in South Africa can be complicated. Anne Clarkson took on the task of exploring the various files and helping to piece together this story of two families. During this time, the archives were closed for months due to COVID-19. I am enormously grateful to Anne for her professional help.

Anne provides an example of a Death Notice to illustrate the detail that can be found.

Example of Death Notice information in South Africa.

Above is a copy of the death notice of Ann Rebecca Hulley, my great-grandmother, who married her cousin, Joseph Francis Hulley (MOOC 6/9/2962:11289). The names of both her parents are given, so the next step would be to look for estate files for her parents, and so on.

Estate file references can be found by searching the National Archives website (<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.za/node/737>).

You can search either the "old NAAIRS database" or the "new database". At present using the old NAAIRS database is the better option.

Some of these estate files are available on the FamilySearch website, but not all. If the estate you want is not available at FamilySearch, you would have to employ a researcher in South Africa to obtain copies of the documents in the file.

Of course, not every person has an estate file. An estate file is primarily concerned with the disposal of the assets in the estate to legitimate heirs. If someone dies possessing only some clothes and a few sticks of furniture, there will be no need for an estate file. Only those who possess movable or immovable property valued at above a certain minimum qualify. In the early 1900s, this minimum was £300.

Another point to remember is that civil registration of births and deaths only began relatively late: 1868 for Natal, 1895 for the Cape Province, 1901 for the Transvaal and 1902 for the Orange Free State. No civil births are available online, although an increasing number of deaths are becoming available on the FamilySearch website.

If someone living in the Cape Province died before 1895 and owned no property at all, there will be neither a death certificate nor an estate file. In cases like these it is sometimes impossible to determine the date of death.

Finally...

My enormous thanks to Anne Clarkson for her meticulous research in South Africa and to Lee-anne for providing me with the enquiry and details of her wide-spread

family. My search started by contacting the Forces War records and paying for a researcher to provide information on Alexander Watters (the older). All details of the families mentioned in this story are supported by records held by us. I have included just a few of the records to illuminate the story.

Note: Anne's recommendation regarding South African research is to start with the FamilySearch website. This should provide at least some information but then a search through the National Automated Archival Information Retrieval System (NAAIRS) would be advised. And possibly the assistance of a researcher in South Africa to obtain copies of estate files.

Sources consulted.

Scotland's People: <https://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>

Forces War Records: <https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/>

FamilySearch: <https://www.familysearch.org/en/>

National Archives, South Africa: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.za/>

Joan Forrest, 7584

Anne Clarkson

Lee-anne Hutchison

Editor: Joan has provided a detailed Pedigree Chart, designed by Lee-anne, for these interlinked families. Unfortunately it will not fit into the Journal but if anyone is interested please email me and I will send them a copy.

This article, and the one following, provide a good guide to finding families who emigrated to South Africa. It has certainly given me some resources to explore in the hope of finding out more about my husband's 2xgreat-uncle.

Scottish in South Africa

The Scottish have settled in South Africa for many decades. Military men and missionaries were early visitors to the African continent. Lieutenant William Paterson made three trips in 1777 and 1778, travelling by ox wagon and moving into areas that few Europeans had seen before. Missionary John Campbell arrived at Cape Town on 23 October 1812. He was commissioned by the London Missionary Society to visit and inspect the missionary stations in the Cape Colony. Other men and women, drawn there by assisted emigration schemes and the desire to own land, made the journey, seeking new opportunities and a fresh start.

One of the most well-known Scottish settlers to South Africa was Captain Benjamin Moodie (1789-1856). Moodie was the 10th Laird of Melsetter. He had served in the Ross and Caithness Militia and after the Napoleonic wars in 1815 had returned only to find himself without the means to maintain the family estate in the Orkney Islands. Forced to sell the estate, Moodie gathered and led a party of 200 Scottish immigrants to the Cape Colony in 1817. These immigrants were Scottish artisans: carpenters, coopers, masons, tanners, stonecutters, ploughmen, and gardeners.

Scottish emigrants took with them their traditions, culture, and music. Their influence can be seen today in the names given to many towns and villages in South Africa: Clanwilliam, Alexander Bay, Orkney, Dunvegan, Dundee, Glencoe, and Aberdeen, amongst many others.

Typical of the emigrant families who left Scotland, William and Elizabeth (Schoolbread) McIntosh, and two children, left Inverkeithing, Fife, in 1849. They were seeking new opportunities and the possibility of owning land in the Cape Colony. William was a mason, skills highly in demand in the Cape. The McIntosh's made their home in Knysna in the Western Cape, where William purchased land and made a home for his family. Emigrant families could bring little with them, however William's bagpipes, obviously a prized possession, came with him. Today, they are displayed in the Knysna Museum.



William McIntosh's bagpipes. Knysna Museum. Photograph from author's collection.

While England, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand saw more Scottish emigrants, the Cape Colony still absorbed its share. Government sponsored schemes, and the later discovery of diamonds were strong pull factors for emigrants looking for better economic benefits and opportunities for themselves and their families.

Finding the records in South Africa

South Africa initially had four provinces. In 1994 changes were made and some of the provinces were divided so that there are now nine. Records are kept on the local level in each province. There are six main archive locations in South Africa:

Cape Town (Western Cape), Pretoria (Transvaal or Gauteng), Pietermaritzburg (KwaZulu Natal), Durban (KwaZulu Natal), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape) and Bloemfontein (Free State). The National Archives (NARSA) has a free online database at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.za/> which you can search to find documentation on your ancestor. The database is only a searching aid pointing you to the location of the record. You will then need to either order the document from the Archive itself or hire a researcher. Some of the records located in a search on NARSA, specifically probate records, are available on FamilySearch.org.

FamilySearch has digitized many useful South African records which are freely available on their site. The FamilySearch Wiki (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/South_Africa_Genealogy) on South Africa is an excellent place to start your research. It is filled with research guidance, tips, useful historical information, and descriptions of record collections.

Civil Registration

Civil registration began at different times in each of the four original provinces. Cape marriages are the earliest, from about 1700.

Province	Birth	Marriage	Death
Cape	1895	1700	1895
Natal	1868	1845	1888
Transvaal	1901	1870	1901
Orange Free State	1901	1848	1901

Birth certificates are kept by the Department of Home Affairs and are not accessible to the public. You can

order a certificate by providing them with all the details, such as name, date, and location. Civil birth registers in the Archives do exist but likely will never be published online. Recently though, the Cape Archives has opened its registers to the public for viewing but none of the other regional archives have done so. FamilySearch has been filming marriage and death certificates and many are available online.

Census Records

Census records in South Africa are only kept for statistical purposes and are destroyed after the census is taken. Voter's Rolls may be a good substitute. Some can be found on Ancestry and the 1984 Voter's Roll is available through the Genealogical Society of South Africa (<https://www.genza.org.za/index.php/en/gssa-products>). There are a few rare records of towns or districts taking a census of the males only. The purpose of some taken during the Anglo Boer War was to know what the male population of the towns/districts were up to. Were they out on commandos for the Boer side, or did they take an oath of neutrality to the British? These unindexed records are available at FamilySearch.

Church Records

These are extremely valuable sources of information consisting of baptism, marriage and some death and burial records as well as church membership books. Baptism and marriage records are kept at the parish level. It is very helpful to know your ancestor's religion as this will direct your search for records. The Dutch Reformed Church archives date back to about 1665. Don't be caught out thinking your Scottish ancestors would not appear

in these records. The Dutch Reformed Church was the only official church until about 1778 and many Scottish families would have had their children baptized in the church because there was no other available.

Probate Records (Deceased Estate Files)

These are one of the most useful records to find in South Africa. Within the estate file you may find a Death Notice, a will (if one exists), the Liquidation and Distribution Account, an Inventory, and sometimes, assorted items of correspondence dealing with the estate. The Death Notice is particularly useful for genealogical purposes. It may contain:

- Full name of the deceased
- Date and place of death
- Birthplace
- Age at death
- Nationality
- Names of parents
- Occupation
- Place of residence
- Marital Status
- Place of last marriage
- Names of surviving and pre-deceased spouses
- Children's names (if minor giving dates of birth; daughters with married names)
- Whether the deceased owned movable or immovable property, what value it has and whether there is a will
- A signature of the informant, usually the next of kin and whether they were present at the time and place of death.

Other links

FamilySearch

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/South_Africa_Genealogy

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/South_Africa_Emigration_and_Immigration

The Genealogical Society of South Africa

<https://www.genza.org.za/index.php/en/>

The Electronic Branch of the Genealogical Society of South Africa

<https://www.eggsa.org/index.php/en/>

A Beginner's Guide to South African Genealogy

<https://molegenealogy.blogspot.com/p/beginners-guide-to-south-african.html>

South African Passenger Lists Online

<https://kindredpast.com/2021/02/22/south-african-passenger-lists-online/>

The National Archives and Record Service of South Africa

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.za/>

South African Genealogy (Facebook Group) - an excellent resource!

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/SouthAfricanGenealogy/>

Sue McNelly

Editor: Sue is a professional genealogist based in Arizona, USA. One of her specialist areas is South African research and she has a particular focus on immigration and emigration and migration patterns. We are very grateful to her for providing this comprehensive article to help our members researching their families in South Africa.

From Scotland to America 1650-1775

Penal Transportation

Scots first started being sent to the 13 colonies as transported criminals in 1650. The first group to arrive were the Dunbar Soldiers who were rounded up as part of the civil wars between Scotland and England in the early 1650s. [You can read more about the Dunbar Soldiers on page 28.] These men were sold as indentured servants with 62 of them going to the Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts and others being sold in Virginia and Maine.

Exactly one year later, following the Battle of Worcester, another 270 men were led aboard the *John and Sara* and set sail for Boston. Again, these men worked as indentured servants on plantations. The ship's list for the *John and Sara* can be found on the Scottish Prisoners of War website. <https://spows.org/battle-of-worcester/worcester-documentation/>

These records are from the holdings of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society in Boston (<https://www.americanancestors.org/>) which also has information on the Dunbar Soldiers who were indentured at Saugus. Note that this is a membership site and you need to be a member to access the records. If you have ancestors who came to the colonies in the 1700s, then it is well worth the price of membership to be able to access the collections. As a member, you can access other genealogies, records from family bibles, cemetery records, atlases, maps, census and voter rolls. In addition, you can sign up for online courses, Zoom

presentations and also get discounts on the help of professional genealogists through the NEHGS.

Covenanters

In 1685, 167 Covenanter prisoners were held in Dunnottar Castle. Many died in the Whigs Vault dungeon. However, one hundred joined a group of other prisoners aboard the *Henry and Francis*, which was bound for New Jersey. Records for the early settlers of New Jersey can be found via the FamilySearch Wiki: https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/New_Jersey_Colonial_Records These records are on microfilm.



Dunnottar Castle, Stonehaven, courtesy of author

Further records of the New Jersey Historical Society are available on Ancestry: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2175/>

A PDF listing of passengers can be found here: <http://www.herriottheritage.org/pdf/henryandfrancis.pdf>

Several Covenanters ended up in the Carolinas in the late 1600s. Ancestry has the listing from David Dobson's Book, *Scots in the Carolinas, 1680-1830*. You can search these lists here: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48518/>

Another small group of Covenanters made their way to Pennsylvania. Records for Pennsylvania are available at the

Historical Society of Pennsylvania: <https://www.portal.hsp.org/>

Jacobite Prisoners

Following the Jacobite Rising of 1715, rebels who were defeated in the various battles were rounded up and imprisoned. Many were subsequently exiled to the American Plantations. Many of the descendants of these men made their way north to Canada as Loyalists.

If your ancestor was a Jacobite prisoner, or you suspect that he may have been, based on the time of his arrival, you can search the Immigrant Ship's Jacobite index: <https://immigrantships.net/jacobite/indexjacobite.html>

Ancestry has the listing of Scots Banished to the American Plantations, from David Dobson's book of the same name. You can search the lists here: <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48517/>

Soldiers

In 1735, Lieutenant Oglethorpe of Georgia began recruiting Scottish highlanders to help to keep the Spanish out of Georgia, as they were already in Florida, the neighbouring state. Oglethorpe wanted men to be of gentlemanly character, able to endure hardship, militant in nature and able to work as both farmers and soldiers. The men were to be indentured for a period of five years, or, if they were under the age of 19 at the time of their recruitment, then they were indentured until they attained the age of 24. Once freed, the men were given 20 acres of land. Any highlanders who came as free men (not indentured soldiers) were granted 50 acres of land.

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the 42nd Regiment of Foot was sent to America. The regiment was involved with the Surrender of Montreal in 1760 and was also involved in the early battles of the American Revolution. More on the 42nd Regiment of Foot can be found at the National Archives in Kew: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F268004>



84th Regiment of Foot Soldier (Wikipedia public domain)

The 84th Regiment of Foot (Royal Highland Emigrants) was raised in Prince Edward, Province of New York from Scottish soldiers who had served in the Seven Years' War and stayed in North America. This then resulted in the 84th Regiment of Foot being one of the oldest regiments with some of the most experienced officer corps in North America. The 84th Regiment of Foot was key to protecting Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces during the

Revolutionary War. Many of these men emigrated to Canada where they were given land grants for their loyalty to the Crown during the Revolutionary War. You can find out more about researching these loyalists at: <https://uelac.ca/military-units/young-emigrants/84th-regiment-muster-rolls/>

Cape Fear

In 1739, Governor Gabriel Johnson encouraged 350 highland Scots to settle in North Carolina. As an enticement, the men were offered a 10-year tax exemption. These Scots came primarily from the west of Scotland (Argyll) and later named their home in North Carolina The Argyll Colony. A second wave came to the Argyll Colony in 1760. It is estimated that by the time of the Revolutionary War, some 10,000 highlanders were living in the Cape Fear region.

Records for Cape Fear can be found at the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society: <https://www.lcfhs.org/>

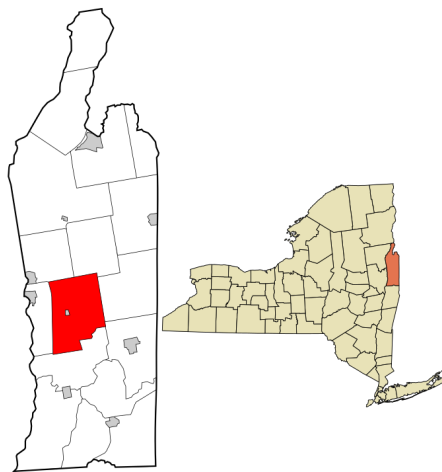
And at the New Hanover Public Library: <https://libguides.nhcgov.com/c.php?g=916306&p=6603276>

Argyle Patent

In 1738, the Governor of New York offered 1,000 acres to every Scot and 500 acres to every child who paid their own passage to America. 472 Scots from Argyll arrived between 1738 and 1742. However, once they arrived, they learned that no land was available to them. Angry at being misled, they petitioned the government for their promised land. Land was eventually granted to them but not in the amounts originally promised. The petitions and patents for the land can be found at: <https://newyorkgenealogy.org/washington/the-argyle-patent-and-accompanying-documents.htm>

[org/washington/the-argyle-patent-and-accompanying-documents.htm](https://newyorkgenealogy.org/washington/the-argyle-patent-and-accompanying-documents.htm)

Following the Revolutionary War, America ceased to be a British Colony and therefore ceased to be used for penal transportation. With Canada being retained as a colony, Scots began emigrating there instead. Some would then make their way south to America so it may be helpful for you to look in the Canadian records to find your Scottish ancestor. Scots in Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec) would have migrated to New York State or Michigan. Scots from Nova Scotia would have migrated to Maine.



Washington County New York, incorporated and unincorporated areas, Argyle highlighted

Christine Woodcock, 10008

Did you know?

The Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Foundation site includes a searchable database of passengers there between 1892-1924. <https://www.statueofliberty.org/>

Dunbar Soldiers



Scottish Soldiers

After King Charles I was executed, England declared itself a republic without a king. Scotland remained committed to having Charles' son restored to the throne. This led to Oliver Cromwell invading Scotland in the summer of 1650

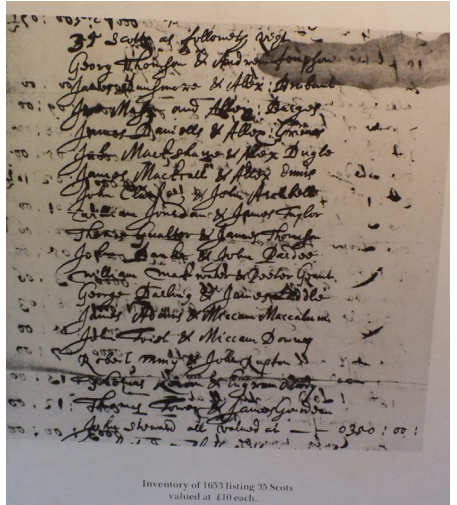
The Battle of Dunbar was fought on 3 September 1650, and the Scots took a harsh defeat. Following the battle, a number of Scots retreated towards Edinburgh, but about 9,000-10,000 were captured by Cromwell's men. It is felt that approximately 4,000 were let go, being too old (post 45), too ill or too wounded. The rest were force marched to Durham where they were to be imprisoned in the Cathedral. About half of the men perished along the 110-mile route.

By the end of October, dysentery was so rampant among the prisoners that they were dying in large numbers, as many as 30 a day. The bodies were not interred individually, but rather were thrown into large 'holes'. In all, about 1600 men were lost during this time.

The remainder presented a problem for the English, just due to sheer numbers. It was too expensive to house and feed them, but too dangerous to set them free and perhaps set off an uprising. Captured soldiers traditionally would

be ransomed or exchanged, but military leaders feared that healthy men would return to the Scottish army and fight again. The English also did not want to deport Scots to Europe or Ireland, for fear that they would join the armies of the Commonwealth's enemies. In response to several of the prisoners making a petition to be transported overseas, the Council decided to send prisoners to the English colonies in America.

As such a result, 150 of the fittest were sent down to London, led aboard the *Unity* and sailed off for Massachusetts. The shipmaster, Augustine Walker, paid five pounds for each man and sold them for 20 to 30 pounds.



Inventory listing 35 men sold to Saugus

Upon arrival in Massachusetts, sixty-one men were sold to the Saugus Iron Works where most worked as wood cutters. Some of the more skilled men were employed in the production or smithing of the iron. In addition to a small income, the men were provided with housing, food, clothing, liquor and tobacco in exchange

for their labour. These Scottish prisoners were instrumental in the birth of the Iron and Steel industries in North America.



Saugus signpost

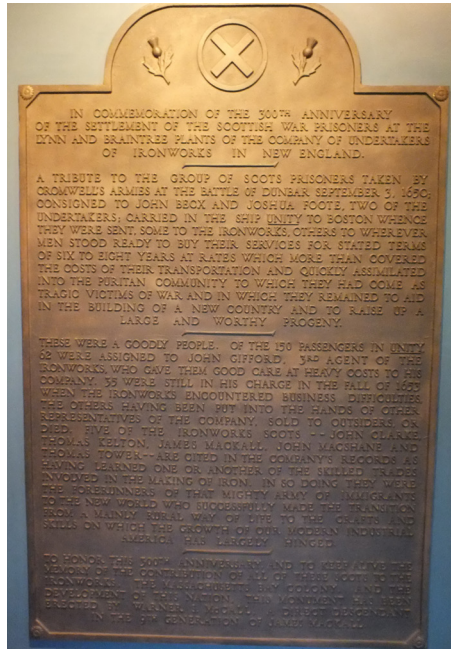
In November 2013, work was to be done to expand the café at the Paris Green Café, Durham. During the construction, two “mass graves” were uncovered. Archaeologists discovered the remains of 18 individuals in the first grave and an additional ten in the second grave. Given that no fragments of material were recovered along with the bodies, it suggests that they were unclothed and unshrouded at the time of the burial.

Archaeologists were able to determine that these bones were, in fact, the remains of some of the soldiers who had been imprisoned at the Cathedral following the Battle of Dunbar. Based on the testing of the bones, it was determined that these men ranged in age from 13-25 years old. Radiocarbon dating of the molars estimated that the remains were from the mid 1600s.

In 2018 I had the opportunity to visit Saugus Iron Works. It is now a National Park, given that it is the birth of the Iron and Steel industries in North America. The role that the ‘Scottish Soldiers’ played in the early development of the Iron and Steel industries is both remembered and honoured.

Saugus closed in 1670. Many of the soldiers stayed in the area and did quite well. Others went north to Maine and

worked in sawmills there. Descendants of these soldiers are abundant and scattered throughout the United States.



Tribute to the soldiers

Further reading

Andrew Millard et al *Lost Lives, New Voices: Unlocking the Stories of the Scottish Soldiers at the Battle of Dunbar 1650.*

Oxbow Books, 2018

ISBN: 1785708473

To view profiles of the Dunbar Soldiers:

<https://spows.org/battle-of-dunbar/battle-of-dunbar-prisoners-of-war/battle-of-dunbar-prisoner-profiles/>

Christine Woodcock, 10008

[All the images in this article are the author's personal photographs]

Finding Your Scottish Ancestors in Canada

Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island

Two historic events in fairly close succession sealed the fate of Canada and opened it to Scottish settlers. In 1763, the British took over much of the land that had been held by France as a result of the Conquest of New France, one of the major battles of the Seven Years War. This transfer was finalized in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, following the American Revolutionary War which ended that same year.

The 84th Regiment of Foot was raised in Prince Edward, Province of New York, from Scottish soldiers who had served in the Seven Years' War and who had stayed in North America. This then resulted in the 84th Regiment of Foot being one of the oldest regiments with some of the most experienced officer corps in North America. The 84th Regiment of Foot was key to protecting Ontario, Quebec

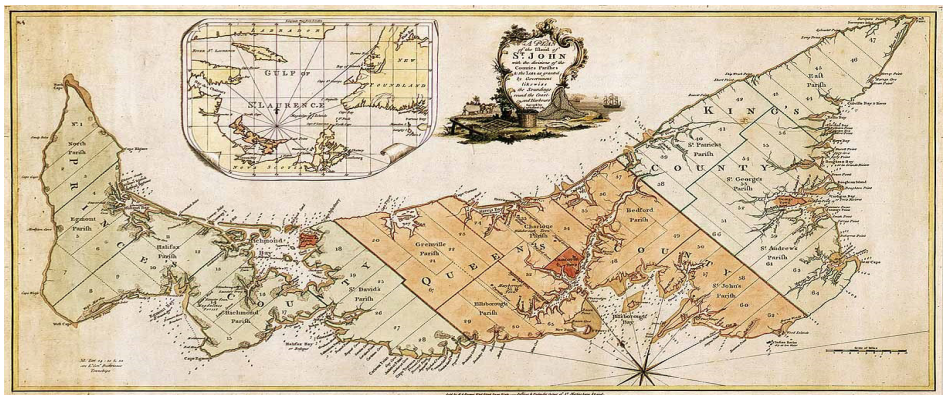
and the Maritime Provinces during the Revolutionary War.

After the Revolutionary War, soldiers in the Scottish regiments who had remained loyal to the Crown were granted land in Canada. Roughly 35,000 Loyalists migrated to Nova Scotia. You can find Nova Scotia Land grants here: <https://archives.novascotia.ca/land-papers/>

For Loyalists in the Maritimes: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/loyalists/loyalists-ward-chipman/Pages/search.aspx>

The Pay Roll and Muster Books for the 84th Regiment of Foot have been transcribed and can be found here: <https://loyalist.lib.unb.ca/node/4722>

One such loyalist, this time with the 82nd regiment, was Captain John Fraser. His land grant of 700 acres was aptly named Fraser's Point. One of John Fraser's sons, Simon (who referred to himself as Major or Colonel interchangeably) was a key figure in bringing thousands of Scots to Nova Scotia. Again, positive news about living in Canada was received back in the highlands and western isles. This



Prince Edward Island map 1775 Samuel Holland: Wikimedia - public domain

led to chain migration creating an exodus of Scots from Scotland and arriving into "New Scotland".

In 1764, Surveyor General Samuel Holland appraised each township on St John's Island (later renamed Prince Edward Island) as to its convenience for fishing as well as for the quality of its soil. Once the island was surveyed it was divided into 67 lots of 20,000 acres each. Lot 66 remained as Demense Lands of the Crown and was not available for settlement.

In 1767, a lottery was held for the lots which were then allocated to British Officials, merchants and to landed families. Each grantee was required to settle 100 protestant families within 10 years of receiving their land grant.

One such land holder was John MacDonald, 8th Laird of Glenaladale. John was second to the chief of Clanranald. He was not pleased with life in post-Culloden Scotland and took the first opportunity he had to move his people to a more hospitable environment. John sought the financial assistance of the Catholic Church to pay passage for those tenants who were unable to cover their own costs.

John purchased Lot 36 from then Lord Advocate, James Montgomery, and made plans to settle his people from South Uist along with any others who wished to accompany them. In all, 210 sailed on the *Alexander* and subsequently settled at Scotchfort (Lot 36). One hundred of the settlers were from MacDonald's estate in South Uist while the other 110 were from the mainland of Scotland.

John had the foresight to enlist a priest, a surgeon, a teacher and an expert in agriculture to accompany him and his travellers. The doctor worked to keep the travellers healthy when fever attacked on board the *Alexander*. Only one life was lost - that of a child. John also had the foresight to sail with enough provisions to get his settlers through the first year in their new colony.

The "passenger list" for the *Alexander* can be found here: <http://www.islandregister.com/alexandr1820.html>

For a listing of the early proprietors (1767-1810) of the 67 lots: <http://www.islandregister.com/proprietors.html>

To see where your Scottish ancestor may have resided, check the surnames by lot listing here: <http://www.islandregister.com/surnamelist.html>

The next large group of Highland Settlers were those who came with Lord Selkirk, beginning in 1803. Tommy Douglas was the seventh son of the 4th Earl of Selkirk. Douglas lost two brothers in infancy, two to yellow fever and two to typhus, thus landing himself the Earldom in 1799, when his father died, becoming the 5th Earl of Selkirk. Selkirk had fashioned himself as a colonizer after having been witness to the plight of the displaced Highlanders while studying law in Edinburgh. Upon inheriting his new title of Earl, Douglas decided to use his money and political connections to purchase land and offer settlement to the highlanders who had been cleared from their homes.

Douglas purchased Lot 57 from merchant Samuel Smith and Captain James Smith. He immediately set about arranging for ships to take his settlers to Canada. The

ship's owners were to provide enough space and provisions for the passage. He secured three ships: the *Dykes*, the *Polly* and the *Oughton*. Further, Selkirk ensured that part of his land was cleared so that the emigrants would have an easier time of building homes and sowing crops.

The three ships set sail from Portree on Skye and spent the next five weeks at sea before landing at Belfast, Prince Edward Island. The passengers on the *Polly* were all from Skye. The *Dykes* carried Lord Selkirk along with passengers from Mull. The *Oughton* had passengers from Uist.

Selkirk offered farms of anywhere from 50-150 acres. He ensured that kin were grouped together on four or five neighbouring lots. This allowed them to work together to clear the rest of their land for farming. Selkirk left in September of 1803 but left behind a thriving community and by doing so was able to show the Crown office that colonization could be successful.

The 1889 church census of Belfast can be found at: <http://www.islandregister.com/stjohns/1889survey.html#1>
Index to Belfast Baptisms <http://www.islandregister.com/stjohns/stjohns2.html>

Hudson's Bay Company

Beginning in about 1702, men from Orkney began being recruited by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) to work in their settlement at York Factory, some 250 miles south of Churchill, Manitoba. In 1791, the HBC appointed local merchant, David Geddes to be their recruiting officer in Stromness, where their ships stopped for supplies and water. By 1799, nearly three quarters of the men employed by the HBC were from Orkney. This

connection between Orkney and the HBC carried on into the early 1900s. The HBC preferred Scotsmen as they were seaworthy, adaptable to the climate and conditions in Northern Ontario and Manitoba and less likely to cause any problems for the Company. Few of the Scottish employees remained in Canada following their release from the HBC, preferring to return home to Scotland.

Relevant records for HBC research can be found on the Manitoba Archives website: <https://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/index.html>

Struggling financially, the HBC sold a large portion of land within the Red River valley to their majority shareholder Thomas Douglas, Lord Selkirk in 1811. Selkirk was able to purchase 116,000 square miles in the Red River Valley and along the Assiniboine River in Manitoba.

Having had success with settling highlanders in Prince Edward Island, Selkirk planned to once again offer settlement to displaced Scottish highlanders. The highlanders would be indentured to the HBC for a period of three years, after which they would be granted 100 acres of land to farm.

Relevant records: The Hudson's Bay Company's land tenures and the occupation of Assiniboia by Lord Selkirk's settlers: with a list of grantees under the Earl and the company can be accessed at [Canadiana.ca http://online.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.30386/5?r=0&s=1](http://online.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.30386/5?r=0&s=1)

Ontario

In 1815, the government assisted Scottish emigrants to come to Canada and provided them grants of land in the Lanark County area. The first load of emigrants came

from Lochiel on Skye aboard the ship *Dorothy*. The men were given 100 acres of land and each son, upon attaining the age of 21, could petition for his own grant of 100 acres. The applications, warrants and certificates of registry are available on microfilm at Archives Ontario (RG 1, 1-3).

The Huron Tract

The Huron Tract was managed by Scottish novelist, John Galt. Settlers were attracted by the prospect of owning land and the land within the Huron Tract comprised some of the richest and most fertile farming country in Ontario. The largest group of settlers along the Huron Tract were from Scotland. In 1833 there were about 685 people living on the Huron Tract. By 1839 the number of settlers had risen to 4,804. The earliest township records are for Goderich and Tuckersmith and date to 1835. Land in Grey County, also part of the Huron Tract, started being settled in 1852. Land records for the Huron Tract can be found on microfilm at the Archives of Ontario.

British Home Children

Between 1869 and the Great Depression, over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain. The idea behind this scheme was to alleviate the number of poor and destitute children. Initially these children were put into Children's homes in Scotland, but it was decided that better opportunities lay across the sea, and many were sent to Canada to work on farms as indentured servants. The girls worked as domestic servants and the boys as farm labourers.

The first people to pioneer this idea of child migration were Scottish Evangelical

Christians Annie MacPherson and her sister Louisa Birt. Children's sending homes in Scotland included:

- Whinwell Children's Home, Stirling
- Quarriers, Bridge of Weir
- Martha Frew Children's Home, Dunfermline
- Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board and Girls Industrial School, Mary Hill, Glasgow. Children sent to Saint John, New Brunswick, 1895-1906
- Wellington Reformatory Farm School (Wellington Farm School for Boys), Penicuik. Some of the boys were sent to Canada and were settled on farms in New Brunswick, 1895-1899
- Emma Stirling: Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refuge Society; Hillfoot Farm, Aylesford, Nova Scotia.
- Craigielinn Boys Farm near Paisley, Scotland in 1910

Library and Archives Canada has an extensive database of immigration and census records for children who arrived as British Home Children. More information on these homes can be found at: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/home-children-1869-1930/home-children-guide/Pages/guide-organizations-receiving-homes.aspx>

You can search for your BHC ancestor at: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/search/Pages/ancestors-search.aspx>

A list of the children from Emma Stirling's Edinburgh and Leith Children's Aid and Refuge Society who settled in Nova Scotia can be found at: <https://novascotiaancestors.ca/upload/files/stirling.pdf>

The West

In 1882, the Canadian Pacific Railway sold 5 million acres of its land to the Canada Northwest Land Company. The company felt it could easily settle 10,000 families. The CNWLC provided 11 settlements in the provinces of Assiniboia (Manitoba) and Saskatchewan, 30 miles apart from each other and extending along the CPR lines at the foot of the Rockies including the towns of Virden, Regina, Qu'Appelle and Moose Jaw. The 11 settlements each comprised 10,000 acres. In the centre of each settlement, 640 acres were to be dedicated to the "village" including shops, a school and a church. Unlike the land covered by the Dominion Lands Act, there were no conditions of settlement or land cultivation required for those who purchased their land from CNWLC.

Relevant Records for the CNWLC are on deposit with the University of Calgary and form part of their Glenbow Archives Collection: <https://albertaonrecord.ca/canada-northwest-land-ltd-fonds>

Christine Woodcock, 10008

Emigrant Guides

1859 *Emigration guide and colonial itinerary to Australia and New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Falkland Islands, the Canadas, Vancouver Island, and British Columbia* <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/101659276>

1868 *The Emigrant's Guide to the Colony of Natal* https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Emigrant_s_Guide_to_the_Colony_of_Na/NY4BAAAAQAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=0

1880 *S.W. Silver & Co.'s Handbook to South Africa, including the Cape Colony, Natal, the Diamond Fields, the Transvaal, Orange Free State, etc.* <https://archive.org/details/swsilvercoshand00cogoo/page/n8/mode/2up>

The Emigrants' Guide for 1883 <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100252526>

1896 *Illustrated Official Handbook of the Cape and South Africa* <https://archive.org/details/illustratedoffi01noblgoog/page/n6/mode/2up>

Sue McNelly

Emigrant families at Sea

The University of the Highlands and Islands' series '*History Talks Live*' features online talks and events on a wide range of topics of interest to the historically-minded.

Of particular interest is the talk given by Dr. Elizabeth Ritchie in December 2021, entitled *Emigrant Families at Sea: Scottish migration to Canada, 1770s-1850s*. It can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U0i2HbYGiy4>

Dr. Ritchie is senior lecturer at the Centre for History, University of the Highlands and Islands. She completed her undergraduate degree in History and Masters in American Studies at the University of Glasgow and gained her PhD at the Department of History at the University of Guelph.

Jean Mackenzie, 6966

Meeting Report

Editor: Given the majority of the talks are accessible on the website to watch/catch up on later a detailed report of each will no longer be published in the Journal. However, we were only able to make Chris's talk available for a month, so have included a brief summary here.

Sharing your Family History Online – 20 September 2021

Chris Paton is a writer and journalist based in Ayrshire. He runs the Scotland's Greatest Story research service and contributes to several family history magazines. He has his own genealogy blog (<http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com/>) and gives regular talks on a variety of family history topics.

Chris began his talk with an example from his own background on how basic facts morph as they enter family histories and how networking among relatives can reveal information unavailable from conventional sources.

He examined the various platforms available for communicating genealogical information, emphasising the importance of responsible internet use, with considerations like copyright and digital etiquette always to be borne in mind. His list included discussion forums, blogs and collaborative projects like FamilySearch Wiki (https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main_Page) and Fibiwiki (https://wiki.fibis.org/w/Main_Page).

The accurate recording of family history is vital and Chris emphasised the importance of checking information from other researchers. On-line providers like Ancestry are very helpful means of

backing up personal data but care should always be taken when publishing trees on public sites.

DNA is another good way of encouraging potential cousins to share information. Chris however warned against taking ethnicity estimates too seriously – these can vary from site to site and change on a regular basis. A key omission from Ancestry is a chromosome browser – an important tool in searching out matches.

Chris then discussed ways of sharing and preserving family history stories, including blogs, dedicated websites, website builder wix.com and audio-visual platforms like YouTube. What I suspect is Chris's favourite is FamilySearch Memories, a tool which allows the user to create a living time capsule of photos, stories, documents and audio recordings through a digital scrapbook. As Chris himself remarked – *"Hours of fun!"*

Diana Burns, 7039

Did you know?

John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Perth-born author renowned for his novel *'The Thirty Nine Steps'* served as Governor General of Canada from 2 November 1935 until his death on 11 February 1940. He was given a state funeral in Ottawa before his ashes were returned to the UK and buried in St Thomas's churchyard, Elsfield, Oxfordshire where he had lived.

Tweedsmuir Provincial Park in British Columbia was created in 1938 to commemorate his visit to the Rainbow Ranges and nearby areas by horseback and floatplane.

GWSFHS Library

A selection of books in our Library to help you research your ancestors who emigrated to the Americas, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The collection includes both private and commercial publications, pamphlets and donations, some still available to purchase and others not. The Shelf Loc indicates where the book is located in the Library.

North America and Canada

Allison, Sam *Driv'n by fortune: the Scots' march to modernity in America, 1745-1812*

Toronto, Dundurn, 2015
ISBN: 978145922033
Shelf Loc: O/CAN/ALL

The Story of the 78th Fraser's Highlanders from the 1746 Jacobite rebellion to the war of 1812 and their impact in North America.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles *Scotch Irish pioneers in Ulster and America*
Boston: Bacon and Brown, 1910
ISBN: No ISBN
Shelf Loc: O/USA/BOL

Calder, Jenni *Scots in Canada*
Edinburgh: Luath Press, 2003
ISBN: 1842820389
Shelf Loc: S/-/Cal

CAMERON, Violet Root *Emigrants from Scotland to America 1774-1775*
copied from a loose bundle of Treasury papers in the Public Record Office, London, England. Baltimore, Clearfield, 1999
ISBN: 0806300663
Shelf Loc: S/-/CAM

CAMPEY, Lucille H *Les ecossais: the pioneer Scots of Lower Canada, 1763-1855*
Toronto, Natural Heritage Books, 2006
ISBN: 189704514X
Shelf Loc: O/CAN/CAM

DOBSON, David *Scottish soldiers in Colonial America. Part 1*
St Andrews, Fife, David Dobson, 1995
ISBN: 1899686140
Shelf Loc: O/-/DOB

Jones, Maldwyn A *Destination America*
New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1976
ISBN: 0030167310
Shelf Loc: O/USA/JON

The story of mass immigration from Europe to the United States.

Logan, G Murray *Scottish highlanders and the American revolution*
Published by the author. Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1976
ISBN : No ISBN
Shelf Loc: G/-/LOG

Lamond, Robert *A narrative of the rise and progress of emigration from the counties of Lanark and Renfrew to the new settlements in upper Canada on government grant*
Glasgow: Chalmers and Collins, reprinted 1978
ISBN: 0920648010
Shelf Loc: O/CAN/LAM

MORRISON, Arnold *Scots in Argentina and Patagonia: an illustrated guide to researching Scottish forebears who emigrated to Argentina and Patagonia*
Stirling: Arnold Morrison, 2002
ISBN: No ISBN
Shelf Loc: S/-/MOR

Sanderson, Margaret H B *The Scots in America: historical background, list of documents, extracts and facsimiles*
Edinburgh, Scottish Record Office, 1994
ISBN: 1870874110
Shelf Loc: O/USA/SCO

Using maps and pictures, old letters and advertisements, this book examines colonial life and the connections between America and Scotland.

Scottish Association of Family History Societies *Hands across the water: emigration from northern Scotland to North America: proceedings of the 6th Annual Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies held on 22nd April 1995 at the University of Aberdeen*
Aberdeen, Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS, 1995
ISBN: 0947659196
Shelf Loc: O/-/SCO

Wilson, S David *History of the Alexander Wilson family in Great Britain and America. 2nd ed*
Massachusetts: Braw Brae Press, 2004
ISBN: No ISBN
Shelf Loc: F/WIL/WIL

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa

MCMILLAN, Eileen A and AKERS, Molly J *MacRaes to New Zealand: genealogies of Clan MacRae families in New Zealand up to 1990*
Palmerston, New Zealand: published by the authors, 1994
ISBN: 0473028018
Shelf Loc: F/MCR/AKE

Thomas, Neil H *Our ain folk: a family portrait of Andrew and James Thomas, formerly of Glasgow, their Scottish ancestry, and their descendents in Australia*
Australia, Privately Published, 1986
ISBN: 1862521026
Shelf Loc: F/THO/THO

Scottish Record Office *Scots in Australia: historical background, list of documents, extracts and facsimiles*
Edinburgh: Scottish Record Office, 1994
ISBN: 1870874099
Shelf Loc: O/AUS/SCO

Tay Valley Family History Society *Tay Valley people in Australia 1788-1988*
Dundee: Tay Valley FHS, 1998
ISBN: 0951222953
Shelf Loc: O/AUS/TAY

Linda Emery, GWSFHS Librarian

Scottish Diaspora

Sir Tom Devine, our President, has suggested readers may find the following article of interest which reported on a keynote speech he gave in 2011: <https://www.scotsman.com/whats-on/arts-and-entertainment/tom-devine-tells-how-true-story-scottish-emigration-19th-century-only-just-starting-emerge-1663918>

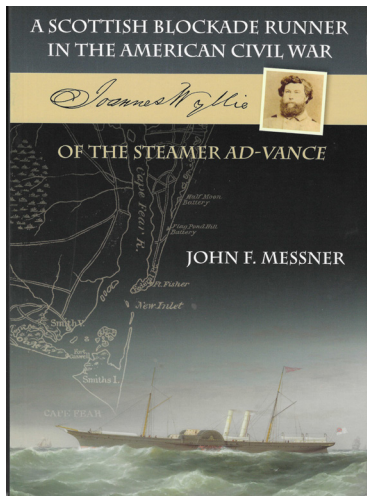
His thinking on the Scottish Diaspora from c1400 to c2010 can also be found in two of his books as detailed below:

Scotland's Empire
Penguin 2003 [reprinted 2012]
ISBN 0718193199

To the Ends of the Earth: Scotland's Global Diaspora 1750-2010
Allen Lane 2011
ISBN 0713997443

Book Reviews

John F. Messner *A Scottish Blockade Runner in the American Civil War: Joannes Wyllie of the Steamer Ad-Vance*
Whittles Publishing and Glasgow Museums, 2021
ISBN 978-1-84995-482-2



John F. Messner is a curator of transport and technology at the Riverside Museum in Glasgow. He is originally from Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA. An oil painting of the *Ad-Vance* was put on display in an exhibition about blockade running at the Riverside Museum. John noticed a small brass plaque on the painting stating Wyllie's name as master of the steamer. John searched for details of Wyllie's life and his role in the blockade running and he found almost nothing about Wyllie in the published histories. John searched the British Newspaper Archive which led him to primary sources in Scotland and the United States.

John discovered that Wyllie was the sailing master of the tenth most successful

blockade runner, *Ad-Vance*, which made 14 successful runs into Wilmington, North Carolina before it was captured by the US Navy when it tried to return from its 15th run. John found details of Wyllie's life before he went to sea, when he was a teacher at Coaltown of Balgonie, Fife; his voyages before and after he became a blockade runner (including a voyage to Balaklava at the end of the Crimean War, and an emigrant ship to New Zealand) and his life as a tenant farmer after he retired from seafaring.

John decided to write a biography of Captain Joannes Wyllie. His book is written in a style that draws the reader onwards without compromising the historical accuracy of the story. There are ample photographs and illustrations to break up the text, including fifteen centre bound colour images. For readers who want more details, there are seven appendices, four pages of bibliography, 355 end notes and an index. Of particular genealogical interest is Appendix 2, the crew list of the blockade runner *Ad-Vance* in February 1864.

This book is both a good read and an important addition to the published histories of the blockade runners of the American Civil War. It does not address the morality of their material support to the armies of the Confederate States. Instead, the blockade runners are presented as amoral opportunists willing to risk capture and imprisonment for super profits. Many of those profits were remitted back home to Scotland. I am sure that this book will satisfy a broad readership, especially readers curious to learn more about Scotland's involvement in the blockade running.

Murray Archer, 4316

Annette McGarill *Seek and ye shall find me*
Albion Publications, 2021
ISBN: 9781527279643

This is the story of 8 year old Jane Anderson and her family who live in Glasgow in 1878. Both parents are dead and Jane's brother John is forced to take her to the Orphan's Home because as an apprentice shoemaker he can't afford to look after her. We find out what happens to Jane, John and their 2 other siblings.

Annette is an experienced family history researcher and the story is based on facts that she discovered about some ancestors when researching her own family history. Through the narrative she describes the poverty, the living and working conditions and the health and social attitudes of the period.

We follow Jane's daily life in Quarriers and her journey to Toronto as one of the estimated 7000 children who were deported from Scotland to Canada between 1872 and 1933. For many children, their experiences in that country were traumatic but, in the case of Jane – spoiler alert – there is a happy ending. It would, however, have been interesting to read about Annette's connection to Jane and how she uncovered the relationship.

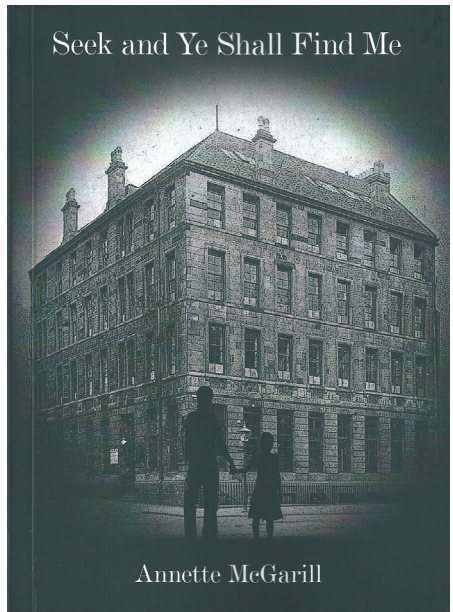
More than 100,000 children were sent to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa from the UK and although the scheme was largely discontinued by the 1930s it did not completely end until the 1970s. It is still a controversial issue and was described in the 2020 publication *Child Abuse and Scottish Children sent Overseas through Child Migration Schemes: Report for the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry*.

<https://www.childabuseinquiry.scot/media/2678/child-migration-expert-report.pdf>

This is a lengthy report (770 pages) and it does provide factual information about Quarriers and the lives of the emigrant children before and after their arrival in Canada.

The author successfully weaves fact with fiction and this book will appeal to those who want to find out about life in 19th century Glasgow, child care and child emigration especially those of us who have Glaswegian ancestors.

Linda Emery, Librarian and Diana Burns, 7039



Editor: This book ties in very well with Christine's article, Finding Your Scottish Ancestors in Canada, offering an insight into the life of one of the thousands of children deported to Canada.

Letters and Queries

The Editor welcomes letters and queries from members for inclusion in the Journal. They can be emailed to editor@gwsfhs.org.uk or sent by post to the address on the back page.

Alexander McIntyre 1829-1884

My query goes along with your theme of the Scottish Diaspora. I once heard that Scotland's greatest export was people. Many here in the United States think that the Scots and Scots Irish were a major force in turning the tide of our American Revolution in the late 1700s.

My great grandfather, Alexander McIntyre 1829-1884, left Glasgow in 1851. The only records I've found in Scotland were the 1841 and 1851 census entries. Have checked the Church of Scotland records and do not find a marriage for the parents or christenings for the children. My greatest need is to find out what happened to his family of origin: per 1841 census in Anderston: Alexander McIntyre 50, Margaret (Henderson) 40, Anne 15, Mary 15, Isabella 14, Alexander Jr. 12, Robert 10, and Margaret 7. Later, Alexander Jr. told his Canadian wife that his mother and two siblings died of some disease, perhaps cholera (early 1840s). The father remarried a young wife, Agnes McGregor, and they had two children in the 1851 census at Port Glasgow: Marion 7 and John 5. Alexander in Ontario and later in Dakota Territory always longed for his older brother, William, to come and find him some day. He had not come home from sea in time for the 1851 sailing. It was such a disconnect to emigrate in those

days when communication with those back in Scotland was almost impossible.

Could lair records help me locate Margaret McIntyre and the children? Also, Alexander Sr. and his brother William? How could I access them from the U.S.? Any other suggestions for this time period before vital record registration? Thank you.

Ordella McIntyre Park, 10540
guardianopark@gmail.com

Editor: Ordella would be delighted to hear from anyone who might have some helpful suggestions. She has also provided a detailed Pedigree Chart for her family. Unfortunately it will not reproduce well enough to be included in the Journal but if anyone is interested please email me and I will send them a copy.

Borlands of Kilmarnock

I have recently visited the Greenwich Museum Caird Library and copied two packages of papers written by Dr William Guthrie Borland. He was a Royal Navy Surgeon. The first package covers his voyage to Washington in 1814 where he was involved in the burning of the White House. The second package covers his ship being frozen in the ice all winter on the Franklin Expedition. Of course, the papers are all handwritten. I am transcribing them, but it is slow work.

William Guthrie Borland was born in Kilmarnock in March 1794. He was my 3rd Granduncle. There were numerous Borlands around Kilmarnock, including his brother Dr John Borland who was well known for his superb work in Cholera outbreaks in Glasgow.

It occurred to me that some member of the Borland family might have already transcribed these interesting papers, and if so, be prepared to share their work with me.

Robert Stevenson, 8388
elisharobert.stevenson@gmail.com

Editor: This sounds like a fascinating and challenging project. If any member had done or knows of any transcriptions of these papers please get in touch with Robert.

The 'new' Journal

I am really pleased with the new look of the Journal. I appreciate all the hard work it took by the Board to set it up. The color photos really present the Journal as a well-done professional publication!

My only comment would be that I found the blue article headings to be somewhat lost. I could not readily see where articles began or ended. I would prefer going back to bold black headings.

On positive notes, I like the idea of using a theme approach and the new regular features are really enjoyable.

Again, thanks to all who contributed and continue to contribute to the Journal!!

Barry Campbell, 7666

Editor: Many thanks for your feedback Barry. I note your comments on the headings format and have made some adjustment in this edition to make them more distinct, but still in keeping with the new look of the Journal.

Obituary

Mrs Elizabeth Van Lottum

The Society received notice recently of the death of one of our early members (member number 530, joining the Society in the 1984/85 session) and our Secretary, James Slavin has written this short obituary.

Elizabeth was a member of the Society almost from its inception. Although resident in Harpenden, Hertfordshire, she took an active interest in the affairs of the Society, setting up an outpost in the south. She encouraged an interest in Scots ancestry in her area and set up a small group to stimulate that interest. Elizabeth also started a register of Scottish strays gleaned from the southern media. She regularly visited Scotland attending SAFHS conferences where she would collect a box of leaflets, booklets, etc prepared for her by the Society, which she used with her group. We had long chats on the phone where she would keep me up to date with her efforts and I was able to inform her of the latest news of the Society. Latterly her health began to fail and her group was diminished by death and old age. She was a remarkable member of the Society and I am glad to be able to leave this record of her in the Journal.

James Slavin, Secretary

We all have a story to tell!

Introduction

Firstly please let me introduce myself. I am Karen Hunter and was appointed by Council in November to the post of Editor, having initially volunteered in the summer to join the editorial team.

I have been involved in family history for a good many years. My interest in Scottish family history is linked to my husband and his family, almost all of whom came from Glasgow and the West of Scotland – hence my rather belated decision early last year to join the Society. I was also encouraged by the work my Glaswegian father-in-law did in the 1970s and 1980s, all without access to the Internet! My own roots are focused heavily in Shropshire, Yorkshire and the North East of England and it is interesting to compare options for research north and south of the border.

I have since taken up the baton and have gathered boxes of family memorabilia and documents from both sides of the family which I am collating and recording for the future. An added incentive now is that I want to create a family history legacy for my grandson, who is just four.

Following my appointment I looked back to the first Newsletter produced by the Society in February 1978 in which the editorial suggested that it:

fulfils a wide range of functions. Its primary purpose is, of course, to keep members informed of the Society's activities, but, by publishing articles, letters and requests for information, and by indicating areas in which

individual members have special knowledge, it should also serve to bring into contact those working on similar lines of research. Notices and reviews of new publications in the field will appear from time to time, and such other features as may be suggested by members.

And I believe this has been developed over the years, expanding and adapting to changes both within and external to the Society.

So, 44 years on from that first editorial I asked myself the question:

Going into 2022 and looking forward, what principles and parameters shape the Journal and its contents now?

To help my musings I looked at the object/purpose of the Society, which is

to promote the study of family history in Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

From this I believe the Journal offers members, through their reading of it and, for some, their contributions to it, an opportunity to:

- share their stories,
- learn from the experiences and stories of others,
- learn more about the 'practice' of genealogy,
- seek out help, guidance and support in their own research, and reciprocate by helping others,
- share details and information about the Society's various areas of 'work',
- enthuse and encourage people to engage with the work of the Society.

For me one of the key aspects of family history is drawing together the stories of our ancestors: who they were, where they lived, what they did and what was going on around them and, in doing so, helping to keep their spirit alive and to learn from and about their experiences.

This links in well with the recent *Visit Scotland* announcement of 2022 as a 'Year of Stories' in which they highlight stories as a vital part of Scotland's culture, with each community having a different tale to tell and that sharing them gives a sense of place, history and belonging. I hope we will be able to expand on these ideas in the Journal during 2022 and beyond.

I welcome contributions from all our members across a range of topics, including the following suggestions:

- stories of family - preferably with a link to Glasgow and the West of Scotland,
- stories of place - preferably with a link to Glasgow and the West of Scotland,
- genealogical case studies (examples of genealogical research undertaken),
- tales of family history research,
- educational items on aspects of family history and genealogy,
- reviews/recommendations of books, websites, records, software, courses, talks etc, with reference to family history/genealogy and/or Glasgow and the West of Scotland,
- social history articles, with links to Glasgow and the West of Scotland,
- information on the work of the Society across its various aspects, including updates on activities/events of the Society.

Your contributions may also tie into one of the chosen themes of the Journal but be assured that they don't have to link.

So why not give it a go?

I recognise that writing an article can, for some people, seem a bit daunting. But don't be put off - give it a go. You may have seen and possibly read the article I wrote about my husband's maternal grandfather (Grampy's Grampy: Journal 121). I mulled the idea over for a long time, with questions going through my head like, 'would anyone be interested?'; 'where do I start?'; 'is it too long/too short?'; before committing anything to paper and submitting it for consideration.

Each Journal needs a good range of articles - there are 48 pages to fill for each edition and as an Editor that is quite daunting when they are all blank! So please think about giving it a go!

If you're a regular contributor or have never done it before but have already written something, please send in your articles. If you've got an idea but are not sure quite where to go with it just drop me an email. I'm more than happy to talk through your ideas and help you get your stories in print.

To everyone who has and does contribute to the Journal, a very big thank you. After all, without you the Journal couldn't happen! And to those who have yet to dip their toe in the waters of writing articles, I look forward to hearing from you over the coming months.

Karen Hunter, Editor
editor@gwsfhs.org.uk

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

Extraordinary General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society will be held immediately before the AGM of the Society on Monday, 25th April 2022 online.

The purpose of the meeting will be to make a correction to the Constitution. viz. the last three words of Clause 57 to be altered from "of three years" to "of two years".

By order of the Council
James Slavin, Secretary

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 45th Annual General Meeting of the members of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society will be held virtually on Zoom on Monday, 25th April 2022, at 7.30 pm for the following purposes:-

1. To accept the Trustees Report together with the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 2021.
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 four 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 2023.

By order of the Council
James Slavin, Secretary

Nominations are invited from members to serve on Council. If you are interested, want to know more, or wish to nominate someone (with their permission) please contact the Secretary at secretary@gwsfhs.org.uk prior to the meeting. All meetings are held via Zoom and this will continue therefore geography is no restriction. Please see the Constitution (<https://www.gwsfhs.org.uk/constitution/> Sections 46-71) for details of Council and member requirements.

To attend these meetings please register for the Glasgow High Kirk Burying Ground talk on 25th April via the website as the EGM and the AGM will precede this talk.

Minutes of the Forty-fourth Annual General Meeting held virtually on Zoom on Monday 15th April 2021 at 7.30 pm

Sederunt: Eddie Nairn in the chair and 23 members were recorded in attendance.

Apologies: None

Mr Nairn welcomed members to this the 44th AGM of the Society, with a particular welcome to overseas members.

Minutes of the 2020 AGM

These had been made available on the website and adoption was proposed by Brian Watson and seconded by Sandra Speedie.

1a. Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Annual Report had been made available on the website. Adoption of the Annual report was proposed by Liz Anderson and seconded by Randy Hare.

The Chairman extended his thanks to all trustees and volunteers for their contribution to the Society.

1b. Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Income & Expenditure Account was published in the March 2021 newsletter and the full accounts have been available on the Society's website or by written request.

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

Approval of the Financial Statements was proposed by James Slavin and seconded by Brian Watson.

The Chairman thanked the Treasurer for her presentation of the Financial Statements and for her care of the Society's finances throughout the year.

The signatories for the Society's Bank Account to date are Elizabeth Anderson, James Slavin, Edward Nairn, and Russell Adams.

2. Election of Office Bearers

a) Chairman: Edward Nairn was proposed by Brian Watson and seconded by James Slavin.

b) Vice Chairman: Brian Watson was proposed by Sheila Cuthbertson and seconded by Elizabeth Anderson

c) Secretary: James Slavin was proposed by John Whitehouse and seconded by Elizabeth Anderson.

d) Treasurer: Elizabeth Anderson was proposed by Edward Nairn and seconded by Elizabeth Smith.

There were no further nominations.

3. Editor, Membership Secretary & Publications Officer

These are ex-office members of Council and Council is pleased to appoint:

Elizabeth Smith as Membership Secretary

John Whitehouse as Publications Officer.

The position of Editor is vacant.

4. To confirm in office any Ordinary Members of Council co-opted since the last AGM.

Randy Hare was proposed by James Slavin and seconded by James Oakes.

Scott Fairie was proposed by Edward Nairn and seconded by Elizabeth Anderson.

John Wotherspoon proposed by Brian Watson and seconded by Sheila Cuthbertson.

Isabelle Simpson proposed by Annette McGill and seconded by Jean Mackenzie.

5. Election of Honorary Members as proposed by Council.

John McCreddie was proposed as Honorary Vice President by Elizabeth Smith and seconded by Elizabeth Anderson.

Sir Thomas Devine Kt. was proposed as Honorary President by James Slavin and seconded by Edward Nairn.

6. Subscription Rates for the year to 30 June 2020

Council is proposing that the rates, which were last increased in 2008.

	UK	Overseas
Ordinary Member	£15	£18
2nd Family Member	£10	£10
Associate Member	£18	£21

8. Independent Examiner

Mrs Ailsa Mowat was thanked for her contribution to the work of the Society in this post and Council is pleased to appoint Mrs Ailsa Mowat as Independent Examiner for the coming year.

9. Conclusion

The meeting was concluded by Edward Nairn giving thanks to the members of the Council and volunteers who have contributed behind the scenes in what has been an extraordinary year. In particular he wished to thank Mrs Sheila Duffy who has been the Editor of the magazine for the last 20 years and John McCallum who was the typesetter for the Journal, who have stepped-down from their roles.

Finally, Edward Nairn said that he hopes we will be able to open our Research Centre in the Autumn.

In the meantime keep well and keep safe.

Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society

Income and Expenditure Account

Year ended 31 December 2021

		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Income</u>			
Subscriptions		26,216	18,892
Gift Aid Tax Refund		2,497	1,575
Members Research		50	0
Donations		782	617
Printing Income			112
Publications		558	424
Legacy - late Edna Stark			2,000
Commission		1,311	88
Other Income		<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>
		31,434	23,720
<u>Expenditure</u>			
Mansfield St	Rent	7,241	7,241
	Electricity	312	2,776
	Insurance	821	1,458
	Water Rates		0
	Property repairs	<u>94</u>	<u>199</u>
		8,468	11,674
Newsletter and Postage		7,825	4,668
Meeting Expenses		725	370
Printing & Stationery		232	135
Postage & Telephone		1,757	1,198
Publications		53	136
Members Research			0
Projects			0
Library		53	240
Website & Computer Costs		1,977	10,178
Merchant Rentals		369	369
Bank & Paypal Charges		977	593
General		54	291
Advertising			0
Subscriptions		371	368
Equipment repairs and purchases		<u>31</u>	<u>0</u>
		22,892	30,220
Surplus for year		8,542	-6,500
Bank Balance at 1 January 2021 (incl floats)		<u>26,344</u>	<u>32,844</u>
Closing Bank Balance at 31 December 2021 (incl floats)		<u>34,866</u>	<u>26,344</u>
Represented by:-			
Current Account		33,764	24,704
Paypal Account		762	1,280
Floats held by volunteers		<u>360</u>	<u>360</u>
		<u>34,866</u>	<u>26,344</u>

The full accounts including trustees report will be displayed on the website after independent examination and approval by Council.

Session 2021-2022

Programme of Meetings

2022

March 21st Chris Menzies '*Digging Deeper into our Ancestry with Y-DNA Testing*'

April 25th GWSFHS Extraordinary General Meeting and Annual General Meeting [note change of date] followed by Scott Fairie '*Glasgow High Kirk Burial Ground*'

May 16th Clare Willson '*Parks and Wellbeing in nineteenth-century Glasgow*'

All these meetings will be held online. To register for each one, sign in to the website, go to the Members' Area, then Meetings and Presentations, and click on the link: '*Register for this meeting*'.

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e-News - monthly newsletter

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

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

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

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