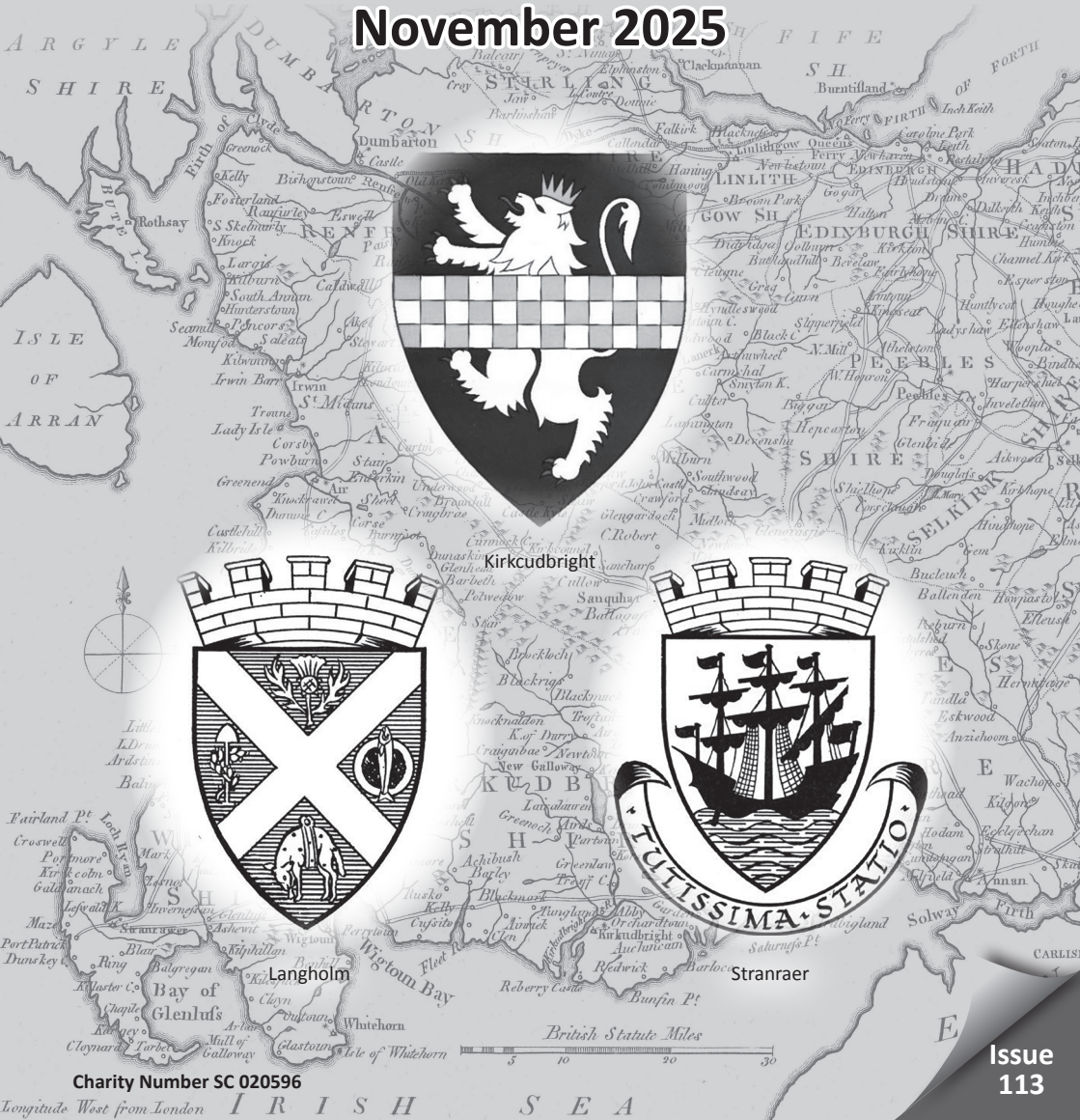
# Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society Newsletter

## November 2025

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**DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY**
**FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**
9 Glasgow Street
Dumfries, Scotland, DG2 9AF
Tel: 01387 248093
Email: researchcentre@dgfhs.org.uk
Web site: www.dgfhs.org.uk
Scottish Charity Number: SC020596

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# FROM ANNANDALE TO RUSSIA

One of the doctors who went from Annandale to Russia was James Mounsey. He was born at Skipmyre in Tinwald Parish. His father had married Janet Paterson (sister of William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England). The Mounseys, living in England but moved back to Skipmyre for the sake of Janet's health. She died there in 1698. James' father, Thomas Mounsey, then married Mary Steele, sister of the minister in Lochmaben, James being the only issue of the marriage.

There is no record of James Mounsey's medical training, but he did gain a fine reputation in Russian military medical circles as a Lekar (a medical man in Russia with no degree) before branching out in private practice. In 1757, he was appointed first royal physician to Empress Elizabeth. After the death of Elizabeth, and her son, Peter, James was appointed Chief director of the Medical Faculty throughout the Russian Empire. On retirement, he returned to Edinburgh and was elected an honorary member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. During his retirement, he purchased the estate of Rammerscales in Lochmaben parish and built a fine mansion house. It is said, he lived in fear of an assassin and designed the house in a way that each room had at least two exits. He is also credited with the introduction of Rhubarb to Britain. He died in 1773 and is buried in the old graveyard in Lochmaben. His obelisk (shown right) is recorded as number 56. (Lochmaben Old Churchyard, Memorial Inscriptions. Available from DGFHS)

An entry in The Old Parish Registers of Johnstone parish reads: *John Rogerson, (sic) lawful son to Samuel Rodgerson and Janet Johnstoun in Lochbrow was born 22nd October 1741 and bapt 26th of said month before witnesses William Halladay[sic] and James French.*



*Samuel Rogerson and William Halliday each held a lease from Annandale Estates for* half of Lochbrow. This type of lease was fairly common in Scotland. Sometimes the farm is described by naming. i.e. lower, upper, nether etc. of the land. But just as often it is plainly described as "half of". This type of description harks back to the old system, known as Run-Rig where a man had enough land that he could cultivate on his own (Rig), and enjoy a share in common grazing, (Run). In 1723, the society for improvers in Agriculture was formed in Edinburgh. Although it's roots lay in S-W Scotland. Robert Maxwell of Arkland, near Castle Douglas, was the first secretary. This set in motion many changes in local farming practice and also the division of the commonoties (Common land)

Samuel and William would have clearly defined boundaries to their respective lands yet would have a clear personal friendship. Help would be given when needed, both time and equipment, a practice we still see happening in Scottish agriculture today.

Dr Matthew Halliday, son of William Halliday, who was a witness at the baptism of John Rogerson, preceded Dr Rogerson as one of His Majesty's medical attendants. Rogerson was trained at Edinburgh and was recommended to the Russian Court by James Mounsey in 1766. Ten years after arriving in Russia, James Mounsey's half-brother had married John Rogerson's half sister.

In St Petersburgh, Russia there is an island on the River Neva known as Volody Island. In English, this is known as Halliday Island.

Dr Rogerson retired back to Dumfriesshire and bought Dumcrieff house on which he reputably spent £130,000 on upgrading. Dr John Rogerson died at Dumcrieff in 1839.



The Rogerson enclosure is in Johnstone Parish Church and contains eleven memorials, all recorded in the Johnstone Parish Church memorials, published by DGFHS and available to purchase. Note that the enclosure is actually outside the churchyard and accessible only to the more agile family historians! Incidentally, amongst the memorials in Johnstone churchyard there is one to his younger brother, William, a merchant in St Petersburg, Dr Wylie, who was recommended by Dr Rogerson, gained his reputation when he lanced a large abscess on the neck of Emperor Paul, thus saving the emperor's life.

Dr Wylie, a confirmed bachelor, lived all his life in St Petersburgh. Although he was not from Annandale, (he was born in Kincardine) He held a great sway with the Russian hierarchy. Before his death, he settled £60,000 on his Scottish relatives but the bulk of his fortune was used to build the Wylie Clinical Hospital in St. Petersburg. There is a statue of Dr. Wylie in the garden of the hospital.

The author acknowledges the late Dr John B. Wilson of Lochmaben for the information on James Mounsey and Dr Wylie.

***Ian McClumpha #806***

# POOR ELIZABETH BLACKSTOCK!

Following a recent visit to the Family History Society Centre in Dumfries (and having joined the society), I thought I would tell the story of my Great-Grandmother, the last of my ancestors to come from Dumfries.

Elizabeth Blackstock was poor in every sense of the word. Born illegitimately in the Dumfries Poorhouse on 13th May 1881, she had a brother, George, also illegitimate, who was born on 22nd September 1885 at 121 High Street, Dumfries.

Their mother, Mary Blackstock, was a troubled soul. Prior to being admitted to the poorhouse when pregnant with Elizabeth in 1881, she had been sentenced to 4 months in Dumfries prison in February 1875 for "Theft of Bedds + book of 3/6 from lockfast places". She was only 19 years old and the jury asked the court to show leniency on account of her age.

Mary herself was the illegitimate child of Grace Blackstock, a farm servant at Balgray farm, Applegarth. She was born on 1st August 1855 in one of the servants' cottages at Balgray farm, where her grandfather, George Blackstock, was a Ploughman, her Grandmother, Elizabeth, was also a farm servant.

Grace went on to marry Richard Young in on 15th April 1858 and had a further 8 children. Mary was listed as Mary Young, their daughter, in the 1861 and 1871 censuses. However, when she was sent to prison in 1875, she had returned to calling herself Mary Blackstock. Whilst this might indicate that she had been disowned by Grace and Richard Young, Grace and Mary's sister, Elizabeth, were witnesses at her trial.

Mary was admitted to the poorhouse once more in 1887 and, by 1891, Elizabeth and George had been taken in by John and Margaret O'Connor in Troqueer, Kirkcudbright, aged 9 and 5 respectively. By 1901, George had been adopted by the O'Connors whilst Elizabeth had been put to work as a servant, aged 19, at 78 High Street, Dumfries.

At this point, Elizabeth decided to change her life and moved to London looking for bar work which she found at The Fox in Palmers Green. She settled in Southgate, Middlesex, where she met William Payne, a labourer who worked in a gravel pit. They married on 12th June 1905 and had their first child, William John Payne, in 1909. Sadly, he died when he was 2 years old, but William and Elizabeth had three further children, Doris on Christmas Eve 1910, Ernest George (my grandfather) on 17th February 1913 and Fred on 9th May 1915.

Elizabeth's new life was complete, with a loving husband and three children. As they grew up, Ernie and Fred were inseparable and best friends. They continued to be best friends in adulthood, though they were very different characters.

Ernie was the taller of the brothers at 6ft 1ins, extremely tall for that time, and a little over thirteen stone. He was a butcher by trade and was used to getting up before dawn and hauling carcasses into the shop. As such he was the stockier of the two.

He was a gentle giant, and had a love for animals, despite being a butcher. As he walked to work each day, he was followed by a Jackdaw which hopped across the rooftops along his route to the shop. The bird was to become so tame that it would nestle in the top of his jumper while he fed it.

Fred was shorter at 5ft 7ins and weighed ten and a half stone. He was a keen sportsman, and particularly enjoyed playing football and cricket. Fred was a bachelor and, in contrast to Ernie, was considered somewhat high-spirited.

Both had blue eyes and brown hair and

were not just brothers, but best friends. They often called out to each other using a trademark whistle, ensuring that they knew when each other was nearby. Both brothers considered themselves fortunate and often referred to "the old Payne luck" when things worked out for them.

Ernie was a family man. He married Grace Goodwin on 13th July 1938 at St Andrews Church in Southgate, Middlesex and Fred was his best man. He met Grace whilst working as a butcher in Barnet. Grace had been sent into service by her parents and moved to London to work as a housekeeper for Lord Trenchard, who was the founding father of the Royal Air Force.

Ernie and Grace spent much of their time together in the White Hart pub in Southgate with friends and family. The pub was the focal point for the family, often referred to in Ernie's letters home, and the venue for Ernie and Grace's wedding reception. The family spent so much time in the pub that they used to joke that there was a groove in the road between their house and the pub.

Ernie and Grace had only been married for two years when Ernie and Fred were called up for military service. They were called up to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles in 1940, replacing the troops that had perished in the heroic holding of the line in Dunkirk.. Grace was naturally concerned, especially as her father, William Henry Goodwin, had been killed in action during the First World War on 27th October 1914 in the France and Flanders campaign, when Grace was only 3 years old.

Their first child, Pamela Ann, was born on 31st October 1942, whilst Ernie was away training with the Royal Ulster Rifles in Ballymena, Northern Ireland.

Ernie and Fred spent most of their time together during their training, often socialising together and getting into scrapes. After 4 years of training they were itching to see some action. That action was to come in June 1944 with the D-Day landings.

Ernie and Fred crossed the Channel on the same boat on D-Day, landing on Sword Beach before meeting up at the battalion's assembly area in Lion-sur-Mer. The Rifles were then ordered to the front line as the troops ahead of them were diverted towards the bridges over the River Orne, holding which was key to uniting with the airborne divisions, including the 1st Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifles, that had landed by parachute the night before D-Day.

The battalion's first battle in Normandy was an assault on Cambes, a small village 10km south of the D-Day beaches, that was occupied by German forces entrenched behind 10ft high stone walls and surrounded by woods. Following an unsuccessful company strength attack the day after D-Day, the Rifles retreated to Le Mesnil, from where Ernie wrote home. He signed off saying "…don't worry as we shall be OK. Give Pam [his daughter] a big X from me.".

The following day they were part of a battalion strength attack which involved the full battalion lining up along the edges of two fields of waist-high corn and marching 1,500 yards behind a rolling barrage of artillery fire, towards the stone walls of the village. If they moved too quickly, they would be killed by their own side's fire from behind. If they moved too slowly, their commanding officers would pick them up from the corn and drive them forwards towards the enemy.

Fred and Ernie started in adjacent fields. As they advanced, they could see some of their comrades disappear into the corn as they were hit. Family folklore has it that Fred called out to Ernie with the Payne whistle during the assault and received a response telling him he was OK. He reached the village, which was successfully liberated, believing his brother had made it as well. He hadn't.

Fred attended his elder brother's funeral the following day and wrote to his parents, Elizabeth and William, assuming that they would have already received the news of Ernie's death via the official telegram notification. They had not. The telegram would not arrive until a month after Ernie's death.

After a month during which the allies struggled to advance, Fred was still in Cambes but this would soon change. Other battalions had made several unsuccessful attempts to capture Caen, the capital of Normandy, and the objective for D-Day itself. It was now the turn of the Rifles to play a part in its liberation. They advanced through Lebisey Wood, stepping over the bodies of their comrades from some of these previous battles.

The assault itself was preceded by a massive aerial bombardment the night before, designed to weaken the German defences. The troops advanced across open fields towards the city, much as they had in Cambes. Further aerial bombardment supported the attack but, concerned that they may drop their bombs short onto their own troops, the planes dropped them deep into Caen itself, destroying the city but missing the German defences they were intended to destroy. During the battle, Fred was wounded and evacuated to a field hospital, where he died the next day.

The brothers died so close together that the announcement of their death appeared in same edition of the local newspaper (see below). They were survived by their parents, Elizabeth and William, a wife, Grace, and two daughters, Pam and Elizabeth. Their second child, Elizabeth Joan, was born on 7th February 1945 in Devon, seven months after Ernie's death. Grace had gone to Devon to be looked after by her mother and step-father during her pregnancy, following news of Ernie's death. Liz never knew her father.

Elizabeth and William's remaining child, Doris, went almost blind with the shock of the news.

Grace raised their two daughters on her own, supported by a succession of cleaning jobs. She would never talk about what happened to Ernie, and never had another companion for the rest of her life. When she died in 1996, her family found a box with Ernie's letters home, carefully preserved under her bed. The letters included the one he wrote on the crossing on D-Day and his last letter written in Le Mesnil.



THE PALMERS GREEN AND SOUTH

**Brothers Together On D-Day: One Was Killed**

**Southgate Family Bereaved**

MOST DIFFICULT LETTER

WOUNDED IN NORMANDY

SPORTSMAN'S DEATH IN INDIA FROM MALARIA

Ex-Naval

MAYOR'S T.W.C.A. APPEAL

OUR SAMARITANS' HOME AT HAD

21 RESIDENTS

GIFT BICYCLE BEARS CIGARETTES FOR CAPTIVES

WIFE ASKED HIM TO GIVE UP THE SEA

FURTHER GRIEVOUS NEWS

CONFERENCE ON THE REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGE

STATIONERS' GROUND AT WINCHMORE HILL

FAIRY QUEEN AT CHASE BANK ?

In reporting their deaths, the Southgate Gazette reported:

***Brothers Together on D-Day: One Was Killed***

***Southgate Family Bereaved***

***MOST DIFFICULT LETTER***

*Four days after D-day, Corporal Fred Payne, Royal Ulster Rifles, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Payne, 323 Chase Road, Southgate, sat down for a few minutes in*

*Normandy to write the most difficult letter of his life.*

*It was to his mother to tell her that her elder son, Fred's brother and best friend, Corporal Ernest George Payne, also of the Royal Ulster Rifles, had been killed. A few days later he wrote again, telling his parents that he had attended Ernie's funeral in Normandy and adding a few consoling sentences.*

***THOUGHT SHE KNEW***

*Fred assumed that his mother had already heard the news. But she had not. Her younger son's letter was the first intimation of the sorrow to be borne, not only by Mr. And Mrs. Payne, but by the stalwart Corporal's young wife, Grace, of 239 Chase Road. There is a little daughter, too, 21 months old Pamela.*

*In fact a month was to pass before the news was officially conveyed and although - in its absence - there may have been slight grounds for hope, the fact of Ernie's letters coming to a stop, coupled with the certainty that his brother would not have written about his brother's death unless he had been sure, gave little ground for hope.*

*The brothers Payne were among Southgate's smartest fighting men: well built, neat, earnest. Ernie was the taller of the two, a six-footer, exceedingly fine in physique. They were in the same battalion – A and B Companies – and often had leave together.*

***DEVOTED FAMILY***

*They were firm friends; in fact the whole family, including sister Doris (Mrs North), 268 Chase Road, are devoted to each other. The boys call their father by his Christian name: were young and happy with him.*

*Corporal Ernest Payne, who was 31, was educated at Chase Road C. of E. School, and afterwards with Arthur Bain, serving first in the Southgate shop and then at Winchmore Hill, where he was well known and popular. Ernie was essentially a home lover. Fred, who is 29 and has been promoted Lance-Sgt, since D-day has several sports interests, and before the war was prominently associated with football and cricket.*

*Both belonged to the Southgate branch of the British Legion.*

***MR. WM. PAYNE WAS BORN HERE***

*Their father was born in Southgate, and it is of interest to record that Ernie lived during his short married life in the Chase Road house which was formerly the home of his grand-parents.*

*The "Gazette" extends sympathy to the bereaved and on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Payne and their daughter-in-law offers to all kind friends their grateful thanks for the constant enquiries.*

*News of Fred's death came through before publication and was added to the article:*

***FURTHER GRIEVOUS NEWS***

*As we go to press we learn with deep sorrow that Lance-Sergt. Fred. Payne – about whom, and whose brother, we had written the above account only a day or two previously has died of wounds in Normandy. The sad news was conveyed to the shocked family by Fred's Company Commander.*

*While further details are awaited, we take this opportunity to tender to the twice-bereaved family our profound sympathy. To have lost both sons is tragic enough; to have the double blow descend in the course of a few weeks is bitter indeed.*

*Fred Payne was a fine young man, bubbling over with healthy good spirits and vitality. His death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends so many of whom are now dispersed among the armed forces.*

The brothers had grown up together, stayed close all their adult lives, trained together for four years in the same battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles, fought side by side following the D-Day landings and would

ultimately be killed within one month and 2½ miles of each other, on the battlefields of France.

Today they are buried a few yards from each other in a war cemetery in Douvres-la-Déliverande.

Elizabeth remained in Southgate for the rest of her life. William died on 21st January 1958 and Elizabeth followed 5 years later a few doors down on the same road on 14th August 1963.

My mother and aunt, the daughters of Ernest Payne, described their Nan, Elizabeth Blackstock, as having a sad demeanour. Given what she had gone through in her life, That is not entirely surprising.

Poor Elizabeth Blackstock!

***Written by Brian Dilley #7444***

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## JOHN BURNET

John Burnet was born at Woodlands, Torthorwald on 17th October 1802.

In 1831 he married MARY ANN RICHARDSON daughter of GABRIEL RICHARDSON, Provost of Dumfries. Sadly Mary Ann died in an accident in 1834. John remarried four years later. He and his wife went to South Africa and over the years had eight children. On his way to Africa John wrote a 160 page diary of life on Torthorwald and his forebears, some of them were buried in Westmoreland.

John became City Magistrate of Aliwal in the Eastern Cape South Africa.

He died about 1868 and was buried, with his second wife, in Westmoreland.

Mary Ann Richardson was the sister of Sir JOHN RICHARDSON, surgeon and Arctic Explorer. He was with JOHN FRANKLIN on two of his Artic Explorations as ship's surgeon but did not go on the fateful third when Franklin and all of his men died.

In 1848/9 Sir John Richardson with Dr JOHN RAE, from Orkney, went on one of the several searches for Franklin and his team.

Sir John Richardson was born in Nith Place Dumfries where his father Gabriel was a brewer. Gabriel and ROBERT BURNS (poet) were friends and spent many evenings together.

The author of this article is a friend of one of John Burnet's descendants.

***W. Clow. #4786***

# GIFTS AND DEPOSITS (AND OTHER COLLECTIONS)

Most public archives have a collection known as Gifts and Deposits. These come about when an archive owner, usually a land owner or a company, but really can be anyone, give or lend their collection to a large archive. Keeping a collection of documents can be a difficult business. In order to keep the collection safe and secure, owners often use a public archive. Known colloquially as "GDs" they then come under the collection in the hands of that archive. The collection owner can decide to deposit the collection whilst still retaining ownership. That means, they can take the collection back if they so decide. They can also make stipulations on matters such as copying and publication.

They can also gift the collection to the Archive and the collection then becomes the property of the Archive and comes under their rules.

GDs can be a real treasure trove. My favourites are collections that belonged to long gone Solicitors. For instance, GD183 in the National records of Scotland has 743 items dated between 1453 and 1885. The collection latterly belonged to Walter Dickson W,S, (Writer to the Signet). Walter lived in Edinburgh but was originally from Dumfries and the collection relates to him and his forebearers in the legal business. Walter was married to Margaret Goldie of Craigmuie. Amongst the collection are genealogical trees of the Dickson and Goldie families.

Other collections in the National Records of Scotland include CS (Court of Session) SC (Sherriff Court) AD (Judiciary court) CH (Churches) DI (Diligence) RS (Register of Sasines) PC (Privy Council) RHP (Register House Plans) B Royal Burghs, and many others. It is always worthwhile consulting a summary catalogue. https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/records-and-archives/

***Ian A McClumpha (#806)***

# THE LUPTONS OF DUMFRIESSHIRE & KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

As I continually research into my own family history related to my Scottish ancestral heritage, occasionally stumbling across interesting family lines and distant DNA cousins on Ancestry. I wondered whether my maternal grandmother **Margaret Stevenson Lupton**, is related to the various Lupton families sharing the same name in the area. Or whether there was a mutual common ancestor somewhere nearby.

Starting from searching the website ScotlandsPeople, I can see the Lupton surname is not native to the Dumfries & Galloway area, having first appeared at the baptism of **Thomas Lupton Jr.** on the 3rd March 1818, at Inch, Wigtownshire as a son to **Thomas Lupton Sr**. and his wife **Esther**.

**Thomas Sr.** was born in 1782 in Yorkshire, and married Esther Calvert in 1815, before moving to Inch. I believe this line of the Luptons maybe related to same branch of the Lupton line but many more generations back in England. By researching the lineages of the Luptons in the neighbouring counties of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, this couple are not the mutual common ancestor of the Luptons that follow, starting by researching from my grandmother backwards.

Through **Margaret**, who was born in Greenock, Renfrewshire to her parents, **Christopher Carruthers Lupton** and his wife **Mary Jane Riley** (13/04/1887-28/04/1947), my research began.

**Christopher** was born in Annan and **Mary** in Brydekirk, they married 28th August 1908 in Annan and like many of our families their lives were affected by both the World Wars. **Christopher** served with his brother **Joseph William** in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in WW1, his brother had emigrated with his family to Ontario, sailing from I believe, Greenock, about the year 1910.



*Mary Jane Lupton & Mary Eliza (c.1918)*

I can only assume **Christopher** had gone over to Canada for work around the same time, leaving behind his wife and newborn daughter, **Mary Eliza** (whom are pictured here during the absence of Christopher).

Once the war was over and the new post-war era began, **Christopher** relocated the family to Greenock where he became an Iron Driller on the docks for the remainder of his working life.



*Christopher Carruthers Lupton (third from right) with his co-workers down Greenock docks c.1950-1970*

The family settled, after living at several addresses locally, at 39 Belville Street, where the family lived for over 15 years happily, growing their home with more children:

- **Richard Lupton** (1908-15/01/1910) born/died in Annan;
- **Mary Eliza Lupton** (14/02/1910-08/11/1992) born/died in Annan;
- **Esther Wainwright Lupton** (24/12/1919-1988) born/died in Greenock, married **George Creelman** in Greenock 1944;
- **James Lupton** (05/05/1921-26/05/1922) born/died in Greenock;
- **Christina Lupton** (11/01/1923-28/02/2012) born/died in Greenock;
- **Elizabeth Agnes Lupton** (04/04/1925-29/12/1986) born in Greenock, married **Thomas Crawford** Caldwell in Greenock 1948, died in Glasgow;
- **George Carruthers Lupton** (1927-1991) born/died in Greenock;
- **Margaret Stevenson Lupton** (28/02/1930-25/04/1993) born in Greenock, married **Henry Terence Daley** in Greenock 1952, died in Tunbridge Wells.

Upon the arrival of the 2nd World War, and that of the blitz raids, which arrived in Greenock on the 6th & 7th May 1941. The family were amongst many locally to be affected.

The blitz raid began shortly after midnight on the 6th, sirens sounding at 12:15am on the 7th, with an estimate of 250-300 German aircraft taking part over the next 3 or so hours. At 3:30am the all clear was sounded but the damage was extensive, with the whole area seemingly on fire.

280 people lost their lives, 1200 more injured, and out of the 18000 houses, some 10000 suffered a form of damage, 1000 were destroyed. Of which, the Lupton's place at 39 Belville Street was one, on the 2nd floor you can see their exposed fireplace in their living room.




By some miracle, they were all unharmed by the event, but they were never to return to their family home, which was later torn down due to the extensive damage. Both **Mary** and **Christopher** lived out the remainder of their lives in Greenock.

Moving onto tracing **Christopher**'s parents, **Richard Lupton (III)** married **Mary Carruthers** (28/04/1863-15/10/1948) on 6th August 1886 in Dornock. Together they had 10 children:

- **Richard Carruthers Lupton** (28/04/1886-27/04/1919) born in Dornock, married **Elizabeth Notman** in Dornock 1909, died in Malta;
- **Christopher Carruthers Lupton** (10/01/1888-30/07/1974) born in Annan, married **Mary Jane Riley** in Annan 1908, died in Greenock;
- **Joseph William Lupton** (21/01/1890-22/02/1974) born in Annan, married **Martha Taylor** in Chatham (Canada) 1914, died in Ontario;
- **Esther Rae Carruthers Lupton** (15/11/1891-21/05/1958) born in Annan, married **Harry Cecil Carlyle Wainwright** in Annan 1915, died in Glasgow;

- **Margaret Scott Lupton** (22/12/1893-13/05/1955) born in Annan, married **Thomas Hastings Stevenson** in Annan 1912, died in Dumfries;
- **Elizabeth Agnes Lupton** (22/08/1896-05/12/1899) born/died in Annan;
- **Mary Carruthers Lupton** (30/08/1898-18/05/1992) born/died in Annan, married **William Jamieson** in Dumfries 1920;
- **James Scott Lupton** (10/02/1901-22/07/1943) born in Annan, married **Glenna Thomas** in Michigan (USA) 1925/divorced 1934, died in Dumfries;
- **George Carruthers Lupton** (27/12/1902-26/12/1970) born in Annan, married **Mary Agnes Walker** in Annan 1925, died in Dumfries;
- **John Thomson Lupton** (05/06/1905-13/09/1957) born/died in Annan, married **Lilian Green** in Annan 1924.

**Mary** was descended via many generations from the family line of Carruthers at Dormont, part of the large Carruthers clan of the area. But alas, the focus of this article is on **Richard** and his Lupton line.

**Richard (III)** followed his father into his profession of fisherman, living on Port Street and working out of the Annan port. He died at just 42 years of age in 1907 after an accident at Annan harbour in 1906 (there was a public inquiry into the fatal accident, which resulted in no-one being held liable for the event) left him bed-ridden and needing round the clock care, which wife **Mary** provided for his last months confined to his house at 83 Port Street. **Mary** had separated from **Richard** not long before his accident and moved to 5 Nicholson Street just a stone's throw away. After **Richard**'s passing, **Mary** went on to marry in February 1910, watchmaker **Adam Duncan** of Annan. Their union at 24 Port Street led to their only son **William** who was born in 1911.

**Richard (III)** was born in Annan to **Richard Lupton (II)** and **Margaret Scott** (17/10/1835-21/01/1900) who had wed in Annan on the 1st December 1863. Their union led to 7 children:

- **Richard Lupton** (III) (12/09/1864-06/05/1907) born/died in Annan, married **Mary Carruthers** in Dornock 1886;
- **Mary Lupton** (09/05/1866-25/06/1937) born/died in Annan, married **James Bland** in Annan 1886;
- **Margaret Lupton** (01/03/1868-) born in Annan;
- **Elizabeth Lupton** (07/04/1870-10/02/1922) born in Annan, married **David Tait** in Upperby 1898, died in Carlisle;
- **Joseph William Lupton** (07/07/1873-21/03/1964) born/died in Annan, married **Mary Graham** in Annan 1901;
- **Robert Lupton** (11/07/1875-bef.03/11/1960) born/died in Annan, married **Janet Semple** in Annan 1907;
- **Agnes Ellen Lupton** (11/02/1880-1969) born in Annan, married **Charles Burne** in Dornock 1917, died in Glasgow.

**Margaret** also had two children illegitimately prior to marrying **Richard**, who were:

- **James Scott** (26/10/1858-03/12/1930) born in Annan, paternity case proved **John Thomson** of Port Street (Sawyer) was the father, married **Agnes Kennedy** in Cummertrees 1882, died in Dumfresshire;
- **Thomasina Scott** (20/09/1860-05/03/1907) born in Annan. On marriage certificate **Robert Scott** (Stone Mason) was her father, married **John Thomson** in Annan 1881, died in Dalbeattie;

His parents were from Lancashire, which moves us closer to the common ancestor of the Luptons of today in Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. **Richard (II)** was born

in Poulton-le-sands, Lancashire to **Richard Lupton (I)** (19/06/1810-19/02/1850) and **Elizabeth Hadwen** (1810-15/05/1878) who married in Lancaster on the 9th November 1835. Their union led to 5 children of whom **Richard (II)** was the eldest:

- **Richard Lupton (II)** (bap.02/07/1837-08/03/1922) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **Margaret Scott** in Annan 1863, died in Annan;
- **Mary Lupton** (bap.22/12/1839-bur.04/10/1840) born/died in Poulton-le-sands;
- **Ellen Lupton** (bap.19/12/1841-) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **James Smith** in Skpiton 1862;
- **Joseph Lupton** (bap.27/04/1845-07/05/1902) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **Alice Robinson** in Cartmel 1868, died in Annan;
- **Isabella Lupton** (17/03/1848-09/1915) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **John Neal** in Manchester 1888, died in Lancashire;

**Richard Lupton (I)** and his brother **Geoffrey (II)**, were the first Luptons to become fishermen. Their forebears had been agricultural labourers and farmers. The change in profession was likely driven by their location in Poulton-le-sands (modern day Morecambe). The fishing trade would have been a challenging but main profession available in the area. **Richard**, after marrying **Elizabeth** started his family here, before tragedy struck in early 1850.

**Richard**, along with two other fishermen, Robert Baxter and Richard Gardner, never returned home, after their fishing boat, The Zephyrette, ran aground on the night of the 19th February 1850. Below is a transcription from the Lancaster Gazette newspaper on the 23rd February 1850.

*"***FATAL ACCIDENT AT POULTON**.-*We are sorry to have to chronicle another fatal accident, of late so frequent to the fishermen of Poulton-le-sands. The Zephyrette, which had been following the herring fishery at Maryport, and manned by Robert Baxter, Richard Lupton, and Richard Gardner, was returning back to Poulton, after a successful fishing season; the boat left Duddon about 12 o'clock on Tuesday noon, in company with two other Poulton boats; the Zephyrette being the quicker sailer shortly outstripped the others, and was last seen by them about three miles a-head, making for Heysham Lake. The other two boats, on account of its coming on rough, put into Piel harbour. It is probable that they had made a successful passage till they reached Clark's wharf, when it is supposed that they were misled by the darkness of the night, and the tide being nearly run out, they had touched the extreme point of the land bank, and got staved or filled, and no doubt sank immediately; as yet none of the bodies of the poor men have been found. It would be very satisfactory to the relatives of the deceased, in the event of their being found, to forward the intelligence to them immediately. The following is the description we have received of them: Robert Baxter is about 5ft. 3in. high, dark hair and sandy-coloured whiskers; he would have a silver watch upon him, made by Mr. Mal ley, of Lancaster, No. 905.: Richard Gardner, about 5ft. 8in., with red hair and whiskers: Richard Lupton, about 5f, 6in. high, with dark hair and dark whiskers, rather stout. The boat has been found about a mile from the point of the bank where she is supposed to have struck, and is now in about ten feet of water, at low water, and fast sinking in the sand. Richard Gardner has left a large family, but they are all pretty well grown up. Richard Lupton, we are sorry to say, has left a wife and four young children to regret their loss. Robert Baxter was unmarried; his cap, with his name written in it, has been picked*

*up at Bare, and two compasses, which gave the first intimation received of the disaster, were picked up near Poulton. James Bell, of Poulton, assisted by other of the fishermen, has been actively engaged in trying to discover the bodies, but as yet without success."*

I've yet to find a record to indicate their bodies were ever recovered and no death certificate exists on the General Registry Office for **Richard**.

It was after this accident that three Luptons found their way to Dumfriesshire. Story has it that they used to seek shelter in the harbour at Annan from the storms at sea when fishing. Starting with his brother **Geoffrey (II)** who relocated to Annan sometime in the mid-1850s. He married **Elizabeth Ross** in Annan 1858. They are the couple that moved to Kirkcudbrightshire, first appearing in the county on the 1881 census in Creetown. Secondly, **Richard**'s eldest son **Richard (II)** moved in with his uncle, **Geoffrey (II)**, appearing in the 1861 census in Annan, both are listed as Fishermen at this time. Later, Joseph, the younger sibling of **Richard (II)** arrived in Annan at some point in the early-1890s, after marrying **Alice Robinson** in Lancashire 1868 and beginning their family there. He had become an Iron Ore Miner in Lancashire but once he had relocated to Annan, residing at 5 Murray Street in 1901, he had become a Fish Dealer. I would assume working closely with his brother and nephews in the fishing industry of the time.

This pushes us closer to the common mutual ancestor, to whom this research points, which is **Richard (I)** and **Geoffrey (II)**'s father.

**Geoffrey (I)** was the ancestor of these families along with his wife **Ellen Mayor** (bap.09/11/1788-21/12/1844), whom had married in Lancaster 1807. They were from the parish of Sedbergh, known as England's Booktown, now part of Cumbria and the Lake District, but falling within the historic boundaries of the West Riding of Yorkshire. They had 5 children:

- **Richard Lupton** (I) (19/06/1810-19/02/1850) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **Elizabeth Hadwen** in Lancaster 1835, died at sea;
- **John Lupton** (21/01/1817-bur.26/06/1817) born/died in Poulton-le-sands;
- **Ann Lupton** (26/04/1818-) born in Poulton-le-sands;
- **Alice Lupton** (30/06/1823-) born in Poulton-le-sands;
- **Geoffrey Lupton** (bap.25/09/1831-28/09/1902) born in Poulton-le-sands, married **Elizabeth Ross** in Annan 1858, died in Creetown;

**Geoffrey**'s ancestry is linked to this parish and the neighbouring parishes of the area. Many family trees based on the parish records of Sedbergh have this lineage and family of Luptons living in the parish as farmers going back at least 200 years to the nearby village of Cautley. Where the family lived at Hole-House, a large farmland holding of the time, and still a private residence to this day. There is a famous Lupton linked to Sedbergh, his birthplace, I believe him to be of the same family, although a few generations worth of research is still required, so can only be an assumption on my part rather than fact, however he is unlikely to be a direct ancestor of **Geoffrey**.

So to bring the article to a close, **Geoffrey Lupton** of Sedbergh born 2nd August 1788 and baptised 16th November 1788, lived until he was 67 years old, dying 9th September 1855 and being buried at the parish church of Poulton-le-Sands on 12th September 1855. It was he and his wife Ellen that had relocated to Poulton, in modern day Morecambe, where he became the first fisherman of this family by 1851, where he was listed as such in the census.

His two sons who lived to adulthood became the ancestors of the Lupton's of both Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. If you have a Lupton ancestor in the area, then I hope this article helps build upon your own research or fill out some of the cousins you may have yet to research.

Finally, to finish, a little paragraph on the famous Lupton mentioned previously:

**Roger** Lupton (1456-27/02/1540) was the founder of the Sedbergh school in 1525. The biography of this man is quite the story, born as the son of Thomas Lupton of Sedbergh. He became an English lawyer and cleric who served as chaplain to King Henry VII and was the executor of his will, before also serving the next King, Henry VIII. He was granted his own personal coat of arms which can be seen in stone above the old Sunday school in the town. I'll leave any further discussion of Roger to your own inquisitive research. There is a Wikipedia entry of him that can be found online.

***Greg Lawson # 7191***

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**The Editorial Team would like to wish all our members a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.**

**Please keep the articles coming for the March 2026 Newsletter.**

**We need your input.**



# THOMAS TELFORD

It has been said many times that THOMAS TELFORD was probably the greatest civil engineer this country has ever seen. Nicknamed 'The Colossus of Roads' by one of his friends his work can be seen the length and breadth of Britain.

Thomas was born on 9th August 1757, in Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire. His parents JOHN TELFORD and JANET JACKSON had married in 1755, an earlier baby also called Thomas had died in 1756.

John Telford a shepherd died just a few months after Thomas' birth in November 1757 and was buried in Westerkirk churchyard.

Janet Telford moved from Glendinning farm, where Thomas was born, to a cottage on a near- by farm called the Crooks, where she worked in the fields to support herself and her baby son. Thomas would help his mother once he was old enough and relatives managed to provide funds for him to attend Westerkirk Parish school.

At the age of 14 Thomas became an apprentice stone mason, first in Lochmaben near Dumfries and then Langholm nearer to his home. He moved to Edinburgh and was involved in the building of the New Town, after that time a skilled stone mason, he was eager to advance his skills. Thanks to a local land owner, Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, who wanted a horse delivered to London, the young Thomas started on a journey that would lead to his life's work. Thomas rode the horse to London and took with him all the tools of his trade and letters of introduction to some of the leading architects of the day.

Sir WILLIAM PULTENEY, son of Sir James, asked Thomas to do work on his home Shrewsbury Castle, Shropshire, and two years later Thomas was employed as the County Surveyor of Shropshire.

His reputation grew and he was involved in the building of bridges and roads but much more was to follow.

He became a civil engineer rather than a stone mason and was appointed engineer for the Ellesmere Canal Co. and built the famous Ellesmere Canal.

In 1801 he returned to Scotland to carry out improvements to harbours on the East coast and was approached by the Scottish government to survey the Highlands to find ways to improve communications for the people.

So began an incredible amount of work….920 miles of roads, 1200 bridges and improvements to the military roads. The best known undertaking was the building of the Caledonian Canal which stretches for Inverness in the East to Corpach near Fort William in the West. It is approximately 60 miles long and incorporates two natural lochs. It is still used today.

There were also several churches and manses built at the request of the Church of Scotland, some of which still remain.

Telford did not limit his work to the UK. He was involved in the building of the Gotha canal in Sweden as well as roads and bridges in various parts of Europe.

Telford never married and had no children, he died at his home in London in 1834 and although he'd expressed a wish to be buried in Westerkirk he was actually buried in The Nave in Westminster Abbey.

His mother Janet Telford died in 1794. Her name is not on her husband's headstone, which Thomas had engraved, I think that is rather sad.

***Elizabeth Hogg #3796***

# A STUDY OF A HOUSE OVER TIME

In 1795 the population of the Brigend Maxwelltown was 1309 and they were clustered together round the end of the old Devorgilla Bridge which linked Dumfries with Troqueer Parish on the opposite side of The River Nith. For the most part the population lived close to their places of work. There were 84 shoemakers, 4 smiths, 3 coopers, 6 clog makers, 3 bakers, 26 tailors, 20 weavers, 11 wrights and carpenters, 3 masons, 4 sawyers, 5 bricklayers, 3 ropemakers, 8 butchers, 1 barber and 2 brewers.

The wages of workers were very different from the income of the rising merchant class who were beginning to establish themselves outwith the confines of the Brigend. Labourers were earning a shilling a day without food, which equates to five pence today. Women weeding and working in hayfields had half of that and tradesmen one shilling and eightpence a day. Manservants earned £7 a year and maid servants £3 a year. Between 1760 and 1795 rents increased five fold. Between 1775 and 1795 food prices doubled. At this time the income of Richard Howat, who owned Mabie, who had made a packet in India and whose father was a wheelwright in the Brigend, was estimated in 1795 as £500 a month.



Somewhere between the just surviving masses and the seriously wealthy were the folk who began to build large properties in Laurieknowe. The street lay on the road between Maxwelltown and the route to the South West and Ireland.

Originally the ground on which houses were built on the left side of the road belonged to James McKie of Broomlands, the brother of Miss Jessie McKie, friend of Provost Johnston Glover. She was the benefactor who paid in 1896 for the upgrading of the Buccleuch Street Bridge linking Dumfries and Maxwelltown which had originally been built in 1796.

James McKie loaned money in the 1870s to the Jardine brothers who with their sister began a speculative venture to build houses in what is now Rosemount Street. Unfortunately they were declared bankrupt and before the bankruptcy case came to court one of the brothers was arrested just as he was boarding a ship bound for America.



The opposite side of the road was in the ownership originally of a man with the surname Laurie but was purchased by a local solicitor and sold off in plots to a local builder who built the first houses on Laurieknowe. The first property built on the nursery grounds was Rosemount cottage which stands on the corner of Rosemount Street and Laurieknowe.

In 1845 the nurseryman who was resident in Rosemount Cottage was James Pringle who had been born in Troqueer in 1805. In Woods map of 1819 Moat of Troqueer was the property of Mr John Pringle and by 1841 James Pringle was resident there

with his mother Catherine Pringle born 1761. By 1845 James had become the nurseryman at Laurieknowe. He married in August 1845 Margaret Lorimer and by 1851 had moved to the residence of his mother in law, Margaret Lorimer, at 10 New Street Thornhill where she farmed a small holding of 14 acres. It may be that James was running this as a nursery.

By 1865 the nursery in Laurieknowe, although still the property of James McKie, was occupied by Thomas Kennedy & Co, a prosperous seedsman in the town. Thomas Kennedy had been born in 1793 and was the son of James Kennedy who was well established as a seedsman and market gardener in the 18th century with market gardens on the Dumfries side of the Nith. Before the advent of rail travel supplying produce for local consumption was big business. Thomas Kennedy expanded the business and by the time he rented the ground at Laurieknowe he had market gardens at Greenbrae, St Michaels Street and Castledykes. He married Jane Pringle which may account for the acquisition of the ground at Laurieknowe. Thomas Kennedy was a prominent businessman in 19th century Dumfries and was Provost. His daughter Helen married Alexander Newbigging and their residence was Stewart Hall, a large Victorian villa which stood beside their market garden operation on Lockerbie Road, where Dumfries High School stands today. Thomas Kennedy only ever rented the ground at Laurieknowe and it remained in the possession of Miss Jessie McKie who sold plots for building of the properties we see today.

Rosemount Villa at this time was occupied by John Luke Scott, though only for a short time. He had been born in The Gorbals Glasgow in 1825 and was originally a tavern keeper in The Trongate Glasgow. He married Christian Hart who had been born in Paisley in 1829 and their three eldest children were born in Glasgow, Simon in 1849, William in 1850 and Christian. His father in law, William Hart, had been a shawl manufacturer in Paisley. By 1841 he was no longer in the family home which was a tavern at 100 Argyll Street where we find his wife Christian Wallace running the pub with her children Christian Ann Barbara Margaret and David.

In the early 19th century the Paisley Shawl trade was booming and there was money to be made renting out looms to weavers. The Paisley Shawl trade went into decline in the 1830s and 40s and it was no longer profitable to rent out looms and many weavers and their suppliers were unemployed or went out of business. This would account for William Hart going into the spirit business.

Although Hart is a common surname in Paisley I suspect William Hart was a relation of John Hart whose business in the supply of looms collapsed in 1840 and he moved in with his Semple in laws who were in the spirit trade in Glasgow. John Hart was a bit of an entrepreneur and chartered a barque called The Carleton skippered by John Allan and on 15/4/1842 set sail for Canada with 245 men and 154 women, the majority of whom were Paisley weavers. He and his wife Jean Semple, her brother and their children arrived in Quebec 5/6/1842 and when the rest of the party went on to Montreal he disembarked at Rideau Ferry, loaded wagons and travelled along a track to Perth where he set up one of the first book stores and stationery supply store in the area. The business grew to be hugely successful and no doubt he didn't regret leaving the Paisley Shawl trade behind.

When John Luke Scott and Christian Hart arrived in Dumfries in 1853 they rented Rosemount Villa. This was the time when the drapery business was taking off and shrewd businessman that he was he opened a shop at 6 Church Crescent Dumfries employing his brother in law David Hart. As his business expanded so too did his social status and he served as Provost of Dumfries

from 1887-1906. He had the reputation of being a deeply religious man and as they rose through the ranks socially the occupation of Christian Harts father alters. He went from tavern keeper to weaver to Paisley Shawl Manufacturer depending on who it was registered family deaths.

John Luke Scott's daughter Christian Hart Scott married John Clelland a draper from Auchinleck with a drapers business in Castle Street. The business became Clelland and Scott and the Clelland brothers took over the entire business in Church Crescent in 1914. John Luke Scott Clelland died in Colvend in 1957.

Rosemount Villa was then occupied by Robert Murray a warehouseman in the hosiery. He had been born in Cummertrees in 1817. His father John Murray a bacon curer married Jean Thomson in Dunscore in 1843.

In 1851 Robert and Jean Murray were living in Townhead Dumfries and his mother in law joined them there in 1861, but by 1865 the whole family had taken on the tenancy of Rosemount Villa. The house was still in the ownership of Miss McKie by 1876 but what had been the nursery was owned by Robert McGeorge who was Robert Murray's employer.

Robert McGeorge was born in Irongray in 1816 and was a stockingmaker to trade as was his father before him. He moved what was a modest stocking making business to Maxwelltown and by 1861 was living in Glasgow Street with his stocking making enterprise in Maxwell Street. The business expanded rapidly and by the time his son James Clark McGeorge took over the factory had a branch in Sanquhar and was employing large numbers of Dumfries workers. McGeorges knitwear factory was among the earliest employers of women in factories. James Clark McGeorge was Provost of Dumfries such was his standing in the town. Robert Murray, worked as McGeorge's warehouseman, all his life and died in Rosemount Villa in 1893.

The next occupant of the house was George Ballantyne. He had been born in Beattock in 1845 where his father John Ballantyne, born 1798, was a shoemaker. His mother Jean Corson had been born in 1797 in Crawford. Although his brother James also worked as a shoemaker in Beattock, his brother John, who had been born in Beattock in 1832, was a schoolmaster. By 1861 George Ballantyne was living with his brother John in Cummertrees Schoolhouse where he acted as a pupil teacher in his brother's school. He spent some time in the next ten years as a clerk but by 1871 was unemployed and living with William Johnstone a farmer of only 8 acres who was also a native of Beattock. In the same household was a farm servant named Margaret Forsyth, who had been born in Glencairn in 1848, whom he later married. The farm of Conhuith has a cave where Covenanters were reputed to hide out and later where criminals escaping justice on the Dumfries side of The Nith would lay low to escape the law.

George Ballantyne built up a successful wholesale grocer's business with his business premises at 124 -128 Queensberry Street Dumfries. It was within these premises that he suffered a heart attack and died at the age of 81, although he was still resident in Rosemount Villa at the time. Rosemount Villa was acquired by Samuel Cairns who had a painting and decorating business.

***Lynda Mackie #4741***

# QUERY RE LAURIES OF PENPONT

I have been able to track my Laurie ancestors from the Clyde Valley back to Dumfries / Galloway – specifically to Thornhill / Penpont parish. The earliest individuals are –

William Laurie (1725-1790) ___ Janet Grierson (1724-96)
!

Robert Laurie (1766-1852) ___ Janet McMath (1768-1834)
I

William Laurie (1795-1858) __ Rose Anna Lyle (1797-1877)

Details of the two earliest individuals were taken from a tombstone in a Penpont cemetery.

The All of the above lived in 'Croftjane', a two-room cottage on a farm of the same name (300 acres) in the Queensberry Estate of the Duke of Buccleuch. The cottage is quite modest – they were probably farm workers.

The reference book 'Lauries of Maxwelton' has a section on 'Penpont Lauries', but offers no link to the above. Can any of the members make a suggestion? (Note the Grierson connection.)

alexlaurie@btinternet.com. I appreciate your help.

***Alex Laurie #7420***

# THE ROYAL FOUR TOWNS

In or around the year 1320, King Robert the Bruce awarded the townspeople of Hightae, Heck, Greenhill and Smallholm. Special status. Since then they have been known as the Royal Four Towns. All residents of the four towns are known as King's Kindly Tenants' This was said to be the reward for supporting Bruce and garrisoning his castle at Lochmaben, now part of the golf course.

In Dumfriesshire, and probably other parts of Scotland, a town was an agricultural settlement. Even today, many farm names end in 'Ton' shortened from town. Then, there are the divided farms, now called Mid or Lower or Townhead of~~ or Townfoot of~ ~. In most cases these places are just shortened to Townhead etc. Here in Hightae we have a Townfoot, a Townhead and a Mid-park. All remnants of the old system of farming, known as Run-Rig, towns, as we think of them today, were burghs.

The effect of King Robert's award was that the residents were given Kindly Tenant status, a rare feudal form of land tenure which gave hereditary possession. Even though they paid rent to a feudal landlord, they could not be evicted, they had security of tenure. This status was challenged in court several times over the centuries, even as late as 1960s. Although any existing paperwork has long since disappeared, the kindly tenant status still survives. The Feudal tenure act of 2004 abolished the Feudal system but residents still have rights to fish in a stretch of the river Annan, which is one of Scotland's top Salmon rivers.



Several surnames have been listed as residents over the years, most prominent being Richardson, Rae, Kennedy, Nicholson and Wright. The picture, shown here is of the village hall, designed by a resident of the village, and complete with a statue of King Robert the Bruce.

***Ian McClumpha #806 (A King's Kindly tenant)***

# UK NEW MEMBERS INTERESTS

**7341** Lynda **Shephard**, *lyndajaneshephard@gmail.com* **Stewart** – Gatehouse of Fleet, Anwoth, Girthon & Kells. Many buried in Gatehouse. Connections with Rusko Tower and old drawbridge of Gatehouse.

**7431** Terence **Hanlon**, *terry.han65@icloud.com* **Hanlon**

**7432** Donald **Hodgson**, *don4mh@yahoo.co.uk* **Hodgson** Great grandfather and family lived in Moffat area in the 1860s

**7433** Kate **McKay**, *katemckay83@hotmail.co.uk* **McKay, MaCaw, McCay,McCaa**, Kells and Dalry

**7434** Esther **Fuller**, *estherfuller0@gmail.com* **Wallace, Doig, Gillespie, Kirkpatrick, Baird** Dumfries – Dumfries town, Gasstown; Kirkandrews-on-Esk

**7435** Gerry **Waugh**, *gerrynospam13@gmail.com* **Waugh** Troqueer/ Maxwelltown, Dumfries

**7436** Sue **Berry**, *sue.berry@timelesstime.co.uk* **McLellan, Inglis, Jardine** Lochmaben, Tinwald, Annan, Kirkcudbright

**7437** Elaine **Muir**, *soilleer@hotmail.co.uk* **Muir**

**7438** N/A

**7439** Robin **Austin**, *robinaustin49@hotmail.com* **Austin, Brown, Jeffs, Thomson, Wilson**

**7440** Anthony **Cooper**, *tonyr.cooper@googlemail.com* Interested in who lived in Scotsbrig Farm near Middlebie, Dumfriesshire 1915-1928

**7441** James **McMaster**, *mcmaster.james@sky.com* **Mcmaster, Rogerson** Morton, Maybole

**7442** Pam **Broadfoot**, *pambroadfoot1@gmail.com* **Johnstone, Marchbank**

**7443** Yve **McLean**, *yvecmclean@gmail.com* **Carlyle, Scott** Annan, Hoddam, Dumfriesshire and surrounding areas

**7444** Brian **Dilley**, *brian.dilley@sky.com* **Blackstock** Lochmaben

**7445** Ross **Garner**, *cheviotsview@gmail.com* **Creighton** possibly from Airds Farm near New Abbey c.1800

**7446** Jim **Cannon**, *jimcannon3@yahoo.com* **Cannon** Palnure/Minnigaff Parish

**7447** Andrew **Gemmell**, *andy58gemmell@gmail.com* Researching family tree/roots

**7448** N/A

**7449** N/A

**7450** Emma **Colgrave**, *e.colgrave@gmail.com* **Neilson, Parker, Cochrane** Stoneykirk, Kirkmaiden, Inch

# NEW OVERSEAS MEMBERS

**7392** George C Jones, USA, *jones56@comcast.net* – Robert **Wiseman**, Wm Wallace **Jones**, Iver **McKaye**

**7393** James Patterson,CAN, *patterjs@gmail.com* - **Patterson, Potter, Jardine, Tweedie**

**7394** Gerard Dowling, AUS, *77oddsocks@gmail.com* - **McDowall, Simpson, Thompson, Halliday**

**7395** Tony Harris, AUS, *harryt2707@gmail.com* - **Cherry (or Sherry)** and **Kerr, Kirkcolm, Stranraer**

**7396** Emily Dunevant,USA, *emilydunevant@gmail.com* - I am researching the **Moore Family, Andrew Moore** (b.1665) was the first ancestor of my family to immigrate to America in 1738. He was baptised in Kirkmichael, Ayrshire. His father was **John Moore** but I am unable to find any information on him. Andrew went to Ireland and married **Isabella Baxter** in approx. 1680. Two of their sons were ship masters in the tobacco trade.

**7397** Gretchen **Grierson**, USA, *sg92421@gmail.com*, **Grierson/Hairstanes/ Corrie** - Dumfries, Mouswald, Troqueer, Annan

**7398** Gilbert **Powell**, USA, *kirboidz@yahoo.com*, **Carruthers**

**7399** Therese **Webb**, AUS, *therese.webb1905@gmail.com*, **Thompson, McGowan**- County Mochrum, Portpatrick, Stranraer

**7400** Ronald **Goodman**, AUS, *rjcgoodman@gmail.com*, Haining – Dumfriesshire

**7453** Waynes **Stiles**, USA, *wfspi@outlook.com*, gg grandfather Robert **McClean (McLean)** from Bankend, Parish of Caerlaverock, County of Dumfries. He emigrated to Canada with possible wife Margaret, 2 sons, Colin and Alexander and 2 daughters, Grizel and Sarah.

**7454** Michael **Robinson**, USA, *tabaseball@gmail.com*, **Robinson** - Dumfries pre-1800

**7455** Jan **Mann**, CAN, *jmann@northwestel.net*, **Jardines** - Dumfriesshire. Also **Oliver** and **Sharp**.

**7456** Kimberly Fink **Little**, USA, *kimslittle@gmail.com*, **Little**

**7457** Timothy **Byers**, USA, *timothybyers9@gmail.com*, Relatives of John **Byers** of Eskdalemuir

**7458** Bernice **Spink**, USA, *bspink8019@gmail.com*, **McGlasson, Irving, Johnston** – Annan, Canonbie, Ecclefechan

**7459** Maria **Raphael**, USA, *maria.raphael3@gmail.com*, **Raphael/ Raffles** – Parton, KKD, DFS Shortridge – DFS, Urr, Sloan – DFS, Dalbeattie, Urr, **Caven** – Dalbeattie, Urr, DFS

**7461** Shirley **Schock**, USA, *s_schock@yahoo.com*, **Douglas, Rorison, Blair, Newal** - Dalry and New Galloway, Kirkcudbright

**7462** Ann Milne, NZ, *ann@annmilne.co.nz*, **Lockerbie, Swan, Johnston, Black, Kirkpatrick, Affleck, Roan, Crichton** - Lockerbie, Mouswald, Torthowald, Tinwald, Dumfries

**7463** Shannon **Dickerson**, USA, *jsdickerson25@gmail.com*, **McGhie, Halliday, Grierson**

**7464** Kathleen **Bigwood**, AUS, *my.bmw1@outlook.com*, **Affleck** – Balmaghie, **Craig** -Kirkconnell Dumfries, **Creath (McCreath)**- Colvend, Kirkcudbrightshire, **Steele** – Ayrshire

**7465** Felicity **Horgan**, AUS, *felixsewist@gmail.com*, **Denholm** family -Caplegill, Dumfriesshire, **Wilson** family - Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire

**7466** Margaret Jane **Holmes**, USA, *janeholmescc@gmail.com*, **Warwick** – Ruthwell Parish

# A LITTLE EXTRA

## BURGLARY BY AN ELEPHANT

An unauthorised item on the program presented by SEDWICK'S MENAGERIE COMPANY on their visit to Dumfries during the week was witnessed on Tuesday morning, and created some little alarm among the few spectators who were attracted by the incident. The initiative was taken by the elephant, which had been quartered during the previous night in premises in Brewery Street. Early in the morning Jumbo escaped from his temporary confinement by the – to him- simple process of drawing the staple to which his tether was attached. He then emerged on the street and immediately burst open the back door of the premises occupied by Mrs C. DICKSON, grain merchant. His ingress was soon apparent from the noise, and when discovered he was about to perform physical and gastronomic feats with a six bushel bag of corn. An empty bag he had ignominiously pitched on the street. The keeper had no difficulty in removing his massive charge. An amusing sequel is related to the effect that a member of the police force, on being informed that Brewery Street premises had been broken into, faithfully hurried to the spot in the performance of his duty, but retraced his steps with even greater speed on discovering the pachydermal proportions of the burglar.

Extracted from, Dumfries and Galloway Standard. 11/6/1904

## GALLOWAY TRADITIONS

Eliza Adair was blooming eighteen

And a lovelier lass was scarce to be seen

Her parents respected, and tho' they were poor

They kindred did claim with the laird of Dromore

Who then was chief baron, and over the land

Of life and of death, held the power in his hand.

Young Calliness saw, and admired her charms,

And strove to entice the girl to his arms.

But tho he admired her he though her too poor,

E'en to make her the wife of so wealthy a wooer;

But the maiden was virtuous as well as had beauty

And vainly he strove to delude her from duty.

With a stranger relation, Eliza went one day

To witness the revelry of a Co-Sunday;

Her lover was there still her footsteps pursuing,

And by force, or by wiles he affected her ruin.

For a few months or so the affair was concealed

But Eliza soon found it must be revealed. The lovers acquainted—what course should he take?

Shall he lose his high views for the poor lassie's sake?

He dreads the proud laird, should the maiden be slighted

If he weds her his, his own fairy prospects are blighted

While the wrath of his kin, and his own cloyed affection

United oppose the now dreaded connection.

He bids her however be easy in mind

That he'll marry her forthwith, nor e'er prove unkind.

Then to meet him. He urges. When night has come on, in

The hollow of the moor, on the march of Kildonan

Where stands the big-grey stone o'ertopping the heather

About half o'er from the cot of her father, There to tell of their love and their vows interchange,

And the necessary steps for their marriage arrange.

When she came to the stone, how her mindher misgave,

There her lover before her, busy digging a grave.

The meeting was tragic, the sceneI pass over it,,

The body next day in the grave was discovered.

The stone now's long gone but the place where it stood

Still is called Lag a-gealie, "the Hollow of blood"

Note: Published 1836 in the Galloway Register (a short-lived publication in the 1800s) The place-names Calliness and Lag a-geallie still exist although with slightly altered spelling. The Adairs owned the estate of Dromore from 1484 and perhaps earlier.

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# DUMFRIES and GALLOWAY FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society Research Centre
9 Glasgow Street, Dumfries, Scotland, UK, DG2 9AF
Telephone: 01387 248093
Email: researchcentre@dgfhs.org.uk

**Opening times for the Research Centre.**
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