
THE FAMILY HISTORY

a genealogy

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THE BARKER, DOUGAL & OLYPHANT FAMILIES

The male members of these three families were long term merchant men and whalers – ship masters, owners and mariners in the 18th and 19th centuries sailing out of Kirkcaldy's port. By 1834 the number of ships associated with the port of Kirkcaldy totalled 186. These families, along with the Bell's, Tod's and Beveridge's owned or owned a share in a considerable number – thirteen outright and part owners in several others. These ships were involved in both trade and whaling. Along with their business, the families had close personal associations as the genealogy shows several marriages between the families, including other prominent maritime families of the region including the Williamsons and Beveridges¹.

The Dougal family owned *Regalia* (377 tons), *Chieftan* (333 tons), *Triad* (287 tons), *Traveller* (241 tons) and *Diana* (197 tons). The Oliphant and Williamson families owned *Mary* (210 tons) and *Earl Percy* (319 tons) as well as part shares in several others. The Beveridge family were known to have owned the *Charles Forbes* (313 tons), *George* (261 tons), *Trident* (195 tons), *Elizabeth* (193 tons), *Sisters* (181 tons) and *Marjory* (172 tons). Kirkcaldy Library has in its reference section the log book of Kirkcaldy harbour for the years 1832-1834 and it details all the movements of ships to and from the harbour. A brief look showed that *Mary* had come from Riga with 123 tons of flax (12 Nov 1832), *Marjory* had come from St. Petersburg with flax (16 Nov 1832) and *Earl Percy* a whaler was carrying a full load (21 Nov 1832). *Elizabeth* came from Memel carrying timber & flax (23 Nov 1832), *Earl Percy* was back from the Davis Straits with 75 tons of blubber and whale bone.(12 Nov 1833).²

This part of the genealogy begins with **George Barker (c.1710 – 1784)**, Bailie³ of the port of Kirkcaldy and ship owner. He married Christian Beattie/Bett (c. 1710 – 1771) on the 2nd December 1732 in Kirkcaldy. They had four children: - Mary Barker (1733 – 1775), Agnes Barker (1736 – 1782), **John Barker (1738 – 1780)** and Christian Barker (1742 – 1777).

John Barker (1738 – 1780) followed in his father's footsteps, also holding the post of Bailie for Kirkcaldy and a ship owner. He married Agnes Arthur (? – 1780) on 24th October 1760 in Kirkcaldy and they had eleven children: - Peter Barker (? - ?), who also owned ships, Agnes Barker (1760 - ?), Catherine Barker (1762 - ?), Elizabeth Barker (c. 1763 – 1785), John Barker (1764 - ?), Janet (1766 - ?), George Barker (1768 – 1780) Margaret (1770 - ?), Grizel Barker (1773 - ?), Mary (1776 - ?), and Robert Barker (1779 - ?). John Barker and his son George both died on the same day – 24th January 1780 – the cause has not been noted, however one would assume it may have been some sort of accident.

¹ There are Beveridges linked to the Clephan family, however there is no evidence to show any relationships.

² From the Fife Family History Society website:- <http://www.fifeffhs.org>

³ **Bailie** – (alternative spelling **baillie**, from Old French) was a local civic officer in Scottish burghs, approximately equivalent to the post of alderman or magistrate in other countries. They were responsible for a jurisdiction called a *bailliary* (alt. *bailliery*).

It is one of the daughters of John Barker (1738 – 1780) and Agnes Arthur (? – 1780), Elizabeth (c.1763 – 1785) and her aunts, Mary Barker (1733 – 1775), Agnes Barker (1736 – 1782), and Christian Barker (1742 – 1777) who create the links to the other notable ship owning families of Kirkcaldy through marriage. George Barker's eldest daughter, Mary Barker (1733 – 1775) married William Olyphant (c. 1730 – 1777) in Kirkcaldy on 11th April 1763. In Old Parish Records William's profession is noted as sailor, later he was to be both an owner and master of a merchant ship. They had five children: - Christian Oliphant (1764 - ?), Robert Oliphant (1765 – 1832), George Oliphant (1765 - 1845), Janet Oliphant (1769 – 1784), and Mary Oliphant (1771 – 1842).

At least four further generations, direct descendants of William Olyphant and Mary Barker were ship owners and masters of either merchant ships or whalers. Both of the boys, Robert and George, owned ships, as did several of their sons and grandsons. Their daughters, Christian Oliphant married **John Tod (1758 – 1821)** – a shipowner and master⁴; and Mary Oliphant married, in Edinburgh 5th August 1791 Alexander Williamson (1761 – 1842)⁵, a Kirkcaldy shipmaster in his own right.

ROBERT OLIPHANT (1765 – 1832)

Robert Oliphant was born the eldest son of William Olyphant (c.1730 – 1777) and Mary Barker (1733 – 1775) on the 20th September 1765. As his father and grandfather, he was to become a shipowner. He married his cousin, Janet Oliphant⁶ (1777 - ?) on 3rd January 1797 at Kirkcaldy. They had nine children: - William (1797 – 1801), **Henry Oliphant (1799 – 1834)**, **William Oliphant (1801 – 1836)**, Christian (1804 - 1825), Robert Oliphant (1806 – 1807), Mary (1808 – 1857), Janet (1810 – 1883), Robert (1811 - 1807) and George (1815 – 1874). Of those who lived to adulthood, only Mary appears to have married⁷. Tragedy appears to have visited this family.

HENRY OLIPHANT (1799 – 1834)

Henry Oliphant, shipmaster, was drowned when he fell into the forth and Clyde Canal on the 4th February, 1834. He was not married at the time of his death.

⁴ See section on Tod Family – pages.....

⁵ Alexander Williamson (1761 – 1842) and Mary Oliphant (1771 – 1842) had six children:- Alexander (1792 – 1841) a shipmaster, William (1794 - -1842) a shipowner, Mary (1798 – 1871), Agnes (1802 – 1977), Lillias (1806 – 1875) and Christine (1817 – 1844). None, except William, married. William had a son – Alexander.

⁶ Robert Oliphant's (1765 – 1832) and Christian Oliphant's (1770 - ?) mothers were sisters – Mary Barker (1733 – 1775) and Christian Barker (1741 – 1777). Their fathers, Henry and William Oliphant were brothers, sons of Robrty Oliphant, a mason in Kirkcaldy.

⁷ Janet's and George's death certificates note them as single. Mary Oliphant (1808 – 1852) married Robert Hutchison (1806 – 1883) on 18th April 1837. They had eight children as noted in the genealogy on page 11. Robert Hutchison was the son of Alexander Hutchison (1772 – 1834) and Johanna Binnie (1780 – 1834) who married on 9th August 1804. They had six other children:- John (1805 - 1853), Janet (1808 - ?), William (1810 - ?), Isabel (1811 - ?), Thomas Binnie (1813 - ?), Alexander (1815 - ?), Johanna Binnie (1817 - ?), and Mary (1820 -?). Alexander Hutchison (1772 – 1834) was one of three children of John Hutchison (?- 1825) and Isabel Bett (?). The others being William (1773 – bef. 1777) and William (1777 – 1852). There does not appear to be connection to the Hutchison family in this genealogy.

WILLIAM OLIPHANT (1801 – 1836)

Captain William Oliphant, like his older brother, drowned close to home, after surviving several perilous whaling expeditions to the Davis Straits. Including the ill fated winter of 1834 – 35 when several whaling ships, including his ship, the *Viewforth*, had to be rescued after being caught in the Arctic ice.

In 1836 a thirty-six page book was published, entitled *Sufferings of the Ice-bound Whalers; containing copious extracts from a journal taken on the spot by an officer of the Viewforth of Kirkcaldy*. The author is not cited and the opening paragraphs states “the following journal ... is highly creditable to the head and heart of its author, whose name is withheld merely in deference to his own excessive modesty”.⁸

The 1835 whaling season appears to one of the most tragic due to the fact that several whaling ships found themselves trapped by early arctic ice that prevented them from making the normal return voyage in October. The *Viewforth*, commanded by Captain William Oliphant (1801 – 1836), was one of the trapped vessels. The crew suffered terribly from the dwindling rations, frostbite and scurvy. There appears to be ever present thoughts of doom in the trapped mariners that urged them to maintain formal religious services amongst those ships trapped close by. The crushing and sinking of the ship *Jane* of Hull forced all to further stretch what meagre rations they had even further. A description from the surgeon, Alexander Jolly⁹, of assisting three sailors who had been separated from the boat over night illustrates the extreme conditions: -

“he had to be carried on board.... His feet and all that covered them were frozen in one lump. Having cut away the legs and uppers of his boots, I found it necessary to go through the same operation with the soles and stockings, The latter tore away the flesh from the insensate mass. So completely frozen were the poor man’s feet, that when he attempted walking on the deck, the sound was like the knocking of a pair of clamps on a wooden floor. When carried to the fire he was not satisfied with being near it, but he actually thrust his feet into the midst of it, and it was with the utmost difficulty I could prevail on him to withdraw them.... The result was, that after the dead parts were removed, inflammation began, and was succeeded by mortification, till the poor fellow sunk under the weight of his sufferings.”

Even after finally breaking free of the ice drifts, the privations of their sufferings continued: -
“February 2d. These past few days are so full of events that I hardly know what to write. We are

⁸ *Sufferings of the Ice-bound Whalers, 1836, pp 5.*

⁹ 23rd March 1840: James Jolly and Jean Robie of Brechin (Angus) are today mourning the loss of their son Alexander (22) who drowned while bathing at Geelong (Australia). During his days as a medical student, Alexander had served as a surgeon on board the whaler “Viewforth” and survived being icebound in the Dover Strait.

now in the dark blue sea, escaped from the very jaws of destruction by one of the greatest miracles ever experienced by men in this transitory world. Truly, ‘the Lord hath made us a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters.’ Let us praise him for his goodness and his wondrous works to the sons of men. About thirty of our men cannot move a limb. Other two and myself are all that remain out of a watch of fifteen, once as stout and as willing fellows as ever trod a ship’s deck. Other two of our little company have been called to the world of spirits.”

After eleven months at sea, the *Viewforth* entered Stromness harbour on the 14th February. Fourteen of the men aboard (eight had originally come aboard from the *Jane*) had perished in the bitter arctic winter. “There is ample evidence that the attention of Captain Oliphant and the surgeon were unremitting, and that availed themselves of all the limited resources within their reach.”

It seems a cruel twist of fate that Captain William Oliphant was to die in such a minor accident, so close to home a little over a year after surviving an Arctic winter. This brief article appeared in the “Scots Times”: - *“Captain Oliphant, who commanded the Viewforth when she was detained among the ice in Davis’s Straits the winter before last, came to Dysart on Tuesday in his boat from Kirkcaldy, and after doing some business was returning by the same conveyance, nobody in the boat but himself. The wind being ahead, and rather squally, the boat upset about ten minutes after leaving the harbour, and he was co-signed to a watery grave. About two years ago he had a brother that fell into the Forth and Clyde Canal, and was drowned.”*¹⁰

William Oliphant shares a grave with two of his brothers, Robert and Henry, in the Kirkcaldy church yard.

The other children of William Olyphant (c.1730 – 1777) and Mary Barker (c.1733 – 1775) continued the merchantman tradition. George Oliphant (1767 -1845), a ship owner, married Ann Alison (1777 – 1819) on 11th June 1808. They had two children: - Janet (1809 - ?) and Mary (1813 - ?).

George Oliphant (1767 – 1845), along with his brother-in-law Alexander Malcolm, and his son John Malcolm; **Robert Tod (1798 – 1847)**, Oliphant’s nephew; **Thomas Bell (1782 – 1842)**, Tod’s brother-in-law; and **John Bell (1806 – 1868)**, Tod’s nephew¹¹ were involved in a rather unsavoury attempt to acquire the funds of a two hundred year old trust, know as the ‘Prime Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy’.

¹⁰ *The Scots Times, Edinburgh, 23rd July 1836.*

¹¹ Alexander Malcolm and George Oliphant were married to sisters with the maiden name Allison.

The Prime Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy was an institution established c. 1590 for the benefit of old and disabled mariners belonging to the port of Kirkcaldy, and for their widows and orphans. Musters and crews of vessels from Kirkcaldy had contributed a percentage of their pay from each voyage – at the time of the court case in the 1840's the assets amounted to some £3,000.

Those mentioned above had contrived a scheme where they had become the only formal members of the trust – the beneficiaries had an indelible associate status. As the formal documents pertaining to the establishment of the trust had long been lost, the six members of the trust agreed to liquidate the assets and distribute the profits amongst themselves after providing for any widows in the fund, but refusing the rights of any living mariners or orphans of deceased mariners.

Their actions were discovered and challenged by a Mrs Janet Young, presumably a widow of a deceased mariner, and others in the courts. Justice appears to have prevailed setting down a decision that had the “funds, property, and effects, heritable and moveable, belonging to the Prime Gilt Box Society of Kirkcaldy, shall be... vested in the present Provost and Bailies of the burgh of Kirkcaldy...”¹². This case appears to have been one of the first in jurisprudence relating to the rules of trusts, and as a result led to the establishing the precedent for Scottish Trust Law. There appears to have been no long term consequences for the various members of the family – ironically Robert Tod's widow and several relations of the group of six may have had reason to claim benefits for in the trust to various deaths at sea in later years.

“This rather ornate head stone features several interesting carvings which makes it stand out. Masonic Symbols are carved within a laurel wreath. A skull and crossed bones also feature, this indicates man's mortality. Although the writing carved on the stone is fading, on close examination it reads:

*Sacred to the memory of Ann Alison, Wife of George Oliphant, Shipowner, Kirkcaldy. Who died 19th January 1819 aged 42 years. Also the said George Oliphant who died 15th January 1845 aged 77 years.”*¹³



¹² Refer to Appendix 2 for the full decision.

¹³ Taken from the Fife Family history Society website: <http://www.fifehfs.org> . These gravestones are to be found in the Old Parish Kirk Graveyard, Kirkcaldy

Mary Oliphant (1771 – 1842) married Alexander Williamson (1761 – 1838), himself a shipowner whose family was widely involved in the Kirkcaldy shipping industries. They married in Edinburgh at Cannongate Kirk on the 5th August 1791. They had six children: - Alexander (1792 – 1841) – ship owner, William (1794 – 1842) – shipowner, Mary (1798 – 1871), Agnes (1802 – 1877), Lillias (1806 – 1875) and Christine (1817 – 1844).



“This headstone, although more plain than that of the previous stone is made of granite, and has stood the test of time regarding the inscription. This stone is in memory of another well-known Kirkcaldy ship-owning family, the Williamsons, related through marriage to the above named Oliphant’s. The names on the Stone are:

“Alex Williamson d. 18 December 1838 aged 77, his wife Mary Oliphant¹⁴ who d. 17 July 1842 aged 71 and their children- Alex d. 25 December 1841, William d. 3 November 1842, Christina d. 3 April 1844, Mary d. 26 November 1871, Lillias d. 20 November 1875 and Agnes d. 12 December 1877.”

The two youngest daughters of George Barker (1710 – 1784) and Christian Beattie (c.1710 – 1771), Agnes (1736 – 1782) and Christian (1741 – 1777), both married into maritime families.

Agnes Barker (1736 – 1782) married George Dougal (c. 1730 – 1771) on the 17th September 1762. George is noted as a mariner and shipmaster. They had three children: - George¹⁵ (1763 – 1823) shipowner and master of the *Concord*; Thomas (1765 – bef. 1793) and David (1769 – 1842) who lived at Ferry Port on Craig, Scotscrag – a proprietor and shipowner.

Christian Barker (1741 – 1777) married her brother-in-law Henry Oliphant (1741 - 1820), on 1st December 1766 in Kirkcaldy. Henry Oliphant was another shipmaster. They had three children: - Christian (1770 - ?) who married a George Beveridge, Robert (1766 – 1832) a shipowner, and Janet Oliphant (1777 - ?) who married her cousin, Robert Oliphant (1765 – 1832). After the death of his wife, Christian, presumably in childbirth, Henry Oliphant married Janet Hutchison (? – 1837) in Kirkcaldy on 20th April 1764. They had six children:- Alexander (1793 - ?), Mary (1788 - ?) who married William Thomson, a block maker in Leith; Henry (1795 – 1824) Captain of the

¹⁴ The Mary Oliphant named on this stone is the sister of George Oliphant named on the previous stone.

¹⁵ George Dougal (1763 – 1823) married Elizabeth Baxter (? – 1854) and had a daughter, Elizabeth (1819 – 1837).

Caledonia; William (1797 - ?) who lived in Townsend Place, Kirkcaldy; James (1800 - ?), - all three were ship owners; and Cecelia (1785 - ?) who married to Alexander Anderson – a farmer in Bankhead.

SAILORS' WALK or OLIPHANT'S HOUSE – KIRKCALDY

“Sailors’ Walk, said to be the oldest house in Kirkcaldy, is an A listed building. While the bulk is 17th Century it incorporates earlier parts said to date back to around 1460, as old as Ravensraig Castle or slightly older. The south wing is older than the north wing having crow stepped gables and projecting beams. There is a ‘painted ceiling’ on the part entered from Malcolm’s Wynd currently used as an office. The beams have various bible texts in black lettering.

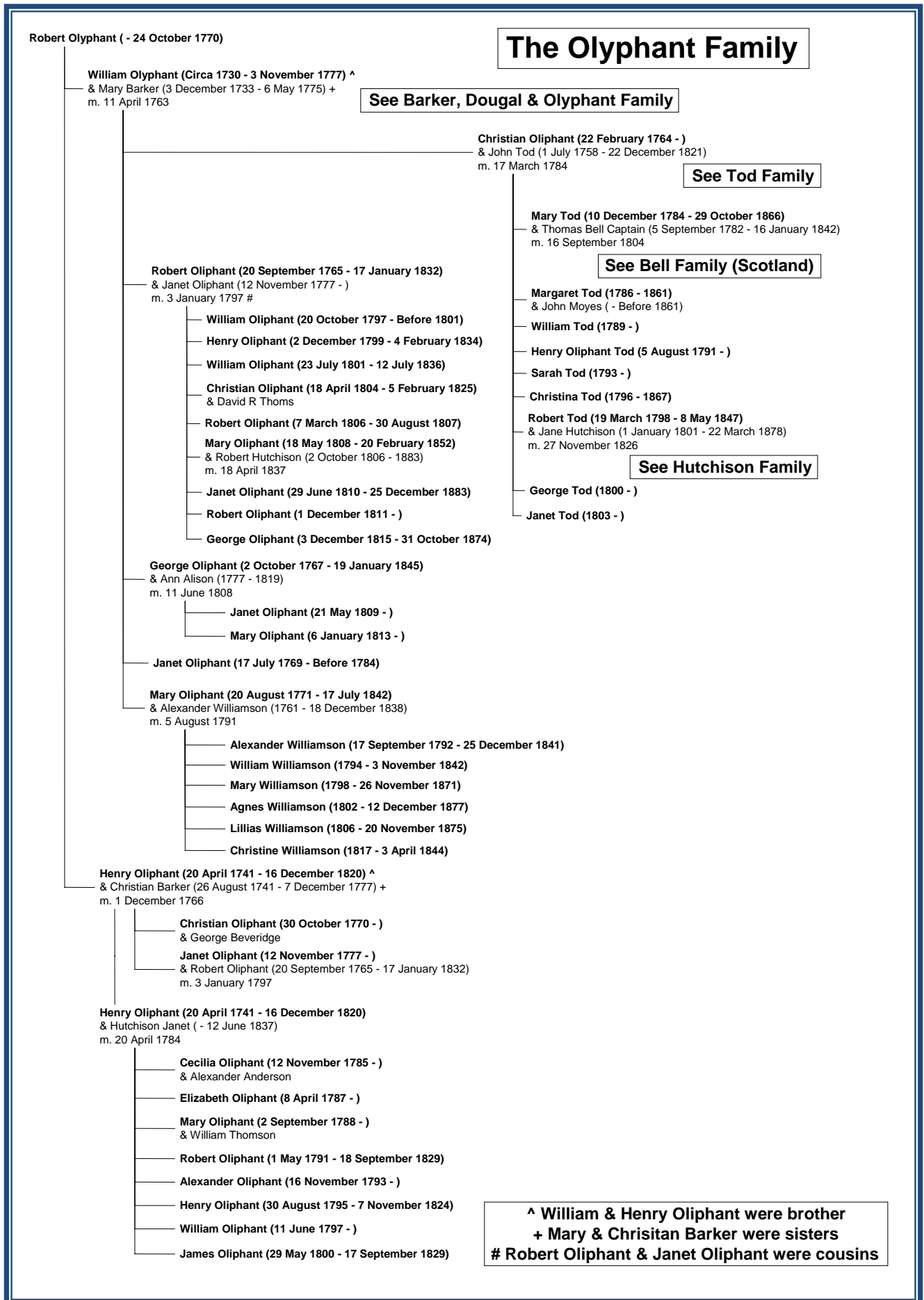
Custom House had been housed in the building – probably as several of the Oliphant family and their relatives were known to be landwaiters or customs officials. “At one time the house contained four dwellings, East House, High House, The Garret and Laigh House, but by 1820 it was under the ownership of the Oliphant family.

Mary Oliphant (1808 – 1852), the daughter of Robert Oliphant (1765 – 1832) and Janet Oliphant (1777 - ?), married Robert Hutchison¹⁶ (1806 – 1883) amid some concern from her family of whether he was a suitable husband. Despite this, the marriage took place on 18th April 1837 in Kirkcaldy. Robert had expanded his business interests by purchasing the East Bridge Mill, at that time a distillery, which he then converted in to a flour mill – it still operates today.

“Upon one of the walls within Sailors’ Walk there is the Coat of Arms of Charles II dated 1662. One of the principal rooms in the south wing is known as Queen Mary’s Room, so named after Mary of Guise, mother of Mary Queen of Scots and wife of James V, who was thought to have stayed there.”¹⁷ The Oliphants were known to be sympathetic to the Scottish Jacobite cause in Scotland – no doubt supported by the decoration discovered in the house.

¹⁶ Robert Hutchison (1806 – 1883) was the son of Alexander Hutchison (1772 – 1834) and Johanna Binnie (1780 – 1829) who married in Kirkcaldy on 4th August 1804. His siblings included: - John (1805 - ?), Janet (1808 - ?), William (1810 - ?), Isabel (1811 - ?), Thomas Binnie (1813 - ?), Alexander (1815 - ?), Johanna Binnie (1817 - ?) and Mary (1820 - ?). This family does not appear to be connected to the Hutchison family mentioned later in the genealogy. Robert’s occupation was noted as a flesher or butcher, as was his father.

¹⁷ This information was taken from *Kirkcaldy’s Plaques to People and Places*, Kirkcaldy Civic Society, 2000, pp 11 – 12.



The Barker, Dougal & Olyphant Families

George Barker (Circa 1710 - After 1784)
 & Christian Beattie/Bett (Circa 1710 - 26 August 1771)
 m. 2 December 1732

Mary Barker (3 December 1733 - 6 May 1775) +
 & William Olyphant (Circa 1730 - 3 November 1777) ^
 m. 11 April 1763

Agnes Barker (13 February 1736 - 20 August 1782)
 & George Dougal (- 18 June 1771)
 m. 17 September 1762

— **George Dougal (8 July 1763 - 27 August 1823)**
 & Elizabeth Baxter (- 1854)

— Elizabeth Dougal (30 July 1819 - 22 May 1837)

— **Thomas Dougal (6 March 1765 - Before 1793)**

— **David Dougal (9 February 1769 - 1842)**

John Barker (26 October 1738 - 24 January 1780)
 & Agnes Arthur (- 10 April 1780)
 m. 24 October 1760

— **Elizabeth Barker (- 9 June 1785)**
 & Michael Beveridge (19 June 1749 - 11 January 1827)

— Isabel Beveridge (4 January 1776 - 27 April 1839)

— George Beveridge (25 Dec 1777 - 3 Nov 1820)

— Marjory Beveridge (30 January 1781 - 2 April 1841)

— ? Peter Barker

— Margaret Barker (- 8 December 1854)

— **Agnes Barker (26 July 1760 -)**

— **Catherine Barker (25 April 1762 -)**

— **John Barker (10 June 1764 -)**

— **Janet Barker (26 October 1766 -)**

— **George Barker (13 March 1768 - 24 January 1780)**

— **Margaret Barker (23 December 1770 -)**

— **Grizel Barker (5 December 1773 -)**

— **Mary Barker (10 November 1776 -)**

— **Robert Barker (2 May 1779 -)**

Christian Barker (26 August 1741 - 7 December 1777) +
 & Henry Olyphant (20 April 1741 - 16 December 1820) ^
 m. 1 December 1766

— **Christian Olyphant (30 October 1770 -)**
 & George Beveridge

— **Janet Olyphant (12 November 1777 -) #**
 & Robert Olyphant (20 September 1765 - 17 January 1832) #
 m. 3 January 1797

Christian Olyphant (22 February 1764 -)
 & John Tod (1 July 1758 - 22 December 1821)
 m. 17 March 1784

See Tod Family

Mary Tod (10 December 1784 - 29 October 1866)
 & Thomas Bell Captain (5 September 1782 - 16 January 1842)
 m. 16 September 1804

See Bell Family (Scotland)

— **Margaret Tod (1786 - 1861)**
 & John Moyes (- Before 1861)

— **William Tod (1789 -)**

— **Henry Olyphant Tod (5 August 1791 -)**

— **Sarah Tod (1793 -)**

— **Christina Tod (1796 - 1867)**

— **Robert Tod (19 March 1798 - 8 May 1847)**
 & Jane Hutchison (1 January 1801 - 22 March 1878)
 m. 27 November 1826

See Hutchison Family

— **George Tod (1800 -)**

— **Janet Tod (1803 -)**

Robert Olyphant (20 September 1765 - 17 January 1832) #
 & Janet Olyphant (12 November 1777 -) #
 m. 3 January 1797

— **William Olyphant (20 October 1797 - Before 1801)**

— **Henry Olyphant (2 December 1799 - 4 February 1834)**

— **William Olyphant (23 July 1801 - 12 July 1836)**

— **Christian Olyphant (18 April 1804 - 5 February 1825)**
 & David R Thoms

— **Robert Olyphant (7 March 1806 - 30 August 1807)**

— **Mary Olyphant (18 May 1808 - 20 February 1852)**
 & Robert Hutchison (2 October 1806 - 1883)
 m. 18 April 1837

— **Janet Olyphant (29 June 1810 - 25 December 1883)**

— **Robert Olyphant (1 December 1811 -)**

— **George Olyphant (3 December 1815 - 31 October 1874)**

George Olyphant (2 October 1767 - 19 January 1845)
 & Ann Alison (1777 - 1819)
 m. 11 June 1808

— **Janet Olyphant (21 May 1809 -)**

— **Mary Olyphant (6 January 1813 -)**

— **Janet Olyphant (17 July 1769 - Before 1784)**

Mary Olyphant (20 August 1771 - 17 July 1842)
 & Alexander Williamson (1761 - 18 December 1838)
 m. 5 August 1791

— **Alexander Williamson (17 September 1792 - 25 December 1841)**

— **William Williamson (1794 - 3 November 1842)**

— **Mary Williamson (1798 - 26 November 1871)**

— **Agnes Williamson (1802 - 12 December 1877)**

— **Lillias Williamson (1806 - 20 November 1875)**

— **Christine Williamson (1817 - 3 April 1844)**

^ William & Henry Olyphant were brothers
 + Mary & Christian Barker were sisters
 # Robert Olyphant & Janet Olyphant were cousins

THE TOD FAMILY

The Tod family were long time residents of Abbotshall Parish, Kirkcaldy. The first to appear in this genealogy are James Tod and Bessie Baynes, married in Abbotshall on 17th July 1715. They had four children:- Janet (1716 – Before 1721), Bessie (1718 - ?), Janet (1721 - ?) and **James Tod (1724 - ?)**. The younger James Tod married Katherine Leighton on 25th November 1752 as recorded in the Old Parish Register of Abbotshall. They had six children: Robert (1753 - ?), Alexander (1755 - ?), **John Tod (1758 - 1821)**, James (1763 - ?), Isabel (1765 - ?), Katherine (1768 -?)

JOHN TOD

The marriage of John Tod (1758 - 1821) and Christina Oliphant¹⁸ (1764 - ?) is recorded in Kirkcaldy on the 14th March and the 17th March in Abbotshall, 1784. Marriages were proclaimed in the parishes of both husband and wife. In the marriage register of his son, Robert, John Tod is noted as a Landwaiter¹⁹ and in other records as a shipmaster or mariner. They had nine children: - Mary (1784 – 1866), Margaret (1786 – 1861), William (1789 - ?), Henry Oliphant (1791 - ?), Sarah (1793 - ?), Christian (1796 - ?), **Robert Tod (1798 – 1847)**, George (1800 - ?), and Janet (1803 - ?). Shipmasters George Oliphant (Christina's brother) and Henry Oliphant (Christina's uncle) witnessed the christening of several of these children.

ROBERT TOD

Robert Tod (1798- 1847) was born on the 19th March 1798 and Christened on the 1st April. At the time of his marriage in 1826 at Kirkcaldy to **Jane Hutchison (1801-1878)**²⁰ he is listed as a shipmaster. He died at sea aboard the whaling ship *Chieftain*, and is buried in the Old Church yard, Kirkcaldy. They had eight children: - John (1827 – 1885), Elizabeth (1829 – 1846), Christina (1831 – 1879), Mary (1833 – 1836), William (1835 – 1868), Robert (1837 – 1911), David Dougall (1839 – 1899) and James (1842 – 1918).

“Visit the deserted and derelict harbour of Kirkcaldy nowadays and you would find it difficult to imagine that once this had been the site of a bustling and prosperous port. It would also come as a surprise to most of the town's present day inhabitants to hear that, for some fifty years, up until 1866, Kirkcaldy had had its own whaling fleet – sailing ships which made their way to Greenland every spring, returning home 6 months later, in the Autumn and just before the Arctic seas started to freeze over. This was a trade whose conditions were dirty, unpleasant and dangerous but whose

¹⁸ Christina Oliphant was the daughter of William Olyphant , Shipmaster, and Mary Barker (1733 – 6 May 1775), of Kirkcaldy. Her siblings include Robert (1765 - ?), George (1767 - ?), Janet (1769 - ?) and Mary (1771 - ?) Mary Barker was the daughter of Baillie (a Scottish Civil officer) and shipowner George Barker (1710 - 1784). See pages 1 - 6 for genealogy of these families.

¹⁹ **Landwaiter** - customs officer whose duty was to wait or attend on landed goods

²⁰ Refer to Hutchison family, page _

rewards could be considerable, even for the ordinary seaman, many of whom were natives of Kirkcaldy.

“This story concerns, not an ordinary seaman, but the master of one such whaler, Robert Tod (1798 – 1847). His whole working life was spent on the whalers. In 1816 he was an apprentice on board the *Earl Percy*, owned by his uncle, Robert Oliphant, and, in 1817, he was sailor on the same ship. By the year 1826, he was mate on the *Rambler* and, also in this year, he married.

“The Tod family lived opposite Kirkcaldy harbour, in a house containing a dining room, parlour, 3 bedrooms and a kitchen.

“Eventually, Robert Tod became a ship’s master and, for many years, until his death in 1847, he was captain of the *Chieftain*, a barque of which he was also a part owner²¹.

“Captain Tod prospered over the years and when the *Chieftain* set sail from Kirkcaldy in March of 1847, he was embarking on around his 30th trip to the Arctic whaling grounds.

“However, on the 8th May 1847, some 10 weeks after leaving Kirkcaldy, Robert Tod died at sea from unknown causes. Normally, death at sea was followed swiftly by burial at sea but, despite the fact that it would be almost 6 months before the *Chieftain* would return, it was decided that the captain’s body should be taken back to his home town for burial. The awkward problem of preserving the body was resolved by wrapping it in tarpaulin which was then covered with pitch.

“The *Chieftain* docked in Kirkcaldy harbour on the 22nd of October 1847 and the following report appeared in the local paper:

The Chieftain arrived at Kirkcaldy harbour on Friday last with about 60 tons of oil. The captain and carpenter have died during the voyage. Captain Tod’s corpse was brought home in the ship and interred here on Monday last.

The greater part of the crew of the Chieftain have been attacked with scurvy, several of the men were so debilitated that they had to be carried out of the ship, and then conveyed in carts to their respective homes.

²¹ Robert Tod owned 8/64 shares in the barque *Chieftain* and 16/64 shares in the barque *Anger of Liverpool* that was on a voyage to Bombay at the time of his death.

“Captain Robert Tod, aged 49, was buried in the churchyard of Kirkcaldy Old Parish church, 3 days after the return of the *Chieftain* and, today, you can still see there, the large obelisk which marks the grave of Robert Tod and his family.

“However, this is not the end of the story since Robert Tod left a most unusual and interesting will. The Original document, dated 23rd March 1842, was in the form of a letter to his wife, Jane Hutchison (1801 – 1878), and was written whilst the *Chieftain* was anchored at Longhope in the Orkneys, the last landfall, before the long haul to the Arctic. A subsequent codicil was added to this, also written at Longhope, on the 21st March 1847, and only 6 weeks before his death.

“With the original spelling and punctuation retained, the letters read as follows:

Longhope March 23rd 1842

My dear Jane,

I wrote you on my arrival here and now I am again just on the eve of starting to go on a long and peralous voyage, but I hope the Ruller of all things will prosper us and bring one once more to your arms, I trust you will take great care of yourself at the time of your illness²², I was very sorrow to part but you know I must do a great deal, we have a large family but I hope we will by both spared to see them all doing for themselves. Make my kind love to them all and may they be comfort to us, look after their education, and tell Willie [aged 7] he must be a good reader when I come home tell Robert [aged 5] and David [aged 3] to be good boys and I shall bring something to them, poor things I often think I see them standing at the table, waiting for the top of the egg make Elizabeth [aged 13] and Christina [aged 11] useful in the house they should soon be a help to you, make my kind regards to your Mother Father and Mary I think she will soon be Mrs Turnbull²³ by what he said to me that night we left he seems to have a great liking for her I wish them many happy days, perhaps you may think it a bad omen for me to leave my will and deed but I think it is my duty to do so four our time is uncertain, and if anything was to happen, you may be disappointed of the whole Therefore I leave all my effects to your management as long as you are my widow and if it should happen that you should marry again the whole to be equally divided among the children but I sincerely hope that day will never arrive but that we may live and go hand in hand down the brae also make your father Mr William Hutchison one of the trust and Mr George Turnbull another Trust to manage the effects for the most benefit to you and the children you may mention to your father as you please but just as you think proper, the Alex of Dundee is lying here with a great many more vessels some for the Indias and some for the west, there are

²² The ‘illness’ was more than likely to be morning sickness as Jane would have been pregnant with the youngest child, James, who was born in August of 1842.

²³ Robert’s observation was correct – Mary Hutchison, Jane’s sister, married George Turnbull on 23rd February 1845. George Turnbull was a part owner of the *Chieftain* and Robert’s business partner. He was the son of William Turnbull, farmer of Balbeggie.

two or three underway but the wind is not very tempting it is only NNE and very unsteady but I will lose no opportunity, goodbye my dear, and may we have the pleasure of embracing each other in six months after and I am your loving husband

Signed Robert Tod

Longhope March 21st 1847

My dear Jane

I have only time to inform you that we got here last night, the wind is now at SSE and I trust we will get a good run of the land The Regalia is here I think the Caledon would go through the Frith last night, you can inform Mr Turnbull of this, I hope the Ruller of all events will spare us both to meet again, I leave all my effects to you as long as you are Mrs Tod, after that you shall divided amongst the family your father and Mr Turnbull will be Trustees, try and write to Thomas Bell²⁴ or make john do so, my respects to all friends. Excuse haste.

I am yours affect.

Signed Robert Tod

The sentiments contained in the letters are perhaps not quite what contemporary readers might expect from the skipper of a 19th century Scottish whaler and I am sure that you will agree that they form a fitting and moving epitaph to Captain Robert Tod of Kirkcaldy²⁵

Little more is known about individuals in this line of the genealogy; however they are important for two reasons. Firstly, the sister of Robert Tod (1798 – 1847), Mary Tod (1784-1866) married **Captain Thomas Bell** (1782 - 1842) in Kirkcaldy on 16 September 1804. Secondly, Captain Robert Tod (1798- 1847) married Jane Hutchison (1801-1878) on the 27th November 1826 at Kennoway, Fife. And their niece, **Catherine McLachlan Hutchison** (1840-1912), married **David Clephan Bell** (1836-1903).

Descendants of the Tod family now live in the North Island of New Zealand. Three children of Robert Tod and Jane Hutchison, John Tod (1827 – 1885), Robert Tod (1837- 1911) and James Tod (1842-1918) migrated to Hawkes Bay, New Zealand in the middle of the 19th century. It was recorded in the Free Fife Press that John Tod, “Eldest son of late Captain Robert Tod, Kirkcaldy,

²⁴ Thomas Bell was Robert Tod's Brother-in-law – married to his sister Mary.

²⁵ Don Page (1997) *Captain Robert Tod: A Kirkcaldy Sailor* in [Fife Family History Society Journal](#), Vol 10 No. 1, Sept 1997, pp 41 – 43. Don Page's great-great-great grandfather, Charles Tod, sailed with Captain Tod on the *Chieftain* in 1838 and, although they share the same name, the two men are unrelated.

drowned at Kati-Kati, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, April 7 1885²⁶. Their descendants live in several towns and cities of the North Island of New Zealand.

²⁶ From Fife Family History Society Publication No 29: Fife Deaths Abroad 1855-1900. Part 4: Kirkcaldy & St Andrews p 53

James Tod
& Bessie Baynes
m. 17 July 1715

The Tod Family - Part 1

- Janet Tod (11 November 1716 –bef. 1721)
- Bessie Tod (5 October 1718 -)
- Janet Tod (7 May 1721 -)

James Tod (26 January 1724 -)
& Katherine Leighton
m. 25 November 1752

- Robert Tod (20 November 1753 -)
- Alexander Tod (16 May 1755 -)

John Tod (1 July 1758 - 22 December 1821)
& Christian Oliphant (22 February 1764 -)
m. 17 March 1784

Mary Tod (10 December 1784 - 29 October 1866)
& Thomas Bell Captain (5 September 1782 - 16 January 1842)
m. 16 September 1804

See Bell Family - Scotland

John [C.] Bell Captain (25 April 1806 - 17 April 1868)
& Elizabeth Lesslie Clephan (21 January 1809 - 10 July 1882)
m. 25 December 1832

See Clephan Family

— Thomas Bell (1808 - Before 1812)

— Christina Bell (1810 -)
& Robert Russell

— Thomas Bell Captain (1812 - ?)
& Sarah L Tonge
m. Circa 1843

— William Bell (1815 - 20 October 1842)

— Robert Bell (1816 - 12 September 1832)

— Helen Bell (1821 - 3 August 1834)

Margaret Tod (1786 - 1861)
& John Moyes (- Before 1861)

— Henry Moyes (1817 -)

— John Moyes (1820 -)

— James Moyes (1822 -)

— Christina Moyes (1826 -)

— William Tod (1789 -)

— Henry Oliphant Tod (5 August 1791 -)

— Sarah Tod (1793 -)

— Christina Tod (1796 - 1867)

Robert Tod (19 March 1798 - 8 May 1847)
& Jane Hutchison (1 January 1801 - 22 March 1878)
m. 27 November 1826

See Hutchison Family

— John Tod (3 August 1827 - 7 April 1885)
& Annie Houeson Neil(l)

— Elizabeth Tod (3 August 1829 - 19 August 1846)

— Christina Tod (15 August 1831 - November 1879)

— Mary Tod (13 October 1833 - 21 May 1836)

See Tod Family - Part 2

— William Tod (19 November 1835 - Circa 3 April 1868)

— Robert Tod (19 September 1837 - 6 October 1911)
& Eleanor Malcolm Milne
m. 13 March 1866

— David Dougal Tod (15 August 1839 - 21 April 1899)

— James Tod (6 August 1842 - 21 July 1918)
& Margaret Landale Dun (23 July 1864 - 16 September 1949)
m. 12 January 1886

— George Tod (1800 -)

— Janet Tod (1803 -)

— James Tod (1 June 1763 -)

— Isabel Tod (29 September 1765 -)

— Katherine Tod (27 May 1768 -)

The Tod Family - Part 2

Robert Tod (19 March 1798 - 8 May 1847)

& Jane Hutchison (1 January 1801 - 22 March 1878)

m. 27 November 1826

John Tod (3 August 1827 - 7 April 1885)
& Annie Houeson Neil(l)

Robert Tod (1 December 1859 -)
& Jessie Steel

William Montgomery Tod (1864 - 1943)

Mary Glover Tod (1867 - 1936)
& ? Bibby

Robert Bibby

Archibald Bibby

Glover Bibby

Isabel Bibby

Elfie Bibby

Elizabeth Tod (3 August 1829 - 19 August 1846)

Christina Tod (15 August 1831 - November 1879)

Mary Tod (13 October 1833 - 21 May 1836)

William Tod (19 November 1835 - Circa 3 April 1868)

Robert Tod (19 September 1837 - 6 October 1911)

& Eleanor Malcolm Milne

m. 13 March 1866

Mary Jane Barclay Tod (1867 - 1879)

Helen Wemyss Tod (1869 - 1943)

Rosslyn Hutchinson Tod (1878 - 1954)

David Dougal Tod (15 August 1839 - 21 April 1899)

James Tod (6 August 1842 - 21 July 1918)

& Margaret Landale Dun (23 July 1864 - 16 September 1949)

m. 12 January 1886

George Dougal Tod (13 April 1887 - 10 December 1956)

& Jean Short

m. 1920

Isabel Tod (Circa 1920 -)
& Charles Simpson

Helen Tod
& Harold Thompson

James Landale Tod

Mary Tod

Wallace Anderson Tod (5 October 1889 - 22 September 1953)

& Adeline Buxton Chisnall (2 October 1893 - 15 October 1979)

m. 9 March 1916

Barbara Tod

Audrey Tod

Maurice Tod

Dianne Tod

Mabel Christina Tod (30 March 1893 - 1984)

& Ian Douglas Balfour

m. 1918

Peter Balfour

Nancy Balfour

James Tod (31 December 1894 - 22 April 1980)

& Vera Caroline Carlson (21 July 1895 - 22 April 1980)

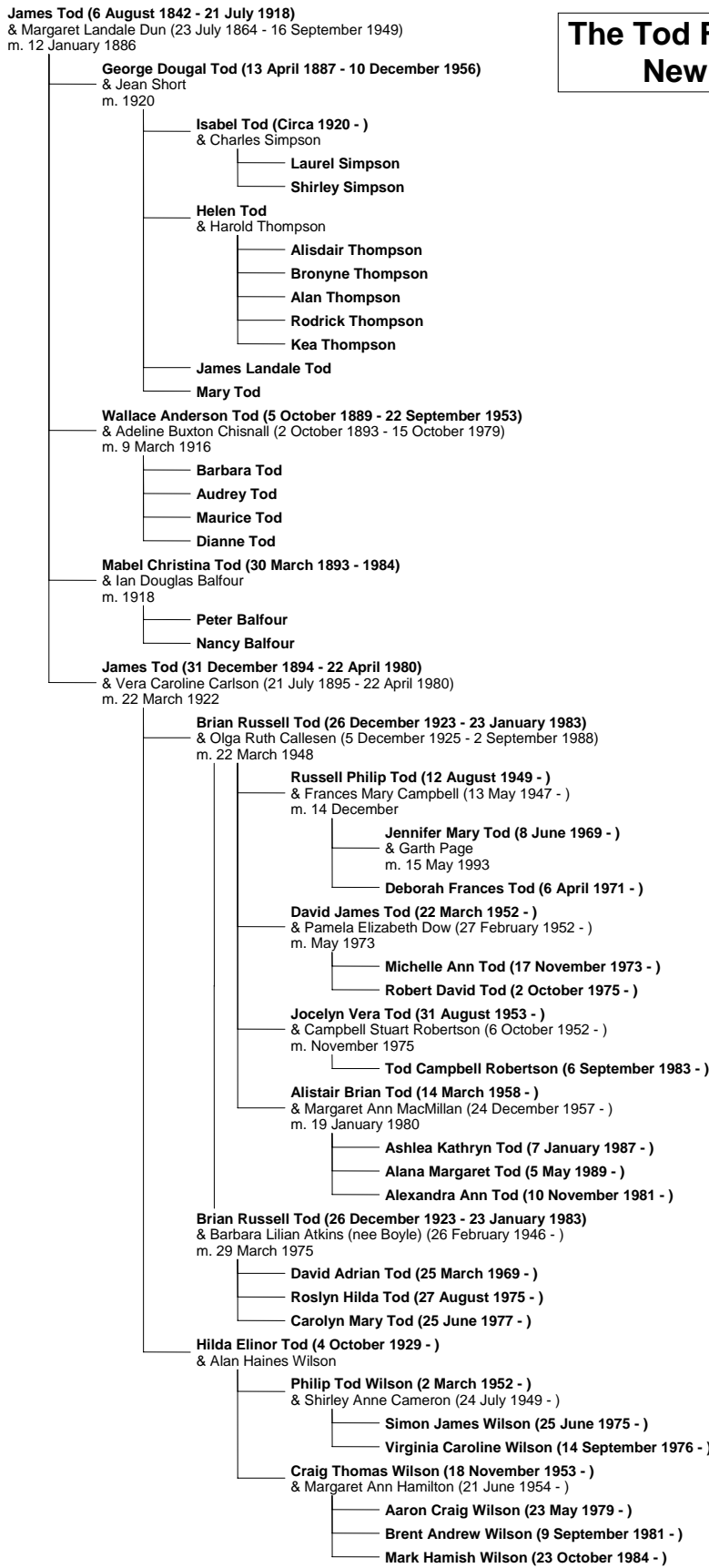
m. 22 March 1922

Brian Russell Tod (26 December 1923 - 23 January 1983)
& Olga Ruth Callesen (5 December 1925 - 2 September 1988)
m. 22 March 1948

Brian Russell Tod (26 December 1923 - 23 January 1983)
& Barbara Lillian Atkins (nee Boyle) (26 February 1946 -)
m. 29 March 1975

Hilda Eleanor Tod (4 October 1929 -)
& Alan Haines Wilson

**The Tod Family - Part 3
New Zealand**



THE HUTCHISON FAMILY

Within the Old Parish Records of Kirkcaldy in Fife the spelling of the Hutchison name has several variations. The Hutchison spelling is the most modern variant and consistent since the 19th century. This family is headed by **William Hutcheon** (c. 1690 - ?) who married Margaret Kilgour (c. 1694 - ?) at Markinch, Fife, on the 27th May 1715. In the Marriage Register William is listed as the servant to Mr James Swan of Spittell and Margaret a servant to George Christie of Lothsyde. They had five children: - James (1716 - 1721), Isabel²⁷ (1719 - ?), David (1721 - ?), Christian (1729 - 1729) and **William Hutcheson** (1733 - ?) George and Henry Hutcheson witnessed the baptism of several of these children - possibly William's brothers.

WILLIAM HUTCHESON

William Hutcheson (1733 - ?) was born on the 17 December at Coaltown of Spittell, Markinch, Fife. He married Mary Wallace²⁸ (1735- ?) on 14th July 1759 at Markinch, Fife. Mary Wallace is reputed to be a descendant of William Wallace²⁹ (the great Scottish hero of the late Middle Ages); there is no proof of this and it is highly unlikely. They had eight children: - Mary Hutcheon (1760 - ?), James Hutcheon (1762 - ?), John Hutcheon (1764 - ?), Andrew Hutcheon (1768 – bef. 1773), **William Hutcheon (Hutchison)** (1770 - ?), Margaret Hutcheon (1771 - ?), Andrew Hutcheon (1773 - ?) and Isabel Hutcheon (1776 - ?) Thomas and Andrew Wallace, possibly Mary Wallace's brothers, witnessed the baptism of the children.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON

William Hutchison (1770-?) was born on the 20th January at Haughmills, Markinch, Fife. At the time of his marriage, on the 7th August 1795 in the Parish of Wemyss, to Elizabeth Fleming (1768-1843) his is listed as a baker in Buckhaven, Kirkcaldy. William and Elizabeth had four children: - **William (1796-1861/1876)**, Jane (1801-1878), David (1805-?) and Elizabeth (1808-?). Jane married **Robert Tod** (1798-1847).

²⁷ Isabel Hutcheon (1719 - ?) Married John Forgan on the 16th December 1743. It appears they had only one daughter – Catherine (14 November 1744 - ?)

²⁸ Mary Wallace (6 October 1735 - ?) was the youngest daughter of John Wallace and Mary Bogie who married on the 10th March 1721 in Markinch. Other children included: - Elisabeth (24 June 1722 - ?), Unnamed child (16 March 1729 - ?), Andrew (29 April 1731 - ?), and Thomas (6 May 1733 - ?)

²⁹ In a letter from D.C. Elliot to A.D. Elliot 19 Aug. 1982.

William Hutcheon (Circa 1690 -)
 & Agnes Kilgour (Circa 1694 -)
 m. 27 May 1715

THE HUTCHISON FAMILY

James Hutcheon (April 1716 – 28 June 1721)

Isabel Hutcheon (1 January 1719 -)
 & John Forgan
 m. 16 December 1743

David Hutcheon (19 May 1721 -)

Christian Hutcheon (16 November 1729 -)

William Hutcheson (17 December 1733 -)
 & Mary Wallace (2 October 1735 -)
 m. 14 July 1759

Mary Hutcheon (26 March 1760 -)

James Hutcheon (17 January 1762 -)

John Hutcheon (26 March 1764 -)

Andrew Hutcheon (6 March 1768 - Before 1773)

William Hutcheon (Hutchison) (20 January 1770 -)
 & Elizabeth Fleming (1768 - 24 November 1843)
 m. 7 August 1795

William Hutchison (27 May 1796 – 7 May 1870)
 & Agnes McLachlan (Circa 1804 - 13 April 1865)
 m. 27 November 1839

Catherine McLachlan Hutchison (30 October 1840 - 2 November 1912)
 & David Clephan Bell (30 August 1836 – 24 January 1903)
 m. 17 June 1876

See Bell Family

Jane Hutchison (1 January 1801 - 22 March 1878)
 & Robert Tod (19 March 1798 - 8 May 1847)
 m. 27 November 1826

See Tod Family

John Tod (3 August 1827 - 7 April 1885)
 & Annie Houeson Neil(l)

Elizabeth Tod (3 August 1829 - 19 August 1846)

Christina Tod (15 August 1831 - November 1879)

Mary Tod (13 October 1833 - 21 May 1836)

William Tod (19 November 1835 - Circa 3 April 1868)

Robert Tod (19 September 1837 - 6 October 1911)
 & Eleanor Malcolm Milne
 m. 13 March 1866

David Dougal Tod (15 August 1839 - 21 April 1899)

James Tod (6 August 1842 - 21 July 1918)
 & Margaret Landale Dun (23 July 1864 - 16 September 1949)
 m. 12 January 1886

David Hutchison (6 June 1805 -)

Elizabeth Hutchison (2 January 1808 -)

Mary Hutchison (? - ?)
 & George Turnbull
 m. 23 February 1845

Margaret Hutcheon (27 November 1771 -)

Andrew Hutcheon (18 April 1773 -)

Isabel Hutcheon (20 September 1776 -)

William Hutchison (1796-1870), married Agnes McLachlan³⁰ (1804-1865) on the 27th November 1839 at Wemyss, Fife. William too was a master baker. William and his wife, Agnes died at their residence - 241 High Street, Kirkcaldy. They were the parents of **Catherine McLachlan Hutchison** (1840 - 1912) – their only known child.

It is believed that some connection of this family who was on board H.M.S. *Victory* when Lord Horatio Nelson died at the Battle of Trafalgar. The Cup that Nelson drank from on his death bed came through the family and was donated to Edinburgh Castle Museum by Elizabeth Clephan Bell. The cup itself is a simple china bowl with two handles and a spout, known as an ‘invalid cup’, it is held as part of the Museum’s permanent collection. A unsigned or dated note that is held with the cup reads: “*This cup was the last out of which Lord Nelson drank and was presented to me by Mrs Hutchison whose husband was Surgeon on board of the Victory attending his Lordship, on the successful, but fatal Battle of Trafalgar on Oct 21, 1805*”³¹.

This note is the basis of the family tradition³² that a member of the Hutchison family was one of the surgeons on board H.M.S. *Victory*. However, there appears to be no record of this in paintings or books on the subject. Edinburgh Castle Museum cannot provide any further information on this topic. The only Hutchison listed on the *Victory*’s muster at Trafalgar is John Hutchison – ship’s boy.



ABOVE: The invalid’s cup reputed to be used by Lord Nelson before his death on HMS *Victory*.

³⁰ Agnes McLachlan was the only known daughter of Thomas McLachlan and Catherine Avril who married c. 1800.

³¹ Photographs of these relics are in the possession of A D Elliot. This includes the cup with note above (M.1948.4), Clephan’s coat (M.1948.5.1) see page 22, breeches (M.1948.5.2), waist coat (M.1948.5.3), shoe buckles (M.1948.5.4), cocked hat (M.1948.5.5) and epaulettes (1948.5.6). The numbers are the Museum’s catalogue references.

³² D.C. Elliot and P. Elliot make note of this connection.

THE CLEPHAN FAMILY

The Clephan family, as do the Tods and Hutchisons, originate from the town of Kirkcaldy and surrounding parishes – Kirkcaldy is the largest town and chief industrial centre of Fifeshire in Scotland. It was the centre of the coarser linen industry of Scotland. The Clephan family and their descendants were involved in this trade at various times. As with other families within this genealogy several generations were also involved in the Merchant Navy, Whaling and East India Company, while other saw naval service with the Royal Navy.

Family and Parish records go back to somewhere around the middle of the 17th Century to **James Clephame** and **Margaret Makgil**³³ who were married in the Parish of Cupar on 4th November 1675. They had twins: - John and David Clephan, born on the 11th September 1681 in Leuchars, Fife.

In 1712 David Clephan (c.1690- ?) married Margaret Hardie (c.1690- ?). They had four children born in the Parish of Monimail, Kirkcaldy: - Mary (1712-?), George (1715-?), Janet (1717-?) and **Andrew Clephan(1722-1791)**. A journal that was used by a number of the Clephan's records several dates, including births, marriages and deaths. It also includes the financial accounts pertaining to the production of linen by James Clephan (1768-1851). Due to the nature of the entries some deductions have been made as to who various entries refer³⁴. Most of these records are supported by the Old Parish Records of Fife.

ANDREW CLEPHAN (1722- 1791)

Andrew Clephan was born on the 18th November 1722 in Ceres, Kirkcaldy and married Isabel Bonailo ³⁵(c.1720 -?) in the Parish of Markinch, Kirkcaldy on the 9th February 1753 and had seven children. Three girls – Anne George (1753-1844), Isabel (1759-1762), Margaret (1764-1843) and four sons – David (1755-9), Andrew (1763-died at sea?), James (1768-1851), and David (1769-1841). Of those who survived into adulthood, as in the 18th & 19th centuries infant deaths were common, only two are known to have married. They were the two youngest, James and David.

One of the entries in the 'Clephan Diary' reads:-"Sept. 10 1750 I was prest [sic] on board of his Majesty's Coutte [sic] the Aileron till the 25 November and was put a board of the (?)Keaxserd December the six. I was put a bourd [sic] of the Augusta³⁶ at the Noar³⁷[sic] and remained till the

³³ The correct spelling of this surname is more than likely MacGill as used on the birth record of her sons.

³⁴ This diary is referred to the 'Clephan Diary'. The original is the possession of D.C. Elliot.

³⁵ There are several spellings of this surname. E.g. Bonnally, Bonneylly, Bonaillo, Bonallo. Isabel Bonallo was the daughter of James Bonallo and Bathia or Bessie Reid who were married in Wemyss on 26th April 1707.

³⁶ AUGUSTA, 64. (1763 Rotherhithe. Burnt 1777) 1777 Capt. Francis REYNOLDS. On 22 October AUGUSTA, with three frigates and a sloop, ROEBUCK,44, Capt. HAMOND, LIVERPOOL,28, Capt. BELLEW, PEARL,32, Capt. WILKINSON, and MERLIN,16, Cdr. REEVE. carried out an attack on Fort Mifflin sited on Mud, or Fort, Island in the Delaware a little below the entrance of the Schuylkill. (In the area of the Philadelphia Int. Airport) This fort, supported by two floating batteries and some galleys, together with batteries at Red Bank on the Jersey side, defended obstructions, a sort of

25 of March 1771 and was discharged the said ship." These dates could only be applicable to Andrew Clephan (1722-1791). Therefore the tradition of naval service, from somewhat dubious beginnings, appears to have started with Andrew Clephan being press-ganged³⁸ into the Naval Service.

ISABEL CLEPHAN, NEE BONNEYELLEY

From the Clephan Diary: - "*Isabel Bonneyelley married Andrew Clephan on 9th Feb. 1753 by Mr. James Keey in Kirkcaldy.*"

ANNE GEORGE CLEPHAN (1753-1844)

From the Clephan Diary: - "*Anne Clephan She was born on a Thursday about 3 o'clock of the after noon, 6 December 1753. Baptised 6th January, 1754 by Mr. James Keey at [Markinch] Kirkcaldy 1754. Anne Clephan died on Friday night at 8 o'clock the 2nd day of February 1844.*"

DAVID CLEPHAN (1755-1759)

From the Clephan Diary: - "*David Clephan was born on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock the ninth day of September 1755 and was baptised the 21st day at Sconne by Mr. Methel.*"

ISABEL CLEPHAN (1759-1762)

From the Clephan diary: - "*Isabel Clephan was born on the 5th day of May on Saturday Morning about 6 o'clock and died on the 11 of April 1762 about 6 of the morning and was buried on the 13 Day.*"

underwater *chevaux de frise* invented by Ben Franklin, which would pierce the hull of any vessel striking them, in the upper river, which prevented supplies being carried to Philadelphia by water. The army, under Col. Donop attacked Red Bank and were repulsed with heavy casualties and at the same time Capt. REYNOLDS and his flotilla started their assault on the island fort. The channel was only two hundred yards wide and both AUGUSTA and the sloop MERLIN, Cdr. Samuel REEVE, took the ground and could not be moved that night because the rise of the tide had been checked by the prevalent winds. The following the Americans concentrated all their fire on the two stranded ships, although the range was so great that little damage was done. ISIS warped her way through the lower *chevaux de frise* to AUGUSTA's assistance and preparations were made to lighten the ship, when a number of wads took fire aft. This spread rapidly and most of her crew were rescued before she blew up.

³⁷ The Nore is a sandbank at the mouth of the Thames Estuary, England, near Sheerness. From 1732 the Nore lightship, the first lightship in the world, marked the sandbank: placed there as an experiment by Robert Hamblin, its patentee. Small wooden ships, often Dutch-built galliots, served as the early Nore lightships. By the end of the 19th century a larger ship with a revolving light had appeared, but after about 1915 the authorities abandoned the lightship. Sea Reach No. 1 Buoy now marks the anchorage-point of the former lightship, about mid-way between Shoeburyness in Essex and the Isle of Sheppey in Kent. This ranks as the limit of the Thames and the beginning of the North Sea. In May/June 1797 the anchorage adjoining the Nore witnessed a mutiny in the British Royal Navy fleet then lying here, known as the Mutiny of the Nore. The Royal Navy from 1899 to 1955 maintained the position of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, a senior officer with responsibility for protection of the entrance to the port of London as well as merchant traffic up and down the east coast of Britain. (Wikipedia, 2006)

³⁸ Impressment (colloquially, "*press-ganging*") is the act of conscripting people to serve in the military or navy. It was used by the Royal Navy during the 18th century and early 19th century in time of war as a means of crewing warships, although legal sanction for the practice goes back to the time of King Edward I. The Royal Navy impressed many British merchant sailors, as well as some sailors from other nations. People liable to impressment were *eligible men of seafaring habits between the ages of 18 and 55 years*, though very rarely non-seamen were impressed as well. If they believed that they were impressed unfairly, pressed men were able to submit appeals to the Admiralty, and those appeals were often successful. It is also important to note that the navy had little interest in impressing people who were not ordinary or able seamen, since they would be of no use on board a ship. (Wikipedia, 2006)

ANDREW CLEPHAN (1763- ?)

From the Clephan Diary: - "*Andrew Clephan was born on the 28 Day of September on a Wednesday about 7 o'clock at night and was baptised at Skonney on the 23 Day of October by Mr. Spears (?).*" He died at sea. The 'Clephan Diary' notes him on board H.M.S. *Swansloop* at some time. It is not known if this is the ship on which he died.

MARGARET CLEPHAN (1764-1843)

From the Clephan Diary: - "*Margaret Clephan was born on the 19 Day of November and was baptised at Sconney on the 25 Day by Mr. Swan. She was born on a Wednesday at 7 o'clock at night....*

"Margaret Clephan died on Saturday morning at 1/4 past 11 o'clock the 15th July 1843."

CAPT. JAMES CLEPHAN R.N. (1768-1851)

From the Clephan Diary: "*James Clephan was born on a Sabeth [sic] morning four minutes before four and was baptised on the 30th day of the said instant by Mr. Swan at Sconey.... James Clephan was born in January the 17th Day 1768.... He went to the loom to James Smith February the 12th Day 1783....I have been three years at the loom apprentice. I woon [sic] for my wages:*

<i>4 / 5 /10 1/2</i>	<i>for the first year,</i>
<i>6/9 / 4 1/2</i>	<i>for the second year,</i>
<i><u>6 / 18 / 0</u></i>	<i>for the third year_s</i>
<i>17 / 13 / 3</i>	<i>the Whole.</i>

"February 1st Day 1788, this is nigh about the time when I got my loom, which cost about 2 guineas....

"February 1st Day 1789, I have been about a year working my own loom & by counting 9 for the spind[sic] and working my skein my wages this year is just ? / 5 / 7 1/2. I wrought a few more skeins this winter, I have given over keeping any more account of my work.

"1789. This spring trade is very bad by which cause I keep no more account of my work."

James Clephan is the most notable and documented member of this family, primarily through naval records. He is described as a 'tarpaulin' – an officer who gained a commission from the lower deck rather than the aristocracy. At some time after his apparent failed attempt at working his own loom he joined the Merchant Navy. He was then pressed into the Royal Navy. From here he had a distinguished career as a commissioned officer until his retirement in 1840. He rose from

Able Bodied Seaman to Captain - a rare occurrence in this time. His uniform was donated to Edinburgh Castle by E. E. Bell - one of their few naval uniforms³⁹.

At the age of 26 on the 23rd of July 1794 Clephan was pressed into naval service. This was common practice in the 18th and 19th centuries. Gangs of men would go out and collect men from the seaside taverns as they were closing⁴⁰. The unsuspecting man would find himself out to sea the next morning. So his Royal Navy career began as an Able Bodied Seaman on board the 28 gun H.M.S. *Sibyl*⁴¹ under Capt. Hon. Chas. Jones.

A year later saw him rated as Masters Mate again under Capt. Hon. Chas. Jones on the newly built and commissioned 36 gun H.M.S. *Doris*⁴² on the 7th October. He continued to serve on this ship in the North Sea⁴³ and on the Irish Station⁴⁴. It was from this ship that James began his rise to the quarter deck as a Midshipman⁴⁵.

In 1801 Clephan distinguished himself in a confrontation with the French frigate *Le Chevrette*. The British Ships HMS *Doris*, *Beaulieu* and *Uranie* under the command of Captain Charles Brisbane were watching the combined French and Spanish fleet anchored at Camaret Bay. The batteries of Camaret Bay were near the French port of Brest in the Mediterranean. The port was strategically important and deemed almost impregnable. On the night of the 21st July the French corvette *Le Chevrette* was anchored in Camaret Bay, sighting the British ships her Captain decided that it would be safer to move further into the bay under the protection of shore batteries. As a further precaution troops were put on board, a redoubt built on Pointe du Grand Gouin and a

³⁹ Clephan's coatee (M.1948.5.1) – see page 22, breeches (M.1948.5.2), waist coat (M.1948.5.3), shoe buckles (M.1948.5.4), cocked hat (M.1948.5.5) and epaulettes (1948.5.6). The numbers are the Museum's catalogue references.

⁴⁰ Impressment (colloquially, "press-ganging") is the act of conscripting people to serve in the military or navy. It was used by the Royal Navy during the 18th century and early 19th century in time of war as a means of crewing warships, although legal sanction for the practice goes back to the time of King Edward I. The Royal Navy impressed many British merchant sailors, as well as some sailors from other nations. People liable to impressment were *eligible men of seafaring habits between the ages of 18 and 55 years*, though very rarely non-seamen were impressed as well. If they believed that they were impressed unfairly, pressed men were able to submit appeals to the Admiralty, and those appeals were often successful. It is also important to note that the navy had little interest in impressing people who were not ordinary or able seamen, since they would be of no use on board a ship. (Wikipedia, 2006)

⁴¹ HMS *Sibyl*, 28. 6th rate. (Built in 1779 Bucklers Yard. 1798 wrecked) 1795 renamed *Garland*. 1798 wrecked off Madagascar on 26th July.

⁴² HMS *Doris*, 36. (Built in 1795 at Gravesend. Wrecked 1805) Capt. Hon. C. Jones, November 1795. Lord Ranelagh, July 1797, Channel. As a member of her crew, James Clephan would have taken part in other confrontations the *Doris* was engaged. 1801 Capt. John Halliday, Channel. The French ship *Huron* was captured on 20th January 1801 and on the 23rd January 1801 she took the *Favourite*, bound for Bordeaux from *L'Orient* with staves, copper and hides. On 20th February 1801 *Doris* and *Alcmene* sent into Falmouth the *Mercury* letter of marque which had been on passage from Livorno to London with a valuable cargo of silks and bale goods. When she captured a French privateer and put a prize crew on board, two of her seamen joined the French prisoners to seize the *Mercury* and were taking her in to *L'Orient* when the two frigates came in sight and recaptured her. The *Bellona* brig, master Mr Dean, from Galway to Londonderry with a cargo of kelp, oats, bread, herrings, etc, which had been captured by the French privateer *Ruse*,¹⁴ was recaptured by *Doris* and sent into Plymouth on 14th July 1810. On 26th November 1810 *Doris* recaptured the *Countess of Bute* of Glasgow. She had been taking barrelled salmon and oil from Newfoundland to Naples and Livorno when, after separating from her convoy off the Newfoundland banks on the 10th she was captured by the French privateer *Brave* on the 19th. 1801 Capt. Halliday. At the end of January 1801 *Magicienne*, *Thames* and *Doris* captured two very valuable French East Indiamen and three brigs off Bordeaux. They arrived in Plymouth on the 30th. Dispatches to Napoleon from Mauritius were discovered in the false bottom of a chest on one of the Indiamen, the *Huron*, and forwarded to Earl St. Vincent.

⁴³ North Sea...

⁴⁴ The Irish Station...

⁴⁵ Clephan's midshipman's sword is in the possession of A.D. Elliot.

guard boat mounting two 32-pounders was stationed at the entrance to the bay. That evening seven boats from *Doris* and *Uranie*, six from *Beaulieu* and two from *Robust* left to attack the enemy. Lieutenant Woodley Lossack of the *Ville De Paris* went off with six boats in search of the guard boat. When he did not return Lieutenant Maxwell, realising that they were still 6 miles from the corvette, decided to take command and at half past midnight they pulled through a hail of grape and musket balls to board her. In the confusion of the action Clephan was wounded and knocked overboard, however he was able to recover quickly enough to be the first to reach the enemy decks. The "cutting out"⁴⁶ operation led to the capture of the frigate. *Le Chevrette* was cut adrift, the sails set and those Frenchmen, who were not killed, wounded or jumped overboard, took refuge below where they kept up musket fire and tried to blow up the quarter deck. In the morning the prize joined the frigates off Pointe de St. Mathieu. Lieutenant Henry Walter Burke of *Doris* was wounded in the shoulder by grape shot and died later of fever in Plymouth hospital. For his action, Clephan was commended to Admiral Cornwallis and promoted to Acting Lieutenant until H.M.S. *Doris* returned to port. Lieutenant Sinclair of *Beaulieu's* marines was killed as he was defending a wounded midshipman, Mr Crofton of *Doris* and sixteen seamen, including Clephan from *Doris* were also wounded. The enemy lost their Captain, 6 other officers, and 85 men killed.

After receiving his commission from the Admiralty in Whitehall on the 31st July 1801 he was assigned to the 90 gun H.M.S. *Namur*⁴⁷. He served as her second Lieutenant until the Peace of Amiens⁴⁸ in April 1802. He was paid-off and put on half pay. When seamen were not on active

Rank	Amount per day
Admiral	£3.30
Senior Captains	14s 9p
Lieutenants (300 most senior)	7s
Lieutenants (next 700 in seniority)	6s
Lieutenants (remainder)	5s

service their rates of pay were greatly reduced⁴⁹.

Table: rates of half pay for Royal Navy Commissioned officers, c. 1800

⁴⁶ The tactic of cutting-out was a standard tactic of such naval battles. The attacker would try to separate the enemy from their own line of ships or from their port so as to isolate her and thus force a confrontation.

⁴⁷ HMS *Namur* – Built in 1756 at Chatham as a 90 gun ship of the line. In 1803 she was cut down to a 74 gun ship. Broken up in 1833.

⁴⁸ Peace of Amiens was signed on March 25, 1802 by Joseph Bonaparte and the Marquis Cornwallis as a "Definitive Treaty of Peace" between France and the United Kingdom. Under the treaty, the United Kingdom recognised the French Republic; the consequent peace, which lasted only one year, was the only period during which the United Kingdom was not at war with France during the so-called 'Great French War' of 1792-1815. –Wikipedia 2007

⁴⁹ For Royal Navy officers - lieutenants and above - non-active service meant reduced wages, or half-pay. Before 1814 this was paid every six months and after that year each quarter. Half-pay was calculated according to rank and within each rank there were several levels of remuneration. When on half-pay officers were not bound by naval laws and were able to refuse a posting to a ship. However, by doing so an officer risked losing his entitlement.

Soon after his return to Scotland, James married Elizabeth Fowlis (1778- ?) on 21st November 1802 at Markinch, Kirkcaldy, Fife. Elizabeth was born 5th October 1778, in the Parish of Barony. She was the second of six children to Alexander Fowlis, a baker, and Alison Lansdale who married in 1774⁵⁰. James' and Elizabeth's first child, Alison⁵¹ was born in 1803. He was then offered the lieutenancy aboard H.M.S. *Spartiate*.

On the 10th March 1803 Captain George Murray received orders via the Port Admiral, Rear Admiral Dacres from an Admiralty messenger. Within minutes preparations for war were under way with press gangs finding more than 400 seamen in the three towns during the following night. All ships, *Spartiate* among them, were ordered to be made ready for commissioning. On the 11th March 1803 James Clephan was reassigned to the 74 gun H.M.S. *Spartiate*⁵² as her Second Lieutenant serving the Mediterranean and the West Indies.

On the afternoon of 16th March a Captain and 100 Royal Marines embarked from the north stairs of the dockyard for *Spartiate*. By the 23rd she had all her lower rigging overhead and her top-masts up and on 2nd April the rigging was completed with all the lower and upper masts up, capped and rigged over-head and with all the standing and running rigging set up. She was nearly provisioned and stored and only awaited the arrival of her crew. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th April several ships in the Hamoaze made signals for going down the harbour. These were answered by Admiral Lord Keith and the boats of the fleet assembled with the Master, Attendants and the King's Pilots. At seven o'clock HMS *Malta*, *Tonnant* and *Spartiate* got under weigh, with the wind from the NNW being just enough to swell their sails, and they passed down the harbour before the spectators gathered along the shore to Cawsand Bay.

On 13 September 1803 *Spartiate* came into Plymouth for a refit before sailing to rejoin the inshore squadron of observation off the Black Rock. At the beginning of April 1804 *Spartiate* sailed from Plymouth to join the blockading squadron off Ferrol⁵³ and Coruna (the most North-western Atlantic facing province of Spain). She went missing from Sir Edward Pellew's squadron off

⁵⁰ The other children include John (1775-?), Alexander (1780-?), Thomas (1782-?), Robert (1783-?) and Alison (1784-?), all registered in the Old Parish Records of Scoonie, Kirkcaldy. In a number of surviving letters from James Clephan, he cites Thomas Fowlis as his Agent in London. More than likely this is his wife's younger brother.

⁵¹ Alison married Alexander Littlejohn (1791 – 1834) of Annfield on the 27 July 1829 at St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh by the Reverend Doctor David Dickson, one of the ministers of the Parish. At the time of their marriage Alexander resided in the Parish of St Ninian's. Alison resided at 3 Salisbury Street, Newington. Alexander died some five years later in 1834. He was the eldest on nine children born to Thomas Littlejohn and Christian Glasfurd of Stirling. Alison, once widowed, appears to have lived with her parents until her death on the 24th March 1873 at 2 Minto Street, Newington, Edinburgh.

⁵² The *Spartiate* was built for the French Navy at Toulon, and was launched in 1793. On the 1st of August 1798, she fought against the British in the Battle of the Nile, taken in Aboukir Bay by Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson and was completely dismasted in the battle. The *Spartiate* was taken on the list of the British Navy in 1799, but retained her French name. On 30th July 1801 *Spartiate* was hauled alongside the Jetty Head previous to going into dock during the afternoon of 1st August. She came out after a complete repair on 31st December and went up the harbour to the highest moorings to be laid up in ordinary. Technically she was a 3rd rate ship-of-the-line, carrying 74 guns. Her dimensions were 18 1/2' x 50'. She was made a sheer hulk in August, 1842 and broken up in April 1857.

⁵³ Best known for the Navantia shipbuilding yards and for having been the capital of the Spanish Navy's Maritime Department of the North since the time of the early Bourbons of Spain.

Ferrol and Corunna on 24th December 1804, the day previous to a severe hurricane. She had been last seen to leeward by a part of the squadron and great fears were expressed for her safety. She eventually arrived in Beerhaven Bay on 16th January after experiencing severe weather for more than three weeks in the Western Ocean. She returned to Plymouth on 10th March and sailed again at the end of the month. In January 1805 during another refitting in the Hamoaze, a seaman fell to his death from the main-yard. It was assumed that his fingers were benumbed by the excessive cold and he lost his hold. Her crew believed the *Spartiate* to be bewitched claiming that she sailed at a faster speed at night than during the day, being bewitched because she must be built of stolen timber.



Above: A Silhouette of James Clephan dated c. 1815

In the spring *Spartiate* sailed for the West Indies from which she returned with Lord Nelson in pursuit of the combined Spanish and French fleet. James Clephan served under Captain Sir Francis Laforey⁵⁴ on HMS *Spartiate* in the Battle of Trafalgar on the 21st October, 1805.

This is one the most famous naval battles of British history. Lord Horatio Nelson was Admiral of the Fleet that defeated the combined French and Spanish Navies. The *Spartiate* was the last ship in the weather or Nelson's column. They managed to cut-off the Spanish *Neptune* 84, and tried to come along side to board her. She and HMS *Minotaur*, one on each side, poured shot into the *Neptune* for an hour. The enemy ship surrendered at ten minutes past five but then drifted out of control into the *Temeraire* which had two prizes lashed to her sides. The *Neptune* had 73 casualties, the *Spartiate* lost 3 killed and 20 wounded. The *Spartiate* had her foretopsail yard shot away, and her masts, yards, and rigging were greatly damaged. Clephan's courage was once again recognised at Trafalgar where he was promoted to First Lieutenant immediately after the battle.

⁵⁴ Sir Francis Laforey was the son of Admiral Sir John Laforey, 1st Bart., and Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Francis Farley. He was born in Virginia in 1767, and entered the service in 1780. He commanded the *Spartiate* in the West Indies in 1805, and at the Battle of Trafalgar 1805 – gold medal, the thanks of Parliament, and a sword of honour from the Patriotic Fund. He carried the standard in the first barge in Lord Nelson's funeral from Greenwich. Laforey died in 1835.

Further, the crew of the ship presented the Union Jack which the ship flew into battle⁵⁵. This gesture was an honour as the flags were made by the men on board the ship. For his part in the Battle of Trafalgar Clephan was presented with a service medal⁵⁶, as were all crew members of the fleet. There seems to have been some difficulty in gaining this as several copies of letters sent to the Admiralty stating his right to the award exist. James remained on the *Spartiate* until December 1809⁵⁷. Again he was put on half-pay. In 1810 his second child, James, was born but died at the age of six.

James' next appointment was aboard the 74 gun H.M.S. *Dragon*⁵⁸ on the 20th April, 1811. This was the flagship of Sir Francis Laforey. While at the Leeward Islands base in the Caribbean Clephan was promoted to the rank of Captain to command the Sloop *Charybdis*⁵⁹; this was to be his last appointment. In August 1815 the *Charybdis* was paid-off at Deptford and with peace Clephan was put on half-pay.



ABOVE: Captain Clephan's coatee (M.1948.5.1), now in the Collection of Edinburgh Castle.

During his command of the *Charybdis*

he captured two American boats. On the 8th October 1812 he took the brig *William Rathbone* and the privateer schooner *Blockade*⁶⁰ on the 31st October; near the Isle of Saba in the Leeward

⁵⁵ This flag was offered to St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh by E.E. Bell. They had it authenticated by the Maritime Museum, Greenwich. However they decided not to accept the flag. This is in the possession of A.D. Elliot with letters of authentication.

⁵⁶ This medal, along with his other medal and two clasps are in possession of D.C. Elliot. "The services of the junior officers and of the men were not officially recognised until more than forty years after the Battle [of Trafalgar]. On the first 1st of June 1847, Queen Victoria authorised the award of a silver medal with clasps to commemorate the various successful actions between 1793 and 1840.

⁵⁷ The *Spartiate* was employed after Trafalgar guarding the coasts of Sicily until Captain Laforey was promoted to Rear Admiral in July 1810. On 11th June 1809 Admiral George Martin in *Canopus* sailed from Melazzo with his majesty's ships *Spartiate*, *Warrior*, *Cyane* and *Espoir*, transports and British and Sicilian gunboats; the whole amounting to 133 sail. He sailed into the Gulf of Eufemia and close along the coast of Calabria to draw attention from Lower Calabria where *Philomel* had landed two regiments of infantry to destroy enemy batteries. On the 15th they were joined by 100 sail from Palermo accompanied by *Alceste* and two Sicilian frigates. Sicilian troops under Gen. Boucard were landed in Calabria as a diversion while the British and Sicilians from Melazzo attacked the islands of Ischia and Procala. The latter capitulated on the 25th and the last castle on Ischia surrendered on 1st July.

⁵⁸ HMS *Dragon*, 74. (Built in 1798 at Rotherhithe. Broken up in 1850). Flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, in the Leeward Islands. He remained Commander in Chief there until the beginning of 1814. Her first lieutenant was James Clephan who was promoted to the command of *Charybdis* in April 1810.

⁵⁹ HMS *Charybdis* (built in 1809 at Hythe. renamed 'Cruizer'. Sold 1819) 1812 James Clephan, 4/11, Leeward Is. He was promoted out of *Dragon* by Sir Francis Laforey. On 8 October Capt. Clephan captured the brig *William Rathbone* and on 31 October he took an American privateer schooner *Blockade*, 10, near the island of Saba. The *Charybdis* was paid off at Deptford in August 1815.

⁶⁰ CONNECTICUT MIRROR, CHARLESTON, December 11 1812. On the 3d November off the Island of Saba, the privateer schooner *Blockade*, of New York, was captured by H. B. M. sloop of war *Charybdts*. Captain Clephan, of 18 32 pounders, after an action of one hour and twenty minutes, in which the *Charybdis* had 28 men killed, and several wounded; the privateer lost 8 killed, and several wounded.

Islands. He kept *Blockade's* flag as a trophy⁶¹. In 1814-15 he also shared in the expedition against New Orleans, and on its failure conveyed the dispatches announcing the intelligence. On the 29th October 1840 Captain James Clephan R.N. retired. He resided at 2 Minto St. Norrington, Edinburgh⁶² until his death in 1851.

DAVID CLEPHAN (1769-1841)

From the Clephan Diary: "*December the 23 1769 David Clephan was Born 18 minutes after nine at night and was baptised at seven by Mr. Swan on the 30.... David Clephan died on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the 5th of August 1841.*"

The youngest of his generation, David, was a shipowner and linen trader out of Kirkcaldy. In 1806 he married Catherine Stocks (1771-1813)⁶³ in the Parish of Burntisland, Kirkcaldy. They had five daughters: Agnes (1806-1859), Elizabeth Leslie (1807-1808), Isabel Bonnelly (1811 - 1850), Janet `Nancy' Stocks (c.1812-? 1851), and Elizabeth Leslie (1809-1882). Two of the girls married but the name was lost in this line of the family. Elizabeth Leslie married the Kirkcaldy Captain ship-owner **John C. Bell** (1806-1868). James Stocks, farmer, and Margaret Stocks witnessed the baptism of several of the children

AGNES BEVERIDGE, NEE CLEPHAN (1806-1859)

From the Clephan Diary: - "*Agnes Beveridge died on Tuesday evening at 1/4 to 7 o'clock the 16th day of August 1859.*" Agnes married the Kirkcaldy Shipmaster James Beveridge (1800-?)⁶⁴ on the 3rd February 1823. They has four children: - Agnes Loreman (1823-1829), Thomas (1825-1829) – both dying on the 8th June 1829; David Clephan (1828-1834) and Agnes Loreman (1830-?)

ISABEL BONNELLO CLEPHAN (1811-1850)

Isabel was baptised on the 27th July 1811. From the Clephan Diary: - "*Isa Clephan died the 13th January 1850*"

JANET STOCKS CLEPHAN (1813- 1851)

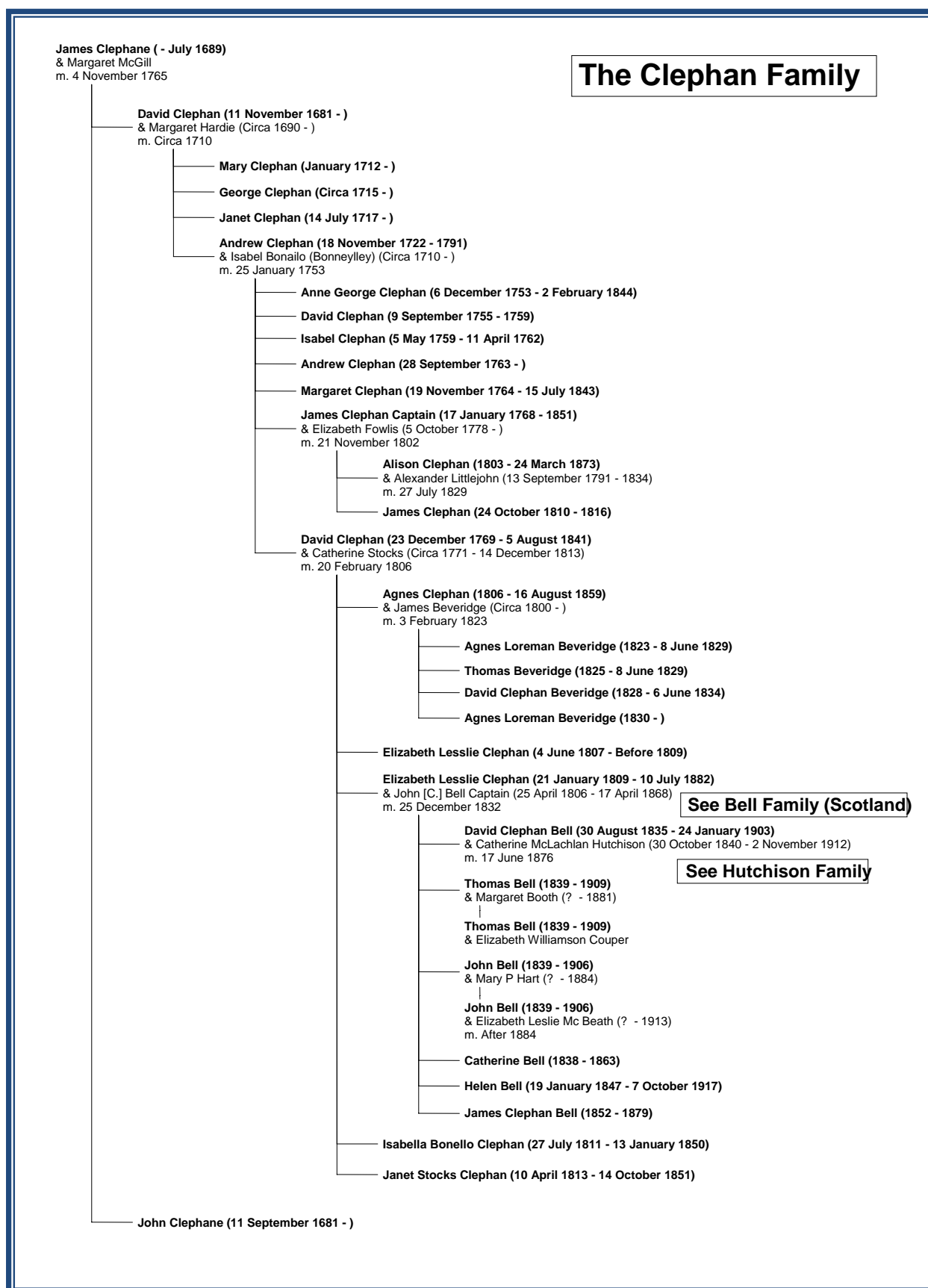
Janet Stocks Clephan was baptised on the 12th April 1813. Another entry from the Clephan Diary reads: - "*Nancy Clephan died on the 14th October 1851.*" This may refer to Janet as there is no `Nancy' in the family.

⁶¹ This flag is in the possession of D.C. Elliot.

⁶² This is the address on the copies of letters sent to the Admiralty between 1847 and 1849. He cites as his London agent as Mr. Thomas Fowlis Esq., 19 Abchurch Lane, London. This, more than likely, was his wife's brother or close relation.

⁶³ Some references spell Catherine as Katherine. Catherine was the daughter of James Stocks (c.1725 - ?) and Elizabeth Leslie who married on 21st April 1752 in the Parish of Burntisland, Kirkcaldy by Mr Robert Spears, Minister of the Parish. There were several children including James (1765 - ?), Margaret (1770 - ?), Agnes (1772 - ?) and Nelly (1778 - ?). Several members of the Stocks family, linen manufacturers and shipowners, are to be found in Abbotshall graveyard, placed along the wall of the morthouse, which is parallel to the railway line.

⁶⁴ James Beveridge was the son of Thomas Beveridge, a weaver in East Wemyss at the time of James' and Agnes' marriage.



THE BELL FAMILY (SCOTLAND)

The Bell clan in Scotland appear to have several places of origin. There were Bells in St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Berwickshire in the thirteenth century. Like the Elliot's they were noted for their unruly behaviour in the Borders in the Sixteenth century. The Bell family being discussed here is the one of Scottish descent, but the relationship with the Bell clan would be as clansmen only. Within the genealogy there are two Bell families; this one and the other of English heritage.

This line of the Bell family hail from Kirkcaldy; mainly in the parishes of Largo and Dysart. Kirkcaldy, not only being one of the major centres for the linen industry was also a major trading and whaling port. The Bells were part of the East India Company being ship owners and sea captains for several generations running ships to the East Indies and South Africa. This tradition ended with David Clephan Bell who was prevented by his mother from carrying on the family tradition.

The first individual of the Bell family is William Bell born the Parish of Nether Largo, born at the end of the 17th century. On the 2nd March 1711 he married Jean Cornfoot (c. 1690 - ?). They had six children:- **Andrew Bell** (1712 – 1781), John (1713 - ?), David (1717 - ?), Margaret (1719 - ?), Elizabeth (1721 - ?), and Janet (1722 - ?). In the Largo OPR of births and baptisms only the father, William is cited.

ANDREW BELL (1712 – 1781)

Andrew Bell (1712 – 1781) was born on 20th January 1712 and buried on 18th August 1781 in the Parish of Largo. On 19th November 1736 he married Euphan Watson⁶⁵ (1712 - ?). They has ten children, nine boys – including a pair of twins – and one daughter:- Thomas (1737 - ?), William (1739 - ?), Allan (1741 - ?), Andrew (1742 – bef. 1752), David (1742 - ?), **John Bell** (1745 – 1822), Sophia (1748 - ?), Alexander (1749 - ?), Andrew (1752 - ?) and Durham (1756 - ?).

JOHN BELL (1745 – 1822)

John Bell (1745 – 1822) is noted as seaman and a Captain of the Royal Navy⁶⁶. He is buried in the Dysart Kirk yard, and his stone titles him as “Capt. John Bell”. He married Helen Rankilour on the 14th December 1771 in Dysart. They had five children:- John (1772 - ?), Christina (1774 - ?), James (1776 - ?), Mary (1778 - ?), and **Thomas Bell** (1782 – 1842).

⁶⁵ Euphan Watson was born on 22nd July 1712, the daughter of Thomas Watson of Largo.

⁶⁶ On his own marriage certificate he is listed as a seaman. On the marriage record of his son, Thomas, he is described as a Captain of the Royal Navy.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BELL (1782-1842)

Captain Thomas Bell is noted in several Old Parish Record documents as a shipmaster and ship owner – obviously following the nautical tradition in several of the families in this genealogy. He married Mary Tod (1784 – 1868) in Kirkcaldy on 16th September 1804; she was the eldest child of John Tod (1758 – 1821) and Christian Oliphant (1764 - ?). Thomas Bell died in Liverpool, England. Thomas and Mary had seven children. Three of the five sons continued in the naval tradition. John C. Bell (1806 – 1868), Thomas (1808 – 1809), Christian (1810-?), Thomas (1812-1842), William (1815-1842) who died at sea on a voyage to Bermuda, Robert (1818-1832), and Helen (1821-1834).

JOHN C. BELL (1806- 1868)

John C. Bell married **Elizabeth Leslie Clephan** (1809-1882) in 1832. They had six children: - Thomas (1833-1909), David Clephan (1835-1903), Catherine (c.1838-1862), John (1839-1906), Ellen (1847-1917), and James Clephan (1852-1879).

John C. Bell was the owner of the tea clipper *Elizabeth Bell* which sailed on the East Indies route⁶⁷. Tea clippers sailed the seas in the middle of the 19th century; the first one built around 1848 at Aberdeen. Their name came about from their ability to "clip" the time of the journey. Speed was of importance as tea deteriorated quickly, so those ships that could get their cargo back to port quickly would get the best prices. With the opening of the Suez Canal and the introduction of steam ship clippers could no longer compete and their fate was sealed.

THOMAS BELL (1812-1842)

Thomas Bell was a Captain and a ship owner. He married Sarah L. Tonge circa 1843; they had twelve children: - Mary (1844-1902), Rose (1846-1851), Christina (1850-?), Ellen (1851-?), Flora (1853-1904), Caroline (1855-?), Sara (1857-1888), Ada (1858-1929), Emily (1860-?), Thomas (1864-?), Annie (1865-1872), and Robert (?).

THOMAS BELL (1833-1909)

Thomas was the eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Leslie Bell (nee Clephan). He became a South African merchant. He married twice but did not have any known children. His first wife was Maggie Booth (?-1881), and secondly he married Elizabeth Williamson Couper.

DAVID CLEPHAN BELL (1835-1903)

David Clephan Bell was the second son of Thomas and Elizabeth Leslie Bell (nee Clephan). It is with him that the tradition of naval life ceased. The story goes as follows: When he expressed his

⁶⁷ In a letter from E.C. Bell to P. Elliot. 29th Jan 1958.

desire to become a Captain and sail the trading routes of the time his mother told him that she `had had enough of the sea and he could jolly well be a banker⁶⁸. In reality it may have been a reaction to the several deaths and disasters that befell members of the Tod and Oliphant families. Eventually David Clephan Bell became the Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland in Kirkcaldy. The family lived at 20 Townsend Crescent, Kirkcaldy. This home was maintained until his daughter, Elizabeth Clephan Bell, migrated to Australia and on to New Zealand where she died in 1962.

One of his friends was Viscount Nuvar of Raith, Monroe Furguson⁶⁹, who was one of the Liberal whips at the turn of the century, and Governor General of Australia⁷⁰. A present that was given to David by him was a silver rose bowl which was a model of the font in the church at Raith. A request was made that this bowl never be copied. It was used as a Christening cup for the three Elliot Children, John Scott, David Clephan and Walter Hutchison⁷¹. This rose bowl was sold in the 1960's and lost to the family.

On the 17th June 1876 David married **Catherine McLachlan Hutchison** (1840 – 1912), his distant cousin through marriage. They had four children: - Agnes Elizabeth⁷² (1877 – 1911), John William (1878-1886), Edith Emily (1881 – 1921), and Elizabeth Clephan (1882 – 1964). In 1914 Edith Emily married **John James McLachlan Elliot**. When she died in 1921 shortly after giving birth to her forth son, her sister, Elizabeth helped in the raising of the family.

William Hamilton Clephan Bell (1904 – 1942) was the second child of Robert Hamilton Bell and Mary Elizabeth Leng and was born in 1904. He was captured in the fall of Singapore to the Japanese in 1942 and subsequently died whilst imprisoned in the Changi Prisoner or War Camp⁷³.

⁶⁸ in a letter from D.C. Elliot to A.D. Elliot.19 August, 1982

⁶⁹ Munro Ferguson, Sir Ronald Craufurd, Viscount Novar of Raith (1860-1934), governor-general of Australia, was born on 6 March 1860, at Raith House, Fife, Scotland, eldest child of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ferguson, M.P., and his wife Emma Eliza Ferguson, née Mandeville. In 1864, inheriting from a cousin the estates of Novar in Ross-shire and Muirton, Morayshire, his father took the additional surname Munro. Ronald was educated at home and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and served in the Grenadier Guards in 1879-84.

⁷⁰ This is mentioned in both letters as above.

⁷¹ In E.C. Bell's letter 29th Jan. 1958

⁷² Agnes Elizabeth Bell Married John Law Herd (1861 – 1921), a solicitor in Kirkcaldy. He was the son of Walter Herd (1823 – 1886) and Betsy Goodall (1828 – 1894). They are interred together in Bennoch Cemetery along with John Herd's brother and sister: Alexander (1) and Alexander (2) whom both died in infancy; Isabella (1847 – 1900); Walter Herd (1852 – 1881); and Thomas Herd (1860 – 1908)

⁷³ http://www.britain-at-war.org.uk/Roll_of_honour/Cemeteries/Singapore_Memorial/B/html/be.htm **BELL**, Aircraftman 2nd Class, CLEPHAN WILLIAM HAMILTON, Mentioned in Despatches, 931888. Royal Air Force. 3rd December 1942. Age 37. Son of Robert 419. Hamilton Bell and Mary Elizabeth Bell. B.A. Column

The Bell Family (Scotland) Part 1

William Bell
& Jean Cornfoot
m. 2 March 1711

Andrew Bell (20 January 1712 -)
& Euphan Watson
m. 19 November 1736

- Thomas Bell (23 October 1737 -)
- William Bell (15 April 1739 -)
- Allan Bell (15 March 1741 -)
- Andrew Bell (23 December 1742 - 1 September 1742)
- David Bell (23 December 1742 -)

John Bell Captain (28 May 1745 - 9 July 1822)
& Helen Rankelaar, Rankilar or Rankilour (- 23 January 1807)
m. 14 December 1771

- John Bell (14 September 1772 -)
- Christina Bell (29 September 1774 -)
- James Bell (4 August 1776 -)
- Mary Bell (22 July 1778 -)

Thomas Bell Captain (5 September 1782 - 16 January 1842)
& Mary Tod (10 December 1784 - 29 October 1866)
m. 16 September 1804

See Tod Family

John [C.] Bell Captain (25 April 1806 - 17 April 1868)
& Elizabeth Lesslie Clephan (21 January 1809 - 10 July 1882)
m. 25 December 1832

See Clephan Family

David Clephan Bell (30 August 1835 - 24 January 1903)
& Catherine McLachlan Hutchison (30 October 1840 - 2 November 1912)
m. 17 June 1876

See Hutchison Family

Thomas Bell (1839 - 1909)
& Margaret Booth (? - 1881)

Thomas Bell (1839 - 1909)
& Elizabeth Williamson Couper

John Bell (1839 - 1906)
& Mary P Hart (? - 1884)

Agnes Elizabeth Bell (4 June 1877 - 14 December 1911)
& John Law Herd (1861 - 4 November 1934)
m. 4 December 1901

John William Bell (31 May 1878 - 5 July 1886)

Edith Emily Bell (3 October 1881 - 13 May 1921)
& John James McLachlan Elliot Rev (18 July 1878 - 3 February 1948)
m. 6 January 1914

See Elliot Family

Elizabeth 'Betty' Clephan Bell (16 November 1882 - Circa 1962)

John Bell
& Alice Mary Caorroll (Mollie) Barret
m. 1902

Robert Hamilton Bell
& Mary Elizabeth Leng
m. 1903

John Bell (1839 - 1906)
& Elizabeth Leslie Mc Beath (? - 1913)
m. After 1884

Catherine Bell (1838 - 1863)

Helen Bell (19 January 1847 - 7 October 1917)

James Clephan Bell (1852 - 1879)

Thomas Bell (1808 - 17 May 1809)

Christina Bell (1810 -)
& Robert Russell

Thomas Bell Captain (1812 - 1842)
& Sarah L Tonge
m. Circa 1843

William Bell (1815 - 20 Oct 1842)

Robert Bell (1816 - 12 Sept 1832)

Helen Bell (1821 - 3 August 1834)

Mary Bell (1844 - 1902)
& John Swanson

John Allen Swanson
& Stella Levert

Anne Mary Swanson

Christina Swanson

Thomas Harold Swanson
& M C Lupton

Caroline Bell (1855 -)
& D S Harper

Sarah Bell (1857 - 1888)

Ada Bell (1858 -)

Emily Bell (1860 -)

James Harper (1883 - 1918)

Ruth Oliphant Harper
& A Montgomery Dr

Thomas Bell (1864 -)
& Annie Kennedy

Robert Bell
& Mabel Fish

Christina Woodhouse Bell (1899 -)

Thomas Bell
& Grace Eleanor Anderson

Annie Bell (1865 - 1872)

James Kennedy Bell (1905 - 1936)
& Josephine Heald

Sophia Bell (5 June 1748 -)

Alexander Bell (15 October 1749 -)

Andrew Bell (17 May 1752 - 21 March 1756)

Durham Bell (14 November 1756 -)

John Bell (20 December 1713 -)

David Bell (6 October 1717 -)

Margaret Bell (17 May 1719 -)

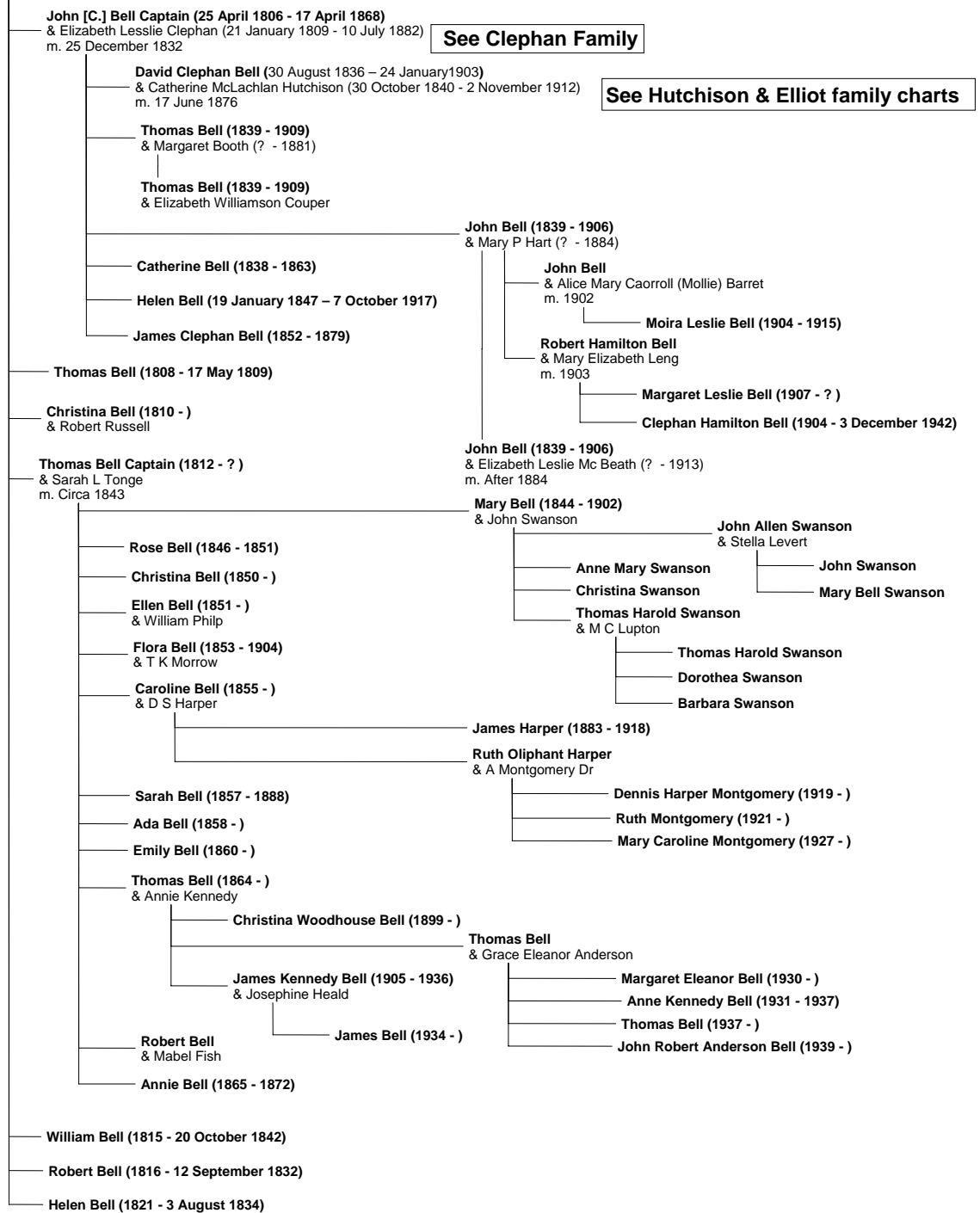
Elizabeth Bell (18 June 1721 -)

Janet Bell (15 April 1722 -)

The Bell Family (Scotland) Part 2

Thomas Bell Captain (5 September 1782 - 16 January 1842)
 & Mary Tod (10 December 1784 - 29 October 1866)
 m. 16 September 1804

See Tod Family

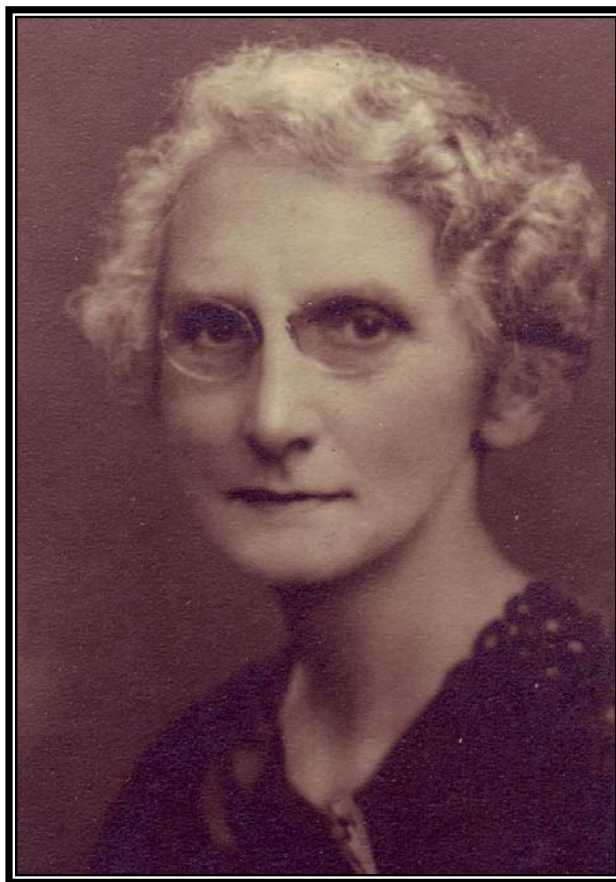




ABOVE: Catherine McLachlan Hutchison (1840 – 1912) c. 1912



ABOVE LEFT: Edith Emily Bell (1881-1921)



ABOVE RIGHT: Elizabeth Clephan Bell (1882-1964)

THE DILLON/MC SWEENEY FAMILIES

These two families hail from Ireland and are the ancestors of **Patricia Bell** (1925 – 2005). Little is known of the individuals within these two families. Mary Ellen Dillon (1884 – bef. 1960), the youngest daughter of **Thomas Dillon** (1845-?) and **Ellen McSweeney** (1853-?), married **James Duggan Bell** (1874-1960). Originally from Ireland, members of this family migrated to Australia in the middle of the 19th century.

THOMAS DILLON (1845-?)

Thomas Dillon was born in County Cork, Ireland, 1845. He is the only known child of Thomas Dillon and Anne Moore. Like his father he was a farmer as is described on his Marriage Certificate. On the 27th November 1877 he married Ellen Mc Sweeney at St. Mary's Catholic Church Echuca, Victoria. They had five children or possibly six: - Hannah (1878-?), Violet Esther (1879-?), Anne (1881-?), Thomas (1882-?), Mary Ellen (1884-?), and Jack (?).

ELLEN MC SWEENEY (1853-?)

Ellen Mc Sweeney was the third child of William Mc Sweeney (1825-?) and Johannah Murphy (1825-?). She had three sisters and one brother: - Johannah (1850-?), Margaret (1860-?), Julia (1863-?), and Joseph (1852-?). They were born in County Kerry, Ireland.

At the age of ten her family boarded the *Chariot of Fame* at Liverpool destined for Melbourne in the Colony of Victoria. With some 224 other passengers they departed Liverpool on the 26th August 1865 for a voyage of some 140 days (five months)⁷⁴ meaning they would have arrived late January 1866. The family settled in Echuca. Her father, William Mc Sweeney (1825?) was employed as a sawyer. It was here that she married Thomas Dillon some twelve years later at the age of 24.

THOMAS DILLON (1882-?)

Thomas Dillon was the third child of Thomas Dillon (1845-?) and Ellen Mc Sweeney (1853-?).

"Uncle Tom Dillon toured the district, long years ago Calling on wheat farmers - busy working up fallow. Tom represented H.V. McKay Corporation, Selling combines and harvesters for one operation.

*or if the wheat cocky could afford a new team - or one horse, He knew where to buy them - on commission, of course."*⁷⁵

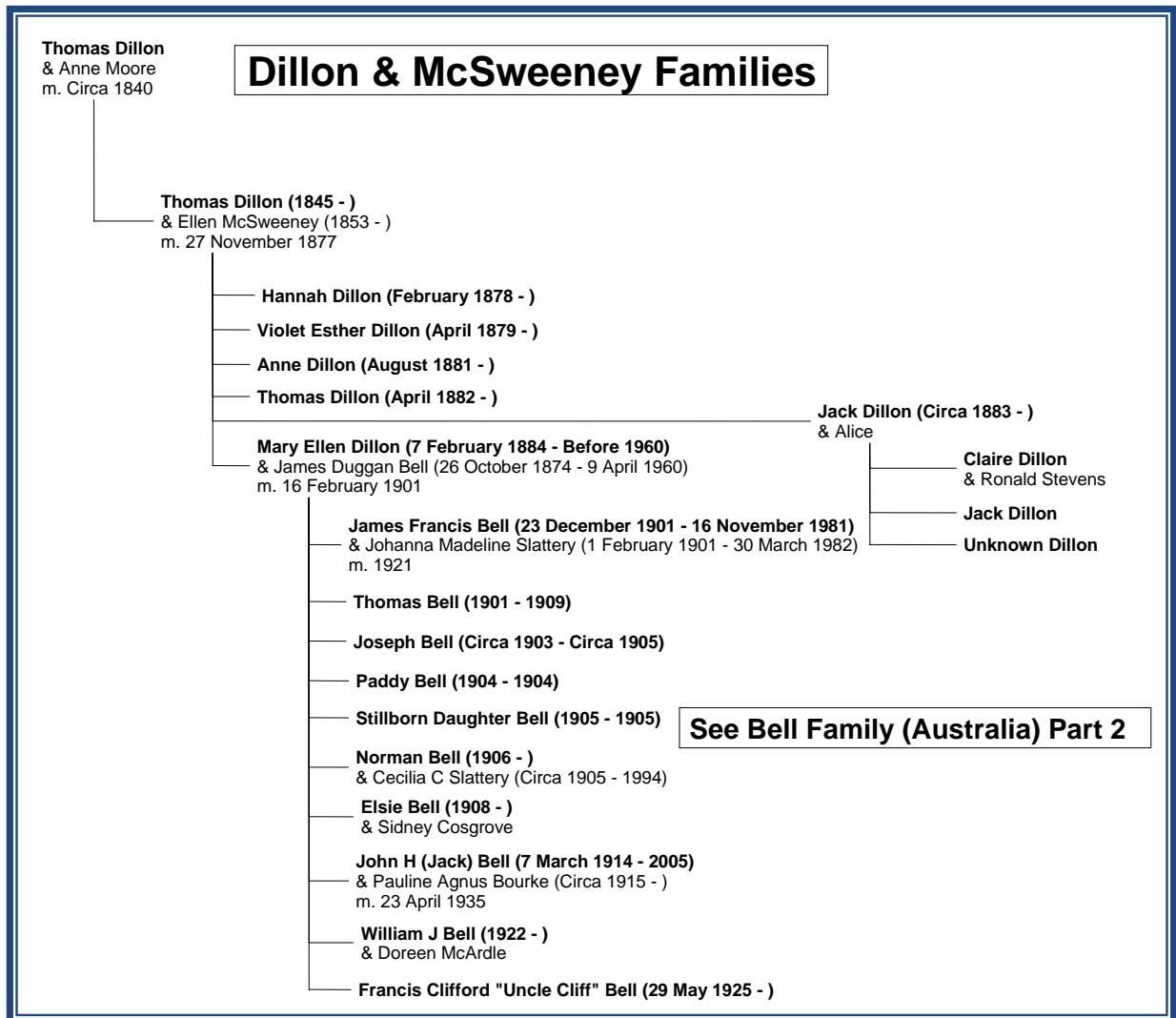
⁷⁴ Information from the *Chariot of Fame's* passenger schedule.

⁷⁵ This verse is taken from J.H. (Jack) Bell's book of verse: "The Tender Years: in Retrospect"(1982)

JACK DILLON (?)

Jack Dillon would have been the youngest child of Thomas Dillon (1845-?) and Ellen Mc Sweeney (1853-?). He was employed as a tram driver in Melbourne. Jack married Alice and they had least two children: Claire (a close friend of Johanna Madeline Slattery) and a son, Jack.

Claire married Ronald Stevens and they had at least one child, Barry. Claire died at a relatively young age of cancer.



THE SLATTERY/O'LEARY FAMILIES

These two families are the maternal ancestors of **Patricia Bell** (1926-2005). They are of Irish ancestry, with the O'Leary's originally from County Cork. Two of the Slattery women married two sons of **James Duggan Bell** (1873-1960). Once again, little is known about many of the individuals from this line of the genealogy. Most of the information has been obtained from birth, marriage and death records and the recollections of Patricia Bell.

CORNELIUS O'LEARY (1827-?)

Cornelius O'Leary was born at Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland in 1827. On the 14th October 1860 he married Catherine Crowley at Bandon, County Cork, Ireland. Catherine was born there in 1837. They had three children: - Rose (c. 1862-c. 1867), Mary (1865- ?), and **Catherine Rose O'Leary** (1867-1958).

Some time before the birth of Catherine, their youngest child, the family migrated to the Colony of Victoria and settled at Benalla. He was employed as a baker there. By the time Catherine married in 1889 he was farming at Yabba, North West of Benalla. It is not known when or where he died.

CATHERINE ROSE O'LEARY (1867-1958)

Catherine Rose O'Leary was the youngest child of Cornelius O'Leary and Catherine Crowley. She was born at Benalla on the 3rd September, 1867. She married William Patrick Slattery (1866-1952) on the 1st May 1889 at Benalla. They had thirteen children (they are listed under her husbands name next). Catherine died on the 13th February, 1958 at Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.

WILLIAM PATRICK SLATTERY (1866-1952)

William Patrick Slattery⁷⁶ is one of at least two and possibly three sons' of William Slattery and Johanna Keating. He was born at Sandhurst (now Bendigo) some time around 1866. Originally he was employed as a farm labourer but soon after his marriage William moved to Ganmain, N.S.W. and operated a farm there. In the later part of the 19th century William acquired 10,000 acres of land near the town of Matong in Riverina district of N.S. W.⁷⁷ He cleared the land and named the property "Lingerwood" and for the most part grew wheat. He was also a machinery contractor. William used to buy machinery and contract with the district farmers to machine their properties⁷⁸

He married Catherine Rose O'Leary on the 1st May, 1889 at Benalla. They had thirteen children:- Patrick Rupert(1890 – 1957), William J.(1892 - ?), Peter (1893 - ?), Edmund (1896 - ?), Francis

⁷⁶ There is no record of W.P. Slattery's birth, his brother, Timothy was born in 1865. A witness at William's wedding appears to be a Patrick Slattery.

⁷⁷ This is the address on postcards sent to his daughter, Johanna Madeline, from his son William

⁷⁸ From the recollections of P. Elliot (nee Bell).

C. (1898 - ?), James B. (1899 - ?), **Johanna Madeline Slattery** (1901 - 1982), Mick (c. 1902 - c. 1909), Christopher (1903 - ?), Cecilia (1905 - 1994), Thomas A. (1906 - ?), Dorothy R. (1907 - ?), and Rody Augustus (1910 - ?).

Two of his daughters married sons of **James Duggan Bell** (1874 – 1960) and Mary Ellen Dillon (1844 - ?). Johanna Madeline married **James Francis Bell** (1902 - 1981), and Cecilia married Norman Bell (1906 - 1980).

William Patrick Slattery retired and lived at 297 Edward St. Wagga Wagga. Some of his sons were given 1,000 acres each of Lingerwood on their return from World War I and their descendants still run the property till this day. He lived in the Wagga Wagga region for some sixty years. He died at Lewisham Private Hospital, Wagga Wagga, on the 25th January 1952 and he was buried on the 26th January in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Wagga Wagga.



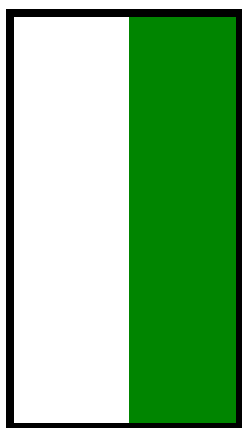
Above: Catherine Rose O'Leary (1867 – 1958) and William Patrick Slattery (1866 – 1952) at Edward Street, Wagga Wagga, NSW c. 1948.

James (1899-?) stayed on the family property and had some children, perhaps 3 or 4 - they still own 'Lingerwood'. Mick and Christopher lived around Leeton. Thomas and Rody died as children.

PATRICK R., WILLIAM JOHN & PETER SLATTERY

"Pat and Billie and perhaps Peter were 1914-18 Veterans. I don't know about Edmund. Pat died some years ago of advanced cancer. Billie stayed on the property, 'Lingerwood', but later retired to Wagga - he had poor war disabilities⁷⁹. Billie's family still live in Wagga Wagga.

Peter Slattery (1893 - ?) joined the 5th Division of the Australian Imperial Forces on the 24th January 1916. He was assigned to the 14th Infantry Brigade, 56th Infantry Battalion – 2nd Reinforcements. The 56th Infantry Battalion⁸⁰ was raised in New South Wales. He sailed from Sydney aboard the HMAT ship *Ceramic* #A40⁸¹ on the 14th April 1916.



“In January 1916, *Major General A. J. Godley*, then commanding the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, put forward a proposal to use Australian reinforcements then training in Egypt to form two new divisions. The Australian government concurred and the Fifth Division began forming in Egypt in February 1916. The new division included some existing units: the 8th Infantry Brigade, 8th Field Company, 8th Field Ambulance and 10th Army Service Corps Company, but only the 8th Field Company had fought at Gallipoli. The 14th and 15th Infantry Brigades were formed by taking half the personnel of the 1st and 2nd Infantry Brigades.

“Initially, the division was stationed on the Suez Canal. In June 1916 it moved to France, taking over part of the "nursery" sector near Armentieres. There it became involved in the disastrous attack at Fromelles in July.” It is more than likely Peter took part in this attack, as a postcard quoted below (see pages 36 – 37) placed him ‘in the trenches’ on the 26th July.

“In October it joined the First, Second and Fourth Divisions on the Somme around Flers. In March 1917 a flying column of the Fifth Division pursued of the Germans to the Hindenburg Line, capturing Bapaume. In May the Division relieved the First Division in the Second Battle of Bullecourt, holding the breach thus gained against furious counterattacks. In September it managed to turn an allied defeat into a major victory at the Battle of Polygon Wood.

“In March 1918 the Fifth Division was rushed to the Somme region to help stem the German Offensive. There it guarded the vital Somme River bridges. In April it counterattacked at Villers Bretonneux, recovering the town. The Fifth Division fought in the Battles of Hamel in July and

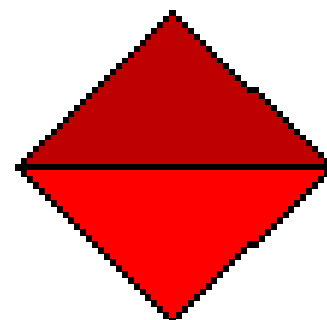
⁷⁹ from the recollections of P. Elliot (nee Bell). The Australian War Memorial archives do not appear to have any record of Patrick's service during WWI.

⁸⁰ 56th Infantry Battalion (New South Wales) [14th Infantry Brigade] Battle honours: Egypt 1916, Somme 1916-18, Bullecourt, Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Passchendaele, Ancre 1918, Villers-Bretonneux, Amiens, Albert 1918, Mont St Quentin, Hindenburg Line, St Quentin Canal, France and Flanders 1916-18

⁸¹ **A 40. HMAT *Ceramic*** 18,481 tons. 15 knots. Oceanic SN Co Ltd Liverpool Commonwealth control ended 9 July 1917.

Amiens in August. In September it forced the Somme River at Peronne and fought on to the Hindenburg Line.”⁸²

William ‘Billie’ John Slattery (1892- ?) followed his younger brother, Peter, and joined the AIF on the 4th October 1916. He became part of the 2nd AIF Division, 6th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Battalion – 17th Reinforcements⁸³. This Battalion had landed at Gallipoli before William joined. William’s serial number was 6114. On the 31st October 1916 he boarded HMAT *Argyllshire*⁸⁴ and sailed from Sydney to the Western Front.



“In June 1915, the General Officer Commanding the Australian Imperial Force, Major General John Gordon Legge, put forward a proposal to form a Second Division from units training in Egypt. This proposal was accepted by the Australian government on 10 July 1915 and Legge designated Brigadier General James W. McCay to command it. Unfortunately, McCay broke his leg the next day. Legge then took on the job himself. The Second Division was formed in Egypt July 1915 and moved to Gallipoli in August, serving there until the withdrawal to Egypt in December 1915. In March 1916 it was the first division to move to France, taking over part of the "nursery" sector around Armentieres. On 27 July 1916, it relieved the First Division at Pozieres and captured the Pozieres Heights at great cost. Two more tours of the Somme followed in August and November”. William Slattery joined his unit during this period of the unit’s history. “In March 1917 a flying column of the Second Division pursued the Germans to the Hindenburg Line. At Lagnicourt on 15 April 1917, it struck by a powerful German counterattack, which it repelled. On 3 May 1917 the Division assaulted the Hindenburg Line in the Second Battle of Bullecourt, holding the breach thus gained against furious counterattacks. During the Third Battle of Ypres, it fought with great success at Menin Road in September and Broodeseinde in October.

In March 1918 the Second Division helped halt the German offensive in the Somme region and fought in the Battle of Hamel in July and the Battle of Amiens in August. In September 1918 it took Mont Saint Quentin by storm in one of the finest feats of fighting of the war. It fought on to the Hindenburg Line and beyond, becoming the last division to be withdrawn.”⁸⁵

⁸² The narrative of the 5th AIF history comes from the Australian War Memorial Website: www.awm.gov.au

⁸³ 23rd Infantry Battalion (Victoria) [6th Infantry Brigade] Battle honours: Egypt 1915-16, Somme 1916-18, Pozieres, Bapaume 1917, Bullecourt, Ypres 1917, Menin Road, Polygon Wood, Broodeseinde, Poelcappelle, Passchendaele, Ancre 1918, Hamel, Amiens, Albert 1918, Mont St Quentin, Hindenburg Line, Beaufort, France and Flanders 1916-18.

⁸⁴ A 8. **HMAT *Argyllshire*** 10,392.tons. 14 knots. The Scottish Shire Line Ltd London Commonwealth control ended 24 January 1918

⁸⁵ The narrative of the 2nd AIF history comes from the Australian War Memorial Website: www.awm.gov.au

These recollections in regard to Billie and Peter being WWI veterans can be supported by four embroidered postcards⁸⁶ that were sent by William and Peter to their younger sister, **Johanna 'Lena' Madeline Slattery** (1902 – 1982).

Postcard # 1.

Embroidered: - "God be with you until we meet again"

Addressed to: - Miss Lena Slattery, Lingerwood, Matong, N.S.W.

Dear Lena, just a note to let you know I am well. We are in the trenches.... [The] other two Bob and Norman are not in action yet. How are the boys? Have the rest of them left? Let me know Tom Magee's address when you write. See that Dad or Will does not have the farm on the shares. I will be back soon. I have not had any mail.... gone astray. Give my address to any of them that care to write.

Card in envelope:

<i>26/7/16</i>	<i>NO 1731</i>
<i>from the trenches see</i>	<i>56 Bat</i>
<i>that Jerry does not</i>	<i>D Company.</i>
<i>leave there.</i>	

Postcard # 2.

Embroidered:- "Rising sun and flags"

Dear Sister,

Just a line to say I got a letter from you last night. It is the first one I got from you. I hope dad is well when you get this P.C. I sent you a small parcel a few days ago. The last I heard Peter is well and Leo was in Hospital sick 5/12/16. I will be home for next harvest - providing we finish next month.

I will write a letter when I get time. I have received three letters from Pat. Two from mother and one from Vera, and one from you. Your loving brother.

- William

Postcard # 3.

Embroidered: - with a horse shoe "Forget me not"

Dear Lena, just a line to say Peter and I are well. I got a letter from Peter a few days ago. Leo is still with him, they are very lucky. How is dear old Matong and all the Matong people? I haven't time to write a letter so I am just sending a P.C. to let you know I am still kicking. I haven't had a letter fro two weeks from Matong.

Will Slattery

⁸⁶ In the possession of A.D. Elliot

Postcard # 4.

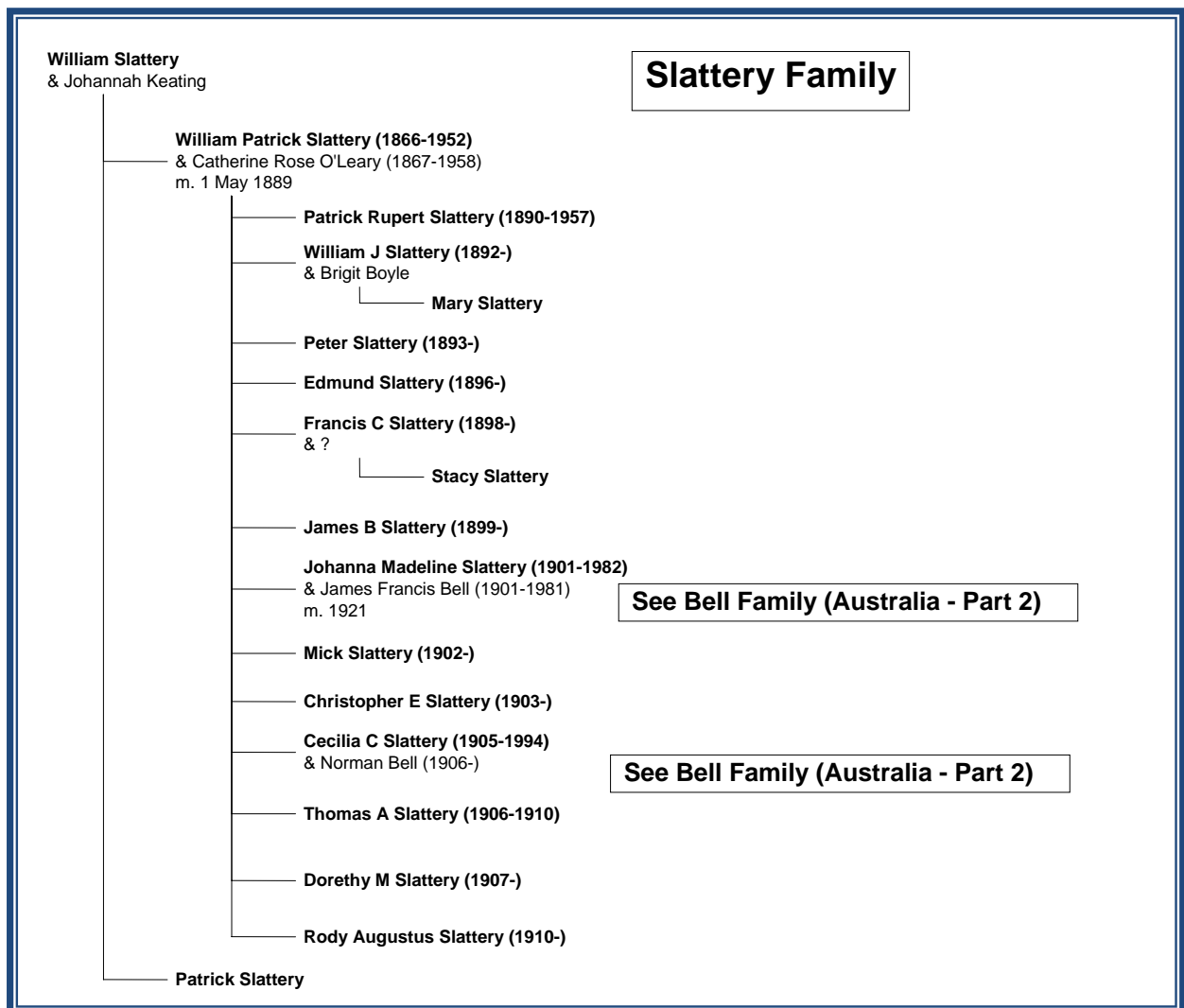
Embroidered: - with flowers and "With fond love"

Dear Lena,

Just a P.C. to say all well. I had a letter from Peter yesterday, he is going strong. I'm sorry I could not get some ... cards but these will have to do. I am sending these [to] you before I get to France because very sure will have my Xmas up the line and won't be able to send any Xmas cards.

- William

It is obvious that from some of the comments on these short notes that William and Peter were dedicated farmers and once the war was over they returned to 'Lingerwood' to run the property and parcels of land that were given to them by their father.



THE O’GORMAN & COONEY FAMILIES⁸⁷

The Cooney family is connected to the Bell Family (Australia) through the marriage of Mary Cooney (1848 – 1887) to Samuel Bell (1836 - ?). The tale of Mary’s mother, **Bridget O’Gorman** (1813 – 1885) is one that was more than likely repeated with many of the Irish immigrants to the colonies in the middle of the nineteenth century. This family, had more than its share adversity and tragedy – some of it brought upon themselves, the rest a result of fate. No doubt as a consequence of the Great Irish Famine from 1847 - 51⁸⁸ and the loss of her first husband, Dennis Cooney (c. 1813 – 1850), Bridget O’Gorman migrated to Victoria in 1854 with her sister, Ann. Leaving her three young children – **Patrick Cooney** (1840 – before 1885), **Catherine Cooney** (1845 – 1926) and **Mary Cooney** (1848 – 1887) – in the care of her Parish Priest in Quinn for three years.

BRIDGET O’GORMAN

Although a loving mother, Bridget cannot be described as an upstanding member of the community. There is no doubt she was a product of her Irish Catholic background – with a distrust of English Law and a fighting spirit caused her more problems than it solved. Bridget had her fair share of court appearances, both as a plaintiff and as the accused. She married three times, having three children to her first husband.

Bridget was the older of two daughters born to Patrick O’Gorman and Margaret Reynolds in Quin, Country Cork, Ireland. She was born circa 1813 and her sister Ann circa 1814. Bridget married Dennis Cooney (c. 1813 – 1850) circa 1839 in her home town of Quinn with whom she had three children noted above. Dennis Cooney died around 1850. Four years later on the 27th February 1854, Bridget Gorman with her sister Ann, are list as single females aboard the *Matoaka* out of Liverpool bound for Port Phillip. After a three month voyage, they arrived on the 26th May 1854.

By 1st November of the same year Bridget O’Gorman had married the shoemaker John Keven (1830 – 1856) at St Francis’ Catholic Church, Melbourne. On the Marriage Certificate she claimed to be 27 years old from Limerick. John Keven was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland – the son of Robert Keven and Jane Reid. John Keven died on 11th September 1856. The inquest accepted the testimony of Bridget – “[The] deceased was my husband, his name was John Kaven, his age was twenty six years, he was a sober steady man. My husband has been ill for the last

⁸⁷ The information provided on this family comes from [Keilor Pioneers, Dead Men do tell tales](#), Angela Evans, St Albans History Society 1994, pp 202 - 209

⁸⁸ The Great Irish Famine (also known as the Great Hunger and, in Irish, *An Gorta Mór* or *An Drochshaoil*) was a famine, and its aftermath, in Ireland between 1845 and 1849. The famine was caused initially by potato blight that almost instantly destroyed the primary food source of many Irish people. The blight explains the crop failure but the dramatic and deadly effect of the famine was exacerbated by other factors of economic, political, social, and religious origin. Its immediate effects continued until 1851. Much is unrecorded but estimates are that around one million people, about 12% of the population, died in the three years from 1846 to 1849.^[1] Most of these deaths were the result of famine-related diseases rather than starvation. Another one million people are estimated to have fled as refugees to Great Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia during the same period, increasing the Irish Diaspora.

fifteen months – he has been suffering from a cough...” The cause of death was determined to be Pulmonary Consumption. As John Kaven left no testament, Bridget was given the right to administer his property. Bridget kept a general store in Keilor for many years, perhaps this inheritance allowed to her to generate an income sufficient to pay for the passage of her three children from Ireland.

On the 23rd February 1857 Bridget was married in the house of the local priest, Father Matthew Downing, at Keilor. Her Husband, Patrick Connolly⁸⁹ (c.1798 – 1875), was a blacksmith in Keilor. This marriage provided Bridget with the stability to organise and sponsor her three children to emigrate from Ireland, where she had left them with the Parish Priest of Quinn, Father William Corbett in 1854.

Along with Bridget’s cousin, Ann Powell, the three children departed Plymouth aboard the *Bermondsey* on 16th October 1857. Patrick, Catherine and Mary Cooney arrived in Geelong, Victoria on 31st January 1858.

Although Bridget was now reunited with her children and had the financial and emotional support of her third husband, she seemed to run foul of the local constabulary. Between 1862 and 1871 Bridget was brought before the magistrate and found guilty on five occasions for abusive language, drunkenness or disorderly behaviour – all at Keilor. She was fined and required to pay costs on each occasion, and spent 23 hours in the Watch house due to defaulting on one of the fines until it was paid.

In addition to these appearances, Bridget managed to accuse several people over years of assault and a Senior Constable of perjury. All of these cases were dismissed. In a letter regarding the perjury case to the Superintendent of Police it was stated that ‘Bridget Connolly had produced eight witnesses – and they had more or less disproved her case. It went on, that the Magistrate (Patrick Phelan), when considering the humble circumstances in which Bridget lived, had asked her who had financed her case, Bridget replied... “Would not you like to know!”

After seeing her three children marry and the birth of several of her grandchildren Bridget’s colourful life ended on 5th September 1885 at 5 pm of serous apoplexy. The death notice from *The Age* on the 7th February read: - “CONNOLLY – on the 5th September, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr Samuel Bell, Keilor, Bridget, widow of the late Patrick Connolly, the beloved mother

⁸⁹ Patrick Connolly stated on his marriage Certificate he was the son of James Connelly and Mary Morton or Ann Dalton and was born in Kilkenny, Ireland. He had been widowed in 1854 with the death of his first wife, Ann Bulger, and had one child living, James when he married Bridget O’Gorman. E had migrated to Victoria in 1853

of Mrs Samuel Bell, of Keilor, And Mrs Catherine Duggan, of Bairnsdale, aged 73 years, native of Quinn, County Clare, Ireland. RIP”

PATRICK COONEY

Patrick Cooney (1840 – bef, 1885) was the eldest son of Denis Cooney (c. 1813 – 1850) and Bridget O’Gorman (c. 1813 – 1885). After his father’s death in 1850 and his mother’s migration to Victoria in 1854, the fourteen year old Patrick was left, along with his two younger sisters, in the care of the local priest, William Corbett, in Quinn, County Cork, Ireland. No doubt these three young children had the feeling they would never see their mother again. Patrick however, arrived in Victoria in 1858 and at some stage migrated to New Zealand where he married Susan Quinliven (c. 1847 – 1923). They had two children:- Denis Patrick (1876 – 1935)⁹⁰ and Catherine (1877 – 1916)⁹¹. Like his father, Patrick died some time in his early forties in New Zealand. His wife, Susan, along with the two children returned to Melbourne and was supported by Patrick’s sister Catherine Cooney (1845 – 1926).

CATHERINE COONEY

Catherine Cooney (1845 – 1926) was the second child of Denis Cooney (c. 1813 – 1850) and Bridget O’Gorman (c. 1813 – 1885). Catherine appears to have become the matriarch of her extended family, acquiring considerable wealth and assisting with the care of her nephews and nieces.

Although there is no official record of her marriage to Thomas Duggan⁹² (1838 – 1885) in 1860 his Death Certificate stated he had been married to Catherine at the age of twenty-two. Catherine would have been fifteen and her mother, Bridget O’Gorman, must have given permission for the marriage to take place. Although they were married for fifteen years, they had no children.

Thomas Duggan was a publican and leased several hotels throughout the Gippsland region of Victoria. In the last eight years of his life he “was engaged as a hotel keeper in Sale and Bairnsdale, having first leased the Cricket Club (now Sale) Hotel, and then the Criterion Hotel in Sale, and about three years [before his death] he purchased Batt’s Hotel in Bairnsdale.”⁹³ Thomas Duggan died of inflammation of the lungs on the 1st June 1885 at the Bairnsdale Club Hotel where he resided with his wife, Catherine.

⁹⁰ Denis Cooney married Alice Catherine Duffy (1871 – 1937) in 1908 and had four children:- Patrick Alphonsus (1909 - ?), Christopher (1911 - ?), Catherine (1912 - ?), and Mary Geraldine (1914 - ?)

⁹¹ Catherin Cooney married Francis James Kelly (? – 1959) and had one child:- Mary Agnes (1912 - ?)

⁹² Thomas Duggan was in Tipperary, Ireland.

⁹³ From *The Bairnsdale Advertiser*, reprinted in *Keilor Pioneers, Dead Men do tell tales*, Angela Evans, St Albans History Society 1994, pp 208.

Catherine, with independent wealth after receiving a sum of nearly £2,000 from the estate of her first husband, Thomas Duggan She then married Daniel Slattery (1846 – 1938), a Grocer from Adelaide, on 8th November 1888 at St Mary's Catholic Church, St Kilda, Melbourne Victoria. For many years they lived in Victoria Parade in East Melbourne, until about 1918. Catherine then purchased *Mononia*⁹⁴, an impressive home in Fitzroy where she lived until her death in 1926. Daniel inherited her estate and lived there until his death in 1938.

Daniel Slattery was a deacon of St Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne for nearly fifty years. It is said he and Catherine attended Mass daily. Cardinal Daniel Mannix⁹⁵ presided over the Requiem Masses for both Catherine and Daniel Slattery. Cardinal Mannix was a close friend of the devout couple.

Catherine was obviously very religious. In the year before her death, church papers indicate Catherine donated over £10,000 to the church. After Daniel's death in the 1938 he bequeathed the majority of the estate to the Church, including *Mononia*. This property is still used as a Diocesan office in Melbourne. Daniel Slattery also has a window in Melbourne's St Patrick's Cathedral dedicated to him. Catherine is buried at Fawkner Cemetery without a headstone.

MARY COONEY

Mary Cooney (1848 – 1887) was the youngest child of Denis Cooney (c. 1813 – 1850) and Bridget O'Gorman (c. 1813 – 1885). Mary was nine years old when she arrived in Victoria with her two older siblings in 1858. She would have hardly remembered her mother, who had left in



⁹⁴ *Mononia* – 23 Brunswick Street, Melbourne.

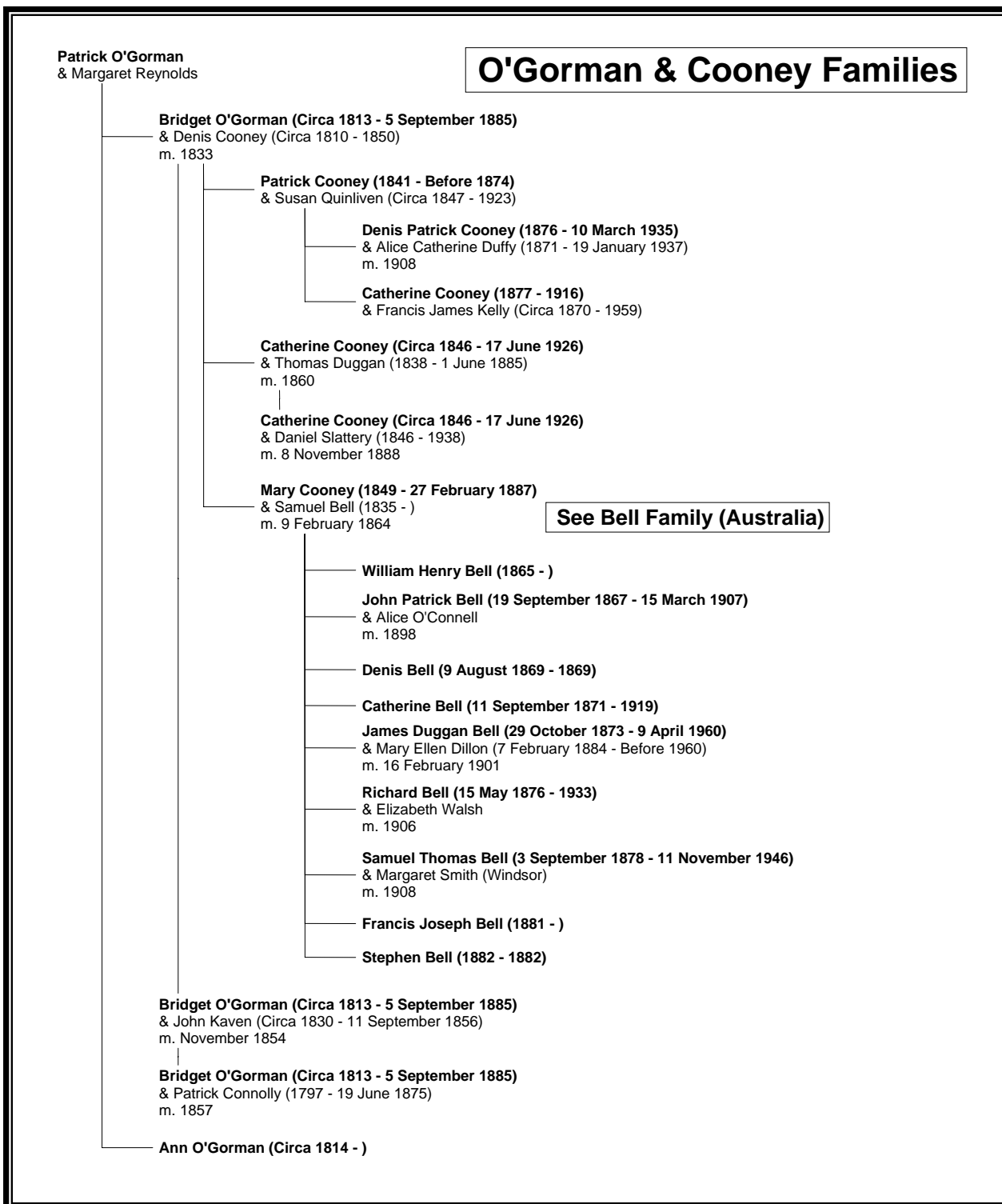
⁹⁵ **Daniel Patrick Mannix** (March 4, 1864 - November 2, 1963), Irish-born Australian Catholic clergyman, Archbishop of Melbourne for 46 years, was one of the most influential public figures in 20th century Australia. In 1914 Australia entered World War I on the side of Britain, and when Mannix denounced the war as "just a sordid trade war", he was widely denounced as a traitor. When the Australian Labor Party government of Billy Hughes tried to introduce conscription for the war, Mannix campaigned against it and it was defeated. He spoke out more frequently about the 1917 referendum, which was also defeated. When the Labor Party split over conscription, Mannix supported the Catholic-dominated anti-conscription faction. In 1917, when Carr died, Mannix became Archbishop of Melbourne.

Ireland when she was six. Mary married Samuel Bell (1836 - ?) at St Augustine's Church, Keilor on 9th February 1864. She was only sixteen years old. They had nine children:- William Henry (1865 -?), John Patrick (1867 – 1907), Denis (1870 – 1870), Catherine (1871 – 1919), **James Duggan Bell (1873 – 1960)**, Richard (1876 – 1933), Samuel Thomas (1878 – 1946), Francis Joseph (1881 - ?), and Stephen Joseph (1883 – 1883).

Mary inherited her mother's fiery temper and found herself brought before the Keilor Magistrate on several occasions for assault and "making use of obscene language in a public place". Most of the time the charges were upheld and she had to pay the fines and court costs. She was also found guilty of "stealing one pair of boots and one petticoat valued at 17/-." Mary was imprisoned for fourteen days in 1864. When Mary brought charges against others, the cases were dismissed. Her husband, Samuel Bell, was fined in 1885 for not sending his sons, Richard and James to school 'for thirty days'.

On 27th February 1887 Mary Cooney died, aged thirty-nine leaving her young family to grow up without a mother. The only record of her death comes from the funeral notice in *The Age* on 28th February:- "The friends of Mr Samuel Bell are respectfully invited to follow the remains of his late beloved wife, second daughter of the late Mrs Connolly, of Keilor, and sister of Mrs C Duggan of Bairnsdale, to the place of interment, Keilor Cemetery. The funeral will leave his residence, 82 Chetwynd Street, Hotham, This day (Monday) 28th inst. At 12 o'clock."⁹⁶

⁹⁶ From *The Age*, reprinted in Keilor Pioneers, Dead Men do tell tales, Angela Evans, St Albans History Society 1994, pp 209.



THE BELL FAMILY (ENGLAND/AUSTRALIA)

These Bells are the ancestors of **Patricia Bell** (1926 - 2005) who married **John Scott Elliot** (1915-1974). The tradition of this family appears to be one of farming – In Wiltshire, England and later in the Colony of Victoria, Australia.

The first to appear from this family is **John Bell**. He was born in the early 1800's and married Mary Anne Mills in the 1830's. John Bell was a farmer. Samuel, their only known son, was born in 1835, Wiltshire England.

SAMUEL BELL (1835-?)

It is not known when Samuel migrated to Australia; whether it was as a child with his parents or later as an adult. Before 1964 he had settled in Keilor, Victoria and was farming. It was at Keilor he met and married Mary Cooney (1846-1887) on February 9th 1964 at the Church of St. Augustus.

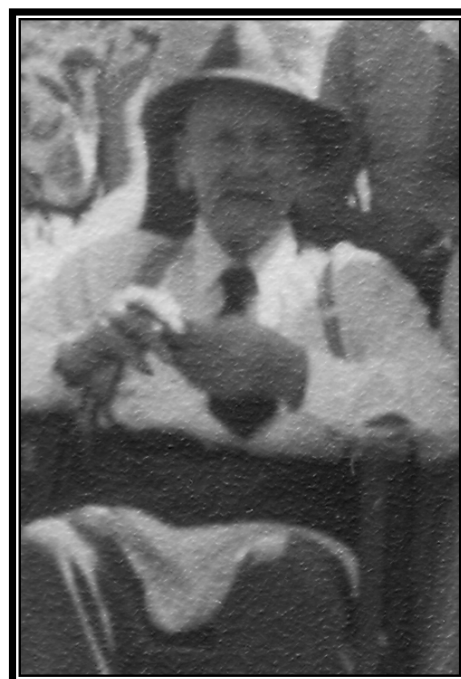
They had nine children:- William Henry (1865 - ?), John Patrick (1867 – 1907), Denis (1870 – 1870), Catherine (1871 – 1919), **James Duggan Bell (1873 – 1960)**, Richard (1876 – 1933), Samuel Thomas (1878 – 1946), Francis Joseph (1881 - ?), and Stephen Joseph (1883 – 1883).

JAMES DUGGAN BELL (1873-1960)

James Duggan Bell was the fifth child of Samuel Bell (1835-?), and Mary Cooney (1846-1887). He was born the 26th October 1873 at Keilor, Victoria. He was employed as a labourer. He married Mary Ellen Dillon (1884-?) at Shepparton, Victoria in 1900. Eventually they settled in or around Narrandera, N.S.W.

In Narrandera there were "thirteen Bell families - none were my relations."⁹⁷

*Over in Ferriertown, I first saw the light,
Twas a kerosene lamp shining so bright.
Being so young, to count I was not able, It
was later I glimpsed ten legs at our table
Belonging to our parents, and Jim, Norm and Dolly* ⁹⁸



Above: James Duggan Bell (1873 – 1960). C. 1950s.

⁹⁷ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

They had at least eight and possibly ten children:- Thomas (1901bef.1914), James Francis (1902-1981), Norman (1906-?), Elsie (1908-?), John Henry 'Jack'(1914-?), Joseph, William J. (1922-?), Francis Clifford (1925-)⁹⁹.

*"May I go on to say, another Jim Bell - my Dad adapting himself to the talents he had,
For a time worked for the Council of Yanko Shire. The job, sad to say, didn't take him any
higher Than painting `mile' posts on the highway From Sandigo to Carathool - then on to
Hay. Out on the road he trundled day by day,
With our horse called `Nugget' in his spring cart... "¹⁰⁰*

At the age of 86 he died on the 9th April 1960 at the Loreto Home of Compassion, Wagga Wagga. He was buried on the 11th of April, 1960 at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Wagga Wagga. His son, Francis Clifford Bell, a Roman Catholic Priest, was the celebrant at the funeral.

JAMES FRANCIS BELL (1902-1981)

James Francis Bell was born the second child of James Duggan Bell (1873-1960) and Mary Ellen Dillon (1884-?) on the 23rd December 1901. "He is a native of Jerilderie, N.S.W., and received his education at St. Joseph's Convent School, Narrandera, He was then apprenticed to the hair dressing trade, and, after having served his apprenticeship, took a course of motor engineering, at which he was engaged for six and half years, travelling all over N.S.W."¹⁰¹

*"Back in his shop, [Leslie D. Trim],
Mrs. Trim at the helm -now Les was
free
To run a few hire cars - this filled
him with glee.*



ABOVE: James Francis Bell (1901 – 1981) c. 1941

⁹⁸ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

⁹⁹ On Francis Clifford's Birth Certificate, their youngest son, 5 living children are listed and it also notes "three males and one female deceased".

¹⁰⁰ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

¹⁰¹ An article from an unknown source. It was printed before 1954 as it shows the house at 'old' Tallangatta before the entire town was relocated to accommodate the Hume Weir on the Murray River.

X X X X ^ ^ ^ X X X X X

JIM BELL

HAIRDRESSER and
TOBACCONIST

NEWS AGENT

Singer Sewing Machine
Parts etc.

Fountain Pens Repaired

Good Stocks of
Smokers' Requisites on Hand

also :

Gents' Toilet and Shaving
Requisites

Tallangatta — Phone 67

X X X X X X X X X X X X

X X X X X X X X X X X X

JIM BELL

NEWSAGENT

Tallangatta — Phone 67

also :

Singer Sewing Machine
Parts etc.

WATCHES, MANTLE
CLOCKS, BEDROOM
and ALARM CLOCKS
STOCKED.

Fountain Pens Repaired

X X X X X X X X X X X X

*As driver-mechanic and whatever else he copped,
Jim Bell, my brother, drove these cars till he dropped.*

"¹⁰²

At this stage he was living in Albury. "He then resumed his old trade, first in the upper Murray district, subsequently establishing a business at Tallangatta, Victoria [in 1923], where he is the proprietor of one of the most up to date saloons in the North east. He carries a very large and varied stock of fancy goods, and all the best brands of tobacco, cigarettes, &c. He is also local agent for the 'Albury Border News'. He married at the age of twenty, and there is a family of six children."¹⁰³

"Although nearly too old he joined the A.I.F. in 1940 and was posted to the 8th Advance Ordnance Depot based in Darwin. While in the Northern Territory he contracted Tuberculosis, resulting in him spending some fifteen months in Heidelberg Hospital, Victoria. He was then discharged as medically unfit. The damage to his lungs remained with him all his life, with the need for constant medical care."¹⁰⁴ He received three service medals: - The Defence Medal, the 1939/45 War Medal, and the Australian War Medal.

"While hairdressing was the main stay of his business, watch and clock repairs was a side line, which resulted in the nick-name 'Ding-Dong' Bell. J.F. Bell was the first correspondent of the local "Border Morning Mail" in Tallangatta when the early circulation was only two or three copies. This was gradually built up and ultimately the "Mail" was delivered by the Bell children. At one stage just before the move of

¹⁰² From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

¹⁰³ An article from an unknown source. It was printed before 1954 as it shows the house at 'old' Tallangatta before the entire town was relocated to accommodate the Hume Weir on the Murray River.

¹⁰⁴

Tallangatta¹⁰⁵ [in 1954] to the present sight the Bell family operated the local news agency.



"Jim Bell was always a very public spirited citizen. All together through his life time he had been on a total of forty five committees. Some of these were the Tallangatta Hospital Committee, the Tallangatta branch of the Returned Services League and the Progress

Association. He was instrumental in starting Meals on Wheels in Tallangatta, and formed a local branch of the Catholic Men's Society. He was a Justice of the Peace. Also, he was a charter member of the Tallangatta Rotary Club.

He married Johanna Madeline Slattery in 1921. They had six children: - Catherine Monica (1921), Francis (1923-1984), James Stanley and Sheila Mary (1924), Patricia (1926), and Marie (1927). James Francis Bell died on the 16th November 1981 and was buried in the Tallangatta Cemetery on the 18th November after a service at St. Michael's Catholic Church.

NORMAN BELL (1906-?)

Norman Bell was the third child of James Duggan Bell (1873-1960) and Mary Ellen Dillon (1884-?). Norman married Cecilia Slattery (1905-?) and they had three children: Kevin, Sheila, and Rex. Norman eventually opened a hairdressing shop in the Main Street of Gundagai.

"My brother, Norman, employed as a porter, [on the railways]

Dusty [the Station Master] did reckon

- Norm didn't work as he oughta,

So he joined Tommy Dale -a barber by trade.

And learned the art of hairdressing - he thought he was made.¹⁰⁶

JOHN HENRY 'JACK' BELL (1914- 2005)

Jack Bell was the fifth child of James Duggan Bell (1873-1960) and Mary Ellen Dillon (1884-?). He was born at Narrandera on the 7th March 1914. "Jack was a pupil of St. Joseph's Convent

¹⁰⁵ The buildings of the township of Tallangatta was moved as result of the Hume Weir as part of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme in the 1950's

¹⁰⁶ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

School, Narrandera, for about eight years until 1928. Two older brothers and one sister, and two younger brothers also attended St. Joseph's over a continuing period from 1910 to 1940."¹⁰⁷

*"Then as the signs of the `Big Depression' did appear
G.T. Alcorn, Postmaster, sent a message for me to hear,
I was signed on as a `Messenger' and commenced a career".¹⁰⁸*

"Jack joined the P.M.G. Department on leaving school; from then until 1953 worked in a number of towns and the cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Hobart, before venturing into other fields, and subsequently spent twelve years as an accountant with The Australian, Mercantile, Land and Finance Company, before finally retiring to live in Armidale, N.S.W. "He married Pauline Agnes Bourke from Corobilmilla. They were married at St. Mel's Church, Narrandera, in 24th April 1935 - the officiating priest was Father Patrick Joseph Hartigan, well loved author "John O'Brien. They had three children: - Elaine Claire, Patricia, and Cecilia. Claire and Patricia were baptised at St. Mel's by Father Pat. "My daughter Cecilia conducts Hilltop Kitchen Cake Shop" at Round Corner.¹⁰⁹

FRANCIS CLIFFORD BELL (1925)

Francis Clifford Bell was the youngest child of James Duggan Bell (1873-1960) and Mary Ellen Dillon (1884-?). He was born at Whitton St. Narrandera on 29th May 1925. Like his elder brothers and sister he was educated at St. Joseph's Convent School until 1940.

He was ordained in to the Roman Catholic Church on the 21st December 1951 and first celebrated Mass on 22nd December 1951 at Propaganda Fide College, Rome. The majority of his vocation was spent as a missionary in Peru, South America. On his return to Australia he retired to the Parish of Albury, N.S.W.

CATHERINE MONICA BELL (1922 – 2003)

Catherine Monica Bell was the eldest child of **James Francis Bell** (1902-1981) and **Johanna Madeline Slattery** (1901-1982). She was born on the 29th May, 1922. Monica was educated at the local Primary School and went on to be educated with the Sisters of Mercy at Wodonga. For a short time she spent time in the convent and considered a vocation as a nun. Monica, however, married Clem Hill and had five children: - Hayden, Anne-Marie, Bernadette, Carmel, and Jacinta. She was the only one of her family to live in Tallangatta all her life. For several years she worked at the local Butter factory in Tallangatta until it closed down in the early 1980's.

¹⁰⁷ From 'About the Author' in his book of verse: "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

¹⁰⁸ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

¹⁰⁹ From J.H. Bell's book of Verse; "The Tender Years; in Retrospect" (1982)

Her husband, Clem Hill, served with the 2nd AIF during World War II in New Guinea. After the war he worked with the Victoria Electricity Commission as a linesman and eventually established a plant nursery in Tallangatta which both he and Monica worked until they sold it and retired.

FRANCIS BELL (1923-1984)

Francis was the second child of **James Francis Bell** (1902-1981) and **Johanna Madeline Slattery** (1901-1982). Like his sisters and brother he was educated at the local Primary school. When the Second World broke out Frank was keen to enlist as most of his friends were doing. His father, however, would not allow this. Frank was to remain at home to look after his sisters and mother while his father joined up.

This proved to be a very difficult period in his life. He was accused of cowardice and was sent white feathers in the mail. Frank, however, obeyed until his father, James Francis Bell, returned after being discharged as medically unfit. Just at the end of the war he joined the RAAF and served in Borneo for a short period.



ABOVE: Bell Family – Patricia, Frank, Monica, Stanley, Sheila (Standing) Johanna Madeline (nee Slattery), Marie & James Francis Bell (seated)

On his return he married Elizabeth McVean and they had four children: - Joy, Tony, Terry, and Stephen. Terry died in his early twenties as the result of a car accident. For most of his adult life Frank and his family lived in Wodonga until he died in 1984.

STANISLAUS JAMES (1924-1993) & SHEILA MARY BELL (b.1924)

The twins, Stanislaus James and Sheila Mary Bell, were the third and fourth Children of **James Francis Bell** (1902-1981) and **Johannah Madeline Slattery** (1901-1982). They were born the 15th June 1924.

After his primary education Stan Bell joined the Victorian Railways as a porter when he was only a teenager. He remained with the railways all of his working life until he retired in the 1980's. By this time he was one of the senior managers of the Victorian rail system. He built a new home on the Murrington Peninsula near Melbourne where he and his wife, Patricia Murphy, lived until his death from emphysema and pulmonary thrombosis on 22nd October, 1993. On the 25th October his remains were cremated and the ashes were distributed into the waters off the Murrington Peninsula.

Stan and Patricia had three children: - Michael James born 24th November 1947, Frances Margaret born 2nd September 1950, and Carmel Anne.

Sheila Bell married George Payne shortly after the end of the war but then divorced several years later. They had no children. Her second marriage was to Ronald Gong. They married in Sydney on the 4th August 1963 and they had one child: - Catherine Gong who was born in 1963. Ron worked as an electrician with the New South Wales Railways and they lived in Sydney.

PATRICIA BELL (1926-2005)

Patricia Bell is the second youngest child of **James Francis Bell** (1902-1981) and **Johanna Madeline Slattery** (1901-1982). Born on the 20th November 1926, she grew up in the Victorian border town of Tallangatta with her brothers and sisters. As a young child she attended the local primary school and then went on to boarding school with the Sisters of Mercy for her secondary education at Wodonga.

Patricia's desire was to join the war effort as a nurse and trained at St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne. This dream was not fulfilled as the war ended before she completed her training. Training was for delayed for almost a year due to a rare lung complaint that was initially thought to be tuberculosis. Fortunately for her it turned out to be something else that allowed her to live a normal life. For a time after her training Patricia worked in Wodonga and eventually took up a position at the Bonegilla Base Camp for the thousands of immigrants coming from Europe after the war. It was here that she met John Scott Elliot who had recently taken up the position of R.M.O. After a relatively brief courtship they married in the camp chapel on the 22nd December, 1951. They honeymooned on the rather exclusive, and at that time remote, Hayman Island Resort

which meant flying by sea plane along the east coast of Australia - flying along the coast meant a rather bumpy and noisy ride in the sea plane.

Expecting her first of four children saw the Patricia moving to Launceston, Tasmania for three years where her husband took the position of Medical Superintendent of the Northern Chest Hospital. It was here that John James Patrick Elliot (b. 1952) and Elizabeth Patricia Elliot (b. 1955) were born. When things were just getting settled in the newly built house the young family moved to the eastern suburbs of Sydney and eventually set up home at 4 Carr St. Coogee where John operated an already established medical practice. On 29th July 1956 Jane Scott Elliot was delivered at home by her father in a small delivery room prepared by Patricia.

The 14th November, 1963 saw the birth of Andrew David Elliot at St. Margaret's Hospital, Darlinghurst and another move for her husband to a practice in O'Connell St. Sydney. This was a turbulent time and Patricia went back to nursing at a private hospital in Randwick. After several years this allowed her to have a deposit to purchase a house - 27 Beach St. Coogee. During the late 1960's and early 1970's John, Elizabeth and Jane were at boarding school.

1974 saw the sudden death of her husband John Scott Elliot from a stroke and Patricia needed to work once again. Rather than working the set hours of nursing duty, she started a private nursing practice known as Sister Bell's Home Nursing Service. This gave some flexibility in working hours and provided a new independence. Although at times an arduous job visiting and caring for up to twenty patients a day it allowed Patricia to provide for her two sons, John who was at university and Andrew still at school. Elizabeth and Jane had by this stage left home and were living independently. Patricia Bell died on the 10th September at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick after an extended illness. She was cremated at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium and her ashes interred in the Memorial Wall at the Tallengatta Cemetery, Victoria.

MARIE BELL (1927-2001)

Marie Bell was the youngest child of **James Francis Bell** (1902-1981) and **Johanna Madeline Slattery** (1901-1982). In the late 1940's Marie married Vincent Harengozo; a displaced Hungarian as a result of the war. Vincent was a member of the Hungarian Nazi Army. He spent much of the war in a Russian labour camp. Vincent was a jeweller and opened a shop in Albury on the N.S.W. - Victorian border. There he and Marie still operate two shops. They had four children: - Paul, Cazmere, Elizabeth, and Julia.

John Bell (Circa 1800 -)
 & Mary Anne Mills (Circa 1800 -)
 m. Circa 1830

Bell Family (England - Australia) Part 1

Samuel Bell (1836 -)
 & Mary Cooney (1848 - 1887)
 m. 9 February 1864

See O'Gorman and Cooney Family

William Henry Bell (1865 -)

John Patrick Bell (1867 - 15 March 1907)

Denis Bell (1869 - 1869)

Catherine Bell (1872 - 1919)

James Duggan Bell (26 October 1874 - 9 April 1960)
 & Mary Ellen Dillon (7 February 1884 - Before 1960)
 m. 16 February 1901

See Dillon/McSweeney Families

James Francis Bell (23 December 1901 - 16 November 1981)
 & Johanna Madeline Slattery (1 February 1901 - 30 March 1982)
 m. 1921

See Slattery/O'Leary Families

Catherine Monica Bell (29 May 1922 - 19 September 1998)
 & Clem Hill (- 2005)

Francis Bell (1923 - 1984)
 & Elizabeth McVean

Stanley James Bell (15 June 1924 - 22 October 1993)
 & Patricia Murphy

Sheila Mary Bell (15 June 1924 -)
 & Ronald Gong

Patricia Bell (20 November 1926 - 10 September 2005)
 & John Scott Elliot Dr (26 January 1915 - 30 September 1975)
 m. 22 December 1951

See Elliot Family

Marie Bell (7 July 1927 -)
 & Vincenzo Horengozo

Thomas Bell (1901 - 1909)

Joseph Bell (Circa 1903 - Circa 1905)

Paddy Bell (1904 - 1904)

Stillborn Daughter Bell (1905 - 1905)

Norman Bell (1906 -)
 & Cecilia C Slattery (Circa 1905 - 1994)

Elsie Bell (1908 -)
 & Sidney Cosgrove

Patrick Cosgrove

Kenneth Cosgrove

Catherine Cosgrove

Margaret Cosgrove
 & Patrick Connell

John H (Jack) Bell (7 March 1914 - 2005)
 & Pauline Agnus Bourke (Circa 1915 -)
 m. 23 April 1935

William J Bell (1922 -)
 & Doreen McArdle

John Bell

Jan Bell

Robert Bell

Francis Clifford "Uncle Cliff" Bell (29 May 1925 -)

Richard Bell (Circa 1876 - 1933)

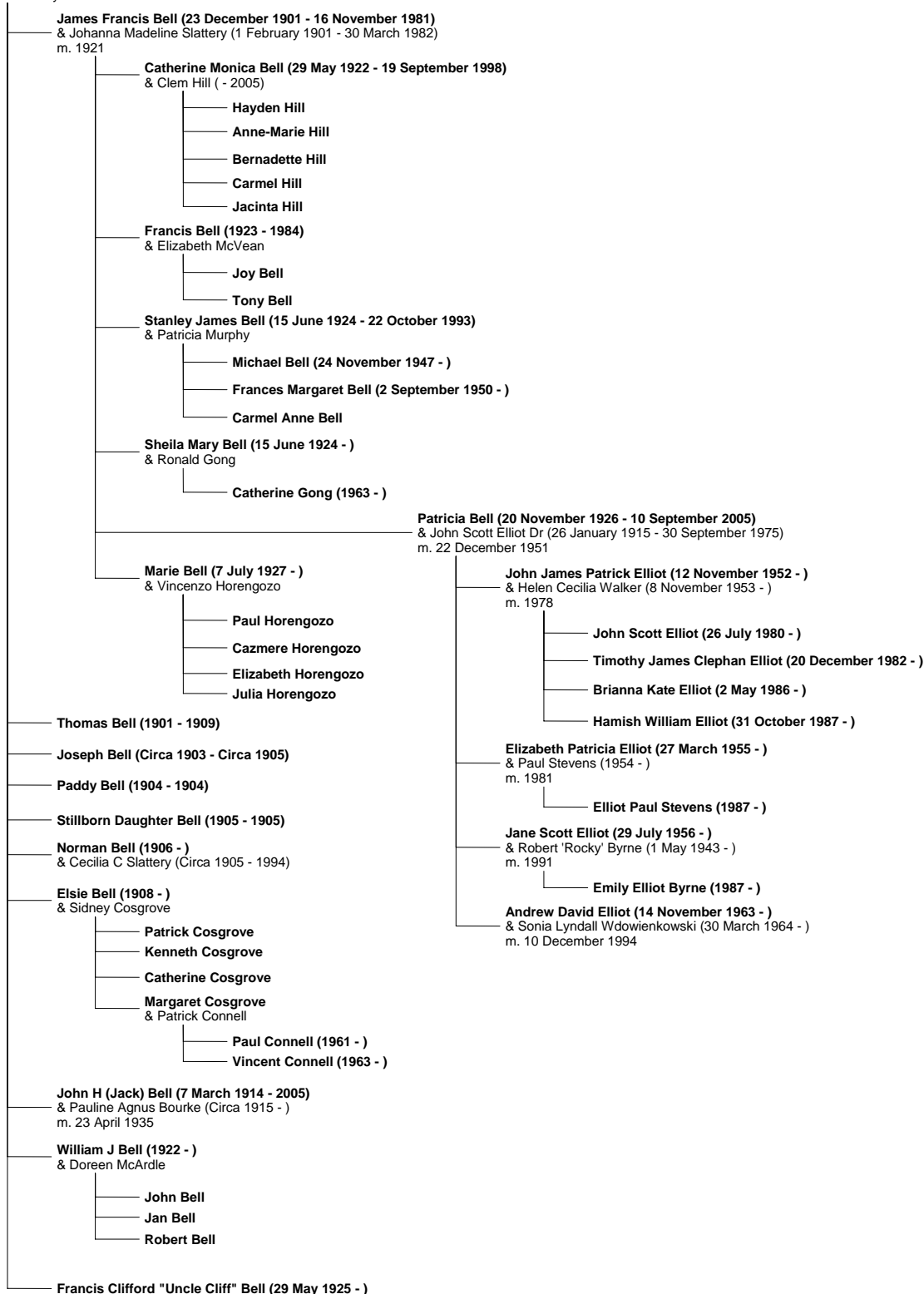
Francis Joseph Bell (1881 -)

George Bell (Circa 1780 -)

Stephen Joseph Bell (Circa 1883 - 1883)

Bell Family - Australia - Part 2

James Duggan Bell (26 October 1874 - 9 April 1960)
 & Mary Ellen Dillon (7 February 1884 - Before 1960)
 m. 16 February 1901





THE ELLIOT FAMILY

The Scottish surname Elliot is patronymic in origin, belonging to that category of surnames derived from the first name of the father of an original bearer, this having been one of the most common means of identification in the period prior to the establishment of a formal surnames system. Elliot thus denotes "son of Elliot" or more accurately, "son of Aelfwald", the old English personal name from which Elliot itself is derived and which literally signifies "elf-ruler".

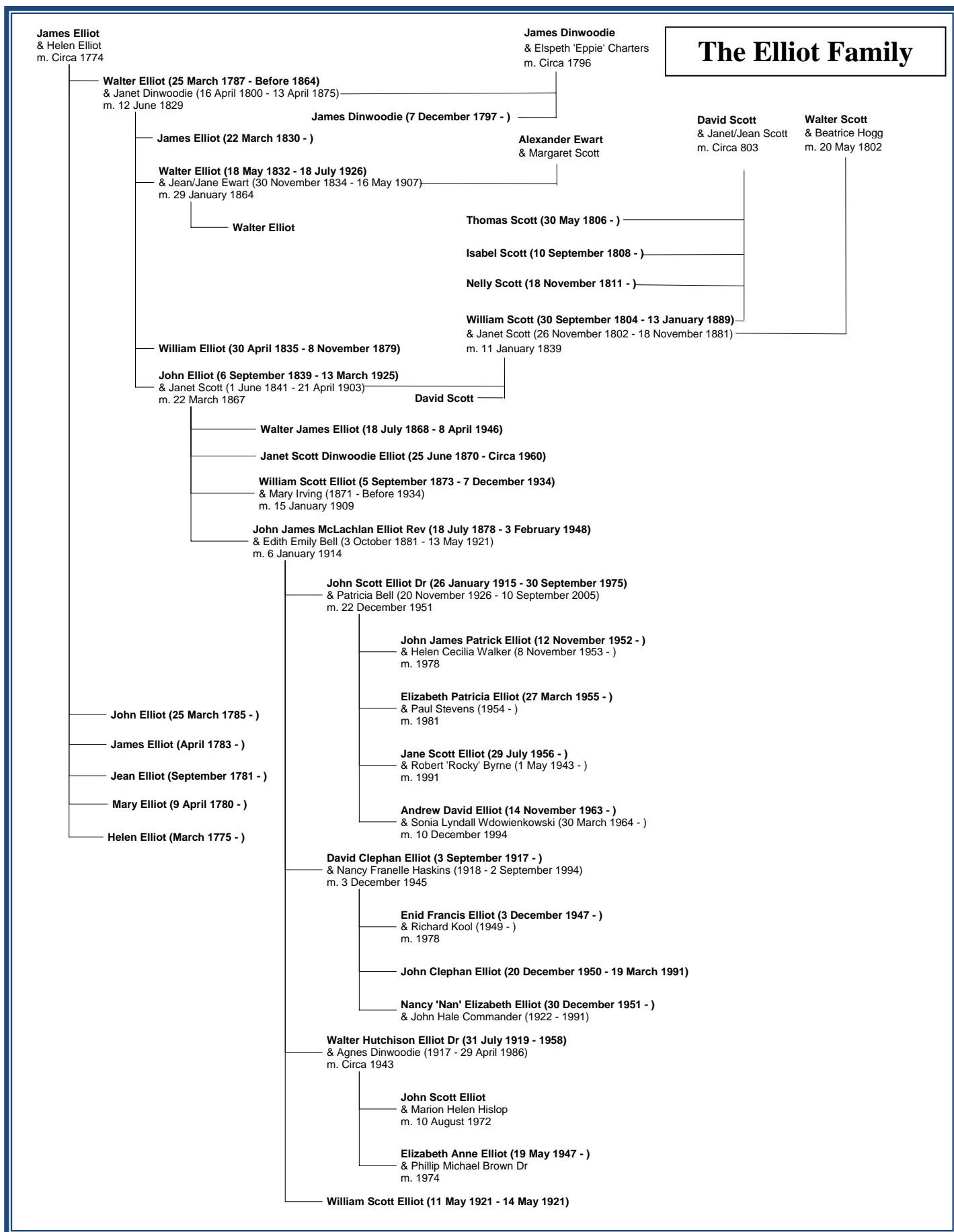
The surname is associated with the Scottish border counties, the original home of the Elliot's. A rhyme from the "Annals of a Boarder Club" signifies this:

*The double L and single T descend from Minto and Wolflee, The double T and single L
mark the old race in Stobs that dwell, The single L and single T the Eliot's of St.
Germain's be, But double T and double L who they are, nobody can tell.*

The surname first appears in Scotland in the 13th Century, at Arbirlot (Aber-Eliot). Later induced by the Douglas' about 1395 to remove from their Angus riverside and strengthen the boarder in Liddesdale. From hear the Elliot's became a wide spread clan with several branches. The clan of Elliot has quite a history but where our particular line fits into it is impossible to know. The traditional clan system in the Boarder clans began to decay with the new order of James VI, King of England and Scotland from 1603.

The Elliot's share with the Armstrong's the doubtful honour of being named first in the lists of unruly boarder clans drawn up during the century or so before the union of the Crowns. Their home was chiefly in Upper Liddesdale.

The Elliot's in this genealogy come from humble rural origins in several Border counties including Selkirk, Roxburgh and Dumfries. Any direct links to the main houses is highly unlikely. We would be considered clansmen who at some time took up the name Elliot in service of one of the main families.



The Elliot Family Part 2

John James McLachlan Elliot Rev (18 July 1878 - 3 February 1948)
 & Edith Emily Bell (3 October 1881 - 13 May 1921)
 m. 6 January 1914

See Bell Family (Scotland)

In Australia

John Scott Elliot Dr (26 January 1915 - 30 September 1975)
 & Patricia Bell (20 November 1926 - 10 September 2005)
 m. 22 December 1951

See Bell Family (England - Australia)

John James Patrick Elliot (12 November 1952 -)
 & Helen Cecilia Walker (8 November 1953 -)
 m. 1978

— **John Scott Elliot (26 July 1980 -)**

— **Timothy James Clephan Elliot (20 December 1982 -)**

— **Brianna Kate Elliot (2 May 1986 -)**

— **Hamish William Elliot (31 October 1987 -)**

Elizabeth Patricia Elliot (27 March 1955 -)
 & Paul Stevens (1954 -)
 m. 1981

— **Elliot Paul Stevens (1987 -)**

Jane Scott Elliot (29 July 1956 -)
 & Robert 'Rocky' Byrne (1 May 1943 -)
 m. 1991

— **Emily Elliot Byrne (1987 -)**

Andrew David Elliot (14 November 1963 -)
 & Sonia Lyndall Wdowienkowski (30 March 1964 -)
 m. 10 December 1994

In USA & Canada

David Clephan Elliot (3 September 1917 -)
 & Nancy Franelle Haskins (1918 - 2 September 1994)
 m. 3 December 1945

Enid Francis Elliot (3 December 1947 -)
 & Richard Kool (1949 -)
 m. 1978

— **David Samuel Kool (1979 -)**

— **Marianna Franelle Kool (1982 -)**

— **Isaac John Kool (1993 -)**

— **John Clephan Elliot (20 December 1950 - 19 March 1991)**

— **Nancy 'Nan' Elizabeth Elliot (30 December 1951 -)**
 & John Hale Commander (1922 - 1991)

In England

Walter Hutchison Elliot Dr (31 July 1919 - 1958)
 & Agnes Dinwoodie (1917 - 29 April 1986)
 m. Circa 1943

John Scott Elliot
 & Marion Helen Hislop
 m. 10 August 1972

— **Kirstie Hume Elliot (17 March 1977 -)**

— **Kate Helen Elliot (21 March 1980 -)**

Elizabeth Anne Elliot (19 May 1947 -)
 & Phillip Michael Brown Dr
 m. 1974

— **Robert Elliot Brown (6 February 1978 -)**

— **Helen Elizabeth Brown (26 June 1980 -)**

— **Katherine Louise Brown (30 October 1981 -)**

— **William Scott Elliot (11 May 1921 - 14 May 1921)**

Walter Elliot (1787-bef. 1864)¹¹⁰ was born on the 25 March at Dinleabaugh in the parish of Castleton, Roxburgh. He married Janet Dinwoodie¹¹¹ (1800–1875) on the 12th June 1829 in Langholm, Dumfries. They had four children: - James (1830-?), Walter (1832-1926), William (1835-1879) and John (1839-1925)¹¹². Walter was a shepherd appears to have died before 1864. In the 1851 census he is listed with his family at the Dinleabaugh farm, Castleton, Roxburgh.



ABOVE: Janet Elliot (nee Scott) (1841 – after 1915)

JOHN ELLIOT (1839-1925)

John Elliot was the youngest son of Walter Elliot (1787-bef. 1864) and Janet Dinwoodie (1800–1875). On the 22nd March 1867 John Elliot married Janet Scott¹¹³ (1841-aft. 1915) at Garwaldshiel, Eskdalemuir, Dumfries, Scotland. John Elliot (1839-1925) and Janet Scott (1841-aft. 1915) had four children:- Walter

(c.1868-1946) who remained a bachelor and owned a farm out of Lockerbie, Janet Scott Dinwoodie (1870-c.1960), who remained a spinster, keeping house firstly for her father, then her brother, Walter. William Scott (1873-1934) who became a representative for McVitie & Price Biscuits, and John James McLachlan (1878-1948).

John was a shepherd near Lockerbie in the South-west of Scotland. There he had a small holding and cottage called 'Windshiels'. John and Janet were connected to the church at Wamphray, some 10 miles NNE of Lockerbie and are buried in the church yard there.¹¹⁴

David Clephan Elliot, his grandson, described him as "a calm and amiable old chap when I knew him - with a great white beard which I thought might come off. So he said 'pull it'. I did. He was very patient and happily I was very small."¹¹⁵

¹¹⁰ In the 1861 census his wife Janet is listed as a widow.

¹¹¹ Janet Dinwoodie (1800–1875) was the second known child of James Dinwoodie and Elspeth 'Eppie' Charters. They were married in Johnstone Parish, Dumfries around 1796. Their first child was a son, James born at Kirkbank, Johnstone, Dumfries on 7th December 1797. Janet Dinwoodie died at Kilburn, Eskdalemuir, Dumfries on the 13th April 1875

¹¹² In the 1861 Census William is recorded as a teacher of English; however his death Certificate states he was 'unfit for wok' when he died at the age of 39. His brothers, Walter and John are listed as shepherds at Killburn, Eskdalemuir; all living with their mother. Also listed as residents of the property were Janet Elliot's (nee Dinwoodie) niece, Agnes (1838 - ?) and nephew Thomas Dinwoodie (1845 - ?)

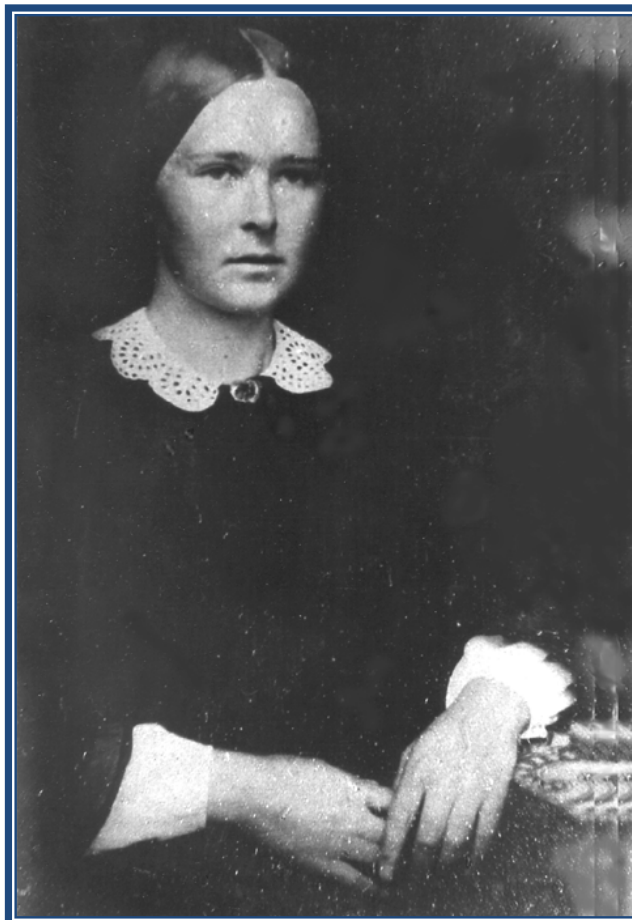
¹¹³ Janet Scott was the daughter of William and Janet Scott (nee Scott). From the 1861 Census, it appears the Scott's and Elliot's farms were close to each other – both appearing on the same schedule.

¹¹⁴ In letters from D.C. Elliot to A.D. Elliot; Aug. 19 & Dec. 8 1982.

¹¹⁵ In letter from D.C. Elliot to A.D. Elliot; Aug. 19, 1992.

JANET SCOTT DINWOODIE ELLIOT (1870-c.1960)

Janet was the second child and only daughter of John and Janet Elliot (nee Scott). She remained a spinster. It appears that she kept house for her father and later for her brother, Walter Scott Elliot (1868-1946) at Keyla, Moffat. Later she lived in a small cottage in the town of Moffat.¹¹⁶



ABOVE: Janet Scott Dinwoodie Elliot (1870 – c.1960)

JOHN JAMES MC LACHLAN ELLIOT (1878-1947)

John James McLachlan Elliot was the youngest son of **John Elliot** and **Janet Scott**. He was born on the 18th July 1878 at Kilburn, Eskdalemuir, Dumfries. He married Edith Emily Bell (1881-1921) on the 6th January 1914 at St Brycedale's Church, Kirkcaldy. They had four children: - John Scott (1915-1974), David Clephan (1917), Walter Hutchison (1919-1958), and William Scott (1921-1921). The outline of his life that follows was provided by his son D.C. Elliot.

"J.J.M. Elliot was brought up in a little shepherd's cottage by the side of a little burn where he used to guddle for trout ('tickle' is the Sassenach word). He attended the little village school and the he used to walk the seven miles into Lockerbie to a tutor there by which agency he was able to matriculate in the University of Glasgow. He took a M.A. and part of a Bachelor of Divinity there before accepting an assistantship in St. Brycidale U.F. Church in Kirkcaldy. That was about 1909. There he met Edith Emily Bell and they were married some three years later when he had become the minister of Chalmers Church¹¹⁷ in Larkhall near Glasgow and in the heart of the Lanarkshire coal fields. Their children were born here." The first was **John Scott Elliot** who was born of the 26th January, 1915; second was **David Clephan Elliot**, born on the 3rd September 1917. This was while J.J.M. Elliot was in Flanders during World War I. He notes the news of the birth of his son

¹¹⁶ In letters from D.C. Elliot, Aug. 1982.

¹¹⁷ A History of this Church outlines J.J.M. Elliot's time in this ministry.

in his diaries¹¹⁸ which he kept while serving in a YMCA Canteen on the Western Front. **Walter Hutchison Elliot** was the third son born in 1919.

"During World War I he spent six months in France with the Y.M.C.A. He sailed to Flanders on Tuesday 15th May, 1917 and returned home in October of the same year.

John maintained detailed diaries during his time in France but they are too lengthy to include here. Below is a transcript of his first sermon given to the congregation at Chalmers Church upon his return. It appears to have been written in draft form and then corrected. In the following transcript the corrections have been included where it was obvious; in other sections the original sections were kept as it was not obvious how the corrections were meant to fit in to the original¹¹⁹. Other alterations are bracketed. It outlines some of his observations and experiences as well as a clear description of an offensive which began on the night of the 7th of June, 1917¹²⁰.



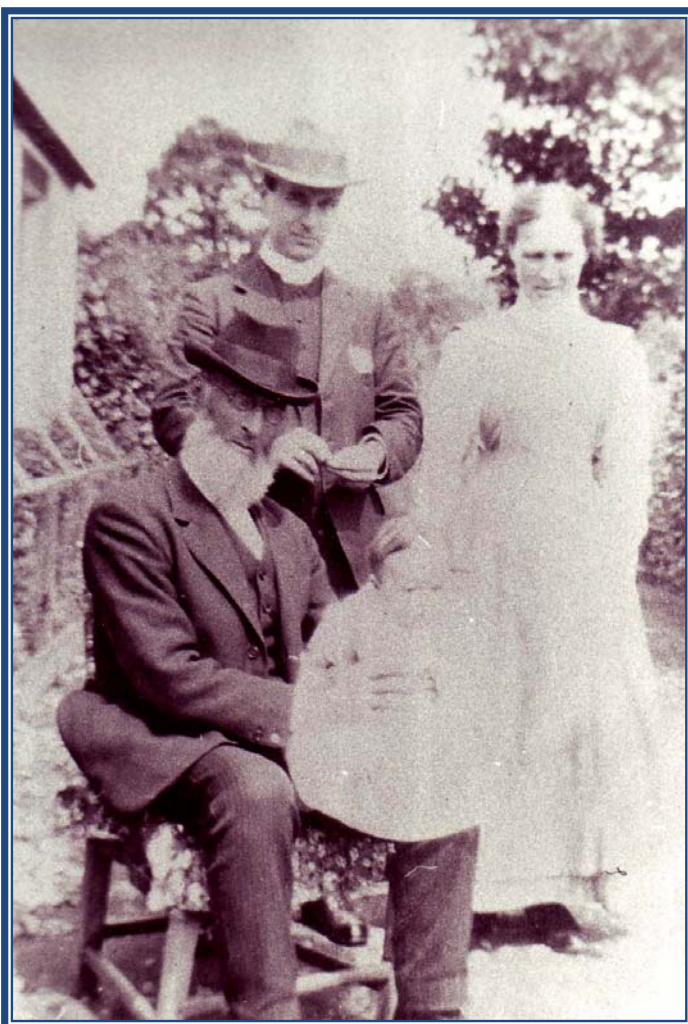
ABOVE: The shepherd's cottage, *Windsheils*.

¹¹⁸ J.J.M. Elliot's dairies: One is the original and the second is an incomplete revision. These are in the possession of A.D. Elliot

¹¹⁹ The original exercise book with J.J.M. Elliot's written draft is in the possession of A.D. Elliot

¹²⁰ This was Haig's first step in a British offensive in Flanders. It occurred with a long prepared attack on the Messines Ridge, north of Armentieres, on the southern flank of the Ypres salient. This attack by General Sir Herbert Plumer's 2nd Army proved an almost complete success; it owed much to the surprise effect of 19 huge mines simultaneously fired after having been placed at the end of long tunnels under the German front lines. The effect of this explosion is described later in this transcript.

"My dear friends, I need hardly say that I am delighted to be amongst you again, and to stand once more in the pulpit. Since I last addressed [you] I have had some strange and unexpected experiences, and while I would not give up many of them for anything in the world, still there is a great joy in being back amongst one's own people. Altogether I had a most thrilling time all during my period of service at the front, from the first day I arrived at the front till the day I came away, and I fancy that after all I have seen and experienced I am hardly the same man today that I was when I left you. For I cannot imagine how anyone who has been to the front, and brought into such close contact with things out there as I was, can fail to have deep impressions deep and lasting being made upon his heart and life. I know at least in my case that I shall regard it as the most wonderful time I have ever had, and I know that the experiences which I have had will enrich my whole future life and ministry.



ABOVE: 'Three John Elliots' John Elliot (1839-1925) with John Scott Elliot (1915-1974) on his lap. John James McLachlan Elliot (1878-1948) standing with his sister, Janet Scott Dinwoodie Elliot (1870 – c. 1960)

"Before going out to the front I had read a good deal in newspapers and magazines and books of what was going on out there, but I had really little idea of what was actually transpiring. You need to see it, to be an eye witness of the great drama, to understand what it is like, the stir and tumult, the sense of constant danger, the misery and havoc, together with the cheerfulness of the men who have to live through it all.

"There are times when those who have been out there or come back prefer to be silent about what they have seen and felt, and I can now quite understand how soldiers when they came home on leave and rather speak about almost anything than the war and the experiences they have passed through. But I feel that it is a duty which I as your minister to give you some account of my stewardship,

and, to tell you something of what I have seen, and give you some idea of the work I was privileged to do amongst the brave fighting men.

"First of all I want to acknowledge your kindness in freeing me for six months and thus making possible for me to go to the front to serve with the Y.M.C.A. I desire also to acknowledge with profound gratitude your magnificent loyalty to the church during the period of my absence. It was a constant source of encouragement and delight to hear of the splendid spirit that prevailed amongst you and of the heartiness with which you were supporting the churches services. I am deeply indebted to the ministers of the town, and neighbourhood and in particular to Mr. Dean for the assistance they gave us in helping to carry on the work here in my absence.



ABOVE: John James McLachlan Elliot (1878 – 1947) on right with YMCA colleagues, in Flanders c.1917.

"I spent the whole of my time on the Flanders battlefield. I could not have been located in a more interesting or more lively part of the fighting area, because there the hottest and severest fighting has taken place all summer. I count myself extremely fortunate in being sent right up to the front when I went out. Many have to spend all their time at the base, and while their work is of vital importance and the experience gained invaluable to the workers, still I know that those at the base miss the thrill and excitement which those of us had further up, and I believe the men too at the front are more open to religious expression, facing danger and death as they do every day, so that gave us distinct opportunities for the religious side.

Even from the historic point of view I could not have been in a more interesting part of the front. Belgium is but a little country but it has a great and tragic history. From the far distant past it has been a battlefield. Its low lying plains have made it an ideal field of battle. For well near 2000 years the tide of war has ebbed and flowed across it, the struggles of the surrounding nations have been fought out upon its soil. It has been throughout the centuries, the theatre of conflict, the almost constant scene of warfare and alien bloodshed.

"Flanders is for the most part low lying and level, but it has its ridges and eminences and it has for these ridges that the fighting has been about all summer. I was glad to see that we had taken Passeudale Ridge the other day. When I went out preparations were being made for the capture of the Wytcharts and Messines Ridge. Our hut was situated right behind that ridge, at a distance of something like 3 miles from the front trenches, and lay on the main highway to the battle front. After the battle of the 7th June when the Germans were hurled back over the ridge we were some miles further off the front line but from the day I went till the day I left I was within easy range of the German guns, as, within sound of our own.

"Our hutment consisted of large hall which was used for rest during the day, and for concerts in the evening, for services on Sunday; behind it our private quarters where we ate and slept; adjoining was [the] the canteen frequented by 100's of men every day. The hut was frequented by men for the most part who had either come from the trenches or were going to them.

"One of the things that impressed me most when I went out was the tremendous traffic on the roads. Along that highway beside which was our hut there passed an endless chain of traffic - motor lorries, wagons, dispatch riders, guns, ammunitions, men - all kinds of war material - an extraordinary sight the traffic on the road. Many a time during these days I had difficulty in crossing the road.

"Another [thing] which greatly interested me when I went out, and right through till I came away was the aircraft. Some miles behind us were two large aerodromes, and every day if the weather was at all favourable scores of aeroplanes passed over to and fro. It was a wonderful sight to see their exploits - those knights of the air, those cavalry of the clouds as Mr (?) described them the other day. I think I must tell the boys and girls about some of their doing's some day, and about the balloons too - I have one or two stories to tell them also. And then the guns - they in front of us, and when they began to speak the noise was quite deafening, and the very earth where we stood trembled and shook... But perhaps most impressive of all was the red horizon at night. No doubt you have all read about it; I had read



ABOVE: David Clephan Elliot (Left) & John Scott Elliot. David was born in September while his father was on the Western Front.

about it before going out, but no language is adequate to describe it. I have seen the horizon on the battlefield for a distance of 15 to 20 miles simply ablaze with light, our guns belching out fire, flares and lights of different colours rising from the lines. It is a beautiful sight if it were not such an awful sight. Almost every night we used often to watch - it was to be seen almost any night before the battle of the 7th June, and many a night afterward.

"Well, these things all pointed to big events about to take place, and I will remember how tense the excitement of these days was: no man knowing what might happen.

"I remember well the first night we were actually shelled. Mr. Taylor and I were counting the cash for the day, at 10 pm when suddenly we heard the whistle of a shell, and then a terrific crash. We knew it was somewhere near, and that in all likelihood more would follow. So we cleared out of our hut as soon as possible, knowing it was too risky to remain where we were, and we had been advised by the military to make for the open fields as the safest place in case of shelling. The soldiers too and the civil population all cleared out of the village and I shall never forget what I saw that night, as we went along a protected road towards a little hillside. Not only soldiers, but civilians, men, women and children, mothers with babes in their [arms], and old and broken men, with terror in their faces, all flying from the bursting shell and shrapnel. I shall never forget that night's scenes, and some other nights like it.

"Perhaps the greatest night was the night before the battle of the 7th June. By that time, the village was literally a deserted village - all the natives had cleared out and gone further back, fearing that the Huns might take into them to flatten out the place before the morning which they could have done, if they had been so minded. Soldiers too for the most part had been moved up nearer the battlefield in preparation for the morrow. We took the precaution of sleeping out that night, as indeed we had been accustomed to do during so perilous time; fortunately the weather was of the best, and it was really no hardship to be out under the open canopy of heaven. That night again we saw the red horizon, the constant flaring of our guns, the stream of lights rising and falling, while far away back great flames burst up where our shells had found some German ammunition dump. We did not know for certain, but we believed that the great battle was to begin on the morrow at dawn.

"At 5 am we were startled by the explosion of the great mine at Wyseate which marked the beginning of the battle and was to be the signal for the boys going over the top. The earth literally quaked and quivered beneath us, and no wonder for 100 of tins of explosive were used. The boys told us afterwards how they had to hold on so to speak to the side of the trenches, so difficult was it for them to steady themselves when the great mine went off. We ourselves were some 4 miles off

and yet we felt the earth shaking like some small house on the edge of a railway when a heavy train thunders by. Then all at once our batteries opened out, and in an instant the whole horizon blazed in to flame with the flash of our guns and bursting of shells and streams of lights and flares. Truly it was the most terrible dawn I ever witnessed.

We returned early to our hut and found all quiet. In [the] course of the day we saw the observation balloons and we heard of [the] wonderful success that had attended our arms, all objectives having been reached within two hours. Then the prisoners began to come in batches, we saw larger numbers of them passing our hut, glad as they told our men to be out of such an awful fight. Then the boys themselves began to return in great spirits and with stories of their exploits. Many of the lads of course did not return, but compared to other battles the casualties were light; the casualties were much heavier later on than on the actual day of the battle.

Most of the boys who were about us were Irish lads - men from the north and south of Ireland. Catholics and Protestants. Whatever strife may go on in Ireland, there was certainly nothing of it at the front, when Catholics and Protestants fought side by side against the common foe. No one did more to promote a good feeling amongst the two divisions than Major William Redmond who was wounded on the day of the battle and afterwards died. It is a striking fact too that a man who when at home had fought many a fight against Ulster was brought down the line in an Ulster ambulance and died in an Ulster Hospital. He was buried in the hospital garden, which was only 5 minute walk from our hut, and more than once we visited his grave.



ABOVE: David Clephan Elliot, Walter Hutchison Elliot & John Scott Elliot at Crail, Fife. c. 1924

Well, that was a wonderful time for us. It did much for us. For one thing it brought us very near the men, for nothing brings us so near our fellows than the sharing of danger and privations. For another I think it brought us very near to God - Every night, unless in exceptional circumstances we had a meeting for prayer and praise, and some of the hymns we sang had a new significance for us: One of the favourites was `Jesus Lover of my Soul'....

At the end of 1917 J.J.M. Elliot returned to Larkhall and to his young family and congregation. His wife, **Edith Emily Bell**, died soon after giving birth to their fourth son, **William Scott Elliot**, in 1921. Before she was buried her new born son died. The casket was opened and he was buried with his mother. The young family moved to Dumfries - the South Church - until 1928 when they again moved to Edinburgh - St. David's (Morisin St.) - a church no longer in existence except as a derelict building. They lived at 18 Murrayfield Ave., a stones throw from the Rugby International ground. There he lived and worked until his death of a stroke in 1947¹²¹.

JOHN SCOTT ELLIOT (1915-1974)

John Scott Elliot was the eldest son of John James McLachlan Elliot and Edith Emily Bell. He was born on the 26th January 1915 at Larkhall, Scotland. On the 22nd of December 1951 he married Patricia Bell at Bonegilla Base Camp, Wodonga, Victoria, Australia. They had four children: - John James Patrick (1952), Elizabeth Patricia (1954), Jane Scott (1957) and Andrew David (1963). John Scott died from a stroke at the age of 59 on the 30th September 1974 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Mater Hospital, North Sydney, Australia.



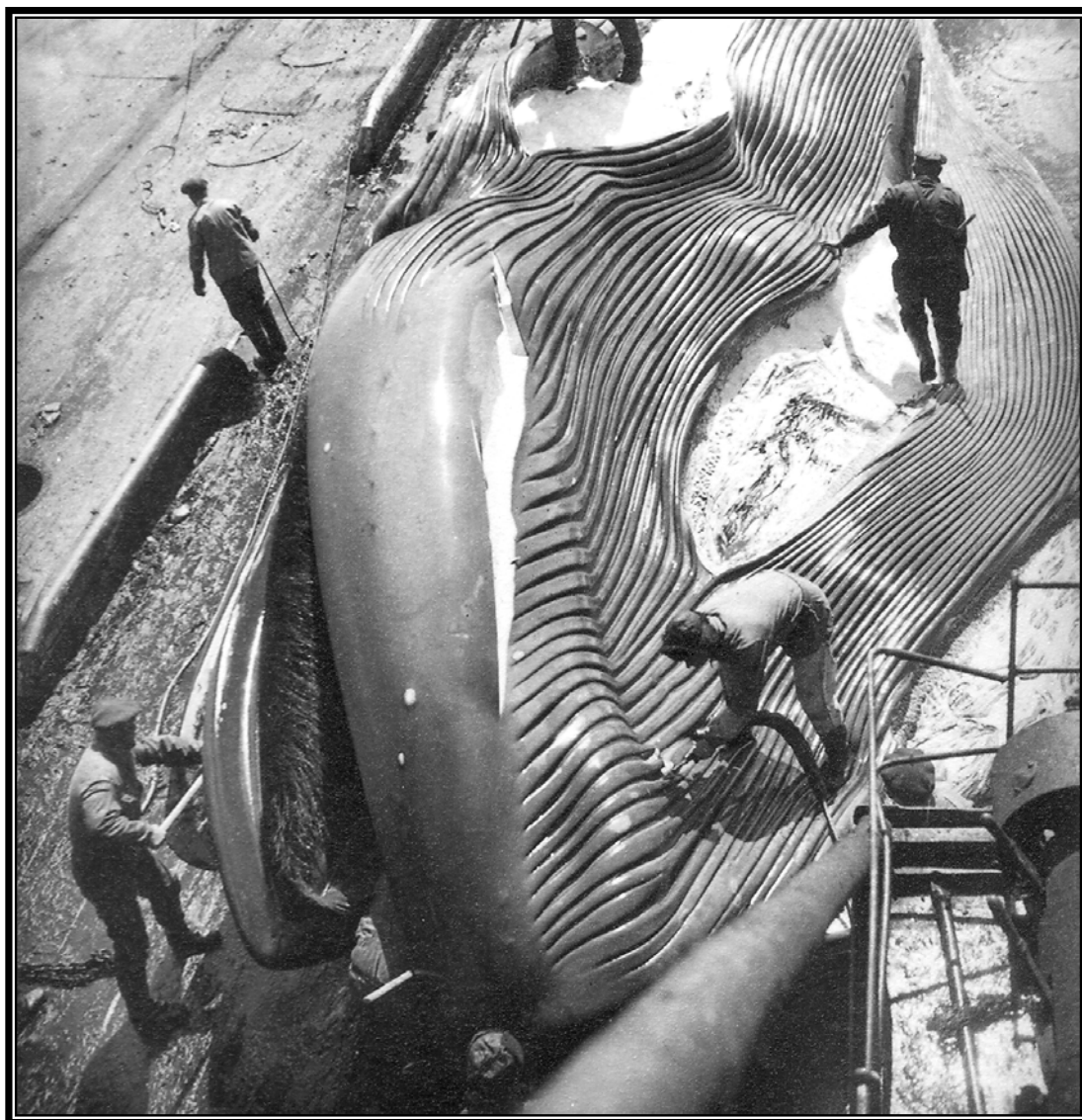
ABOVE: The marriage of J.S. Elliot & P. Bell – 22nd December 1951. Bonegilla Base Camp, Victoria.

When John's father moved his family to Edinburgh after the death of his wife John Scott attended Daniel Stewart's College where he matriculated in 1933. He represented the College in Rugby and Cricket as well as being a school prefect. He went on to Edinburgh University to study Medicine.

¹²¹ In letter from D.C. Elliot to A.D. Elliot, August 19 1982.

He graduated on Wednesday, 19th July 1939¹²². In his final year he gained Full Blue Colours for Rugby¹²³.

At the age of 24 he became the Resident Medical Officer at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. Early in 1940 he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps with the rank of Captain. He served until the 12th April 1946¹²⁴. Being a Medical Officer of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), 1st Battalion, 154th Infantry Brigade, 51st Highland Division which served in the North African Campaign, the liberation of Poland and the occupation of Berlin. Towards the end of the war he was injured in a motorcycle accident in Europe. He was awarded the following campaign medals: - the 1939-1945 Star, the Africa Star, the France and Germany Star, the Defence Medal, and the War Medal¹²⁵.



ABOVE: One of several photographs taken by J.S. Elliot whilst on whaling ships in the Antarctic c. 1948.

¹²² From the entry ticket to the ceremony.

¹²³ The receipt for this is in the possession of A.D. Elliot.

¹²⁴ From J.S. Elliot's army release papers. The original in the possession of A.D. Elliot

¹²⁵ These medals and other insignia are in the possession of A.D. Elliot

After his release from the army he held several positions; he was R.M.O. at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh. Then Superintendent of Burin Hospital, Newfoundland. Before his migration to Australia he spent some time on a whaling ship to Antarctica. This may have been to recapture his ancestral heritage, as several of maternal generations were part of the Scottish whaling industry sailing out of Kirkcaldy. On ANZAC Day 1951 he sailed into Melbourne¹²⁶, Australia and took up a position as R.M.O. at Bonegilla Base Hospital, near Albury on the N.S.W. - Victorian border. It was here that he met his future wife and they married in December 1951.

In 1952 soon after their marriage he accepted a position as Medical Superintendent at the Northern Chest Hospital at Evandale, Launceston, Tasmania. John and Patricia's first two children were born here. 1955 saw another move; this time to Sydney where he worked as a locum for a while before buying a practice at 4 Carr St. Coogee. It was here that Jane, their third child was born. Their fourth child, Andrew David was born in 1963. In the 1960's he joined the practice of Dr. Neville Stewart and Associates at the Brookhouse Clinic, 17 O'Connell St. Sydney. He eventually bought this practice. There he remained until his death of a stroke on 30th September 1974 at 3 o'clock on the 4th October he was cremated at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, Sydney.

DAVID CLEPHAN ELLIOT (1917)

David Clephan Elliot is the second son of John James McLachlan Elliot and Edith Emily Bell. He was born on the 3rd of September 1917 at Larkhall, Scotland. He married Nancy Franell Haskins in 1945. They had three children: - Enid Francis (1947), John Clephan (1949-1992), and Nancy Elizabeth (1951).

After matriculating from Daniel Stewart's College Edinburgh he attended St. Andrew's University and there he met his future wife. Nancy was on exchange from Chattanooga, U.S.A. In 1940 he completed basic training with the Royal Artillery as a requirement of joining the Civil Service. From 1941 to 1947 he served in the Indian Civil Service "under the British Raj and became deputy commissioner of the Punjab"¹²⁷. On the 3rd December 1945, after Nancy had made the hazardous journey to India they were married "in the cathedral in Lahore"¹²⁸. After leaving the Civil Service he migrated to the United States and was naturalised in 1947. He accepted a position at the Californian Institute of Technology (Caltec). Although an institution focused on the technological nuclear race as part of the Cold War, there was a perceived need for the future

¹²⁶ He arrived on the *Orion* and his photograph appeared in either Melbourne "Sun" or "Age" newspaper

¹²⁷ Additional information taken from the book "I'd Swap My Old Skidoo for You" by D.C. Elliot's daughter, Nancy 'Nan' Elizabeth Elliot. On inside back cover, 'About the Author'.

¹²⁸ Additional information taken from the book "I'd Swap My Old Skidoo for You" by D.C. Elliot's daughter, Nancy 'Nan' Elizabeth Elliot. On inside back cover, 'About the Author'.

scientists and strategists required an understanding of European culture and history. David Clephan Elliot's expertise was no doubt critical to this appointment.

"David C. Elliot seems to have spent the early part of his academic career collecting Master's degrees - he's got three of them. The first came in 1939 from St. Andrew's University in his native Scotland. After a few years in the Indian Civil Service during and after World War II, he went to Harvard University, where he obtained a second master's in 1948 and a Ph.D. in 1951. Five years later he received his third master's, this one from Oxford University.

"Elliot came to Caltech as an assistant professor of history in 1950. In 1953 he was promoted to associate professor, and he became professor of history in 1960. His research interests have ranged widely: he has studied European organisations, the Liberal party in Scotland, London's 1660 Restoration period, and arms control and national defence. He has served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation, the RAND Corporation, NASA, and the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. In 1980 he was awarded a NATO fellowship for a project on European moves for arms control dealing with theatre nuclear forces.

Elliot's career has been marked by dedicated service to the Caltech community. He was chairman of the special anniversary celebrations in 1966 and served as vice chairman of the faculty from 1965 to 1967. From 1967 to 1971 he was executive officer for the humanities and social sciences, and from 1973 to 1985 he was secretary of the faculty. His class "introduction to Europe" has long been popular with Caltech undergraduates, and in 1971 Elliot received an ASCIT award for teaching excellence."¹²⁹ In retirement David Clephan Elliot holds the position of Emeritus Professor.

WALTER HUTCHISON ELLIOT (1919-1958)

Walter Hutchison is the third son of John James McLachlan Elliot (1879-1958) and Edith Emily Bell (1881-1921). He was born at Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland on the 31st July, 1919. He followed his brothers to Daniel Stewart's College, and once he matriculated went on to Edinburgh University to study Medicine. He graduated on the 22nd January, 1944¹³⁰. He married Agnes Dinwoodie (1917-1986) and they had two children: - Elizabeth, and John Scott.

Unlike his elder brothers he remained in Great Britain. After graduating he spent a year specialising in obstetrics and then he entered general practice in Duns, Berwickshire, on the English/Scottish border west of Berwick-on-Tweed. He suffered from diabetes and died suddenly while out on calls in 1958.

¹²⁹ This is from an article from "Engineering and Science", page 29, Sept. 1986. Written on D.C. Elliot's retirement.

¹³⁰ In a letter from Agnes Elliot (nee Dinwoodie), 17/3/83

NANCY 'NAN' ELIZABETH ELLIOT (b.1951)

Nan Elliot is the youngest daughter of David Clephan Elliot (b. 1917) and Nancy Franelle Haskins (1918-1994). She was born at Pasadena, California, U.S.A. on the 30th December 1951.

"Nan Elliot is an award winning film maker, author, and journalist. She also loves adventure. A graduate of Westridge School and Williams College, she lives in Alaska. Her book credits include *"The American Coal Miner"*, *"Alaska and the Yukon"*, and *"I'd swap My Old Skidoo for You"*.¹³¹

Nan married her old friend, Comm. John Hale¹³² U.S.N. (1922–1991) at Anchorage, Alaska on Saturday, March 9, 1991. He had been diagnosed with cancer and died on the 25th June 1991 in New York.

JOHN JAMES PATRICK ELLIOT (b. 1952)

John James Patrick Elliot is the eldest son of John Scott Elliot (1915-1974) and Patricia Bell (1926 - 2005). He was born at Launceston, Tasmania on the 12th November 1952. John attended St. Brigid's Parish School at Coogee and then went on to Oakhill College, Castle Hill to board for six years. For the most part John flourished in this environment becoming involved in all aspects of school life. He played cricket, rugby and swam for the school as well as staying in the School Cadet Unit and leading the Cadet band to win the best Cadet band in the annual ANZAC day march in Sydney. In his final year he represented the school in the 1st fifteen and was appointed College Captain.

Although he had some desire to pursue a medical career like his father; he did not receive the required marks and decided on studying law at the University of New South Wales. Here he continued playing rugby for the university in its second grade team. On Friday 7th April 1978 he graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Law. However, he did not pursue a legal career. In his final year of study he began working with the Australian Mutual Providence Society as an Insurance Agent. For most of his time there he remained in this position becoming one of their most successful agents. Before he left them in 1994 he managed the regional office at Penrith.

The day after his graduation, Saturday 8th April 1978, John married Helen Cecilia Walker; one of six daughters of Professor and Mrs. W.R. Walker. John met Helen some twelve months before on a blind date. Helen was at that time nursing at Prince Henry Hospital, Malabar. She was however

¹³¹ From 'About the Author' in *"I'd Swap My Old Skidoo for you"*

¹³² Nan Discusses John Hale in her book, *"I'd Swap my Old Skidoo for You."* pp 101-113.

a native of Newcastle, north of Sydney. It was here at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital Chapel that they were married by Fr. P. Williams.

They have had four children: - John Scott Elliot (b. 1980), Timothy James Clephan (b.1982), Brianna Kate (b.1985), and Hamish William (b. 1987).

APPENDIX 1 – Causes of death from Death Certificates

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
Bell, Catherine McLachlan (nee Hutchison)	1840	1912	72	Thoracic Tumour
Bell, David Clephan	1836	1903	67	Heart Disease
Bell, Elizabeth Leslie (nee Clephan)	1809	1882	73	General dropsy Dilation of Heart; Cystitis
Bell, Helen	1847	1917	70	Cerebral Haemorrhage
Bell, James Duggan	1874	1960	86	Coronary occlusion Arteriosclerosis
Bell, John	1806	1868	62	
Bell, John William	1878	1886	8	
Bell, Mary (nee Tod)	1784	1866	82	Softening of Brain
Elliot, Edith Emily (nee Bell)	1881	1921	40	Pneumonia
Elliot, Janet (nee Dinwoodie)	1800	1875	75	Dropsy
Elliot, Janet (nee Scott)	1841	1903	62	Cardiac Disease
Elliot, John	1839	1925	86	Cerebral Haemorrhage
Elliot, John Clephan	1950	1991	41	Diabetic
Elliot, John James McLachlan	1878	1948	70	Coronary Thrombosis
Elliot, John Scott	1915	1974	59	Basilar artery thrombosis
Elliot, Patricia (nee Bell)	1926	2005	79	Pulmonary fibrosis; Sarcoidosis; Chronic anaemia
Elliot, Walter	1832	1926	94	Senile decay; Retention of urine
Elliot, Walter James	1868	1946	78	Hyperpiesia Vascular Fibrillation Coronary Thrombosis
Elliot, Walter Scott	1919	1958	41	Diabetic
Elliot, William	1835	1875	40	Heart Disease
Elliot, William Scott	1921	1921	3	
Elliot, William Scott	1873	1934	61	Influenza
Hutchison, Agnes (nee McLachlan)	c. 1804	1865	61	Malignant Tumour of Uterus
Hutchison, William	1796	1870	74	Debility
Littlejohn, Alison (nee Clephan)	1803	1873	70	Spinal disease
Scott, Janet (nee Scott)	1802	1881	79	Cancer of Liver; Epitasis
Scott, William	1804	1889	85	Vascular disease of heart
Slattery, William Patrick	1866	1952	86	Cerebral Haemorrhage; Senility

Appendix 2 – Prime Gilt-Box of Kirkcaldy

An institution for the benefit of old and disabled mariners belonging to the port, and for their widows and orphans, was established about the year 1590, to the support of which the masters and crews of the various vessels long contributed a percentage of their pay. This institution is called the "Prime Gilt-Box of Kirkcaldy," and has funds amounting to nearly £3000.

- From: 'Kinkell - Kirkcaldy', A Topographical Dictionary of Scotland (1846), pp. 82-98. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43454>

24th June 1842.

SECOND DIVISION (G. D. F.)

**No. 231—JANET YOUNG or STEEDMAN and OTHERS,
Suspenders, v. ALEXANDER MALCOLM and OTHERS, Respondents.**

Title and Interest to Sue—Trust—Society — Corporation— Partum Illicitum—Nobile Officium—A public society, denominated the "Prime-Gilt," existed in Kirkcaldy for a period of two centuries, and the funds, which arose from rates levied on masters and mariners, were dedicated to the support of the contributors in necessity, and their widows, etc. It is alleged, to difficulties in the way of levying any longer the rates on common mariners, and other causes, the managers of the society called a meeting, at which, on the ground that it was SCOTTISH JURIST. a private society, it was resolved to realise the property of the society, and to distribute its equity among the members*, providing for any widows in the fund, but refusing to recognise the right of the mariners, or there after to receive their rates, .lit a co-joined process of suspension, reduction and declarator, brought in regard to them; proceedings, at the instance of certain widows on the fund, and common mariners who had only contributed their rates—the title of these parties to sue was sustained by the Court, and interdict was granted against the resolutions and proceedings of the managers ; and found that the property in possession of the defenders was held in trust for the Prime-Gilt, and the persons or members entitled to be members thereof, and such parties as may hereafter become members, or as are or may be entitled to derive support or assistance from its funds, and that the defenders are bound to denude of, and convey the property of the society in trust to such person or persons as the Court may name, and in such terms, and under such conditions as the Court may hereafter direct. There lies existed in the port of Kirkcaldy for upwards of two centuries, a public society, denominated the "Prime-Gilt," or "Prime-Gilt Box," similar in its objects and origin to the Trinity House of Leith, and other such institutions in various ports of the country. It was alleged by the suspenders in the present action, that it originally possessed a public charter or Seal of Cause, which, however, no longer existed ; but the records

drew back to 1614, from which, as the suspenders alleged, the purposes of the society were sufficiently obvious. They avowed, that for upwards of two centuries the society, as empowered by their Seal of Cause, levied certain rates or duties, as its principal source of support, from the wages of the masters and mariners employed in

vessels at the port of Kirkcaldy, whether belonging to the port or not, or whether in the foreign or coasting trade ; and these rates would seem to have been regulated, declared and levied, at least, as it would appear at one time, from some of the documents produced at meetings of the body, described to consist of "the hall masters, owners of ships, sailors, and hyresmen within the burgh." The mode of levying was said to be this:—A pass-book was generally kept for each vessel, in which was entered a separate and distinct statement, for each voyage, of the names of the officers and seamen, and the sums contributed by or deducted from the wages of each for the Prime-Gilt Box. At the end of the year, these sums were paid over to the treasurer of the fund, who docketed each statement in the book. In these entries the duty or levy was called "poors' money." In some instances, 8cl. per pound was levied on wages,—at other times, 4d. ; But in 1827-8, when the present cause of action arose, the rate stood at 6d per pound. Strangers—that is to say, mariners not residing at the port—were assessed in half the ordinary dues; and it was avowed that the Lords of the Admiralty, before settling with the owners of vessels belonging to the port, who had been employed by their Lordships, required evidence that these rates had been paid. In regard to the objects of the institution for which these rates were collected and paid into the "box" of the society, the suspenders alleged that the object was principally for the support (at the sight of the box-master, according to certain rates) of old and disabled seamen,—their widows and orphans,—and the relief of shipwrecked mariners,—and sometimes also charity was bestowed from the box on kindred subjects of necessity which were worthy of support ; but the were never diverted from these objects, nor applied towards the personal use of any of the managers, unless in a state of helplessness, &c. The surplus, after meeting the demands of charity, was invested, from time to time, in the purchase of heritage ; and from some of the productions, it would appear that the titles had been taken to the present box master of the Prime-Gilt Box of Kirks, for himself and in name of the remanent masters, mariners, and owners of the ships within the said burgh, and the said masters, mariners and owners, for themselves, and as managers for the poor of the Prime-Gilt Box." In the course of time, the property and effects of the society were said to have accumulated to the amount of several thousand pounds. It did not appear from the statement of the suspenders who the parties were who were entitled to enter the society as members, nor the exact rule according to which support was distributed; for, besides the want of any copy of the charter, which was said to have been lost, there was no copy of the regulations or articles under which the management had proceeded. In 1827, the parties who were then in the management entered into a deed or contract, by which they agreed to, remodel the society, thenceforward to be carried on as a new society. By it they declared that the parties who then subscribed the contract were to be the constituent members; and also, that for the future the association should consist exclusively of shipowners and shipmasters residing in the port; and by a subsequent resolution, they transferred the whole funds and property of the "Prime-Gilt" over into the possession of the new body, for answering its purposes. It was also provided, that with the exception of parties receiving aid at the time, as to whom the society reserved to itself a right to reduce or alter the

allowance if they saw fit, no parties were to be entitled to aid except members, their widows and orphans, and that the funds should be wholly applied in providing for them, with the exception of such sums as might be paid to shipwrecked seamen. The suspenders alleged that this step, which was taken under pretext of remodelling the society, had the effect, in reality, of entirely altering and setting at nought the old constitution: That it was agreed to without any notice to the parties interested, many of whom were abroad, and that it entirely limited the persons who were entitled to be connected with the society. After the above procedure, the managers then, as the suspenders avowed, in furtherance of their own purposes, and by resolutions adopted in December 1838, cut off all parties, but without notice from the society, who were in arrear. In consequence of this step, the association came to be reduced to eight in number; two of whom, Messrs Brown and Mackie, are since dead. The remaining parties, several of whom only lately came to be introduced into the society, were—**Alexander Malcolm, the box-master ; his son, John Malcolm ; his brother-in-law, George Oliphant ; Robert Tod, Oliphant's nephew ; Thomas Bell, Tod's brother-in-law ; John Bell, son of Thomas Bell, and Tod's nephew:— Malcolm senior and George Oliphant being married to sisters.** After these measures, the parties now in the management were proceeding to realise and sell the property and effects of the society, for the declared purpose of winding up and apportioning the fund among themselves. In consequence of this the suspenders—who are widows who had been receiving aid from the society, and mariners who had contributed, as they alleged, for a great length of time, but whom the respondents refused any longer to recognise, or to receive their rates,—feeling themselves aggrieved by the proceedings of the respondents, presented this note of suspension, in which they prayed the Court "to suspend the proceedings complained of, and to interdict, prohibit and discharge the said respondents from dissolving the said **Prime-Gilt Box Society**, and from selling or disposing of the property belonging to the said Prime-Gilt Box or Prime-Gilt Box Society; as also from appropriating, dividing, or otherwise disposing of the property, funds and effects of the said Prime-Gilt Box, to the private and personal use and benefit of the respondents as individuals." In their answers the respondents did not deny that the "Prime-Gilt" had existed for upwards of two centuries, and that from the funds in the hands of the managers, received very much in the way pointed out by the suspenders, charity was bestowed on a variety of objects; but it was denied that the society was ever incorporated, or possessed a Seal of Cause, or that, like certain benefit societies, its funds were held exclusively for the objects set forth by the suspenders. In illustration of this they adduced from the extracts in process various instances where the funds had been applied to objects which were not of a charitable nature. It was also denied that common sailors were ever considered as constituent members, though it was admitted that they contributed to the funds; but it was said that these contributions were levied by the masters of their own accord, for the poor, and not under any authority of the society for its behoof; and that latterly the subject had given rise to misunderstandings with the mariners, who refused any longer to allow of any such deductions. The respondents avowed that the society was

entirely private, and entitled to manage its own concerns by any rules or regulations they thought proper; and that from time to time it had been suggested that a new constitution should be adopted. Thus, in 1786, it was stated that the society had remitted to the box-master and three other members to draw up a new form of laws; that this was not done; but the subject was renewed from time to time, till at last, in 1826, it was resolved, instead of applying to Parliament, which had been in contemplation, that the society should be regulated by private laws, and they accordingly appointed a committee to prepare a set of laws for consideration. New laws were accordingly adopted, and after due intimation, as the respondents avowed, received the approbation of the whole constituent members, being eleven in number. Thereafter, in 1839, at a general meeting of the body, five out of the eight members then constituting the society, agreed to wind up the concern, and to realise and divide the funds among the remanent members; and this, the respondents also avowed, was resolved upon after due intimation to all parties. They stated that they never intended to deprive any of the complainers who derived benefit from the funds. Or property of the late association, at the date of dissolution, of any of their rights or privileges; and on the contrary, by their recorded resolutions, the respondents reserved to widows and all others the full benefit derivable by them from the funds of the association. From these resolutions the respondents had no intention of departing; and they would amply secure to these parties the whole benefit which they could have derived from the funds of the association had it remained undissolved. This might be done in various ways; and, inter alia, by purchase of annuities from insurance associations, or the National Security Savings Bank. The respondents stated their readiness to secure the rights of these parties at the sight, and to the satisfaction of the Court. The suspenders pleaded—1. As the respondents hold the property of the Prime-Gilt Box Society as trustees in trust, not merely for the present members, but also for all those who may have claims on the society, or are entitled to become members thereof, any attempt to dissolve the society, and to appropriate its funds among the respondents individually, is illegal, and ought to be interdicted. 2. In respect they are now endeavouring to sell the property, with a view to the illegal and unjust appropriation of its funds among themselves as individuals, there are sufficient grounds for interdicting the sale. 3. The Prime-Guild or Gilt-Box is an incorporation, and its constituent members are not merely masters but mariners. Its object is the provision of poor and disabled seamen, and the widows and orphans of mariners, with casual support of shipwrecked sailors; and its funds and property having been realised by rates leviable for these specific uses, cannot be legally diverted by its managers into sources of individual gain. 4. The change in the constitution and purposes of the society in 1828, whereby common seamen, from whose earnings contributions had been exacted, and for whose benefit the society was mainly intended, were excluded, was unwarrantable and illegal; and all of them have now, as before, a common interest in insisting for the continuance of the society, and in preventing the gross misapplication of its funds contem- gited by the respondents. 5. All and each of the complainers have a sufficient interest to insist in the present proceedings; and, as some of the complainers are present claimants on

the fund, the respondents are expressly debarred, by the present regulations of the society, from dissolving it without their consent in writing. The respondents pleaded—1. The Prime-Gilt Box Association was not a corporation; nor was it by any law, public or private, declared to be a society of perpetual succession or endurance. 2. The members of the association had ample power to make the deed of 1828; and the regulations and stipulations contained in that deed were valid and binding until altered by the members. 3. The constituent members of the association had full power to dissolve it, to convert the joint property into money, to satisfy and provide for payment for all debts and obligations existing against the association, and to divide the residue among the members. 4. The complainants not being members, have no title to object to the dissolution of the association; nor did the 21st article of the contract of 1826 vest in persons having merely a jus crediting the funds a right to object to the dissolution of the association, and the sale of its property, on the grounds now maintained by the complainants. 5. Neither have the common mariners have any proper or legitimate interest to object to the respondents' resolution of January 1839, seeing that the full rights of parties deriving, or entitled to derive, benefit from the funds or property of the association at the date of dissolution, are thereby preserved entire and uninjured. 6. The complainants are not entitled to found on alleged grievances of persons who are not complainants or parties to the present suit. The suspenders also raised a summons of reduction, which was held as repeated in the process of suspension, for the purpose of setting aside the resolutions and proceedings in reference to the dissolution of the Prime-Gilt, and the constitution of the new society, and also of the titles to certain heritage made up in the persons of the new society. The reasons of reduction were much of the same description as the pleas stated in the suspension; but, combined with the reduction, they concluded that it should be declared, "that the pursuers are not in any respect bound thereby (i.e. the new constitution), but are entitled to all the rights, privileges, emoluments, and benefits arising to them as members, widows of members, and contributors to the funds of the said Prime-Gilt Box, as if the said pretended contract, laws and regulations, and minutes, and resolutions, had never been made or entered into; and that the defenders hold the property of the Prime-Gilt Box as trustees, in trust, not merely for the present members, but also for all those who may have claims on the society or incorporation, or are entitled to become members thereof: That the said society is still subsisting for the purposes for which it was originally instituted, and is not dissolved, or in any way put an end to and that its funds and property are applicable to these original purposes, and not to the private or personal benefit of the defenders." The Lord Ordinary pronounced the following interlocutor: "29th January 1842.—The Lord Ordinary having heard parties, and considered the conjoined processes, sustains the title of the pursuers, and decrees: I. suspension, sustains the reasons, and declares the interdict perpetual: In the declarator declares, reduces and discerns, in terms of the libel: Finds the defenders liable in expenses; allows an account thereof to be given in, and when lodged, remits the same to the auditor to tax and to report." Note The Lord Ordinary is not satisfied that this is a corporation; but he is clear that it is a society, with funds provided for permanent object, of

which funds the defenders are the trustees, and that they cannot appropriate these funds to themselves: - II. The precise origin, and purpose, and first constitution of the society, seem to be lost in the obscurity of antiquity; but throughout all the irregularities of above two centuries, it is clear, lit, That one great object has always been, to provide for the relief of the poor sailors of Kirkcaldy, and their families: - III. That the contributions have alone been made and taken for this particular purpose, not merely for the relief of the contributors, or of existing sailors, but for the formation of a fund for the relief of this class of persons in all lime canting: 3d, That though some of this class may have formed themselves into what they called a society or incorporation, still, governed the fund, they have always been, and now are, mere trustees. "The substance of what these trustees (the defenders) have lately done or attempted is, that they have first, by certain new rules in 1828, narrowed the number of the society, till at last it is composed solely of them six selves—so related as to be almost one family—and that, then, they have divided the whole £3000 of which the stock consists, by each taking £500 la himself: - IV. A court of justice cannot support the managers of a charitable fund in so bold an experiment." It is because the Lord Ordinary holds this to be the correct view of the nature of the institution, that he thinks that all the pursuers have a good title. "The title of the five widows who we actually at prètent on the fund, is clear. Have these annuitants no title to object to the destruction of a fund created partly for their relief? It is said that their interest has been secured, and that if it be not adequately secured, the defenders are ready to do so to the satisfaction of this Court: but so long as they are alarmed, they have a title to complain. The very admission that the Court may control their alleged security, is a recognition of their title to seek the Court's protection. And, moreover, they have a title and interest to have the fund preserved, liable to increase. Future contributions may raise it, and thus augment their annuities; but the defenders prevent this for ever, for they dissolve the society. "Then there are six or seven sailors, who, it is admitted, did at one time belong even to the society, but who, the defenders say, were justly expelled from failure to pay their dues. The facts as to these expulsions are disputed; but that of Captain Beveridge, who got no notice, is clearly very questionable. But let all these expulsions be assumed to be legal, still they were only expulsions from the society. These persons, being sailors who had long contributed, are of the class for the relief of which all the contributions were taken, and they are entitled to object to their misapplication. "The four seamen's widows are in R similar position." The respondents presented a reclaiming note of a qualified nature, praying the Court "to alter the foregoing interlocutor, in so far as it relates to several title-deeds of heritable property libelled, the resolution of 28:h December 1827, and the law» and regulations of the society of 1828, specified in the summons of reduction; and also in so far as the defenders are found personally liable in the expenses of process; to assoilzie the defenders from the conclusions of the motion, so far as regards these title-deeds, resolutions and laws; and to find the expenses of process payable out of the funds of the Society." The Court pronounced this interlocutor: "Of consent, vnyr the interlocutor reclaimed against, so far as it might be held to reduce and annul in to the titles to

the properties libelled ; and find that the writs and titles culled for are valid and subsisting, to the extent that they are necessary for supporting the feudal rights standing in the persons of the defenders, or of vassals holding of them : But find that the whole property of (he society, heritable and moveable, is held in trust for the society, called the Prime-Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy, and the parties now members are entitled to be members thereof, and such parties as may hereafter become members, or as are or may be entitled to derive support or assistance from its funds; and that the defenders are bound to denude of, and convey the property of the society in trust, to such person or persons as the Court may name, and in such term», and under such conditions as the Court may hereafter direct : Quoad ultra, refuse the reclaiming note, and remit to the Lord Ordinary to hear parties farther, and make the necessary inquiries with a view to the adjustment of the rights of parties, in consistency with the nature and purposes of the institution and its altered circumstances : Find the defenders liable in additional expenses; allow an account," &c.

**A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF
TRUSTS AND TRUST SETTLEMENTS
INCLUDING ITS APPLICATION TO
PRACTICAL CONVEYANCING.**

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Advocate,

Legal Assessor For The City Of Edinburgh.

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The first case of which we have obtained an authentic account is that of the Prime Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy, a quasi-corporate institution of the nature of a guildry, the management of which had fallen into abeyance. The defenders having been ordained (c) to convey the property " in trust to such person or persons as the Court may name, and in such terms and under such conditions as the Court may hereafter direct," the process was remitted to the Lord Ordinary" to hear parties further, and make the necessary inquiries, with a view to the adjustment of the rights of parties, in consistency with the nature and purposes of the institution and its altered circumstances." Under this remit, the Lord Ordinary made a remit to Mr Andrew Jameson, advocate (19 July 1842), "to inquire, examine, and report to the Lord Ordinary as to the proper course to be adopted in carrying

into effect the findings of the Court, in consistency with the nature and purposes of the institution, and its altered circumstances, and with power to the reporter to take such assistance as he may find necessary." The Court had in the meantime appointed a judicial factor for the temporary management of the affairs of the institution. After full inquiry and investigation, Mr Jameson reported to the Lord Ordinary a proposed new constitution and rules for the management of the Prime Gilt Box Society. This constitution suggested, section 1st, that u the whole funds, property, and effects, heritable and moveable, belonging to the Prime Gilt Box Society of Kirkcaldy, shall be made over and conveyed to, and remain vested in, the present Provost and Bailies of the burgh of Kirkcaldy, and their successors in office, as trustee and fiduciaries to and for the use and behoof of the members of the Prime Gilt Box, and persons entitled to relief out of the funds thereof, as being the poor of the seafaring population of the burgh of Kirkcaldy." And after defining the persons for whose behoof the funds should be held, the report proposed, section 9, " That the affairs of the trust shall be directed and managed by a body of the managers. The Provost and two Bailies of the burgh of Kirkcaldy, and also the Sheriff and Sheriff-substitute of the county of Fife for the time being, shall ex officio be managers. The other managers shall be elected as follows." And, section 10, " On the day of , after the final interlocutor of the Court, authorizing the rules of the trust, the trustees, of whom two shall be a quorum, shall hold a meeting for commencing the new system of management, and shall call, by advertisement, etc., a meeting of all shipowners, etc., to be held on a day not sooner than eight nor later than twenty-one days thereafter," to elect managers of the " Prime Gilt Box " for the year ensuing. The Lord Ordinary (Lord Wood) approved of the above constitution and rules by the following interlocutor, dated 19 March 1845:—"The Lord Ordinary approves of the report by Mr Jameson, No. 59 of process, and of the proposed constitution and rules of the Prime Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy, contained in said report, with the alterations made by the Lord Ordinary upon the tenth and eighteenth rules: Appoints the same to be the constitution and rules of the said Prime Gilt Box in all time coming; and directs the meeting, mentioned in article tenth, for commencing the new system to be held within the Town-house of Kirkcaldy, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, between the hours of twelve and two; and decerns, and allows this interlocutor to go out, and be extracted ad interim." By virtue of this appointment of trustees and managers thus made by the Court, the affairs of the Prime Gilt Box of Kirkcaldy have been and are now being conducted.

APENDIX 3: - SURNAMES LINKED TO THE PARISHES OF FIFE**DYSART**

Bell

KIRKCALDY

Bell

Clephan

Hutchison

Tod

MONIMAIL

Clephan

BURNTISLAND

Clephan(e)

Stocks

WEMYSS

Bonallo

Hutchison

ABBOTSHALL

Bell

Herd

MARKINCH

Clephan

Hutcheon

Hutcheson

Oliphant

SCOONIE

Clephan

Fowlis

BARONY

Fowlis

ST CUTHBERTS**(Edinburgh)**

Clephan

FIFE	BELL	BONALLO	CLEPHAN	CLEPHAN(E)	FOWLIS	HERD	HUTCHEON	HUTCHEON	HUTCHISON	OLIPHANT	STOCKS	TOD
ABBOTSHALL												
BARONY												
BURNTISLAND												
DYSART												
KIRKCALDY												
MARKINCH												
MONIMAIL												
SCOONIE												
ST CUTHBERTS												
WEMYSS												

APPENDIX 4: SURNAMES LINKED TO THE PARISHES OF THE BORDERS

DUMFRIESHIRE**APPLEGARTH**

Scott c. 1843

ESKDALEMUIR

Elliot c. 1861 – 1881

Scott c. 1881

HUTTON

Elliot c. 1879 – 1925

Johnstone

Dinwoodie c. 1800

LANGHOLM

Dinwoodie c. 1829

Elliot c. 1829 – 1841

Irving c. 1909

DUMFRIESHIRE**MOFFAT**

Elliot c. 1864 – 1946

Ewart c. 1864

Scott c. 1889

ST MUNGO

Elliot c. 1800

Sibbaldbie

Scott c. 1843

WAMPHREY

Elliot c. 1850 – 1920?

WESTERKIRK

Scott c. 1841

ROXBURHSHIRE**CASTLETON**

Elliot c. 1770 – 1851

Scott

GALASHIELS

Elliot

JEDBURGH

Elliot

MELROSE

Elliot c. 1934

SELKIRKSHIRE**Ettrick**

Scott

Galashiels

Elliot

	DUMFRIES									ROXBURGH					SELKIRK	
	APPLEGARTH	ESKDALEMUIR	HUTTON	JOHNSTONE	LANGHOLM	MOFFAT	ST MUNGO	SIBBALDBIE	WAMPHREY	WESTERKIRK	CASTLETON	GALASHIELS	JEDBURGH	MELROSE	ETTERICK	GALASHIELS
CHARTERS																
DINWOODIE																
ELLIOT																
EWART																
IRVING																
SCOTT																

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MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

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