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## **GILMOUR FAMILY**

updated 3 December 2002

### Foreword

Our Gilmour family had its origins in Mearns, Refrenshire, today part of Glasgow, Scotland. In the 1800's several family members were involved in various companies in eastern Canada which cut and shipped timber. In the mid 1800's they owned one of the largest private fleet of ships in the world by which they transported the cut timber across the ocean to Scotland and to other locales (see Appendix D). Three books document various aspects of this business: A History of our Firm by John Rankin (Liverpool: University Press of Liverpool, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 1908; Liverpool, Henry Young & Sons, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1921), Hurling Down the Pine by John W. Hughson and Courtney C. J. Bond (Chelsea Quebec: The Historical Society of the Gatineau, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 1987), and When Giants Fall by Gary Long and Randy Whiteman (Huntsville, Ontario: Fox Meadow Creations, 1998) .

Even though this family business was often referred to as AThe Firm@, it actually was a number of related companies.

It may be convenient at the outset to avoid confusion by setting out the names of all the allied firms.

The original firm was: -

Pollok, Gilmour & Co., Glasgow

The others were:-

Arthur Pollok & Co. (existed previously, but continued on),  
Grangemouth, Scotland.

Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Miramichi, New Brunswick.

Robert Rankin & Co., St John, New Brunswick.

Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec.

William Ritchie & Co., (afterwards Gilmour and Co.),  
Montreal, Canada  
Gilmour & Co., Ottawa, Canada  
J. Young & Co., Hamilton, Canada  
Arthur Ritchie & Co., Restigouche, New Brunswick  
Ferguson, Rankin & Co. Bathurst, New Brunswick.  
Rankin, Gilmour & Co. (now Rankin, Gilmour and Co.,  
Ltd.), Liverpool  
Hoghton, Rankin & Co., Mobile, U.S.A.  
John & William Pollok, Calcutta  
Gilmour, Rankin, Strang & Co., London  
(From History of Our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, pp 3-4)

Another branch of the Gilmour family was very involved in the military and political life of the UK. The book, Clearly My Duty, the Letters of Sir John Gilmour from the Boer War 1900-1901 edited by Patrick Mileham [foreword by family member, the Rt. Hon. Lord Younger of Prestwick] (East Lothian, Scotland: Tuckwell Press, 1996) is a collection of Sir John Gilmour's (1<sup>st</sup> Bart., 1876-1940) correspondence while fighting the Boer War in South Africa. Sir John Gilmour also wrote the introduction to the book, The Fifes in South Africa. That introduction appears as Appendix II in this family history.

Another invaluable resource is the manuscript, AA Short Account of the family of Gilmour of Eaglesham@ written by Alistair R. Hill of Edinburgh, Scotland in 1991. He has graciously given me permission to include this manuscript on this website and appears as Appendix III in this family history. I have added several items from this source in this family history, and identified them as from the AHill Manuscript.@

My own book, The Wisdom of Memoir: Reading and Writing Life's Sacred Texts (Winona, MN: St. Mary's Press, 1997), while not containing specific Gilmour family genealogical information, does include a chapter, AGenealogy and Genograms@ (pp. 134-145) which contextualizes genealogy within the contemporary phenomenon of memoir.

My brother, the late Stephen C. Gilmour did extensive work collecting information on this Gilmour family prior to the development of the Internet. A few years ago I constructed a home page and included a brief section on our Gilmour family using the information my brother had collected. A heretofore unknown relative, Allan Michael Gilmour of Scotland found my home page on the Internet, realized we were related, and contacted me through e-mail. He had a great deal of information on the branches of this Gilmour family who remained in the UK; I had a great deal of information on the branches of this Gilmour family who settled in North America. We have exchanged information building a more complete family history.

Other family members also contributed invaluable information: J. Anthony Cassils, Edith Ritchie, Patricia Gilmour Ross, and Damian Vraniak.

There are archives of Gilmour company and family documents located both at the University of Glasgow, Scotland and the University of New Brunswick, Canada. The University of New Brunswick refers to this collection as the@Gilmour and Rankin Collection.@ See: <http://www.lib.unb.ca/library/archives/gilmour.html> for information on this collection.

What follows is very much a work in progress. It is my hope, by posting this Gilmour family history on the Internet, that other family members might find it, learn from it, contribute to it, and correct any errors that might be present. This web site will be updated as new information surfaces.

In addition to basic factual genealogical information, I have included transcriptions of various newspaper articles, obituaries, wills, marriage contracts, business agreements, personal recollections, and other primary source materials. I have also included the web address for other materials which can be easily accessed on the Internet.

Because of the frequency of the same first names among the Gilmours, especially Allan, John, and David, I have put birth and death dates after each person, and also

FIRST GENERATION

who each person married in order to minimize the inevitable confusion arising from such closely knit naming patterns.

Please send any contributed information to me, either by e-mail (pgilmou@wpo.it.luc.edu) or through regular mail: Peter Gilmour, Loyola University Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626, U.S.A.

Peter Gilmour  
Chicago, IL  
USA

**First Generation**<sup>1</sup>

Allan Gilmour, ( -1793) + Elizabeth Pollok.

Allan Gilmour, of South Walton, married Elizabeth Pollok. He died 8 March 1793.@ (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 303) He was a member of the Church of Scotland.

Elizabeth Gilmour (1766- )

John Gilmour [twin] 1768-(1859)

James Gilmour [twin] 1768- )

Barbara Gilmour (1770-1857) + David Ritchie

Allan Gilmour (1775-1849)

David Gilmour (1780-1872) + Elizabeth Gilmour

James Gilmour [of Polnoon] + Clementia Stuart

Agnes Gilmour (1785- ) + Thomas Renfrew

**Second Generation**

*The children of Allan Gilmour and Elizabeth Pollok:*

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<sup>1</sup>Information prior to what I have termed "First Generation." is sparse. One Internet source lists Allan Gilmour's father as James Gilmour. Another source lists Elizabeth Pollock's sister marrying a member of the Ritchie family. The David Ritchie who married Barbara Gilmour (see second generation) is presumed to be a child of this union.

## SECOND GENERATION

Elizabeth Gilmour was born 9 December 1766 at East Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire.

John Gilmour [twin] Born 7 February, 1768 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. He was a farmer, first at Craighton, and then at South Walton@ (testimony, Gilmour v. Gilmour, p. 19). Died 7 February 1841/2. Married Margaret Urie, c. 1798? Margaret Urie was born 29 October 1780 at Cathcart, Renfrewshire the daughter of John Urie and Margaret Pollok. She died 29 October 1859 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire and is buried in the Mearns churchyard. He is at times referred to as AJohn Gilmour of Creighton.@

Margaret Gilmour (1799-1859) + William Russell

Elizabeth Gilmour (1801- xxxx)

Mary Gilmour (1803) + David Hutchison

Allan Gilmour (1805-1884?)+Agnes Strang

Jane Gilmour (1808)

Barbara Gilmour (1810-1884) + John Gilmour + Robert Hutchison

John Gilmour (1812-1877) + Caroline White (d. 1879 age 58 years)

David Gilmour [twin] (1815-d. 6 Feb. 1856/7?) +Matilda White.

Agnes Gilmour [twin] (1815-1879) + James Hutchison

Thomas Gilmour [twin] (1818-)

James Gilmour [twin] (1818-1878) + Marion Aitken (1826-1854) + Isabella Burrows (1816- 1920)

James Gilmour [twin] (b. 7 February 1768 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire

Barbara Gilmour was born 6 (or 26) March 1770 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. Married David Ritchie of Achintiber, Neilston. He was born 15 (or 17) May 1765 and died March, 1844, and was a farmer at Langton, Mearns, later at Auchentiber, Neilson. She died 9 November 1857 at Eastwood Farm. Buried in the churchyard at Mearns.

David Ritchie (1792-1792)

James Ritchie (1794-1834) + Hutchison

## SECOND GENERATION

Allan Ritchie (1796-1857) + Elizabeth Allison

Elizabeth Richie (1798-1869) + John Bisket (Biscuit?)

David Ritchie (1800-1876) + Janet Cochran + Mary Young (1811-

John Ritchie (1802-1880)

William Ritchie (1804-1856) + Mary Strang

Arthur Ritchie (1807-

Robert Ritchie (1809-1843)

Margaret Ritchie (1812-

(HF 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 304 lists David, William, Arthur, and Robert with the phrase, "Among others.". Elizabeth, John, Allan, and James are listed in the Hill Manuscript. David (1792-1792), Margaret, and all others are listed on the family tree of Damian Vraniak)

Allan Gilmour was born in 1775 and died 4 March 1849 at Hazeldon, Mearns, Renfrewshire. He was a founder of the original firm of Pollok, Gilmour & Co., Glasgow. He at times is referred to as, Allan Gilmour, Senior.® Other times he is referred to as, Allan Gilmour of Hazeldon.® In his parish and on the mart he was spoken of as A. G. (pronounced >Ah G.=)-a distinction such as one might expect to attach to some potentate.® (History of our Firm, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, p. 41)

One characterization of Allan Gilmour by Robert Rankin is often quoted: *Allan Gilmour senior* was a man, in one sense, to act first and think afterwards, to drive, to look only in one direction-towards the end he desired to achieve. Sanguine and tenacious of purpose, he was not a man to take denial or admit failure for himself or tolerate it in others. He was always anxious to have his own way, was impatient of contradiction, and imperious of tone. Possibly a powerful figure, not an attractive man.® (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 170).

Allan Gilmour retired in 1838 because he felt the Polloks were not living up to original agreements (they started to spend summers at their estate in Broom, six kilometres outside Glasgow and made business decisions without consulting him. He sold his share of the company to Robert Rankin for L150,000, a sum he considered grossly inadequate. He tried to persuade partners in Canada to leave also, but without success, especially his favorite nephew, namesake, and potential heir, Allan Gilmour, Jr. (Son of John and Margaret Urie). He refused, and also enraged Allan Gilmour, Sr. when he married Agnes Strang of St. Andrews, New Brunswick. (When Giants Fall pp. 25-26)

## SECOND GENERATION

After his death, relatives disputed his will. The court case, *Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees, &c.* was tried at Glasgow before Lord Robertson and a Special Jury on the 5th through the eighth of October, 1852. The transcript is 219 pages titled, *Report of Jury Cause: Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees, &c.* It was printed in Glasgow by the Glasgow Courier Company, 1852. In brief, Allan Gilmour, Sr. had disinherited his nephew, Allan Gilmour (of Quebec) in favor of James Gilmour of Polnoon and his son, Allan. He did, however, leave his West Walton farm to Allan Gilmour of Quebec.

At Hazeldean, Mearns, on the 4<sup>th</sup> inst., Allan Gilmour, Esq. of Eaglesham. (Glasgow Herald 9 March 1849)

David Gilmour was born 12 March, 1780 at Mearns, Renfrewshire. He married Elizabeth Gilmour. He is identified as a farmer in the Court Case, *Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees* (p. 19). He is identified as a farmer at Fortisset in Shotts in the Hill Manuscript. He died on 20 April 1872 at Stone, Cambunethan.

Margaret Gilmour (1814-1895)  
Allan Gilmour [of Shotts] (1816-1895)  
Elizabeth Gilmour (1819 - ) + George Steel  
Marion Gilmour (1821 - ) + James Manuel  
Barbara Gilmour (1826- )

James Gilmour [of Polnoon] was born on 14 October 1782 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. He married Clementia Stuart of Polnoon who was born in 1800 at Kenmore, Perth, daughter of John Stuart, Esq. He went with A. Rankin to found G., R. & Co., Miramichi. (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p 303). He became a partner in the firm in 1812 and left in 1841 (*Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees*, p. 19). He died on 29 January 1858 at Polnoon Lodge, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire and is buried in the Eaglesham church yard. (There is a much more detailed account of James Gilmour of Polnoon in the Hill manuscript.)

**Gilmour, James**, lumber and trading company head, farmer, JP, and militia officer; b. South Walton, Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 14 Oct 1782, s/o Allan Gilmour and Elizabeth Pollok; m. 1818, Clementia Stewart; d. Eaglesham, Scotland, 29 Jan 1858.

A younger brother of Allan Gilmour of the trading firm of Pollok, Gilmour & Co.

## SECOND GENERATION

of Glasgow, Scotland, James Gilmour was sent to New Brunswick in 1812, together with Alexander Rankin, a relative of the Polloks, to open a branch of the parent firm of the Miramichi. This marked the beginning of the lumber and mercantile business of Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

Although he was the elder and senior partner, Gilmour was not regarded as a serious quantity in the lumber firm. Certainly he had many outside interests. Between 1819 and 1841 he was one of the most active of the Newcastle parish school trustees and one of the founding and longest-serving of the trustees of the Northumberland County Grammar School. He played a prominent part in the militia, being appointed a captain in the 1st Battalion in 1822 and lieutenant colonel and commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion in 1839. In 1826 he was a founder and one of two vice-presidents of the first Miramichi chamber of commerce. He was a trustee for the construction of St. James Presbyterian Church in Newcastle and one of its original elders. He was named a justice of the peace in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed as one of three Indian commissioners for the county. Together with Rankin he was a founder of the North British (Highland) Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi and was its first president, from 1841 to 1843. He was also a member of the first curling club organized on the river. Gilmour played an important role in the agricultural sphere, being a vice-president of the first local agricultural society, at its formation around 1824, and later an active member of the Northumberland Agricultural Society, which was organized in 1838. He raised prize livestock on his farm at Douglstown. An amusing story was told by William Wyse concerning the winter of the big pig. The year was 1834, and Gilmour had a pig that stood four feet tall and weighed a thousand pounds. The animal was delivered to Chatham for butchering, and when Gilmour himself arrived in the town shortly afterwards a salute of cannon was fired, either in the pig's honor or his own. **The Gleaner** stated that Gilmour was known for his blunt honesty, ingenuousness, of character, and charitable nature. Believing the Gilmour and Rankin firm was facing a period of decline, he withdrew from partnership and retired to Scotland in 1842, at age sixty. His fears for the ongoing profitability of the company proved unfounded, but he had already accumulated a considerable fortune. His sons became even wealthier in 1849 when their bachelor uncle Allan Gilmour died, leaving them several valuable properties in Scotland. (from Dictionary of Miramichi Biography by W. D. Hamilton, 1997 )

Allan Gilmour (1820-1905) +Isabella Buchanan Ewing  
Clementina Gilmour (eldest daughter)+James Anderson  
Margaret Gilmour (1827- )

Agnes Gilmour was born 12 September 1785 at South Walton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She is listed as the widow of Thomas Renfrew in her brother, Allan

## SECOND GENERATION

Gilmour's will as recorded in the Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees court case, p. 10.  
AHe died sometime between 1833 and 1848. She survived until 1853, at least.  
(Hill Manuscript)

### **Third Generation**

*The children of John Gilmour and Margaret Urie:*

Margaret Gilmour was born 23 December 1799 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She married William Russell about 28 November 1830. She died 30 September 1859 at Craigton, Mearns, and is buried in the Mearns churchyard.

Elizabeth Russell (1801- )

Mary Russell (1803- )

Elizabeth Gilmour was born 10 December 1801 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. There is an Elizabeth Gilmour buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery in Quebec City, grave registration # 1367, K 301 who died 8 May 1861 at the age of 59 and was buried on 10 May 1861. The age matches.

Mary Gilmour was born 22 October 1803 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She married David Hutchison of Middleton , Mearns on 25 March 1827 and shows as living on the 1851 census.

Two sons after being in Glasgow office went to Quebec, and thence to the Canadian saw mills of the firm.® (Page 345, History of Our Firm, 1st edition)

(Do the following paragraphs refer to this family or to the other Hutchison family?)

In 1859 he (William Strang [1825-1902]) married Miss Hutchison, daughter of Captain Robert Hutchison (Hutchison & Jarvie) and niece of Mr. Allan Gilmour, and by her had ten children, of whom are now living only Allan, John, and Walter in New Zealand, and Annie (Mrs. Taylor Young), till lately in Sydney, N.S.W. The two first-named sons were each for a short time associated with the Liverpool firm, but climatic conditions, which had proved so fatal to other members of their family, rendered residence in Australia advisable. The step has been eminently justified. They are prosperous and strong; the only

disadvantage is that they Are so far from home (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 166)

Captain Hutchison, born 1804, a brother-in-law of Mr. Allan Gilmour, had been apprentice, and at the age of twenty-three master in the P.,G. Ships,..He died in 1853.

Allan Gilmour was born 29 September 1805 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfresshire. AHe entered the Glasgow office of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. in 1818 or 1819, and first went to Miramichi in 1821. In 1828, following an extended tour with his uncle Allan Gilmour and cousin William Ritchie, he opened the firm of Allan Gilmour and Co., in Quebec. At the time of Allan Gilmour senior's retirement, he returned to Glasgow to take his place. His Glasgow house was at 180 St. Vincent Street. (Hill Manuscript He married Agnes Strang<sup>2</sup> [fourth daughter of John Strang of St. Andrews, New Brunswick (Hill Manuscript)] 10 June 1839 at St. Andrews in New Brunswick. He Afounded Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec, subsequently of Ardlamont, Lundin, and Montrave. (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 303). He was considered a favorite of his uncle, Allan Gilmour, Sr. and at one time was heir in his uncle's will. When he refused to follow the lead of his uncle and leave the Firm, Allan Gilmour, Sr. executed a new will, leaving him only his West Walton farm. He died 18 November 1884 at 4 Park Gardens in Glasgow. (see Hill Manuscript, p.32)

**Gilmour, Allan**, shipbuilder, timber merchant (b at Craigton, Mearns [Strathclyde], Scot 29 Sept 1805; d at Glasgow, Scot 18 Nov. 1884). through his uncle, the key partner in the timber-importing firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. of Glasgow, he obtained a clerk's position in 1819, rapidly securing promotion to the booming Miramichi Branch and then returning to Scotland for a year of learning the shipbuilding trade, which he practised for Pollok, Gilmour in several of its thriving Canadian branches. Several very large vessels were designed and built by him as timber carriers, and these made gigantic profits for the company in the 1830s and 1840s. He gave important evidence to

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<sup>2</sup>Robert Rankin married Miss Ann Strang (the eldest); Allan Gilmour married Miss Agnes Strang; Wm. Ritchie married Miss Mary Strang; John Pollok married Miss Margaret Strang. No wives ever afforded their husbands more loyal support or instilled them with more worthy ambitions. (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 256)

## THIRD GENERATION

parliamentary committees on the navigation laws and the measurement of ships. He retained his partnerships in the various Pollok, Gilmour branch firms until his death. (David S. MacMillan) (from Mel Hartig's Encyclo. Can. Contributed by Pat Ross)

John Gilmour [Sir, 1st Bart.] (1845-1920) + Henrietta Gilmour  
Allan Gilmour (1848-1870)  
Agnes Gilmour (13 Feb 1840-12 Nov 1840)  
Mary Gilmour (xxxx-1899) + David Turnbull  
Margaret Agnes Gilmour + Andrew McGeorge

Jane Gilmour was born 2 July 1808 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She is listed as single on the 1871 census.)

Barbara Gilmour was born 14 July 1810 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She married John Gilmour on 24 July 1830. She subsequently married Robert Hutchison in 1836. There is a contract of marriage between Barbara Gilmour and Robert Hutchison in the University of Glasgow's Archives. She died 4 April 1884.

John Gilmour (xxxx-1861)  
David Hutchison  
Robert Hutchison  
Allan Hutchison

James Hutchison (Mr. James Hutchison, a son of the before-named Captain Hutchison, and brother-in-law of William Strang, joined them about 1868.

(History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 182)

Margaret Hutchison

John Gilmour was born 31 October 1812 at Craigton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. He married Caroline White 20 August 1844 at St. Andrews. AOf Quebec firm.®  
(History of our Firm 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 303).

Gilmour, John

Gilmour, John, timber merchant, shipbuilder;b.31 Oct. 1812, at Craigton, Mearns, In Renfreshire, near Glasgow, Scotland, fourth

## THIRD GENERATION

child of John Gilmour (d.1841-42) and Margaret Urie; d. 25 Feb. 1877 in Montreal, Que.

John Gilmour came with his brother David (b.20 Aug. 1815) to Quebec about 1832 to work for the Glasgow timber firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Company. The three partners who made up this firm, John and Arthur Pollok and Allan Gilmour Sr (1775-1849), all of whom came from Mearns and lived in Glasgow, had started in 1804 as importers of timber, tar, hemp, and flax from the Baltic. When Napoleon forced the British timber trade to shift from the Continent, Allan Gilmour Jr, a nephew and namesake of the partner in the firm, was sent to British North America and established the family business in New Brunswick, first on the Miramichi and then at Saint John. Allan Jr, the older brother of John and David, came to Lower Canada in 1828 to tap the timber trade coming down the St. Lawrence and managed the office in Quebec.

John and David Gilmour were put to work at the booms of the timber storage ground and pond, or at the company shipyard, all located at Wolfe's Cove (Anse au Foulon); they also worked in the office. In the winter they went up the river valleys on snowshoes, to inspect the camps of the timber cutters on the lands leased by the firm on the Ottawa River and its tributaries. Of wiry constitution, they adapted quickly to Canada, became great hunters, particularly of moose, and could sleep in the snow in the coldest weather. In the 1830s and 1840s the firm had an expanding timber business and some 130 ships were built for the trade. When Allan Gilmour Sr retired in 1838 his namesake left the Quebec business in the hands of John and David Gilmour and moved to Glasgow; the latter two were admitted into the firm.

John married Caroline White and David married her sister Matilda. About 1856 David Gilmour died suddenly in Rutland, Vt., on his way to New York, and John became the resident partner in Quebec the next year. The other partners in 1857 were Allan Gilmour Jr of Glasgow - the Polloks had retired in 1852 - Robert Rankin of Liverpool and a third Allan Gilmour (1816-1895), known as AShotts Allan, of Ottawa, another nephew of Allan Gilmour Sr.

John Gilmour was elected to the council of the Board of Trade of Quebec in 1843 and re-elected in 1844, 1845, and 1846; in 1848 he

### THIRD GENERATION

was elected to its board of arbitration and in 1849 again to the council. He remained a member of the board, but without holding office. John Gilmour was a reserved man, a good-humoured, honest farmer type. In July 1848 he bought a residence at Marchmont with property on the high ground just above the Gilmour timber depot at Wolfe's Cove; it became the Maison Generalice of the Ursulines of Quebec. John Gilmour was active from 1847 with the St. Andrew's Society and he was founder of the Mount Hermon Cemetery in 1848; his wife was a director of the Quebec Protestant Ladies' Asylum in 1859. Otherwise Gilmour immersed himself in his work, which centred on the Rue Saint-Pierre office in the Lower Town; there he seemed somewhat careworn, severe and suspicious, according to the reminiscences of an employee. The Gilmour shipyard was active in the 1850s and continued to produce until 1870; among the more notable vessels built there were the *Advance*, 1,466 tons, and in 1855 the *Illustrious*, a clipper of 1,200 tons. As many as four ships at a time were often on the stocks and over a thousand men were employed in the shipyards and at the timber-handling.

A shipping-point was established at Indian Cove (Anse aux Sauvages) on the Levis side, to which timbers were towed from Wolfe's Cove. Prominent employees of the shipyard were naval architects Robert McCord, James Dodds, and Captain John Dick, and the woodcarver John Penney. Two paintings of the timberyard and ships by Robert Clow Todd survive in the possession of a relative in England. (These paintings are now in the National Gallery of Art, Ottawa, Canada) See Appendix IV for a biography of artist Robert Clow Todd.

John Gilmour of Quebec received a severe blow when Thomas McDuff of Edinburgh, who had taken over the family interests in Montreal from a younger brother James Gilmour (b.1818), abused his trust, speculated in pork, lost large sums of money, and absconded. Deeply affected by this event, John disappeared early in 1877. His body was found under the ice in Montreal harbour in the spring. The date of his death is recorded as 25 February. Liquidation of his former business interests in Quebec followed quickly. John's sons and their cousin, David's son, were to continue the family tradition in their timber interests on the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers.

Courtney C. J. Bond

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Vol.X 1871-1880 Editor - Marc La Terreur LDS- Salt Lake City.

A significant expansion took place in 1874 with the opening of a big modern steam sawmill at Hull, Quebec. Unfortunately, the developing economic depression, combined with the expense of rebuilding the new mill just a year later after a fire destroyed it, seems to have discouraged John. In early 1877 talks were under way to sell Gilmour and Company to an English syndicate.

Those talks abruptly ended when John disappeared in February. The street was greatly agitated today on the rumours being spread that the highly respected and wealthy lumbering firm of Gilmour & Co., had failed, and that Mr. John Gilmour, the head of the house in this country, had committed suicide, the *Ottawa Daily Citizen* announced on 28 February. The shock was terrible, and had the immediate effect of depressing the stock of the Bank of Montreal three per cent. It was thought the company was heavily financed by the Bank of Montreal - incorrectly, as it turned out. The firm's actual bank announced that Gilmour and Company was perfectly solvent and would be unaffected by the disappearance.

Four months later, fishermen discovered John's body floating in the St. Lawrence River. It was assumed that he had committed suicide, depressed because of a bad business deal made by a man named McDuff, an associate in charge of Gilmour affairs in Montreal. McDuff had been speculating disastrously in the pork trade, resulting ultimately in losses of \$30,000 to the company. Rather than incur John's wrath, he disappeared into the U.S. Perhaps John blamed himself for failing to halt McDuff's activities. (When Giants Fall, p. 57)

He was presumed to have died 25 February 1877 at Montreal and is buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery (grave registration #5061, Section K. Lot 22) in Quebec City. The cemetery records there list his burial on 28 June 1877. Caroline died 17 July 1879 at Quebec. She too is buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery (grave registration #5376 (K 225)).

Question: Is this the John Gilmour of AA Full and Accurate Report of the Celebrated Slander Case of Ferguson vs. Gilmour@ 30 November 1853 located on the [www.canadiana.org/cgi-bin/E...q?id=176401dd24&display=22413+0003](http://www.canadiana.org/cgi-bin/E...q?id=176401dd24&display=22413+0003)

THIRD GENERATION

DIED: On the 17<sup>th</sup> instant, at Marchmont, Quebec,  
Caroline, widow of the late John Gilmour, The funeral will leave  
Marchmont at 3 o'clock Saturday next, when friends are invited to  
attend. (Quebec, Daily Mercury, Thursday 17 July 1879)

Allan Gilmour(1846-1903)

John Gilmour (1849-1912) + Jessi McLimont

David Gilmour (1851-19xx) + Caroline Campbell

Caroline Gilmour (1861-1884) + Robert Gill

Mary Gilmour (1864-xxxx)

[There is a Margaret Gilmour b. 24 Sept. 1857, St. Andrew-s]

David Gilmour [twin?] was born 20 August 1815 at Craigton, Mearns,  
Renfrewshire. He married Matilda White who was born 1815. AOf Quebec firm.@  
(HF 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 303) He died 6 February 1857 in Rutland, Rutland VT and was  
buried on 11 February 1857 at Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec City (section K,  
Lot 23. There is a cemetery inscription there reading: A In memory of / David  
Gilmour / Died 6 February 1857, / Aged 42 years@ He was Aof the firm of A.  
Gilmour & Co., of this city.@ (Quebec Gazette 10 Feb (Tues) 1857, p. 2. col. 2)  
Matilda White subsequently married C. Farquharson Smith. She died 26  
November 1904 at Thorngrove, Worchester, England and is buried a Harbarne,  
Birmingham, England. In the Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec, there is the  
following inscription: AIn memory of / C. Farquharson Smith / Died 13 Aug 1883 /  
Aged 55 years, / and of / Matilda Farquharson Smith / who died at Thorngrove  
/Worchester, England/ June 26, 1904/Aged 79 / and buried at Harbarne /  
Birmingham, England/ Auntil the day dawn@

OTTAWA FREE PRESS 28 Feb. 1895

From Rutland (Vermont) Herald, Thursday, 12 February 1857

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE BARDWELL HOUSE

Mr. David Gilmour of Quebec, a large Ship owner, died at  
the Bardwell House in this village, on Friday evening last. Mr.  
Gilmour, on the preceding Tuesday while in the cars a few miles  
north of this place, was taken in an Epileptic Fit, and upon the

## THIRD GENERATION

arrival of the train at Rutland, was conveyed to the Bardwell House where he remained until he died. Mr. Gilmour was a middle aged man, and had a wife who accompanied him here. After his arrival, some of his family friends were summoned by telegraph and attended him in his last hours. His remains were taken from here, on board the cars north, on Monday evening.

Mr. Gilmour and lady were on their way to New York, intending to take passage in the Steamer Persia, for Europe, which sailed on Wednesday.

John David Gilmour (c. 1851-1898) + Helen S. Fraser  
Henrietta Gilmour ( xxxx-1926) + Sir John Gilmour  
Agnes Marion Gilmour ???  
Mary Gilmour (1864-?)

[Adied...at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Walter Chamberlain  
(History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 105]

Agnes Gilmour was born 20 August 1815 at Craighton, Mearns, Renfrewshire. She married James Hutchison ?29 November 1844. She died 9 December 1879 at Aldborough, Elgin, Ontario.

Thomas Gilmour [twin](1818 - )

James Gilmour was born in the parish of Mearns, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on 22 July 1818, the son of John Gilmour and Margaret Urie. (parish registers of Mearns) The Gilmours were farmers, living at Craighton, in the parish of Mearns, and James and his twin Thomas were their tenth and eleventh know children.

Little definite is known of James= early life, but he did attend the parish school at Newton, whose teacher was Mr. Jackson. Although a small and typical school of this country district, Mr. Jackson was remembered as an excellent schoolmaster, and he trained the majority of two generations of those who were to play a part in AThe Firm@ (Pollok, Gilmour, & Co.). Mr. James Pollok remembered Mr. Jackson: A As a teacher he was exceedingly competent; was well up in all the branches of education of his day, including the classics; and he had

that magnetic influence which does more to bring boys on than severity.@ (History of Our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., p.8)

As did other Gilmour-s and Pollok-s, James could well have served in the Glasgow office before he came to Canada and the Montreal office. It is not known whether he may have received any additional schooling beyond the parish school, or whether his training consisted in a kind of apprenticeship with his uncle-s firm.

In any case, in 1832, James came to Montreal to begin work in the branch of the firm in that city, William Ritchie & Co. He was accompanied at this time by his cousin Allan Gilmour (of Shotts), later termed the Ottawa lumber baron@, who died in 1895 leaving the largest estate which had ever been recorded, an amazing \$1,500,000 or more! As will be seen, or as is already evident to the contemporary descendant, James did not enjoy such good fortune, and for a variety of reasons.

He remained at the Montreal office in the capacity of clerk and manager until 18xx. By 18xx, James was made a partner in the firm known as Gilmour & Co., with offices in Ottawa, Quebec, and Montreal, and one of the numerous inter-related branches of the original firm of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. This firm was engaged in the lumber trade, as well as shipbuilding, and was a major firm of the time, heavily influential in Canadian commerce.

On 15 September 1846 James married Marion Aitken at St. Andrew-s Presbyterian Church in Montreal. Marion was the eldest daughter of Dr. William Aitken, a physician who had come from Ayr to Philadelphia around 1818. Marion was born in Philadelphia 19 January 1823, the daughter of William and his wife Margaretta Meeker. The family lived in the Philadelphia area until at least 1824 when Margaret died. In 1839 William married Eliza Nicholson at St. James Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, and the family appears in Montreal city directories by 18xx. Since William Aitken does not appear in the city directories for Philadelphia from 18xx to 18xx, it is unclear where the family lived at that time. It would appear likely that they might have lived in a suburb of Philadelphia, (perhaps Germantown): it is also possible that they returned to Scotland for a time. it is not known what brought the family to Montreal, where they resided only a few years.

There is a marriage contract at the Archives of Quebec, Montreal. The text has been published in **Lost In Canada?** vol 11, no 1 (February, 1985) pp. 35-37. James rented a house at the corner of Sherbrooke and Durocher in Montreal-s St. Antoine Ward for a few years, and on 8 January 1853 this house was bought by

Marion (notarial records, I .J. Gibb, #14,408, at Archives of Quebec, Montreal) This large stone house was in a fine neighborhood.

Marion died after a long illness 1 December 1854 at Montreal, and was buried from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Mount Royal Cemetery. This plot was owned by James Gilmour and other Aitken family members are also buried in it.

James and the children continued to live in Montreal, but by 3 June 1857, James had been retired from the firm. The circumstances of this retirement are certainly interesting, but nonetheless obscure. Rankin's History of Our Firm makes only brief and passing reference to James.

Of Mr. James, at Montreal, I only gather he was a genial soul -- for his own good a too convivial one; of his work I know nothing. <p. 105 > James Gilmour was the last partner resident in Montreal. He was retired on to a farm shortly after 1856. (p. 109) In business, things were not going well. Mismanagement at Bytown had set in, and in 1853 he (Allan Gilmour of Shotts) had to assume the reins and his residence there -- leaving James Gilmour at Montreal. This gentleman's convivial habits did not, however, conduce to good business, and he was not without some other peccadilloes. When it was found that he had committed the firm to large responsibilities without proper equivalent, he had to go, and from 1857 on, the Montreal firm was conducted under a per pro. (p. 115)

Although the University of Glasgow has the business archives of the firm, no actual document of retirement could be located there. In addition, a search of many notarial records, although providing a multitude of documents, did not yield the desired item. There are several documents which speak of the retirement as having happened but none which details the arrangements of the retirement.

Shortly after his retirement, James left Montreal and on 8 September 1857 bought a farm in Sidney township, near Trenton, Hastings County, Ontario. The choice of location may have been influenced by the fact that there was a Gilmour mill at Trenton, and perhaps James had visited there in previous years. The selection of a farm is, however, more mysterious. Although he had grown up on a farm in Scotland, all his experience had definitely been in business and city life. It seems hard to imagine that this urban businessman would be content or actually able to run a rural farm. On the other hand he may have thought only of living

### THIRD GENERATION

there, hiring others to operate the farm. In any case, this arrangement did not seem to work out, for one year later, on 31 August 1858 he sold the farm to his brother Allan in Glasgow. This may have been to gain some money, for at the time of his marriage in October of 1859 he was shown as still a resident of Hastings County. By the time of the 1861 census, however, he had moved to Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

James married Isabella Burrows at the Presbyterian Church in Trenton on 6 October 1859. Isabella was the daughter of Bruce and Mary Burrows. She had been born in County Longford, Ireland, but had come at an early age with her parents to Montreal where she grew up. Perhaps she met James there, and then subsequently married him. Even though the marriage took place in Trenton, it is unclear if Isabella lived there or just came there for the marriage.

Isabella was thus the mother who raised James=two sons, John Pollok Gilmour and William Aitken Gilmour. In fact, William would never have remembered Marion, being only a year old when she died. Isabella survived both her sons, as well as her husband, and lived to the age of 104! She died in Outremont, a Montreal suburb, on 11 June 1920, and received a long obituary article in the newspaper since she was Montreal's oldest citizen at the time of her death (see below). She is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Section B, lot # 853 registered in the name of Mrs. Sarah Tarlton.

James= retirement begins an extremely interesting part of his life, at least from the point of view of this researcher. While little personal data is available about him prior to 1857, soon thereafter a variety of documents, events, letters, etc. provide material from which one can put together something of a picture of this James.

Although the details of the retirement settlement are not known, apparently James was left with some money. From that time on, he never was known to be employed, and his occupation is always listed as Gentleman@. Whether this was completely accurate, or somewhat affected, is unclear; the house he bought in Picton, for example, was certainly much smaller and simpler than the fine house which had been his in Montreal. On the other hand, It may have been the rent on this Montreal property which helped to keep the family solvent during these years.

Several letters from James during the period 18xx - 18xx reveal that he was eager to get some kind of Asuitable@ employment. In a letter to Alexander Campbell at Ottawa, in reference to a position as postmaster which he had been seeking, he says: A ...and if you know or hear of any situation or opening

connected with the government that would suit me please advise me. (Sir Alexander Campbell papers, Archives of Ontario, 31 October 1872)

As is often the case with political appointments, James was apparently not without some support for this position. James' cousin Allan Gilmour, of Ottawa, wrote Alexander Campbell on James' behalf on 19 April, and apparently included a letter from Mr. Ross. Presumably this was Walter Ross, M.P. and Mayor of Picton, whose daughter Flora was to marry James' son William a few years later. (Sir Alexander Campbell papers, Archives of Ontario, MU 486, 20 April 1872)

Whether such employment was to supplement his income, or whether it was to give him some greater status or influence in the community is not clear. What does become apparent is that James had very definite ideas about his suitability and capability for some kind of government position and that he had a great concern about matters financial. It is not so apparent that he exercised the same concern in other business matters, however, especially if there did not seem to be benefit in it for him.

His brief stay on the farm property is one illustrative example. He purchased this property in 1857, and in a note dated xxx he promises to stay on the farm for the rest of his life, if the estate of Dr. Aitken would pay off a mortgage. Yet by 1861, he had moved on to Picton where he would spend the rest of his life.

His children had, in fact, come into a good inheritance from Dr. Aitken's estate through their mother Marion. This may also have added to the family income, and one of James' letters seems almost grasping in its concern for the proper care of some of the property in question.

Being interested in the proprietorship of the ACampbell House<sup>@</sup> in your village, ... I have been informed that the present tenant, Mrs. Dwight, does not keep the house very clean ... (13 March 1866, Lennox and Addington Archives, p. 18950) you might find some good man to either buy or rent the house as I am satisfied that neither Mrs. Dwight or any other woman is the proper person to keep or conduct such a house. In the hands of a good and fit man, I believe it could be made to pay well. I have no wish to turn out Mrs. Dwight but if as I am told the rooms are being destroyed and furniture carelessly kept and the house dirty I do say if such is the case the sooner she is out the property the better. (Ibid., p. 18957)

The money from the Aitken estate may have enabled his two sons to attend St. Andrew's college in Scotland for a year or two. This college was a popular place for expatriate Scots to send their children, and it would be just this touch of class which would seem to fit James' character.

In November 1877 James made a trip to England, but no further information on this is known. (letter from W. de M. Marler, 6 November 1877, attached to deed of sale from William M. B. Hartley to Marion Aitken, #14408, Isaac Jones Gibb, photocopy provided by Archives of St. Sulpice, Montreal.)

James died at Picton on 28 May 1878 of an abscess and was buried on 30 May from St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Although there is a large stone on the plot, probably erected at Marion's death, there is not mention of James' burial on it. Perhaps by this time, money was tight enough so that no extra expense was incurred.

James left a will which was probated in Prince Edward County, leaving his property in Picton to his wife Isabella, and the Montreal house, which he still owned, to his two sons, along with two small lots in Lachine. The will also refers to various books, as well as pictures which were painted by his sons John and William. (This biography of James Gilmour was constructed by his great, great grandson, Stephen C. Gilmour.)

John Pollok Gilmour (1850-1879)

William Aitken Gilmour(1853-1893)

**James Gilmour: Last will and Testament, town of Picton,  
Prince Edward County Ontario, probated there 12 August  
1878 on Isabella Gilmour's petition.**

I James Gilmour of the Town of Picton in the County of Prince Edward and Province of Ontario, Gentleman, make and publish this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former Wills by me made.

1.. I give and devise unto my wife Isabella Gilmour the land and premises, where I now reside, in said Town of Picton, being composed of the Easterly parts of Town Lots numbers One and Two and Town Lots Three, Four, Five and Six as laid out on a plan filed in the Registry Office for the County of Prince Edward by Phillip Low on the first day of November A.D. 1859, and

## THIRD GENERATION

according [?] to Simpson's Plan of said Town of Picton, and being on the Northerly half of Lot number Twenty in the First Concession East of the Carrying Place, of the township of hallowell and which said land and premises are more particularly described in a deed thereof from Phillip Low to me, bearing date of the First day of July AD 1868.

To Have and to Hold unto and to the use of my said Wife Isabella, her heirs and assigns forever.

2. I will and bequeath unto my said wife all my household furniture, property and effects not hereinafter otherwise disposed of.

3. I Will and bequeath unto my said Wife all my pictures, except those painted by my sons John Pollok and William Aitken, which I hereby direct to be given to them respectively.

4. I will and bequeath to my said wife and to my said sons John Pollok and William Aitken, to be equally divided between them, all my Books my said son William Aitken, however, to have included in his share the large Illustrated Shakespeare by Borzdell [?] Said division to be equal as to value. That is the share of each of them to be of the same value as nearly as practicable.

5. After payment of my just debts, funeral medical and testamentary expenses, and taking out the bequests to my said sons I bequeath the residue of all my personal property to my said Wife Isabella.

6. I Will and devise all my Real Estate situate on the Corner of Derocher and Cherbrooke Streets in the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec and all my Real Estate in Lachine in said Province and all the other Real Estate wheresoever situate of which I may die possessed (except that hereinbefore devised to my said Wife) to my said two sons John Pollok Gilmour and William Aitken Gilmour.

To Have and to Hold the same to and to the use of my said two sons in equal shares as tenants in common, and their respective heirs and assigns forever.

7. I hereby appoint my said wife Isabella Gilmour Executrix of this Will. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this Twenty-sixth day of April AD 1878.

witnesses: /s/ Isabella Gnaedinger  
/s/ David Hutchison

lawyer Elleriff (?)

MONTREAL'S OLDEST CITIZEN IS DEAD

**OBITUARY**

Mrs. James Gilmour Passed Away at Age of 104 years

The death occurred yesterday at her residence, 168 Querbes avenue, of Mrs. James Gilmour, Montreal's oldest citizen. Mrs. Gilmour, had she survived until the 24th of this month, would have attained to the great age of 104 years, having been born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1816. Longevity would seem to have been inherited by Mrs. Gilmour from her mother's family, as four of her mother's brothers lived past the century mark. Mrs. James Tarlton, senior, the youngest sister of the deceased, who is twenty years her junior, is the only remaining member of a large family, the intervening sisters and brothers having all passed away.

Coming to Canada in early girlhood, she married soon after her arrival James Gilmour, pioneer lumber merchant and shipper of eastern Canada. Up to the age 100 years Mrs. Gilmour's memory was quite clear and had always been most retentive with the result that she could recall at will outstanding events in the history of Montreal during the past 75 years. Among her reminiscences were the cholera plague of 1832, then, within a month, more than 1,000 people succumbed to the disease, and the excitement attending the attack by the Loyalists on the residence of Louis Papineau in the so-called rebellion of 1837.

The burning of the Parliament Building in 1843 was very distinct in the mind of Mrs. Gilmour as was also the devastation brought by the fire of 1853, which swept the whole city from Champ de Mars to Papineau ave., and from the river north to Lagachetiere street. The return of the Canadian troops who had taken part in the Crimean war and the celebrations in their honor

## THIRD GENERATION

were often described, as was also the opening of the Victoria bridge in 1860 by the Prince of Wales. Many other events formed the subject of reminiscent descriptions on the part of the deceased lady, who could practically recite the entire history of the city during the period of her residence without error in detail or sequence, until about four years ago, when her health for the first time in her long life began to fail.

The late Mrs. Gilmour was for many years a member of Taylor Presbyterian Church, but became a member of St. Giles Presbyterian Church on taking up residence in Outremont in the spring of this year. In addition to her sister, Mrs. James Tarlton, now in her 85th year, Mrs. Gilmour is survived by three nieces, Mrs. Kurl Weber, Durocher street; Mrs. Adolph Rinehardt, Westmount; and Miss Bella Tarlton. Seven nephews survive: Messrs. F. G. Gnaedinger; E. L. Gnaedinger, and J. Theodore Gnaedinger, wholesale furriers, of St. Peter Street; B. B. Tarlton. B.A.; L.C. Tarlton, of Outremont; B.A.; L.C. Tarlton of Outremont; R. A. Tarlton, Mance Street and Edward L. Tarlton of Alexandria, Ontario. The funeral will take place from 168 Querbes avenue, Outremont, at 2:30 this afternoon. (The Gazette, Montreal, Saturday, June 12, 1920 p. 5.)

### *The children of Barbara Gilmour and David Ritchie:*

David Ritchie (2 February 1792-1792)

James Ritchie, born 14 January 1794, died 8 April 1834.. Married Hutchison (?)  
Died at sea on 17 July 1838, aged 21, returning home from Dalhousie, New  
Brunswick - Tombst. in Mearns churchyard.@ (Hill Manuscript)

Allan Ritchie (1 January 1796-13 June 1857) + Elizabeth Allison (1801-1864)

Annabelle Ritchie  
Robert Ritchie

Elizabeth Ritchie was born 18 April 1798 in Langton, Scotland. Died in 1869.  
Married John Bisket (Biscuit), bleacher in Glasgow (Hill Manuscript)

### THIRD GENERATION

David Ritchie was born 2 April, 1800 and died 2 (or 12) June, 1876. He married Janet Cochane and then Mary Young (1811- ).

#### Children with Janet Cochane:

David Ritchie, (1826-1907)  
Barbara Ritchie (1832- )  
James Ritchie (1832- )  
Janet Ritchie (1833-1915)  
Elizabeth Ritchie (1835-

#### Children with Mary Young

Robert Ritchie (1836-1907)  
Allan Ritchie (1838-1838)  
William Ritchie (1841-1920)  
Mary Ritchie (1842-1915)  
Margaret Ritchie (1844-1940)  
Agnes Bisket Ritchie (1846-1916)  
Allan J. Ritchie (1848-1916)  
Arthur Ritchie (1852-1939)  
Jean Fraser Ritchie (1854-1858)

John Ritchie was born 11 July 1802 in Langton, Scotland. Resided at Malletsheugh Inn, Mearns in 1850, and at Eastwood Park, Thornliebank in 1857. (Hill Manuscript) Died 23 September 1880.

William Ritchie (William, Arthur, and Robert Ritchie are mentioned as sent out to Miramichi in History of our Firm, 2<sup>st</sup> edition, p. 122.) was born at Langton, Mearns 8 or 24 August 1804. Died 17 January 1856. Married Mary Strang 1 September 1834, Aa sister of Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Gilmour@ (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 113). She died in 1851. A..joined Pollok, Gilmour and Co. after leaving school. Later he founded the branch Wm. Ritchie and Co., Montreal, known after his retirement on 1 January 1841 as Gilmour and Co. He litigated for a share of the main firm, but failed to establish his claim.... He purchased the

estate of Middleton in Midlothian on his return to Scotland after retiring.@ (Hill Manuscript) Referred to as “a ship designer” in Northumberland News, 7 December 1988)

RITCHIE, WILLIAM, merchant; b. 24 Aug. 1804 in Langton (Strathclyde), Scotland, son of David Ritchie, a farmer, and Barbara Gilmour; m. 1 Sept. 1834 Mary Strang, the daughter of a New Brunswick merchant, and they had two sons and three daughters; b. 17 Jan. 1856 at Middleton House (Lothian), Scotland.

Following an education at Mearns parish school, William Ritchie was employed in the Glasgow offices of Pollok, Gilmour and Company where he worked with his cousin Allan Gilmour\*. His mother's brother Allan Gilmour Sr, was one of the founding partners of this firm of timber merchants. In 1821 Ritchie undertook a brief training in ship-draftsmanship, at Grangemouth and in the following year, at 18, he traveled to British North America to work for Gilmour, Rankin and Company, a subsidiary partnership of Pollok, Gilmour at Miramichi,-N.B. There, under the management of Alexander Rankin, Ritchie again worked with his cousin Allan, and with him was responsible for provisioning teams of lumbermen working inland.<sup>3</sup>

In 1828 Ritchie accompanied his cousin and uncle on an extensive tour of Canada to survey the potential of the region. As a result of the voyage, two new Pollok, Gilmour companies were formed. According the draft of a partnership agreement dated 1829, Ritchie, his cousin Allan, Allan Gilmour Sr, and the brothers John and Arthur Pollok became partners in Allan Gilmour and Company at Quebec and William Ritchie and Company at Montreal, each of which had a capital of 2,000, contributed equally by the five partners. Ritchie was responsible for the management of the company which bore his name, at a salary of 50 per year. While the Quebec firm under his cousins direction was involved directly in the timber trade and in the extensive shipbuilding business at Wolfe's Cove (Anse au Foulon), William Ritchie and Company dealt in provisions and general goods. Ritchie's firm was also responsible for the day-to-day trading capital of all the Pollok, Gilmour companies in British North America. The other

## THIRD GENERATION

partnerships drew their bills against William Ritchie and Company, who in turn drew accommodation bills on Pollok, Gilmour in London which were discounted with the banks in Montreal to meet the demands of the original bills. Ritchie's ability to negotiate such arrangements was no doubt aided by his involvement as a founding director of the City Bank (of Montreal), which had been established in 1883 to break the monopoly of the Bank of Montreal and increase the availability of credit.

Ritchie's trading enterprise at Montreal was successful, increasing from an annual profit of 3,383 in 1829 to approximately 16,000 in 1840, despite a general depression in trade in British North America at the end of the 1830s which saw other Pollok, Gilmour Companies in difficulties. Ritchie's brothers Arthur and Robert, who managed the firm Arthur Ritchie and Company, established at Dalhousie and Campbellton, N.B., since at least 1832, were particularly badly hit. Ritchie complained that his brothers and the other Pollok, Gilmour Companies insisted on holding more stock than they could ever hope to dispose of, while his cousin Allan felt that these firms had been "too liberal in their credits to the lumbermen and others quite undeserving" and urged a general reduction of capital. Arthur Ritchie's firm separated from Pollok, Gilmour in 1842 and by the late 1850s he faced bankruptcy in both New Brunswick and Liverpool, England. Before these matters were resolved, however, William Ritchie had withdrawn from all business activities in British North America.

In 1837-38 an acrimonious dispute had arisen among the partners in Pollok, Gilmour which resulted in Gilmour Sr's withdrawal from the firm in 1838. The dispute cut across close family ties: John Pollok, Robert Rankin\*, Gilmour Jr, and Ritchie had all married daughters of New Brunswick merchant John Strang. Gilmour Sr was deserted by his protege, Allan Gilmour Jr, in favor of Polloks, but he found an ally in his other nephew, William Ritchie. The basis of Ritchie's own dispute with the partners and his alliance with Gilmour Sr, despite the fact that, according to Gilmour Jr, "there never was two persons that disliked each other more than they did at one time," was the draft agreement drawn up on Gilmour's withdrawal in 1838 while Ritchie was still in Montreal. This agreement, Ritchie claimed, gave him an interest both in the British North American concerns and in the home company, Pollok, Gilmour and Company, and its subsidiary, Rankin, Gilmour and Company at Liverpool (established shortly

## THIRD GENERATION

after Robert Rankin assumed direction of Pollok, Gilmour). His claim was rejected by the partners of reorganized firm but, urged on by the disaffected Gilmour, he threatened to prevent any business taking place in the Canadas, presumably by obstructing the credit facilities he had established at Montreal. he traveled to Glasgow in the winter of 1839 to meet the partners and also to obtain legal advice on his position. Following a number of meetings and some bitter correspondence, in which Ritchie conduct was described by Allan Gilmour Jr as “monstrous and disgraceful,” an agreement was reached. Ritchie renounced any claims against the company in return for a payment of 49,600, less 5,200 at his account with business in the Canadas. The latter figure was the source of one final dispute between the former partners when it was alleged that Ritchie had concealed personal expenditure in excess of 1,500 in the firm’s accounts at Montreal. The resulting court case, centering on interpretation of a number of draft agreements which had never been officially signed, dragged on for some ten years before being finally resolved in Ritchie’s favor in 1851.

Ritchie returned to Scotland with hi wife and children in 1841 and purchased the estate of Middleton, near Gorebridge. As in Lower Canada, he remained essentially a private person , playing little or no part in public life. he devoted his energies to agriculture and arboriculture, purchasing additional land at Lambhill (near Strathaven) and leasing from Allan Gilmour Sr the farm of West Walton in Eaglesham. When he died in 1856 he left a movable estate of 13,919, with the majority of his heritable property in entail to his eldest son, William. His comparatively short business career relied for its success, and ultimately its failure, on the influence and genius of Allan Gilmour Sr. Ritchie’s major contribution to Pollok, Gilmour in British North America was the personal influence and skill he exerted in establishing the credit facilities which enabled the various companies to flourish. This contribution connected him with important developments in finance and credit introduced with the growth of commercial banking in British North America.

Nicholas J. Morgan

BLHU, R.G. Dun & Co. credit ledger, Canada, 9:222.SRO, SC70/1/90; SC70/4/44. Strathclyde, Regional Arch. (Glasgow, Scot.), T-BK/66; T-HH/77; T-HH-78. Univ. of Glasgow Arch.,

## THIRD GENERATION

UGD 36/6/2. L.C., *Statutes*, 1832-33, c.32. *Glasgow directory*, 1830-60. John Rankin, *A history of our firm being some account of the firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. and its offshoots and connections 1804-1920* (Liverpool, Eng., 1908). *Studies in Scottish business history*, ed. P.L.

William Ritchie  
Arthur Ritchie

Arthur Ritchie (William, Arthur, and Robert Ritchie are mentioned as sent out to Miramichi in History of our Firm, 2<sup>st</sup> edition, p. 122.) (7 February 1807 - 22 January 1877) AFounded Arthur Ritchie and Co., Dalhousie and Campbelltown (New Brunswick)@ [Hill Manuscript] AAmong his staff he had his nephews David and John Ritchie, who subsequently established themselves apart from the uncle. John opened the firm of Ritchie Bros. At Liverpool, David that of D. & J. Ritchie, Miramichi. David subsequently came home and joined the Liverpool firm; his son John to-day conducts the business, and in 1919 completed a most successful Mayoralty that year.@ (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 123.)

Robert Ritchie (William, Arthur, and Robert Ritchie are mentioned as sent out to Miramichi in History of our Firm, 2<sup>st</sup> edition, p. 122.) (30 June 1809-17 January (or February 7) 1842(3)) AAccompanied his brother Arthur to Dalhousie.@ (Hill Manuscript) Adied at Restigouche@ (History of our Firm, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 122).

Margaret Ritchie (19 May 1812- )

### *The children of David Gilmour and Elizabeth Gilmour:*

Margaret Gilmour was born 5 October 1814 at Shotts. She died post 1895.

Allan Gilmour (of Shotts), (Ottawa) was born 23 August 1816 at Shotts, Renfrewshire. He died 25 February 1895, Ottawa

Under the vigorous leadership of Allan Gilmour the enterprise expanded. According to the reminiscences of an old employee,

## THIRD GENERATION

James Murtagh, Gilmour was a man of great force of character and inclined to get roused when anything went wrong in the mill without good cause. He seldom spoke to the men except by way of passing greeting and did not have any dealing with them no matter what happened. An Ottawa art dealer later described Allan Gilmour as a great connoisseur of art. His collection of paintings became famous. (Hurling Down the Pine, pp. 43-44)

Colonel Allan Gilmour (he was actually a Major who had served in the exciting days of the Fenian troubles in 1866 and later) had managed the Ottawa business since his cousin and partner James Gilmour retired in 1857. In 1873, at the beginning of one of the periodic great depressions that afflicted the Canadian economy, he retired to a life of hunting, fishing and steam yachting\* on his vessel Cruiser. In 1874 and 1875 he visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Austria. This adventurous Canadian Scot went farther afield later, ascending the Nile as far as the Island of Philae. He ran the First Cataract with Nubian boatmen; it reminded him of rapids on the Ottawa and the Saint Lawrence. Later he went to Beirut and on horseback visited Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Jaffa, Hebron and Bethlehem, passed along the Dead Sea and the Jordan. He returned to his fine house on Vittoria Street overlooking the Ottawa River (the site today is the park behind the Confederation Building) and there he assembled what a biographical publication in 1892 called one of the best collections of pictorial art in Canada\*\* He died in 1895.

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\*Another great interest of Allan Gilmour was curling. He indulged in this sport with Liberal Prime Minister Alexander MacKenzie. Gilmour's portrait and that of the Scot John Manuel who became his protege, hang among the pictures of the presidents of the Ottawa Curling Club.

\*\*A descendant of John Gilmour states that this collection was probably Victorian art, but that however there were several Krieghoffs. One of these, of John Gilmour (the elder, of Quebec) and his wife in their sleigh on the ice of the St. Lawrence before Monmorency Falls, is in a private collection in Montreal. (I

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\*William, Arthur, and Robert Ritchie are mentioned as sent out to Miramichi in History of our Firm, 2<sup>st</sup> edition, p. 122.

believe this picture is now part of the collection of the National Gallery of Art in Ottawa - Peter Gilmour)

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As for Ottawa, to this point, the capital could well have been accused of caring not at all about culture. But on May 29, two days after Lorne's speech in Montreal, a small group of public-spirited gentlemen assembled at the Rideau Club to discuss the establishment of an art association as prelude to the establishment of an art gallery. They included Chief Justice Ritchie and Sandford Fleming and also Colonel Allan Gilmour, one of Canada's earliest patrons of the arts, a wealthy lumber baron whose fine house on Vittoria Street boasted a private picture gallery that contained a fine collection of Victorian paintings, including several Kriehoffs. In April 1877, when Edmund Meredith visited Gilmour's gallery - by invitation - he was particularly impressed by eight or ten very good pictures purchased at the Philadelphia Exhibition. Among the most striking to my mind are *The Rock of Gibraltar*, *A Fjord in Norway* and *Greenlanders Travelling*. (from *Private Capital* Sandra Gwyn, contributed by Pat Ross)

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COL. GILMOUR PASSES AWAY  
A Long Life of Activity Ended in Peace

One of Ottawa's best known characters, Colonel Gilmour, passed away yesterday afternoon from the effects of diabetes after a life of great activity. Deceased was born in Scotland in 1816, being educated in the country school near his father's residence and spending one year in Glasgow. Having an uncle who was connected with the Glasgow shipbuilding firm of Polloh, Gilmour & Co., and afterwards with the firm of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., of Quebec, he came to this country in 1832 to fill a position as clerk in the Montreal Branch of the firm then under the management of Wm. Ritchie, a nephew of Mr. Gilmour, of Glasgow. The firm supplied lumbermen on the Ottawa with groceries and other necessaries. Deceased and a cousin continued in the capacity till 1840 when Mr. Ritchie retired, the two cousins taking over the business and establishing an agency at By town under the name of Gilmour & Co. The bulk of the business was gradually transferred to this city and passed into the hands of Col. Gilmour. For years

## THIRD GENERATION

he was very closely confined to his mercantile affairs, and it was not until late in life that he enjoyed any leisure. About twenty years ago he took a long trip through Egypt and Palestine, and travelled extensively through America and the old world.

He held the position of major but was always termed colonel being a general favorite with all who came in contact with him. He was a great lover of art, and had made a fine collection of paintings in the home on Vittoria street. Deceased was one of the oldest members of St. Andrew's church.

For many years Mr. Gilmour has been president of the Ottawa Curling club and in the games none took a greater interest than he. As a patron and liberal subscriber to the Metropolitan Rifle association also he will be long remembered by those who have taken part in annual meetings upon the range. One of the competitions for many years was named in his honor. (From OTTAWA: FREE PRESS Tuesday February 26, 1895)

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### LATE COL. GILMOUR Large Sketch of His Life

The late Col. Gilmour was born on the 23rd of August 1816, in the parish of Shotts, Lancashire, Scotland. His father was a farmer, and the family consisted of five children, Alan being an only son. Of the sisters, one is dead, and the others still live near the place where they were born. The father died at the ripe age of 93 and the mother in her 65th year. Allan received a common country school education, taking one year at Glasgow with which to conclude his course. He had an uncle, after whom he was named. This uncle was brought up to the trade of a house carpenter, but the occupation did not fit itself to this taste or ambition, and he formed a partnership with two young men of his neighborhood John and Arthur Pollok by name. These possessed some capital, and together they commenced business.

#### As Lumber Merchant

In Glasgow, under the firm name of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. They soon added to their lumbering operations the shipping business connected with that trade, establishing branches of their

### THIRD GENERATION

business in Quebec, Montreal, Miramichi and other points. They built many ships at Quebec and gradually added to their fleet until they became one of the largest sailing ship owners in the world. The Miramichi business was commenced in about 1820, under the conjoint of James Gilmour, (an uncle also of Allan Gilmour, and a brother of Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow house) and Alexander Rankin, the firm being known as Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Both of these gentlemen have long since died. The Quebec business was commenced in 1828, and was known as that of Allan Gilmour & Co., under the management of Allan Gilmour, nephew of Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow firm and cousin of the deceased. In 1830 the manager was joined by his two brothers, John and David, as assistants, and these two gentlemen afterwards, in 1840, became partners in the business when their elder brother Allan left to take the place of his and deceased's uncle in the Glasgow firm. This uncle retired in order to become a landed proprietor in Renfrewshire. He died not long afterwards, leaving his estate of Eaglesham to a nephew of the same name, having elected, like deceased, to live a bachelor's life. The Montreal firm was established at the same time as that at Quebec, under the management of William Ritchie, a nephew of Mr. Gilmour of the Glasgow firm. This house was known as William Ritchie & Co., and it carried on for many years a wholesale dry goods and grocery business, besides supplying parties engaged in the manufacture of square timber on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. To this firm was the late Mr. Gilmour sent out with his cousin James, in 1832, the first year of the dread cholera period. The two young men entered the house as clerks and remained in such capacity with it till 1840 when Mr. Ritchie retired from the business, and they assuming the management, the firm changing its name to that of Gilmour & Co. An agency was then established at By-town (the present city of Ottawa), the centre of lumber operations in the Ottawa region, the object being to procure timber and sawn lumber for the Quebec market. One particular duty of the late Allan Gilmour was to personally superintend the operations, and to this end he paid occasional visits from Montreal to Bytown, the Montreal business having subsequently been reduced to the position of an agency, upon the retirement of James Gilmour, and so continued for a number of years, when it was closed. Besides the square timber business carried on by the firm at Ottawa. there were the large saw mill establishments of the Gatineau water Mills and the Trenton steam

mills, and both of these are still operated by the sons of the late John Gilmour of the Quebec firm. The firm of Gilmour & Co., under the management of the deceased also established and worked for a number of years saw mills on the North Nation and Blance rivers, tributaries of the Ottawa, retiring altogether from the business at the close of 1873. For a long period of years he was not permitted to be about upon personal recreation, save for the briefest time, but the tide turned at the last and with more prosperous times he had more leisure to devote to his tastes, and finding much enjoyment in shooting, fishing and steam yachting, he indulged in these recreations for a number of years, having frequently visited the prairies of the west and our many Canadian lakes for the sport that they afforded.

### His Leisure Days

Mr. Gilmour was also for many years a member of the widely-known Long Point Shooting Company, but for some years past he had his shooting in the companionship of this most enjoyable association done for him by willing proxies. He spent no fewer than 21 seasons salmon fishing on the river Gadboat, north shore of the St. Lawrence, near Point des Monts, head of the Gulf, missing only one year in the consecutive series. But Col. Gilmour did not confine his travels to Canada and the United States. He has been all over Scotland, through different parts of England, and in 1874-5 visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and parts of Germany, and Austria. He also travelled in Egypt as far up as the Island of Philoe at the head of the first cataract, over which he ran in a rowboat of about 16 x 5 feet. None of his own party would join him in the dangerous experiment so accompanied by five Nubian rowers he dared the rapids and had a splendid run over them. The old tombs, temples and pyramids, most of which he visited, he found the most interesting of all the remains of an ancient civilization that he had ever looked upon. After spending about six weeks in Egypt he started away with the six of his companions of the Nile on a trip for Palestine visiting the greater part of that hallowed land on horseback. The route of travel commenced at Beyrout and lay along the Mediterranean shore of what remains of the cities of Sidon, Tyre, Acre, with Mount Carmel. From this point he proceeded to Jaifa, thence to Solomon's Pools, Hebron, Bethlehem, along the Dead Sea, the Jordan, to Jericho and the Fountains of Elisha. In Jerusalem and its neighborhood the party spent a week and returned to Jaifa, taking

## THIRD GENERATION

ship at that port for Naples, the point from which they had departed. The weather was propitious, and the passage was marred by no mishap.

### His Military Career

Mr. Gilmour held the rank of Major, in the Militia, though he was frequently named AColonel Gilmour@. He received his rank while drill and organization were proceeding to repel the threatened French invasion. Col. Gilmour was born and brought up in the Presbyterian faith, Church of Scotland, but for a long time he was very much broad church, thinking well of all denominations and creeds, who exercise an influence for good over the lives of their memberships. Mr. Gilmour was always a lover of everything beautiful and good, and to this fact must be traced his admiration for art. For years he purchased pictures that attracted his taste, and consequently had in his residence on Vittorio street, one of the best private collections of pictorial art in Canada. Many of the pictures are the productions of first-class artists, and all classes of subjects are represented, from the bare majestic walls of Scandinavian fjords, with chill clear water rippling at their feet, to the soft sensuous blue of Italian skies. Our own scenery that alternates so swiftly from gorgeousness to gloom, is not neglected either, and there is hardly a picture in the collection that will not delight whomsoever has the true artistic instinct and the gift to appreciate. Those who had the pleasure of enjoying the personal friendship of the deceased gentleman, could not speak too highly of the generosity of his heart and his fine and manly character. (OTTAWA FREE PRESS 28 Feb. 1895)

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### A LARGE SUCCESSION TAX.

Ottawa, April 8. -- The Ontario government will be about \$140,000 richer by the entering for probate on Saturday of the will of the late Col. Allan Gilmour. The total value of the estate in Ontario is placed at \$1,452,824. The stamps amounted to \$24,144. This is the largest estate ever probated in Ottawa. Appropo of the large succession tax, it may be mentioned that shortly after the passing of this act, one of the wealthiest men in Ottawa, reported to be

## THIRD GENERATION

worth more than one million dollars, mostly in real estate, deeded his entire property to his family, and reduced himself to absolute poverty, so that when he dies there shall be no succession tax taken out of his estate. The idea that the Ontario government should benefit to the extent of fifty or sixty thousand dollars by his death was so repugnant to him that he gave away everything, so as to fool Sir Oliver.

located at the Hamilton Public Library, June 1981

Elizabeth Gilmour was born 9 March 1819 at Shotts. She married George Steel. She died post 1895.

Marion Gilmour was born 16 (Aug?) 1821. She married James Manuel (His brother, Mr. John Manuel resided with Col. Allan Gilmour from 1854 to his death in 1895, and was an heir to his fortune. (History of our Firm 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, p. 120). She died post 1895.

Barbara Gilmour was born 13 February 1826 at Shotts. She died prior to 1895.

*The children of James Gilmour (of Polnoon) and Clementia Stuart:*

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham was born 4 May 1820 in New Brunswick. He married Isabella Buchanan Ewing in October, 1850. Isabella was born c. 10 February 1823 in Glasgow. Her parents are William Orr Ewing, born 10 February 1773 and Susan Orr. He died 5 December 1905 in Dunlossit Kilmeny Parish Co. Argyll(543/13).

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1851-1917)

James Gilmour (1853-1881)

William Ewing Gilmour (1854-1924)

Arthur Gilmour (unknown)

Isabel Gilmour

John Gilmour

Susan Gilmour

### THIRD GENERATION

Clementina Gilmour was the eldest daughter. She married James Anderson 18 June 1850 at Polnoon Lodge.  
(p.45)

Margaret Gilmour (1827- ) born in 1826/7 in New Brunswick. She married John Wallace on 25 July 1854. "He owned the bleachworks at Neterplace and Tofts, Mearns. Although no blood relationship is known, or even suspected, six years before their marriage he seems to have commanded the respect of her uncle, Allen Gilmour, senior, who was instrumental in having him made a Justice of the Peace. There is a Wallace family tombstone in Neilston churchyard which reveals that she survived him to die on 11 March 1898 aged 72. He died in Mearns on 4 May 1891, leaving a considerable sum of money (some x 38,000). (Hill Manuscript, p.43)

Clementina Wallace (1855/6 + 1872)

Helen Wallace (1860/1 + 1929) + William Pollock

Sophia Margaret Wallace (1856/7 - 1940)

**Fourth Generation**

*The children of Margaret Gilmour and William Russell:*

Elizabeth Russell (1801- )

Mary Russell (1803- )

*The children of Mary Gilmour and David Hutchison:*

two sons mentioned on page 345, History of our Firm, 1st edition.

*The children of Allan Gilmour and Agnes Strang:*

Sir John Gilmour (1st Bart.) was born 24 July 1845. He married his first cousin, Henrietta Gilmour, daughter of David Gilmour and Matilda White, on 18 September 1873 at St. Andrews in Quebec City. His baronet was created in 1897. He died 20 July 1920 at Montrave, Leven, Fife. He is buried at \_\_\_parish church in Fife. Henrietta died 2 January 1926.

Allan Gilmour (1874-1879)

John Gilmour [2nd Bart.] (1876-1940)+Mary (May) Louisa Lambert+Violet

Agnes Gilmour Lambert

Harry Gilmour (1878-1925)

Ronald Farquharson Gilmour (1888-1888)

Douglas Gilmour (1889-1916)+ Doris Hyacinth Hooker

Maud Gilmour (1882-1957) + 2nd Viscount James Younger of Leckle

Henrietta Walton Gilmour ( 1884-1962) + Robert Walter Purvis

Allan Gilmour was born 19 January 1848 and died 4 July 1870.

Agnes Gilmour was born 13 February 1840 and died 12 November 1840.

Mary Gilmour was born \_\_\_\_\_. She married David Turnbull 1 December 1871. She died 4 February 1899.

Margaret Agnes Gilmour married Andrew MacGeorge 19 August 1873.

*The child of Barbara Gilmour and John Gilmour:*

John Gilmour (xxxx-1861)

*The children of Barbara Gilmour and Robert Hutchison:*

David Hutchison

Robert Hutchison

Allan Hutchison

James Hutchison

Margaret Hutchison

Kenneth F.

*The children of John Gilmour and Caroline White:*

Allan Gilmour (1846-1903)

...on 19 May 1903 personal tragedy struck when...Allan (Gilmour) died after shooting himself in the back of the head. Allan had been preparing to go on a fishing rip and was getting his tackle from a dark attic storeroom when, it was presumed, he grabbed his rifle and it accidentally discharged. Of course it was rumored that like his father, John, he had committed suicide. Gilmour's doctor and the coroner decided that the death was accidental and required no inquest. Allan was in his 57<sup>th</sup> year and although retaining an interest in the Trenton firm, had retired from active business life several years earlier. Friends and family claimed that his own financial affairs were in good order and that he lived comfortably on his private income. But perhaps Allan was upset by the crumbling Gilmour empire and had indeed taken his on life. As a member of a rich and still influential family it would have been natural for officials to give the affair the benefit of doubt, or even to hush up unsavoury details. (When Giants Fall, pp. 162-163)

## FOURTH GENERATION

John Gilmour was born 22 April 1849 in Quebec City. He was baptized at St. Andrews 22 June 1849. He married Jessi Miller McLimont 22 December, 1874(?) (Six/Nine? sons and one daughter?) He died in 1912.

John Gilmour, president of Gilmour and Hughson Ltd., died in July, 1912. The son of John Gilmour of South Walts (sic), Mearns, in Renfrewshire, he was born at the family home AMarchmont@ in Quebec in 1849 and educated in that city. In young manhood he took a certificate in one of the provisional schools that had been set up in Confederation times to train officers for the militia. In 1874 he had married Jessie McLimont, a young Quebec girl of Spanish-Scottish ancestry. This vivacious woman imparted a charm and an extravagance to the Gilmour household in Ottawa, maintaining a *grand train de vie*. When times were bad and the Gilmours could not maintain two households, their Ottawa home would be rented, and they would stay in the summer place at Chelsea, near the mill. John and Jessie Gilmour often returned from a ball or dinner in Ottawa six miles to Chelsea, well wrapped in furs in their sleigh, with a coachman on the box, behind two splendid horses. In 1904 they bought a large stone house at 29 Cartier Street from Sheriff John Sweetland, and christened it ATrafalgar House.@ One of Mrs. Gilmour-s ancestors served with Nelson on the *Victory* and had received a large silver medal, which always hung in the entrance hall at 29 Cartier. The sports-loving John Gilmour built a well-equipped racquet court behind the house, with a gallery for spectators, and behind the court the stables were kept well-filled with fine horses and carriages, even in the days of the automobile. In his prime John Gilmour was a heavily built, dark-haired man; he wore a heavy moustache. His great love was to drive behind horses to one of his private lakes near Wakefield, Quebec, to fish for trout. ATrafalgar House@ became the property of the City of Ottawa in 1918 and was made available to the Great War Veterans= Association. Until recently it has been the home of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, but like many old homes in the capital, it is now to come down. (Hurling Down the Pine, p. 55)

There is a picture of John Gilmour on page 51 of Hurling Down the Pine.

See also the web site:

<http://www.cc.uottawa.ca/~weinberg/gilmour.html>

## FOURTH GENERATION

for AA Guide to the Gilmour and Hughson Company (1873-1930 property. Parc Jacques-Cartier, Hull@

(Move to next generation) One of his sons, David Gordon Gilmour is buried in an Ottawa Cemetery and Gary Long will supply more information here.

David Gilmour (1851-19?) He is the primary focus of the book, When Giants Fall. He married Caroline Campbell. He had five children, his son David a banker.

Female child ref?

Caroline Gilmour (1861-1884) + Robert Gill (xxxx-1929)

Harold Robert Gilmour Gill (1882-1886)

Allan Gilmour Gill (1883-

[Robert Gill, mentioned as a bank president in When Giants Fall, p. 162, subsequently married Louisa Thistle on 20 November 1899. They had three children: Henry, Evan, and Francis. Robert Gill died in Ottawa in 1929.]

### REPORT OF CAROLINE GILMOUR GILL'S DEATH

as it appeared in TRENTON paper - also reported in TORONTO paper The Mail and Empire ?

From TRENTON PAPER, April 24, 1884

#### FATAL ACCIDENT

Mr. D. Gilmour's Sister While out Riding  
is Instantly Killed

On Saturday afternoon the residents in the vicinity of Stanley Crescent were thrown into a state of great excitement over a melancholy accident, instantly fatal in its results, which befel one of their number. The facts of the case are as follows: - Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gill, residing at No. 34, Stanley Ct., Toronto, started out about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon to go for a ride.

## FOURTH GENERATION

They proceeded along Bloor Street West, and after going some distance on that road turned down Ossington Avenue. They had not cantered along far on this road when one of the front feet of the horse on which Mrs. Gill was riding sank into the soft earth on the roadway; they sudden jerk threw the lady to the ground, the body of the horse immediately falling on her. Mr. Gill immediately jumped from his saddle and went to the assistance of his wife, who lay unconscious on the ground, bleeding profusely from both mouth and nose. A gentleman who saw went to procure a cab, and on his way met Dr. Grasett, and informed him of the accident, but when he arrived at the scene of the accident she had died from the effect of the injuries she had sustained. The carriage arrived about half an hour later, when the dead body was at once taken home. Mr. Robert Gill is the Inspector of the Bank of Commerce in Toronto, and had only been married a little over two years to the deceased, who was a daughter of Mr. John Gilmour of Quebec. Mrs. Gill is a sister of Mr. David Gilmour of this town, who has the sympathy of the community in this severe family affliction.

Mary Gilmour, d/o John and Caroline 11 Jan 1865, Scotland Church, Levis

*The children of David Gilmour and Matilda White:*

Matilda Gilmour, d/o David and Matilda 9 Nov. 1849 St. Andrews

John David Gilmour was born about 1851. He was baptized 26 June 1852 at St. Andrews. He married Helen Schomberg Fraser. He died 7 April, 1898 at the Plaza, Rockledge, Florida. He was buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery, registration # 8005, section K, lot 23. Helen Schomberg Fraser died 13 October 1941, aged 85 years and is buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery, .

Dr. Sewell and Mrs. J.D. Gilmour and Miss Gilmour arrived today from Florida.

GILMOUR At the Plaza, Rocklidge, Florida, on the 7<sup>th</sup> April, John D. Gilmour. The funeral will leave his late residence, No. 4. St. Denis Street, Cape, tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2:30m for St. Andrew-s Church, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. (Quebec, Daily Mercury, 11 April 1898).

#### FOURTH GENERATION

Mrs. Farquharson Smith desires to return sincerest thanks to her kind friends for their many tokens of sympathy in her deep sorrow. (Quebec, Daily Mercury, 15 April, 1898. pa.9)

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me, JOHN DAVID GILMOUR, of the City of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, Merchant.

Firstly. - I do order and direct that all my just debts be paid as soon as possible after my death by my testamentary executors hereinafter named.

Secondly. - I do hereby give and bequeath unto Charles Andrew Pentland, of the said City of Quebec, Advocate, and Arthur Ahern, of the same place, Esquire, each, the sum of five hundred dollars for their services in the execution of this my will, the said sum to be paid to each of them within six months after my decease.

Thirdly. - I do hereby give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife Helen Schomberg Fraser, after the payment of my just debts and satisfaction of the legacies which I have made as above, the use, usufruct and enjoyment of all the rest, residue and remainder of all the property, real and personal, movable and immovable of every nature and kind whatsoever and wherever the same may be situate, of which I may be possessed or entitled to at the time of my decease, to be by her used and enjoyed so long as she shall live and shall not remarry.

And I hereby direct that my said wife shall not be obliged to give any security of any kind on account of the property of which she is to have the usufruct under this my will.

The usufruct in favor of my said wife being, however, given and made subject to her maintaining our children in all the necessaries and comforts of life and providing them with an education suitable to their position in society. And in the event of my said wife contracting a second marriage, I will that the usufruct hereinbefore bequeathed to her, shall cease, and in lieu of all claims whatsoever upon my estate, save and except the property to which she is entitled to under our contract of marriage, which was executed at Port Hope, in the Province of Ontario on the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and

#### FOURTH GENERATION

deposited in the office of E. G. Meredith, Notary Public at the said city of Quebec, on the second day of the month of May of the same year, she shall have and receive an annual sum of two thousand dollars which shall be paid to her by my executors quarterly, which said sum shall at all times be free from marital control and shall not be liable to seizure and attachment for any cause whatever, and my said wife shall not have power to anticipate any payments to be made to her under this clause of my will, nor of alienating the whole or any part of any such annual payments as aforesaid.

Fourthly. - Upon the death or re-marriage of my said wife, I do hereby give and bequeath the whole of the rest, residue and remainder of my said property, movable and immovable, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, subject to the payment of the said annual sum of two thousand dollars to my said wife in the event of her re-marrying, unto the children issue of my marriage with the said Helen Schomberg Fraser in equal shares, share and share alike. And in the event of any of my said children having died before my said wife, or before her re-marriage and leaving lawful issue, such issue shall represent such of my children so dying in the division of my estate. And in the event of any of my said children dying without issue before the death or re-marriage of my said wife, then I substitute my other surviving children to the child or children so dying without issue.

Fifthly. - I do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Helen Schomberg Fraser, so long as she remains my widow, and the said Charles Andrew Pentland and Arthur Ahern, executors of this my last will and testament, in whose hands I hereby divest myself of the whole of my property, real and personal, with full power to administer and manage the same according to law, and with full power to sell my real estate if they deem it necessary, and with power to sell all my stocks, or other securities of every kind, and to make such changes in my investments as they may think proper, and to invest and re-invest all moneys coming into their hands as they may think proper, hereby willing and directing that their powers as such executors, shall not cease at the expiration of a year and a day, but shall continue and endure until all the provisions of this my last will shall have been fully carried out, executed and accomplished. And I hereby direct that if any of my said executors die or become unable, or refuse to act, that such executor or executors be replaced by judicial authority in due

FOURTH GENERATION

course of law, it being my intention that there should be no time be less than two executors to this my will. In the event of my said wife dying or re-marrying before my eldest child shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, I will and direct that the execution of this my will shall continue in the hands of my executors until my eldest child shall have attained that age, and if at that time my wife be still living and have not re-married, I wish my eldest child, it a son to be joined as an executor of this my will.

Sixthly. - I do hereby expressly revoke and annul all or any other wills and codicils which I may heretofore have made, declaring the present to be my only true last will and testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I, the said John David Gilmour, the testator, have to this my last will and testament set my hand and seal at the said city of Quebec, this eight day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

AJ. D. Gilmour.®

SIGNED, SEALED, PUBLISHED and DECLARED by the said John David Gilmour, the said testator, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, present at the same time, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

AE. G. Meredith,®  
of the City of Quebec,  
Notary Public

AJ. G. Couture,®  
of the City of Quebec,  
Notary Public

Henrietta Gilmour was born \_\_\_\_\_. She married her 1st cousin, Sir John Gilmour (1<sup>st</sup> Bart.) 18 September 1873. She died 2 January 1926. See Sir John Gilmour (1st Bart.) listing for children.

Agnes Marion Gilmour? [Agnes and Marion Gilmour, baptized 18 December 1854 at St. Andrews]

Mary Gilmour (1864- )

*The children of John David Gilmour and Helen S. Fraser*

#### FOURTH GENERATION

H. Muriel Gilmour married Harry E. Price. Henry Price ran the lumber company, Price Brothers. The marriage of Muriel Gilmour to Harry Price joined two lumber dynasties and they had about ten children, some of whom managed Price Brothers Lumber Company until it was joined with Abitibi in about the 1960s. So with this marriage, the Gilmour descendants were active in the lumber business until recent times. (from J. Anthony Cassils)

Kenneth F. Gilmour born about 1880. Married Hilda Mary Pentland of Quebec city in the early 1900s. Hilda Pentland was a daughter of a prominent Quebec City lawyer, Charles Pentland, who prepared the will of John David Gilmour reproduced above. Charles Pentland's wife was Baroness Mary von Falkenberg, he daughter of he Swedish Consul-General to British North America from the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. Kenneth died of TB. A banker with the Quebec Bank which was taken over by the Royal Bank of Canada ca. 1918. In his later years he lived on Argyle Avenue in Westmount, a pleasant residential area of Montreal (information supplied by J. Anthony Cassils) [in memory of/ Kenneth F. Gilmour/son of John D. Gilmour/ Died 27 April 1943 / Aged 62 years (Mount Hermon Cemetery Inscription)]

Elaine Gilmour (1905-1989)

Berys Gilmour (1907-1962)

Mary Gilmour (1909 - )

John Gilmour (1911-1981)

Dudley Gilmour. He died about 1946 by jumping out a window of the Ford Hotel in Montreal.

One known son .

*The children of James Gilmour and Marion Aitken:*

John Pollok Gilmour was born in Montreal on 28 March 1850. Little is known of John's early life, but he did attend St. Andrew's College in Scotland, along with his brother, William. this was a popular school with expatriate Scots. He later lived in London, and it was there that he died on 8 June 1879 in a boating accident.

## FOURTH GENERATION

On Sunday afternoon an accident occurred to a sailing party on the Thames, whereby a well-known member of the Thames Rowing Club lost his life. Mr. J. Pollock Gilmour, with three other gentlemen, left Putney in the morning for a sail up the river. Near Hammersmith, on the return journey, they found, owing to the height of the tide, that it would be necessary to lower the mast in order to clear the bridge. This they proceeded to do, but part of the gear having become jammed, the ebb tide swept them under the bridge. The mast struck, overturning the boat, and throwing its occupants into the water. Three of the gentlemen swam ashore, but Mr. Gilmour, although he could swim, sank immediately and was never seen again. He was well known as the helmsman of the steam launch that accompanies the T.R.C. Henley crews in their practice.

at least from 1877 on #11, Gray Nun (Inn) Square, High Holborn, London

William Aitkin Gilmour was born in Montreal on 13 November 1853. Like his brother, he attended St. Andrew's College in Scotland for a year. He then returned to Ontario where he was employed by the Bank of Montreal at various branches including Ottawa and London. On 10 October 1877 at Picton, Ontario he married Flora Elizabeth Ross, the daughter of Walter Ross and Elizabeth Thorp. Walter Ross was a member of Parliament, a mayor of Picton, and operated a general merchandise store. (See Appendix V for Ross Family Genealogy) In 1885 the family left Canada and came to the Chicago, IL area, settling in Austin (then a separate village adjoining Chicago). It is unclear what brought them to Chicago, but Frederick Ross, Flora's brother, also lived in Austin so they may have come together. William died on 6 (or 16) June 1893, probably in Chicago, although no death notice or death certificate has been located to give further details. Flora was thus left with seven small children to raise. They family moved to Chicago, and it was there that they lived for many years. Flora died in Chicago of pneumonia on 6 January 1903, and is buried beside her husband at Forest Home Cemetery.

Harold A. Gilmour (1878- )

Allan Beecher Gilmour (1880-1955) + Mary Agnes King

William Douglas Gilmour (1881-1950) + Capitola Parish + Grace Mason

Marion Thorpe Gilmour (1883-1958) + Charles Wicks + Richard Ball

FOURTH GENERATION

Clare Ross Gilmour (1885-1953) + Nettie Anderson  
Gladys Gilmour (1889-xxxx) + Charles Jacobson  
Violet Gilmour (1887-1959) + William Sherman

*The children of Allan Ritchie and Elizabeth Allison:*

Annabelle Ritchie

Robert Ritchie

*The children of David Ritchie and Janet Cochane:*

David Ritchie (1826-1907) Liverpool? m. Barbara Gilmour

Barbara Ritchie (1832(1)-

James Ritchie (23 December 1832-

Janet Ritchie (1833-1915) m. Donald Kerr

Elizabeth Ritchie (10 February 1835- m. John Nicholson

*The children of David Ritchie and Mary Young:*

Robert Ritchie (11 November 1836- 27 April 1907) married Annabel Ritchie (2nd wife?) - see Allan J. Ritchie entry regarding business. "He had no successors."

Allan Ritchie (1838-1838)

William Ritchie (13 February 1841-March 1920) Eau Claire, Wisconsin

Mary Ritchie (24 September 1842-November 1915) married William Steven in 1867.

Margaret Ritchie (12 August 1844-6 April 1940) Newcastle, NB

## FOURTH GENERATION

Agnes Bisket (Biscuit) Ritchie (27 September 1846-1916(?)) married Issac Wallace Doherty 22 August 1873.

Bob Doherty

Allan J. Ritchie (1848-1916) married Susan Samual Elizabeth Hocken (1852-1904)

A brief biography and picture of Allan Ritchie is on the Internet at:  
<http://members.tripod.com/~colector/ritchie.htm>

RITCHIE, ALLAN J., lumber company head and MLC; mayor of Newcastle, 1899-1900; b. Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1 Jan 1848 (bap. 7 feb 1848), s/o David Ritchie and Mary Young; m. 1884, Susan Elizabeth Hocken, d/o Richard Hocken and Susan Samuel; d. newcastle, 2 Jan 1916.

Allan Ritchie was brought to New Brunswick in 1852 by his parents and grew up near Flatlands in Restigouche County where his father was engaged in lumber business. After attending school at Campbelton and Chatham he took a job as a clerk in 1865 with the firm of D. and J. Ritchie, the principals of which were his older half brothers David and John Ritchie, lumber agents and exporters, based in Chatham, and in Liverpool, England, respectively.

In 1868 Allan Ritchie and his older full brother Robert Ritchie became partners in D. & J. Ritchie, and when their half-brother David Ritchie, the resident partner at Chatham, also moved to Liverpool, he and Robert carried on the business on the Miramichi. At first they had their logs sawed by contract at different Miramichi mills and shipped from Chatham, but in 1872 they purchased the former Rundle millsite in Newcastle and erected a large new mill. A year after it was built it burned, throwing 150 men out of work and taking the life of one John halloran. it was rebuilt and brought into full operation in 1874. By this time the Ritchies were in business for themselves, but they retained the firm name of D. & J. Ritchie. They acquired extensive timber limits along the Northwest and Little Southwest branches of the Miramichi, and their winter logging operations gave employment to hundreds of woodworkers.

## FOURTH GENERATION

In 1878 the Ritchies were the largest shippers of lumber through the port of Newcastle, loading twenty vessels out of a total of forty-nine. They were still dwarfed by the Chatham shippers, led by J.B. Snowball and Co. which dispatched fifty-eight vessels in 1879, but their share of lumber shipments increased as the century progressed. In 1881 they were conducting a second sawmill, which had formerly been owned by William Park. In 1890 they loaded fifth-three ships. In the decade of the 90s they sometimes had a many as sixteen ships in port at once and loaded up to six at a time. A new mill which they constructed in 1896-9 to replace the second one lost to fire cult ten million board feet annually, on a average, and was the largest mill in Newcastle. As big as the business became for a time, it was not in size that D. & J. Ritchie excelled, bu rather in their employment practices. The Ritchie firm was one of the fist on the Miramichi to pay its workers in cash instead of “due bills” or vouchers, redeemable only at the company store. They had a store at Newcastle, but it was conducted on a competitive basis, and employees were at liberty to make their purchases wherever they wished.

In 1890 Allan Ritchie was appointed to a seat in the New Brunswick Legislative Council which he had until the council was abolished two years later. In 189x he entered upon a one-year term as the first mayor of the incorporated town of Newcastle. He later sat for eight years on the town council. He was a member of he Anglican church, the masonic order, and the Highland Society, of which he was president in 1913.

Ritchie was predeceased in 1904 by his wife, Susan E. Hocken, and in 1907 by his older brother Robert who had always ben the more retiring of the partners and who had no successors. When Ritchie died in 1916 he left three sons as the inheritors of D. & J. Ritchie. His son Harold Ritchie played a prominent part in business and civic life on the Miramichi, but the firm did not survive the 1920s. The company store was transferred in 1923 to Harry A. Taylor. The mill was sold to International Paper Co. in 1927 and dismantled in 1929. More than sixty years after that the Ritchie Wharf recreational park was opened on the former millsite.

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## EARLY DAYS IN MIRAMICHI

## FOURTH GENERATION

### HON. ALLAN RITCHIE FIRST MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE

Allan Ritchie, the first Mayor of Newcastle, was born near Paisley, Scotland, in 1848. He died at Newcastle on January 2, 1916. He was the son of David Ritchie and his wife, Mary Young, both of Renfrewshire who came to Restigouche and settled at Flatlands, near Campbellton, in 1852.

Allan Ritchie was educated in the Restigouche public schools, in Campbellton and in Chatham. At 17 he became a clerk in the Chatham lumber business of his half-brothers, David and John Ritchie of Liverpool, which was superintended in Chatham by David Ritchie. The firm owned a wharf at Chatham and had their Miramichi headquarters there. Their sawing was done at various mills along the river.

In 1868 Allan Ritchie and his brother Robert became partners in the business and shortly after, David Ritchie, their half-brother, returned to Liverpool. In 1871, Allan and Robert Ritchie removed the business to Newcastle, bought the old Rundle mill at the east end of the town and erected the Ritchie mill. Robert Ritchie died in 1907.

About 1890, Allan Ritchie was appointed to the Legislative Council, the Upper House of New Brunswick. (The Legislative Assembly was elected but the Legislative Council was appointed). Allan Ritchie voted for the dissolution of the Legislative Council in 1892. A picture of this momentous event may be seen in The Old Manse Library, presented a few years ago by Allan Ritchie's sons, David and Harold.

Allan Ritchie was Newcastle's first Mayor, 1899-1900, and alderman, 1900-1907, and 1909-1910. He was president of the South West Boom Company for thirty years. He was a member of the Church of England, a Freemason and a member of the Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi.

In 1884 Allan Ritchie married Susan E., daughter of Richard Hocken Esq., of Chatham. His wife died January 1904, leaving three sons, Allan J., who died in 1958, Harold now living in Fredericton, and David, Saint John. Mr. Ritchie was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Bushville, on January 4, 1916, beside his wife

## FOURTH GENERATION

and an infant daughter. Besides his three sons he left two brothers and two sisters, William of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Arthur of Rice Lake, Wisconsin, Mrs. Doherty of Vancouver, B.C. and Miss Margaret Ritchie, Newcastle.

The firm of D. & J. Ritchie, in which Allan and Robert Ritchie were partners, is still remembered by the people of Miramichi for the fine, honorable way in which their workmen were treated and for the fact that they were the first employers here to pay their men in money, rather than due bills (orders on the company stores).

(A biography of Hon. Allan Ritchie is to be found in "The Canadian Album, Men in Canada, or Success by Example, edited by Rev. Wm Cochrane ..." Vol. III, Brantford, Ontario, 1894, Page 428 (with portrait). See also "N.B. Biographical Review" at The Old Manse Library).

Infant daughter  
David Ritchie  
Harold Hocken Ritchie  
Allan Joseph Ritchie

Arthur Ritchie (10 January 1852-18 June 1939) + Henrietta D. Duncan (1855-1940) Rice Lake, Wisconsin

Margaret J. Ritchie (1874-1875)  
Arthur Ritchie (1876-1876)  
Minnie Isabella Ritchie (1878-1941)  
Jane D. Ritchie (1880-1891)  
John D. Ritchie (1882-1891)  
Henry R. Ritchie (1887-1965)  
Henrietta B. Ritchie (1889-1981)  
Mary Young Ritchie (1891-1959)  
Anabelle Ritchie (1893-1986)  
Ethel V. Ritchie (1896-1967)  
Josephine Ritchie (1898-1898)

Jean Fraser Ritchie (1854-10 July 1858)

*The children of Allan Gilmour and Isabella Buchanan Ewing:*

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham was born 20 July 1851. He married Amelia Curror Laing on 29 June 1875 at Comiston, Colington Parish, Edinburgh. She was born 20 March 1848 and died 12 November 1912. Allan died 23 October 1917.

Aymee Gilmour (1876-  
Agnes Guivevere Gilmour (1877  
Allan Gilmour (1879-  
Arthur Derrick Gilmour (1881-  
Angus Cecil Gilmour (1882-  
Alistair Stuart Gilmour 1888-

James Gilmour was born 15 February 1853 and died in December, 1881 on a voyage from Southampton to San Francisco.

William Ewing Gilmour was born 21 May 1854 in Torquay, Devonshire. "Like his brother James he had a wood on Bonnyton Moor named after him soon afterwards - William's Wood, which later was unknown as Common Moor Wood, long since felled. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University where he was apparently prominent in athletics. In 1874 he went to the Vale of Leven to join his uncle's firm John Orr Ewing & Co., Turkey Red Dyers, and in consequence later became a managing director of the United Turkey Red Company, Ltd." (Hill Manuscript, p.21) He married Jessie Gertrude Campbell (who was born on 12 January 1856 in Bonhill) on 20 July 1882 at Tullichenan Castle, Bonhill, Dumbarton. His usual residence then was given as Croftangea, Bonhill, Woodbank, Alexandria, 'a charming residence within half a mile of the lower end of Loch Lomond.'

He was a noted philanthropist, and among other things built the then well known Ewing-Gilmour Men's Institute in Alexandria 'at considerable cost'; he and his wife build the Women's Institute there and the Jessamine Holiday Home, Drymen. He became chairman of the Bonhill School Board, and in 1888 bore the international Exhibition. He was a staunch Conservative and as a member of the

FOURTH GENERATION

County Council of Dumbarton, he represented Alexandria East Division. He was a J.P. in Dumbartonshire, Sutherland and Roshire.

He was chairman both of the Glasgow and Dumbartonshire Agricultural Societies, and possessed considerable lands in Ross, Sutherland and Shetland, said to extend to more than 300,000 acres. At his death, on 31 January 1924 in a Glasgow nursing home (KIA Lovat Scouts), Mr. Gilmour left a moveable estate of x238,421.19.5. His wife died at London on 24 February 1923. They had isse and their dexendents still flourish at Rosehall, near Lairg, Sutherland." (Hill Manuscript, p.21)

Note: There is a picture of William Ewing Gilmour in the Hill Manuscript, p.21.

?Jessie Campbell Gilmour (1883-xxxx)

?Gertrude Campbell Gilmour (1884-1895)

?Helen Gertrude Gilmour (1885-xxxx)

(another?) Gertrude Campbell Gilmour + Mr. Anderson

Margaret Campbell Gilmour. Fl. 1924

Allan Gilmour (xxxx-1916)

(All from Hill Manuscript, Appendix VII)

?30 May 1884

?26 August 1889

Allan Gilmour of Rosehall (1889-

Arthur Gilmour

Isabel Gilmour

(Mary 1864?)

John Gilmour

Susan Gilmour

*The children of Margaret Gilmour and John Wallace:*

## FOURTH GENERATION

Clementina Wallace (1855/6 - 1872)

Helen Wallace (1860/1 - 1929) Married William Pollock, "latterly residing at  
Tour, Kilmauras.." (Hill Manuscript, p.43)

Sophia Margaret Wallace (1856/7 - 1940)

**Fifth Generation**

*The children of John Gilmour (1<sup>st</sup> Bart.) and Henrietta Gilmour:*

Allan Gilmour was born 9 August 1874 and died 11 January 1879.

Colonel Sir John (Jack) Gilmour (2nd Bart) was born 27 May 1876 at Montrave, Fife, Scotland. He married Mary Louisa Lambert on 9 April 1902 who died 2 January 1919. He subsequently married her sister, Violet Agnes Lambert on 17 April 1920. His wives were children of Edward Tiley Lambert. Sir John Gilmour died 30 March 1940 in London. His funeral was held at Upper Largo Parish Church, Fife. The book, Clearly My Duty (Scotland: Tuckwell Press, 1996) contains the letters of Sir John Gilmour from the Boer War 1900-1901.

John Edward Gilmour (Sir, 3rd Bart) (1912- ) + Ursella Maybn Wills  
 Anne Margaret Gilmour (1904- ) + John Reginald  
 Daphe Mary Gilmour (1922- ) + Everett Large Baudoux

**SIR JOHN GILMOUR**

The sudden death of SIR JOHN GILMOUR on Saturday morning represents the first casualty of the war in the ranks of the Government. He was also one of the latest to join it - as head of a Department which might well have been constituted at an earlier stage and which must have placed an unusually heavy burden on a hardworking and extremely conscientious Minister. SIR JOHN's appointment to the Ministry of Shipping, as every one is aware, was a good deal criticized at the time when it was made - principally on the ground that he had no particular experience of a highly technical business. But he had proved himself in office before - as Secretary for Scotland, as Minister Agriculture, and most notably as Home Secretary. The various subordinate departments for which the Home Office is responsible still bear witness to the tenacity with which he fought their battles in the House of Commons.

For the rest he was a Parliamentary figure of a fine type, which is less common in these days than it was at one time - a country gentleman and for some years a Master of Foxhounds, a gallant and distinguished soldier in two of his country's wars, with a strong hold on his native Scotland, where (apart from re-creating the title of Secretary of State) he had been High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Brigadier in the King's Bodyguard, and Rector of Edinburgh University, and where he first represented a constituency just thirty years ago. In all these spheres, and many others, he served his country well, and it is difficult to suppose that he had an enemy in the world. (news story, The London Times, April 1, 1940 p. 9.)

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**OBITUARY**

SIR JOHN GILMOUR  
 MINISTER OF SHIPPING

Colonel the Right Hon. Sir John Gilmour G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Minister of Shipping and M.P. for the Pollok Division of Glasgow, died suddenly at his London home, 6, Cadogan Gardens, on Saturday, at the age of 63. His Death, which came as a shock to his Parliamentary colleagues, deprives the House of Commons of one of its most popular members, who had a long record of assiduous and conscientious service in various Ministerial offices. He may be said to have died in harness since he was at work at the Ministry of Shipping on Friday night. On March 18 he spoke in the House of Commons in explanation and defence of the work of his Department, which had been subjected to some stiff criticism, and none who heard him then could have suspected that the end of his life was so near.

When the National Government came into office in 1931 Sir John Gilmour served in it first as Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and later as Home Secretary, a position he held until the rearrangement of the Cabinet on the resignation of Mr. MacDonald from the office of Prime Minister in the summer of 1935. He returned to the Treasury Bench last October when he was selected by Mr. Chamberlain for the office of Minister of Shipping.

Sir John Gilmour's interest in politics started while he was still a young man and after some years' service on the county council of his native county of Fife, where he made his home, he stood as Conservative candidate for the Eastern Division of the county in the General Election of 1906 in opposition to Mr. Asquith. He met with little success at that time, but in the first of the two General Elections of 1910 he won from the Liberals the seat of East Renfrewshire and held it until 1918. Then part of the division became incorporated in the City of Glasgow and he transferred to the Pollok Division of the city, which embraces suburbs on the south-western side, and he was returned for that constituency at each General Election since by majorities ever increasing till they numbered almost as many tens of thousands as they had thousands before.

His first appointment in the Government came during the coalition headed by Mr. Lloyd George when he was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1921. When the coalition fell a year later he became Scottish Whip, and then in 1924 he was appointed Secretary for Scotland. This is a most arduous post for the work involves a great number of departments, such as health, education, and agriculture, each of which has a separate Ministry for England and Wales. Sir John Gilmour was thoroughly familiar with Scottish problems, particularly those concerned with agriculture, for he had long been a practical and experienced farmer and taken a leading part in agricultural societies such as the Highland. In 1926 the office was raised to a secretaryship of State, and Sir John became the first Secretary of state for Scotland for 180 years. During his term much was done to transfer work to Scotland so that officials in charge might be closer geographically to their duties and able to get first-hand knowledge of the problems they had to handle. The various departments in Edinburgh were increased and extended, and a great many matters which had in recent times to be referred to London were now handled on the spot in the Scottish capital. This tended towards greater efficiency and rapidity in the work.

In politics generally Sir John Gilmour was a conservative, farsighted and liberal in his views. When the National Government came into power Sir John Gilmour, as Minister of Agriculture, did all in his power to encourage farming at home by campaigns in favour of buying British, but he remained there only a year, and it did not fall to his lot to introduce the changes which

followed the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. As Home Secretary he had many difficult problems to face during his three years in that office. One was the rise and spread of Fascism and the wearing of party uniforms in the streets; another was the prevalence of gambling and the passing of a new Act to regulate many of the practices which had become common. He was responsible for the measure which was carried through Parliament for improving the training of the officers in the higher posts in the Metropolitan Police. Tasks yet more onerous confronted him when he became Minister of Shipping at the head of a Department created after the war had been in progress for nearly two months. The difficulties of this war-time office were not lessened by the criticism directed against his Ministry both in and out of Parliament. He faced them with the patient, unfailing assiduity he had shown in his earlier offices, but the labour and anxiety involved must have told heavily upon his health and strength.

Sir John Gilmour was born on May 27, 1876 at Montrave, near Leven in Fife, the eldest son of the first Baronet. The family had lived long in the county and were well known for their interest in public affairs and their practical methods in farming. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Edinburgh University, and then at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He had not long left college when he volunteered for service in the South African War and was at the front from 1900 till 1902 as a major in the Sixth Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry. He was mentioned twice in dispatches and won the Queen's medal with four clasps. On his return he continued to devote much of his time to military training and became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fife and Forfar Yeomanry. When the war broke out in 1914 he was one of the first to offer his services, and after a short period of training at home he put in two years at the front. He was among those who landed on Gallipoli and after that he served in Egypt and Palestine until he was wounded and had to return home. He won the D.S.O. and a bar.

During all those years he took a constant interest in agriculture. He was a director of the Highland and the Agricultural societies, a member of the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society, and of the joint board of agricultural organizations of England, Ireland, and Scotland. He took an interest also in most country pursuits, was a member of the Caledonian Hunt, for some time Master of the Fife Hunt, and

## FIFTH GENERATION

followed the Scottish sports of golf and curling closely, and in 1927 he had the distinction of being Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. He was a director of the Caledonian Railway until it became merged in the London, Midland and Scottish Railway after the War. He received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, and in 1926, when he became Secretary of State for Scotland, he was elected by the students of Edinburgh as their Rector for the period of four years. He was Brigadier of the Royal Company of Archers (King's Bodyguard for Scotland).

In 1920, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy and made his home on the family estate of Montrave. He there continued the traditions which had long been associated with the name of Gilmour and set an example to others as a good landlord, a practical farmer, and a kindly neighbour. He was far-sighted, sympathetic, and patient, and appreciated to the full the difficulties of others. His interests lay chiefly in the open air, in country life, and in simple country pursuits and sports, but he had to spend much of his time cooped up in offices merged in a mass of office work and details.

He was married in 1902 to Miss Mary Louise, the daughter of Mr. E. T. Lambert, of Telham Court, Battle Sussex. She died in 1919, and he then married her sister, Miss Violet Agnes Lambert. His son, John Edmund, now serving in the Army, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1912 and was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he was an excellent oarsman and rowed in the Cambridge boat for several years. (The London Times, April 1, 1940)

Harry Gilmour was born on 15 September 1878 and died 24 December 1925. He was a member of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lancers. "Wounded in the South African wars in 1899, he served in the Great War. (Alumni Cantabrigiensis, 1949)" (Hill Manuscript, p.32)

Ronald Farquharson was born on 1 December 1888 and died 23 December 1888.

FIFTH GENERATION

Douglas Gilmour was born 13 November 1889. He married Doris Hyacinth Hooker 16 December 1910. He was a member of the 7<sup>th</sup> Seaforth Highlanders. He died in active duty in France on 16 February 1916. She died in 1977 and was staying at Cirencester in 1911. (Hill Manuscript, p.32)

Maud Gilmour was born 2 January 1882 (1881?) She married 2nd Viscount James Younger of Leckle on 7 February 1906. She died 28 December 1957.

Edward George Younger (1906- )

Henrietta Walton Gilmour was born in the parish of Scoonie, probably at Montrave, 8 April 1884. She married Major Robert (Robin) Walter Purvis of Gilmerton, Fife, "designed in June 1911 'late of His Majesty's 4<sup>th</sup> Hussars". (Hill Manuscript, p.32) on 13 December 1904. She died in 1962.

Harry Purvis(1905-1926)

Robert Purvis (1910- )

Henrietta Purvis (1914- )

*The children of John Gilmour and Jessi Miller McLimont:*

One of his sons, David Gordon Gilmour is buried in an Ottawa Cemetery and Gary Long will supply more information here.

*The children of Caroline Gilmour and Robert Gill:*

Harold Robert Gilmour Gil (1882-1886)

Allan Gilmour Gill (1883-1940) +

DAD.  
ALLAN GILMOUR GILL

Of Dad-s early childhood, I know nothing.  
Who had the care of him after his mother died when

## FIFTH GENERATION

he was five months old? For a little while, there was also Harold, his two-year-old brother, but then he died too, presumably of scarlett fever or diphtheria. So, my grandfather suffered a double loss in a short time.

When he was old enough he was sent off to boarding schools and probably spent holidays with one or other of his Gilmour uncles.

When he was fifteen, his father married again, to Louisa Thistle, and they had three sons, Henry, Evan and Francis, and Dad called them his brothers, and sometimes he called Louisa Mother.

Then he went to Royal Military College in Kingston, and I think these must have been happy times, judging by the photos in his album. There were all the usual military parades and exercises, but as well lots of fun and hi-jinks. There were outdoor hockey games played against all-girls teams, with the girls in full-length skirts; there were shows that they put on, with the boys playing the female roles in appropriate costumes. There are pictures of groups of boys, which Dad labelled 'My Brothers', or 'The family'. I don't know if this was military usage, or his own way of thinking. I do recognize many of the names as ones I heard when I was growing up, so he must have kept in touch with them. While at R.M.C. he was Lightweight Boxing Champion, played Centre on the Championship Hockey Team, and won a couple of bicycle races. He graduated in 1905 and went on to follow-up year at McGill, and it was there he wrote the little story we started with. (Written by his daughter, Pat Ross)

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This letter from Allan Gilmour Gill to his father, Robert Gill was written when he was overseas in World War I seconded from Artillery to Forestry Corps for health reasons (original in possession of Pat Ross).

Kirksyde  
Nairn N.B.  
10th Sep

(1917)

My dear Dad,

Many happy returns of your 66th birthday which will happen about the time this should arrive.

There has been no news of importance here except that I have been very busy travelling and estimating timber. In the past ten weeks I have travelled over 8000 miles and inspected 75,000,000 ft.B.M. of timber which will keep us going for a time. Due partly to the extraction last week of a wisdom tooth badly abscessed, I am feeling ever so much better. In France just a year ago a dentist broke it and left two pieces of root which he said would come out later. They did with some strong persuasion!!

I had Muriel and the children out inspecting camps in the Nairn district today and they enjoyed it immensely. Tomorrow I am going up to Dornock to look over some timber but I am taking Muriel with me and intend to take matters easily and get a little golf on the magnificent course at Dornock supported partly by Andrew Carnegie whose estate is quite close.

Last week Muriel had the honour of dining with Lord Finlay at Newton. I was invited but was visiting Sir Montague Fowler at his place on the west coast near Uollopool. He has some 12,000,000 ft. of timber which I had report on. I also reported on a large estate in Fifeshire and have one in Aberdeen and two in Argyllshire to look over yet. All Scotland south of the Forth is in No. 2 District so I don't go there at all.

I met Donald McMaster and his family at Avelmore and talked over old days at St. Andrews N. B. They both sent kind remembrances to you and Louisa.

We have all been keenly interested in the passage and possible result of conscription at home. It is very difficult to realize how French Canadians can reconcile their consciences to Nationalist teaching after years of professed love for France.

Alison and Bob are going to start school here in a couple weeks and while we don't expect them to get more than a start with lessons it will do them good. Alison is 7 1/2 and Bob is 6 so it is time they got knocked about a bit.

Best love to Louisa and the boys.

Your loving son,

Allan

Muriel Alison Gill (1910-1990) + Frank Delaute  
 Robert Jordan Gill (1911-1980 + Lucille Ansley  
 Anne Gill (1928-198?)+Rev. Bradford B. Locke  
 Patricia Gill (1919- ) + Kenneth G.M. Ross (d. 1974)

*The children of William Aitken Gilmour and Flora Ross:*

Harold A. Gilmour was born 6 June 1878.

Allan Beecher Gilmour was born 11 January 1880 in London, Ontario, Canada. He married Mary Agnes King on 25 January 1903 in Chicago, IL. She was born on 3 May 1881 (or 29 July 1879) in Ballymoe, County Galway, Ireland. She arrived in the United States on the ship Teutoic, 6 October 1897. Allan became a naturalized citizen of the United States on 21 October 1902. He died 27 September 1955 in Chicago, IL. She died in Evergreen Park, IL on \_\_\_\_\_ They are both buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Worth, IL (Block 22, lot 19).

John Beecher Gilmour (1909-xxx) + Genevieve Vivian Collins  
 Allan E. Gilmour (1912-xxxx ) + Edna Gnady Dooley (1940)  
 Florence [King] + Chester Turbin

William Douglas Gilmour was born 23 April (or June?)1881 in London, Ontario, Canada. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on 20 April 1904. He married Capitola Parish (Parrish) 16 January 1908 at St. Mark=s Episcopal Church, Chicago, Rev. William White Wilson, rector, presiding (State of Illinois Marriage License 476399). They divorced 5 January 1915 (1913S300320). He subsequently married Grace D. Mason who was born 13 July 1875, Princetown, Illinois, the daughter of Christoher Mason and Frances Tucker. They purchased a home close to Midway Airport at 5507 West 64th Place, Chicago, IL. William died 31 August 1950 (State of Illinois Medical Certificate of Dearth, file number 58709) and is buried in Fairmont Cemetery, Willow Springs, IL. Grace died 16 November 1961 and is also buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Grace's sister, Nain Ritchie lived with them. Nain was born 4 March 1877, Princetown, IL Nain died 5 May 1961. She was cremated on 8 May 1961 at Mount Hope Crematorium, Chicago, IL (State of Illinois Medical Certificate of Death, file number 32451).

William Gilmour's first wife, Capitola, died 12 August 1932 and is buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, IL, Section L, Division 3, Lot 203 (1 3 lot 203) alongside of Charles Parrish who was buried 10 October 1906. Cemetery records indicate that Charles Parrish was originally buried in a single grave in Section L, 4, of Oak Woods Cemetery, and that his wife subsequently purchased three graves on 19 March 1907, and her husband's body was moved to this new plot 1 April 1907. This cemetery plot cost \$100. and was paid in full at the time of purchase. They are listed as husband and wife on cemetery records. In addition to her son, Dwight, the death notice lists a daughter, Jean Dettlebach; it also lists Laura Couchman as her sister.

The child of William Douglas Gilmour and Capitola Parish:

Dwight H. Gilmour (c. 1910- )

Marion Thorp(e) Gilmour was born 6 June 1883 in Ontario. On the 1900 census, she appears at the St. Mary's Home, along with her sisters Violet and Gladys. This home was run by the Episcopalian Sisters of St. Mary as a school and home for children who had lost one or both parents. Marion married Charles Hamilton Wicks 24 September 1902 at St. Mark's Church, Chicago. Charles Wicks was a Chicago fireman who worked from 1904-1905 as a driver on truck six then at 119 N. Franklin Street. In 1906 he was a driver for Engine 45 at 4600 S. Cottage Grove Avenue. From 1907-1909 he was a truckman, truck 15 with Engine 45. (employment information supplied by Ken Little, Chicago Fire Department historian and author of CFD History of Firehouses). They were divorced in 1913. She married Richard Ball 24 November 1921. They divorced in 19 July 1946 (Superior Court of Cook County: 46S11341). Marion died 6 November 1958 in Chicago, IL and is buried in Forest Home Cemetery.

Allan Wicks(1903)

Marion Wicks (1906-1944) + William J. Lane + Raikes

Adelaide H. Wicks (1909-xxxx)

## FIFTH GENERATION

Clare Ross Gilmour was born in Picton, Ontario, on 7 February 1885, the fifth child of William A. Gilmour and Flora E. Ross. He was but an infant when the family moved to Austin, IL. He was married on 11 July 1909 to Nettie Anderson. They were divorced in 1916. Clare died in Chicago on 16 October 1953 and is buried at Forest Home Cemetery.

Virginia Louise Gilmour, born about 1914.

Gladys Gilmour was born on 13 November 1889 in Austin, IL. She married Charles Jacobson 13? November 1918. She died \_\_\_\_\_.

Violet Ross Gilmour was born 23 December 1887 in Austin, IL. On the 1900 census she is shown at St. Mary's Home, along with her sisters Marion and Gladys. there is also a family story that she attended a school run by Episcopalian sisters, but this has not been verified. She married William Norman Sherman, the son of Nathaniel Ward Sherman and Adelaide Buell, on 18(9) December 1907 at 5024 Calumet Avenue, Chicago. She died 13 September 1959 in Chicago, IL.

Norman Ross Sherman

*The children of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham and Amelia Curror Laing:*

Aymee Gilmour was born 24 November 1876 at 12 Lurks Road, Westbourne Park. She married William Macalister Hall 8 October 1907 at Torrisdale Castle. She died 3 December 1931.

Agnes Guivevere Gilmour was born 24 December 1877. She married John Glasfurd Duncan 20 December 1898 in the Eaglesham Parish Church. She died in 1933. John Duncan died 12 November 1916 and is buried in KIA Somme war cemetery Heilly near Corbie.

Charles Eric Glasfurd 1902-1940) + Caroline Lawrence  
Duncan Angus Glasfurd (1905- ) + Ena Madaline Robert  
Colin Glasfurd (1906-1941)

Allan Gilmour was born 3 June 1879 and died 28 September 1886.

## FIFTH GENERATION

Arthur Derrick Gilmour was born 3 October 1881 in Sonachen House, Lochaweside, Argyll and died 5 November 1903.

Angus Cecil Gilmour was born 6 December 1882 in Oban, Argyll. He married Ethel Fountain Woods 8 September 1910 in London. He died 6 October 1929 in Eaglesham House, County Renfrew. She died 26 November 1946.

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1911- )  
Ian Angus Gilmour (1912)

Alistair Stuart Gilmour was born 24 April 1888 in Eaglesham. He married Amy Blanche Bell 10 September 1910. He died 10 September 1916 in KIA France. There is a World War I Monument in the Eaglesham churchyard listing AAlasdair Stuart Gilmour.@

Alistair Derek Gilmour (1912- )  
Anne Frances Gilmour (1916- ) + Eustace Mordaunt

*The children of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham and Amelia Curror Laing:*

Aymee Gilmour was born 24 November 1876 at 12 Lurks Road, Westbourne Park. She married William Macalister Hall 8 October 1907 at Torrisdale Castle. She died 3 December 1931.

Agnes Guivevere Gilmour was born 24 December 1877. She married John Glasfurd Duncan 20 December 1898 in the Eaglesham Parish Church. She died in 1933. John Duncan died 12 November 1916 and is buried in KIA Somme war cemetery Heilly near Corbie.

Charles Eric Glasfurd (1902-1940) + Caroline Lawrence  
Duncan Angus Glasfurd (1905- ) + Ena Madaline Robert  
Colin Glasfurd (1906-1941)

Allan Gilmour was born 3 June 1879 and died 28 September 1886.

Arthur Derrick Gilmour was born 3 October 1881 in Sonachen House, Lochaweside, Argyll and died 5 November 1903.

FIFTH GENERATION

Angus Cecil Gilmour was born 6 December 1882 in Oban, Argyll. He married Ethel Fountain Woods 8 September 1910 in London. He died 6 October 1929 in Eaglesham House, County Renfrew. She died 26 November 1946.

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1911- )  
Ian Angus Gilmour (1912)

Alistair Stuart Gilmour was born 24 April 1888 in Eaglesham. He married Amy Blanche Bell 10 September 1910. He died 10 September 1916 in KIA France. There is a World War I Monument in the Eaglesham churchyard listing "Alasdair Stuart Gilmour.

Alistair Derek Gilmour (1912- )  
Anne Frances Gilmour (1916- )

*The children of William Ewing Gilmour and Jesse Gertrude Campbell:*

?  
? 30 May 1884  
? 26 August 1889  
Allan Gilmour of Rosehall (1889-

*The children of Arthur Ritchie and Henrietta D. Duncan*

Margaret J. Ritchie (1874-1875)

Arthur Ritchie (1876-1876)

Minnie Isabella Ritchie (1878-1941) + Jay Joseph Waggoner (1878-1941)

Jane D. Ritchie (1880-1891)

John D. Ritchie (1882-1891)

Henry R. Ritchie (1887-1965)

Henrietta B. Ritchie (1889-1981)

FIFTH GENERATION

Mary Young Ritchie (1891-1959)

Anabelle Ritchie (1893-1986)

Ethel V. Ritchie (1896-1967)

Josephine Ritchie (1898-1898)

*The children of Kenneth Gilmour and Hildra Mary Pentland:*

Elaine Gilmour (1905-1989) + Litchfield, an Englishman, the son of a British Admiral

Jill Warwick (1927- )

Berys Gilmour (1907-1962) + Geoffrey Tindall-Carill-Worsley, an Englishman.

Nicholas (1939- )

Mary Gilmour (1909 - ) married Ian Cassils in 1934.

Angela Mary (Darragh)

John Gilmour Cassils

James Anthony Cassils

John Gilmour (1911-1981)

*The child of Agnes Bisket Ritchie and Issac Doherty:*

Bob Doherty

*The children of Allan J. Ritchie and Susan Samuel Elizabeth Hocken:*

Allan Joseph Ritchie (19 April 1885-15 April 1958) m. Roberta Nicholson

Harold Hocken Ritchie m. Gertrude Raymond Jones 3 November 1917. Died 19 February 1969.

**Biography of Colonel H.H.Ritchie**

Ritchie, Lt. Col. H. H., Chief Game Warden of the Province of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., was born in Newcastle, N.B., on July 6th, 1886, son of Hon. Allan Ritchie and Susan E. Ritchie. Educated in public schools, Rothesay Collegiate School and spent three years at McGill University. Married to Gertrude R. Jones, daughter of The Honourable and Mrs. W. P. Jones, of Woodstock, N.B., on November 3rd, 1917, and has one boy, Wendall P.J., 14 years, and three girls, Margaret Elizabeth, 17 years; Patricia, 12 years, and Suzanne, 10 years.

His recreations are hunting and fishing, and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Canadian Legion.

Colonel Ritchie fought in the Great War from 1916 to 1919 and holds the Victory and General Service Medals. He is actively interested in the work of the non-permanent active militia, and commanded the 28th Field Battery, C. A. from 1924 to 1929 and in 1930 was appointed to the command of the 12th Field Brigade, C. A., which command he relinquished in 1935. He lived in Newcastle until 1927 and took an active interest in the events of the town, serving as an Alderman from 1913 to 1916 and from 1921 to 1927. He was also a member of the Board of School Trustees, and was active in the lumber business, as a member of the firm of D. & J. Ritchie Co., Ltd. He moved to Fredericton in 1927 to take over his present position. He is member of the Church of England. Address, Fredericton, N.B.

taken from: Prominent People of New Brunswick  
 Publ: The Biographical Society, Ltd. 1937  
 Compiled by; Lieut-Col C.H. McLean  
 D.S.O. Y.O. B.C.L. U.E.

- Margaret Elizabeth Ritchie (1920- )
- Wendell Phillips Jones Ritchie (1923- )
- Lilian Patricia Ritchie (1925- )
- Gertrude Suzanne Ritchie (1927- )
- infant daughter - (?) K. Laurance Ritchie (1893-1894)

David Ritchie ( 29 May 1890-19 December 1978 m. Marjorie Fraser (1886-1997?)

David Ritchie

Sarah Ritchie  
Eric Ritchie

**Sixth Generation**

*The children of Sir John Gilmour and Mary Louisa Lambert:*

Sir John Edward Gilmour (3rd Bart.) was born on 24 October 1912. He married Ursula Mabyn Wills 24 May 1941.

John Gilmour (1944;) + Valerie Jardine Russell  
Andrew Frank Gilmour (1947)

Anne Margaret Gilmour was born 29 October 1909. She married John Reginald Bryans in 1932.

*The child of Sir John Gilmour and Violet Lambert:*

Daphne Mary was born 23 January 1922. She married Everett Large Baudoux 8 March 1943.

*The child of Maud Gilmour and James Younger:*

Edward George Younger

Hon George Younger, M.P. (1931- )

*The children of Henrietta Gilmour and Major Robert (Robin) Purvis:*

Harry Purvis (1905-1936)

Robert Purvis (1910)

Henrietta Purvis (1914- )

*The children of Agnes Guinevere Gilmour and Duncan John Glasfurd:*

SIXTH GENERATION

Charles Eric Glasfurd was born 28 November 1902. He married Caroline Lawrence 16 October 1931. He died 8 June 1940 commanding destroyer HMS Ascasta

Duncan Angus Glasfurd was born 27 February 1905 in Poona. He married Ena Madeline Roberts in 1930.

Peter Duncan Glasfurd (1931-  
Michael Edward Glasfurd (1932-

Colin Glasfurd was born 12 August 1906 and died 6 June 1941 in Tobruk.

*The children of Angus Cecil Gilmour and Ethel Fountain Woods:*

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1911- ) + Antoinette Jenkins

Anne Gilmour  
Patricia Gilmour  
Alistair Gilmour  
Margaret Gilmour  
Allan Michael Gilmour

Ian Angus Gilmour (1912- )

*The children of Alistair Stuart Gilmour and Amy Blanche Bell:*

Alistair Derek Gilmour (1912- )

Anne Frances (1916- ) + Eustace Mordaunt

*The children of Allan Gilmour Gill and xxxxx*

Muriel Alison Gill was born in 1910 in Perth, Ontario, Canada. She married Frank Delaute. They had four daughters. Muriel died in 1990 and Frank died around 1994.

Valerie Delaute  
Judith Delaute

Elizabeth Delaute  
Suzanne Delaute

Robert Jordan Gill was born in 1911 in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada. He married Lucille Ansley. They had no children.

Anne Gill was born in 1928 in Ottawa, Canada. She married Reve. Bradford B. Locke. They lived in Guilford, CT. USA. She died in the late 1980s.

Suzanne Locke  
Nancy Locke

Patricia Gill was born in 1919 at Oakville, Ontario, Canada. She married Kenneth G. M. Ross in 1942. He was in the Army at the time, and after the War he went to Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, and after he was called to the Bar, they moved to Belleville, Ontario where he was in practice. The marriage ended in 1966 and Kenneth died of cancer in 1974.

Robert Allan Ross, b. 1946 + Valerie Turner  
Kenneth Lorne Ross, b. 1948 + Anne Blackburn  
Jennefer Patricia Ross, b 1951  
John Andrew Ross, b. 1956 + Karen Ford

*The children of Allan Beecher Gilmour and Mary Agnes King:*

John Beecher Gilmour + Genevieve Vivian Collins

Stephen Collins Gilmour (1941-1984)  
Peter Allan Gilmour: (1942-xxxx)  
James Edward Gilmour (1950-xxxx)

Allan E. Gilmour was born on 6 December 1912. He married Edna Gnady (Dooley) on 24 April 1940.

Mary Joan Gilmour (1941- + Paul E. Mullen  
Margaret Gilmour + Marshall Lorenzen

SIXTH GENERATION

Allan Gilmour  
Patricia Ann Gilmour

Florence (King) + Chester Turbin

Connie Turbin  
Jane Turbin  
Gary Turbin  
Mary Jo Turbin

*The child of William Douglas Gilmour and Capitola Parrish:*

Dwight H. Gilmour

*The child of Marion Gilmour and Charles Wicks:*

Marion F. Wicks was born 28 February 1906. She married William J. Lane (who died in Mt. Dora, Florida 3 June 1980) 3 July 1926 in Chicago, IL. They divorced 20 July 1934 (Superior Court of Cook County: 589019 and 34S589019). She subsequently married \_\_\_\_Raikes. She died in 1944.

Dorothy Joan: (c. 1927) + Lalonde

Allan Gilmour(1903-)

Adelaide H. (1909-)

*The child of Clare Gilmour and Nettie Anderson:*

Virginia Louise was born about 1914.

*The child of Violet Gilmour and William Norman Sherman:*

Norman Ross Sherman b. 5 December 1908 m. Jane Chilson

Donald Chilson

SIXTH GENERATION

David Bourker ??????

*The children of Harold Hoeker Ritchie and Gertrude Raymond Jones:*

Margaret Elizabeth Ritchie (1920- ) m. Robert Reid Murray

Ritchie MacLaren Murray  
Donald Robert Murray

Wendell Phillips Jones Ritchie (1923- ) m. Florence Jean De Long (1923-1999)

Gerald Allen Ritchie  
Nancy Lillian Ritchie  
Charles Harold Ritchie  
Raymond Carl Ritchie

Lilian Patricia Ritchie m. Charles David Stothart

Arthur Wendell Stothart  
Judith Gertrude Stothart  
Ritchie Earl Stothart  
Janet Marjorie Stothart  
Paul Bruce Stothart

Gertrude Suzanne Ritchie m. Lawrence Chester Skidmore

Peter Raymond Skidmore  
Barbara Lawrence Skidmore  
Roger Lee Skidmore  
Patricia Elizabeth Skidmore

*The children of David Ritchie and Marjorie Fraser:*

David Ritchie  
Sarah Ritchie  
Eric Ritchie

**Seventh Generation**

*The children of Sir John Edward Gilmour and Ursula Mabyn Wills:*

John Gilmour was born 15 July 1944. He married Valerie Jardine Russell.

Andrew Frank Gilmour (1947- )

*The child of Edward George Younger:*

Hon. George Younger, M.P. (1931)

*The children of Duncan Angus Glasfurd and Ena Madeline Roberts:*

Peter Duncan Glasfurd was born 1 September 1931. He married Jill Annette Pearson. She died 5 July 1957.

Michael Edward Glasfurd was born 25 December 1932.

*The children of Henritta Gilmour and Major Robert (Robin) Purvis:*

Harry Purvis (1905-1926)

Robert Purvis (1910)

Henrietta Purvis (1914- )

*The children of Alistair Stuart Gilmour and Amy Blance Bell:*

Alister Derek Gilmour (1912-

Anne Frances (191- )

Lerie Jardine Russell

*The children of Kenneth G. M. Ross and Patricia Gilmour Gill*

Robert Allan Ross, aka ARupert@ was born in Toronto in 1946. He is a lawyer, Assistant Crown Attorney in Kenora, N.W. Ontario. He is married to Valertie Turner he is the author of two books dealing with Native Culture and Justice.

One daughter

Son # 1

Son # 2

Kenneth Lorne Ross was born in 1948 in Ottawa. He has a Master degree in Urban and Rural Planning. Was Commissioner in Toronto before Amalgamation. Now has his own company and both it and he are thriving. He married Anne Blackburn.

daughter # 1

daughter # 2

daughter #3

Jennifer Patricia Ross was born in 1951 in Belleville, Ontario. She is an Honours English Graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. She now is an artist living in Belleville, Ontario.

John Andrew Ross was born in 1956 in Belleville, Ontario. He graduated from the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. A sports enthusiast, he has been a sports reporter for the Calgary Herald, Director of marketing and Sales for Lake Louise, and now with Sunshine Village, both ski resorts in the Rockies. He lives in Calgary, Alberta. He married Karen Ford.

one daughter

*The children of John Beecher Gilmour and Genevieve V. Collins:*

Stephen Collins Gilmour (1941-1984)

Stephen Collins Gilmour was born 20 August 1941 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Genevieve Vivian Collins and John B. Gilmour.

Steve attended St. Phillip Neri Grammar School until the 5th grade, when his family moved from the South Shore neighborhood of Chicago to the Morgan Park neighborhood. He completed grammar school at St. Cajetan in 1955. Steve attended Leo High School and graduated in 1959 as valedictorian of his class. He attended college at Loyola University of Chicago and studied in graduate school at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He then attended Immaculate Conception Seminary in Conception, Missouri.

He was ordained a priest for the Diocese of Madison on 24 May 1969. Nine years of his priesthood were spent at the Diocesan Office of Religious Education, where he served seven years as Director. During this time he encouraged the formation of the Madison Directors of Religious Education (MDREO) and was active in the formation of the Wisconsin DRE Federation (WDREF), a nationwide first. He also was a member of the National Conference of Diocesan Directors of Religious Education (NCDD) and served a term on the National Board. He maintained an affiliate membership with the NCCD. He frequently wrote for Paulist Press, and published articles in Pace, Living Light, and Religious Education.

He also served in parishes in Beloit, Monona and Madison. At the time of his death, he was Associate Pastor of Holy Mother of Consolation in Oregon, Wisconsin. He also served as Chaplain at Edgewood College in Madison and taught in their Education for Parish Service Program. He was a member of the Advisory Board to the Diocesan Office of Clergy Development from its inception and worked actively on the Emmaus program and the annual Madison Priest Assemblies.

Steve was an avid genealogist. He was the Capital Region Director for the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society (WSGS), as well as a member of the South Central Chapter of the WSGS, the National Genealogical Society, the Minnesota Genealogical Society, the Quebec Family History Society, and the Bay of Quinte Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. He was certified as a Genealogical Record Searcher (CGRS) by the Board of Certification for Genealogists, Washington, D.C. and gave genealogy workshops in Northern Illinois and in Wisconsin. He authored the article "Tracing Anglophone Protestant Ancestors Amidst the French of Quebec" in LOST IN CANADA? August, 1980. He also prepared indexes to works of local history, as well as organizing and indexing

Holy Mother of Consolation Parish cemetery records for presentation to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Steve received a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in Continuing and Vocational Education and was accepted for doctoral work in the same department. He also did sabbatical study at Weston School of Theology in Cambridge Massachusetts.

Steve died on 25 November 1984 from cancer. he is buried in the parish cemetery in Oregon. At his funeral J. Gordon Myers, S.J. spoke of the legacy Steve left:

We carry Steve forward, not just in memory but in legacy, a legacy of tenderness and support, a legacy of challenge and invitation to *stand on tip-toe* in our God's presence. As a person, as son, brother, friend and loved one, Steve's legacy is one of compassion, of mercy and affection that he brought to us and that called out of us. As a genealogist, Steve was a detective about life. Nothing about people seemed to fall outside his interest. His legacy calls us to see beneath, to see inside the facts of family, church and culture, to see the human condition fused with a God who knows us intimately, who loves us completely. As a priest, Steve's legacy is one of forming an alliance with a God of newness, a God of surprise. Steve often times saw things differently. He envisioned a future unlike the present. His life, his legacy, will continually summon us to broaden ministry, to empower ministry, to baptismal ministry as lived out by women as well as men, by lay persons as well as cleric and religious.

At the close of many of our conversations over these past months, I'd ask Steve is there was anything else he wanted to say. The response was always the same, *No, not really. It's just that people are so good and so good to me.* In all, Steve leaves inside of us an abiding love for what is human.

In 1986 Phillip Fox wrote [A History of Holy Mother of Consolation Church](#). In it he wrote about Steve, *His thoughtfulness, good cheer, engaging personality and sensitive homilies are still sorely missed. He was a holy presence among us.* (this profile was written by Peter Gilmour for the book, [Pioneer Settlers of Dane County Wisconsin: John and Mary \(Lunny\) Campbell and their descendants](#)).

Peter Allan Gilmour (1942- ) Peter Allan Gilmour was born 25 November 1942 in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Genevieve Vivian Collins and John B. Gilmour.

He attended St. Phillip Neri Grammar School until 4th grade, when his family moved from the South Shore neighborhood of Chicago to the Morgan Park neighborhood of Chicago. He completed grammar school at St. Cajetan in 1956. Peter attended Brother Rice High School as a member of its charter class and was in its first graduating class in 1960. He then attended Loyola University of Chicago, where he received his B.S. degree in 1964 and a master's degree in 1971. In 1986 he received his doctorate from the University of St. Mary of the Lake, Mundelein, Illinois.

Peter taught at St. George High School in Evanston, Illinois and St. Patrick High School in Chicago for 10 years. While at St. Patrick High School, he co-founded I-Project, and interdisciplinary studies mini-school for 160 sophomore students.

He also has been associated with the Institute of Pastoral Studies at Loyola University of Chicago since its inception in 1964. He is associate professor of pastoral studies there.

Peter has authored various educational texts and manuals. His book, The Emerging Pastor, is a study of non-ordained people pastoring Catholic parishes no longer having resident priests. Most recently he authored, The Wisdom of Memoir: Reading and Writing Life's Sacred Texts mentioned in the Foreword of this family history.

James Edward Gilmour (1950- )

*The children of Allan E. Gilmour and Edna Gnady (Dooley):*

Mary Joan Gilmour (1941- ) + Paul E. Mullen

Stephanie Allyn Gilmour Mullen (1982-  
Megan Briana Gilmour Mullen (1986-

Margaret (9-18-44) + Marshall Lorenzen (9-5-45)

Martin Allan Lorenzen (10-7-73)

SEVENTH GENERATION

Michelle Lynn Lorenzen 11-17-76  
Kathie Ann Lorenzen 6-26-??)  
Sharon Lorenzen

Allan Gilmour (3-4-?)

Patricia Ann Gilmour

*The children of Florence (King) Gilmour and Chester Turbin:*

Connie Turbin married Thomas Hamilton of Dodgeville, Wisconsin

Molly Hamilton  
Patrick Hamilton

Jane Turbin married Don McCubbin

Colleen  
Diedre McCubbin + John  
Derrick  
Devon  
Son  
Courtney  
Craig

Gary Arthur Turbin married Candy Rae Maffel (b. 7-27-55)

Eric Turbin (b.9-24-78)  
Stephen Michael Turbin (b.6-20-85)

Gary's child by his first marriage:

Jason Douglas Turbin (b.8-24-72)

Mary Jo Turbin married David Tyrell on 5 July 1986 in Texas

SEVENTH GENERATION

Kyle Tyrell  
Aaron Tyrell

*The child of Marion Gilmour Wicks and Charles Wicks*

Dorothy Joan + Lawrence Lalonde

*The child of Jane Chilson (wife of Norman Sherman) by her first marriage*

Donald Chilson

*The children of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham and Antoinette Jenkins:*

Anne (1936- ) Christopher Olford

Philip Olford  
Simon Olford

Patricia (1937- ) + Nicholas Walker

Fiona Jane (1964-1964)  
Susannah Margaret (1966- )  
Peter Jeffrey (1968- )

Alistair Gilmour was born 17 November 1939.

Anne (1936- ) Christopher Olford

Philip Olford  
Simon Olford

Margaret (1941- ) + John Wormall

Suzie (1967- )  
James (1968- )

Christopher Olford

SEVENTH GENERATION

Philip Olford  
Simon Olford  
Patricia (1937- ) + Nicholas Walker  
Jane (1964-1964)  
Susannah Margaret (1966- )  
Peter Jeffrey (1968- )

Margaret (1941- ) + John Wormall

Suzie (1967- )  
James (1968- )

Allan Michael Gilmour was born 25 October 1943 in Oakbank Grantully, Scotland. He married Mary Elizabeth Hurst, the daughter of George and Dorothy Hurst, on 21 October 1972.

Thomas Michael (1976- )  
Richard Ian (1978- )

*The children of Mary Gilmour and Ian Cassils:*

Angela Mary (Darragh) (1935- )  
John Gilmour Cassils (1937- )  
James Anthony Cassils (1942- )

*The child of Margaret Elizabeth Ritchie and Robert Reid Murray:*

Ritchie MacLaren Murray (1947- ) m. Mary Lew Pattillo (1947- )

Peter MacLaren Murray (1975-  
John Michael Murray (1975-  
Sarah Margret Murray (1979-

Donald Robert Murray (1949- ) m. Heather Elizabeth Steeves

Donald Ritchie Murray

SEVENTH GENERATION

Duncan Robert Murray  
Michael Reid Murray

*The children of Wendell Phillips Jones Ritchie and Florence Jean De Long:*

Gerald Allen Ritchie b. 1945. m. Sandra Grace Blackmore b. 1949

Mark Allen Ritchie  
Wendy Elizabeth Ritchie  
Andrew Raymond Ritchie

Nancy Lillian Ritchie b. 1947 m. John Leonard McAllister b. 1946.

Patricia Leigh McAllister

Charles Harold Ritchie b. 1950 m. Edith Louise Lee. Resides in the United States

Jeffrey Russell Ritchie  
Kenneth Charles Ritchie  
Louise Elaine Ritchie  
Elizabeth Ann Ritchie

Raymond Carl Ritchie b. 1957 m. Mary Ellen Kingston b. 1966

Rebecca Judith Lillian Ritchie  
Kathleen Rose Ritchie

*The children of Lilian Patricia Ritchie and Charles David Stothart:*

Arthur Wendell Stothart b. 1948 m. Lynn Gauthier

Judith Gertrude Stothart b. 1949 m. Gordon Allen Lebel and subsequently Guy  
Gary Berner

SEVENTH GENERATION

Matthew David Berner  
Michael Gary Berner  
Wendy Patricia Berner

Ritchie Earl Stothart b. 1951 m. Lisa Jost

Vaughn Anne Stohart  
subsequently married Mae Marie Townsend

Trever Ace Stothart  
Kyle David Stothart

Janet Marjorie Stothart b. 1955 m. Gary George Trogen

Kari Lauren Patricia Trogen  
Brittany Leah Trogen  
Emily Caitlin Trogen

Paul Bruce Stothart b. 1957 m. Karen Marie Colby

Sarah Patricia Stohart

*The children of Gertrude Suzanne Ritchie and Lawrence Chester Skidmore:*

Peter Raymond Skidmore b. 1951

Barbara Lawrence Skidmore b. 1953 m. Boyd Higgins  
Subsequently married David Arnold Hamilton

Malcolm David Hamilton  
Melanie Elizabeth Hamilton  
Laura Mae Hamilton

Roger Lee Skidmore b. 1961

SEVENTH GENERATION

Patricia Elizabeth Skidmore b. 1963 m. James Robert Touchbourne

**Eighth Generation**

*The children of Anne Gilmour and Christopher Olford:*

Philip Olford

Simon Olford

*The children of Patricia Gilmour and Nicholas Walker:*

Fiona Jane Walker (1964-1964)

Susannah Margaret (1966- )

Peter Jeffrey (1968- )

*The children of Margaret Gilmour and John Wornall:*

Suzie Wormall (1967- )

James Wormall (1968- )

*The children of Allan Michal Gilmour and Mary Elizabeth Hurst:*

Thomas Michael (1976- )

Richard Ian (1978- )

*The children of Mary Joan Gilmour and Paul E. Mullen:*

Stephanie Allyn Gilmour Mullen (1982- )

Megan Briana Gilmour Mullen (1986- )

*The children of Margaret Gilmour and Marshall Lorenzen*

EIGHTH GENERATION

Martin Allan Lorenzen (10-7-73)

Michelle Lynn Lorenzen (11-17-76)

Timothy Andrew (6-8-94)

2<sup>nd</sup> child born 2000

Kathie Ann Lorenzen (6-26- ?)

Sharon Lorenzen

*The children of Connie Turbin and Thomas Hamilton:*

Margaret (Molly) Florence Hamilton. She married Jeremy Craig Taylor on 1 September 2001 at St. Alexander's Church, Palos Heights, Illinois. Jeremy was born November 4, 1972 and is a fireman/paramedic.

Carmen Hamilton

Patrick Hamilton

Emma Mitchell

*The children of Jane Turbin and Don McCubbin:*

Colleen

Deidre and John

Derrick

Devon

Courtney

Craig

*The child of Gary Turbin:*

Jason Turbin

*The children of Gary Turbin and Candy Rae Maffel:*

Eric Preston Turbin (9-24-78)

Stephen Michael Turbin (6-20-85)

*The children of Mary Jo Turbin and David Tyrell:*

Kyle Christian Tyrrell (3-28-93)

Aaron David Tyrrell (8-12-96)

*The child of Edward George Younger*

Hon. Goerge Younger, M.P. (1931-

*The children Ritchie MacLaren Murray and Mary Lew Pattillo*

Peter MacLaren Murray, born 1975.

John Michael Murray, born 1975.

Sarah Margaret Murray, born 1979

*The children of Donald Robert Murray and Heather Elizabeth Steeves:*

Donald Ritchie Murray, born 1970.

Duncan Robert Murray, born 1973, 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Margaret Christie:

Michael Reid Murray, born 1954 m. Roya Ruby Crow

Robynne Elizabeth Murray

Nicholas James Murray

Stephanie Tara Murray

EIGHTH GENERATION

*The children of Gerald Allen Ritchie and Sandra Grace Blackmore:*

Mark Allen Ritchie, born 1976.

Wendy Elizabeth Ritchie, born 1978.

Andrew Raymond Ritchie, born 1981.

*The child of Nancy Lillian Ritchie and John Leonard McAlliser:*

Patricia Leigh McAllister, born 1974

*The children of Charles Harold Ritchie and Edith Louise Lee:*

Jeffrey Russell Ritchie, born 1975.

Kenneth Charles Ritchie, born 1977.

Louise Elaine Ritchie, born 1979.

Elizabeth Ann Ritchie, born 1982.

*The children of Raymond Carl Ritchie and Mary Ellen Kingston:*

Rebecca Judith Lillian Ritchie, born 1994.

Kathleen Rose Ritchie, born 1999.

*The child of Lilian Patricia Ritchie and Charles David Stothart:*

Arthur Wendell Stothart b. 1948 m. Lynn Gauthier

*The children of Judith Gertrude Stothart and Guy Gary Berner:*

Matthew David Berner, born 1974.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Michael Gary Berner, born 1978.

Wendy Patricia Berner, born 1984.

*The children of Ritchie Earl Stohart and Lisa Jost:*

Vaughn Anne Stohart, born 1981.

subsequently married Mae Marie Townsend

Trever Ace Stohart, born 1989.

Kyle David Stohart, born 1992.

*The children of Janet Marjorie Stohart and Gary George Trogen:*

Kari Lauren Patricia Trogen, born 1983.

Brittany Leah Trogen, born 1986.

Emily Caitlin Trogen, born 1989.

*The child of Paul Bruce Stohart and Karen Marie Colby:*

Sarah Patricia Stohart, born 1992.

*The children of Barbara Lawrence Skidmore and David Arnold Hamilton:*

Malcolm David Hamilton, born 1974.

Melanie Elizabeth Hamilton, born 1975.

Laura Mae Hamilton, born 1980.

## EIGHTH GENERATION

Ninth Generation

*The children of Michelle Lorenzen:*

Timothy Andrew (6-8-94)

2<sup>nd</sup> child (October, 2000)

*The child of Margaret Hamilton Taylor:*

Carmen Hamilton (6-23-91)

*The child of Patrick Hamilton*

Emma Mitchell

*The children of Michael Reid Murray and Roya Ruby Crow:*

Robynne Elizabeth Murray

Nicholas James Murray

Stephanie Tara Murray

## Appendix I - Ships

### SHIPS OF THE VARIOUS FIRMS:

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#### KEY

\* = Wallace, Frederick, William. Record of Canadian Shipping: A List of Square-rigged Vessels, Mainly 500 tons and over, built in the Eastern Provinces of British North America From the Year 1786 to 1920. Toronto: Musson Book Co. 1929.

# = Manny, Louise. Ships of Miramichi: A History of Shipbuilding on the Miramichi River, New Brunswick, Canada, 1773-1919. New Brunswick: Lingley Printing Co. Ltd., 1960.

@ = The Gleaner (newspaper). Ships Arrivals and Clearings...at the warf in Campbellton, N.B., in the 1830's and 40's. [www.geocities.com/Heartland/Ranch/9002/ships.html](http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Ranch/9002/ships.html)

% = List of Ships Belonging to Pollok Gilmour Co. in 1832 (extracted from a local directory of 1832, Rob Davie). University of New Brunswick. Gilmour & Rankin Archival Collection.

\$ = Wallace, Frederick William. Wooden Ships and Iron Men. London: White Lion Publishers. 1924.

& = Rankin, John. A History of Our Firm.

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Abeona, ship 876 tons, 140.0 built 1837, Quebec, by John Gilmour.(\*)

Abeona, bq, 618 tons, 133.0. Built 1847, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

Achilles, Q, ship, 694 tons, 138.0 x 35.6 x 22.4. built 1845, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

Acme, ship, 1442 tons (1241 acc. to A&@), 164.4 x 33.0 x 24.0. Built 1849, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Hardwood- built. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Owned Bristol, 1879.(\*)

Actaeon, bq, 544 tons (609 acc. to \$), 137.5 x 30.5 x 19.1. Built 1847, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.(\*)

- Also mentioned on p.209 of Rankin.

Adept, ship, 1190 tons, 160.0 x 32.5 x 24.1. built 1847, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. hardwood-built. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

- Also mentioned on p.194 of Rankin.

Advance, ship, 1466 tons (1613 tons acc. to \$), 199.0 x 35.4 x 24.0. Built 1852, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Hardwood-built. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

- Also mentioned on pp.195 & 219 of Rankin.

Advice, ship, 1372 tons, 184.0 x 32.7 x 24.0. Built 1853, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.  
Hardwood-built. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Agamemnon, ship, 991 tons, 157.0 x 32.1 x 24.0. Built 1845, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.  
Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Hardwood-built. Abandoned N. Atlantic, Oct. 1876.(\*)

Agent - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Agnes Gilmour, ship 898 tons, 139.0 x 32.2 x 22.0. Built 1840, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.  
Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Ailsa, ship 1457 tons, 180.0 x 35.0 x 24.0. Built 1851, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-  
Gilmour Fleet. (\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Alert - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Allan, ship, 987 tons, 155.0 x 30.2 x 22.6. Built 1849, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-  
Gilmour Fleet. Abandoned at sea, 1872. (\*)

Allan Gilmour - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Amaranth, ship 1198 tons, 182.0 x 36.7 x 23.7. Built 1865, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Owned  
Greenock. (\*)

Ann (Rankin acc. to \$), 323 (474 acc. to \$) tons, John McFarlane. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour  
Co. in 1832. (%)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Annie Laurie, S, 745 tons, 156 x 32 x 19. Built 1857, by Henderson & Sinclair. Gilmour,  
Rankin & Co., Lr. Bldg. Yd., Chatham. 7A1. (#)

Ant, 582 tons, James Pye. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

Ant, bq, 666 tons 125.0 Built 1839, St. John, N.B. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Ashore and salvaged,  
1855. Abandoned N. Atlantic, 1859. (\*)

Apollo - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Arethusa - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Ariadne - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Argo, ship, 1163 tons, 156.0 x 32.1 x 24.0. Built 1845, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Abandoned at sea, Oct. 1872.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.193 of Rankin.

Arran, ship 1064 tons 159.0 x 31.0 x 23.0. Built 1851, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Arran, ship 837 tons 164.6 x 36.2 x 19.0. Built 1849, Quebec. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

Arthur, ship 993 tons 155.0 x 30.2 x 22.7. Built 1849, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Abandoned 1857; salvaged and repaired. (\*)  
- Also mentioned on pp.195 & 205 of Rankin.

Arthur Pollok - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Award - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Banner, ship, 1094 tons, 183.0 x 36.8 x 23.5. Built 1863, Quebec, by J. Gilmour. Lost Pedro Bank, Jamaica, 1880.(\*)

Barbara, ship 995 tons, 148.5 x 32.2 x 23.0. Built 1841, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Wrecked, 1849.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Bee, 578 tons, James Robertson. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

Belle of the Ocean, S, 647 tons, 156 x 31 x 18. Built 1857, By Abrams Scott. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Rose Bank. 7A1. (#)

Bengal, ship 657 tons, 136.0. Built 1833, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. (\*)

Broom, ship 887 tons, 140.0. Built 1838, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Bytown, S, 615 tons, 125.0 x 27.1 x 19.9. Built 1843, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Calliope, ship, 671 tons, 136.7 x 27.4 x 20.4. Built 1840, Weymouth, N.S., by Jas. Hamford. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Lost 1847, guano cargo, Peru.(\*)

Canada, ship 808 tons 142.6 x 33.8 x 20.0. Built 1841, St. John, N.B., by Wm. Smith. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet, Liverpool, 1843. Wrecked 1886. (\*)

Canton, from (\$)

Carlton, bq, 539 tons 124.2 x 31.0. Built 1824, St. John, N.B., by J. Owens & Lawton (Thos Callender? from %). Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Wrecked Gulf St. Lawrence, Oct., 1845, three lost.(\*)

- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Cassiopea - Mentioned on p.211 of Rankin.

China, Q, ship, 635 tons, 130.0. Built 1841, Quebec, by John Jeffrey. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

Choice - Also mentioned on p.210 of Rankin.

Corsair, ship 717 tons. Built 1842, St. John, N.B. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet, Liverpool, 1843.(\*)

Countess of Loudoun - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Coverdale - Mentioned on p.208 of Rankin.

Craigton - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Curlew, ship, 1224 tons, 188.0 x 36.8 x 23.6. Built 1867, Quebec, by J. Gilmour. 1890, owned Belfast, Ireland.(\*)

Cycla, S, 647 tons, 146 x 30 x 17. Built 1851, by Henderson & Sinclair. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Newcastle Parish. 7A1. (#)

Decision, ship, 1203 tons, 185.0 x 37.1 x 23.5. Built 1866, Quebec, by J. Gilmour.(\*)

Doria, Sch, 265 tons, 93 x 25 x 9. Built 1859, by Henderson & Sinclair. Gilmour, Rankin, Rose Bank. 7A1. (#)

Duchess of Edinburgh - Mentioned on p.210 of Rankin.

Eliza Keith, bq, 537 tons, 120.8 x 26.8 x 20.3. Built 1840, St. John, N.B., by W. & R. Wright. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Owned Liverpool, 1843.(\*)

Ellerslie, ship 734 tons. Built 1841, Oromocto, N.B., by Scouller & Partelow. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet, L-pool, 1843.(\*)

Enchantress, ship, 832 tons. Built 1842, St. John, N.B., Pollok-Gilmour Fleet, Liverpool, 1843.(\*)

Envoy, Bk, 425 tons, 127 x 26 x 15. Built 1860, by James Henderson. Gilmour, Rankin, rose Bank. 7A1. (#)

Euxine, ship, 895 tons 138.0. Built 1839, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.(\*)

Faside, bq, 572 tons. Built 1828, Portland, N.B., by Robt. Rankin(Alex McArthur? from %). Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Fingalton, ship, 860 tons 136.0. Built 1837, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Rebuilt, Bristol, 1854.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Flower of the Forest, ship, 917 tons (937 tons acc. to #), 170.0 x 34.0 x 21.0. Built 1860, by James Henderson (#). Miramichi, N.B.(Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown YARD acc. to #). Owned, Liverpool. (\*) ???

Forth, 426 tons, Robert Hunter. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

Ganges, ship 659 tons, 136.0. Built 1833, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour.(\*)

Garibaldi, ship, 825 tons, 156.0 x 33.4 x 21.3. Built 1860, Miramichi, N.B. by James Henderson. (Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown YARD acc. to #). Owned England, 1866. (\*) ???

Gatineau, ship, 1165 tons, 178.0 x 36.9 x 23.6. Built 1862, Quebec, by J. Gilmour. Owned Greenock. Condemned 1893. (\*)

Gilmour, ship 667 tons, 137.0. Built 1834, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Glasgow, ship 534 tons, 125.0 . Built 1832, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Helena, Bg, 287 tons, 105 x 25 x 12. Built 1862, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 7A1.(#)

Henry Hood (from \$) (tonnage not given) Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832 acc. to (%)

Hibernia, b/n 580-600 tons. (\$)

Icon, Bk, 341 tons, 134 x 28 x 12. Built 1863, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 7A1. (#)

Illustrious, ship 1172 tons, 204.0 x 34.6 x 22.5. Built 1855, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Abandoned N. Atlantic, Dec. 1872.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on pp.204 & 205 of Rankin.

Indus, ship 676 tons, 138.0. Built 1835, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

Intrinsic, Bq, 407 tons (%). Gilmour & Rankin. Owned by Smith (1831). (@) Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832 acc. to (%).

James & Mary Sinnott, ship, 533 tons. Built 1841, Granville, N.S., by Weston Hall. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)

Jeanie Deans, Bg, 260 tons, (dim(s) not given). Built 1863, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglstown. A1. (#)

Joanna, 556 tons, John Kerr. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

John Pollok - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Jura, ship, 773 tons, 161.0 x 34.4 x 19.0. Built 1857, Quebec, by Wm. Cotnam, Owned Glasgow. (\*) ???

Kathleen Mavourneen, Bk, 471 tons, 136 x 30 x 16. Built 1864, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglstown. 7A1. (#)

Lady Falkland - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Lenore, S, 1280 tons, 197 x 38 x 23. Built 1865, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglstown. 8A1. (#)

Lesmahagow, ship 741 tons. Built 1841, Oromocto, N.B. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)

Loch Libo, ship, 976 tons, 146.0 x 32.0 x 23.0. Built 1841, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)

Marchioness of Queensbury - Mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Marchmont, ship, 1279 tons, 168.0 x 32.7 x 24.1. Built 1849, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)

- Also mentioned on pp.195 & 202 of Rankin.

Margaret Pollok, ship, 918 tons, 140.0 x 32.0 x 22.0. Built 1840, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Abandoned N. Atlantic, Dec. 1872, derelict, sunk by gunfire of warship. (\*)

- Also mentioned on pp.195, 215 & 216 of Rankin.

Marge Pollok, 505 tons, Alex Drysdale. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

Mariner, 312 tons, John M. Donald. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Mary Elizabeth, Bk, 732 tons, 162 x 32 x 18. Built 1865, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 7A1. (#)

Mearns, ship, 587 tons, 125.0. Built 1832, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

M. E. Cox - Mentioned on p.219 of Rankin.

Miramichi, 582 tons, Robert Hutcheson. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Non-Confederate, Bk, 347 tons, 125 x 29 x 12. Built 1865, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 7A1. (#)

Oberlin, Bg, 263 tons, 109 x 26 x 12. Built 1865, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 7A1. (#)

Ottawa, ship 1152 tons, 156.0 x 32.3 x 24.0. Built 1843, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Oxford, 389 tons, J. Davidson. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Panther, Screw Bk, 222 tons, 135 x 28 x 14. Built 1866, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. (#)

Pollok, bq, ship, 815 tons, 139.0. Built 1836, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.  
Lost Chandeleur Islands, Jan. 1845.(\*)

Quebec, ship, 586 tons, 120.0 x 32.0 x 22.0. Built 1831, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Afloat 1868.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Queen of Beauty, Hf. Bg, 176 tons, 99 x 24 x 22. Built 1867, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. 8A1. (#)  
Rankin, 576 tons. Alex Mitchell. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Rankin, ship, 1120 tons, 155.0 x 31.2. Built 1843, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour (by \_ Baxter acc. to %). Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Renfrewshire, ship, 841 tons. Built 1836, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.  
Lost Anticosti, 1873. (\*)

- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Ritchie, ship, 916 tons, 140.0. Built 1839, Quebec, Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. (\*)

Rolling Wave, Bg, (tonnage & dim(s) not given). Built 1867, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin (Douglastown?). (#)

Ronochan, ship, 1269 tons, 168.0 x 32.6 x 24.0. Built 1849, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)

- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

St. Albans - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Andrew - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Bede - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Bernard - Mentioned on pp.201 & 217 of Rankin.

St. Columba - Mentioned on pp.201 & 220 of Rankin.

St. Cuthbert - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Dunstan - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Egbert - Mentioned on pp.201 & 211 of Rankin.

St. Enoch - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Fillans - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. George - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Hubert - Mentioned on p.218 of Rankin.

St. Hugo - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Irene - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Jerome - Mentioned on pp.201 & 218 of Rankin.

St. John, 573 tons. Alex Nicol. Owned by Pollok-Gilmour Co. in 1832. (%)

- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

St. Kilda - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Leonards - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Magnus - Mentioned on pp.200, 207 & 219 of Rankin.

St. Malcolm - Mentioned on pp.200 & 220 of Rankin.

St. Malo - Mentioned on p.200 of Rankin.

St. Margaret - Mentioned on pp.200, 210 & 211 of Rankin.

St. Marnock - Mentioned on p.200 of Rankin.

St. Maur - Mentioned on p.200, 217 & 220 of Rankin.

St. Michael - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Mildred - Mentioned on p.200 of Rankin.

St. Mirren - Mentioned on pp.200 & 220 of Rankin.

St. Monan - Mentioned on p.200 of Rankin.

St. Mungo - Mentioned on p.200 of Rankin.

St. Nicholas - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Oswald - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Patrick - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Quentin - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Ronans - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Ronald - Mentioned on pp.201, 212 & 213 of Rankin.

St. Regulus - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Stephen - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Theodore - Mentioned on pp.201 & 214 of Rankin.

St. Ursula - Mentioned on pp.201 & 213 of Rankin.

St. Veronica - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

St. Winifred - Mentioned on p.201 of Rankin.

Teazer, Sr, (tonnage not given), 80 x 19 x 5. Built 1868, by James Henderson, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. (#)

Terpsichore - Mentioned on p.211 of Rankin.

Trenton, ship, 982 tons, 190.0. Built 1858, Quebec, by John Gilmour. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet.(\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

Unicorn, (tonnage & dim(s) not given). Built 1868 or later. Gilmour Rankin.(#)

Vigilant, Sch, (tonnage 7 dim(s) not given). Built 1873, Gilmour, Rankin, Douglastown. (#)

Wallace, ship 810 tons. Built 1841, Miramichi, N.B. Pollok-Gilmour Fleet, Liverpool, 1843.(\*)

Wolfe's Cove, ship 587 tons. Built 1831, Quebec, by Allan Gilmour (by Peter Hamilton? acc. to %). Pollok-Gilmour Fleet. Coal hulk, Ipswich, 1895. (\*)  
- Also mentioned on p.195 of Rankin.

# THE LAST OF THE WINDJAMMERS

## Pollok , Gilmour & Co.

Though the Brocklebanks and Smiths employed British builders, this was far from being the rule with Mersey and Clyde shipowners before the advent of iron.

By far the greater number of the ships owned in Liverpool and Glasgow during the first half of the nineteenth century came from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec yards. Hardly had James Wolfe won Canada for the Union Jack on the Plains of Abraham before the enterprising Scot was taking ship for Halifax and the St. Lawrence. Eastern Canada was then almost entirely covered with vast forest of pine and spruce, which out-rivalled the Baltic both in quantity and quality. The Scottish pioneers were soon at work with axe and saw, not only producing lumber for export but building ships for the carrying of this lumber across the Atlantic.

One of the largest firms in this business was that of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. of Glasgow, who later transferred their head office to Liverpool under the name of Rankin, Gilmour & Co.

The partners in the various branches of this firm were all Scots - Polloks, Gilmours, Ritchies, Rankins, Fergusons, Youngs and Hutchisons, hailing from Mearns and other villages in the close neighborhood of Glasgow.

I suppose there has been no more successful race at trade in the world than the North British, comprising the Lowland Scots and Northern counties of England. And the early Victorian blood of this stock provided most of the pioneers in the development of the British Empire.

The hard climate conditions, in which they grew up made them robust and virile with an untiring energy.

They seem to have been gifted from birth with business acumen. And though they were notoriously shrewd and cautious yet they possessed the most daring enterprise.

But the element in their composition which had more to do with worldly success than all the above characteristics was undoubtedly their wonderful power of work. For instance, Robert Rankin, one of the chief props in the vast ramifications which made up the business of Pollok, Gilmour & Co., when in charge at St. John, N.B., between the years 1822 and 1898, usually worked far into the night and after a few hours rest was back in his office at daylight.

Another of this family, Alexander Rankin, gave the following account of the work at Miramichi, one of the chief centres of activity in Pollok, Gilmour's lumber business in 1840: -

I found it not an easy task - hours 5 a.m. to 7 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour allowed for breakfast, one hour for dinner. After tea, sometimes in the office till 10 o'clock or so making up the tally of the day's work. From December to May the hours were shorter, 6 till 9, but two or three times a week we had to get up at 4 a.m. to get twenty or thirty teams away laden with provisions for the lumber camps.

Office hours in Liverpool at this date were from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., except on mail days, when the clerks frequently worked all night, and on Saturdays when both principals and clerks worked till all hours squaring up the week's transactions.

There were no Bank holidays in those days, and when some attempt was made in certain offices to institute a nine hour= day the old timers grimly remarked: - AWe always close on Sundays - what more do you want?@

From first to last the Polloks, Rankins and Gilmours must have built and owned some hundreds of ships. Their pioneer ship is said to have been a coasting brig, possibly the Mary or else the Mariner, which last was kept in their service through sentiment for many years after she had outlived her usefulness. Their third ship was the Oxford, an old Government transport. These early ships were purchased, but all the other wooden ships were built either in Quebec or St. John, New Brunswick.

Allan Gilmour of Quebec was the best known builder. His ships were built on the Acod=s head and salmon tail@ design. In towing logs, the butt or thick end is always towed first, and this had its influence on the designing of the Canadian timber ships. Allan Gilmour was so practical and lacking in sentiment that he refused to give his ship=s figure-heads on the plea that a figure-head would not help a vessel to carry more cargo.

By 1924 Pollok, Gilmour=s fleet consisted of 78 vessels, the largest being about 700 tons. Ten years later the firm were shipping from 800 to 500 cargoes a season. New Brunswick ships, at this date, cost L8 10s per ton to build. Quebec ships, which were constructed of white oak and rock elm, cost more, some L12 to L14 a ton. Provisioning an English ship cost 1s. a day: their rivals in the lumber trade, the Russians and Norwegians, fed their crews on black rye bread and stock fish, which only cost 4d. to 5d. a day.

By 1850 130 ships a season were being loaded at St. John alone, and it was no unusual thing, after a spell of head winds, to see as many as 50 timber ships sailing up the Mersey together. They always discharged in the Brunswick Dock.

The docks of Liverpool were a sight of fair ships, and right up to the end of the sixties the only steamers to be seen were the Cunard and Inman liners and Bibby=s Mediterranean fruiterers, which mostly used the Canada dock.

The Bramley Moore Dock was filled with trans-Atlantic packet ships. The long-poled East Indiamen and Chinamen discharged in the Albert Dock and loaded their outward cargoes in the Salt-house dock.

In the Prince=s Dock the South American traders discharged on the west side and loaded on the east side. The Brocklebank and other Calcutta ships also used this dock and Sir William Forwood remembers seeing the old Martaban enter the George=s Tidal Basin under full sail. Of the other docks, the George=s was generally full of beautiful little fruit schooners, and was also used during the herring season by the fishing smacks. The mariners= church, a hulk, was moored in the corner of this dock. The King=s and Queen=s Docks harboured the continental traders, all small sailing ships, and mostly foreigners.

Of all these various sail, the timber ships from the Canadas were by far the most numerous.

Pollok, Gilmour & Co. had no fixed system in the naming of their fleet. Some ships were called after English, others after Canadian towns and counties. A dozen or so were christened after the various members of the firm and their wives and daughters, such as the Allan Gilmour,

Margaret Pollok and Ann Rankin. Then came a long list of names commencing in A. One of the best known of these was the Actaeon, 609 tons, built by Allan Gilmour at Quebec in 1848, and still afloat under the Norwegians in 1905.

Another was the Advance, which in 1859 ran from Mobile to Liverpool in 18 days. This ship was built in 1852 and registered 1467 tons. On one of her trips across the Atlantic she sprang a bad leak during a heavy gale in the Gulf. When still 650 miles from Queenstown her fore deck blew up and she became absolutely water-logged with decks awash fore and aft, and only her cargo of timber holding her up. Her undaunted officers and crew were obliged to retreat to the tops with their food, nautical instruments and charts, yet they managed to get her as far as Daunt's Rock when for £100 they got a tow into Queenstown.

When this ship made her record passage from Mobile, Captain Duguid sailed her right up to her anchorage in the Sloyne unaccompanied by any tug; and he celebrated his passage by firing off his two carronades, as fast as they could be served all the way from the Rock Light to his anchorage.

In 1865 the firm built their first iron ship, the Saint Mungo, named after the patron saint of Glasgow. This vessel, which registered 1875 tons and was built at Hull, only had a short life, as she was burnt in 1873. Henceforth all Rankin, Gilmour's ships were named after saints; but, alas, in 1880, they turned from

sail to steam. In all, they owned ten iron sailing ships. Two of these were bought, the Saint Malo, ex-Simla and the Saint Maur ex Edith Moore, both of which were built on the Mersey as far back as 1858. The Saint Magnus and Saint Marnoch 1250-ton ships were built for them by Royden 1867, and the 1450-ton Saint Monan in 1868. Then came the Saint Margaret, 1368 tons, built by Royden in 1877; and the Saint Malcolm.

Their other two iron ships, the Saint Mirren and Saint Mildred, were both built at Stockton by Richardson, Duck & Co., the first in 1876, and the second in 1877. They also registered about 1850 tons.

The Saint Maur, Saint Mirren and Saint Malcolm all disappeared without leaving a trace.

The Saint Magnus, under Captain Walker, had a very narrow escape from being lost with all hands in 1876. Somehow she found herself in the calm centre of an Indian Ocean cyclone. When the wind came again, the ship went over on her beam ends until half her hatches were submerged. Her crew, clinging to the weather rail, as best they could, expected the raging seas to burst in the hatches at any moment; but an apprentice named Fitzgerald, who afterwards became the senior captain of the fleet, saved the ship by a deed of heroism.

Seizing an axe, he crawled along the ship's side and cut the weather lanyards of the main and mizen. As the masts went over the side, the Saint Magnus righted with a jerk. The danger, however, was by no means over, for the ship had been completely gutted by the seas. The deckhouses were washed bare, every bulkhead in the poop was gone so that one could see from end to end, and nothing remained of its contents.

Only the forecastle had escaped the fury of the cyclone. Captain Walker, with extraordinary foresight, divided up his navigation instruments when the storm started, putting some below in the hold and some in the forecastle. It was only this precaution that he found himself with chronometer, chart and compass wherewith to navigate his crippled ship to the Sandheads. His own cabin was so looted by the seas that he had to borrow clothes in which to go ashore. However, with only the foremast standing, the Saint Magnus was brought safely into Calcutta.

The Saint Margaret in March, 1884, also survived a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. In the middle of the night, when the storm was at its worst, the dismantled Duchess of Edinburgh narrowly missed drifting into her, then the Terpsichore, with all her bulwarks gone, had to be avoided, and the following morning the Saint Margaret ran through the wreckage of the Cassiopea.

The Saint Margaret will be remembered as the ship bought by John Orth, the Archduke Salvador of Austria. After sailing from Rio de Janeiro, the ship was never heard of again, though from time to time, old seamen have declared that they had been shipmates with John Orth in various ships.

## **Appendix II - Introduction and Table of Contents to The Fifes in South Africa**

### Introduction

When I consented to write an Introduction to the History of the 20th Company, I did so with the feeling that little would be required to introduce or explain the following pages.

Briefly, then, this book sets before its readers a history of the work and wanderings of the first active service contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry.

The outbreak of the Boer war, and the subsequent development in the military situation in South Africa, necessitated the despatch of a large force of mounted troops in the early part of the year 1900, and all over the country the Yeomanry force formed the nucleus of this general movement. The organisation, equipment, and drilling of the various companies were materially assisted by having existing headquarters and permanent staffs who could deal with the many intricate questions which arose. The country at large, and the officers and men who went out to South Africa, owe to them a debt of gratitude which is difficult to estimate or fittingly to acknowledge.

In the district occupied by the Fife and Forfar Light Horse-at that time the last existing body of Mounted Volunteers, and which has now become Yeomanry-the response to the call for men to serve their country was most satisfactory. Probably no company went out more serviceably equipped, owing very largely to the kindness and foresight of many friends in Fife and Forfar and the surrounding districts. Such an interest was manifested in the welfare of the Company, and so closely were its various movements followed, that it appeared as if a history in a modest form might meet with acceptance, and herein is an apology for intrusion if such is required.

Looking back on the events of 1900 and 1901, I venture to think that the history of the Empire will be far from complete without a history of the movement which resulted in the formation of the Yeomanry. The spirit which prompted it was the same spirit which was the making of all those enterprises in the days of Drake and Nelson-a love of the mother country, a feeling of intense patriotism, a joy of fighting. Fostered and kept alive as it was through many years of peace by a small and patriotic body of civilian soldiers, it broke out with no uncertain flame at a time of necessity.

Modern warfare, with modern arms of precision, had greatly altered the conditions of opposing forces. Add to this a country of immense size, and endowed with strong natural defences, held by an enemy with the hardihood of all pioneers, with a language which was understood only by a small proportion of our forces, and assisted by a native population who, from long acquaintance with the Boer, feared him and served him until they saw him beaten, small wonder is it that the South African war dragged on, or that the penalty paid was a heavy one. Individualism in officers and men was required, adaptability to circumstances was absolutely essential, and the more rapidly this was achieved the sooner the end would come. In military organisations, as in all others, the duties of one arm differs widely from the other, and where in one branch of the service

absolute precision is essential, in another it is the want of it which assures success.

The impressions which I carried away from the campaign are many and varied; but, if I may be allowed to say so, nothing was more prominent than the determination-the dogged determination-of all the troops, whether regular or auxiliary. Cheerful under the most trying

circumstances, humane to their enemies, and chivalrous to the women and children, the British soldier could still fight and march and starve and die if need be. Happy is the fatherland which, like ours, has sons to rally round it from all quarters of the globe-Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, Afrikanders, Colonists from every quarter-good men and true, who, by their actions, impressed on the world the fact that our Empire was one in fact and not in name alone.

In conclusion, let us not forget the memory of our comrades who shared with us those days of patriotism, and who in the fulfillment of their vows gave their lives for their country and their Sovereign. In this and in our wanderings there is a tie which binds us over never to forget the honour of our Company and our land.

To many reading these pages memories will arise of deeds and words unrecorded which will none the less live with us and if the history serves but to remind us of them, it will have done much. I, at least am glad to have assisted the Author even in a small way in the production of this volume. And having shared with the Company their fortunes and misfortunes, I would fain take this opportunity to express my appreciation of their services, and to wish them God-speed.

John Gilmour,  
Major, Fife and Forfar

Imperial Yeomanry

Chapter	Page
I. Six Weeks in Cupar - - - -	5
II Cupar to Cape Town ----	15
III Three Weeks in the Colony---	22
IV. To Kimberly -----	28
V. Relief of Mafeking	33
VI. Occupation of Potchefstroom	41
VII. To Pretoria-----	48
VIII. The Fun Begins-----	55
IX. A Trek in the Bushveldt ----	66
X. With Clements-----	73
XI. Death of Captain Hodge ----	83
XII. Noitgedacht (Never to be forgotten)	90

XIII. A Little Band and Lowly---	101
XIV. Middlefontein and Modderfontein	107
XV. With Gallant Benson ----	114
XVI. The Losberg ----	122
XVII. Farewell to the Transvaal ---	131
XVIII. Bloemfontein, and the Rambles In the Free State-----	139
XIX. Homeward Bound	151
XX. The Brighter Side of War-----	164
Appendices, containing List of Names, Itinerary of Company, & c.-----	169

from The Fifes in South Africa by 9176 IV (Sturrock, J.P.) (Cupar-Fife: A. Westwood & Son, 1903)

**Appendix III - The Hill Manuscript** (NB--Within the Hill Manuscript there are 11 appendices not to be confused with the appendices in this Gilmour Family manuscript)

## Alistair R Hill

**1991**

This document is an interim draft of a fuller account currently being researched. Further details of most points can be supplied, including transcriptions of documents.

Notes on the sources of specific parts can also be supplied: these will of course eventually be included properly.

Further information, particularly photographs, would be very much appreciated.

Updated to take account of material received to 1 November 1991

Reset 2001

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**Contents** (N. B. These page numbers refer to the original manuscript and not the page numbers herin)

Introduction .....5

Allan Gilmour of South Walton ..... ( – 1793 ) .....7

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham..... ( 1775 – 1849 ) .....9

James Gilmour of Polnoon ..... ( 1782 – 1858 ) .....13

Allan Gilmour of Polnoon & Eaglesham ..... ( 1820 – 1905 ) .....15

Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham..... ( 1851 – 1917 ) .....23

Captain Angus Cecil Gilmour of Eaglesham ..... ( 1882 – 1929 ) .....25

Appendix I Issue of David Ritchie and Barbara Gilmour.....29

Appendix II Gilmour of South Walton, Lundin and Montrave.....31

Appendix III Issue of David Gilmour, Farmer at Fortisset, Shotts.....35

Appendix IV Anderson of Highholm (Issue of Clementina Gilmour and James Anderson) .....37

Appendix V Issue of Elizabeth Gilmour and James Johnson.....41

Appendix VI Issue of Margaret Gilmour and John Wallace .....43

Appendix VII Gilmour of Rosehall.....45

Appendix VIII Gilmour Landholdings in Mearns and Eaglesham.....47

Appendix IX Inventory of Hazleden House, 1849 .....51

Appendix X Appointment of Walter Pollok as Gamekeeper, 1858 .....57

Appendix XI Bibliography.....59

# Introduction

When the trustees of the Earl of Eglinton were forced by lack of funds to sell off the estate of Eaglesham in 1844, they brought to an end an era that had lasted for at least Four hundred and Fifty years, and probably for almost Seven hundred.

Eaglesham was acquired by members of a local family from Mearns – the Gilmours of South Walton – who were enormously wealthy, yet were of relatively humble origin.

This must have caused a great stir at the time, but no record of that is known to exist today and until recently almost all details of the story had been forgotten. Two recent general histories of the area have attempted to plug the gap, but as far as I am aware this is the first work solely dedicated to the Gilmours.

## Allan Gilmour of South Walton ( – 1793)

The Gilmour family can be traced with reasonable certainty to the first half of the Seventeenth century, but the first member with whom we are concerned is Allan Gilmour, farmer (and feuar) at South Walton in the parish of Mearns, about whom very little is presently known, but it is known that he married Elizabeth Pollok, and it has been said that he died on 8 March 1793. They had issue:

1. Barbara Gilmour (26 March 1770 - 9 November 1857) married David Ritchie (15 May 1765 - March 1844), farmer at Langton, Mearns, later at Auchentiber, Neilston. They had issue (See Appendix I).
2. John Gilmour, farmer at Craigton then South Walton (d. 7 February 1841) married Margaret Urie (b. 29 October 1780) and had issue. From them is descended the family of Gilmour, Baronets of Lundin and Montrave (Fife) which still flourishes (See Appendix II).
3. Allan Gilmour (1775-1849), of whom later.
4. David Gilmour, farmer at Fortisset in Shotts (12 March 1780 - c.1873). Had issue (See Appendix III).
5. James Gilmour (1782-1857), of whom later.
6. Agnes Gilmour, who married one Thomas Renfrew. He died sometime between 1833 and 1848. She survived until 1853, at least.

## Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1775 – 1849)

Allan Gilmour, later of Eaglesham, was born in October 1775. He and his future business partners, the brothers John and Arthur Pollok, attended the school at Mearns together in the 1780s and 90s. Allan apparently carried on a small timber business in Mearns in the mid 1790s, and later in Glasgow.

The Polloks were bound as apprentices to their uncle a grocer in Glasgow who, after the expiry of their indentures, sold them his business. John seems to have run it while Arthur started a timber importing business at Grangemouth.

In 1804 the three joined together to form Pollok, Gilmour & Co., timber merchants, Allan contributing £1000 and the others £500 between them. The partnership was re-formed in 1806, when each contributed £1000.

These were exciting times for the industry. New avenues of supply were constantly being opened up and, with the Napoleonic wars, old ones closed.

The company was quick to extend its operations to British North America and the Baltic, and grew rapidly. Its main trade came to be with what is now known as Canada and because of the undeveloped nature of that country had to be more than just dealing in timber. It was once described as being “of a multifarious nature, including . . . the whole business of general merchants, as well as of bankers and commission agents”. The company ran a large fleet of ships, which bore such names as “Broom”, “Mearns”, “Faside”, “Lochlibo”, “Agnes Gilmour” and “Barbara”.

This was in every sense a family business and most male members of the Gilmour, Pollok, and certain other local families played some part, but under the guidance of Allan Gilmour. He seems, in Rankin's words, “to have been the traveller, the investigator and not a little of a pioneer”. When he was not travelling the world, he stayed with the Pollok brothers at 24 Carlton Place, Glasgow. Largely, it has been said, through his own industry, he managed to acquire a considerable fortune over the next thirty years.

So, too, did his partners, with whom he eventually quarrelled, disagreeing with their tendency, as he saw it, to spend too much time enjoying the fruits of their (or, as he saw it, his) labours, and not enough time on the labours themselves.

In the late 1830s he voiced strong objections to the Polloks' taking up residence at their estate of Broom (which they obtained in 1815, possibly by calling-in a loan secured over it) in the summer months, and later complained to his brother James:

*Did Mr Alexander Rankin tell you that John and Arthur Pollok had broke through their contract with me time after time? And did he inform you that John and Arthur Pollok has built an immense castle of a house at the Broom, and to reside there? Also, did Mr Alex Rankin inform you what answer he gave me when I asked him what time of the day that he considered that John and Arthur Pollok would leave the counting-house in Glasgow to go out and dress and dine at the Broom with the Edinburgh nobility, and what time that John and Arthur Pollok will be in Glasgow to attend business after breakfasting at the Broom?*

On 25 January, 1838 (not 5<sup>th</sup> as sometimes stated) Allan left the partnership. He received as his share £164,500 including interest by instalments from May 1838 to May 1843.

It has been suggested that Allan Gilmour was nursing a scheme for the disruption of the firm. He either believed or pretended to believe that the timber trade had no future, and did his best to persuade the foreign partners other than the Polloks, especially the other Gilmours, to leave the firm, presumably with a view to destroying it by burdening it with debt. Much to his annoyance, the firm survived his withdrawal, and only one other Gilmour partner, his brother James, left it.

Allan apparently had more faith in land than in the timber industry as an investment, and he too began acquiring property. Later that year he bought the lands of Fingalton, in Mearns, and wrote to James, advising him to retire and suggesting how he could best go about withdrawing from the business, pointing out that “such an arrangement as this would enable you to close your concerns in America, to purchase landed property on this side of the water.”

In July of that year he complained bitterly about being tricked by the Polloks in an earlier intended joint purchase:

*. . . did Mr Alex. Rankin inform you that John and Arthur Pollok, along with me, had agreed jointly to purchase the estate of Eaglesham; and after Eaglesham was not for sale it was next agreed to purchase Lochliboside, also jointly, where I had many meetings with the factor Mr Love; and when I had brought it to a point, John and Arthur Pollok purchased it over my head, and did not let me know that they had purchased it, but first asked me after they had purchased it, if I could have any objections for them to purchase it? Now, where could there be greater insult?*

In the spring of 1839 Arthur Mather, farmer at Netherplace (c.1803/4-63, a son of William Mather of Burnhouse), was employed by a prospective purchaser to value the estate of Hazleden. Shortly afterwards Allan stepped in and purchased this estate and part of the lands of South Moorhouse on that valuation, from Mr Patrick Reid.

In 1840 Allan again employed Mather, this time to value the estate of Eaglesham, but such a purchase was beyond even his means. On 1 April 1842, he wrote to James “As to Eaglesham, I certainly opened my mind to you very freely, when I thought that you would have been glad to have joined me in said purchase, the amount being too much for my funds, which nothing else prevented me from purchasing Eaglesham.”

In 1844, after long negotiations, and when all necessary funds from Pollock Gilmour & Co. had arrived, the brothers acquired the estate of Eaglesham, which corresponded fairly closely to the parish of Eaglesham, from the Earl of Eglinton's trustees at a price of £217,000. It has been stated that the Eaglesham estate was sold to offset the costs of the Eglinton tournament of 1839. In fact the estate was advertised for sale as early as 1835, and it has been shown that the Eglinton estates had long been debt-ridden.

The estate was divided into two parts shortly afterwards, roughly (by value) in proportion to the money each contributed (Allan's share was £148,534). The brothers divided the estate themselves, with help and advice from Arthur Mather, and Allan Pollok of Blackhouse (Mearns). The larger part was the Eaglesham Estate, which Allan ran from Hazleden, and the smaller the Polnoon Estate, run by James from Polnoon Lodge, which was actually on the Eaglesham Estate, but leased, along with connected fields, from his brother. The division is shown in Figure 1 and explained more fully in Appendix VIII.

Although he continued to farm at Netherplace, Mather was appointed permanent factor for Allan's estates. Allan still took what Mather once called “an active and anxious part in managing his property. I collected rents

- he arranged about leases, &c.”. Allan often took his nephew, Allan, younger of Polnoon, along with him, and frequently asked for his opinion.

## **The Polnoon and Eaglesham Estates 1845**

Eaglesham Estate, as acquired 1844 by Allan Gilmour:-Town of Eaglesham (except that part thereof called Cheapside) including Polnoon Lodge; superiority of Kirkstile; superiority of Cotton Mill; Windhill; Brakenrig; Laigh Boreland; Holehouse; North Kirkland; parts of Kirkton lands; Corselees; superiority of one part of Boreland; remaining parts of Boreland; South Floors; North Floors; Bogside; Bonnyton; Castlehill; West Tofts; East Tofts; Upper Boreland; Comrigs and Catrigs; Picketlaw; part of Lowhill; part of Broadflatt; Highhill; Woodhouse; Park; Netherton; Holhall; East Rivoch; West Rivoch; Kirkton Moor; South Kirkton Moor; North Kirkton Moor; Bonnyton Moor; Blackhouse; North and South (Mid) Moorhouse; Nether Boreland; Inches; North and South Longlee; part of Mearns Moor; Little Binend; West Lochcraig; East Lochcraig; Greenfield; Braehead; Blackwood; Blackwoodhill; Denwan; Polnoon Lodge; superiority of South Moorhouse.

South or West Moorhouse, acquired 1838 by Allan Gilmour

East Moorhouse, added 1856 by Allan Gilmour’s Trustees

Borland, added 1853 by Allan Gilmour’s Trustees

Polnoon Estate, as acquired 1844 by James Gilmour:-

Parts of Kirkton lands; part of the Village of Eaglesham called Cheapside; part of Lowhill; Stepend; part of Broadflatt; Mains; Polnoon; Damhead; Nether Craig; Temples; North or East High Craig; South High Craig; West High Craig; Mid and Nether Enoch; Over Enoch and Enoch Lodge; West Ardoch; East Ardoch; Stonebyres; Nether Threeland; Upper Threeland; Drumduff; superiority of Millhall; Hareshaw; Myres; Carrot.

Millhall – always independently owned

The lands in Mearns, consisting of Hazleden, Star & Garter, Langton, Dodside, Middleton and Kirkhouse were sometimes accounted part of the Eaglesham Estate. West Walton was left by Allan Gilmour to the Gilmours of South Walton.

Allan stayed on his own with a small number of servants at Hazleden House for the rest of his life. Some account of his lifestyle survives, including a detailed inventory of the furniture there at the time of his death, printed in Appendix IX. It reveals a house well, but perhaps rather simply, furnished. Bearing in mind his special circumstances, that is perhaps what one would expect. He was however, perfectly capable of catering for guests, and it is known that he regularly entertained, was fond of conversation, and often discussed his early life, how his firm had grown, and politics. The inventory shows that his dining room was the most expensively furnished room in the house, and contained fifteen chairs. His silver plate was valued at £108. Nevertheless, it was said that he died “surrounded by so very few people of the station in which he was entitled to rank himself.”

He was evidently a keen sportsman, and was said to be an excellent shot. He certainly took shooting arrangements very seriously: before purchasing the Eaglesham estate he took a share in a lease of its shootings with, of all people, the Pollok brothers, even at the height of his dispute with them. He is also known to have attended local coursing events and curling competitions, both popular in the area

at the time. There was a bowling green at Hazleden in the 1850s and probably before.

*Allan Gilmour senior was a man, in one sense, to act first and think afterwards, to drive, to look only in one direction - towards the end he desired to achieve. Sanguine and tenacious of purpose, he was not a man to take denial or admit failure for himself or tolerate it in others. He was always anxious to have his own way, was impatient of contradiction, and imperious of tone. Possibly a powerful, but not an attractive man. (Rankin)*

He died on 4 March 1849 of “disease of the heart and dropsy,” eleven days after suffering a stroke. It was then discovered by his other relatives that, after becoming closer and closer to the Polnoon Gilmours, he had changed his succession, leaving almost all of his property to Allan, younger of Polnoon, rather than the heir-at-law, John Gilmour's son Allan.

This he seems to have done, partly to spite those members of the family who would not retire with him, and partly with a view to re-combining the estates of Eaglesham and Polnoon. Arduous litigation ensued, from which the Polnoon Gilmours emerged triumphant; but before considering this we must turn to Allan's brother James Gilmour, later of Polnoon, who was born on 14 October 1782.

## James Gilmour of Polnoon (1782 – 1858)

James Gilmour, later of Polnoon, was born on 14 October 1782. In 1812 he went to Miramichi, New Brunswick, with Alexander Rankin to found the subsidiary of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. known as Gilmour, Rankin & Co.

Apart from one or two short visits to this country, he spent the next thirty years in Canada. While he was there he married Clementina Stewart (born in the parish of Kenmore, Perthshire, in 1799), daughter of John Stewart, factor, and Isabella Scott. This match met Allan's disapproval: he thought his brother was marrying below his station, but they were eventually reconciled.

As has already been mentioned, after his own retirement Allan began advising James about his, and trying to persuade him to leave the firm. James pointed out that he had been thinking of retiring too, but was reluctant to prejudice his son's position in the business: "I have now no desire to continue longer in business and were it not for Allan, I would make it as short as possible". He sought his brother's advice as to the upbringing not only of Allan, but also of his daughters: "My two oldest Girls Clementina and Elisabeth have been two years at school in Montreal. Clementina from 16 to 17 years and Elisabeth 15, would you say how much longer they ought to remain at school". On the basis of known information, it is hard to see what sort of ideas an elderly bachelor could have in relation to such matters.

Perhaps this was simply an effort to stay in favour. It obviously worked. That letter was dated 8 June 1838. In a later letter of 13 January 1839 their nephew Allan (the one who later objected to Allan Gilmour senior's settlement) wrote from Carlisle after leaving Glasgow explaining how relations had deteriorated between himself and Allan Gilmour. This included allegations of his requesting him to extract letters from the firms offices etc. No response to this seems to have been sent. No mention was apparently made of these matters in later correspondence.

James retired with effect from 1st September 1841 and returned to Scotland for a short spell. In April 1842 Allan wrote to him in Miramichi, suggesting that he might like to return to this country more permanently, repeating the suggestion made during James' visit, that they join together in purchasing Eaglesham. On returning soon afterwards with his family, James did just that, and they moved into Polnoon Lodge.

James received £72617.16.11 including interest by instalments from September 1841 to September 1844 on leaving Pollok, Gilmour & Co. After paying for his share of Eaglesham (£68,466), he seems to have had plenty of money to spare. He was later in a position to lend large amounts (more than £8,000 secured over lands in Renfrewshire alone), but it should be remembered that his lands were producing an annual gross income of about £2,900.

Little is known of his character, although Rankin says "I was informed by one of the employees that he was a nonentity in the business, and that a very unpleasant manner and temper caused him to be intensely disliked". Irritability has been considered a family failing.

He seems to have been a competent landlord, and his brother's other trustees generally accepted his suggestions. At his death only two of his tenants were in arrears; many more of Allan's tenants owed rent at his death.

James died on 29 January 1858, aged 75, of “disease of the heart.” He was buried in the church yard of Eaglesham, “as certified by Robert Hamilton, gravedigger.”

The conclusion has to be that James Gilmour was a skillful negotiator who apparently succeeded in remaining on reasonable terms with everybody until it was too late to matter. Rankin's throwaway comment, albeit merely passed on, simply does not do him justice. It is obviously true, though, that by not being in at the centre of things he played a less spectacular role in the running of the firm's global operations, and he did once say that he looked upon himself “as one of the least importance in the concern”. Nevertheless he did clearly handle the running of one of the most important branches and when he retired his capital in the company amounted with interest to over £72,000. Presumably that was not entirely undeserved.

His wife died on 25 July 1862 of “affection of the stomach”. Until her death she continued to occupy Polnoon Lodge with her unmarried daughters under the terms of his settlement, which left her with a liferent of the house and its two gardens with “the whole household furniture, plenishing and effects, including carriages, horses, milk cow, stable and garden implements”. They had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour (1820-1905), of whom later.
2. James Gilmour. Died May 1848.
3. Clementina Gilmour was born c. 1821/2. She married James Anderson, merchant in Port Glasgow (he was later agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland there), on 18 June 1850. In the letter to her father in Miramichi, dated 1 April 1842, Allan Gilmour of Hazleden acknowledges a letter from “Miss C. Gilmour,” enclosed with his brother's last, and asks him to thank her for cranberries and cucumbers. She survived her husband, to die aged 83 on 25 May 1905 at Highholm, Port Glasgow of “heart failure” after long suffering from “chronic rheumatism”. They had issue (See Appendix IV).
4. Elizabeth Gilmour was born in Douglas Town, Miramichi, around 1823/4. In Polnoon Lodge on 12 June 1849, she married James Stewart Johnson, minister at Cambuslang 1843-81. She died at Hamilton on 2 April 1894. They had issue (See Appendix V).
5. Margaret Gilmour was born in New Brunswick around 1826/7. On 25 July 1854 she was married to John Wallace (c. 1816/7 - 4 May 1891), bleacher, who owned the bleachworks at Netherplace and Tofts, Mearns. She died on 11 March 1898. They had issue (See Appendix VI).
6. Isabella Barbara Gilmour was born about 1837 at Newcastle, New Brunswick. She had not yet married when, on 8 April 1861, she was at Polnoon Lodge for the census, aged 24.
7. Helen Rankin Gilmour was born around 1839. She was married in Polnoon Lodge on 29 August 1861 to Lieutenant Joseph Johnstone Muir, later a Major in the Madras Staff Corps, and was disjoined by certificate to India from the Parish Church of Eaglesham in that year. She was a widow by the beginning of 1882, and probably by mid-1878. She died an India Office Pensioner at Wanlock House, Grange Road, Moffat, on 19 August 1919 of “Tubercular Peritonitis” and “Asthænia” after a nine month illness.

## **Allan Gilmour of Polnoon & Eaglesham (1820 – 1905)**

Allan Gilmour, later younger of Polnoon, was born at Miramichi, New Brunswick, on 4 May 1820. Information as to his years in Canada is provided by the letter already quoted from his father to Allan Gilmour, his uncle, in June 1838. In it his father states:

*In regard to Allan he is now going in his nineteenth year. If he is to be kept in the timber trade it is Mr Rankin's oppinion and my own that he ought to come home [from Quebec to Miramichi] and receive all the information I could give him while I am here of the outdoor business and learn him how timber deals and lathwood ought to be manufactured. Allan Gilmour of Quebec writes me he is now become very useful and bids fair to be clever, and my oppinion is when Allan Gilmour leaves Quebec there will be to many young men together for him to receive much benefit . . . Please say by some of the fall ships what should be done with him when I leave the concern.*

While he did work for the concerns in Canada, he was not by any means running any of them. On the contrary, he was being looked after by his cousin Allan until his father and uncle decided what to do with him. It was originally envisaged that he would take over his father's position in Canada but this was presumably abandoned to allow him to return to this country.

No doubt he had been well infused with his family's commercial and business skills and on coming to this country (which he can hardly have known) he participated keenly in the running of the various family estates. He was apparently often taken round Hazleden by his uncle and asked for an opinion on estate matters. It is notable that a number of papers relating to the estates in the 1840s are addressed to him, at Polnoon Lodge.

As has already been mentioned, in December 1848 this uncle, Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham, changed his succession in Allan's favour in order that the estates of Polnoon and Eaglesham would eventually come together again. This change was strongly contested by Allan's cousin, also called Allan, the son of John Gilmour.

This cousin, who had once been a favourite of their uncle, and was nominated in an earlier settlement of 1833, seems to have fallen out of favour because, after the latter retired from Pollok, Gilmour & Co., he had taken his place, but had not followed all his advice in running the business or assisted in bringing about its downfall.

He brought a number of court actions over the next few years to try to have the new settlement set aside, on the grounds that his uncle had been weak and facile in mind and easily imposed upon, and had fallen prey to his scheming and designing relatives who, conveniently, lived only a short distance away. Much evidence was led by both sides as to this question and as to the relative popularity of the two cousins with the old man, and the published examinations of witnesses, describing incidents which took place in Mearns over 140 years ago, make fascinating reading.

These actions were unsuccessful and only left him with bills, which, fortunately, he seems to have been able to pay easily – in fact he was now doing so well from Pollok, Gilmour & Co. that he was in a position to refuse the lands of West Walton (left to him as a sop) as a matter of principle; they were eventually passed to his son in 1885.

Because of the dispute over the succession to Eaglesham, and other difficulties, it took some time to sort out the affairs of Allan Gilmour senior. His settlement provided that any money should be invested in lands

within the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling or Dumbarton, but his trustees had great difficulty in finding suitable lands.

The estate was eventually handed over to Allan, now the second Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham and younger of Polnoon in 1856; but the trustees paid careful attention before then to his wishes - they were also very careful to try to have every dealing with West Walton approved by the other Allan, in case they were held liable. At first, too, both Allans enjoyed equal sporting rights over Eaglesham, but these were later withdrawn (in a rather insensitive manner – and in the face of much indignation) from the other Allan when it became clear that his claim could not succeed.

Despite these difficulties, however, Allan had been able to move into Hazleden House not long after his uncle's death, and he and his own family can be found there in the census returns of 1851 and 1861; he had in the meantime been married in Dunoon on 3 September 1850 to Isabella Buchanan Ewing (born at Glasgow on 9 October 1823), the eldest daughter of William Ewing of Ardvullen, near Dunoon.

Taken together, the estates of Polnoon and Eaglesham came to about 16,500 acres, coming second in the county in terms of area only to the lands of the great Shaw-Stewart family of Greenock, Ardgowan, Blackhall etc. It was clearly considered that a house more centrally placed than Hazleden and more substantial than Polnoon Lodge would be appropriate when Allan took over his father's estate as well.

The trustees originally considered that Mid Borland, which belonged to Mr William Brown, would be a good site for a new house, and in 1856 the farm was purchased for £5150 – a particularly high price then, but one considered worthwhile, both because of the proposed use and because it consolidated the estate (it also got rid of some of the money, which was, quite genuinely, proving to be something of an embarrassment).

In 1859, shortly after his father's death, work began on Allan's new house – Eaglesham House, but on another site; the farm of Brackenrig was demolished, and the new mansion erected in its place. (See Figure 3).

The house must have been some considerable time in the building, for in the census of 8 April 1861 it appears still to be under construction – in fact, no “Eaglesham House” is shown, but “Brackenridge” was inhabited by a number of tradesmen and two of their families. One of Allan Gilmour's children was born in Eaglesham House in November 1861.

Although the name “Eaglesham House” appears to have been used from an early date (in that birth certificate, for example), for some time Ordnance Survey maps showed the new arrangement, but labelled the house “Brackenrig”.

It has been described as “an externally strong-looking, stout-walled, rather ugly baronial edifice,” but also (by an estate-agent!) as “an attractive modern building, delightfully situated within well wooded and tastefully laid out policies”. The house bore monograms of his and his wife's initials and a Gilmour coat of arms.

The house was, however, noted for its modernity of layout and features. This can be seen from the plan of the house and its immediate surroundings (Figure 2) in 1911. The house was, for example, lit by gas, supplied from its own gas-house (shown on the plan), and in the censuses of 1871 and 1881 we find the “Front Porters Lodge” at the house occupied by a “gasman”. Later, before mains electricity arrived in the

area, Eaglesham House boasted its own generator for lighting. The Gilmours were among the first telephone subscribers in Eaglesham, and had number 6.

The house consisted, in broad terms, of a rectangular two-storied structure with a three-storey tower at the North end and a lower service annex beyond that. It can be seen from the plan that this meant the service department was surrounded by trees and stood behind the front building line. Whereas the annex would probably normally be approached from Floors Road, the main entrance in the South east corner would be approached from Glasgow Road, past the larger gates and lodge-house there, and up a tree-lined avenue. Most photographs of the house, taken from that side, show very little of the annex.

The policies extended to some 225 acres, and were laid out and planted with trees in the 1860s, although the garden proper seems to have extended only to a little over an acre. Gardening evidently meant a lot to all generations of the Gilmour family – as witnessed earlier by the sending of cranberries and cucumbers across the Atlantic!

In the 1861 census, before Eaglesham House was even finished, we find that a “Brackenridge Porter's Lodge” was already occupied by a gardener and his family. This was perhaps the house later known as the Gardeners Cottage, and located to the North west of the garden.

Most of the garden was walled, and had a southerly exposure. On the South side of the North wall were five glasshouses, consisting of a Peach House, two Vineries, an ordinary Green House and an Orchid House. On the North side of that wall were a Gardener's Bothy, Peat House, Open Shed, Potting Shed, Furnace Chamber (for heating the glasshouses, presumably), Tool House, Potato Shed and large Open Shed. There was also a detached Melon House – this is perhaps the glasshouse shown on the plan to the West of the walled garden.

The surrounding fields, which also formed part of the policies of Eaglesham House, were used as Grass Parks, and a number of buildings connected with these were apparently located to the West of the garden, consisting of a large Hay Shed, Lambing Shed, Open Shed and Privy. There was a sheep dip on the edge of the policies at Floors Road.

There still appears on Ordnance Survey maps, to the South of the garden, the word “monument”, representing a “memorial stone depicting an Iona cross” (J. S. Deighton), which apparently marks the burial spot of a number of members of the Gilmour family. It would appear from the Mitchells' survey of churchyards in Renfrewshire that there is also a Gilmour enclosure at the Parish Church of Eaglesham, although they seem not to know whose it is. It is so badly damaged that it is only possible to identify it by comparing fragments of text to known information about the family – the odds are against fresh examination of the stones bringing out anything new.

Eaglesham House was to be used by the Gilmours as long as they owned the estate. Polnoon Lodge, which was occupied into the 1860s by Allan's mother and sisters, was apparently let out afterwards (as it had been before they came), and in the 1871 census enumeration books it is shown as being occupied by one George Knox, landowner, grazier and merchant. His successor seems to have been a John Aitken, who had the distinction of supplying milk infected with typhoid (then sweeping through Eaglesham) to shops in Crosshill and Langside in 1875. Later the house became a boarding house, a temperance hotel, a temporary dining hall for the school, and was finally restored in the 1960s for use as an old people's home.

As might have been expected, Allan was active in managing and improving his estates. On succeeding to Eaglesham he joined the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society. It seems that his management was enlightened, and not oppressive as it might easily have been.

Farms were generally let on the customary (in this area) nineteen year leases, but after the disastrous year of 1879, which began a long depression, instead of being held to their leases, his tenants were allowed to give them up and walk away. It is reported that only one farmer took advantage of this offer, and that he was quickly replaced, the new tenant being prepared to pay an increased rent.

Under these leases, the tenants were reported not to be bound to any strict cropping or rotation regulations, being free to make their own decisions. Farmers were often allowed to retain part of the rent to facilitate improvements.

Agricultural improvement was nothing new to Eaglesham, but much seems to have been done under the Gilmours. On many farms an important part of this work was draining, which was generally done at the Gilmours' expense, tenants paying only 5 per cent interest on the outlay. The Eglinton trustees had operated this scheme too, but it was left to the Gilmours to finish the job. Again, although the lower-lying parts of the parish were enclosed before the Gilmours bought them, a good part of the hill land was fenced off for the first time, and more of the smaller farms were amalgamated, during Allan's period of management.

In 1859 Allan gave evidence to the Turnpike Road Inquiry, and claimed to have spent about £300 in cutting hills and making other permanent improvements on the statute labour roads. The mere fact that it was he, and not Mather, who was examined, is considerable evidence of his local involvement.

He told the Inquiry: "I have not been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Statute Labour Trustees; these are generally left in the hands of a committee of farmers, who manage them themselves, and contribute a good deal to the maintenance of the roads in the parish of Eaglesham. They have a surveyor under them, who takes a general superintendance of the roads and measures the metal . . . Under this arrangement the roads have improved a good deal during the last fifteen years."

Like his uncle, he took a great interest in the new Parochial Boards, which organised Poor Relief. In 1852 he obtained an interdict against John Craig and John Pollok to prevent their acting on the Parochial Board of Mearns, on the ground that they did not own enough land in the parish.

He also took an active interest in local religious affairs, commonly stated to represent an interest in the religious state of the local population. In 1867, despite being a member of the established church, he contributed £150 to the church building fund of the United Presbyterian congregation at Eaglesham (Total cost £1300). Later, he was to gift the congregation land for a new manse. He clearly had some sympathy with that congregation, possibly fuelled by a disagreement he had with the established church.

In 1878 Mr David Muir was ordained to the parish church at Eaglesham. On 17 January 1879 and before moving into the manse he wrote, on the advice of the Presbytery, to Allan Gilmour asking him to consider making repairs. The response was a terse letter indicating that only the legal minimum would be spent, and suggesting that he go through the usual formal procedure. In consequence, Muir had to petition the Presbytery, and a survey report estimating the cost of the necessary repairs at £235 was obtained.

On learning of this, Allan Gilmour went through the document word by word rejecting certain items: he later wrote to his solicitors "there need be no delicacy with parties who have the coolness to ask heritors

to provide water barrels, clothes pole and boilers for a manse.” He insisted that they pass all bills to him for approval prior to payment and that some of the outbuildings should not be repaired as they were not necessary for the use of the manse, having been erected by Mr Colville, a previous minister, to satisfy his “farming proclivities”.

After the works were completed, due to his having cut them down and a certain pessimism on the part of the architect, the cost was found to be only £111.13s,3d. Allan Gilmour's reaction to this was to argue that the architect's fee, of about £5, was now excessive and should be reduced.

One or two small jobs which should have been done but were omitted from the report were approved by the solicitors to speed up the issue of the Presbytery's certificate. His response was to recommend that the Presbytery Clerk be forced to collect the dues of extracting the certificate from his records, rather than having them sent to him.

Later, Allan Gilmour stated that he would retain all the original papers connected with this matter “and when I have an opportunity of settling my score with the Church of Scotland I shall most probably have to refer to them.”

The significance of his daughter Isabella's being married in the United Presbyterian church in 1882 is thus clear. Even in that year, he met half the cost of £292 to extend and renovate the established church, but this possibly reflects his obligation as principal heritor in the parish, as much as anything else. Not only this, but any other payments he made to the established church, which have generally been, until now, characterised as generous, were probably in fact compulsory.

Clearly, it was to the UP church that he had transferred his sympathies and in 1883 Mr Steedman of that church is found happily corresponding with him about attendances at the various churches.

This leaves unanswered the question why he had taken such a dislike to the established church. The answer may lie in the Church Patronage Act, 1874 which took away his right to choose the minister, compensating him with £331.1s,10d, payable over four years.

He played a part in county affairs too, and as well as his work as a Road Trustee, was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and a Justice of the Peace.

In 1871, the Lyon Office granted the right to bear arms:

Argent, on a chevron invected between 3 trefoils slipped vert, as many hunting-horns stringed of the first. Mantling vert and argent. Crest – On a wreath of the colours, a dexter hand fesseways, coupé holding a writing pen proper. Motto – 'Nil penna sed usus'.

In 1885, Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham granted to his eldest son, also called Allan, the income from the Eaglesham estate. Ten years later in 1895 he disposed the estate of Polnoon to him as well. About this time he seems to have retired to Girgenti, Irvine, for a few years. In March 1898 the Eaglesham estate was disentailed, and Allan Gilmour younger of Eaglesham was given outright ownership by his father. Allan Gilmour senior then seems to have gone to Dunlossit, near Port Askaig, Islay, the home of his son-in-law

Mr Donald T. Martin, where he died on 5 December 1905 of a malignant tumour in the stomach.

Strangely, especially considering the way the estate had been built up, he almost seems to have tried to split it up (despite giving all the lands to just one son) in his succession. This will be explained later.

His wife is believed to have died in England (perhaps at Brighton, where she was staying in 1882), about 1886. Letters written from Eaglesham House by his son and dated 3 October 1887 and 21 November 1887, bore black edges.

Sometime about 1892, probably, the telegraph station was changed from Busby to Eaglesham. Almost nothing is known of her character, although according to C. R. Brown's "Rural Eaglesham" a "Mrs Gilmour of Eaglesham House was the principal donor" when an institution known as the Eaglesham Female Industrial School was built, and took a great interest in its welfare.

They had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour (1851-1917), of whom later.
2. James Gilmour, later of Mound Rancho, Main Prairie, Solano County, California, was born at 114 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, on 15 February 1853. James' Wood (now known as Long Wood) on Bonnyton Moor farm was so named shortly afterwards in his honour. He was educated at Glenalmond College (1867-9) and admitted a pensioner at Trinity Hall, Cambridge on 24 October 1872. He came to acquire extensive estates in California, valued at well over \$100,000 on his death. He seems to have been funded, at least initially, by his father, who signed a Quit-claim deed in respect of lands in the County of Yolo, California, in 1878. He died returning home after visiting this country, aboard the s.s. "Granada", on 22 December 1881, and was buried in California. His will provided that everything should go to his aunt, Mrs Helen Rankin Muir, but because he left directions, never implemented, that it should be changed in favour of his sister Isabella, his aunt renounced her share in Isabella's favour.
3. William Ewing Gilmour was born at Torquay, Devonshire, on 21 May 1854. Like his brother James he had a wood on Bonnyton Moor named after him soon afterwards – William's Wood, which later was known as Common Moor Wood, long since felled. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and University where he was apparently prominent in athletics. In 1874 he went to the Vale of Leven to join his uncle's firm John Orr Ewing & Co., Turkey Red Dyers, and in consequence later became a managing director of the United Turkey Red Company Ltd.

On 20 July 1882, he was married in Tulliechewan Castle (Alexandria) to Jessie Gertrude Campbell (born in Glasgow, 12 Jan 1856), 3rd daughter of James Campbell of Tulliechewan. His usual residence then was given as Croftangea, Bonhill, suggesting that he was living beside the firm's works there. They later resided at Woodbank, Alexandria, "a charming residence within half a mile of the lower end of Loch Lomond".

He was a noted philanthropist, and among other things built the then well known Ewing-Gilmour Men's Institute in Alexandria "at considerable cost"; he and his wife built the Women's Institute there and the Jessamine Holiday Home, Drymen. He became chairman of the Bonhill School Board, and in 1888 bore the expense of taking some 3200 school children and their teachers to the Glasgow International Exhibition. He was a staunch Conservative and as a member of the County Council of Dumbarton, he represented Alexandria East Division. He was a J.P. in Dumbartonshire, Sutherland and Rosshire.

He was chairman both of the Glasgow and Dumbartonshire Agricultural Societies, and possessed considerable lands in Ross, Sutherland and Shetland, said to extend to more than 300,000 acres. At his death, on 31 January 1924 in a Glasgow nursing home, Mr Gilmour left a moveable estate of £238,421.19.5. His wife died at London on 24 February 1923. They had issue and their descendents still flourish at Rosehall, near Lairg, Sutherland. (See Appendix VII).

4. John Alexander Gilmour was born at Hazleden on 2 August 1855. John's Wood (Crosslees Wood, now) on Castlehill farm was named after him. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy and admitted to Pembroke, Cambridge, 3 February 1873, matriculating at Lent 1873. He was never married, and died in Eaglesham House on 10 January 1884, of "phlegmonous erysipelas" and "cerebral serous effusion".
5. Susan Ewing Gilmour was born on 23 January 1857, again at Hazleden. On 13 June 1878 she was married to William John Morier. A decree of divorce was granted in 1883 by an Australian court. William Morier died in 1885, and Susan sometime between 1890 and August 1898. There was one child of the marriage.
6. Arthur Archibald Gilmour was born at Hazleden on 22 May 1859. He was deceased, apparently without issue, by August 1898.
7. Isabella Buchanan Gilmour was born in Eaglesham House on 9 November 1861, but her name was entered in the register only as Isabella Gilmour: her middle name was added by an entry dated 21 December in the Register of Corrected Entries. She was married after banns according to the forms of the United Presbyterian Church in Eaglesham House on 5 October 1882 to Donald Turner Martin (born in Glasgow on 12 Feb 1856), residing at Kintour, Kildalton, Islay, and later of Dunlossit, Port Askaig, ("on the cliff overlooking the Sound . . . a handsome house with charming woods and a lake," built in 1865), the son of George Martin, a landed proprietor and former East India merchant. She died at 5 Drummond Place, Edinburgh on 15 March 1900.

They had only one child:

- a. Miss Ila Gretchen Martin, born 17 December 1883 at Martnaham Muir in the Parish of Coylton, Ayrshire, she resided, at least into 1906, at Dunlossit with her father.
8. Agnes Stuart Gilmour. Born in Eaglesham House on 26 July 1863, she was there for the census of 4 April 1881, aged 17. She seems to have married a Mr Marshall by August 1898, and was still alive in 1905.
9. Edward Gilmour, born in Eaglesham House on 29 July 1865, he died there 14 days later on 12 August of "debility".

## **Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham (1851 – 1917)**

Born at Hazleden on 20 July 1851, Allan Gilmour was educated at Glenalmond College, then Edinburgh University, finishing with Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LLB in 1874. He was called to the

(English) bar on 25 April 1876, and was a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple. Before his marriage and at least until the beginning of 1882 he stayed in London.

On 29 June 1875, he married Amelia Curror Laing (born c.1848), who resided at Comiston, where they were married, (she was designed “of Nivingstone, Kinross,” and was a younger daughter of John Laing, farmer, and Amelia Curror, both deceased by then; it would appear that Comiston belonged to John Curror, her uncle, and that there also resided there an Adam Curror and Helen Curror Laing).

It is unclear exactly when Allan Gilmour returned from England, but it seems likely to have been about 1885, when his father granted him a deed which gave him the right to the income of the Eaglesham Estate (though not a right of ownership).

It appears that he moved into Eaglesham House about that time, and took over the running both of the Eaglesham Estate and of the Polnoon Estate, whose income remained, formally at least, in his father's hands.

Here, he is seen corresponding (as Allan Gilmour, younger) with solicitors about one of the reservoirs on the Polnoon Estate. The black border would seem to indicate a recent death in the family – presumably his mother's.

He seems to have got on rather better with the established church than his father did. On 10 March 1886 the minister, Mr Buchanan, wrote to him thanking him for sending both his own cheque and his father's in respect of the stipend. At the same time he explained, presumably with a view to helping him out in his new responsibilities, how the stipend was apportioned between the two estates.

On getting both parts of his father's lands, Allan immediately took out large bonds over them. The precise reason for this is not yet clear, but a likely explanation is that the money was paid to his father, since the latter left £71,590 of moveables at his death. As will be seen later, these bonds set a most unfortunate precedent.

Little is known of Allan's character. It might have been expected that he would play little or no part in local affairs, but he was chairman of the School Board of Eaglesham for a while, and is believed to have been a County Councillor about the turn of the century.

His wife died in Eaglesham House on 12 November 1912. In 1914 he was married to Mary Ann Sutherland Philips or Nicholson, a widow, at Glasgow on 19 August by declaration in presence of his sons Angus and Alastair. About this time he seems to have retired to Dunoon, disposing the old estate of Eaglesham to his son Angus, retaining Polnoon and reversing the situation in which he had found himself between 1895 and 1898.

1. Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham died, aged 66, on 23 October 1917, at Dunoon, leaving his second wife a widow. By his first wife he had issue:
2. Aymée Gilmour. Born on 24 November 1876, she was married to William Macalister Hall, of Torrisdale Castle, Kintyre, on 8 October 1907.
3. Agnes Guinevere Gilmour. Born on 24 December 1877, she was married at Eaglesham in December 1898 to Captain Duncan Glasfurd, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

4. Allan Gilmour. Born in 1879, he pre-deceased his father.
5. Arthur Derrick Gilmour, born on 3 October 1881 at Sonachan House, Lochaweside, Kilchrenan, Argyleshire. He was educated at Harrow and admitted a pensioner at Trinity, Cambridge in 1900. He was a Lieutenant in the 4th (Militia) Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry. He died aged 22, at Eaglesham, towards the end of 1903.
6. Angus Cecil Gilmour (1882-1929), of whom later.
7. Alastair Stuart Gilmour. Born on 24 April 1888, he probably had Alastair Wood at Eaglesham House named after him. He was married on 10 September 1910 to Amy Blanche Bell, only daughter of the late (by 1920) John Francis Bell, of Northend, Durham. In 1914 they resided at 22 Sloan Court, London. He died on 12 September 1916, and his widow married Ernald Roger Warre, Barrister in London. They had one child:
  - a. Alastair Derrick Gilmour, born 25 January 1912.

# Captain Angus Cecil Gilmour of Eaglesham

**(1882 – 1929)**

Angus Cecil Gilmour was born on 6 December 1882. He was a Captain in the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, and served in the South African War.

He married, firstly, in London on 8 September 1910, Ethel Fountain Woods, elder daughter of Witham Fountain Woods, Chelsea, J.P.

On the outbreak of the Great War he was found unfit for service at the front, but undertook duties in India and Ireland.

In September 1914 his father disposed the old estate of Eaglesham to him, keeping the Polnoon estate and retiring to Dunoon. The Eaglesham lands were already heavily burdened with bonds, the first of which had been granted by his father in 1898. In 1917 his father died, and he inherited the Polnoon lands as well. These too were heavily burdened, and his father seems to have left considerable debts. He had to pass the Polnoon lands to his father's trustees, who disburdened them, and sold them on to William Douglas Weir, Baron Weir of Eastwood and James George Weir, who in 1933 passed them on to the Polnoon Estate Company, which was probably in their control. Even this was only delaying financial disaster for the Gilmours, but for the next few years Angus had other things on his mind.

He was a keen curler, and according to the Glasgow Herald's obituary, "he was a familiar figure on the ice both in the open and on the ice rinks". He was one of a number of Scottish curlers who went to Canada on a tour after the war, but after playing a few games turned seriously ill and had to give the tour up.

On Friday 18 June 1920 his wife divorced him, apparently on the ground of adultery. The Glasgow Herald reported the trial the following day:

*Lord Blackburn heard proof in an undefended action of divorce by Ethel Fountain Woods or Gilmour, Central Station Hotel, Glasgow, against Captain Angus Cecil Gilmour of Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. Pursuer (40) said that the marriage took place in London in September, 1910 and there were two children of the marriage. The defender was in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He went to Plymouth in 1915. Witness found a photograph about two years later with the name "Felicity" upon it. When she challenged him about that woman he eventually admitted that he had been guilty of misconduct with her at Plymouth. A nurse entered witness's service in May 1917 and when witness came home on leave at Christmas, 1918, from France where she was a canteen worker with the French Red Cross she found the relations of the defender and the nurse objectionable. He used to take her fishing at nights and also for motor drives. He had also shown intimacy with other servants. In the course of her evidence a maid servant said that Captain Gilmour was on familiar terms with an employee whom he called "The Purple Queen" because she had red hair. His Lordship granted decree of divorce, with custody of the children to the pursuer.*

By 19 October 1920 A. C. Gilmour had taken a second wife, Maud Archer. On 23 October his first wife had an advertisement inserted in the Herald that "Mrs A.C. Gilmour, lately of Eaglesham, wishes in future to

be known as Mrs E.F. Gilmour, and all correspondence addressed to her at 43 Oakley Street, SW3, will for the present be forwarded.”

It seems reasonable to infer from the various bonds (some were still being granted) and the sale that the affairs of the main branch of the family were considerably embarrassed – so embarrassed, in fact, that in the late 1920s the remaining Estate of Eaglesham was advertised for sale. By this time it would appear that at least £42,000 was owed to the Clydesdale Bank alone, and there were probably other large creditors.

A. C. Gilmour was truly an invalid, and before much headway could be made in disposing of the estate, he died, on 6 October 1929, and he was buried at the family monument in the policies of Eaglesham House two days later. After his death, his (second) wife resided in Cathcart; she later married Harold Samuel Hull and moved to Birmingham.

At his death, he was chairman of the Parish Council, and this no doubt lay behind the transfer in 1929 of the Common Area of the village of Eaglesham to that body.

By his first wife Angus Cecil Gilmour had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour was born in Eaglesham House on 12 July 1911. His descendants apparently reside in Ross-shire.
2. Ian Angus Gilmour. Born in Eaglesham House on 20 October 1912, he is believed to be living in Dumbarton.

This outcome was perhaps inevitable. Some idea of the Gilmours' standard of living can be gained by the examination of a surviving catalogue from a sale of the furniture left in Eaglesham House in April 1930. That cannot be summed up quickly, but includes “About 250 Stuffed Game Birds and Animals”, oil paintings, Persian carpets, and great quantities of furniture. These possessions raised £980.17.2 – £351 worth being left unsold. In the 1840s, Allan Gilmour's standard of living was no doubt high compared to that of ordinary people, but nevertheless almost every item in his house had some practical function. This state of affairs contrasts most markedly with that of his great-grandson's house, which must (by modern standards) have been overflowing with nick-nacks, curiosities and luxuries. However, compared with the extravagant furnishings in Rowallan Castle, recently auctioned off, Eaglesham House seems rather ordinarily furnished. The Rowallan collections were, of course, exceptional.

In an age when Eaglesham's staple industry, cotton weaving, was in decline, one of the Allan Gilmours is alleged to have refused to allow a railway to cross his land, and certainly despite detailed plans being prepared in 1887, none ever did. After the cotton mill's destruction by fire in 1876, nobody seems to have made any particular efforts to re-establish industry in Eaglesham, yet, in this part of the world at least, the writing was already on the wall for the great agricultural estates.

With sitting tenants the farms were worth little more in the 1920s than in the 1840s, and rents, except for the Gilmour-improved hill farms, had remained almost static, in literal terms only – in real terms they had probably all fallen. The Gilmours were, it is said, noted for their agricultural skills (and had their own implements at Eaglesham House – sold for £526.17.9), but that would not be enough, and later generations apparently had no outside business to support the estate.

The impact of Estate Duty can be discounted in this case – thanks to the longevity of the elder Allan Gilmour, and the premature death of A. C. Gilmour, three proprietors had died in 24 years, but leaving so little net estate that less than £5000 was paid in tax in total.

A large part of the reason for the estate's being sold off must have been the activities of the elder Allan Gilmour towards the end of his life. Immediately after getting possession of both the Polnoon and Eaglesham lands in 1895 and 1898, Allan Gilmour junior granted bonds totalling £58,000 and £25,000 respectively. Large burdens were also imposed by various marriage contracts. When he died in 1917 his lands of Polnoon, valued at £57,440, were indebted to £51,000. It seems likely that he had to pay the money raised on the bonds to his father, who in 1905 split the family fortune by leaving £60,000 between Allan's two surviving sisters. When Angus died in 1929, having sold the Fingalton estate (previously accounted a part of Eaglesham) for £10,000, and various other lands, his remaining lands, worth £87,000 were indebted to £55,382.4.5.

Not only Allan Gilmour (1820-1905) was guilty of splitting up the family's fortune in this way, however: his predeceasing son James who, it will be recalled, had extensive property in California, left most of it to his sister Isabella.

Despite the appearance of rather low asking prices, it took the trustees of A. C. Gilmour many years to sell off the lands, so that although the overall balance of his estate was some £33,000, his wife and children probably had to wait some time before they received much benefit. Copies of a catalogue still survive, which give the names of tenants: a number of them sound familiar because many took advantage of the chance to buy the farms they were working, such as the Morrisons at Crosslees and Lambies at Bonnyton Moor. Another large class of buyers consisted of builders.

One such, John Smith junior, a builder who seems to have come from Giffnock, but later gave his address as Ravenshall, Eaglesham, (a large house on the Glasgow road near the lodge gates of Eaglesham House), bought some 423 acres, consisting, in general terms, of the farms of Windhill, Low Borland and High Borland, with a large field known as the Front Park (Waterfoot Park). On parts of these lands were later built most of the houses in Eaglesham and Waterfoot north of Polbae Crescent, including those along Alexander Avenue, Barlae Avenue and Craighlaw Avenue.

Mr John A. Wotherspoon, a civil engineer in Glasgow, perhaps a partner in the firm Wotherspoon & Lee, bought Castlehill and Bonnyton, together 303 acres, but only two houses were built: Castlehill House, in which he lived for a number of years, and Low Moor, apparently for a near relative.

Another block of just under 250 acres, containing Eaglesham House, its policies, and South Floors Field, went to Matthew Dickie, a builder in Glasgow. Eaglesham House was used by the armed forces during the war. Afterwards, according to one source, it was used for storing dried grass. If this is true, it is perhaps not so surprising that in 1954 the house was burned down.

By this time it had apparently passed into the hands of the Polnoon Estate Company. It seems likely that, but for the war and the new planning controls introduced in 1947, these lands would have stayed in Dickie's hands and much more building could have taken place.

The site of Eaglesham House was recently taken over by Linn Products Ltd., a company which specialises in the manufacture of high quality audio and computer equipment. The new factory can be seen clearly from

a considerable distance, and makes an imposing sight when one is leaving Clarkston for Eaglesham, demonstrating just how good the site was.

# Appendix I

## Issue of David Ritchie and Barbara Gilmour

As has already been seen, Barbara Gilmour (26 March 1770 – 9 November 1857) married David Ritchie, farmer at Langton, Mearns, later at Auchentiber, Neilston (15 May 1765 - March 1844). Latterly she resided with her son John at Malletsheugh Inn, Mearns and then at Eastwood Park, Thornliebank. Her will of 1850 was notarially executed because she was unable to write. At her death her main asset was a considerable sum of money (£220) invested in Pollok, Gilmour & Co. They had issue:

1. David Ritchie (2 April 1800 - 2 June 1876). Had issue:

- a. David Ritchie, Liverpool.
- b. John Ritchie, Liverpool.
- c. Janet Ritchie.
- d. Barbara Ritchie.

2. William Ritchie (24 August 1804 - 17 January 1856). He was born at Langton, Mearns and joined Pollok, Gilmour & Co. after leaving school. Later he founded the branch Wm. Ritchie & Co., Montreal, known after his retirement on 1 January 1841 as Gilmour & Co. He litigated for a share of the main firm, but failed to establish his claim. On 1 September 1834 he married Miss Mary Strang (d. 1851) (whose sisters married into the families of Gilmour of Walton & c. and Rankin - both of Pollok, Gilmour & Co.). He purchased the estate of Middleton in Midlothian on his return to Scotland after retiring. They had issue:

- a. William Ritchie, Moffat.
- b. Arthur Ritchie, Liverpool.

3. Arthur Ritchie (b. 7 February 1807). Founded Arthur Ritchie & Co., Dalhousie and Campbeltown (New Brunswick).

4. Robert Ritchie (30 June 1809 - 17 January 1842). Accompanied his brother Arthur to Dalhousie.

5. Elizabeth Ritchie, married John Bisket, bleacher in Glasgow.

6. John Ritchie, resided at Malletsheugh Inn, Mearns in 1850, and at Eastwood Park, Thornliebank in 1857.

7. Allan Ritchie.

8. ?James Ritchie, died at sea on 17 July 1838, aged 21, returning home from Dalhousie, New Brunswick - Tombst. in Mearns churchyard.

## Appendix II

### Gilmour of South Walton, Lundin and Montrave

Various editions of Burke's Peerage cover the later generations of this family, but fail to mention the earlier members, who are well covered by Rankin's A History Of Our Firm

I It has already been mentioned that Allan Gilmour, farmer at South Walton in the parish of Mearns is believed to have died on 8 March 1793, that he married one Elizabeth Pollok, and that their eldest son was:

II John Gilmour of Craigton (d. 7 February 1841). He married Margaret Urie (b. 29 October 1780) and had issue:

1. Mary (22 October 1803-). Married David Hutchison, farmer at Middleton, Mearns. They had two sons, who, after being in the Glasgow office of Pollok, Gilmour & Co., went to Quebec and then the firm's Canadian saw mills.

2. Allan Gilmour (1805-1884) of whom later.

3. Barbara Gilmour or Hutchison (14 July 1810 - 4 April 1884). According to Rankin, she married first John Gilmour of South Walton, and later Robert Hutchison of Liverpool.

They had issue:

a. James Hutchison, of Liverpool.

b. a daughter, married William Strang, London.

4. John Gilmour (31 October 1812 - 25 February 1877). Of Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec. Married Miss Caroline White, and had issue:

a. a son, whom Rankin said was still engaged in the lumber trade in Canada (1921).

b. a son, whom Rankin said was in the United States.

5. David Gilmour (20 August 1815 - 1856/7). Died at Rutland on the way to New York enroute for England. Of Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec. Married Miss Matilda White, sister of the above Caroline White. (His widow, afterwards Mrs Farquharson-Smith, died 4 June 1904 at Thorngrove, Worcestershire, home of her youngest daughter Mrs Walter Chamberlain). (Rankin, 104-5). The Gilmours had issue:

a. a daughter.

b. Henrietta Gilmour, who married her cousin, John Gilmour, in 1873, of which later.

6. James Gilmour (22 July 1818 - c.1850). Of William Ritchie & Co., the Montreal Branch.

III Allan Gilmour was born at Craigton in Mearns on 29 September 1805. He entered the Glasgow office of Pollok, Gilmour & Co. in 1818 or 1819, and first went to Miramichi in 1821. In 1828, following an extended tour with his uncle Allan Gilmour and cousin William Ritchie, he opened the firm of Allan Gilmour & Co., in Quebec. At the time of Allan Gilmour senior's retirement, he returned to Glasgow to take his place. His Glasgow house was at 180 St Vincent Street. His uncle disagreed with the way he ran things, and with his determination to stand by the firm, which almost certainly caused his being disinherited later. In 1839, on a short trip to Canada, he married Miss Agnes Strang, the fourth daughter of John Strang, of St. Andrews, New Brunswick. He was a keen sportsman. He retired from the Canadian branches of the firm as from 31 December 1877, having retired from the others on 31 December 1870. He acquired the estates of Lundin and Montrave in Fifeshire a few years before his death, which took place at Park Gardens, Glasgow, on 18 November 1884. (Rankin, 95-100). He had issue:

1. Agnes Gilmour (13 Feb - 12 Nov 1840).
2. Mary Gilmour. Married 1 December 1871 to David Turnbull WS, and predeceased him at Curriehill House, Currie, Midlothian.
3. Margaret Agnes Gilmour. Married 19 August 1873 to Andrew McGeorge, Glasgow.
4. John Gilmour (1845-1920). Of whom later.
5. Allan Gilmour (19 Jan 1848 - 4 July 1870), died unmarried.

IV John Gilmour was born on 24 July 1845. He died on 21 July 1920. He played a much less active role in Pollok, Gilmour & Co. than his father, but nevertheless led an eventful life (see *Who Was Who 1916-1928*, 409 and Rankin, 100-103), including active political and military careers. He held many honourable positions and in 1897 was created a Baronet. He often visited Canada on his father's business, and on 18 September 1873 in Quebec he married his cousin Miss Henrietta Gilmour, second daughter of the above named David Gilmour. They had issue:

1. Allan Gilmour (9 Aug 1874 - 11 Jan 1879).
2. Sir John Gilmour, 2nd Baronet (1876-1940). Of whom later.
3. Lieutenant Harry Gilmour (15 September 1878 - 24 December 1925). Wounded in the South African wars in 1899, he served in the Great War. (*Alumni Cantabrigiensis*, 1949).
4. Maud Gilmour, married Lieutenant Colonel James Younger about 1906. In 1923 his father became the first Viscount Leckie. She died in 1957. Their grandson is Mr George Younger, presently a prominent member of the Government.

5. Henrietta Walton Gilmour, born in the Parish of Scoonie, probably at Montrave, in 1884, married Captain Robert Walter Purvis of Gilmerton, Fife, designed in June 1911 “late of His Majesty's 4th Hussars”.

6. Ronald Farquharson Gilmour (1 - 23 Dec 1888)

7. Douglas Gilmour. Born 13 Nov 1889, he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Seaforth Highlanders and died on active service in France on 16 Feb 1916. Married 16 December 1910 to Doris Hyacinth Hooker (d 1977), and was staying at Cirencester in 1911.

V for Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Gilmour, 2nd Baronet of Lundin and Montrave and of SouthWalton, born at Montrave in the Parish of Scoonie, Fife, on 27 May 1876. He was even more successful than his father. He entered Parliament in 1910 as M.P. for East Renfrewshire. He was made Secretary Scotland in 1924, and was the first Secretary of State for Scotland when the office was raised to that status in 1926. He held a number of other ministerial positions until his death, when Minister of Shipping, in London on 30 March 1940. He was married twice: firstly, in 1902, to Mary Louise (d. 2 Jan 1919) eldest daughter of Edward Tiley Lambert, of Sussex; secondly to her youngest sister Violet Agnes. (Dictionary of National Biography 1931-1940, 341). They had issue:

1. Anne Margaret Gilmour was born on 29 Oct 1909. In 1932 she was married to

Lieutenant-Commander J. R. Bryans R. N., retired. They have one son.

2. John Edward Gilmour (1912-) of whom later.

3. Daphne Mary Gilmour (1922-).

VI Colonel Sir John Edward Gilmour is the present, and third, baronet. In 1941 he was married to Ursula Maby, a younger daughter of F. O. Wills of Fogleigh House, Box, Wiltshire, later of Cote Lodge, Westbury on Trym, Bristol. They have two sons, who include: 1. John Gilmour, who was born on 15 July 1944, and married in 1967 to Valerie, a younger daughter of the late G.W. Russell and of Mrs William Wilson. They have two sons and a daughter.

## Appendix III

### Issue of David Gilmour, Farmer at Fortisset, Shotts

II As has already been seen, David Gilmour was born on 12 March 1780 to Alan Gilmour and Elizabeth Pollok. Rankin says he died aged about 93, which would make his death about 1873. Rankin says he had issue: 1. Allan Gilmour was born in the Parish of Shotts on 23 August 1816. In 1836 he went with his cousin

James Gilmour (1818-50, the son of John Gilmour of Craigton) to join William Ritchie & Co. in Montreal, the Montreal branch of Pollok Gilmour & Co. He was latterly particularly keen on fishing and shooting, and became joint owner of the River Godbout, which he fished until his death on 25 February 1895.2. a daughter. Married a Mr Manuel.

## Appendix IV

### Anderson of Highholm

#### (Issue of Clementina Gilmour and James Anderson)

- I John Anderson, a native of Clackmannan, died 31 August 1813. His wife, Janet Stuart, died 1 March 1813 (born 17 April 1747). Only one of their children is recorded:
- II James Anderson Junior of Highholm, Port Glasgow, merchant in Port Glasgow, died 30 July 1859 aged 80. He was married to Margaret Paton or Anderson: their marriage contract was dated 16 July 1819. She died 4 October 1861. When he died, he left extensive property in Port Glasgow, particularly the lands and villa of Highholm, but also other properties in the town. The former of these were left by entail, devolving on his son James. The rest were placed in the lands of trustees for the benefit of his other issue. With his wife he apparently had issue:
1. John Anderson, died 22 February 1862 aged 42.
  2. James Anderson of Highholm (see below)
  3. Robert Anderson, designed in March 1866 as “sometime Ensign in Her Majesty's 95th Regiment now residing in Port Glasgow”, where witnesses to his signature were John Smith, gardener and John Glendinning, groom, both in his employ. By August 1868 he had moved to Hillhouse, Cochiston, Pembroke, Wales and in July 1873 was described as residing at “Cosheston, Pembroke”. He resided thereafter at Bangeston, Pembroke, but by November 1882 he was staying in Bath, where he also was in 1902. Confusingly, however, in 1892 or so, he seems to have moved to Lone Llanarth, Llandyssil Cardiganshire. In November 1882 he signed a deed at Balado (see Margaret Anderson, below). On 19 March 1883 he signed a deed at Bath in presence of Georgina Frances Annie Chilton governess and Fanny Vauth parlour maid both in his employ. In July 1885 he subscribed at Bath in presence of Julia Langly cook and Fanny Vauth parlour maid in his employ. In 1865 and 1885 he was a Lieutenant in the Renfrew Militia. He died on 23 December 1912. He married Ellen Longcroft, and they apparently had issue:
    - a. Florence Mary Anderson, later Norman-Anderson. Born 13 March 1865 at Hill House, Cosheston, Pembroke, she married firstly, residing at one time at 76 Pulteny Street, Bath; by 7 March 1923 she had taken as her second husband Frank Norman Anderson, artist, and was staying at Aylmer, Brixham, Devon. She died about 1952, and he on 11 January 1960.
    - b. Constance Charlotte Anderson.

- c. Frances Mary Anderson.
  - d. Norton Percy Anderson (d. 15 November 1939).
4. Stuart Anderson died 1825 aged 1½.
  5. Hendricks Anderson, died Ceylon 1 February 1862 aged 35.
  6. Janet Anderson, died 1846 aged 17.
  7. Anne Anderson. She married (c.1859-60) Emanuel Tombazis, who was designed in March 1866 as an Officer in the Royal Navy of Greece, and later "sometime of Athens". By November 1882, he was dead. In 1890 she is designed as residing in Glasgow. In 1895 and 1902 she was staying at 6 Bute Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow. They had issue:
    - a. John Anderson Tombazis, clerk to Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Glasgow (1889) then clerk to North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Glasgow (1890).
    - b. George Anderson Tombazis, consul for Greece in Glasgow at 173 St Vincent Street in 1902 and 1918 he almost certainly died in 1923, certainly well before 31 March 1925. His Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 9 April 1919 was recorded in the Books of Council and Session on 5 October 1923. He purchased the estate of Broadfield, Port Glasgow, in 1918, extending to about 59 acres with mansion house, which was taken over as a mental asylum after his death. Council houses were built in the grounds.
    - c. Nicholas Anderson Tombazis, student in Glasgow (1890).
  8. Margaret Anderson. Married John Ramage Dawson, designed in March 1866 as a Coffee Planter in Ceylon, and who later resided at Old Bonnytown, Linlithgow (July 1873) thereafter at Westfield House, Balado, Kinross. By November 1882 they were principally resident in Edinburgh, but retained the house at Balado, where, in that month, a deed was subscribed among others by Robert Anderson in the presence of Alexander Low gardener and James Young butler. In March 1883 the Dawsons subscribed a deed in presence of James Young and Elizabeth Marshall, both his servants - it is clear that they regarded his surname as "Ramage Dawson" at this time. In July 1885 they subscribed at Balado. He died between 19 March 1892 and 3 November 1893.
    - a. Ada Isabella Dawson, pupil as at July 1873, described as a spinster when on 28 November 1885 she witnessed her parents' signatures at Balado. She was accompanied in this by George Robertson, merchant, 29 Chambers Street, Edinburgh.
    - b. James Anderson Dawson, pupil as at July 1873.
    - c. William Hutcheson Dawson, pupil as at July 1873.
  9. Isabella Anderson. Had by July 1873 married the Rev. Donald Macleod D.D., minister of the Park Church, Glasgow (1831-1916). In March 1883 they subscribed a deed before Annie Florentine, his Nursery Governess at Glasgow

a. Agnes Macleod, pupil as at July 1873.

b. Norman Macleod, CMG, DSO, CA, Glasgow (14 June 1872 - ). Was a witness to his parents signatures on 17 March 1890 when he was designed an accountant's clerk and designed of One Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow. He was again designed an accountant's clerk of that address, which may well have been a business address, on 22 March 1892.

c. Donald Macleod, minister at Inverness. Not born as at July 1873. Designed a student, and resided at one Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, 22 March 1892. He had issue:

(i) Donald McLeod, R.N., who ultimately inherited the right to the non-Highholm parts of James Anderson's property in Port Glasgow - by then, however, it had all been feued out.

10. Joan Anderson. Resided in March 1866 in Port Glasgow, in July 1873 at Quarter House, Ruchan Mill, Peebleshire, thereafter, by 4 March 1874, in Glasgow. Married Charles Frederick Parkinson, Lieutenant Colonel of H.M. 95th Regiment of Foot (so described in November 1882 and in June 1885) - retired by September 1885. In 1895 she was staying in London. In 1902 they were staying at Bayshill Court, Cheltenham. He was dead by 1906.

a. Major Charles Parkinson.

(i) Frederick Parkinson, Sherwood, Oak End Way, West Byfleet.

b. Victoria Elizabeth Parkinson.

III James Anderson. On 18 June 1850 when designed a merchant in Port Glasgow (later agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland there) he married Clementina Gilmour, eldest daughter of James Gilmour of Polnoon (she was born c. 1822). It appears that in the mid 1850s they stayed at Clune Park, Port Glasgow, but he inherited the lands of Highholm (properly so-called), Port Glasgow, on the death of his father conform to Entail. Despite this inheritance, he was designed in March 1866 as "Banker in Port Glasgow". He was survived by his wife, who died aged 83 on 25 May 1905 at Highholm of "heart failure" after long suffering from rheumatism. He died on 12 June 1872, aged 50. They apparently had issue:

1. James Anderson of Highholm. See below.

2. Clementina Stewart Anderson, his eldest daughter, a minor as at July 1873, an executor in 1905, was apparently then unmarried.

3. Margaret Paton Anderson, minor as at July 1873.

4. Edward Whyat Anderson, minor as at July 1873.

5. Helen Gilmour Anderson, also residing at Highholm in 1882, was born in Port Glasgow on 20 May 1859. She married a Mr Elliot, apparently between 1898 and 1905, when she was an executor.

6. John Anderson, Engineer, pupil as at July 1873, residing at Highholm in 1882 where he witnessed a Gilmour family deed.

7. Allan Henry Anderson, pupil as at July 1873.

8. Robert Duncan Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.

9. Ethel Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.

10. Maimie Anderson, not born as at July 1873. Known only as a cousin of Norton Percy Anderson - parentage is only presumed.

11. a daughter, married to George Banks Todrick, merchant, London, who was an executor in 1905.

a. Clementina Todrick, 19 Charlton Road, Blackheath (1937).

b. Thomas Todrick (d by 1937).

IV James Anderson of Highholm, who informed the authorities of his mother's death in 1905, and was one of her executors. He stayed at various places in Lee, London, at least from 1898 until his death on 22 June 1909 in London. Described in July 1873 as being of age and residing now or sometime at 19 Garway Road, Westbourne Grove, London, eldest son of James Anderson of Highholm. He disentailed the family lands of Highholm in 1874. He was married to Mary Duncan, apparently from a wealthy family of Shipbuilders and Shipmasters in Port Glasgow. Details of his issue are not known.

## Appendix V

### Issue of Elizabeth Gilmour and James Johnson

III It has already been seen that Elizabeth Gilmour was born in Douglas Town, Miramichi, New Brunswick about 1824 and that on 12 June 1849 in Eaglesham she was married to James Stewart Johnson (3 Nov 1810 - 9 Nov 1881), Minister at Cambuslang 1843-81. After his death she resided at Chasely, Hamilton. She died at Hamilton on 2 April 1894. They had issue :

1. The Rev. James Alexander Gilmour Johnson was born on 11 April 1850. He was residing at Musselburgh when he died on 29 May 1883, assistant to the Rev. John Gardener Beveridge, minister at Inveresk.

2. William Stewart Johnson. (b. 15 Nov 1851)

3. Clementina Stewart Johnson. (b. 13 July 1853)

4. Helen Isabella Johnson. Born 23 July 1855 in the manse at Cambuslang, she married

Archibald Russell of Auchinraith, Bothwell, and died at Moffat on 28 February 1938.

5. Allan George Johnson. (14 Oct 1856 - 26 Oct 1857)

6. David Brown Johnson. (b. 17 Sept 1858)

7. Elizabeth Gilmour Johnson. Born on 7 Feb 1861, she resided in 1894, apparently unmarried, at "the beautiful house of Blairtumock", Easterhouse, which then stood "in the midst of fresh sward, and half hidden by a wealth of virgin green foliage" (Brotchie, *Sylvan Scenes*, 29). She was married some time between 1905 and 1929 to a Mr Goldie-Boag, and on 28 October 1929 resided at Marlfield, Moffat.

8. Emma Marion Margaret Johnson. (b. 27 April 1863)

## Appendix VI

### Issue of Margaret Gilmour and John Wallace

III It has already been seen that Margaret Gilmour, who was born in New Brunswick in 1826 or 1827, was married on 25 July 1854 to John Wallace. He owned the bleachworks at Netherplace and Tofts, Mearns. Although no blood relationship is known, or even suspected, six years before their marriage he seems to have commanded the respect of her uncle, Allan Gilmour senior, who was instrumental in having him made a Justice of the Peace. There is a Wallace family tombstone in Neilston churchyard, which reveals that she survived him to die on 11 March 1898 aged 72. He died in Mearns on 4 May 1891, leaving a considerable sum of money (some £38,000). They had issue:

1. Clementina Wallace, born c. 1855/6, she died on 2 April 1872, aged 16.
2. Helen Wallace. Born c. 1860/1, she died on 23 May 1929 aged 67, the widow of William Pollock, latterly residing at Tour, Kilmaurs.
3. Sophia Margaret Wallace, born c. 1856/7, she died on 27 March 1940, aged 83.

## Appendix VII

### Gilmour of Rosehall

IV As has already been seen, William Ewing Gilmour was born at Torquay on 21 May 1854 and, on 20 July 1882 was married to Jessie Gertrude Campbell (12 Jan 1856 - 25 Feb 1923). He was successful in business and in consequence died an extremely wealthy man, on 31 Jan 1924.

They had issue:

1. ?Jessie Campbell Gilmour born in 1883, in the Parish of Bonhill.
2. ?Gertrude Campbell Gilmour born in the Parish of Bonhill in 1884, who seems to have died there aged 12 in 1895.
3. ?Helen Gertrude Gilmour, born in 1885, in the Parish of Cathcart.
4. (Another?) Gertrude Campbell Gilmour, married a Mr Anderson. Widowed by 1924.
5. Margaret Campbell Gilmour. Fl. 1924.
6. Isabella Buchanan Gilmour. Fl. 1924.
7. Allan Gilmour (-1916) of whom later.

V Allan Gilmour, now designed by Who's Who "of Rosehall", but this is quite doubtful - at his death he was designed "of Woodbank, Alexandria". He was a Captain in the Yeomanry attached to the 10th Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, and died of wounds received in action on 16 December 1916. He was married to Mary Mackenzie Henderson Macdonald; she was designed of Ferndale, Inverness in 1924, and later "of Viewfield, Portree, Skye". They had one son:

VI Colonel Allan Macdonald Gilmour was born on 23 November 1916 and educated at Winchester College. He spent many years in the Army, mostly abroad, retiring in 1967, to play a most prominent part in Sutherland local government (see Who's Who). In 1941 he married Jean Wood, and has three sons and one daughter.

## Appendix VIII

### Gilmour Landholdings in Mearns and Eaglesham

#### Eaglesham

As regards Eaglesham, the map showing landownership as at 1845 (Figure 1) will be found helpful.

Within Eaglesham, the Polnoon Estate was bounded by the Eaglesham Estate as follows:

On the northwest from the Cart water at Kirkland Bridge to the Cross of the Village of Eaglesham by the Turnpike road leading from Kilmarnock to Hamilton;

on the southwest by the parish road leading from the said Cross of the Village of Eaglesham southeastward until the same is crossed by Broadflat Burn at the Bridge on said road called Broadflat Bridge;

from thence towards the south and southwest by the said Burn called Broadflat Burn or Enoch Burn until it reaches the northwestern extremity of the stone dyke forming the common boundary between

the farms of Enoch Lodge and Carrot;

from thence by the stone dyke running west and southwestward therefrom until it reaches the southeastern extremity of the other stone dyke forming the common boundary between the farms of

Holhall and Denwan;

from the point last described southwestward to the extreme boundary of the Estate on the confines of the County of Ayr partly by a portion of Denwan Burn and partly by the other lines forming along with the said portion of Burn the common boundaries between the farm of Carrot on the southeast and the farms of Denwan and Blackwoodhill on the southwest.

In practical terms this meant these farms or divisions:

*Eaglesham: Town of Eaglesham (except that part thereof called Cheapside); superiority of Kirkstile; superiority of Cotton Mill; Windhill; Brakenrig; Laigh Boreland; Holehouse; North Kirkland; parts of Kirkton lands; Corselees; superiority of one part of Boreland; remaining parts of Boreland; South Floors; North Floors; Bogside; Bonnyton; Castlehill; West Tofts; East Tofts; Upper Boreland; Comrigs and Catrigs; Picketlaw; part of Lowhill; part of Broadflatt; Highhill; Woodhouse; Park; Nether-ton; Holhall; East Rivoch; West Rivoch; Kirkton Moor; South Kirkton Moor; North Kirkton Moor; Bonnyton Moor; Blackhouse; North and South (Mid) Moorhouse; Nether Boreland; Inches; North and South Longlee; Mearns Moor; Little Binend; West Lochcraig; East*

*Lochcraig; Greenfield; Braehead; Blackwood; Blackwoodhill; Denwan; Polnoon Lodge; superiority of South Moorhouse otherwise called Bonnyton.*

*Polnoon: parts of Kirkton lands; part of the Village of Eaglesham called Cheapside; part of Lowhill; Stepend; part of Broadflatt; Mains; Polnoon; Damhead; Nether Craig; Temples; North or East High Craig; South High Craig; West High Craig; Mid and Nether Enoch; Over Enoch and Enoch Lodge; West Ardoch; East Ardoch; Stonebyres; Nether Threeland; Upper Threeland; Drumduff; superiority of Millhall; Hareshaw; Myres; Carrot.*

The lands of “South Muirhouse otherwise called Bonnyton” were feued by the Earl of Eglinton about 1600 to the Mures of Glanderston, later of Caldwell. In 1747 the Mures passed them on to the Mather family. About 1800 they were split between James and John Mather who received respectively the East part of South Moorhouse (ie. East Moorhouse or Inches) and the West part of South Moorhouse (ie. South, or West Moorhouse). In the meantime, about 1804, further confusing matters, the Earl of Eglinton's remaining lands of North Moorhouse were split into North Moorhouse and another South (or Mid) Moorhouse. This last change is not shown on the map. It was the two holdings of the Earl of Eglinton that were worked by the family of Robert Pollock, the poet.

In 1838, Allan Gilmour purchased the lands of South or West Moorhouse, together with Hazleden in Mearns, from Patrick Reid, who had bought John Mather's part of South Moorhouse (Mather apparently emigrated). No particular attempt seems ever to have been made to re-integrate this part of Moorhouse into the Eaglesham Estate. His accounts generally showed rent being paid by a tenant to his Mearns estates, which paid feuduty to the Eaglesham Estate.

In 1853, James Mather's part of Moorhouse was bought by Allan Gilmour's trustees and for some reason simply added into the Eaglesham Estate.

The lands of Borland had a rather simpler history. Parts of them always remained in the Earl of Eglinton's hands, but one part formed a part of the Auchenhood Estate, the main part of which rejoined Eaglesham in the mid 18th century. This part of Borland was, instead of being re-absorbed, sold to the Anderson family in 1678, who later passed it on to the related Browns. In 1856 Allan Gilmour's trustees purchased it from the Browns for £5150, and it became part of the Eaglesham Estate.

A further “Mearns Muir Possession”, shown above as “Mearns Moor” was part of the appropriated commonalty of Mearns, which adjoined Little Bennan. It was originally accounted for as part of the Earl of Eglinton's lands of Eastwood, but was retained when they were sold.

About an acre of Kirklands called “The Isla” is thought not to have belonged to Allan Gilmour, or to his successors. This was technically within the Parish of Eaglesham and County of *Lanark*. It is thought to have been connected with the minister of East Kilbride's oversight of Eaglesham just after the Reformation, but this has not been confirmed. It was transferred into Renfrewshire by an Act of Parliament of 1891.

The lands of Millhall, formerly described as “houses and yards upon the Miln Lands of Polnoon and Seven acres of land contiguous,” were feued by the Earl of Eglinton about 1600 to the Dunlop family. In 1746 they

passed on the retirement of the last Dunlop miller into the hands of another branch of the Mather family. From that time their fate is well known. They never re-joined the Eglinton or Gilmour estates.

The boundaries shown on the map of landownership in Eaglesham are possibly not strictly correct as at 1845 respecting Millhall. They were apparently slightly adjusted about 1800, and presumably followed the line of the fences shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1856.

## **Mearns**

In addition to these lands in Eaglesham, the Gilmours had some in Mearns. The old family holdings, of course, went to the Gilmours of South Walton, Lundin and Montrave. However Allan Gilmour acquired more by purchase at various times, including the superiority of Fingalton. They consisted of: Westmost part of South Moorhouse (in Eaglesham - but accounted for as if it were in Mearns, at least by the first Allan Gilmour); Hazleden; Star and Garter (by this time apparently a farm); Langton; Dodsie; Middleton; West Walton (given to Gilmours of South Walton etc.) and Kirkhouse. These lands, having mostly emerged from the portioner system in Mearns, generally had much more technical "conveyancing names".

## **Land Disposals**

The Gilmours sold Polnoon in 1920. The lands in Mearns followed in the late 1920s. Eaglesham and South Moorhouse were sold off in dribs and drabs from the late 1920s onwards, into the 1950s. By the 1920s, certain additional lands had been feued off, largely for public purposes, such as for the new school in Eaglesham in 1899, and for various reservoirs and waterworks. It is also thought that some long leases in the village of Eaglesham may have been converted into feus about this time.

# Appendix IX

## Inventory of Hazleden House, 1849

Extracted from the Sederunt Book of Allan Gilmour's Trustees, deposited by Messrs Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, solicitors, in Strathclyde Regional Archives.

**Inventory and Valuation of Furniture and Effects at Hazleden House which belonged to the deceased Mr. Allan Gilmour made for Confirmation 15 March 1849 by Hutchison & Dixon.**

### *Lobby*

Eight Day Clock £5 - -  
Umbrella Stand - 8 -  
Lobby Carpet & Haircloth 2 15 -  
Lobby Lamp - 12 -  
Door Mats - 4 -

### *Parlour*

Register Grate - 12 -  
Set Fire Irons - 3 -  
Fender with Stands - 8 -  
2 Easy Chairs in Hair Cloth 5 - -  
Carpet, Crum Cloth & Hearth Rug 3 - -  
Circular Mahogany Table & Cover 3 10 -  
Mahogany Sofa 4 - -  
Barometer - 15 -  
Mahogany Chiffonier 3 10 -  
20 Volumes Books various @ 6d - 10 -  
2 Flower Glasses & Stands - 4 -  
Pair Bell Pulls, Window Blind & Brush - 3 6  
Six Mahogany Hair Seated Chairs @ 12/6 3 15 -  
2 Pairs Wine Decanters 1 - -  
2 Spirit Bottles - 2 6  
Chrystals with Silver Tops for Cruets - 15 -  
In Press:  
Pair Wine Slides 1 4 -

### *Dining Room*

Mahogany Sideboard 10 - -  
Set Dining 3 Pieces Pillar & Block 12 12 -  
15 Mahogany Hair Seated Chairs 11 5 -  
Brussels Carpet 5 - -  
Pair Bell Pulls - 7 6  
Fire Screen 1 - -

Window Cornice, Damask Curtains, Sun Blinds & Mountings  
for 2 Windows

5 10 -

Draught Board - 4 -

Sideboard Lamp - 8 -

Pair Snuffers, Tray & Hearth Brush - 1 6

Register Grate 1 - -

Fender with Stands - 8 -

Set Fire Irons - 6 -

### ***Bedroom***

Mahogany Posted Bedstead with Damask Curtains 11 - -

2 Hair Mattresses 3 - -

Down Bed, Bolster & Pillows 4 - -

Carpet & Crumb Cloth 1 10 -

Register Grate - 10 -

Fender & Fire Irons - 7 6

Mahogany Basin Stand & Ware - 15 -

Tin Box - 5 -

Pot Stand - 6 -

2 Mahogany Chairs Hair Seated 1 10 -

Window Blind & Curtains - 2 -

Dressing Glass - 8 -

Mahogany Pembroke Table 1 2 -

### ***Bed Room***

Register Grate, Fender & Irons - 8 -

Dressing Glass - 6 -

Carpet - 5 -

Cane Bottomed Chair - 2 -

Window Blind & Mountings - 2 -

Tent Bedstead & Curtains - 15 -

Hair and Straw Mattress, Feather Bed, Bolster & Pillows 3 10 -

### ***Kitchen***

Kitchen Grate Oven & Hot Plate 5 10 -

Fender & Fire Irons - 6 -

Dispatch & Jack - 12 -

Set Dish Covers - 16 -

4 Pairs Brass Candlesticks - 8 -

Coffee Mill - 2 -

Brass Kettle - 5 -

2 Coffee & 2 Tea Pots Britania Metal - 12 -

2 Pairs Smoothing & Station Irons - 3 -

Table & 2 Chairs - 7 -

15 Pots Pans & Goblets 2 - -

Lot Kitchen Tins & Delfware 1 - -

2 Double Barrelled Guns 5 - -

***Pantry***

Copper Coal Scuttle - 7 6  
3 Trays, Bake Board, Basket, Lot Empty Bottles & Carpet - 6 -  
Lot Dinner Dishes &c. - 10 -  
Lot Props Game Bag & Certain Garden Implements - 8 -  
6 Toddy Goblets - 5 -  
8 Glasses - 2 -  
3 Tumblers - 1 -  
2 Watter Caraffs Lamp & Tray - 3 -  
Knife Box & Doz. Black Handled Knives & Forks - 10 -

***Servants Room***

Fender - 2 -  
Hardwood Pembroke Table - 11 -  
2 Chairs - 3 -  
Towel Screen & Pair Winter Dykes - 1 6  
Tent Bedstead & Curtains - 15 -  
2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bolster & Pillows 2 10 -  
Breakfast Set incomplete - 6 -  
Churn - 4 -  
Curlingstone - 5 -  
House Steps - 2 -  
Beef Barrell - 5 -  
Boyne & Paill - 2 6  
3 Tumblers, 3 Water Jugs, Basket & Lot Empty Bottles & Beam & Scales - 5 -  
Set Fire Irons - 2 6

***Upstairs***

Stair & Landing Carpets & Rods 1 10 -  
Window Blind & Mounting - 4 -  
Flower Pots & Flowers - 10 -  
2 Carpet Bags & Leather Trunks - 8 -

***Bedroom***

Mahogany Posted Bedstead & Damask Curtains 10 - -  
2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bed, Bolster & 2 Pillows 7 - -  
Carpet & Hearth Rug 1 10 -  
Register Grate - 10 -  
Fender & Fire Irons - 14 -  
Double Mahogany Basin Stand & Ware complete 4 - -  
Mahogany Pot Stand - 15 -  
3 Cane Bottomed Chairs @ 2/6 - 7 6  
Dressing Glass - 14 -  
Mahogany Toilet Table with Drawers 1 - -  
2 Dressing Boxes - 15 -  
Window Blind & Bell Pull - 3 6  
Mahogany Towel Rail - 6 -  
Mahogany Turn Over Table 1 7 6

Window Blind & Bell Pull - 2 6

***Bed-room***

Mahogany Posted Bedstead with Damask Curtains 11 - -

2 Hair Mattresses, Feather Bed Bolster & 2 Pillows 7 - -

Mahogany Toilet Table with Drawers 1 - -

Dressing Glass - 14 -

Mahogany Double Basin Stand & Ware 4 - -

Mahogany Pot Stand & Ware - 15 -

Carpet & Hearth Rug 1 10 -

Register Grate - 10 -

Fender & Fire Irons - 14 -

3 Cane Bottomed Chairs - 7 6

Window Blind & Bell Pull - 3 6

Mahogany Wardrobe 4 4 -

Set Bed Steps 1 - -

Mahogany Towel Rail - 6 -

***Bed-room***

Cottage Grate - 5 -

Mahogany French Bedstead and Damask Curtains 4 - -

Hair Mattress, 2 Feather Beds, 2 Bolsters & 4 Pillows 5 - -

Single Basin Stand & Ware - 7 6

2 Cane Bottomed Chairs - 5 -

Dressing Glass - 6 -

Pell Pull & Window Blind - 3 6

***Servants-room***

Cottage Grate - 7 6

Mahogany French Bedstead, Hair Mattress, Bolster & 2 Pillows 3 10 -

Single Basin Stand - 2 6

Set House Steps - 7 -

***Outside***

Dog Cart 8 - -

2 Washing Boynes & 2 Cans - 6 -

Wheel Barrow - 8 -

2 Riddels & Mup - 1 6

Newfoundland Dog - 10 -

Horse 12 - -

Set Harness 1 10 -

Riding Saddle & Bridle - 15 -

Rail, Grape & Horse Cloth Cover - 7 -

Cow 6 - -

Lot Hay 1 10 -

Grindstone & Stand - 10 -

Sundial & Pedestal 1 10 -

Scap and Bees 1 - -

***Blankets & Napery***

12 Pairs English Blankets 6 - -  
4 Pairs Scotch Blankets 1 10 -  
4 Pairs Tweeler Sheets - 18 -  
2 Pairs Linen Sheets - 14 -  
9 Table Clothes 4 10 -  
8 Pairs Tweeler Bolster & Pillow Slips - 18 -  
2 Pairs Bolster & 4 Linen Pillow Slips - 10 -  
Half Doz. Table Napkins - 13 6  
1½ Doz. Bedroom Towels - 9 -  
3 Tray Towels - 3 -  
3 White Quilts 1 1 -  
3 Blue Quilts - 12 -  
Scarlet & Black Worsted Quilt - 7 6

***Silver Plate oz***

2 Soup Dividers 20  
2 Doz. Table Forks 78  
2 Doz. Breakfast Forks 48  
2 Doz. Table Spoons 80  
2 Doz. Desert Spoons 50  
4 Sauce Spoons 12  
Fish Slice 6  
2 Pairs Sugar Tongs 4  
18 Tea Spoons 17  
4 Knife Rests 4  
Toast Rack 3  
Wine Strainer 6  
2 Butter Knives 3  
8 Egg Spoons 5  
4 Salt Spoons 2½  
18 Toddy Laddles 34  
1 Skewer 2  
1 Mustard 1½  
2 Cream Laddles 6  
Cruet Frame 30

412 @ 5/3 108 3 -

***Gold Watch & Appendages 5026 8 - -***

***Body Clothes of Deceased 4 4 -***

**£394 - -**

The foregoing Inventory & Valuation amounting to Three Hundred and Ninety four Pounds Sterling is just & true to the best of our judgement

(sd) *Hutchison & Dixon*

## **Appendix X**

### **Appointment of Walter Pollok**

### **as Gamekeeper on the Eaglesham**

### **and Mearns Estates, 1858**

Extracted from the Register of Deeds of the Sheriff Court of Renfrewshire at Paisley, vol. 25 fol. 18, now in the Scottish Record Office, ref. SC58/59/25.

I Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham in the County of Renfrew, Proprietor of the Lands & Estates of Eaglesham, Polnoon, Boreland & Moorhouses, all in the Parish of Eaglesham & County of Renfrew, and of the Barony of Fingalton, Lands of Hazleden, Midleton, Langton, Dodside and Kirkhouse &c. all in the Parish of Mearns and County aforesaid, Do hereby Depute, Constitute, and Appoint Walter Pollok, residing in Eaglesham, my Gamekeeper with power to kill game on all or any of said lands, and do and execute all of the other duties and Offices, competent to a gamekeeper under a deputation

And I consent to registration in the Sheriff Court Books of Renfrewshire or others competent thereinto remain for preservation. In Witness Whereof these presents written on the face of this sheet of stamped paper by James Hosie, Clerk to John Stewart, Writer in Pollokshaws, are subscribed by me at Hazleden, Mearns, on the Seventeenth day of August Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years before these witnesses John Orr Ewing of Ratho and John Robertson my Butler.

*John Orr Ewing, witness*

*Allan Gilmour*

*John Robertson, witness*

## **Appendix XI**

### **Bibliography**

01 *Census Enumeration Books 1841-1891.*

Copies available:

1) Eaglesham -Mitch. Glw. Rm., 1841-81

-Gen. R. O., 1841-91

2) Mearns -Mitch. Glw. Rm., 1841-51

-Paisley Museum, 1841-61

-Gen. R. O., 1841-91

3) Leven (Fife) -Gen. R. O. 1841-91

02 *Who Was Who / Who's Who.*

- limited info. on both branches of the family.

03 *Dictionary of National Biography.*

- info. on Lundin & Montrave branch.

04 *Dictionary of Canadian Biography/Dictionnaire Biographique du Canada.*

various entries relate to members of the Gilmour, Ritchie and Rankin families who worked in Canada for Pollok, Gilmour & Co:

- Allan Gilmour 1775-1849

- Allan Gilmour 1805-1884

- John Gilmour 1812-1877

05 *Fox Davies. Armorial Families.* 4th ed. 1902 & 7th ed. 1929-30.

- brief account of both branches, describing arms granted.

06 *Burke's Landed Gentry.* Editions of 1921 and 1925.

07 *Burke's Peerage.*

- useful for Montrave branch and some marital connections of Eaglesham branch.

08 *Alumni Cantabrigiensis* 1949

- biographies of those who went to Cambridge University.

- useful for both branches of family.
- 09 Various printed law reports - see usual lists &c. Those known are:
- (1850) 12 D. 1266; 22 J. 586 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1850) 3 W.Rob. 310 "The Lochlibo" (Collision at sea)
  - (1851) 7 Moo.P.C. "The Lochlibo" (Collision - appeal)
  - (1851) 13 D. 986; 23 J. 453 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1852) 24 J. 222 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1852) 24 J. 261 (Mearns Poor Law)
  - (1852) 14 D. 675; 24 J. 364 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1853) 8 Moo.P.C. (Appeal from Canada - dealing of Gilmour & Co., Montreal - Accused of usury)
  - (1855) 18 D. 78; 28 J. 23 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1856) 19 D. 134; 29 J. 64 (Eaglesham Succession)
  - (1883) 11 R. 59; 21 S.L.R. 51 (Eaglesham Stipend)
  - (1884-5) Various Orr-Ewing succession cases in England and Scotland. W E Gilmour was a trustee.
  - (1889) App.Cas. 645 (Mauroit & Allaire v. Gilmour Appeal to PC from Canada - successor to P G & Co.)
  - (1890) 27 S.L.R. 751 (Susan Ewing Gilmour Inheritance)
  - 1922 S.C. 753; S.L.T. 596; 59 S.L.R. 563 (Lundin &c. Moveable Succession)
- 10 *Unextracted Process, Gilmour v Gilmour's Trs* (Reduction N° 2) (1851) S. R. O. CS 237/G/16/3
- includes account of how Eaglesham & Polnoon branch rose to prominence.
- 11 *Report of Jury Cause; Gilmour v. Gilmour's Trustees &c.* Tried at Glasgow before Lord Robertson and a Special Jury on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th October, 1852 Glasgow 1852.
- much character & other detail of Allan Gilmour in witnesses' evidence.
- 12 *Plan of the Roads in Dispute Betwixt Robert Pollock and John Gilmour...* by James Barry. Engraved by A. Bell. 1783.

- S. R. O. Plans Collection, R.H.P. 659.
- scale 1:3600. Map is 23 x 26 cm.
  - plan of the roads between North, South and High Walton farms.
- 13 *Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into matters relating to Public Roads in Scotland.* 2 vols., 1859. Vol. ii: Notes of Evidence.
- pp. 396-8 Evidence given by Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham in which he mentions his own part in the work of the Roads Trustees and gives some sample farm rents and toll charges.
- 14 Hector's *Judicial Records of Renfrewshire.* (1876-78).
- fairly precise description of landownership at i, 286.
  - brief mention of sale of 1844.
- 15 Macdonald, A. "*The Agriculture of the County of Renfrew.*" in *Trans. High. Soc.* 4th series, vol. xix, p. 1. Edinburgh, 1887.
- many details on Gilmour estate management.
  - see pp. 26, 27, 41, 44, 45, 74, 77, 83.
- 16 Millar, A. H. *The Castles and Mansions of Renfrewshire and Buteshire.* Annan, Glasgow 1889. f°. Scarce.
- contains 65 photos, one of Eaglesham House, with brief description, stating when built, architect &c.
  - I thought it might be possible to order a print from Annan Gallery in West Campbell Street, but they have none of the negs. (nor even a copy of the book), and don't know where they went.
- 17 Metcalfe's *History of The County of Renfrew from the Earliest Times.* (1905)
- brief mention of acquisition and division of Eaglesham.
- 18 *Eaglesham House, Near Eaglesham: Catalogue of Residue of House Furniture.* 4 Oak and Plate Glass...etc (Estate of a Gentleman deceased, sold by order of Messrs. Hill & Hogan, 15 West George Street.) To be sold by auction in Eaglesham Mansion House, near Eaglesham...on Thursday, 24th April, [1930] at eleven o'clock. On view on Day previous and on morning of sale. Morrison, M'Chlery & Co., auctioneers. In Eastwood Dist. Libraries H.Q.
- list of furniture &c. by rooms.

- 19 *Stipulations, Description, Particulars and Plan of the Residential, Sporting & Agricultural Estate of Eaglesham in the Parish of Eaglesham and County of Renfrew.* For sale as a whole or in lots. c.1927-30. Front cover states "By Direction of Captain A. C. Gilmour of Eaglesham."
- detailed description of Eaglesham House.
  - analysis of game bags 1916-26.
  - description of individual farms &c.
- 20 *Testamentary Trustees' Sederunt Book of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham.* (d.1849). Strathclyde Regional Archives, papers deposited by Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, T-BK 66.
- includes details from rental of 1849.
  - contains hardly any information on the dispute concerning his succession.
- 21 Accession N° 232 to Glasgow City Archives Office, July 1968, deposited by Messrs. Hill & Hoggan. Now in Strathclyde Regional Archives.
- refs. T-HH 77 to T-HH 81 are relevant, and held on behalf of Allan Gilmour.
  - 77/78. Papers re. withdrawal from "Pollok, Gilmore & Co." of Allan Gilmour of Eaglesham.
  - 79. Papers re. the Barony of Eaglesham including a rental of 1844 and others concerning the purchase of the Estate and other lands. Cover 1843-1857. Inventoried at 9 items, but there are actually slightly more.
  - 80. Papers &c. re. the lease of lochs to the Lavern Water Association and others. 1844-1901
  - 81. Papers re. the Parish Church of Eaglesham and revaluation of lands connected with dams & cotton mill. 1887-1890.
- 22 Papers of the United Turkey Red Co., dyers, Alexandria. In Glasgow University Archives.
- in National Register of Archives report no. 1635, of 1978.
  - include papers of A. O. H. Ewing & Co., 1845-1924.
  - William Ewing Gilmour (1854-1924) was connected with J. Ewing & Co., Turkey Red Dyers, Alexandria. Although the two businesses existed side-by-side, they were run by two brothers. W. E. G. was eventually a director of the united company.
- 23 Neill, John. *Records and Reminiscences of Bonhill Parish.* 1912
- Description of Woodbank, where W. E. Gilmour lived, on p.178.
  - picture of Tullichewan Castle where he was married

- Character sketch of him pp.263-4
  - and of his father-in-law James Campbell of Tullichewan on pp.257-8.
- 24 Irving. *The Book of Dumbartonshire*. 1868?
- description of the Turkey-Red Dying industry in the Vale of Leven, including the various firms, but nothing specific on W. E. Gilmour.
- 25 Macleod, Donald. *Dumbarton, Vale of Leven and Lochlomond: Historical, Legendary, Industrial and Descriptive*. [1884].
- Includes photograph of W. E Gilmour.
- 26 Quit-claim deed relating to lands in California. In papers in Strathclyde Regional Archives deposited by Messrs Bannatynne Kirkwood & France. Ref. TBK 162/34. Dated 12 Feb 1878.
- 27 *Testamentary Trustees' Sederunt Book of James Gilmour of Solano County, California*. 1878-1907 (d.1881). Strathclyde Regional Archives, papers deposited by Bannatyne, Kirkwood & France, T-BK 67.
- 28 Rankin, John. *A History of Our Firm: Being some account of the firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. and its offshoots and connections*, 1804-1920. 2nd ed. rev. Liverpool, Young, 1921. 8°. ix, 330 pp. Also 1st ed. 1908. - includes very useful character sketches & biographies.
- 29 Papers relating to Pollock, Gilmour & Company, timber merchants, Glasgow. In Glasgow University Archives. UGD/36
- Misc. legal papers 1636-1873, concerning the firm and the families of Gilmour of Walton, Pollock, and Graham.
- typescript history of the firm, n.d. [c.f. N° 28]
  - decret of division of Mearns Muir, 1801.
  - cartulary of Lochliboside, 1825-44.
  - cash book, South Walton Estate, 1833-52.
  - plans of Port Glasgow, 1792; Estate of Glenmuik and Pannanich, Aberdeenshire, 1868; Lands of Banchory & Leggart, Kincardineshire, 1870.
- 30 Papers of Viscount Weir of Eastwood. In Glasgow University Archives.
- described in National Register of Archives Survey N° 2554.
  - apparently includes correspondence and financial records re. Polnoon Estate 1919-1949.

- 31 Education dept. file in papers of Renfrew County Clerk on Polnoon Lodge, dated September - October 1949. In Strathclyde Regional Archives. CO2/3/4/EP/S/34
- not yet seen.
- 32 Balfour-Paul, James. *An Ordinary of Arms contained in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland.*(1903).
- 33 Papers of the family of Gilmour of Lundin and Montrave. In Scottish Record Office, ref.GD383.
- mostly refer to the political career of the second baronet, but there are one or two things of some interest for Eaglesham:
  - factors book for the South Walton estate, 1808-1827
  - letters from Hill & Hogan, 1929 re. A. C. Gilmour's death, 1929
- 34 Taylor, Charles. *The Levern Delineated* (1831)
- details of Broadlie Mill (Cotton) at Neiston on p.59 owned by Pollock Gilmour & Co.

In addition, searches have been made in relevant parts of the Registers of Sasines, Deeds, Inventories etc. in the Scottish Record Office. The usual printed sources for the history of Eaglesham have been consulted including T. C. Welsh's *Eastwood District: History and Heritage* (1989), pp. 131-2, 144,174-5.

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## Appendix IV - Biographies of Artist Robert Clow Todd

### Robert Clow Todd

Robert Clow Todd, artist and decorative painter; b. perhaps in 1809 at Berwick-upon-Tweed (Northumberland County, England); he was probably the son of John Todd and Alice (Alison) Clow; d. 7 May 1866 at Toronto, Canada West.

Robert Clow Todd spent his youth as a painter of arms on carriages in Edinburgh and London before immigrating to Lower Canada about 1834. He lived in Quebec City and in suburban Montmorency before moving to Toronto in 1853 where he spent the rest of his life. Todd advertised himself during his stay at Quebec as a painter of signs, carriage insignia, and ornamental work, and in Toronto as a Banner, Herald, Sign, and Ornamental Painter®. He may also have carved and gilded figures in wood. One assumes that his Toronto business was not profitable since he noted on his 1861 census return that the city was too new and too poor to support an ornamental artist.

Todd is remembered mainly for his oil paintings dating from his Quebec years. These are principally portraits of horses commissioned by local sportsmen. Some picture horses and sleighs posed with their owners before the Montmorency Falls in winter. Typical is *The ice cone, Montmorency Falls*®, now in the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa. All these paintings are characterized by a vibrant linear quality and overtones reflecting an interest in genre. This same interest is found in works of such contemporaries as Cornelius Krieghoff\* and James Duncan\*. Other known Todd paintings give views of the Quebec lumber docks and Montmorency Falls in summer. One copy of an English print has been located. Allegedly he executed murals in at least one civic building in Toronto. Antoine-Sebastien Falardeau\*, the artist, worked as an apprentice sign-painter in his shop during 1841, and Todd taught students both at the Seminaire de Quebec and at Loretto Convent (Loretto Abbey) in Toronto. Todd was also interested in music.

The artist married Irish-born Mary Anne Boyle and had five sons. A grandson, Valent Ellison Todd, was a staff artist working for the Toronto *Evening Telegram* and the Montreal *Evening Star*.

J. Russell Harper

from

Dictionary of Canadian Biography

Volume 1X, 1861 to 1870

ROBERT CLOW TODD

(?) 1809 - 1866

Robert C. Todd is believed to have been born in 1809 at Berwick-upon-Tweed in northern England near the Scottish border. Before immigrating to Canada at the age of twenty-five, he apparently practised decorative painting in Edinburgh. In 1834, he settled in the Quebec City region, but little is known about his first years of activity in the new country. In the early 1840s, he published advertisements for the opening of an evening school, hoping, through his selected collection of models and his approved teaching methods [...] to merit some public encouragement. (Translation) In Fall 1843, he gave private classes to young men and women, and apparently took Antoine-Sebastien Falardeau as apprentice in 1841. From spring 1845 to 1847, he advertised his services as a sign painter, while also producing easel paintings, especially for his English-speaking clientele.

In 1853, he decided to leave Quebec City for Toronto. In April, before his departure, he announced a sale by lottery of 25 canvases, several of which had been painted after European works. Despite Toronto's booming growth, the city was still too young to have developed an artistic tradition significant enough to allow artists to earn a living doing decorative works, as Clow Todd himself pointed out. Despite this, he remained there for almost thirteen years, until his death May 7, 1866. Although he advertised himself as a painter of banners, blazons, signs and ornamental works (Translation) while in Toronto we know little about his production during this period.

from  
Main sources  
Harper 1970, Harper 1977/2

# Appendix V

## Ross Family Geneology

### The Descendants of Walter Ross

#### Generation 1

1. WALTER ROSS was born in the parish of Fearn, Ross-shire, Scotland, on Christmas Day, 1816, son of Walter Ross, a farmer, and his wife Curty McCulloch. He died on the 12th of November 1888, at Picton, Ontario, where had lived most of his adult life. He is buried in Glenwood cemetery, beneath a tall, pillar-type monument..

Walter married Elizabeth Thorpe, daughter of Henry Thorpe, Esq. of Fredericksburgh, Ontario, on December 1, 1845. Theirs was a short marriage, however, for Elizabeth died in Picton on the 23rd of February, 1857, having born five children, one of whom had died at the age of six. She was then only 36 years of age, and was laid to rest in Glenwood cemetery.

Being alone and having four small children, the oldest only ten, was not an easy situation, and Walter married a second time on August 18, 1861. His new wife was Clara Louisa Maria Fairfield, the widow of Dr. Abraham VanVleck Pruyn. Clara was born on February 23, 1818, at Bath, Ontario, daughter of Benjamin Fairfield who was a United Empire Loyalist, having left the United States at the time of the Revolutionary War to maintain his loyalty to England. Her brother was Prince Edward County's Judge Fairfield. Clara died at the age of 92, then the oldest citizen of Picton.

Walter came to Canada in 1842 and began to follow a career in business. He was first in Hamilton, Ontario, in the dry goods business of Bry & McMurrich. He was soon sent to Picton to take charge in the absence of the manager, and in 1845 he commenced business himself. He became the town's most prominent dry goods merchant.

Walter was also active in politics in the early days of Picton, and later in the national government. He was the mayor of Picton for four terms, as well as Town Councillor for eight years. He was a member of the Federal Parliament in 1863, 1867, 1872, and 1874.

He was obviously a prominent man in the community, and a glance at the land ownership map of 1878 shows a multitude of properties owned by him, as well as one street (Ross) named after him, and another (Elizabeth) probably after his wife. Apparently his position did not always make him popular however, for the Picton Gazette in 1863 contained accusations that he had used his position of financial influence to secure the election by threatening to foreclose on certain properties unless the votes were given to him. Reporting in this time period, especially in small towns, was not always purely factual - - and most News stories had a large content of editorial

opinion, if not gossip. It is thus unclear how true these accusations were. It is certain that there were eventual business difficulties at a later date, for Calista Ross's obituary article makes mention of such business reverses.

He had a wide range of business and other interests. He was the general manager of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Co., director of the Prince Edward County Railway, and a Lt.Col. in the 16th Prince Edward Battalion of the Volunteer Infantry. Clara had the honor of turning the first sod for the Central Ontario Railway in 1873.

The second Mrs. Ross (Clara) achieved a prominence that was probably a combination of her husband's position, her own personality, and her advanced age. When she died in 1909 (October 17), the front page of the Picton Gazette had the headline AGRAND OLD LADY PASSES AWAY AGED NINETY-TWO. She was described as Picton's grand old lady, who was known far and wide familiarly as AGrandma Ross. The article eulogized her:

She was characteristically refined, with the refinement borne of culture. Withal, she was gracious and cordial to all, a lady in the true sense patterned from the old school. To have seen her in her latter quiet days she made just one of those sweet pictures of cultured refinement, the grandmother of long ago, as if from some painted canvas, lovely in her silken gown, touch of rare lace and quaint bit of old jewelry. She was a woman to love and respect.

Prince Edward's people never seemed to lose ties with the United States. The Gazette in the 50's and the 60's was filled with advertisements from publications across the border. Almost everyone in the county had close relatives living in the United States or in business there. This close connection may have been behind the move of Walter and Elizabeth's son Fred to the Chicago area, where their daughter Flora (who had married William Aitken Gilmour) also moved.

Apparently Walter was not alone in his migration from Scotland to Canada. His brother Lewis also came over to Canada and, like Walter, became a merchant and a member of Parliament, and a prominent member of his community of Port Hope, Ontario. Their sister Catherine lived with Walter a while in Picton, and then married William Henry Austin, a merchant from Trenton, Ontario.

The children of Walter and Elizabeth were:

2. i. Walter T., born 22 January 1847
- ii. Thomas Henry, born 12 October 1849, died 28 July 1856
3. iii. Emma B., born about 1851
4. iv. Flora E., born February 1854/55
5. v. H. Frederick, Born January 1857

The only child of Walter and Clara was:

- vi. Clara, born c. 1863

## Generation Two

2. WALTER T. ROSS, son of Walter Ross and Elizabeth Thorp, was born in Picton, on the 22nd of January 1847, the eldest child of his parents. He died at Picton in December of 1919 and is buried in the family plot at Glenwood.

Walter married Calista Bockus at St. George's Montreal, in 1871 (?). She was born on the 14th of April 1845 at Montreal, and died September 23, 1924 at Picton, where she is buried beside her husband. She was the daughter of Charles Bockus and lived in Boston during her childhood. When the family returned to Canada, she met Walter and married him.

Walter was at first employed in his father's grocery store in Picton, but later became the Collector of Customs, a post he held until his death. His wife AKitty® had a lovely singing voice, and sang in all the towns of the Bay of Quinte district. She was active in the choir of St. Andrew's and directed and sang in several Gilbert and Sullivan operettas produced at Picton.

Their children were: Charles W. (died as infant in 1872); Arthur T. (1873-1893); W. Douglas (1876-1907); R. Gordon (1886-1965); Percy G. and Caroline (1890 - ) who married J. Frederick Wilkin.

3. EMMA B. ROSS, eldest daughter of Walter Ross and Elizabeth Thorp, was born in Picton about 1851, and took her life after a prolonged period of illness in Winnipeg on the 29th of June, 1900. She is buried at St. John's cemetery in Winnipeg together with her husband and their only son.

Emma married George Albert Simpson, who was born on October 11, 1842. He died on the 8th of January 1905 at Winnipeg. George was the deputy minister of public works at Winnipeg.

Their only son George Reginald (AReggie®) Simpson was born in Belleville about 1875, and died at Winnipeg on March 10, 1939. He was interested in dramatic work, and for a number of years was on the stage, and later taught English at St. John's College School, Winnipeg.

4. FLORA E. ROSS, was born in Picton in February of 1854 or 1855, the second daughter of Walter Ross and Elizabeth Thorp. She died in Chicago of pneumonia, on January 6, 1903, and was buried at Forest Home Cemetery, Forest Park, Illinois.

On the 10th of October, 1877, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Picton, Flora married William Aitken Gilmour, son of James Gilmour and Marion Aitken. (A full account of their married life, children, etc. will be found in the Gilmour genealogy.)

Flora is remembered by her children as a very refined and cultured lady, and it is believed that she attended college of some kind. This description would certainly tie in with her background as the daughter of a prominent citizen of Picton, raised in a house which usually had several servants. On the other hand, her life was not without its heartaches. Her mother Elizabeth died

when Flora was only a small child, and thus she never really knew her. Only seven or eight years after moving to Chicago with her husband and family, she was left a widow with seven small children to provide for.

5. H. FREDERICK (AFred@) ROSS, was born in Picton in January of 1857, the third son of Walter Ross and Elizabeth Thorp. He died in Evanston, Illinois, on June 15, 1939, and his cremated remains were buried at Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

Fred married Louise Rilla Leonard, probably near Chicago about 1889. She died in Oakland, California, October 18, 1926, at the age of 63.

Fred had come to the Chicago area about 1886, and lived first in Austin (now part of Chicago). This was where Flora, his sister, would live with her husband and family. He moved to Evanston in 1892.

He was educated at the old Ontario College in Picton, and worked in Canada at both Montreal and Edmonton before coming to the United States where he was with Bradner Smith and Company as a wholesale paper merchant from 1889 until his retirement in 1924. He also served as secretary of that organization from 1911 until 1924.

He visited Picton in 1905 with his wife and son Gordon, and again after his retirement. It was seemingly through Fred that young Allan Gilmour kept in touch with relatives in Picton after his mother's death in 1903.

Fred and Louise had two sons: Kenneth who died when only nine days old (1893) and Frederick G. (Gordon) who died in West Los Angeles, on May 17, 1956, at age 61 (This account is from the papers of Stephen C. Gilmour).

## Appendix VI - Misc. Articles and Documents

### The Timber Business

Excerpts from Northern Enterprise Five Centuries of Canadian Business by Michael Bliss (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1987)

The Pollack, Gilmour AFamily@ of timber trading houses, all organized as standard (and frequently changing) partnerships, was originally directed from Glasgow, but in time the colonial branches developed individual identities. The Chatham company and the other houses on new Brunswick's sparsely settled north shore, for example, had to organize their own felling operations. A large part of their business involved importing provisions and supplies and moving them up to

the camps. By 1835 the Pollack, Gilmour group in New Brunswick employed about five thousand men a season and shipped approximately three hundred cargoes of wood. The Quebec house was also a major exporter, but purchased most of its timber from independent producers who brought their rafts down to Quebec.

In both New Brunswick and Quebec the Pollack, Gilmour partnerships diversified into shipbuilding. By the 1830s the family's fleet of one hundred or more timber ships was one of the largest merchant navies under the British flag. The overall business was spectacularly profitable in the decades of expansion. Allan Gilmour senior invested £ 1,000 in the partnership in 1804. For many years he lived comfortably on the annual returns from the trade and then, complaining about being hard done by, sold out to the Pollacks in 1838 for £ 150,000.

British timber traders and contractors were first into the business because they knew the market, anticipated the demand, and had the capital to get started. Resident British North Americans soon joined the commercial assault on the forest. Many of the general merchants of Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax dealt in wood products from time to time and invested in shipyards. Abraham Cunard, for example, came to Halifax in 1783 as a master carpenter with the army, gradually acquired properties and began general trading, and by 1812 was engaged in widespread mercantile business with his oldest son, Samuel. Timber cut from lands the family acquired in Nova Scotia became a major item in A. Cunard and Son's trade with the West Indies and England. About 1820 one of the younger boys, Joseph, was sent to Chatham, on New Brunswick's Miramichi, where he opened a branch house, Joseph Cunard and Company. By 1832 the Cunards owned several sawmills in Chatham, stores, a counting house, and two shipyards, as well as mills and stores in other north shore parts and a major establishment in Bathurst. Joseph Cunard had become one of the wealthiest and most powerful merchants in New Brunswick. Much of his trade passed through the Halifax firm run by brother Samuel.

The Cunards of Chatham competed bitterly with Gilmour, Rankin and Company, located across the river in Doughlastown. The firms fought over timber reserves, politics (they backed rival candidates in local elections, mobilizing mobs of loyal workers whose axe-handle enthusiasm finally had to be quelled by troops), and customers. Cunard became obsessed by the competition; when asked about prices he is said to have commented, "We don't care a damn so long as we sell more deals than Gilmour, Rankin & Co." ( p. 132)

Rafting and milling families like the Wrights and Gilmours bought timber from independent operators as well as doing their own cutting. As in New Brunswick, a tough, nimble organizer of men who could find a willing supplier (all you needed

was a few barrels of flour and pork and some sharp axes) and could have a few good seasons would probably rise quickly in the forest. By the 1840s the founding families had been joined and in some cases eclipsed by newcomers such as Joseph-Ignace Aumont, formerly a general storekeeper in Bytown, now a shipper of forty rafts a year, or Peter Ayles, the reformed King of the Shiners, who for a time in the 1830s had specialized in systematic violence (by brawling Irish labourers known as Ashiners) as a competitive tactic. (pp. 133-134)

Excessive reliance on the old Scots ties of kin, village, and school could turn a formula for growth into a recipe for stagnation. Most of the New Brunswick houses of the Pollack, Gilmour group, for example, ran short of commercial zeal by the 1840s. The firm's own historian writes of "a process of disintegration, a general inertness of management." Old country partners stopped bothering with arduous, regular inspections of the North American operations. Junior partners did the business as they had learned it, making no changes. One employee left an unusually candid account of decay: "In the St. John winter the clerks read magazines and sent me downstairs for brandy when Ferguson (the manager) left. He came late, did nothing, and left early.... Drink began before breakfast, whisky and gentian, and after 11 a.m. continued."

When the firm could not make money on deals from its big Nashwaak River mill it sold the mill and its timber reserves to young Alexander Gibson, a native New Brunswicker who had started in the woods as an axeman. "Boss" Gibson reorganized the method of shipping deals down the Saint John, making significant economies; he acquired new limits, and in territory that the previous owners had written off, built New Brunswick's biggest sawmilling empire, cutting 600 million feet of deals at his Marysville mill alone between 1862 and 1900. Gibson grew as the Scotsmen of the Pollack, Gilmour group faded from Canadian history.

The sole exception was Allan Gilmour of Ottawa (nephew of Allan Gilmour the founder, cousin of Allan Gilmour of Quebec), who had been sent upstream to handle production at Bytown. Gilmour correctly read sawmilling as the industry's future, developed big mills on the Gatineau and other sites, survived the lean years, and by the 1860s had achieved great wealth as a second-generation Ottawa valley lumber king. Back in Britain the Gilmour, Pollack houses slowly withdrew from the square timber trade, which shrank to insignificance by the end of the century. The parent company finally became a shipping firm; its routes specifically excluded Canada because the St. Lawrence was too hazardous. (pp. 139-140)

**Abstract: Declaration respecting copartnership property... 18 Feb 1858,**

**passed before I.J. Gibb, notary, Montreal**

James Gilmour, City of Montreal, Merchant, of one part and

John Gilmour, City of Quebec, Esquire, Merchant, acting for himself as well as in his capacity of Attorney of and seportant fort for Allan Gilmour the elder, of Glasgow in Scotland, Robert Rankin of Liverpool in England, Merchant and Allan Gilmour the younger of Montreal, Merchant of the other part

Whereas John Pollok and Arthur Pollok, both of Glasgow, Merchants, the said Allan Gilmour the Elder, Robert Rankin, John Gilmour, Allan Gilmour the Younger, the late David Gilmour in his lifetime of the said City of Quebec, Merchant, deceased and the said James Gilmour heretofore and in the lifetime of said David Gilmour were Copartners in Trade and traded at the city of Quebec under the same style and firm of Allan Gilmour and Company

Whereas the partnership estate of said Allan Gilmour & Co consisted of real and personal property vested in all and several the members of the said copartnership; whereas said copartnership has been dissolved and the said James Gilmour hath retired therefrom.

Whereas since said dissolution a true and just account has been made and assented to by surviving partners and Matilda White of the said city of Quebec widow of the late David Gilmour in her quality of Tutrix duly appointed to Matilda Gilmour, John Gilmour, Henrietta Gilmour and Agnes Marian Gilmour, all minors and heirs at law of said David Gilmour

Whereas distribution has been made...and the real and immoveable property hereinafter described has fallen to lot or share of said Allan Gilmour the Elder, Allan Gilmour the Younger, Robert Rankin and John Gilmour

Whereas the share of said James Gilmour has been taken out of personal estate and thus he has ceased to have any right but nonetheless desirable that he should divest and disseize himself of every semblance of claim

therefore....the said James Gilmour assigned transferred... the right, title...to the five water lots severally and respectively bounded as follows:detailed description . . . deed executed by said John Gilmour et al before Archibald Campbell Notary at Quebed 1 Oct 1847

for the execution of these presents the said parties have made election of domicile at their ordinary places of abode above mentioned

Passed at City of Montreal, office of Isaach Jones Bigg Notary... under the number 17,799

/s/ James Gilmour

/s/ John Gilmour

/s/ I. J. Gibb NP

/s/ J.S. Hunter N.P.

a true copy of the original hereof remaining of record in my office.

## **Gilmour & Co., Limited**

One of the historical ABeacon Lights® of the Bay of Quinte District is the Gilmour & Co., Limited; and, since its inception in 1852, it has been the largest industry on the River Trent. The history of the Gilmour enterprises is practically the history of Trenton, as the growth of the latter has been largely due to the former. The above company is an offshoot of the original Pollock & Gilmour Company, of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for years the largest vessel owners in the world. Until sailing vessels were supplanted by iron and steam, Mr. John Gilmour (father of David Gilmour, the present President of Gilmour & Co., Limited), managed the Canadian branch of this business, then known as Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec; Gilmour & Co., Montreal, Ottawa and Trenton. Allan Gilmour then parted with his Canadian interests to Mr. John Gilmour, who took over the business and carried it on until his death. His three sons, John, Allan and David divided; Alan and David carrying on the Trenton, and John the Ottawa branch (with Mr. Hughson) under the firm name of Gilmour & Hughson.

Gilmour & Co., Limited, of Trenton, Ontario, is now one of the largest door and interior finish water power plants in America. No other of its size is better managed or at less cost for the finished product. Its saw mills, box factory and egg case plant are supplied with unlimited water power and large timber limits (many of them reserved for the future pulp and paper mills), while unexcelled facilities exist for delivering their products to the markets of the world. This company is able to compete for the trade of the United States, Great Britain and the world. Large shipments are made daily; hundreds of men are employed in the work of manufacturing, and large contract orders are constantly being filled.

One of the most important of the many enterprises of the Gilmour & Co., Limited, is the patent door and interior finished woodwork, manufactured by special

machinery and by skilled mechanics, which on account of its imperviousness to climatic cost, is being placed in the finest buildings of Canada, as for example, in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal; the King Edward Hotel, Toronto; the stations for the C.P.R. and G. T. R., as well as in the best class of residences. With the advent of the Trent Valley waterway, the possibilities of this large manufacturing concern are unlimited.

The officers of the company are: Mr. David Gilmour, President; Mr. Robert Waddell, Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. J. H. Campbell, Local Director; Mr. C. M. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer.

## **MEARNS AND THE MIRAMICHI: AN EPISODE IN CANADIAN ECONOMIC HISTORY**

A Main difficulty in writing economic history is that those events which concern economic policy and constitutional or social grievances are much more fully reported than those which concern the changing evolution of industry and commerce. Especially is this true of trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies. For events which to the colonies constituted a definite epoch in economic development were to those firms in the old country which had colonial establishments nothing more than a passing phase in their search for raw materials. Canada has passed through four stages of development. Stage one was marked by the establishment of the Atlantic fisheries and the fur trade between the white man and the Indian; stage two was represented by the self-sufficient rural economy of the habitants of Quebec; stage three was the exploitation of the primary products of the soil by the United Empire Loyalists and the British settlers, largely with the aid of British capital (roughly from 1800 to 1867); stage four is the modern era of a Canadian West specialized in wheat production and a Canadian East diverted to manufacture (much of it originating with American branch houses) and to the provision of banking and distributive facilities for the West. Most fortunately, there has been published recently a book written by a Liverpool ship-owner whose firm was actively interested in the third stage of the above evolution, *A History of our Firm, being some account of the firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. and its offshoots and connections, 1804-1920*, by John Rankin (Liverpool: Henry Young, 1921). The firm flourishes to-day under the name of Rankin, Gilmour and Co. (R.G. & Co.); but as the book was printed for private circulation it is not likely that many Canadian readers will have seen it. In the first part of the nineteenth century, Pollok, Gilmour and Co. were the leading

ship-builders and timber-merchants in New Brunswick. About 1870, however their colonial connections were allowed to lapse. To-day Rankin, Gilmour and Co. are ship-owners only. When I entered the office [September, 1861], says the author, the business was entirely with British North America. The United States southern ports were then closed by the war and the New Orleans and Mobile houses were inoperative. To-day our business is practically only that of steam ship-owners, and practically the only warranty in the steamers' insurance policies runs: No British North America- [this on account of the dangers of the St Lawrence], which means

that we have a world wide range of ports where we may trade to, except the ports of British North America. The irony of it! To the growth of this firm one small Scottish village made an astonishing contribution. From Mearns in Renfrewshire came the founder, Allan Gilmour senior; and after him a stream of Gilmours, Rankins, Ritchies and others. Some went to Glasgow, some to Liverpool, some to Canada. The last generally returned to the old country, which to them was still their home; and fortunes made in colonial or foreign trade were sometimes expended by their descendants in the costly pastime of land-owning. The parent firm endured from 1804 to 1873. In 1804 Allan Gilmour was a small timber merchant in Mearns. In 1805 he began business in Glasgow with two partners, the brothers Pollok. The firm soon enjoyed a considerable import business in tar, hemp, flax, and timber, which came mostly from the Baltic. But after several voyages to Canada Allan Gilmour realized the importance of its timber resources, and in 1812, when Baltic supplies were still obstructed by Napoleon's continental system, he opened a branch on the Miramichi in New Brunswick. Its success led to other foreign branches (as the firm always called them), at St. John, 1822, Quebec, 1828, Montreal, 1828, Restigouche, N.B., 1833, Bathurst, N.B., 1835.

The parent firm supplied the capital, and Gilmour himself selected the staffs from good Scotchmen whom he periodically came out to inspect. Till 1839 all matters, including domestic, concerning the foreign houses and their stores, fell to be dealt with at Glasgow. Spring and Autumn orders for these stores would be a heavy matter; except absolute provisions, everything had to come from this side to meet the wants of small communities on the other. When the foreign houses began ship-building (as will be recorded below), all but the wood itself for the various shipyards had to go from this side. The store requisition sheets would literally cover everything from a needle to an anchor (Rankin, 22).

After the retirement of Allan Gilmour in 1833 the control over the foreign houses became less close; and the business was shared between Glasgow and Liverpool, in which latter place the firm had in 1838 converted an agency into a house, Rankin, Gilmour and Co. The Glasgow house took the ship management and the ship accounts, the Liverpool house the financing of the foreign houses and the sale of their products (ships and timber) to shipbuilding clients in Liverpool. The Glasgow house in time dwindled to nothing, the partners there holding conservatively to wooden ships. The last of these was transferred to Liverpool in 1873, to be added to the iron fleet of Rankin, Gilmour and Co., which was henceforth the effective descendant of the original partnership.

We may trace briefly the fortunes of some of the colonial offshoots from the parent stem.

1. Gilmour, Rankin and Co., Miramichi (1812-1870). When operations were opened, this region was almost virgin forest, and the site of the establishment at Douglastown, opposite Chatham, had itself to be cleared. In this sparsely inhabited district the firm had to act as general suppliers in addition to being employers of labour. Sugar and molasses were brought from the West Indies, pork from Boston or the province of Canada, tea and biscuit from the old country; only the fish and

game were provided locally. The branch began as timber merchants, cutting lumber in their concessions and handling it at Douglstown. To this it added ship-building, and soon found itself in rivalry with the brothers Cunard. The rivals, each having its own clients, supplied other builders with goods, materials, and cash advances; and at the end of the season despatched their clients' crafts to Liverpool, the market then for the sale of soft-wood ships. The leading spirit in the Miramichi enterprise was Alexander Rankin. After his death Richard Hutchison of Mearns was the sole resident partner until 1870, when the business mills and lands were made over to him by the home partners. In Alexander Rankin's time there were two memorable events. In 1825 Douglstown, like Newcastle, was destroyed by the great Miramichi fire. Coming from the Baiedes Chaleurs the fire swept down to the Richibucto, one hundred miles south, and raged over eight thousand miles of forest. Many of the vessels in the Miramichi caught fire, and three were gutted. The cattle took refuge in the river. The fish were driven on to the shore by the floating embers. Even the snakes crawled for the clearings. The whole of Gilmour, Rankin's premises disappeared, save one wooden shanty, in which was found a corpse. The second event was as sweeping for the firm, but not so disastrous for the province. In 1850 the whole of the office staff set off for California to dig for gold.

2. Robert Rankin and Co., St. John, N.B. (1822-1876). From 1822 to 1860, says a St. John newspaper of 1894, Robert Rankin and Co. were at the head of St. John merchants... they imported for at least over half of the merchants of St. John. In 1853 they loaded 130 square rigged vessels (Rankin, 68). The firm did not operate a ship-yard directly, but financed a certain Mr. Thomson, a few of whose boats were taken into the firm's fleet, while the rest were sent home to be sold in Liverpool. Robert Rankin himself returned to England in 1838 to take charge of the Liverpool house, over which he presided till 1863. He became a leader in Liverpool commercial life being chairman of the Mersey Dock and Harbour board in 1862. An ancient rivalry was buried when his daughter Annie married a McIver of the Cunard line. It was this lady who, in the days before cafes, persuaded the Cunard Company to provide luncheons for their employees on the office premises at cost price. After 1870 the St. John house fell on bad times and perished.

3. Allan Gilmour and Co., Quebec (1828-1878). This Allan Gilmour was a nephew of the founder. The timber storage ground and pond were at Wolfe's Cove just above Quebec, and Allan Gilmour added a shipyard which was in use down to 1870. After 1870 the business was divided. One branch operated mills at Trenton on Lake Ontario, which subsequently went into liquidation; a second branch operated the Gatineau mills on the Ottawa, which still survive. The trade of the latter was mainly in sawn timber with the United States.

4. William Ritchie and Co., Montreal (1828-1879). Montreal then as now was the financial stronghold of Canada. It was also the provisioning centre. This house therefore acted as banker for all the foreign concerns, and saw to the New Brunswick as well as to the Canadian lumber camps. The Montreal firm and the Quebec firm had identical partners and were very closely connected with a third firm, which was opened at Ottawa under yet another Allan Gilmour. While the Montreal firm was in existence the work was divided between Montreal and Ottawa

as follows. Montreal attended to the book keeping and provisioning of the up country mills: while Allan Gilmour of Ottawa managed them. However, the defalcations of an officer in 1877, caused by speculations in pork, brought the Montreal firm into liquidation.

By 1880 all the foreign connections of Pollok, Gilmour and Co. of Glasgow, now Rankin, Gilmour and Co. of Liverpool, had been given up. Why was this?

The political analogy fails. It was not that the colonial branches outgrew their youthful dependence, but rather that, with the decay of wooden ship-building, there was no immediate inducement to continue the connection. The timber-built ships had been a literal bond of union across the Atlantic. Furthermore, the structure of a private partnership did not lend itself to the multiplication of business risks. By 1860 the senior partners of the second generation were growing old, and their juniors were shy of assuming the extra commitments which would fall on them if on the death of a senior the latter's capital were suddenly withdrawn from the business. If a new business was to be constructed out of the remnants of the ship-building business in Canada, much capital and personal attention on the spot would have been indispensable. Finally, the parent establishment at Liverpool was itself developing on lines which made a colonial connection less inviting.

From being a general merchant and carrier it was becoming a carrier only. In the old days it had its yards and warehouses at which it handled timber, cotton and other merchandise. After 1870 it fell onto line with the new structure which the import business generally was assuming. It became a shipper only, leaving to the broker the work of merchandizing and to private warehouse-owners the work of storage. The contact which the heads of the business formerly maintained by engaging in a number of functions industrial, commercial, and shipping, they maintain, now by a seat on the directorates of allied concerns. Thus the brother of the author, Robert Rankin II, was towards the end of his career a director of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, a director of the Midland Railway, chairman of the Docks and Quays Committee on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and chairman of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Similarly the author is a director of various companies and chairman of that highly important naval service, Lloyd's Registry of Shipping (Liverpool).

C. R. Fay

from Canadian Historical Review, 1923 pp. 316-320

## Timber Problems

After scoring American oak consistently since the days of Bridger, the navy board in 1804 was faced with the necessity of importing it in large quantities. The use of this oak was recognized as a *pis aller*, for the white oak was considered

decidedly inferior to the English and even to the Baltic. Shipwrights and carpenters were sent over from the English dockyards, and oak from the Ottawa region was soon being incorporated into the King's ships.

No efficient timber trade dependent on naval contracts alone could be developed, and in most instances where the Navy encouraged a new supply of masts or timber, a general lumber trade sprang up which often consumed the trees most fit for the dockyards. The same reasons which compelled the Navy Board to turn to Canada for timber created a tremendous demand for foreign lumber for general building purposes in England. For every ship which took masts and naval timber to the royal dockyards, dozens of cargoes of lumber left Quebec for Liverpool, Bristol, and London.

The pioneer in this new trade, which did so much to develop Upper Canada, was Philemon Wright, who emigrated from Massachusetts after the Revolution and sent his historic<sup>o</sup> raft of oak and pine logs down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence in 1800. There had been exports of Quebec oak for the French navy as early as 1667, and in the decade before the Revolution a large amount of oak had been cut in the Lake Champlain region, to be shipped down the River Richelieu and the St. Lawrence for the English market. Much of the Quebec oak which helped to relieve the Royal navy during the Napoleonic period came from Vermont. Canals finally diverted this Champlain timber to the Hudson in 1830, but for some time Vermont furnished more oak than Upper Canada for the Quebec trade. The houses of Scott, Idles and Company, Usburne, and Gilmour developed great establishments at Quebec, rivalling those at Dantzic and Riga in extent. These concerns frequently sublet their contracts to Vermonters, who managed the French Canadians who did much of the actual cutting and rafting. Lumbering became one of the chief industries of Canada, as it was already of northern New England and New Brunswick.

The timber magnates were able to dictate to the government terms even more advantageous than the monopoly which the house of Scott, Idles had exacted in the naval contract. They pointed out that England was in absolute need of timber for every purpose, and that Canada's forests held an unlimited supply. In order to exploit these forests, however, it was necessary to develop a timber trade on a scale equivalent to that of the Baltic. They were not willing to jeopardize their capital to meet the temporary demand if the end of the Napoleonic wars would mean a reversion to the Baltic with its advantages of superior timber and cheaper freight. The normal freight from Quebec was about *L* 3 5s., three times as high as the Baltic; and in 1810, the Quebec rate had risen to *L* 7 10s. a load. Between 1809 and 1813, these arguments were successful in securing the passage of an almost prohibitive duty on Baltic timber amounting to several times the cost of the wood at Dantzic or Riga. This was the origin of the notorious timber duties, - those silent partners of the Corn Laws, - which were not entirely removed until 1860, after several struggles in Parliament.

An idea of the rapid growth of the timber trade in the different provinces, and the relative importance of the Canadian supply to that of the Baltic can be gained from those same customs figures of imports into England during the period from 1799 to 1815 already quoted in connection with the Baltic. While the naval supply

represented only a portion of this, the value of Canada in relieving the English timber crisis may be judged.

from: Forest and Sea Power, >The Timber Problem of the Royal Navy=  
Robert Greenhalgh Albion, Ph.D.  
Cambridge  
Harvard University Press, 1926

## GILMOUR LOG OPERATIONS

The story of the Gilmour operations has yet to be told. The skeptical visitor may accept the evidence of the village's existence in the old days, and still balk at the incredible story of the Gilmour logs. For experienced lumbermen to entertain the idea of transporting logs two hundred miles was improbable enough. That they should plan to float millions of cubic feet of timber up over the height of land between Lake of Bays and the headwaters of the Trent, was fantastic.

As a matter of fact, Afloat<sup>o</sup> is not quite the right word. Although this historic development took place outside the Park boundaries, it is worth describing here because the whole system was evolved as a means of getting logs out of the Park. The superintendent, in his report for the year 1895, mentions the fact that the Gilmour Company had already been cutting on their limits for the past three seasons, but he went on to say that they had decided to postpone operations until the railway through the Park should be completed.

And no wonder!

From Archie McEachern, of Dorset, whose father was employed by the company during construction of their improvements in that district, has come the most vivid account of how the feat was performed. The Gilmour Company planned to float their logs down the Oxtongue River from Canoe Lake to the Lake of Bays. There they would be made into booms, and dragged by means of the steam alligator, still to be seen at Baysville, to the starting point of the haul over the height of land. The old stone pumphouse, situated about a mile from Dorset on the road to Baysville, to the starting point of the haul over the height of land. The old stone pumphouse, situated about a mile from Dorset on the road to Baysville, marks the spot where an endless chain, designed to do the job was to start.

Other companies had built costly dams and slides, but this Gilmour scheme was the most complicated, and costly, of anything yet devised. The pump down by the shore pumped water into the wooden trough, up which the logs slid. It also provided motive power for the chain, to which were attached a series of spikes, to stick into the logs and keep them in place. The first pump was supplemented by boosters along the trough, which were in some places as much as thirty feet above the ground. At

the top of this first grade the logs were floated downhill for about a mile, where they arrived at the bottom of a second chain system. There, a second series of pumps brought them up the final rise to Raven Lake. This lake, which normally drains into the Muskoka system, had been backed up by dams, so that it flowed instead through the swampy district into St. Nora's Lake, at the headwaters of the Trent. The logs had to be driven through this swamp in booms, and you can still see, driving along the highway in the winter, when the leaves are off the trees, some of the old capstans that were used to secure the ropes for these booms.

Beside the problem of how to get the logs out of the Park district, there was the transportation problem. From Dorset, where supplies could be brought in by wagon or sleigh along the Babcaygeon Road, there was a long haul to Tea Lake - and no road! The Gilmours cut one.

Rangers are still able to follow the course of this old road through the southwest corner of the Park, and at places both at Canoe Lake and in the Hollow Lake, now called Kawagama Lake district, it is still in use. The Park Superintendent, who took up headquarters at Canoe Lake during the summer of 1893, was delighted at the prospect of the speedy completion of this road. To him, it meant a handy way out and in through Dorset. As far as one can tell it was used by the company and Park officials during the winter of 1893-4, when supplies for the men working in the Park were toted in along its twenty-eight miles.

Jim Campbell, who travelled this road in Gilmour's time, and afterwards, when it was used by Shier and Mickle-Dyment, has stories of the stopping places on this road. The Gilmour Company had storehouses and a boarding house at Dorset, since this was the terminal of the part of the Babcaygeon Road they used, as well as the centre for their tramway system. From there, the bush road ran out by Otter Lake, now Tock Lake for a distance of about eight miles to the first stopping place, at the upper end of Fletcher Lake. There a man could get a meal if he needed it, and on the whole it was quite a respectable place, though it bore the sinister name of 'The Pig's Ear'. Ten miles farther on was a log house, and a barn capable of putting up fifteen teams of horses for the night. This place was kept by a not too respectable negro; 'Dart's Den', as it was called, was a somewhat less savoury stopping place.

In 1895, spring came so early, that the men were able to break the log dumps at Potter Creek on April the twenty-second. Two days later they began the epic drive, and by the twenty-ninth the alligator was hard at work, towing the booms over the lakes to the Oxtongue River. All the time the water on the two lakes was held at a high level, destroying trees along the shore to such an extent, that the evidence is still there today. But the drive went on.

People are still living in the Dorset-Haliburton area who remember that drive. Tommy Archer is one of them. He recalls that a thousand men were employed in the construction of the intricate system of dams, troughs, pumps and chains, financed by the Gilmours. The company, he says, spent millions of dollars on it, out of a misguided faith in the cruisers' glowing reports. Down the Oxtongue went the logs, and up over the endless chains, into Trent waters. It worked!

Except for one little miscalculation. By the time the logs had finished their long, rough trip, many months had passed. When they finally reached the company's

mills at Trenton, it was found that by the time they were ready to be cut into lumber, even the finest timber had begun to deteriorate!

In December of that year, the company stopped cutting in the district, explaining that there was a depression in the lumber market. Probably they had decided to change their method of getting the logs out, and were waiting for the Booth railway to come through. With the completion of the railroad in 1896, the Gilmour Company recommended operation on more modern lines, building the mill and village at Mowat. But they still seemed to like doing things the hard way: the huge boiler from the Dorset pump-house, was hauled along the old road, in the depth of winter. Over this rough trail, the boiler was hauled by nine teams of horses, on birch rollers that wore out almost as fast as the men could cut them. By the time the railway was officially opened in the spring, the mill at Mowat was in working order.

When the Gilmour Company went bankrupt, the village and mill fell into the hands of receivers, who established a caretaker on the property. Some of the machinery, including the mill engine, was sold; but a great deal of the equipment was simply left where it had last been used. Axes, saws, and other odds and ends bearing the Gilmour name, may still be seen in workshops around Canoe Lake. With the exceptions mentioned already, there is today little evidence that the village of Mowat ever existed. When the name of the post office was changed to Canoe Lake, even that link with the past disappeared.

## **The Scottish Tradition In Canada**

The four principle firms of the Anew wave<sup>®</sup> of large scale operations were all Scots-concerns, though two of them, Richardson Forsyth and Co., and Scott, Idles and Co., were based in London and Montreal, and another Duncan Gibb and Co., operated from Liverpool. The fourth of these leaders in the timber trade was the firm of Pollok, Gilmour and Co., which revolutionized the industry in the colonies. The key figure in conceiving this giant among contemporary companies was Allan Gilmour. Temperamental and adventurous, he began his business career as a small importer of lumber from the Baltic area. In 1804, however, he went into partnership with the Pollok brothers, grocers and sons of a Renfrewshire farmer. The new firm was capitalized at £1500 of which Gilmour provided £1000. During the latter years of the Napoleonic Wars, Pollok and Gilmour gradually expanded their business by turning to the Canadas and New Brunswick for thier timber and by pressuring the British government into imposing duties on Baltic imports. As one of the first Scottish timber merchants to recognize the advantage of importing North American wood, Gilmour moved his headquarters from Grangemouth at the mouth of the Great Canal to Port Glasgow on the Clyde. In 1804 he established a branch in Quebec City and in 1812 another at Miramichi, and from that time on the firm grew rapidly.

In the late 1820s they were operating eleven shipyards in the North American colonies, and between 1822 and 1832 their fleet increased from 54 to over 100 vessels. In the 1830s, apart from the 5,000 men employed in the ships and shipyards, over 15,000 were working in the forests of New Brunswick to obtain the timber, although in Canada they bought directly from the lumbermen as they rafted their logs down the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. In 1834 alone the firm exported 300 shiploads from Miramichi, St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Bathurst, probably amounting to some 150,000 tons if the average ship's capacity was 500 tons, although some were much larger.

Pollok and Gilmour also acted as agents for ship-builders in Maritime colonies, selling large numbers of their vessels on the London market. We may gain some idea of the way in which the wealth of the partners increased during this period by the fact that Gilmour between 1815 and 1836 bought a number of country estates and finally in 1838 sold out his share to the Polloks for £150,000, not a bad capital gain on this original £1000 investment. The Polloks then moved the headquarters of the firm to Liverpool where capital was more easily obtainable and the port facilities had been greatly expanded.

From then on, the firm became English, although its fortunes had been made by Gilmour. Pollok and Gilmour was only the most prominent of a cluster of Glasgow, Greenock and Port Glasgow firms which were followed by others in Aberdeen, Leith, Dundee and Dumfries, and which grasped at the new sources of timber supply.

James Scott of Glasgow had sixteen ships in the Quebec-Miramichi lumber trade by 1823, while John Mitchell of the same city had eleven vessels constantly plying from the Clyde to the Miramichi by the same year. The squared pine of that river, so easily worked, appealed to carpenters, joiners, house-builders and shipwrights all over Scotland in the years of the wars and their aftermath, marked by prosperity, temporary setbacks, but population growth at an unprecedented rate.

When peace came, the timber trade continued to flourish, and the Scots were predominant in it. Though Brougham might rail in parliamentary debate in 1817 against the 'Canadian and shipping interests' and the 'mercantile school' with its 'inferior timbers from the North American Colonies,' the ship-owners and lumber merchants whose interests were bound in with the Quebec, Miramichi and Saint John trade were now so influential that there was no question of reversing the policy of preference instituted in 1810. It is significant that Kirkman Finlay, member of Glasgow, and a leading exponent of freedom in trade, who was presenting petitions for his city's Chamber of Commerce at this time urging an end to all restrictions, did nothing to support Brougham on this issue. His constituents and their Greenock, Leith, Aberdeen and Dumfries associates were doing too well out of the trade. Arguments like that of the able shipowner Joseph Marryat, member for Sandwich in 1820, that the Canadian lumber trade employed 340,000 tons of shipping in 1819 as against 80,000 tons in 1811, were bound to be conclusive.

