

Our Stratton/Aikman Family Tree

1700 to 2010

As We Know It

Compiled by Anne Stratton Hilts

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OUR STRATTON/AIKMAN FAMILY TREE, 1700 TO 2010

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Please contact the author with comments, corrections and additions. Dave Stratton and Charlie Aikman started this, and I am trying to bring it up to date—need your help. Please contact me at the address above or at hilts@comcast.net or (520) 529-1772.

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For my Family

Acknowledgments

Special thanks to my Dad for supplying much of the information for this book. His notes, stories, and guidance are invaluable. I'll miss you, Dad.

Also thank you to Cousin Charlie who helped Dad with genealogy and with our Stratton/Aikman family reunion in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, in Jun 1993. He wrote up our history and sent it around, with photos of Agnes Cross and Jane McGregor. Thanks Arwen Newman, layout editor and genealogist, for helping to make order out of chaos as this book was compiled.

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Table of Contents

Preface.....	9
Introduction.....	11
What We Strattons Know About Our Ancestors in Scotland.....	11
The Meaning of the Names	12
Historical Background	21
Pedigree Chart	25
Stratton and Donnly Families.....	27
First Generation	27
Second Generation (Children)	32
Third Generation (Grandchildren)	35
Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren).....	41
Dobbins and Blair Families	53
Shields, McGhe and Brown Families.....	55
Aikman and Steadman Families.....	59
First Generation	59
Second Generation (Children)	63
Third Generation (Grandchildren)	66
Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren).....	74
McGregor, Flint and McGregor Families.....	83
Robert McGregor Line	83
John McGregor Line—First Generation	83
Second Generation (Children)	84
Third Generation (Grandchildren)	86
Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren).....	88
Cross and Moir Families	91
First Generation	91
Second Generation (Children)	92
Third Generation (Grandchildren)	93
Name Index.....	97
Place Index.....	103

Preface

This work is a compilation of data I have from several sources. My Dad, Dave Stratton, and Cousin Charlie Aikman provided me with much of the information, and I have spoken to many members of our extended family to include additional branches. I have also completed original research using the resources of the local Family History Center and the internet. To provide additional data about deep family connections, before he passed away my Dad had his DNA tested, allowing us to determine our ancient origins.

An effort has been made to not include living individuals.

This book is as much as I know at the time of printing. It is likely to have errors, but please understand that I could work to ensure perfection and also ensure that you would never have a work like this in your hands. I just had to decide when to stop.

If you see errors or have additional information, please contact me at hilts@comcast.net or find my mailing address on the reverse of the title page.

Interested in DNA?

Information regarding the Irish Ards Peninsula Stratton male YDNA Project is available at: <http://www.worldfamilies.net/forum/index.php?topic=7907.0>. (Documentation page for the descendants of James Stratton/Stratlin.) The FamilyTreeDNA.com Ards DNA Project is available at: <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/ardsdnaproject/default.aspx?section=news>. Scroll down to 1. James Stratlin.

The WorldFamilies.net Aikman female MtDNA: <http://www.worldfamilies.net/forum/index.php?topic=7917.0> (Documentation page for the mtDNA Aikman line.) Scroll down to 1. Christina Moir.

Email the very helpful administrator Mary Becker (mary.becker@sbcglobal.net) if you need help finding the Aikmans and the Strattons on worldfamilies.net, which is a free, public website, or if you wish to add additional information.

Updates!

As I update information, you will find the most current revision on my public tree at Ancestry.com. To access that tree, please email me at hilts@comcast.net if you'd like to be invited to participate. If you don't subscribe, you will not be able to see Ancestry.com's premium content, but you can access my data for free. Ancestry.com members may view the tree using the normal search functions or by visiting <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/12111236>.

Within This Book

The chapters in this book reflect the surnames of the branches of my father's ancestral lines. Within each chapter, there are sections for each generation. Please note that in a chapter, each individual is assigned a number. The numbers restart with each family line, but within a surname's chapter, you can follow the descendants down through the next generation by looking for the number he or she was assigned under a parent's entry. A plus ("+") sign next to a number indicates that the person had children and that additional information about that person is available in the section dedicated to the subsequent generation. If the person did not have any issue, any notes about that person will be found under their parent's generation.

When looking at the main entry for a person, the names found in parentheses indicate the name of their father, grandfather, etc. The numbers next to the names of the person's ancestors indicate how many generations removed from the oldest known ancestor each man was. The number one indicates the oldest known ancestor of the line. Under a main entry, any notes and stories I have which relate to a husband will be found immediately under his vital statistics. They are indented to ease your search. Marriage dates, a wife's vital statistics, and notes and stories about her will be found after the husband's information and notes. Her notes will be indented more than her husband's.

Enjoy and share our family history.

Introduction

What We Strattons Know About Our Ancestors in Scotland

Thomas Stratton (my great-great-grandfather) died about 1 Mar 1863 in Wishaw, Cambusnethan Parish, Lanarkshire, Scotland, south of Glasgow. He married **Esther Dobbins** who died 7 Dec 1855 in the same place. Both were born in Northern Ireland.

His son, **James Stratton** (my great-grandfather), was born in Northern Ireland in 1845. James married **Letitia Shields** in 1867. She was likely born in Donegal or Down County, Ireland, in 1846. At that time both were in Ulster, Northern Ireland, but since Irish Independence, Donegal has been in Eire. Her father was **John Shields**, who died in 1872 in Gilhead, Cambusnethan Parish, Lanarkshire, now a suburb of Glasgow. The Shieldses were Covenanters. James and Letitia lived for a time in Gilhead. They immigrated to the US in 1872 after her father died; they were recruited to move to the USA to work in the Pennsylvania coal mines.

His son, **James McGowan Stratton** (my grandfather), was born in St. Mary's, Pennsylvania, on 16 Apr 1884. The name McGowan was from a family friend.

Robert Aikman (my great-great-great-grandfather) married **Margaret Steadman**. Both were from Scotland. He was born in 1778.

Their son, **Robert Aikman** (my great-great-grandfather), was born in 1804 near Edinburgh, Scotland, and died 3 Apr 1858 in Auchinairn, West Cadder (just north of Glasgow). He married **Anne McGregor**. She was born in 1804 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, near Wishaw and Motherwell, and died on 12 Feb 1880 in Auchinairn. Anne's parents were **Robert McGregor** and **Margaret Flint**.

Their son, **John Aikman** (my great-grandfather), was born in Nov 1845, and on 25 Feb 1876 he married **Jane McGregor** in Glasgow, District of St. Rollox, County of Lanark. Jane was born in Old Monkland, now a part of Glasgow, in Dec 1849. She was a redhead, and people used to tease her about being possibly related to Rob Roy. Her parents were **Hugh McGregor**, who born on 7 Oct 1827 in Helensburgh, Argyll and Bute County (Dunbarton at the time), in the Trossachs on the sea, over the hills from Loch Lomond—near the site of the Battle of Glen Fruin that got the MacGregors in so much trouble, and **Agnes Cross**, born 1819 in Barony (this was a parish in Glasgow) and died 25 Dec 1905 in Stirling. They were married on 8 Aug 1847. John and Jane Aikman immigrated to the US in Jun 1882—Dad's date—or 1868 according to US Census dates. Again, the coal mines in Pennsylvania recruited John to be a mechanical/electrical foreman.

John and Jane's daughter, **Anna McGregor Aikman** (my grandmother), was born 15 Apr 1878 in Dennistoun District, Glasgow. She came to the US with her parents in Jun 1882 and

attended a teachers' college. She married James McGowan Stratton on 1 Jan 1910 (or the day before) in St. Mary's, Pennsylvania. I'm the eldest daughter of one of their children, James David McGregor Stratton. He and Charlie Aikman got this information together to pass on to all of us.

My grandmother, Anna McGregor Aikman, was a double McGregor. Can anyone reading this account shed any light on her ancestors—who they were and where they were? I know the name McGregor was proscribed by James VI of Scotland in 1604, but by 1774 it was legal to be a McGregor again, so I have hopes someone will know the history of our family.

By the way, I am also descended on my mom's side from William, Susanna, and Resolved White of the Mayflower who came over in 1620. Some people have speculated that they may have been McGregors at some point because "White" was a common alias for McGregor during proscription...and no one yet, to my knowledge, has proved any other history for them. I think most of the Pilgrims came from the Cambridge area originally, including the Whites.

The Meaning of the Names

I have not had time to go all the way through the genealogy papers Dad gave me, but I have done enough to find out our records of Strattons all peter out without a trace in the 1700s. The Stratton line (Shields, Dobbins, Stratton, Blair, Donnelly, Brown) were in Ireland and all illiterate as far as I can tell, and the Aikmans (McGregor, Cross, Moir, Flint, Steadman) were in Scotland and all educated as far as I can tell.

Stratton means town (*ton*) on the Roman road (*strat* or *strath*). There is an existing ancient town by that name in Cornwall at the extreme southeastern tip of England. It was a major Bronze Age (the Celtic Beaker Culture from Europe) tin mining and trading center and later a Roman possession, so it did have a lot of Roman roads. It is one of the few major towns shown on my 1300 AD map of the area. I guessed that my Stratton ancestors were tin miners and then later coal miners.

Too bad for me and my speculations: it turns out—see Harriet Russell Stratton's *A Book of Strattons*, 1908—there are 24 separate Strat Tons in England arising independently. There are three main branches of the English Strattons, and one of these ended up in Scotland.

1. the Lauriston Line 1124 to 1904 in Midlothian, Scotland (now in Edinburgh)
2. the Shotley Line 1392 to 1631 in Suffolk southeast of London on the sea
3. the Shrivenham Line 1530 to 1660 in Berkshire west of London

I read the details with interest trying to figure where my oldest known ancestor, James Stratton/Stratlin, came from before he was a Presbyterian in Ulster, N Ireland, in about 1800. Inconclusive. All 3 lines have all our family names.



Cornwall Today

Our best bet might be the Lauriston Line:

http://www.castleuk.net/castle_lists_scotland/66/lauristoncastle.htm. They were close to Northern Ireland and Presbyterian. They did not immigrate to USA early on, so maybe the ones that did leave went to Ireland.

The Shotley Line is possible because they were Protestants and Puritans who emigrated to Jamestown, Virginia, and Plymouth Colony—Maine. Some may have gone instead to the Protestant Plantations in Ulster which had started on orders of King James I of England (James VI of Scotland).

Additionally, the Shrevenham Line is possible because they had a Stratton apprenticed to a trade in London. He prospered and had 6 sons (two were John and Thomas). King James ordered the London Ironmongers to sponsor an Ulster Plantation near where I found my James Stratton and his son Thomas (with different spellings). This Line also were Puritans and came to Boston Colony early—most American Strattons are their descendants.

The English Strattons had manor houses, but the Scottish Strattons had a castle. One of the Scottish Line, (brother to Sir Alexander Straton) Walter Stratton, was cup-bearer to King James I of Scotland, and was murdered in the hallway trying to stop his assassination during the night in Perth 1437. This was the night of "Katy bar the door!" fame when the maid bolted the door to the King's bedchamber with her arm, which broke when the assassins broke the door down and killed the king. One of the Scottish Line, David Stratton, was judged a heretic by the Catholic

Archbishop and burned as a martyr in Edinburgh 27 Aug 1532 during the reign of King Henry VIII. The first Protestant Stratton in Scotland?

So therefore I think our best hope to find pre-1800 Stratton ancestors is to trace Dad's R1b1b2 Y-DNA and look at the early history of Ulster after England took it over from the O'Neill kings and planted it with Protestants from England and Scotland. By the way, Dad tested negative for the famous O'Neill YDNA that is so common in Ireland. Cousins, not ancestors.

Wikipedia's entry about "Clan Straiton" says we may have been a lowland Scottish clan. The barony of Straiton is near Edinburgh. This seems the most likely since we ended up in Ulster (Northern Ireland) and later Glasgow, Scotland, as Presbyterians.

I still have not found firm proof about which branch we are from. More will be revealed.

Additionally, De Stratton is a Norman French name from Cornwall, named after the existing ancient "Stratton 100" land area from which an army of 100 men could be raised. King Arthur, the supposed Romanized, Christianized local Briton, lived south and north of Stratton on the coast. Legend has it that he led the fight against the pagan Saxons when they invaded and took over from the north after the Romans pulled out in 494 AD. Maybe our men were Knights of the Round Table. The De Strattons were nobility, while common people from the area would be Stratton.

After the War of the Conquest in 1066 AD when the Viking/Norman/French took over from the local Saxon nobility, William the Conqueror gave confiscated English land to his knights—local (the Wiltshire Strattons near the Stratton 100) and French supporters (possibly the Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex Stratton areas around London)—and to many more Normans and friends who flooded in for years thereafter. It seems that no one except the French nobility had last names until the 1066 conquest made it mandatory for the Domesday Book (to tax more efficiently). One theory has Sir Walter de Stratton of Suffolk being descended from a Sir Gilbert Fitzroy (meaning son of the king), the acknowledged illegitimate son of King Henry I (son of King William I the Conqueror). I guess there is a chance we might be descended from one of the many younger sons of these hundreds of years of landowning and titled Strattons in Cornwall, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Wiltshire and Essex—and eventually Scotland. English law always gave ALL the land and the title to the eldest son, and the rest were left to make their own way in life with help from the family for education and securing a good position.

From our "cousin" Geoff Stratton in the UK (no relation, DNA doesn't match ours):

You asked where my lot originated. As far back as I can go they were in North Wiltshire as Agricultural Laborers. The line moved to the Bath/Bristol area in the early 19c and then crossed the Severn River to Monmouthshire where they worked in the coal mines. The line stayed there for 4 generations and were involved in mining and timber work. GGF sneaked off to Middlesborough when GGM died, leaving my GF behind. GGF worked in a steelworks and was killed by being run over by a train. He also started another line of 'Geordie Strattons' up there. GF was the first to make anything of himself and owned a timber business when he died in the 1919 'flu epidemic'.

There were a lot of Stratton lines in Wiltshire and I have many of them mapped out in my Index. Although some were quite notable, none appear to be linked to nobility (certainly not my lot!). Beside surnames being derived from place names, they also came from the employer in some cases. There were some Strattons who came across in the Norman Conquest and probably the most notable later one was Adam de Stratton who held the country's purse strings. He was put in the Tower a couple of times for various 'financial irregularities', but they had to let him out since he was the only one who knew where the money was!!

How did our Strattons get from England to Scotland? Answer: by way of Ireland, and before that, I do not yet know. One guess is that our Scottish coal-mining Presbyterian Strattons from the Glasgow area were local Cornwall people "from Stratton" who knew tin mining in Cornwall and coal mining in nearby Devon. Another guess is that they were "city folk" who worked in Belfast and the surrounding Ards Peninsula, specifically Newtownards, in the textile industry. By 1800 they were Presbyterians around Gortnamoyagh townland and Garvagh town (Bann River Valley area) in Erigle/Errigal Parish, Derry County, Northern Ireland, as laborers and weavers. On the map, this is in the middle near the north coast and the tourist attraction "The Giant's Causeway" where Sky and I visited in 2006. I speculate that when the Irish Potato Famine started (1845 to 50) they moved to where the new mining jobs were in the Glasgow area of Scotland. Then in 1872, they removed to Pennsylvania, USA, for more and better coalmining jobs.

The Presbyterian Movement started in 1558 in Scotland when Queen Elizabeth I made a treaty with John Knox (1515-1572), who after a colorful early life (he was a galley slave for a while), brought Calvinist beliefs to Scotland. The English counterpart around the same time was the Separatist Movement, resulting in the Mayflower Pilgrims of 1620. Alas, when monarchs changed, religious persecution started up again. In my opinion it had a lot to do with who got to collect and spend the tithes, which were really a tax (10%?). I think the monarchs wanted to collect all the money and decide how it should be spent. And dispense offices. The Presbyterians and Separatists wanted to be self-supporting and self governing and not pay tithes to the king.

Later some Presbyterians signed the famous "Covenant" in Edinburgh in 1638, pledging to run their own churches without orders from the King and his (Anglican) Church of England, and became "Covenanters." About the same time, the English Separatists became Congregationalists and Puritans, led eventually by Oliver Cromwell. The 2 movements joined forces in 1643 after the Puritans had won the Civil War in England and deposed King Charles I. He was soon beheaded, and by 1649 the Puritans and Covenanters parted ways again.

When Charles II, a Roman Catholic, was restored to the throne in 1660, he persecuted both groups. This went on until 1690 when William of Orange became King of England and tolerance of various Protestant sects prevailed.

If our Strattons still lived in England after they became Presbyterians, they may have been persecuted. There were years of warfare and persecution over this issue, not ending until 1690 AD.

I do not know when we changed religions because the records that I have found do not go back that far. Please let me know if you find out any more info or have other speculations. On our trip to Scotland in 2005, we found a Straiton Pond Nature Reserve in Midlothian south of Edinburgh—an old blue clay pit. In my research I have found Stratton spelled 10 different ways so far—we were illiterate and could not tell people how to spell our name or how to spell where we were from, so officials just wrote our name down phonetically, and we signed an “X” as our mark and had it witnessed. Stratton, Strattom, Straiton, Strachan, Stratten, Straghan, Stratlin, Struitton, Strattan. Straghan and Strachan are probably another Scottish clan from ours.

Shields has two possible meanings. The first is Irish: a reduced form of O’Shields, an alternative Anglicized form of Gaelic *Ó Siadhail* “descendant of *Siadhal*.” The second meaning is Northern English and Scottish: a habitational name from a pair of places in Northumberland and County Durham (now both in Tyne and Wear) called North and South Shields, named with Middle English *schele* “shed,” “hut,” “shelter.” There has been much confusion among Shields, Shield, and their variants (Chield/Shell/Schell/Shiell). Every spring herdsman would take their animals up the mountains to graze at “the shieldings,” and lived in temporary summer shacks called “shields.” My Shields ancestors were Covenanters in Donegal County Ireland in 1800 but also came to the Glasgow area during the Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 50).

Dobbins has two forms. The first is English and means “son of Robin.” The second is English, northern Irish, and Scottish from a pet form of Robin, which is itself a pet form of Robert. Our Dobbins ancestors were farmers in Gortnamoyagh, Derry County, Ireland, in 1800.

Aikman means oak man (origin Saxon) from *ack* (oak) and man. *Aik* is an old Scots word for oak. The Aikman family, lairds of Carney, Ross and Brambleton, were seated in Scotland from 1050 onward. It is commonly thought of as one of the oldest surnames in Scotland.

The book *Eminent Arbroathians* by James McBain [Arbroath, Scotland] tells of the tradition that the originator of the Aikman name was the officer in MacDuff’s Army who ordered the soldiers to camouflage themselves with oak branches. They were encamped at Birnam Wood and attacking MacBeth at Dunsinane Castle. The success of the maneuver earned the officer the name “Oakman” or “Aikman,” and Malcolm Canmore III, in this year of 1057 AD, replaced MacBeth as King of Scotland. (I remember this guy from *Macbeth*.)

John Aikman of Cairne (the Aikman homestead near Arbroath, County Forfarshire—now Angus—on Scotland’s east coast, just north of the Firth of Tay) registered between 1672 and 1678 the Aikman Coat of Arms. The Aikman motto is: *SUB-ROBORE VIRTUS* which means “Valor Under the Oak”—referring to the advance on Dunsinane.

The Aikman families, quoting McBain, are to be found in Forfarshire, Lanarkshire, and in the Stewardry of Kirkcudbright. Free Baron Alysandre de Aikman of Lanarkshire was compelled to swear fealty to Edward I (Longshanks) in 1296 at Ayrshire, giving Edward Longshanks control over the country of Scotland.

I speculate that another possible origin of our Aikmans could be that they were McGregors who had to adopt a new name during proscription (1604-1774) when it was illegal to be a McGregor. There is an oak tree on the McGregor coat of arms (pulled up by a McGregor to kill a wild boar

and save the king's life), so I guess it would be one choice they could make. No one has ever proved an Aikman line back to McGregor, so it is not probable. Our most recent ancestral Aikmans were from the Edinburgh and Glasgow (Lanarkshire) area and were educated. They came over to Pennsylvania, USA, as coalmine supervisors and managers.

McGregor (old style spelling MacGregor) means son of Gregor, who was a brother or son of the first king of Scotland, Kenneth Alpin in 498 AD—half Dalriadan Scot from Ireland 327 AD and half Pict. Not every member of Clan McGregor was a blood relative—some just lived in Clan territory and took the name.

The House of Names has a nice history of the name, but I cannot copy it.

(<http://www.houseofnames.com/xq/asp/sId./kbId.241/qx/knowledgebase.htm>)

“Our” oldest recorded McGregor was Robert, born in the 1700s, place unknown. The second oldest was Hugh McGregor born 1827 in Helensburgh, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, on Loch Lomond in the Trossacks (McGregor land). In 1603 this is where Clan Chief Alasdair MacGregor won the Battle of Glen Fruin against the Clan Colquhoun, killing 200 of them. In the Winter 2002 issue of *The Clan Gregor Society Newsletter*, Peter Lawrie reflected on the battle:

The Battle of Glen Fruin - Cath Ghlinn Frebin

In 2003 The Clan Gregor Society will hold an International Gathering to commemorate the quatercentenary of the battle on 7th February 1603. Our commemoration will be Sunday 27th July. The ceremony will take place at the cairn by the roadside above Auchengaich farm. The Clan Colquhoun intend to hold their commemoration the previous weekend.

Certain events on that day definitely took place nearby but the fighting began some miles further north. The evidence for this is contained in a traditional Gaelic account of the battle collected in the mid 19th century by John Dewar from Robert Scott, a cobbler in Glen Orchy. The translation used was published by Michael Newton in Bho Chluaidh gu Calasraid - From the Clyde to Callander, Stornoway, 1999, ISBN 0-86152-265-6. This book was reviewed and strongly recommended in The Clan Gregor Society NL50.

First of all it is necessary to recapitulate from Newsletter 53, the political situation leading up to 1603. Gillespie Greumach, Archibald the Grim, Earl of Argyll had been awarded hill powers of Lieutenancy over the Clan Gregor, ostensibly to bring the Clan to ‘gude rewle and the Kingis pece’. In fact, Argyll as hereditary Justice General had his own feuds to prosecute and in the context of intense royal disapproval of violence it was far too dangerous for him, a member of the Privy Council, to be implicated in feuding. He had been disciplined by the King for quarrelling with the Duke of Lennox and along with personal animosity he looked with jealous eyes on the Lennox lands, including those of Lennox’s vassal Colquhoun of Luss. He also had ambitions towards the lands of Clann Iain Mhòr (Clan Donald South). His manipulation of his lieutenancy over Clan Gregor was aimed at both these prizes. Several MacGregor-led ‘herschips’ of the Lennox brought much booty that was surreptitiously reset among Campbell lairds while at the same time damaging the revenues of the Duke.

During the winter of 1602/3 two MacGregor merchants, little older than boys, passed through the Luss lands on their way home with goods that they had purchased in Dumbarton. Night was falling and the weather was bad. The local people refused them shelter, food and even ferry passage over Loch Lomond to Creag Throstain where there were MacGregor settlements. Cold, tired and hungry they took shelter in a goat-hut, they made a fire of some bits of wood and killed a sheep for food. Before break of day a band of Luss tenants arrested them and took them to Sir Humphrey Colquhoun for trial. He sentenced the two boys to hang. Hearing of this MacGregor of Glen Gyle crossed the loch with his men. On the first attempt at hanging the boys the rope broke. Glengyle protested that this, traditionally, was a sign that the law had been satisfied and they should be set free. However, Luss ordered a new rope and proceeded with the executions. Their heads were removed and set on stakes beside the gates of Rossdhu house.

Glengyle informed the clan chief, Alasdair Ruadh of Glen Strae. The chief, in conformance with the King's instructions went to the Earl of Argyll for advice. Argyll counselled conciliation whereby Colquhoun should be persuaded to give compensation to the boys' widowed mother, but conflict should be avoided. It may be assumed that compensation for MacGregor raids was also to be discussed. Glenstrae and Luss were to meet at the head of Glen Fruin, well inside the boundary of the Luss lands, in order to discuss the matter and agree suitable compensation. This was fully in accordance with contemporary Scots legal practise of arbitration by local lords. By way of security each party was to be accompanied by 100 chosen men.

Suspecting that Colquhoun intended treachery, Alasdair Ruadh took with him his entire fighting strength of 200 men. However, he scrupulously observed the agreement by stationing 100 of them, under the command of his brother Eoin Dubh at a stream called Allt a'Chlèith, just outside the Luss estate. This site was stated to be three and a half miles from the agreed meeting point.

Most modern traffic going north from Dumbarton follows the A82 along the side of Loch Lomond, but in the 16th and 17th century, the road, such as it was, followed the Gareloch and Loch Long to Arrochar and Tarbet and thence to Glen Falloch. This route was known as the Great Highland Road. Many of the names in the Dewar account cannot be located on the modern map and there is no stream named Allt a'Chlèith. However, we are told that they had passed Bràigh Sròn a' Mhaolanaich which can only be Sron Mallanach at NS255975 on 1:50000 OS map 56. Therefore Allt a'Chlèith must be the stream which flows through Glen Mallan crossing the road and entering Loch Long at NS249963. The outfall today is very close to an MOD ordnance depot associated with the Faslane submarine depot. The area is now heavily wooded with overgrown rhododendron bushes. However, several hundred yards from the roadside, a site closely resembling the description in Dewar's manuscript can be found.

Sir Humphrey had planned treachery. He waited at the head of Glen Fruin with his agreed 100 men and another 300 hidden in ambush behind a hillock called Badan Beithe. The exact site of the meeting is not known but may be assumed to be near

Auchengaich at the head of Glen Fruin. The two leaders discussed matters for some time. Alasdair returned to his men and stated that 'there will not be any bloodshed this time'. Instead of going down the hill to rejoin the Great Highland road, Alasdair led his men across the moor directly back towards Allt a'Chlèith. Thus frustrated, the laird of Luss summoned his men from ambush and gave chase. After examination of the present day landscape, it appears likely that the present road from Auchengaich to Faslane which descends steeply to the side of the Gare Loch and joins the main road close to the gates of the submarine depot may have been the route by which the MacGregors arrived and by which Luss expected them to depart. Their direct route was probably close to the line of the modern electricity pylons which follow the western side of Glen Fruin, marching across the moorland and from thence alongside the railway line through Glen Mallan.

The MacGregors ran the three and a half miles back to Allt a'Chlèith where they passed out of the Laird of Luss's lands into those of MacFarlane. The stream, we are told, was full of holes and deep pools. Only at a few points was it easily forded and on the north side was a small embankment. Here the MacGregors made their stand. Soon the Colquhouns, packed together and knee deep in the stream, were taking casualties but having little effect on Clan Gregor. At this point the MacGregor bowmen left in reserve and stationed behind a craig next to the ford began to fire down on the Colquhouns. They killed a number of them, including Lindsay of Bonhill and the sons of the laird of Camstradden. At this the Colquhouns began their flight back down the road. The MacGregors followed, keeping to the higher ground. A stand was made at an unidentified site called Toman an Fhòlaich, where more of the Colquhouns were killed. They retreated again to the head of Glen Fruin. At this point, Eoin Dubh, the brother of Glenstrae was killed by young MacLintock. He was the first MacGregor casualty of the battle. Traditionally the cairn near Auchengaich - Clach Ghlas MhicGriogair - is the site of his death.

Sir Humphrey's remaining men still outnumbered the MacGregors. There is a level field at Auchengaich where Sir Humphrey set his men in battle formation, supported by horsemen. After only three minutes the Colquhouns took to panicked flight down both sides of Glen Fruin. Near the lower end of the glen the MacGregors attacked an armed band of the freemen of Dumbarton, killing some of them. The second MacGregor casualty, and the last man killed that day, was shot by an arrow fired by a Colquhoun that he had pursued to a place called Eas Fhionnglais, or Finlas waterfall. Doubts have been expressed over the years about the claimed slaughter of a group of Dumbarton schoolboys. The sources for this appear suspicious.

Alasdair gathered his men together to return home. They had won a significant victory, although severely outnumbered. However, the consequences would be most severe for the clan. Sir Humphrey, thwarted of the fruits of the treachery he had planned, complained to the king in Stirling. Bloody shirts were paraded in front of the castle. The king's prejudice towards Clan Gregor, the result of many years of misrepresentation by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glen Orchy, among others, led to the most draconian punishments, including the abolition of their name; the forgiveness

and reward of anyone who killed a MacGregor - involved at Glen Fruin or not and the branding of women. As late as 1609, Sir Humphrey's continuing vendetta is demonstrated by the series of lists of surviving members of the clan that he compiled.

What of Argyll? He had been responsible in law for the behaviour of Clan Gregor. Nine Campbell lairds were cited in 1604, as having benefited from the cattle reived from Glen Finlas and Glen Fruin by the MacGregors. Alasdair Ruadh stated at his trial in 1604 that when he tried to refuse Argyll's instructions, his own lands in Rannoch had been ravaged by MacLeans acting on Argyll's command. However, Argyll was Justice General and the trial verdict was predictable as the jury had been packed with men from Luss and Dumbarton. Argyll became the clan's chief persecutor for which the king rewarded him with the Clan Donald lands of Kintyre.

Thankfully those days are long past. Today we remember with sorrow the consequences of deceit caused by the ambition and jealousies of great men. As Clan Gregor, we remember the dreadful days of 1603 and 1604 that were repeated with as much venom between 1609 and 1611. However, we should also remember those of the Colquhouns, Buchanans, Lindsays, MacLintocks and men of Dumbarton that were killed and maimed. We may regret the unjust execution of the widow's two sons, but we should also understand the anger that the tenants of Luss must have felt towards Clan Gregor, as the instruments of Argyll's policy, after the herschip[plunder] and destruction of Glen Finlas in 1602. An even greater herschip of livestock and destruction of property was visited upon the Luss lands after the battle.

King James I called the Battle of Glen Fruin a massacre. Also two of our men killed a King's Forester who had hanged two McGregors for poaching—then our Clan Chief refused to surrender the two killers. King James outlawed the name McGregor from 1604 to 1774, ending 53 years before our Hugh's birth—about two generations. So I speculate that we are from the Glen Fruin branch of the McGregors. This is why we cannot find old genealogy records of our family—it was punishable by death to be a McGregor for 170 years, so most of us changed our names. Many changed back when it again became legal, but some kept their assumed names. The Clan McGregor Society has a list of accepted “proven” aliases.

Cross means “from the place where two roads intersect”; a cross was placed there at the crossing.

Steadman means steed man—the guy who takes care of the horses and equipment.

Moir means dark. Can also be Moore (and More, which is a proven McGregor alias).

Flint is an Anglo-Saxon name for the great Saxon god. First found in Suffolk, England, from very ancient times. Alternately, our name could have come from Flintshire, Wales.

Blair, Donnly, and Brown were all in Derry, Northern Ireland, as of about 1800; all probably Orange (Presbyterians). I assume they were settlers on the new plantations the English put in Ulster to “Protestantize” the Irish Catholics after the English conquered Ireland. Blair is a

Lowland Scottish Armigerous Clan (a clan like the Strattons who used to have a chief, is registered, but has no chief now). The Clan motto: *AMO PROBOS*, Latin "I love the righteous."

Historical Background

The Industrial Revolution, a movement the early phases of which took place in England between 1770 and 1825 and in continental Europe after 1815, changed fundamentally the industrial, commercial, political, and social life of the Western World. It consisted mainly of the application of machinery to manufacturing, mining, transportation, communication, and agriculture, and of the changes in economic organization that attended these innovations of methods. The large scale and basic nature of the changes introduced within a period of about sixty years justifies the term "revolution."

Agriculture: In the middle of the eighteenth century the customs of economic life were little different from those of the Middle Ages. In agriculture the inefficient "open-field" system prevailed. Each peasant cultivated a number of small separated strips of land, into which the large arable fields were divided, and grazed his live stock on the "common" or uncultivated pasture that was free to all. Fertilization of soil, rotation of crops, and controlled breeding of live stock were unknown. One third of the cultivated land lay fallow every year. Crop yields were poor. The communal organization made innovations of method difficult. Some of my Stratton ancestors in Northern Ireland were farmers. I do not know if they owned their own land; I think they were Presbyterian settlers on English Plantations in Ulster by 1800 in the Bann River Valley. I do not yet know where they came from before that.

Manufacturing: Etymologically the word "manufacture" means "make by hand." Handicraft was the only method of production. Because it supplied a basic human need, the textile industry dwarfed all others in importance. The making of thread from raw wool and later from cotton (spinning) and the making of cloth from thread (weaving) were the two chief processes of textile manufacture.

My ancestor James Stratlin (abt 1800 to aft 1863) from North Ireland was a cotton weaver. In the eighteenth century the industry was carried on chiefly in the home with simple hand tools (spinning wheel, hand-loom) requiring little outlay of money. Under this "domestic" system each family was supplied with raw material by a middleman known as a "factor," who also purchased the finished product. Most families carried on a variety of industries--farming in the spring and summer, cloth making in the winter. I assume this is what my Stratton ancestors did in Ireland, especially since the introduction of the potato from the New World allowed large families to feed themselves with only a small garden.

Production of goods was essentially production for use, not production for profit in a free market, since the market was small and local, and the amount of goods it would absorb was definitely known in advance.

General Economic and Social Conditions: Travel and transportation were difficult and slow. Stagecoaches, sailing vessels, and river barges were the chief means. Little money was in circulation. The rigid class stratification of society and the illiteracy of the mass of the population prevented most men from improving their condition by thrift and enterprise. This was totally true of my Stratton ancestors in Northern Ireland and later in Scotland and the USA. They were all illiterate. My grandfather James McGowan Stratton was the first one to learn to read, and that was only after he married Anna and she insisted he get his grade school GED. Government was monarchial (continental Europe) or oligarchic (Great Britain).

Readiness of England to Take the Lead: Conditions in England were particularly favorable for the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. England had achieved a higher degree of national unity and political stability than other European countries. Though much less populous than France, England had become, through her successful wars in the eighteenth century, the leading maritime and colonial power of the world. She had also advanced further than other nations in the organization of capitalism; she had a strong banking system and an abundance of capital seeking profitable investment. England's natural resources, notably an abundance of coal and iron ore, enabled her to outdistance her rivals, particularly after the introduction of iron smelting by coal instead of charcoal (c. 1750), and the widespread use of steam power (after 1785). Three of my Stratton ancestors were coal miners from 1847 to 1941 first in Glasgow and then Pennsylvania. The humid climate of England was ideal for cotton spinning. Finally, the disorder on the continent attending the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars delayed the acceptance of the Industrial Revolution in France, Germany, and the Low Countries.

Revolution in Agriculture: In the eighteenth century many innovations in agricultural methods and organization brought far-reaching changes that foreshadowed and promoted the Industrial Revolution. Jethro Tull (1674-1741) introduced the machine "drill" which displaced the wasteful method of broadcast seed-sowing. He also pioneered in the use of artificial fertilization.

Charles Viscount ("Turnip") Townshend (1674-1738) made experiments with crop rotation. Robert Bakewell (1725-1795) showed that the quality of live stock could be improved by selective breeding. In England, in the late eighteenth century, a large amount of farm land and common was "enclosed"—taken over and consolidated into large estates—sometimes with compensation to the small peasants who had previously cultivated it, but often without any compensation. The enclosure movement greatly improved agricultural efficiency and the total crop yield of land, but deprived large numbers of small peasants of their livelihoods and forced them to migrate to the cities in search of employment. This may have happened to my Stratton ancestors, who ended up in North Ireland by 1800.

In Scotland this took the form of the "Highland Clearances" wherein the landowners evicted the tenant farmers and put all the land to sheep raising, thus improving their profits. As a result, many families living on a subsistence level were displaced, exacerbating the unsettled social climate. In 1792 tenant farmers from Strathrusdale led a protest against the policy by driving over 6,000 sheep off the land surrounding Ardrross. This action was dealt with at the highest levels in government, with the Home Secretary Henry Dundas getting involved. The Black Watch were mobilized, halted the drive and brought the ringleaders to trial. They were found guilty, but later escaped custody and disappeared.

The Plantation of Ulster was a planned colonization which took place in the northern Irish province of Ulster during the early 17th century during the reign of James I of England.

Wikipedia reports that English and Scottish Protestants were settled on land that had been confiscated from Catholic Irish landowners in the counties of Donegal, Coleraine (later Derry and Londonderry), Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh and Cavan, following the Flight of the Earls in 1607.

The Plantation of Ulster was the largest and most successful of the Plantations of Ireland. Ulster was planted in this way to prevent further rebellion, having proved itself over the preceding century to be the most resistant of Ireland's provinces to English invasion.

The “British tenants,” a term applied to the colonists, were mostly from Scotland and England. They were required to be English-speaking and Protestant. The Scottish colonists were mostly Presbyterian and the English mostly “persecuted” Dissenters. At least half of the settlers were Scots.

The first consideration of the plantation of Ulster was to prevent rebellion. Rather than settling the planters in isolated pockets of land confiscated from convicted Irish rebels, all of the land would be confiscated and then redistributed in order to create concentrations of British settlers around new towns and garrisons. What was more, the new landowners were explicitly banned from taking Irish tenants and had to import them from England and Scotland. The remaining Irish landowners were to be granted one quarter of the land in Ulster and the ordinary Irish population was intended to be relocated to live near garrisons and Protestant churches. Moreover, the Planters were also barred from selling their lands to any Irishman. They would also have to build defenses against a possible rebellion or invasion. The settlement was to be completed within three years. In this way, it was hoped that a defensible new community composed entirely of loyal British subjects would be created.

The second major influence on the Plantation was the negotiation between various interest groups on the British side. The principal landowners were to be Undertakers, wealthy men from England and Scotland who undertook to import tenants from their own estates. They were granted around 3000 acres (12 km²) each, on condition that they settle a minimum of 48 adult males (including at least 20 families), all of whom had to be English-speaking and Protestant. However, veterans of the Nine Years War (known as Servitors) led by Arthur Chichester successfully lobbied to be rewarded with land grants of their own. Since these former officers did not have enough private capital to fund the colonization, their involvement was subsidized by the twelve great guilds, and livery companies from the City of London were coerced into investing in the project. The City of London guilds were also granted land on the west bank of the River Foyle to build their own city of Londonderry, near the older Derry, and lands in County Londonderry. The final major recipient of lands was the Protestant Church of Ireland, which was granted all the churches and lands previously owned by the Roman Catholic Church. It was intended that clerics from England and the Pale around Dublin would convert the native population to Protestantism.

In the summer of 1642, ten thousand Scottish Covenanter soldiers, including some Highlanders, arrived to quell the Irish rebellion. In revenge for the massacres of Protestants, the Scots

committed many atrocities against the Catholic population. However, civil war in England and Scotland (the Wars of the Three Kingdoms) broke out before the rebellion could be put down. Until 1650, the Scottish army fought in Ireland in the Irish Confederate Wars and were based in Carrickfergus. Many stayed on in Ireland afterwards with the permission of the Cromwellian authorities. In the northwest of Ulster, the Planters around Derry and east Donegal organized the Lagan Army in self-defense. The Protestant forces fought an inconclusive war with the Ulster Catholics led by Owen Roe O'Neill. All sides committed atrocities against civilians in this war, exacerbating the population displacement begun by the Plantation. In addition to fighting the Irish Catholics, the settlers fought each other in 1648-49 over the issues of the English Civil War, the Scottish Presbyterian army siding with the King and the Lagan Army siding with the English Parliament. The New Model Army, along with some of the Ulster Protestants under Charles Coote, defeated both the Scottish forces in Ulster and the Irish Catholics in 1649-50.

As a result, the English Parliamentarians or Cromwellians (after Oliver Cromwell) were generally hostile to Scottish Presbyterians after they re-conquered Ireland from the Catholic Confederates in 1649-53. The main beneficiaries of the postwar Cromwellian Plantation in Ulster were English Protestants such as Sir Charles Coote, who had taken the Parliament's side over the King or the Scottish Covenanters in the Civil Wars. The wars eliminated the last major Catholic landowners in Ulster.

Another wave of Scottish immigration to Ireland took place in the 1690s, when tens of thousands of Scots fled a famine in the borders region of Scotland to come to Ulster. It was at this point that Scottish Presbyterians became the majority community in the province. These planters are often referred to as Ulster-Scots.

Pedigree Chart

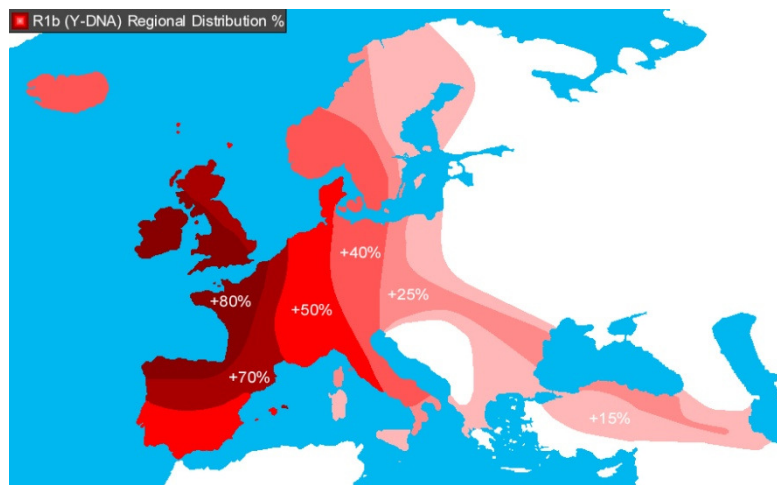
4 James STRATTON b. 16 Jan 1845 p. Derry, North Ireland m. 31 Jan 1867 p. Overtown, Parish Of Cambusnethan, La~ d. 15 Nov 1914 p. Salina, Westmoreland, PA, USA	8 Thomas STRATTON b. 1820 or 1822 p. probably Derry, Maybe Down, Ulster, Ire~ m. Bef 1845 p. Probably Ireland d. 1 Mar 1863 p. Wishaw, Cambusnethan Parish, Lanarks~	16 James STRATTON b. guess 1793 or 1800 d. After 1863
		17 Sarah DONNLY b. guess 1793 or 1800 d. Bef 1863
2 James McGowan STRATTON b. 16 Apr 1883 p. Saint Marys, Elk, PA, USA m. 1 Jan 1910 p. St. Marys or Brockway, Pennsylvania d. 25 Jan 1973 p. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, PA, USA	9 Esther DOBBINS b. 1821 or 1822 p. Gortnamoyagh, Derry, Ireland d. 7 Dec 1855 p. Cambusnethan Parish, Lanarkshire, Sco~	18 Thomas DOBBINS b. Abt 1800 d. Bef 1855
		19 Hannah BLAIR b. guess 1800 d. Bef 1855
5 Letitia SHIELDS b. 3 Jan 1846 p. Donegal Or Down Cty, Ulster, Ireland/L~ d. 1919 p. Salina, Westmoreland, PA, USA	10 John SHIELDS Sr b. 1800 or 1801 p. North Ireland? m. by 1831 p. d. 5 May 1872 p. Gilhead, Cambusethan, Lanarkshire, Sco~	20 William SHIELDS b. d. Bef 5 May 1872
		21 Sarah McGHE b. d. Bef 5 May 1872
1 Col. James David McGregor STRATTON MD b. 22 Jan 1913 p. Cowansville, Armstrong, PA, USA m. 14 Oct 1939 p. Chicago, Cook, IL, USA d. 13 Dec 2009 p. Charlotte, Mecklenburg, NC, USA sp. Hila Edsall RICHARDS	11 Eusilla BROWN b. 1805 (Bef 1832) p. Probably Ireland d. Bef 5 May 1872 p.	22 BROWN b. Abt 1780 d.
		23 Possibly OSLAY? b. d.
6 John Hugh AIKMAN Sr. b. Nov 1845 to USA 1882 p. Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland m. 25 Feb 1876 p. District of St.Rollox, Glasgow, Scotland d. 1 Nov 1911 p. Brockway, Jefferson, PA, USA	12 Robert AIKMAN b. 1804 p. Currie, Midlothian, Scotland m. 15 Jul 1837 p. Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland d. 3 Apr 1858 p. Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, ~	24 Robert AIKMAN b. 4 Oct 1778 d. 3 Jul 1862
		25 Margaret STEADMAN b. Abt 1772 d. Between 1851 and 1858
3 Anna McGregor AIKMAN b. 15 Apr 1878 p. Dennistoun District, Glasgow, Scotland d. Sep 1937 p. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, PA, USA	13 Anne McGREGOR b. 1804 p. Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland d. 12 Feb 1880 p. Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, ~	26 Robert McGREGOR b. Bef 1790 d. After 1804
		27 Margaret FLINT b. Bef 1790 d. After 1804
7 Jane McGREGOR b. Dec 1849 p. Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland d. 31 Dec 1933 p. Brockway, Jefferson, PA, USA	14 Hugh McGREGOR b. 7 Oct 1827 p. Helensburgh(Rhu Aka Row Parish), W.~ m. 8 Aug 1847 p. Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland d. Between 1853 and 1857 p. Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland?	28 John? McGREGOR b. Abt 1802 d.
		29 Elizabeth? b. Abt 1802 d.
	15 Agnes CROSS b. 1819 p. Parish Of Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire~ d. 25 Dec 1905 p. Stirling, Stirling, Scotland	30 William Hamilton CROSS b. Bef 1803 d. Bef 1905
		31 Christina MOIR b. Bef 1803 d. Bef 1905

Stratton and Donnly Families

First Generation

1. James Stratton/Straiton/Stratlin was born, we guess, in 1793 or 1800 probably in Derry, maybe Down, Ulster, Ireland, was probably christened in a Presbyterian Church, and died after 1863.

His Y-DNA was R1b1b2, which is the most frequently occurring y-chromosome haplogroup in Western Europe. Due to immigration, it is also commonly found in the Americas and the Australia. Current research indicates that this particular subgroup arose around 5,000 to 8,000 years ago.



I think I found James (possibly James John) first in First Garvagh Presbyterian Church, Parish of Errigal, Derry, North Ireland, as a witness 1833/4 when John J. Stratlin married Elizabeth Gilmore, John being his brother or his son or other relative. If John is his son, James's birth date may be about 1793, and it would all fit. The Bell family, John and Elizabeth's descendants, do not have the name Donnly for John's mother Sarah. However, the fact that John and Elizabeth Gilmore Stratton/Stratlin named a daughter Sarah is an additional reason to think that John and Thomas were brothers and had a mom named Sarah Donnly. Also, John and Eliza ended up in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, where Thomas lived, further tying the elder John to his likely younger brother Thomas. Everyone would love to see the proof!

Garvagh was important from very early times, but was destroyed by fire during the Battle of Garvagh and rebuilt as a Plantation town, as its broad main street and neatly planned buildings evidence. It was founded in the early 17th Century by George Canning from Warwickshire, agent for the Ironmonger's Company of London; it was subsequently developed into a modest sized market town by the Cannings.

It is important to note that one Protestant English branch of the Strattons was headed by a wealthy, powerful and prolific London Ironmonger's Guild Head. This branch was not in any way connected to Scottish Strattons, so until we can prove otherwise, our Irish Strattons may have been these English Ironmongers who planted and were planted on orders of the King. Blair and Brown, our Irish Stratton family female lines, were also names that were listed on the Muster Rolls of 1630 for the Ironmongers, the Mercers and for Donnagall.

James Stratlin was found in Garvagh Church records twenty years after the 1813 battle, so it is likely that both our Stratton and Dobbins folk were impacted.



Photo used with permission of J. Brian Kelly.

**The Walled City of Derry, Co. Derry,
Northern Ireland**

Judging by the name The Battle of Garvagh one might get the idea that the village Garvagh in County Derry was the stage of a clash between armies. In fact the title refers to a fight between Orangemen and Ribbonmen which took place on 26 July 1813.

The Catholic Ribbonmen, a secret oath-bound organization, originated from the beginning of the nineteenth century from the combined forces of the former Defenders in the north and the Whitemen in the south. The Ribbonmen did not hesitate to use violence, arson and cattle-maiming to resist high rents and evictions. A group of Ribbonmen (estimates vary from 400 to 1500) attacked the tavern of a Mr Davidson in Garvagh to disturb an ongoing meeting of the Orange Lodge (Protestants). Being Catholic farmers the Ribbonmen were armed with sticks and bludgeons. Davidson enlisted the help of some friends who were allowed to carry firearms. In the inevitable shoot-out at least three Ribbonmen were killed.

This battle was 1813. There was an earlier battle in 1641 when about 1,000 Catholics massacred about 300 Protestant settlers.

Our Irish Strattons may have been non-Presbyterians who married and had friends who were Presbyterians.

When speculating about the Strattons' religion, it is helpful to know that part of the island around Dublin had been conquered by the English back in the twelfth century. Despite succeeding centuries of war and forays, the effective power of the English was

The Battle of Garvagh

A Loyalist Song

The day before the July fair
The Ribbonmen they did prepare
For three miles round to wreck and tear
And burn the town of Garvagh

The Tory whistle loud and shrill
We heard it o'er the high Mourne Hill
Fall on, brave boys, well slay and kill
The Protestants in Garvagh

The day cam on they did repair in multitudes
to Garvagh Fair
Some traveled thirty miles and more
To burn the town of Garvagh
They all appeared in greatest haste

White handkerchiefs tied round their waists
But their jackets we did soundly baste
That July fair in Garvagh
To Coleraine straightaway we went

For aid but none for us they sent
This bloody crew all to prevent
From their design on Garvagh

To Provines then we quick applied
For aid which he soon us denied
Saying Longest stands the toughest hide
I'll find no aid for Garvagh

The Protestants and Orangemen
Like brothers did assemble then
To keep the town was their design
Or die like men in Garvagh

We fired blank shots of no avail
The Orange balls they flew like hail
While Ribbonmen soon turned their tail
With deadly wounds from Garvagh

Then Captain Douay cried, Brave Boys
Maintain your Cause and fear no noise
We'll massacre these Orange Boys
And burn the town of Garvagh

He had not turned himself well round
Till he received a deadly wound
His heels went up his head went down
At the third tree in Garvagh

We gave the word to clear the street
While numbers flew like hunted sheep
When Protestants did Papists meet
At Davidsons in Garvagh

Oh then brave boys if you had seen
Twas the best man through Ballinameen
While Orange Boys pursued them keen
And cleared the town of Garvah

But mark what followed this affray
They thought to swear our lives away
To jail we went without delay
We had no guards from Garvagh

They horrid oaths against us swore
Such swearing you ne'er heard before
McCluskey swore three hours of more
Against the Boys of Garvagh

The Judge then he would us condemn
Had it not been for our jurymen
Our grateful thanks are due to them
For they cleared the Boys of Garvagh

All thanks and praise we'll tender still
To Mr. Price and brave George Hill
The Beresfords befriend us still
For they cleared the Boys of Garvagh.

still confined, at the accession of Henry VIII, to a narrow area around Dublin. Many of the earlier Anglo-Norman conquerors had settled down on their broad lands and had become Irish in spirit and sympathy. Henry VIII extended the royal authority and seized the monastery lands, which were gobbled up as greedily by Irish nobles and chiefs as were those in England by the English gentry. But though there were abuses in the Catholic Church in Ireland, there was no great popular feeling against it, and after the suppression of the monasteries, friars continued to go among the people devotedly preaching everywhere. Before long, they were aided by Jesuits sent thither by the pope.

Efforts were made to introduce Protestantism and Protestant bishops into Ireland under Edward VI, but without much avail, and Mary had little difficulty in restoring the old order of things. Under Elizabeth some Irish bishops took the oath of supremacy, others were put out of office and replaced. But on the whole Elizabeth was able to enforce Anglicanism only in the Dublin area, called the "Pale," and in a few of the larger towns. During her reign, she was faced with repeated rebellions, which were partly feudal revolts of the turbulent nobility and their clansmen against the English conquerors, and partly religious protests against the imposition of Anglicanism. Though the rebellions were put down in blood, Anglicanism made little headway. The Anglican Bishop Daly of Kildare, who tried to reach the common people by preaching in Irish, three times had his house burned over his head.

Much of the land of the rebels was parceled out by Elizabeth among nobles and courtiers, and some of these imported English colonists to hold and work their estates. This policy was greatly extended under James I; in Ulster in the north of Ireland, Scottish and English immigrants brought in Protestantism of both Presbyterian and Anglican varieties. But elsewhere, outside of the seats of authority, the country clung firmly to its old religion, for gradually Protestantism had come to be the symbol of the ruthless rule of the foreign English overlords, while Catholicism became thoroughly intertwined with Irish patriotism.

There is no doubt that James Stratton was described as blond and blue-eyed. His son Thomas's 1856 marriage record reports that James was a weaver and Thomas's 1863 death record reports that his father worked more specifically as a cotton weaver.

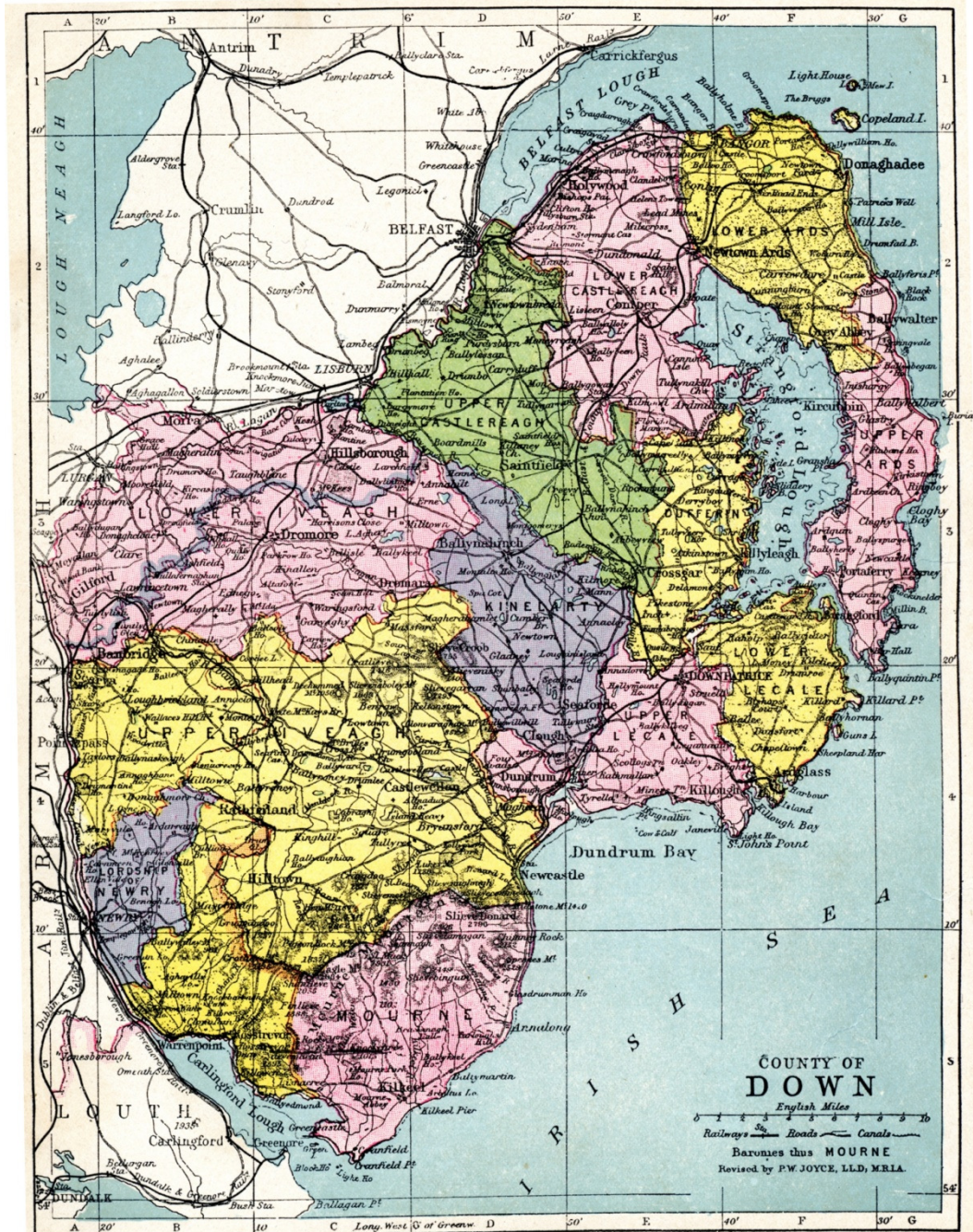
I found James on the Ards Peninsula in Newtownards, Down, North Ireland, in 1861 as an old man.

Research into these older families is complicated by the fact that townland names were seldom written down; therefore, there was no correct spelling. Also, many townlands have been deserted and the names lost, making them difficult to locate.

However, even though most nineteenth-century census returns were destroyed, an abstract of the 1831 census survives for County Londonderry. This only names the head of the household. I had the Ulster Historical Foundation perform a search. Their response was:

Checking the microfiche index of this source, we found only one instance of the name Stratton. This was a James Straton of Ballynaman in Desertoghill parish. You are probably aware that this parish adjoins Errigal.

We have available to us indexes for parishes in Ireland based on the Griffith's Valuation of all properties c.1860. In the absence of nineteenth-century census returns, this is an essential genealogical resource being the earliest comprehensive listing of property in Ireland. We found only one instance of the name Stratton in County Londonderry. This was a Samuel



Stratten who was the occupier of rateable property in the townland of Farrantemple Glebe in Errigal parish.

I also found a colony of Strattons in Newtown, Ards aka Newtownards in the 1846 Griffith's Valuation. My possible James Stratton the cotton weaver was living on Frederick Street, in the Townland of Corporation, South; in the Parish and Union of Newtown Ards; in the Barony of Castlereagh, Lower; in the County of Down, Ulster, Ireland. He was renting a house, yard, and small garden from Isabella McGraw who in turn was renting from the Marquis of Londonderry. Other Strattons in this "colony" who were tenants and landlords were Andrew, Joseph, Robert and David. Sounds good—our family names. Also, Adam Donnelly is listed as living here too in Newtown—maiden surname of James's wife Sarah.

At this time son Thomas and Ester Stratton were going/had gone to Glasgow, Scotland, after the birth of their son James Stratton in 1845 in Derry, Ireland. James, the grandfather, was still alive in 1863 when Thomas died in a coal mine accident, but he could have been in Ireland or Glasgow—he was not part of Thomas's household. He would have been about 68 if he were born in 1795. Someone needs to find a death record for him. I paid a researcher in Belfast, and he could not find a James or Thomas Stratton in Derry during the early 1800's. A friend helped me find some Strattons in Down with her Ancestry.com membership, but not James or Thomas.

James married **Sarah Donnly**. Sarah was born perhaps in 1793 or 1800 in probably in Derry, Ulster, Ireland, was probably christened in a Presbyterian Church, and died before 1863.

She would likely have been described as blond and blue-eyed. She is mentioned as deceased as of 1863 in her son Thomas Straiton's death record.

The child from this marriage was:

- + 2 M i. **Thomas Stratton/Straiton/Straittom/Struitton/Strachan** was born 1820 or 1822 probably in Derry but maybe Down, Ulster, Ireland, and died on 1 Mar 1863 in Wishaw, Cambusnethan Parish, Lanark, Scotland, at age 42.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Thomas Stratton/Straiton/Straittom/Struitton/Strachan (*James's*) was born 1820 or 1822, probably in Derry but maybe in Down, Ulster, Ireland, and died on 1 Mar 1863 in Wishaw, Cambusnethan Parish, Lanark, Scotland, at age 42. The cause of his death was internal injuries from a fall from coal pit face.

His Y-DNA was R1b1b2.

The family moved from Ireland in 1847, probably as a result of the Potato Famine. They came to Wishaw, a small coalmining area now part of Glasgow, Scotland.

In 1851, Thomas and his family were enumerated on the census in Mid Wishaw. Thomas Strachan was a labourer at Tyle Work, age 33, living with wife Easter, age 30; my ancestor, his son James, age 6, born Ireland; and daughter Eliza, age 3, born Wishaw, Scotland. Living with them were two lodgers, Martha Leslie, age 37, born in Ireland, and John Carlin, age 24, born Ireland, an agricultural labourer.



Potato Pickers

Our ancestor Ester Dobbins died in Cambusnethan Scotland of tuberculosis in 1855. Thomas married a second wife, Panive/Nancy/Agnes/Ann Nickol/Nichol in 1856 back in Derry, Ireland. The Church record for this second wedding is on the Bann Valley web site (<http://www.torrens.org.uk/Genealogy/>)—First Presbyterian Church of Garvagh.

The marriage record reports that Thomas Strattom, a widower of full age (over 21) and a laborer, married Nancy Nichol, a spinster of full age, on 11 Dec 1856. Thomas lived in Wishaw, Scotland, and his father was a weaver named James. Nancy lived in Edenban, Fermanagh, Ireland, and her father was George who was also a weaver. The witnesses were Robert Knox and James McMillen.

The 1861 census for Mid Wishaw says Thomas Struitton was a coal miner, age 40, living with wife Panive, age 40, born in Ireland; my ancestor James Struitton, son age 16; and Mary Struitton, daughter age 11. Their address was 57 West Thornlie St, Wishaw.

Just about two years later, the *Hamilton Advertiser* carried the following article on 14 Feb 1863:

Wishaw - Pit Accident - Thomas Straiton, residing in Steel Street, Wishaw, met with an accident on 10th instant [meaning the 10th day that just occurred—so four days earlier], while working in Messrs Boyd and Spencers No 1 Pit, by a fall from the face of the workings, whereby his body was bruised and his back cut. He was conveyed home in a cart and attended by Dr Steel, Wishaw.

According to his death record, this accident caused his death on 1 Mar 1863, 19 days later, as he died from the injuries. I ordered the record from ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk. The

record also contained many other genealogical details: he died at 6 Steel St, Wishaw, at age 41; father James Straiton, cotton weaver, still alive; Mother Sarah Donnly Straiton, deceased; married to Agnes Nichol at the time of his death; James Straiton, his X mark, son, present.

Thomas married **Esther/Ester Dobbins/Dabbin**, daughter of **Thomas**

Dobbins/Dobins/Dabbin and **Hannah Blair**, before 1845 probably in Ireland.

Esther/Ester was born 1821 or 1822 in Gortnamoyagh, Derry, Ireland, was christened in Errigal Parish, died on 7 Dec 1855 in Cambusnethan Parish, Lanark, Scotland, at age 33, and was buried in New Churchyard, Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland. The cause of her death was tuberculosis.

Esther's death record is Death Entry # 202 in the 1855 Register of Deaths for the Parish of Cambusnethan, County of Lanark, Scotland (no longer exists—been absorbed into Glasgow).

Her name at time of death was Esther Straiton. She was a 33-year-old female who had been born in Gortnamoyagh (mistyped as Gortnamoirgh—meaning "field in the plain"—"Gort" means "tilled field," "na" means "of"), Parish of Errigal, Derry/Londonderry County, Ireland (now Northern Ireland). Her birth date can be calculated as 1822. She had lived in Cambusnethan District in Lanark County, Scotland for eight years (from 1847 to 1855, so it sounds as if she was an Irish Potato Famine 1845-1850 refugee). Her maiden name was Dobbins.

Her father was Thomas Dobbins, a laborer, deceased. Her mother was Hannah Dobbins, deceased; Hannah's maiden surname was Blair. Esther was married to Thomas Straiton, Coal Miner. She had 3 children: James age 11 (my ancestor), Sarah died aged about 2 1/2 years in 1849, and Elizabeth age 6.

She died 7 Dec 1855 9AM at Kirk-Knowe (Google says there was a Kirkknowe Nursing Home, Wishaw, in 1996, "Kirk" meaning "Church" and "knowe" meaning "knoll," and there was a post from someone whose ancestor Pollack lived in Kirk-Knowe, Wishaw). She died of consumption (TB), from which she had been suffering for 5 years, as certified by Robert Livingston, Physician, Wishaw, who last saw her on 21 Nov 1855. She was buried in Cambusnethan in the New Churchyard, as certified by James Allan, Sexton.

Thomas Straiton, Husband, signed with a mark as the informant, so he was illiterate. There were two witnesses to his signature, Archibald Kirkland and Alexander Brown, both of Cambusnethan. (Note: Brown was the maiden surname of Letitia Shields's mother Eusilla/Oslay/Csaba, who was at the 1867 wedding of Letitia and James Stratton.) Her death was registered at Cambusnethan Kirk on Dec 7 1855 by Andrew Giffen, Registrar.

For information about the Dobbins and Blair families, see page 53.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 3 M i. **James Stratton/Stratten/Straiton** was born on 16 Jan 1845 in Derry, North Ireland, was christened in the Presbyterian Church, and died on 15 Nov 1914 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 69.
- 4 F ii. **Sarah Stratton** was born in 1846 in Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland, and died in 1849 in Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland. Sarah was on Esther's death record as dead at 2 1/2 years in 1849. Second of 3 born.
- 5 F iii. **Eliza(beth) Mary Stratton** was born in 1849 in Wishaw, Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland, and likely died between 1861 and 1863 in Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland.

In 1851, she is listed in her father's home as Eliza age 3. On her mother's 1855 death record, she is reported as Elizabeth age 6. In 1861, she is Mary age 11. Because censuses are notoriously incorrect when they report ages, and people with two names regularly changed the name by which they were known, I have assigned her both names.

Thomas next married **Agnes/Nancy Nichol/Nicol**, daughter of **George Nichol** and **Ann?**, on 11 Dec 1856 in First Garvagh Presbyterian Church, Parish of Errigal, Garvagh, Derry, Ireland. Agnes/Nancy was possibly born in Parish of Errigal, Derry, North Ireland.

Her residence at time of marriage was Edenban. Her father was a weaver from Edenban, County Fermamagh, Northern Ireland. The names Nancy and Agnes are interchangeable nicknames for each other. She was also apparently known by the name Panive.

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

3. James Stratton/Stratten/Straiton (*Thomas*², *James*¹) was born on 16 Jan 1845 in Derry, North Ireland, was christened in the Presbyterian Church, and died on 15 Nov 1914 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 69.

James lost his mother, Esther, to tuberculosis when he was 11, and at age 19 he lost his father, Thomas, in a coal mine accident. He was illiterate at the time of his father's death when he signed the record with an X. James was described as blond and brawny with blue eyes. His Y-DNA was R1b1b2.

I ordered James Stratton and Leticia Shields's marriage record. It is record #10 in the 1868 Register Book for the Parish of Cambusnethan in the County of Lanark.

The couple was married on 31 Dec 1867 at Waddell's Pit, Overtown, after banns according to the forms of the established Church of Scotland. Banns are an announcement read at church, in this case for the previous two weekends, before a marriage, allowing any parties ample time to raise a legal impediment (religious or civil) to the marriage. James Stratton, a 23-year-old coalminer who was a bachelor, signed the original certificate. Letitia Shields, a 22-year-old farm servant, signed with her mark. She was a spinster, and the minister R. S. Hutton witnessed her mark. Both James and Letitia's usual residence was Waddell's Pit, Overtown. James's father is reported as Thomas Stratton, a deceased coalminer. His mother was Esther Stratton maiden surname Dobins, also deceased. Letitia's father was John Shields a coalminer. Her mother was Oslay Shields maiden surname Brown. The minister was R. S. Hutten (who signed). The witnesses to the marriage were John Lindsay and Sarah Shields, who both signed. The marriage was recorded on 3 Jan 1868 at Wishaw by Thomas Steele, Assistant Registrar. Because this is the recorder's copy, we do not know how each person actually signed the original. The registrar may not have been able to read the signatures—hence the inconsistent spelling.

Investigation into Waddell's Pit reveals that in the Wishaw area there was a mine called Overtown Station which was owned by James Waddell. It is possible that this mine was also known as Waddell's Pit. Overtown village is about 1.5 miles from Wishaw.



**James Stratton (left) and Letitia Shields (standing),
with Mr. and Mrs. John Wylie**

James is in the village of Gilhead, Parish of Cambusnethan, Lanark County, Scotland, for the 1871 Census (RD 628/ED 81/Pg 6/Sched33) with his wife Letticia Stratton age 24, who was born in County Down, Ireland, and one son, Thomas Stratton age 1 born in Camel, Lanarkshire. This document says James was born in Derry, Ireland, was 25 and was a coalminer, and his name was spelled Stratton. James lived with his parents in 1851 and 1861, and at both enumerations his place of birth is confirmed as Ireland.

While the 1900 US Census disagrees with the date, James and his wife came to Pennsylvania about 1871-2. He was recruited by Peabody Coal, and the couple were the first Strattons of our line to immigrate to America. Letitia's father died in Wishaw, Scotland in 1872—maybe that is what they were waiting for before they moved to the USA. In 1878 he became a naturalized citizen in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. The family lived in Crenshaw, Pennsylvania.

I assume my Strattons were Presbyterians. My Dad was. I know my Dad looked into getting the church records from Old Monkton, Glasgow, Old Barony Parish, but struck out.

James married **Letitia/Letitisha/Letticia/Laticia/Latitia Shields**, daughter of **John Shields Sr.** and **Eusilla Brown**, on 31 Jan 1867 in Overtown, Parish of Cambusnethan, Lanark, Scotland. Letitia was born on 3 Jan 1846 in either Donegal or Down County, Ulster, Ireland, or in Lawswad, Edinburgh, Scotland, was possibly christened in 1847 in the Covenantan Church, Down, Ireland, and died in 1919 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 73.

Family records indicate that she was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1846. However, according to the 1851 census in the Glasgow area, she said she was born in County Down, Northern Ireland 1847. In another census, it is reported that she was born in Lawswad, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1846. Her parents were Covenanters—they came from Scotland and went back to Scotland after she was born.

Part of what confuses the issue is the question: Where is “Donegal?” Donegal Town in County Donegal, Republic of Ireland (Eire) is presently small, and is far away from Derry. I don't think she was born in Donegal Town but in an unincorporated “suburb” of the City of Derry that was just over the border in County Donegal, which at that time was all the same country—all part of UK—but is now in a different country. Back in 1846 it was just County Donegal, Ireland (Ulster), UK, which was taken by Republic of Ireland in 1921. It is northeast of and near the big city of Derry aka city of Londonderry, County Londonderry, aka Derry in Northern Ireland, UK. County Down is around Belfast on the northeast coast and has a lot of Strattons in it, so maybe she was from there or went there?



**James and Letitia Stratton's Family,
1888 in Crenshaw, Pennsylvania**

Top row left to right:

Sarah Jane, 14; Thomas, 19; Eusilla "Stella," 17; John, 12

Middle row left to right:

James Stratton, the father; Letitia Shields Stratton, the mother; Elizabeth, 10

Bottom row left to right:

Clarence, 3; James McGowan, 5; Joseph P., 3

This whole northern Ulster part of pre-1921 Ireland is home of Protestant "Orangemen." They are active in Northern Ireland and in the three mainly Protestant counties bordering it, Donegal being one. (This area was "planted" with Scottish and English Protestants starting about the time of Queen Elizabeth I in 1610.) They were named after King William III of Orange who helped defeat the Catholic King James II at the Battle of the Boyne, Ireland, 1690 AD and make the UK safe for Presbyterians and other Protestants. All knights who helped King William were allowed to put an orange hand on their coat of arms. Much later the mainly Catholic southern part of Ireland became independent and became "Ireland/Eire" in 1921 AD. By the way, we were there in both countries in 2005, and found out both sides still have enmity.

County Donegal is one of the most difficult places in which to do research. You can't rely on 19th century census records—there aren't many. You can't obtain birth, death or marriage certificates for dates prior to 1864, unless they are Church of Ireland or Presbyterian marriages, which were registered from 1845.

Duncan Stratton Smith found Laticia Shields aged 16 with her parents in the 1861 Census for Cambusnethan. Her father (John) was aged 60 and her mother (Csaba) 56.

For information about the Shields and Brown families, see page 55.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 6 M i. **Thomas Stratton/Straiton** was born on 2 Jul 1869 in either Camel or Gilhead, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died on 3 Feb 1952 in Canton, Stark, Ohio, USA, at age 82, and was buried on 6 Feb 1952 in Avonmore, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA.
- + 7 F ii. **Eusilla "Stella" Stratton/Straiton** was born on 24 or 25 Jun 1871 in Gilhead, Cambusethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died on 27 Jan 1954 in Butler, Butler, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 82, and was buried on 30 Jan 1954 in the Family Plot in the Cemetery at Cowansville, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA.
- + 8 F iii. **Sarah Jane Stratton** was born on 24 Feb 1874 in Pennsylvania.
- + 9 M iv. **John Stratton** was born on 13 Jul 1876 in Saint Mary's, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 6 Sep 1934 at age 58.
- 10 F v. **Elizabeth "Lizzie" Stratton** was born on 24 May 1878 in Pennsylvania. It was reported by Virginia Ellenberger that her grandmother Stella said that Elizabeth and another sister, Sarah, both had breast cancer. Elizabeth married **James Love Wylie**.



The Stratton Brothers

Joseph (left), Thomas, James, & John (right)

- + 11 M vi. **James McGowan Stratton** was born on 16 Apr 1883 in Saint Mary's, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 25 Jan 1973 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 89, and was buried in Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA.
- 12 M vii. **Joseph P. Stratton** was born on 31 Mar 1885 in Pennsylvania and died in 1918 likely in Pennsylvania at about the age of 33. The cause of his death was a coalmine accident.
- 13 M viii. **Clarence Stratton** was also born on 31 Mar 1885 in Pennsylvania but died in 1894 in Pennsylvania at age 9. The cause of his death was a head injury. A letter from James McGowan Stratton, written when he was 17, reported that his brother Clarence was hit in the head by a foul ball while watching a baseball game in the neighborhood. He died right away. Virginia Ellenberger remembers her mother talking about Grandma Stella having identical twin brothers and that they both died tragic deaths. One was 9 and the other was in his 30s, but it was thought ironic that they both died in accidents.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren)

6. Thomas Stratton/Straiton (*James³, Thomas², James¹*) was born on 2 Jul 1869 in either Camel or Gilhead, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died on 3 Feb 1952 in Canton, Stark, Ohio, USA, at age 82, and was buried on 6 Feb 1952 in Avonmore, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA.

All that I am certain about for his birth is that he was born in Cambusnethan. His birth record #452 is in the 1869 register book for Cambusnethan Parish, Lanarkshire for 1869. His parents were Latitia Shields and James. On the 1871 census, Thomas Stratton age 1 is reported as born in Camel, Lanarkshire. John Angus Stratton, his descendant (who also gave me his death info), has him born in Dunfirmline, Scotland. I also got a memorial card from Sharon Stewart Jewett which said that Tom was born in Gilhead, Scotland.

Thomas married **Mary**. Mary was born on 6 Feb 1878 in Crenshaw, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA, and died in Dec 1965 in Bradford, McKean, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 87.

Tom and Mary lived in Ridgway, Pennsylvania.

Children from this marriage were:



Tom and Mary Stratton

- 14 M i. **Thomas Kenneth Stratton** was born on 18 Aug 1913 and died on 6 Oct 1985 at age 72. He was known by the name Ken. He married **Joyce**.
- 15 M ii. **James George Stratton** was born 12 Sep 1915 and died 4 Oct 1975 at age 60. George often went by his middle name.
- 16 M iii. **John Angus Stratton** was born on 22 Jun 1918 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA. He also goes by his middle name, Angus.

He is still living, and sent me a note that his birthday was 22 Jun 1918. He said his cousin Robert Dean Stratton lived with them quite a few years during the Depression in the 30s. He also said he was in the Stratton Boys Band, playing

Alto Sax. The other members: his cousin Bob Stratton, manager; Jim Barker, piano; George Stratton, drums; Norm Blackhall, trumpet; and Ken Stratton, cornet. I assume the band played in the 1930's.

John married **Jane** on 18 Oct 1942 in Toccoa, Stephens, Georgia, USA. Jane was born on 12 Feb 1920 in Plumville, Indiana, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 30 Apr 1994 in Rockville, Montgomery, Maryland, USA, at age 74.

7. Eusilla "Stella" Stratton/Straiton (*James³, Thomas², James¹*) was born on 24 or 25 Jun 1871 in Gilhead, Cambusethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died on 27 Jan 1954 in Butler, Butler, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 82, and was buried on 30 Jan 1954 in the Family Plot in the Cemetery at Cowansville, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA.

Stella's birth was recorded in Cambusnethan, Scotland, as entry #482 in 1871. It says she was born 25 Jun 1871, and was named Eusilla Straiton. Her parents were James Straiton and Latitia Shields. She is not mentioned in the 1871 Census at Gilhead, Cambusnethan, with the rest of the family.

She is listed as Ursula Straton in the 1880 US Census records in Elk County, Pennsylvania, and the whole family is listed as having Irish roots.

The address on Stella's wedding certificate is Crenshaw, Pennsylvania. Crenshaw is near Brockway where the wedding took place.

Eusilla married **Robert Currie Patterson**, in Jun 1889 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA. Robert was born in 1868 in Ireland, died on 15 Apr 1944 in Butler, Butler, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 76, and was buried on 18 Apr 1944 in the cemetery at Cowansville, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA.

Cousin Gayle Stewart says that when Robert arrived in this country from Ireland the interviewer at Ellis Island wanted his full name. He said that he had only two names — Robert Patterson. He was informed that in America it was required to have three names. It was suggested that he adopt his mother's maiden name as his new middle name. So he became Robert Curry



Stella and Robert Patterson
50th Wedding Anniversary, 1939



Family Reunion Picnic

Descendants & spouses of James & Letitia Stratton's 8 children.
Cook's Forest, near Kittanning & Butler, Pennsylvania, around 1934.

Top row left to right:

- 1 older man—John Stewart
- 2 Robert (Bob) Currie Patterson—Eusilla (Stella) Stratton's husband
- 3 Thomas (Tom) Stratton—oldest son of James & Letitia Stratton
- 4 peeking younger man with dark hair—John E. Aikman son of Charles Aikman
- 5 little girl being held—Margaret (Peggy) Louise Eckner, daughter of Margaret Patterson Eckner
- 6 older man holding her—Charles Aikman
- 7 Paul McGowan Stratton red hair—son of James & Anna Stratton
- 8 Anna McGregor Aikman Stratton blond hair—wife of James McGowan Stratton
- 9 Margaret Patterson Eckner peeking up—daughter of Stella
- 10 peeking down young woman with red hair—Helen Scott daughter of Jannette Aikman Scott
- 11 tall lady with white collar—Agnes Aikman Stewart
- 12 Eusilla "Stella" Stratton Patterson blond hair—oldest daughter of James & Letitia Stratton
- 13 Mary Stratton—Tom Stratton's wife standing between Stella & James
- 14 James (Jim) McGowan Stratton blond hair—son of James and Letitia Stratton
- 15 lady with dark hair in white suit standing next to James—Irene Aikman (Cook)

Front row kneeling:

- 1 Adelaide Patterson—Clarence Patterson's wife
- 2 man with dark hair & dark shirt—Kenneth Stratton—son of Tom Stratton
- 3 young man with dark hair & white shirt—James George Stratton son of Tom Stratton
- 4 little girl blond hair—Edra Cook
- 5 Mildred Patterson red hair—Margaret Patterson Eckner's sister and daughter of Stella
- 6 Jimmy Patterson—(Clarence & Adelaide's only son) blond hair
- 7 John Angus Stratton—Son of Tom Stratton
- 8 little girl Kay Faber—Mae Patterson's daughter
- 9 man in sailor hat—Robert Dean Stratton son of John Stratton
- 10 Mae Patterson Faber—Margaret Currie Patterson Eckner's sister and Stella's daughter
- 11 Bob Eckner—Virginia Patterson Eckner Ellenberger's brother

Some people were at that reunion but didn't get in the picture. Missing are: Virginia Eckner, Ivan Eckner, Elizabeth, Tom, Robert & David Patterson to name a few.

Patterson. When he began having children, he gave each one either the name Curry or the name Stratton — his wife's maiden name — as the new child's middle name. That lasted until about child number eight or nine...

Gayle also reports that an additional child of this marriage is Lucretia Patterson who was born in 1904 and died about age two of pneumonia. However, this birth date is quite close to Mae's.

Virginia Ellenberger says that she was always told that Robert came to Adrian, Pennsylvania, to work in the mines and worked with some of Stella's brothers. The Strattons came to America when Stella was two years old. Robert was born in 1868, which means he came over about 1882.

Children from this marriage were:

- 17 M i. **Robert John Patterson** was born in 1891 in the USA and died in 1918 at age 27. Robert was swept into the Atlantic from the deck of the USS Maine in WWI.
- 18 M ii. **James Clarence Patterson** was born in 1893 in the USA and died in 1973 in the USA at age 80. James married **Adelaide Cramer**.
- 19 M iii. **Thomas Stratton Patterson** was born in 1895 in the USA and died in 1978 in the USA at age 83. Tom married **Lois Koger**.
- 20 F iv. **Margaret Currie Patterson** was born on 4 Sep 1897 in Adrian, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 16 Nov 1981 in Kittanning or Lower Burrell, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 84, and was buried on 18 Nov 1981 in Saxonburg Cemetery, Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA. Margaret married **Ivan Geo. Eckner**. Ivan was born about 11 May 1895 and died in 1955 likely in Kittanning, Pennsylvania, at about age 60.
- 21 M v. **David William Patterson** was born 5 Oct 1899 in Pennsylvania, died on 31 Jul 1980 in Inglewood, Los Angeles, California, USA, at age 81, and was buried on 4 Aug 1980 in Inglewood Park Cemetery, Inglewood, Los Angeles, California, USA. David married **Helen Williams** in 1930.
- 22 F vi. **Elizabeth Stratton Patterson** was born on 10 Apr 1902 in the USA and died on 27 Jan 1979 in the USA at age 76. Elizabeth married **Kenneth Carl Stewart Sr.** in 1921. Kenneth died in the USA.
- 23 F vii. **Anna Mae Patterson** was born on 8 Aug 1904 in the USA and died in Nov 1978 in Butler, Butler, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 74. Anna married first a **Mr. Faber** and second **Frank Bashline**.

- 24 F viii. **Mildred Sarah Patterson** was born in 1906 in the USA and died in 1990 in the USA at age 84. Mildred married **Glenn Matthews**.
- 25 M ix. **Alfred Currie Patterson** was born in 1908 and died in 1957 at age 49. Alfred married **Jane Clouse**.
- 26 F x. **Ethel Gertrude Patterson** was born in 1910 in the USA and died in 1998 in the USA at age 88. Ethel married **William Percy** in 1931.

8. Sarah Jane Stratton (*James³, Thomas², James¹*) was born on 24 Feb 1874 in Pennsylvania.

She was enumerated with her family on the 1920 US Census in Ridgway, Elk, Pennsylvania. Her husband, James F. Taylor was age 49 or 47, she was 45. They had three children: Margaret was 15, Lucille was 13, and Jane was 10.

It was reported by Virginia Ellenberger that her grandmother Stella said that Sarah and another sister, Elizabeth, both had breast cancer.

Sarah married **James Finlayson Taylor**. James was born about 1871 in Canada.

Children from this marriage were:

- 27 F i. **Margaret Taylor** was born about 1905 in Pennsylvania.
- 28 F ii. **Lucille Taylor** was born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
- 29 F iii. **Jane Taylor** was born about 1910 in Pennsylvania.

9. John Stratton (*James³, Thomas², James¹*) was born on 13 Jul 1876 in Saint Mary's, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 6 Sep 1934 at age 58.

John married **Willa Campbell**, daughter of **Wilber Campbell** and **Mary Margaret Gates**. Willa was born on 13 Dec 1882 in Glendale, Cambria, Pennsylvania, USA, and died about 1902 when her son Robert was 5 months old and James was 2 years.

Children from this marriage were:

- 30 M i. **Robert Dean Stratton** was born in 1897 in Pennsylvania and died before 2007. Bob married **Ester Hamm**.

- 31 M ii. **James William Stratton** was born on 4 Mar 1905 in Coalport, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 13 Feb 1950 in Waterbury, New Haven, Connecticut, USA, at age 44. James married **Pearl Turney**. Pearl was born on 11 May 1907 in Litchfield, Litchfield, Connecticut, USA, and died on 9 Dec 1994 in Waterbury, New Haven, Connecticut, USA, at age 87. **Letitia Stratton Yarrison**, wife of **Raymond Yarrison**, is their daughter.

John next married **Nellie “Nell” Mae E. McKee**, half-sister of his first wife Willa, daughter of **John Silas McKee** and **Mary Margaret Gates**. Nellie was born on 14 Oct 1894 in Glendale, Cambria, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 8 Sep 1972 in White, Cambria, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 77.

The child from this marriage was:

- 32 M i. **John Elmer Stratton** was born on 11 Apr 1925 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 30 Jul 1973 at age 48.

11. James McGowan Stratton (*James³, Thomas², James¹*) was born on 16 Apr 1883 in Saint Mary’s, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 25 Jan 1973 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 89, and was buried



Four Generations

Willa Campbell Stratton holding James William Stratton, Mary Margaret Gates, and Mary Trovell Gates



Nellie McKee Stratton

Taken 22 Aug 1962 at her niece’s kitchen door



**James and Anna Aikman Stratton
with son Paul**

James married **Anna McGregor Aikman**, daughter of **John Hugh Aikman Sr.** and **Jane McGregor**, on 1 Feb 1910 in either St. Mary's or Brockway, Pennsylvania. Anna was born 15 Apr 1878 in Greenbank Terrace, Springburn, or the Dennistoun District, Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Sep 1937 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 59. The cause of her death was diabetes.

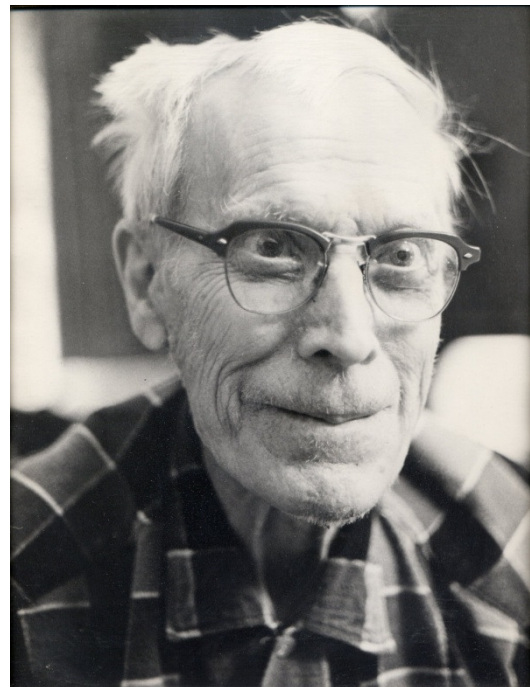
Anna's MtDNA was U5 (Nordic) and she had blue eyes. To follow the mtDNA back mother to mother, it would be Jane McGregor back to Agnes Cross (who had 2 other husbands, McAllister and Pollack) to Christina Moir, who was married to William Hamilton Cross. I can't get any farther back now.

in Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA. The cause of his death was likely a stroke. He had thinning bones.

The McGowan name came from a friend of the family. His Y-DNA was R1b1b2.

James was a coalminer, and later, an equipment repairman and mine boss. He did not have an elementary school degree until after his marriage and children's birth, when his wife, who had a teachers' college degree, insisted. They lived in Brockway, Cowansville, Punxsutawney, Salina, and Kittanning, in Pennsylvania. He had blond hair and blue eyes.

Virginia Eckner Ellenberger (her grandmother was Stella) told me in an email that James and Anna lived in Applewold, a part of Kittanning, Pennsylvania. When Anna died and James remarried Anneta, they lived on Oak Ave, also in Kittanning, where I visited.



James McGowan Stratton

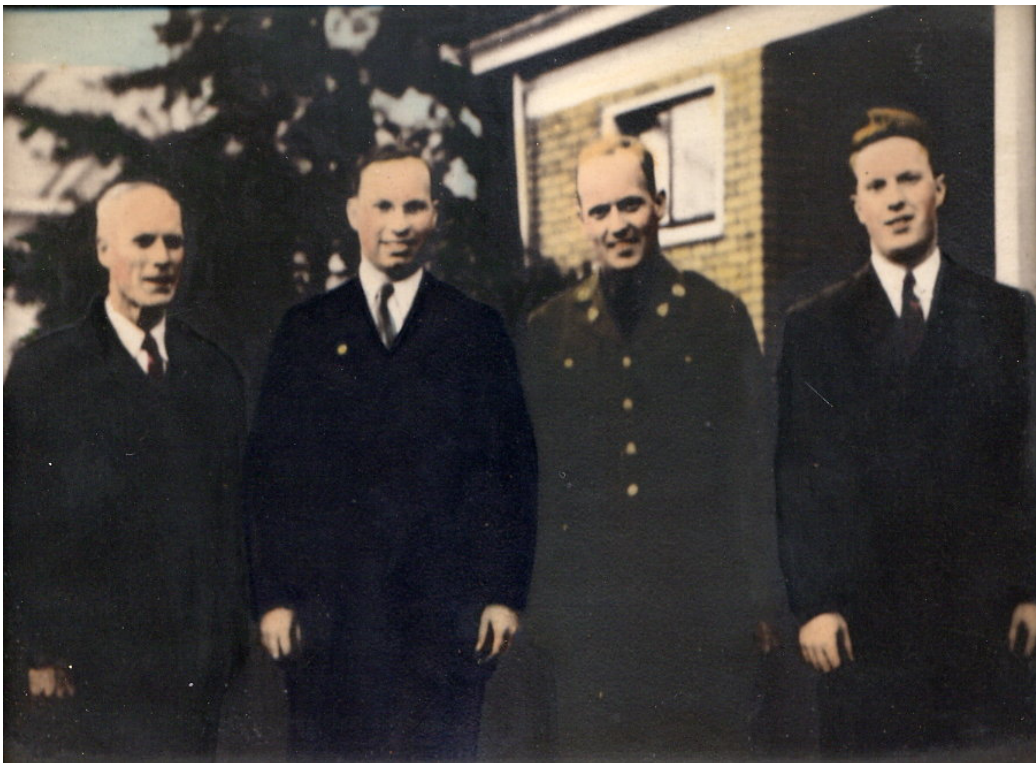
Her name is spelled differently on different records (Ann, Anne, and Anna).

Ann's birth was registered by her mother, who made her mark, on 3 May 1878. Her birth record reports she was born at 1:20 hours in Greenbank Terrace, that her father was John Aikman, a coal pit oversman, her mother was Jane Aikman nee McGregor, and her parents had married 25 Feb 1876 in Glasgow. The reference number for her birth record is 644/03 0710.

Her parents had 8 children. The entire family immigrated to the USA from Scotland in June 1882 between the births of her brother Robert and her sister Janette. Anna had a degree from a teachers' college. Anna had an infant female born between my Dad and his brother John Charles, but the baby soon died.

Anna McGregor Aikman was a double McGregor. Can anyone reading this account shed any light on her ancestors—who they were and where they were? I know the name McGregor was proscribed by James VI of Scotland in 1604, but by 1774 it was legal to be a McGregor again, so I have hopes someone will know the history of our family.

Virginia Ellenberger recalls that they always called Anna "Aunt Danna" but she didn't know why. She also noticed the goiter Anna had.



Four Stratton Men before World War II

James McGowan (father), James David, John Charles, and Paul McGowan

Children from this marriage were:

- 33 M i. **James David McGregor Stratton** was born on 22 Jan 1913 in Cowansville, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 13 Dec 2009 in Charlotte, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, USA, at age 96. The cause of his death was pneumonia and infection. He was called by his middle name, Dave, most of his life.

His 25-marker Y-DNA is R1b1b2 and his mtDNA is U5 (Nordic). R1b1b2 is the most common haplogroup in Western Europe, arising about 5,000 to 8,000 years ago. All of his male-to-male ancestors carry this Y-DNA; similarly, all of his female-to-female ancestors carried the same mtDNA.

The U5 haplogroup is estimated to be 50,000 to 60,500 years old. Approximately 11% of total Europeans and 10% of European-Americans are in this haplogroup. James had blond hair and blue eyes and provided much of the information about the Stratton and Aikman lines in this book.



James David McGregor Stratton
World War II

His obituary read:

Dr. Stratton, 96, of Charlotte, died Sunday December 13, 2009. Dave was born in Cowansville, PA on January 22, 1913 to the late James McGowan Stratton and Anna McGregor Aikman Stratton. He graduated high school in Kittanning, PA 1930, attained an AB degree in 1934 and a BS degree in 1935 from West Virginia University and an MD degree from University of Chicago, Rush Medical Division in 1937. He was commissioned from ROTC at WVU as a 1st Lt Inf in the US Army, and after graduating medical school, he was promoted to 2nd Lt and transferred to the US Army Medical Corps. He interned at West Penn Hospital in Pittsburgh and entered general medical practice August 1938 in Brackenridge, PA.

Dave married his wife Hila October 14, 1939. In December 1940 he was called to extended active duty and served as a flight surgeon in the 47th Bomb Group of the Army Air Corps in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Sardinia and Southern France until the end of WW II, and then as a reserve officer until 1973, reaching the rank of Colonel, MC. After WW II, Dave completed his residency in ophthalmology at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary. He then began his

practice in ophthalmology in Charlotte in August, 1947, where he remained until his retirement in December 1982.

During his career, he was President of the Mecklenburg County Medical Society, the North Carolina Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology Society, the International Society of O & O Secretaries, the Burns Society, and the Charlotte Nature Museum. Dave was a charter member of Covenant Presbyterian Church, serving as a deacon, Church School Superintendent, elder and then elder emeritus. He was a member of Toastmasters, Lions Club, Power Squadron and the Myers Park Country Club. After his retirement, Dave took on the daunting task of maintaining the climbing roses along the Sharon Road side of Sharon Towers, where he resided from 1983 to his death. He had to give up the care of his beloved roses in 2002 because of his health at the age of 89.

In addition to his parents, Dave is preceded in death by his wife Hila, his brother John Charles Stratton, and his grandson Alan William French. He is survived by his daughters, sons, and a brother as well as six grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

James married **Hila Edsall Richards**, daughter of **Dean Willard Richards** and **Kate Belle Taylor**, on 14 Oct 1939 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, USA. Hila was born on 16 Jan 1914 in Dodge City, Ford, Kansas, USA, and died on 7 Feb 2006 in Charlotte, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, USA, at age 92.



Hila Richards

- 34 F ii. **Infant Female Stratton** died as a baby.
- 35 M iii. **John Charles Stratton** was born on 31 May 1915 in Salina, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 2 Sep 2007 in Yucaipa, San Bernardino, California, USA, at age 92, and was buried on 11 Sep 2007 in Riverside National Cemetery, Riverside, Riverside, California, USA. The cause of his death was complications of pneumonia.

I recall that Uncle Charlie had bad diabetes. He had blond hair and blue eyes.

His obituary read:

John Charles Stratton, a longtime resident of the Redlands and Mentone area, died from complications of pneumonia Sept. 2 at Braswell's Hampton Manor in Yucaipa. He was 92.

He was born May 31, 1915, in Salina, Pa., and grew up in Kittanning, Pa.

Stratton retired from the U.S. Air Force as a captain after 25 years of active duty, including serving during World War II, and five years in the Air Force Reserve.

He also worked for the U.S. Postal Service for five years in Redlands, and he earned a master's degree in business administration from California State University, San Bernardino.

He and his wife, Martha Clary Stratton, were married March 25, 1942, in the Panama Canal Zone. They came to Redlands in 1952 and moved to Mentone in 1965.

His wife died in 1977, and he had lived in Yucaipa for the past four years.

Stratton was a life member of the Redlands Elks Lodge, the National Rifle Association and the Yucaipa Gem and Mineral Society, for which he had served as show chairman. He was also on the Elks' pistol team through the Redlands Elks Lodge.

He had a recreational vehicle and loved to travel.

His son Warren Charles Stratton died in 2003.

Survivors include two sons, two brothers, seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

John married **Martha Geraldine Clary** on 18 May 1942 in the Panama Canal Zone. Martha was born on 5 Mar 1908 and died on 14 Dec 1977 at age 69.

- 36 M iv. **Paul McGowan Stratton** was born on 13 Oct 1917. He has red hair and blue eyes, and he worked as an optician. Paul married **Frances Scoggins** on 15 Jun 1946. Frances was born on 3 Jun 1921 and died before 2007. The cause of her death was heart failure. She was described as having brown hair.

James next married **J. Annetta Eisenhuth**, the widow of John E. Stivanson, daughter of **Phillip Eisenhuth** and **Faynetta Kirkwood**, after 1937 in Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA. Annetta was born on 10 Jun 1886 in Reidsburg, Clarion, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 9 Oct 1974 in Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 88, and was buried in Kittanning Cemetery, Kittanning, Armstrong, Pennsylvania, USA.

Annetta had four children from her previous marriage who were therefore step-siblings to our Strattons: James W. K. Stivanson married Virginia, Margaret "Peg" Waller was living with her mother in 1974, Faynetta Moore lived in West Kittanning with her husband John, and Barbara married W. George Taylor of Kittanning. Annetta attended St. John's Lutheran Church in Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

Dobbins and Blair Families

1. Thomas Dobbins/Dobins/Dabbin was born about 1800 probably in Gortnamoyagh or Maya, Derry, Ireland, was probably christened in a Presbyterian Church, and died before 1855.

Thomas was named in his daughter Esther Dobbins Stratton's death record; he was a laborer and had predeceased her.

Looking at the Bann Valley Church records, I think the Dobbinses were originally Anglican or some other non-Presbyterian denomination because I saw several instances of the Dobbins men marrying Presbyterians and having to re-baptize their older children from a previous marriage. Not my ancestors—just the same name in the same place at the same time.

Thomas married **Hannah Blair**. Hannah was born probably about 1800 probably in Gortnamoyagh or Maya, Derry, Ireland, was probably christened in a Presbyterian Church, and died before 1855 when she was listed as deceased in her daughter Esther Dobbins Stratton's death record.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 2 F i. **Esther/Ester Dobbins/Dabbin**

See page 34 for her descendants.

Shields, McGhe and Brown Families

1. John Shields Sr., son of **William Shields** and **Sarah McGhe**, was born 1800 or 1801 probably in North Ireland and died on 5 May 1872 in Gilhead, Cambusethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 71.

Not much is known about John's parents, only that William was a laborer and that both predeceased their son.

John was a coalminer. He and his wife were also Covenanters. My Dad said they moved from Scotland to Ireland, and then back to Scotland when the Irish potato famine came for the second year in 1846. The Covenanters were a Presbyterian-type group that was heavily persecuted in England at one point and also less heavily in Scotland, where they eventually became the majority.

This all began because Scotland was in an almost constant state of civil unrest since people refused to accept the royal decree that the King was head of the church (known as the "Kirk"). When those who refused signed a covenant which stated that only Jesus Christ could command such a position, they were effectively signing their own death warrants. This was a grim period of religious persecution which witnessed the bloodiest crimes of the nation's history, committed by Scots against Scots. Scotland itself was practically two distinct nations.

There was a huge division between Highland and Lowland. King James's attempts to persuade the clan chiefs to adopt the Protestant faith were a failure. They clung to the military habits of their ancestors, their Jacobite (Catholic) heritage and continued to use the Gaelic tongue when most of Scotland had abandoned it in favour of English. James also had a long-running quarrel with the Presbyterian Scottish Kirk (a strict form of Protestantism) and resented what he saw as their interference in matters of state.

On his accession to the throne in 1625, Charles I was determined to continue the work of his father. Charles therefore proposed bringing the Scots church into line with that of England, an extremely controversial move which provoked outrage north of the border. He was an opponent of Presbyterianism and thought it would be simpler if all his subjects would adopt Episcopacy (government of the church by crown appointed Bishops). He therefore planned the introduction of the 'Book of Common Prayer' into the Scottish church service. This took some time to plan and it was not until 23rd July 1637 that the new liturgy, which many Scots believed to be more Catholic than Protestant, was ordered to be read in the Church of St. Giles in Edinburgh.

On 28th February 1638 the “National Covenant” was produced on behalf of the Church of Scotland, backed by the nobility and gentry, in opposition to the new book of prayer. This was essentially an anti-Papist declaration and 60,000 folk gathered to sign the documents which had been placed on public display in Greyfriars church, Edinburgh. Other copies were taken throughout the country for further signatures, bringing the Scottish Kirk into direct conflict with the King and the rule of law. The Scottish Covenanters (also called Whigs) covenanted to hold themselves and each other accountable for reformation of religion in their land.

In 1643 Charles was ousted from the throne during a bloody Civil War by the English parliamentarians and Oliver Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector. One of his first tasks was to behead the King. The English Parliamentarians agreed that Presbyterianism be adopted as the national religion throughout England and Scotland as they were anxious to have the Scots allied against the still dangerous forces of the Crown. The Covenanters therefore sided with Cromwell and a period of stability ensued. The treaty between the two was called the "Solemn League and Covenant". This was essentially a marriage of convenience.

Cromwell died in 1658 and in May 1660 Charles' son, Charles II was fully restored to the throne. He soon passed an act which forced the people to recognize him as the supreme authority in matters both civil and ecclesiastical. The Church of Scotland rejected this and was thrown into the furnace of persecution for twenty eight long years until 1688. So began a reign of terror bent on destroying any who remained faithful to the covenants and the Presbyterian beliefs espoused therein.

The captured Covenanters were crowded into part of the High Kirk in Edinburgh known as 'Haddock's Hole'. They were brought before the Justiciary Court and on December 7th 1666 they were found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the Mercat Cross in Edinburgh. As many as ten at a time were despatched on one scaffold, dismembered and the pieces exhibited in the Covenanter's own locality as a warning. The period from 1680 until 1685 was one of the fiercest in terms of persecution and a few months between 1684-5 became forever known as the "Killing Times." Charles's brother James II had come to the throne, he was a believer in the Divine Right of Kings and a supporter of the Roman Catholic faith. It became his sworn intent to totally eradicate the Presbyterians.

The effect of persecution was a substantial migration of Scots to Ulster, intending to settle there if land was available. It was estimated that about 30,000 went to Ulster between 1660 and 1690 and the numbers increased following bad harvests with an estimated 10,000 in 1692 alone. These migrants mostly entered Ulster via Londonderry and settled in the west of the province. Ironically the Scottish administration noted their concern at the exodus fearing that some heritours (landlords) would be left without tenants.

Persecution might reveal the distant origins of my Shields family; however, no connection has yet been found that far back. While my group lived more than 100 years

later, they would have likely been aware of the history of their religion and the fact that there was continued religious unrest.

Duncan Stratton Smith located the John Shields family on the 1861 Census in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scotland. John Shields was a 60 year-old labourer born in Ireland. His wife "Csaba" was 56 years old and had been born in Ireland. Their children were: William age 20, Sarah age 18, and Laticia age 16. The two older children had been born in Ireland. Laticia is listed as having been born in Lawswad, Edinburgh, Scotland.

There are other Shields families located in the Cambunethan census containing males who are of an age to be additional children of this family, including one John who may be the son named in his father's death record.

John Sr.'s death record is available from the pay-for-view Scotland government web site www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk. The death record reported that John Shields died May 5th 1872 at 11:55 pm at Gilhead. He was a pauper, coalminer, and widower of Eusilla Brown. He was 72 years old. His parents were Wm. Shields, laborer (deceased), and Sarah Shields (deceased). Sarah's maiden name was McGhe. He died of chronic bronchitis; John Millar, surgeon, was the medical attendant who certified the death. John Shields, son, was present. The record was signed May 6, 1872, at Wishaw by Thomas Steate, assistant.

John married **Eusilla Brown**, daughter of **Brown** and possibly **Oslay?**. Eusilla was born about 1805 probably in Ireland and died before 5 May 1872.

Eusilla is named on her husband John Shields's 1872 death record as Eusilla Brown. However, in 1861 the census records her as Csaba, and in 1867 her name was reported on her daughter's marriage record as Oslay. I think Eusilla is her correct name since Letitia named her first daughter Eusilla (nicknamed "Stella"). Csaba/Oslay could be a misunderstanding of the pronunciation.

However, I did check into the Oslay name. It is certainly not a usual first name, although it is a recognized surname (from Shropshire). The Scots have a habit of using ancestor's surnames (mainly from the mother's side of course,) but usually as a second Christian name. It is, therefore, possible that her mother was an Oslay. I also had a lead about the meaning of the Csaba name, but my Polish friend said it is not Polish for Sabbath—never heard of it. My Hungarian friend said it was Hungarian but did not mean anything—was just a name, supposedly the son of Atilla the Hun. It is pronounced Chaba like the ch in chop. (C is always pronounced ch in Hungarian.)

Children from this marriage were:

- 2 M i. **John Shields Jr.** was born maybe 1831 in Ireland.

John signed his name as the informant on 6 May 1872 when his father's death was recorded and was present in Gilhead at the time of his father's death on 5 May 1872. He is the first of my Shields relatives who I have found to be proved to be literate—his sister Letitia was not.

It is possible that he is the coalminer John Shields who was age 30, had been born in Ireland, and lived in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, the same location as John and Eusilla, in 1861. His wife was Mary, age 30; children: John, age 9; James, age 6; and Mary, age 2. The two youngest children were born in Wishaw where the Strattons were located.

- 3 M ii. **William Shields** was born about 1841 in Ireland.
- 4 F iii. **Sarah Shields** was born about 1843 in Ireland. She was present at her sister's wedding.
- + 5 F iv. **Letitia/Letitisha/Letticia/Laticia/Latitia Shields.**

See page 37 for her descendants.

Aikman and Steadman Families

First Generation

1. Robert Aikman, the son of **David Aikman/Aitkman** and **Margaret**, was born on 4 Oct 1778 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 3 Jul 1862 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Several of us searched the Scottish records to attempt to locate Robert's parents. I searched the official Crown collection "Scottish Church Records 1500 to 1845" for parents of Robert Aikman, and there were several possibilities. The son of John Aikman and Elizabeth Scott who was christened on 6 Sep 1772 in South Leith, Midlothian, Scotland was one possibility. If these were his parents, he appears to have had an older brother who was also named John. The first John was christened on 25 Nov 1759 in South Leith, Midlothian, Scotland, and he appears to have died before our Aikman. It was quite common for families to reuse names of children who died young.

Mary Becker, the Ards Admin (<http://wfnforum.net/index.php?topic=7917.0>), found a Robert Aikman on the 1841 Scottish Census in North Vennel, Lanark Parish, Lanarkshire. The household contained: Robert Aikman, 55, male, born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, occupation: Army P; Catherine Aikman, 30, female; Janet Aikman, 11, female; Margaret Aikman, 9, female; Alexr Aikman, 6, male; and Robert Aikman, 5 mo, male. This census would make Robert's birth date 1786 instead of 1772 or the 1778 which we finally settled on. I didn't recognize this family which Mary had located. Robert's wife Margaret is missing. The names looked good, but the ages did not match.

But then I e-met Barbara Wilson who cleared up the issue by finding Robert with his daughter Margaret Doughty Weston and her family on the 1861 Census in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She has done excellent research (see the next page) and has bought copies of various old records, so her version is likely correct.

I got the date and place of his marriage to Margaret Steadman from the database called "Scottish Church Records 1500 to 1854" on the web for pay (or free at the LDS FHC). These are Parochial (Anglican Parish) and Presbyterian Church records. The names on the document are Margaret Steadman and "Robert or John" Aikman, although there were numerous other spellings for others of the same names. It is interesting because the record reported that they "Owned their irregular marriage in the presence of the sexton. They were rebuked and duly married persons." The index entry is the only record we have located which gives the name of John in addition to Robert.

Barbara Wilson Proposes the Following Aikman Ancestry

First Generation

1. Robert AIKMAN, son of **David AITKMAN** and **Margaret**, was born on 4 Oct 1778 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland and was christened on 11 Oct 1778 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland. Robert married **Margaret STEADMAN**, daughter of **STEADMAN/STEEDMAN** and **Ann KERR**, on 25 Nov 1798 in Newton Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

Second Generation (Parents)

2. David AITKMAN, son of **David AITKMAN** and **Jane POTTER**, was christened on 17 Feb 1744 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland. David married **Margaret** on 20 Jan 1769 in Colinton, Midlothian, Scotland. Colinton is near Edinburgh. This was recorded as an irregular marriage. No wife's name stated. Paid two shillings and six pence.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **David AITKMAN** was christened on 11 Jun 1769 in Cramond, Midlothian, Scotland.
- ii. **Thomas AITKMAN** was christened on 25 Sep 1771 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland.
- iii. **Barbara AITKMAN** was born on 3 Jul 1773 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland and was christened on 4 Jul 1773 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland.
- iv. **George AITKMAN** was christened on 30 Mar 1776 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland and died before 1783.
- 1 v. **Robert AIKMAN**. Robert married **Margaret STEADMAN** on 25 Nov 1798 in Newton Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.
- vi. **Jean AITKMAN** was christened on 27 Aug 1780 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland.
- vii. **Kethrine/Kathrine AITKMAN** was christened on 27 Aug 1780 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland.
- viii. **George AITKMAN** was christened on 11 Jun 1783 in Corstorphine, Midlothian, Scotland.

3. Margaret was born about 1744. Margret married **David AITKMAN** on 20 Jan 1769 in Colinton, Midlothian, Scotland.

Third Generation (Grandparents)

4. David AITKMAN was born in 1700 in Scotland. David married **Jane POTTER** on 19 Jul 1723 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **James AITKMAN** was christened on 6 Jan 1727 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- ii. **Walter AITKMAN** was christened on 16 Sep 1729 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland. Walter married **Jean CLARK** on 15 Jan 1765 in Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
- iii. **Julian AITKMAN** was christened on 12 Aug 1731 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- iv. **John AITKMAN** was christened on 1 May 1734 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- v. **Thomas AITKMAN** was christened on 22 Apr 1736 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- vi. **Isabel AITKMAN** was christened on 1 Nov 1739 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- vii. **Katherine AITKMAN** was christened on 28 Dec 1741 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- 2 viii. **David AITKMAN**. David married **Margaret** on 20 Jan 1769 in Colinton, Midlothian, Scotland.

5. Jane POTTER, daughter of **Walter POTTER** and **Julian MARCH**, was christened on 14 Mar 1708 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland. Jane married **David AITKMAN** on 19 Jul 1723 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandparents)

10. Walter POTTER was born about 1668. Walter married **Julian MARCH**.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **Archbald POTTER** was christened on 3 May 1702 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- ii. **POTTER** was christened on 23 May 1703 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- iii. **Robert POTTER** was christened on 1 Apr 1705 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- iv. **Helen POTTER** was christened on 9 Feb 1707 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- 5 v. **Jane POTTER**. Jane married **David AITKMAN** on 19 Jul 1723 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.

11. Julian MARCH, daughter of **Peter MARCH** and **Kathren HAMILTOUN**, was christened on 29 Aug 1668 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland. Julian married **Walter POTTER**.

Fifth Generation (Great Great-Grandparents)

22. Peter MARCH . Peter married **Kathren HAMILTOUN** in 1641.

Children from this marriage were:

- i. **Ketrin MARCH** was christened on 25 Sep 1642 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- ii. **James MARCH** was christened on 26 Apr 1646 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- iii. **Lues MARCH** was christened on 16 Nov 1648 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland. Lues married **Jean HAMILTON** on 11 Sep 1671 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- iv. **Jeane MARCH** was christened on 22 Jul 1660 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- v. **Hellein MARCH** was christened on 25 Nov 1666 in Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.
- 11 vi. **Julian MARCH**. Julian married **Walter POTTER**.

23. Kathren HAMILTOUN. Kathren married **Peter MARCH** in 1641.

In Scotland, a regular marriage was one conducted in a church with banns. Irregular marriages were also recognized by the law and could be conducted in one of three ways: a couple could declare themselves married in front of witnesses, a couple could promise marriage and have a sexual relationship but could be hard to prove, or they could present themselves in public as husband and wife with no formal declaration.

In 1807, Robert and Charles Hope, lawful sons of Robt. Aitkman, labourer in Currie, and his wife Margaret Steedman, were baptized.

Once it became clear which Robert Aikman we were tracing, we were also able to trace the family through the censuses. In 1841, Robert and Margaret were living in Cramond, Midlothian, Scotland. In their home was their three-year-old grandson Thomas Doughty. In 1851, Robert and Margaret are recorded as "Ackman"s and are living in Davidsons

Mains, Cramond, Midlothian, Scotland. In 1861, Robert was listed as the father-in-law in Turnbull Weston's household. The later census reported Robert's place of birth as Corstorphine (or "Carstorp"—which appears to be an abbreviation as the place doesn't exist).

Robert married **Margaret Steadman** on 25 Nov 1798 in Newton, Midlothian, Scotland. According to the 1851 Census, Margaret was born about 1772 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. She would have died between 1851 and 1858. Barbara Wilson reports that Margaret was the daughter of **Robert Steadman/Steedman** and **Ann Kerr** and was born in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Her name may have also been spelled Margrat. There were other Steidman and Steedmans in the area, so we need to be alert for alternate spellings.

Barbara further reports that Margaret's father Robert was born in 1748 and her mother in 1750, both in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. The couple had married on 27 Mar 1767 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. Their children who were all christened in Dunfermline were: Robert on 10 Jan 1768, Anne on 15 Aug 1769 (she died on 24 Aug 1769), Christian on 24 Aug 1769 (born 15 Aug 1769), Andrew on 29 Oct 1775 (born 20 Oct 1775), Jean on 4 Jun 1780 (born the day before), and James on 6 Mar 1783 (born 16 Feb 1783).

Children from this marriage were:

- + 2 M i. **Robert Aikman** was born on 1 Jan 1804 in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, was baptized in 1807 with his brother Charles in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 3 Apr 1858 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 54.
- + 3 M ii. **Charles Hope Aikman** was born on 7 Oct 1806 in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, was baptized in 1807 with his brother Robert in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, and likely died on 23 Sep 1853 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.
- + 4 F iii. **Margaret Aikman** was christened on 30 Aug 1812 in Rotho, Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 2 Dec 1897 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Robert Aikman (*Robert*¹) was born on 1 Jan 1804 in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, was baptized in 1807 with his brother Charles in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 3 Apr 1858 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 54.

The banns which read "Robert Aikman betrothed to Anne McGregor" were published on 1 Jul 1837 in Eastwood, Renfrewshire, Scotland, (his hometown) and on 2 Jul 1837 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, (her hometown). A UK e-friend of mine says that the actual marriage was at home of bride, 121 Montrose Street, in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, on 15 July 1837. She referenced a marriage record found on ScotlandsPeople. They always published the banns for 2 weekends in a row (to give people a chance to object), and then on the third weekend got married in the home of the bride. Banns constitute a legal and moral obligation to marry as per the Proclamations (promises made). He signed a marriage contract on 8 Aug 1847 in Scotland.

The 1841 Scotland Census says Robert was an agricultural laborer. The family was living in New Auchinearn (sic), Parish number 626, Cadder, Lanarkshire. In the home were Anne McGregor, age 35, and Robert Aikman, age 2. All members of the family were reported to have been born in Lanarkshire.

In 1851, Robert Ackman was a 47 year-old road laborer. He was reported to have been born in Currie, Midlothian. Anne, his wife, was 47 and had been born in Hamilton, Lanark. All of their children had been born in Cadder, Lanark: Robert, age 12; Alexander, age 8; Charles, age 8; and John, age 6. A lodger named John Carlin was also in the home.

Robert's death certificate reported that he died at "3h. am" and that his parents were Robert Aikman and Margaret Aikman, maiden name Steadman, deceased. He died of phthisis (TB) complicated with ascites (fluid in the abdomen) which he had been suffering from for three years. James A. Martin,



Ann McGregor Aikman, 1840-1850 tintype

MD, certified the cause of death and had last seen Robert three days before on Mar 31st. Robert's son Robert was the informant.

For the 1861 Census Ann is a widow with 3 sons—the twins, age 18, plus my ancestor John, age 15. This fits, because Robert had died on 3 Apr 1858.

On the 1871 Census Ann is reported as a widow with one son left—John, age 26, twins Alexander and Charles having moved out. Her and John's address was Findlays Land.

In 1876, his son John's marriage record reported that Robert Aikman had been a stone quarryman.

Robert married **Anne/Ann/Anna McGregor**, daughter of **Robert McGregor** and **Margaret Flint**, on 15 Jul 1837 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Anne was born in 1804 in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 12 Feb 1880 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 76.

On Ancestry.com's transcription of the 1841 Scotland census, Ann is listed under her maiden name of McGregor instead of Aikman. Scotland will not yet allow the photographing and microfilming of its census pages, so we will have to wait to see if her name was transcribed correctly.

For information about the McGregor and Flint families, see page 83.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 5 M i. **Robert Aikman** was born on 13 Jan 1839 in Pollockshaws, Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland, died 15 Feb 1914 in Cara, Kensington, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, at age 75, and was buried on 16 Feb 1914 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Kurri Kurri, Northumberland, New South Wales, Australia.
- + 6 M ii. **Alexander Aikman** was born on 28 May 1842 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, died on 8 May 1901 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 59, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA. Twin.
- + 7 M iii. **Charles E. Aikman** was born on 28 May 1842 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 5 Nov 1917 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 75. Twin.
- + 8 M iv. **John Hugh Aikman Sr.** was born Nov 1845 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 1 Nov 1911 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 66.

3. Charles Hope Aikman (*Robert*¹) was born on 7 Oct 1806 in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, was baptized in 1807 with his brother Robert in Currie, Midlothian, Scotland, and likely died on 23 Sep 1853 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Charles married **Lillias Walker**.

Children from this marriage were:

- 9 M i. **William Walker Aikman** was born in 1837 in Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 22 Feb 1901 in Edinburgh, Midlothian Scotland. He married **Mary Hendry** on 7 Jun 1898 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. William was occupied as a butler.
- 10 F ii. **Lilias Aikman** was born in 1839 in Midlothian, Scotland, and died in 1878 in South Leith, Midlothian, Scotland. She married **Charles Miller** on 25 Jun 1858 in North Leith, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.
- 11 F iii. **Margaret Aikman** was born in 1841 in Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 29 Sep 1871 in Leith, Midlothian, Scotland. She married **Nathaniel Burns Purdie** on 23 Dec 1864 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.
- 12 F iv. **Jannet Bannerman Aikman** was born on 6 Apr 1844 in Inveresk, Edinburgh, Scotland.

4. Margaret Aikman (*Robert*¹) was christened on 30 Aug 1812 in Rotho, Midlothian, Scotland, and died on 2 Dec 1897 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

She married first **William Doughty** on 27 Feb 1838 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

The marriage record stated that William Doughty was a labourer, residing in No. 10 St. John's Hill, and Margaret Aikman, residing in No. 26 Pleasance, daughter of Robert Aitkman, labourer, residing at Muttonhole in the parish of Cramond, were married after banns were proclaimed three times.

The child of this marriage was:

- 13 M i. **Thomas Doughty** was christened on 30 Jun 1838 in Edinburgh, Midlothian Scotland, and died in 1857 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Margaret married second **Turnbull Weston** on 5 Jun 1845 in Cramond, Midlothian, Scotland. He was born 3 Aug 1809 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, and died on 17 May 1878 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

Turnbull was a weaver who resided at No.48 New Row in the Town and parish of Dunfermline and Margaret was noted as residing in No. 8 Meadow Place, in this parish, daughter of Robert Aikman, labourer at Davidson's Mains in the parish of Cramond, and relict of the deceased William Doughty, labourer in North Richmond Street.

The child of this marriage was:

- + 14 F i. **Ann Weston** was born in 1847 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, and died on 22 May 1926 in Bannockburn, Stirling, Scotland.

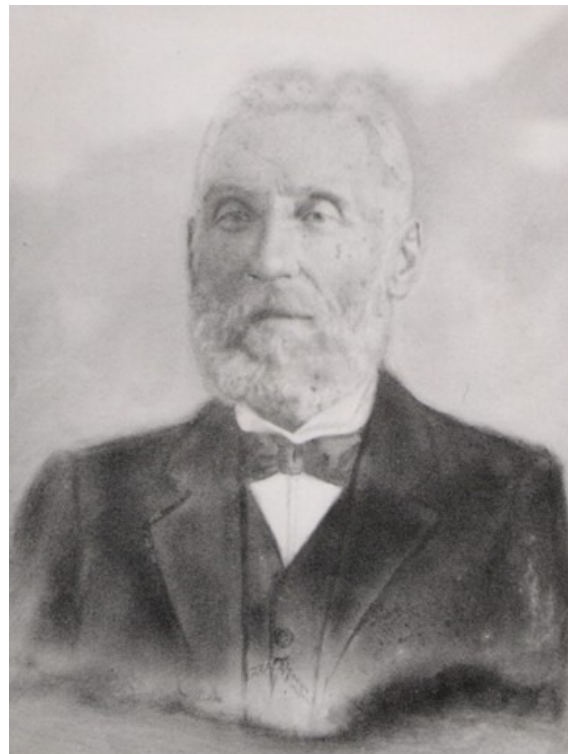
Third Generation (Grandchildren)

5. Robert Aikman (*Robert*², *Robert*¹) was born on 13 Jan 1839 in Pollockshaws, Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland, died 15 Feb 1914 in Cara, Kensington, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, at age 75, and was buried on 16 Feb 1914 in Presbyterian Cemetery, Kurri Kurri, Northumberland, New South Wales, Australia. The cause of his death was pulmonary congestion and cardiac failure.

My Dad's notes say Robert was adopted. Some sources report his birth as early as 1826—but then who was the two-year-old Robert living with Robert and Anne McGregor Aikman in the 1841 census? And why does his age consistently point to an 1839 birth year in later censuses?

Dad and I have been in contact with a Charles Bruce Aikman in Australia. At first, we determined we are not closely related; but just found out he is indeed descended from Robert's son Alexander. He is married to Pam Adair who writes to us because Robert has Alzheimer's.

Robert and my ancestor John were in business together in Scotland. They owned a store which Robert ran. The store went bankrupt and Robert emigrated in 1884. He and Susan took their large family to Australia.



Robert Aikman

Robert married **Susan McLean Sharp** on 1 Jul 1864 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Susan was born in 1838 in Dublin, Ireland, and died on 1 Nov 1911 in Weston, New South Wales, Australia, at age 73.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 15 F i. **Catherine Campbell Aikman** was born on 3 Mar 1865 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 7 Jul 1922 in Weston, New South Wales, Australia, at age 57.
- 16 F ii. **Susan Sharp Aikman** was born on 3 Oct 1866 in Dalserf, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1869 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 3.
- 17 F iii. **Ann McGregor Aikman** was born on 3 Oct 1866 in Dalserf, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1867 in Larkhall, Lanarkshire, Scotland, at age 1.
- 18 M iv. **Robert Aikman** was born on 26 Dec 1868 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1886 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia, at age 18 in an accident. He was run over by a bread cart.
- 19 F v. **Mary Brown Aikman** was born on 3 Jan 1871 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in Mar 1895 in New South Wales, Australia, at age 24. In the online transcriptions of the 1871 Census, a Mary is listed as 3 years of age. This is likely an error as she should have been closer to 3 months. In 1881, a Mary is listed as age 10. Mary married **William Miller**.
- + 20 M vi. **John “Jack” Sharp Aikman** was born on 15 Mar 1873 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1958 in Ashfield District, New South Wales, Australia, at age 85.
- + 21 M vii. **Alexander Aikman** was born about 1875 in Springburn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1941 in Kogarah, New South Wales, Australia.
- + 22 F viii. **Annie McGregor Aikman** was born about 1880 in either Mid Calder, West Lothian, or Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, and died in 1936 in Australia.
- + 23 F ix. **Harriett Aikman** was born on 19 Jun 1881 in Mid Calder, West Lothian, Scotland and died in 1951 in Islington, New South Wales, Australia.
- 24 M x. **James Aikman** was born in 1885 and died in 1919 in Randwick, New South Wales, Australia. He enlisted in the military and fought in World War I. While serving in Egypt, he was court martialed for striking a superior officer and was admitted to the hospital for heart problems. His health problems resulted in his being discharged, but he reenlisted under the name **Arthur**

Nairn Stirling Aikman and fought in France. He died of Bright's Disease and wounds received in the war.

6. Alexander Aikman (*Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 28 May 1842 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland (twin to Charles E.), died on 8 May 1901 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 59, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA. The cause of his death was pneumonia.

Alexander may have first married **Mary Laird**. Barbara Wilson has not been able to find a marriage for the couple. She suspects that the son was illegitimate and died as a baby.

The child from this marriage was:



Alexander Aikman

- 25 M i. **Robert Laird Aikman** was born on 29 Aug 1865 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Alexander and his family moved to the USA in 1879. In 1880 they were living in Carbondale, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania. In 1900 they were in Scranton.

There is a story about the fact that when his brother John Hugh immigrated to America, the family stayed at Alexander's home in Scranton. Apparently John's son Robert died while there and this caused bitterness between the families. Reportedly they never spoke again. However, there is a picture of the brothers together at age 50. Individual portraits from that photo can be seen above and on pages 69 and 71.

Alexander next married **Ann Barrie Crawford** about 1875. Ann was born in Sep 1856 in Ayrshire, Scotland, died on 12 Aug 1914 at age 57, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA. The cause of her death was bladder inflammation.

Children from this marriage were:

- 26 F i. **Jane Aikman** was born in Aug 1876 in Scotland.
- 27 F ii. **Anna Aikman** was born in Aug 1877 in Scotland, died on 31 Mar 1915 in Pennsylvania at age 37, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA. The cause of her death was gallstones.
- 28 M iii. **Robert Aikman** was born in May 1880 in Pennsylvania.

- 29 F iv. **Jennet Aikman** was born about Aug 1885 in Pleasant Valley, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 4 Jul 1886, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA.
- 30 M v. **William Aikman** was born on 29 Mar 1887 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, died on 12 Jul 1887, and was buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Dunmore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA.
- 31 F vi. **Isabel Aikman** was born in Sep 1888 in Pennsylvania.

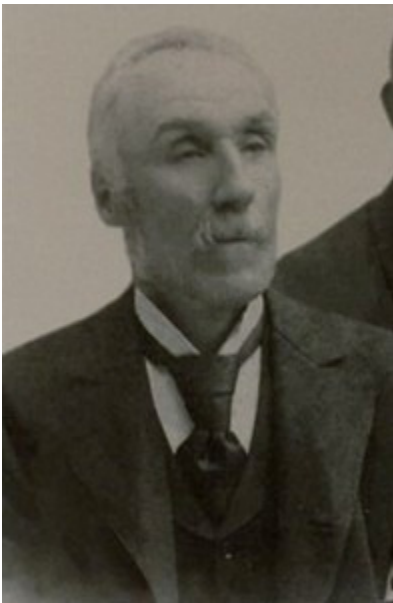
7. **Charles E. Aikman** (*Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 28 May 1842 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland (twin to Alexander), and died on 5 Nov 1917 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 75.

Charles arrived in New York on 17 Apr 1868. He sailed aboard the *Iowa* with the Burt family, including his future wife. Irene Aikman Cook says, "When the Burts came to America, Charles came with them. They settled in Miners Mills, a section of Wilkes Barre, in 1870. Charles and Janet got married after a dare at a wedding in Kingston, Pennsylvania, USA, about 1871."

Charles married **Janet Burt** about 1871. Janet was born on 31 Mar 1852 in Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 22 Sep 1928 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 76.

He and his wife had 14 children. Only 9 were living at the time of the 1900 Census.

Children from this marriage were:



Charles E. Aikman



Janet Burt Aikman, Janet Burt Aikman (mother), Anna McGregor Aikman VanBruskirk

- 32 F i. **Hannah Aikman** was born on 21 Feb 1871 and died on 11 Feb 1963 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 92. She married **William White**.
- 33 F ii. **Anna McGregor Aikman** was born on 20 Dec 1872 in Pennsylvania and died in 1879
- + 34 F iii. **Mary Andrew Aikman** was born on 15 Jul 1874 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died 10 Aug 1958 in Harrisburg, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 84.
- 35 F iv. **Margaret Burt Aikman** was born on 12 Oct 1876 in Pennsylvania.
- 36 F v. **Anna McGregor Aikman** was born on 20 Jan 1879 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, and died in 1971 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 92.
- 37 M vi. **Robert McGregor Aikman** was born on 7 Nov 1881.
- 38 M vii. **Gavin Burt Aikman** was born on 18 Mar 1882.
- 39 M viii. **Charles Aikman** was born on 19 Feb 1883.
- 40 M ix. **Gavin Burt Aikman** was born on 18 Jan 1885 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 22 Jun 1929 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 44.
- + 41 M x. **Alexander McGregor Aikman** was born on 22 Feb 1887 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 25 Dec 1953 in Maplewood, Essex, New Jersey, USA, at age 66.
- 42 F xi. **Janet Burt Aikman** was born in Feb 1891 in Pennsylvania and died in 1942 at age 51.



Hannah Aikman



Gavin Burt Aikman

43 F xii. **Jessie McGregor Aikman** was born on 23 Dec 1892 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died 22 Oct 1927 in Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey, USA, at age 34.

44 F xiii. **Lillian Dilley Aikman** was born on 24 Jan 1899 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died 15 Mar 1989 in Fort Meyers, Lee, Florida, USA, at age 90. Lillian taught school (music) in Scranton, Pennsylvania.



Lillian Dilley Aikman,
Dec 1980

8. John Hugh Aikman Sr. (*Robert², Robert¹*) was born Nov 1845 in Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 1 Nov 1911 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 66.

John Hugh Aikman was born in the suburbs north of Glasgow. When he married Jane McGregor, he was 30, a bachelor of Auchinairn, and worked as a coal pit overseer. They were married in Glasgow, Scotland (District of St. Rollox). Marriage record number 644/03 0104 reported his parents to be Robert

Aikman, a stone quarryman who was deceased, and Ann Aikman nee McGregor. Her parents were Hugh McGregor, a ploughman who was deceased, and Agnes McGregor nee Cross.



John Hugh Aikman

He signed a marriage contract on 25 Feb 1876 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

In 1881, he was enumerated with his family in Byres Road, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland. John was age 35, had been born in Auchinairn, Lanarkshire, and worked as a coal pit oversman. His wife Jane was 31 and had been born in West Merriston, Lanarkshire. Their children: Agnes, age 4 born in Bishoprigg, Lanarkshire; Ann, age 2 born in Springburn, Lanarkshire; and Robert, age 1 born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire. My UK e-friend found this

record as well as several birth certificates for the children.

Shortly after, in Jun 1882, John moved his family to the USA. They came aboard the *Furnessia* which ran from Glasgow to New York from 1880 until 1911. It was the largest vessel ever built in England. She was a modern vessel whose size, speed and comfort made the passage across the Atlantic much more easy and agreeable. There was a promenade which stretched from mid-ship to stern. The deckhouse half was used for smoking. Opposite the entrance to the smoking room was a staircase which descended to the music or drawing room, on the spar-deck. The furnishings were tasteful. The walls were lined with panels of walnut and satinwood. The seats around the apartment are upholstered in brown morocco and the staircase leading to the main deck had ornamental boxes filled with exotic plants. The music room had a handsome Broadwood piano and a Mason and Hamlin organ. Also there was a well stocked library. There were many skylights in the halls and the staterooms were elegantly fitted. The dining room was heated by steam and two Baltimore heaters, fitted with white marble mantels. The staterooms were fitted for 4 people. So their trip doesn't sound half bad!

John naturalized 31 May 1888 in Ridgway, Elk, Pennsylvania. He was educated. He was brought to USA, possibly by Peabody Mining, as a Mine Superintendent and mechanical/electrical foreman.

I spoke to Alice Aikman McGrorey about a family story which I have heard before—something like John Hugh's son Robert died at age 3 at Alexander's house in Scranton. There were very bitter feelings over this, and John moved away? Based on this story, I have indicated that the Robert from the 1881 census died at age three.

Alice also provided much of the information about the families in this line.

John married **Jane McGregor**, daughter of **Hugh/Ewan/Evan McGregor** and **Agnes/Agness Cross**, on 25 Feb 1876 in the District of St.Rollox, Glasgow, Scotland. Jane was born in Dec 1849 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 31 Dec 1933 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 84.

Her mtDNA was U5 (Nordic).

She had red hair and blue eyes, and Alice Aikman McGrorey says she spoke only Gaelic. My Dad said folks used to tease her at family gatherings about being descended from Rob Roy.

Her birthplace is now a suburb of Glasgow.

For more information about the McGregor and Cross families, see page 84.
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Children from this marriage were:

- + 45 F i. **Agnes C. Aikman** was born on 12 Jun 1876 at the Brewery Building in Bishopriggs, which was once a part of Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in Dec 1970 in the USA at age 94.
- + 46 F ii. **Anna McGregor Aikman** was born 15 Apr 1878 in Greenbank Terrace, Springburn, or the Dennistoun District, Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Sep 1937 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 59.
- 47 M iii. **Robert Aikman** was born about 7 Oct 1879 in Byres, Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, and died in 1882 in Pennsylvania at age 3.

This child's death date is based on the family story that tells of his death as a three-year-old child at his Uncle Alexander's home. Dates are uncertain.

- 48 F iv. **Jane Aikman** was born in 1882 in Scotland and died in 1895 in the USA at age 13. She immigrated to the USA in June 1882 with her family. My father reported that Jane died at age 13.



The Aikman Family in 1892

Left to right: Jane, John the husband, Anna McGregor, John H. Jr, Agnes, Charles, Robert P., Jane McGregor Aikman, Jannette.

- + 49 F v. **Jannette B. Aikman** was born in Dec 1883 in the USA and died on 16 Dec 1971 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, at age 88.
- 50 M vi. **John Hugh McGregor Aikman Jr.** was born in Aug 1885 in the USA and died in 1965. John married **Rose Budd**.
- + 51 M vii. **Charles E. Aikman** was born on 29 Aug 1886 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died in 1937 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA.
- + 52 M viii. **Robert Patterson Aikman** was born on 15 Jan 1891 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 15 Jan 1957 in Hellertown, Northampton, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 67.
- + 53 M ix. **David McAllister Aikman MD** was born on 24 Jun 1894 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 4 Oct 1931 in Washington, Washington, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 37.

14. Ann Weston (*Margaret², Robert¹*) was born in 1847 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, and died on 22 May 1926 in Bannockburn, Stirling, Scotland.

Ann married **Charles Coutts** in 1886 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

The children from this marriage were

- 54 F i. **Margaret Coutts** was born about 1888 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.
- 55 F ii. **Isabella Coutts** was born about 1890 in Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland, and died in 1964 in Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland. Isabella married **James Gordon**.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren)

15. Catherine Campbell Aikman (*Robert³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 3 Mar 1865 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 7 Jul 1922 in Weston, New South Wales, Australia, at age 57.

Catherine married **John McFadden** on 13 Sep 1888 in Plattsburg, New South Wales, Australia. John was born on 26 Jan 1857 in Scotland and died in Weston, New South Wales, Australia, at age 55.



McFadden Family

From left standing: William, Susan, John, Robert.

Seated: John, Alexander with Catherine.

Children from this marriage were:

- 56 F i. **Susan C. McFadden** was born on 29 Apr 1889 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia, and died 30 Aug 1958 in Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, at age 69. She married **David Kembrey** in 1914 in Weston, New South Wales, Australia.
- 57 M ii. **Robert McFadden** was born on 23 Nov 1891 in Minmi, New South Wales, Australia, and died 16 Oct 1965 in New Lambton, New South Wales, Australia, at age 73. He married **Rosannah Eliza Maud Cameron** in 1915 in Cessnock, New South Wales, Australia.
- 58 M iii. **John McFadden** was born on 2 Oct 1893 in Minmi, New South Wales, Australia, and died 25 May 1974 in Boolaroo, New South Wales, Australia, at age 80. He married **Elizabeth Jane Brown** on 1 Jul 1913 in Kurri Kurri, New South Wales, Australia.
- 59 M iv. **William McFadden** was born on 11 Aug 1895 in Minmi, New South Wales, Australia, and died on 19 Sep 1970 in Gosford, New South Wales, Australia, at age 75.

- 60 M v. **Alexander Edward McFadden** was born on 24 May 1907 and died 28 May 1978 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

20. John Sharp Aikman (*Robert³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 15 Mar 1873 in Auchinairn, West Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1958 in Ashfield District, New South Wales, Australia, at age 85.

John married **Emily Ada Thomas** in 1898 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia. Emily was born in 1875 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1947 in Burwood, New South Wales, Australia, at age 72.

Children from this marriage were:

- 61 M i. **Rees Robert Aikman** was born in 1899 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1948 in Rockdale, New South Wales, Australia, at age 49. Rees married **Gwendoline Emma Lambeth** in 1933 in Saint Peters, New South Wales, Australia.



John Sharp Aikman

- 62 F ii. **Margaret Adelaide Aikman** was born in 6 Oct 1901 in Glebe, New South Wales, Australia and died 25 Apr 1964 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia, at age 62.
- 63 M iii. **John "Jack" Cyril Aikman** was born on 25 Apr 1905 in Newtown, New South Wales, Australia, and died in Mar 2004 in Edgeworth, New South Wales, Australia, at age 98.

21. Alexander Aikman (*Robert³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born about 1875 in Springburn, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1941 in Kogarah, New South Wales, Australia.

Alexander married **Alice Maud Burns** in 1898 in Singleton, New South Wales, Australia. Alice was born in 1875 in Patrick's Plain (now Singleton), New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1959 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, at age 84.

The child from this marriage was:

- 64 M i. **Alexander Robert Charles Aikman** was born in 17 Jun 1898 in Mt. Hope, New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1956 in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. He married **Violet Rowena Purdon** in 1921 in Bathurst,

New South Wales, Australia. Violet was born on 17 Apr 1897 and died in 1965.

He went by the name Charles. In 1916, during World War I, he enlisted under the name Alexander Robert Charles Aikman, but signed C. Aikman. He contracted cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy on board HMAT Borda and was admitted to Capetown Hospital in South Africa. He was discharged and returned to Australia. Charles then enlisted in 1919 in Special Services AIF as Charles Alexander with reference to his previous service. He signed as C.A.R. Aikman. My Dad and I have been in contact with his son Charles Bruce Alexander and his wife.

22. Annie McGregor Aikman (*Robert³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born about 1880 in Mid Calder, West Lothian, or Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, and died in 1936 in Australia.

Annie married **Alfred Ernest Edge Davis** in 1903 in Australia. Alfred was born in 1879 in North Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

The child from this marriage was:

- 65 M i. **Ernest Robert Davis** was born on 26 Dec 1912 in Australia and died in Hastings, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

Annie next married **George Gane** in 1916 in Wallsend, New South Wales, Australia.

23. Harriett Aikman (*Robert³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 19 Jun 1881 in Mid Calder, West Lothian, Scotland and died in 1951 in Islington, New South Wales, Australia.

Harriett married **James Rhodda Stevens** in 1904.

Children from this marriage were:

- 66 F i. **Beryl M. Stevens** died in 1916 in Waratah, New South Wales, Australia.
- 67 M ii. **John S. A. Stevens** died in 1912 in Singleton, New South Wales, Australia.
- 68 M iii. **James H. Stevens** born 1905 in New South Wales, Australia.
- 69 F iv. **Susan McLean Stevens** was born in 1906 in West Maitland, New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1964 in Maitland, New South Wales, Australia.



Harriet Aikman Stevens

70 F v. **Grace Gilbert Stevens** was born in 1907 in West Maitland, New South Wales, Australia.

71 M vi. **Robert Aikman Stevens** who married **Marie Joyce Worboys**.

34. Mary Andrew Aikman (*Charles E.³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 15 Jul 1874 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died 10 Aug 1958 in Harrisburg, Dauphin, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 84.

Mary married **James Allan Jr.**

Children from this marriage were:

72 F i. **Ruth Janet Allan** was born 27 Mar 1904 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 20 Aug 1990 in Camp Hill, Cumberland, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 86. She married **James Walter Galloway**.

73 F ii. **Marion Louise Allan** was born on 5 Mar 1908 in Scranton, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 27 Mar 1999 in Richmond, Wayne, Indiana, USA, at age 84. She married **George Curtis Rosar**.



The Allan Family

Ruth Janet Allan, James Allan Jr., Mary Aikman Allan, Marion Louise Allan

41. Alexander McGregor Aikman (*Charles E.³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 22 Feb 1887 in Avoca, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 25 Dec 1953 in Maplewood, Essex, New Jersey, USA, at age 66.

Alexander married **Clara E.**

Children from this marriage were:

74 F i. **Ruth M. Aikman** was born about 1913.

75 F ii. **Janet L. Aikman** was born about 1918.

45. Agnes C. Aikman (*John Hugh Sr.³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born on 12 Jun 1876 at the Brewery Building in Bishopriggs, which was once a part of Cadder, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in Dec 1970 in the USA at age 94.

Agnes married **John Grant Stewart** in 1913, probably in Pennsylvania. John was born in 1863 and died 1942 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA.

The child from this marriage was:

76 F i. **Ann Jane Stewart** was born in 1915 in Pennsylvania and died in 1976 at age 61. Alice McGrorey and I think she never married.

46. Anna McGregor Aikman (*John Hugh Sr.³, Robert², Robert¹*) married **James McGowan Stratton**.

For more information about this family, see page 47.

Children from this marriage were:

77 M i. **James David McGregor Stratton**

78 F ii. **Infant Female Stratton**

79 M iii. **John Charles Stratton**

80 M iv. **Paul McGowan Stratton**

49. Jannette B. Aikman (*John Hugh Sr.³, Robert², Robert¹*) was born in Dec 1883 in the USA and died 16 Dec 1971 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, at age 88.

Jannette married **James St. Clair Scott**. James was born in 1888 and died in 1959 at age 71.

Children from this marriage were:

- 81 F i. **Margaret Jane Scott** was born in 1912. Margaret married **Andrew Joseph Browett**. Andrew was born in 1910 and died in 1982 at age 72.
- 82 M ii. **John M. Scott** was born in 1916.
- 83 F iii. **Helen Scott** was born in 1923. Helen married **Robert O'Keefe**.

51. Charles E. Aikman was born on 29 Aug 1886 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died in 1937 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA.

Charles married **Anna Lena Smith**. Anna was born in 1893 and died in 1960 at age 67.

Children from this marriage were:

- 84 F i. **Anna Irene Aikman** was born in 1917.
- 85 M ii. **John E. Aikman** was born in 1919.
- 86 M iii. **Charles David Aikman** was born in 1922 and died in Dec 1994 at age 72. The cause of his death was lung cancer.

This is the Cousin Charlie who helped Dad with genealogy and our Stratton/Aikman family reunion in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, in Jun 1993. He was a businessman. I have used him for a reference on "family records" because he wrote up our history and sent it around, with photos of Agnes Cross and Jane McGregor.

Charles married **Rose**.

52. Robert Patterson Aikman (*John Hugh Sr.*³, *Robert*², *Robert*¹) was born on 15 Jan 1891 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 15 Jan 1957 in Hellertown,



Robert Patterson Aikman



Ruth Evans Aikman



Bob and Ruth Aikman

Northampton, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 67. The cause of his death was tuberculosis and black lung disease which he contracted from working in coal mines. He had blue eyes.

The Dagus Mines birth list has conflicting data that states he was born 18 Apr 1890. I think this Robert was a replacement for the first Robert who died at age 3, but I could be wrong.

Robert married **Ruth Arnold “Mamie” Evans** in 1918. Ruth was born in 1892 and died in 1961 at age 69.

Children from this marriage were:

- 87 M i. **Robert Paul Aikman** was born in 1919 and died on 30 Nov 2000 at age 81. The cause of his death was heart failure. He had blue eyes. Robert married **Mary Elizabeth “Betty” Adair** on 7 Nov 1942 in Homer City, Indiana, Pennsylvania, USA. Betty died on 12 Jun 2008 in Littleton, Arapahoe, Colorado, USA, and her memorial service was on 11 Jul 2008 in Indiana, Pennsylvania, USA. The cause of her death was Alzheimer’s.
- 88 F ii. **Ruth Elizabeth Aikman** was born on 16 Jul 1932 in DuBois, Clearfield, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 29 Jan 1990 in Fountain Hill, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 57. The cause of her death was cancer. She had blue eyes. Ruth married **William A. Brown**. William was born in 1931.

53. David McAllister Aikman MD (*John Hugh Sr.*³, *Robert*², *Robert*¹) was born on 24 Jun 1894 in Dagus Mines, Elk, Pennsylvania, USA, and died on 4 Oct 1931 in Washington, Washington, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 37. The cause of his death was pneumonia from exposure after he passed out in the cold. Another name for David was possibly Kenneth?

David Aikman was a neuro-ophthalmologist and surgeon in Wheeling, Ohio, West Virginia, USA. He helped my Dad through college and medical school. Dad said he was an alcoholic—a tragedy. My handwritten note quoting my Dad: "Uncle Dave Aikman MD helped put Dad through med school. Passed out in the cold. Died of pneumonia from exposure. Youngest son in Anna's family."

However, Alice McGrorey has a death notice for him which ran in the Washington, Pennsylvania, paper reporting that he went to visit his dying mother in Brookville, caught pneumonia while returning home, and died. Further she says that she contacted a descendant who said:

"He and his first wife Frances Hasbrouck Strong were married while David was attending Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore where their son was born. Later they lived in Washington, D.C. They went their separate ways. According to the lady who grew up with my father (Marian Stone), my grandmother (Fran) ran away from David because she was afraid of him. She tied sheets together, strapped my father to her, and climbed out a second story window. She then ran away to Maryland to a lady that had one time been her nanny. My grandmother remarried and my father was adopted by her husband, Otho Collier Barkley. His name was changed to Warren Hasbrouck Barkley."

In the 1920 Federal Census for Washington, D.C., Frances and her son David were living with her mother and stepfather (Edward and Lilian Green) after her divorce.

David married **Frances Hasbrouck Strong**, daughter of **Lillian**. The marriage ended in divorce. Frances was born about 1894.

The child from this marriage was:

- 89 M i. **David McAllister Aikman** was born in 1917 in Baltimore, Baltimore (city), Maryland, USA. Another name for David was **Warren Hasbrouck Barkley**. His name was changed when he was adopted by his mother's new husband.

David next married **Dorothy Beans** between 1920 and 1930.

The child from this marriage was:

- 90 F i. **Aikman** died early. I don't know her first name.

McGregor, Flint and McGregor Families

We have two McGregor lines in our family. Anna McGregor Aikman was a double McGregor through both her father's mother, Anne McGregor, and her own mother, Jane McGregor. The two lines in this chapter begin with our oldest known McGregor ancestors.

Robert McGregor Line

1. Robert McGregor was born before 1790 in Scotland and died after 1804 probably in Currie, Cadder, Scotland.

Robert was a miller.

King James outlawed the name McGregor from 1604 to 1774 so tracing this line may present some difficulties.

Robert married **Margaret Flint**. Margaret was born before 1790 in Scotland and died after 1804 probably in Currie, Cadder, Scotland.

The child from this marriage was:

+ 2 F i. **Anne/Ann/Anne McGregor**

See page 64 for her descendants.

John McGregor Line—First Generation

1. John? McGregor was born about 1802 likely in Scotland. John? married **Elizabeth?**. Elizabeth? was born about 1802 likely in Scotland.

I am guessing on the names and have named this couple as if Hugh and Agnes followed the naming convention, i.e. first son after Hugh's father, second daughter after Hugh's mother, etc.

The child from this marriage was:

- + 2 M i. **Hugh/Ewan/Evan McGregor** was born on 7 Oct 1827 in Helensburgh(Rhu Aka Row Parish), West Dunbarton, now Argyll and Bute, Scotland, and died between 1853 and 1857 probably in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Hugh/Ewan/Evan McGregor (*John?*¹) was born on 7 Oct 1827 in Helensburgh (Rhu Aka Row Parish), West Dunbarton, now Argyll and Bute, Scotland, and died between 1853 and 1857 probably in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Hugh said he was born in Helensburgh when asked at the time of the 1851 Census, so we have to assume he was telling what he believed. Helensburgh is near Glen Fruin of the McGregor Massacre fame after which the name was proscribed by King James VI of Scotland and I of England, when the McGregors won against the Colquhouns. From 1604 to 1774 it was illegal to use the name MacGregor. Their land was taken and a bounty put on their heads; this ended 53 years before Hugh's birth. Helensburgh is on the southeastern coast of Scotland near Loch Lomond.

Hugh might go back to Rob Roy because they used to tease his red-headed daughter Janie about it, but it may just have been her red hair. He probably spoke Gaelic and may have had red hair himself.

We still need his death record to know for certain who his parents were. I looked for his birth record in Scottish Church Records but could not find one for him. Some people feel that his father was Hugh McGregor and his mother was Janet Sutherland of Golspie. However there were several Hugh McGregors in Glasgow, and I think that this is incorrect. My cousin posted one of these trees and her rellies copied. All are not proven—they were just guessing.

Hugh also can mean Evan. His marriage record of 1847 says that he was a cabinetmaker of Glasgow, Scotland. He was a ploughman according to his daughter Jane's 1876 marriage record and a farm laborer according to Agnes' death record in 1905.

Hugh/Ewan/Evan married **Agnes/Agness Cross**, daughter of **William Hamilton Cross** and **Christina/Christine Moir/Moore**, on 8 Aug 1847 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He was the second of three husbands for her (*see page 92*). Agnes/Agness was born in 1819 in Parish of Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 25 Dec 1905 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, at age 86. The cause of her death was shock four days after she fell and fractured her left forearm.

Her death record is available from scotlandspeople.gov.uk. It reported her father was William Cross, deceased, hand loom weaver, and her mother was Christina Cross, deceased, maiden surname Moir. Agnes was Agnes Pollock at the time of her death at age 84. The death record named each husband. She was the widow of 1. David McAllister, farmer(servant); 2. Hugh McGregor (my ancestor), outdoor labourer; and 3. Gavin Pollock, coalminer. She died at 26 Forth Crescent, Stirling. It may have been the home of her daughter, or maybe it was her own home and her daughter came to her deathbed. Her daughter was present in the house at the time of death so, if she lived elsewhere, her own address is not listed. The name of the daughter as informant is not clear. We read the daughter's name as Christina Nelson, maybe even an illegible McGregor.



Agnes Cross, 1845

We know from other research Agnes had at least three children with David McAllister, at least four with Hugh McGregor, including a Christina, and three with Graham/Gavin Pollock. Several McAllister children were living with her and her new husband in West Merryston, Lanarkshire, at the time of the 1851 Census: Margaret, age 11; Edward, age 9; and David, age 6. It is possible there were additional older children of that marriage. She married Pollock in Bridgeton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1857. Elsie Pollock has worked with me and provided much information as I have researched this line.

Agnes's mtDNA was U5 (Nordic).

For more information about the Cross and Moir families, see page 91.

Children from this marriage were:

- 3 F i. **Elizabeth McGregor** was born in 1847 in Scotland. She immigrated to Pennsylvania, USA, in Jun 1882. If Dad's dates for her are correct, she was born within 4 months (at the most) of her parents' marriage. Maybe she was David McAlister's?
- + 4 F ii. **Jane McGregor** was born in Dec 1849 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 31 Dec 1933 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, USA, at age 84.
- 5 M iii. **John May McGregor** was born in 1852 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland. He immigrated to Pennsylvania, USA, in Jun 1882
- + 6 F iv. **Christina McGregor** was born in 1854 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died after 1905.

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

4. **Jane McGregor** (*Hugh/Ewan/Evan², John?¹*) married **John Hugh Aikman Sr.**

For more information about this family, see page 72.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 7 F i. **Agnes C. Aikman**
- + 8 F ii. **Anna McGregor Aikman**
- 9 M iii. **Robert Aikman**
- 10 F iv. **Jane Aikman**
- + 11 F v. **Jannette B. Aikman**
- 12 M vi. **John Hugh McGregor Aikman Jr.**
- + 13 M vii. **Charles E. Aikman**
- + 14 M viii. **Robert Patterson Aikman**

+ 15 M ix. **David McAllister Aikman MD**

6. Christina McGregor (*Hugh/Ewan/Evan², John?¹*) was born in 1854 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died after 1905.

A the time of the census in 1881, Christina was living with her husband and children in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland. The children living in the home were: Agnes, age 6; Christina, age 4; and Isabella, age 2. In 1891, the family was enumerated in the same place and the children are noted as: Agnes, age 16; Isabella, age 12; Jane, age 9; Jessie, age 6; John, age 3; and William, age 9 months. In 1901, William C. age 10 and Annie G. age 2 are at home and Christina's mother Agnes Cross is also in the home. Agnes had by this time married and buried her third husband and most would expect to see her named as Pollock, but her place of birth and age match what we know about Agnes. It was Scottish custom for a woman to continue to carry her maiden name and to use it as she wished, so it is not surprising to find her named as Cross.

Christina was present at her mother's death in 1905 in Stirling.

Christina married **John Nelson**. John was born about 1853 in Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Children from this marriage were:

- 16 F i. **Agnes Nelson** was born about 1875 in Barony, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
- 17 F ii. **Christina Nelson** was born about 1877 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 18 F iii. **Isabella Nelson** was born about 1879 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 19 F iv. **Jane Nelson** was born about 1882 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 20 F v. **Jessie Nelson** was born about 1885 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 21 M vi. **John Nelson** was born about 1888 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 22 M i. **William C. Nelson** was born about Jul 1890 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.
- 23 F ii. **Annie G. Nelson** was born about 1899 in Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Fourth Generation (Great-Grandchildren)

7. **Agnes C. Aikman** (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) married **John Grant Stewart**.

For more information about this family, see page 47.

The child from this marriage was:

- 24 F i. **Ann Jane Stewart**

8. **Anna McGregor Aikman** (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) married **James McGowan Stratton**.

For more information about this family, see page 47.

Children from this marriage were:

- 25 M i. **James David McGregor Stratton**
26 F ii. **Infant Female Stratton**
27 M iii. **John Charles Stratton**
28 M iv. **Paul McGowan Stratton**

11. **Jannette B. Aikman** (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) married **James St. Clair Scott**.

For more information about this family, see page 79.

Children from this marriage were:

- 29 F i. **Margaret Jane Scott**
30 M ii. **John M. Scott**
31 F iii. **Helen Scott**

13. Charles E. Aikman (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) married **Anna Lena Smith**.

For more information about this family, see page 80.

Children from this marriage were:

- 32 F i. **Anna Irene Aikman**
- 33 M ii. **John E. Aikman**
- 34 M iii. **Charles David Aikman**

14. Robert Patterson Aikman (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) married **Ruth Arnold “Mamie” Evans**.

For more information about this family, see page 80.

Children from this marriage were:

- 35 M i. **Robert Paul Aikman**
- 36 F ii. **Ruth Elizabeth Aikman**

15. David McAllister Aikman MD (*Jane McGregor*³, *Hugh/Ewan/Evan*², *John?*¹) first married **Frances Hasbrouck Strong** and second married **Dorothy Beans**.

For more information about this family, see page 82.

Cross and Moir Families

First Generation

1. William Hamilton Cross was born before 1803 probably in Scotland and died before 1905 in Scotland.

His father would have been a Cross, and as the custom in Scotland was to give a child the mother's maiden name as a middle name, we can guess that his mother was a Hamilton. Figuring that his parents were at least 16 at his birth, they would have been born before 1787.

We need documentation; so far I have family history from Dad and pedigree chart from familysearch.org. I looked in Scottish Church Records at the Tucson LDS Family History center computer for birth records but could not find one.

We know William's name because he was listed on his daughter Agnes's 1905 death record. He was reported to be a hand loom weaver and was deceased.

William married **Christina/Christine Moir/Moore** before 1819, probably in Scotland. Christina was born before 1803, possibly in Stirling, Scotland, and died before 1905 in Scotland.

Her daughter Agnes's 1905 death record named her mother as Christina Cross, deceased, maiden surname Moir. Since Agnes Cross died in Stirling, I am guessing Christina was from there too—only a guess.

Christina's mtDNA was U5 (Nordic). Her DNA was identified because James David McGregor Stratton is a direct descendant, female to female to child, of this line.

The child from this marriage was:

- + 2 F i. **Agnes/Agness Cross** was born in 1819 in Parish Of Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 25 Dec 1905 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland at age 86.

Second Generation (Children)

2. Agnes/Agness Cross (*William Hamilton*¹) was born in 1819 in Parish Of Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 25 Dec 1905 in Stirling, Stirling, Scotland, at age 86.

See page 85 for additional information about her.

Agnes first married **David McAllister**, probably the son of **Edward McAllister**, on 25 Jan 1837 in Barony, Lanarkshire, Scotland. David died before 8 Aug 1847.

I am guessing Robert's dad was named Edward because of The Scottish Naming System. It was used all over the British Isles and was brought from there to America.

- The 1st son named after the father's father.
- The 2nd son named after the mother's father.
- The 3rd son named after the father or uncle.
- The 1st daughter named after the mother's mother.
- The 2nd daughter named after the father's mother.
- The 3rd daughter named after the mother or an aunt.
- Subsequent children named after other relatives.

David, a farm servant, was Agnes's first husband. Several children of this marriage were listed in the 1851 census living with her new husband, Hugh McGregor.

Children from this marriage were:

- 3 F i. **Margaret McAllister** was born in 1840 in Shettleston, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
- 4 M ii. **Edward McAllister** was born in 1842 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.
- 5 M iii. **David McAllister** was born in 1845 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Agnes/Agness next married **Hugh/Ewan/Evan McGregor**, son of **John? McGregor** and **Elizabeth?**, on 8 Aug 1847 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Hugh/Ewan/Evan was born on 7 Oct 1827 in Helensburgh (Rhu Aka Row Parish), West Dunbarton, now Argyll and Bute, Scotland, and died between 1853 and 1857 probably in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

For more information about this family, see page 84.

Children from this marriage were:

- 6 F i. **Elizabeth McGregor**
- + 7 F ii. **Jane McGregor**
- 8 M iii. **John McGregor**
- + 9 F iv. **Christina McGregor**

Agnes lastly married **Graham/Gavin Pollock** on 15 Sep 1857 in Bridgeton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Graham/Gavin was born in 1832 in Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died between 1891 and 1905 in Scotland.

Two Pollock sons, e, are living with Gavin and Agnes Pollock at the tim of the 1861 Census in Old Monkland. In the home were also two McAllister and three McGregor children.

Elsie Pollock provided most of the information regarding this line. She references several sources at ScotlandsPeople.

Children from this marriage were:

- + 10 M i. **Gavin Pollock II** was born in 1859 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 29 Jun 1925 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana, USA, at age 66.
- 11 M ii. **William Pollock** was born on 27 Jan 1860 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died in 1871 at age 11.
- 12 F iii. **Agnes Pollock** was born on 8 Mar 1862 in West Merryston, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died before 1871 in West Merryston, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Third Generation (Grandchildren)

7. Jane McGregor (*Agnes/Agness Cross*², *William Hamilton*¹) married **John Hugh Aikman Sr.**.

For more information about this family, see page 72.
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Children from this marriage were:

- + 13 F i. **Agnes C. Aikman**
- + 14 F ii. **Anna McGregor Aikman**
- 15 M iii. **Robert Aikman**
- 16 F iv. **Jane Aikman**
- + 17 F v. **Jannette B. Aikman**
- 18 M vi. **John Hugh McGregor Aikman Jr.**
- + 19 M vii. **Charles E. Aikman**
- + 20 M viii. **Robert Patterson Aikman**
- + 21 M ix. **David McAllister Aikman MD**

9. Christina McGregor married John Nelson.

For more information about this family, see page 87.
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Children from this marriage were:

- 22 F i. **Agnes Nelson**
- 23 F ii. **Christina Nelson**
- 24 F iii. **Isabella Nelson**
- 25 F iv. **Jane Nelson**
- 26 F v. **Jessie Nelson**
- 27 M vi. **John Nelson**
- 28 M i. **William C. Nelson**
- 29 F ii. **Annie G. Nelson**

10. Gavin Pollock II (*Agnes/Agness Cross*², *William Hamilton*¹) was born on 18 May 1858 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died on 29 Jun 1925 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana, USA, at age 66.

Gavin married **Margarette Katherine Gargan** on 18 Jun 1880 in Monongahela, Washington, Pennsylvania, USA. Margarette was born on 23 May 1864 and died on 4 Dec 1940 at age 76.

Children from this marriage were:

- 30 M i. **Gavin "Guy" Pollock III** was born 3 Aug 1881 in Fayette City, Fayette, Pennsylvania, and died on 11 Jan 1956 in Hayward, Alameda, California. He married first an **O'Hern** about 1903 and second **Margaret Evans** on 23 Aug 1907 in Livingston, Park, Montana.
- 31 M ii. **William "Bill" Pollock** was born 15 Oct 1883 in Boone, Boone, Iowa, and died 27 May 1953 in Long Beach, Los Angeles, California.



The Pollock Family in 1909

Back row: William, Andrew, John, Mary, Margaret and Dave
 Front row: Elizabeth, Gavin III, Gavin II with Christina, Margaret with Jessie, and Anne.

- 32 M iii. **Andrew "Andy" Jess Pollock** was born 19 Oct 1885 in Timberline, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 23 May 1939 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana. Andrew married **May Darrow** on 18 Mar 1915 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana. They had a son Andrew who was Elsie Pollock's husband. Elsie provided much of the information about this line.
- 33 F iv. **Margaret "Peg" Pollock** was born 7 Dec 1887 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 6 Jan 1980 in Billings, Yellowstone, Montana. She married **Nathan Brooks** on 19 Jun 1907 in Livingston, Park, Montana.
- 34 M v. **John Pollock** was born on 1 Apr 1890 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 9 Jul 1946 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana. He married **Nellie Grace Leckie** on 14 Nov 1915 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.
- 35 F vi. **Mary Pollock** was born 11 Jun 1891 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 1 Aug 1984 in Billings, Yellowstone, Montana. She married first a **Koch** and second **Fred Cunningham** on 22 Jun 1909 in Billings, Yellowstone, Montana.
- 36 M vii. **David "Dave" Pollock** was born 14 Oct 1893 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 10 Nov 1920 in Bearcreek, Carbon, Montana. He married **Laura Clark** on 14 Oct 1917 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.
- 37 F viii. **Elizabeth "Liz" Pollock** was born 8 Mar 1899 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 21 Apr 1977 in Lewiston, Nez Perce, Idaho. She married **Domenick W. Columbus** on 17 Jun 1917 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.
- 38 F ix. **Anne Pollock** was born 5 Apr 1897 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 15 Oct 1948 in Akron, Summit, Ohio. She married **George W. Linn** on 9 Nov 1915 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.
- 39 F x. **Agnes Pollock** was born in 1901 and died in 1902 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana.
- 40 F xi. **Christina "Tina" Pollock** was born 14 Dec 1903 in Cokedale, Gallatin, Montana, and died on 3 Jan 1928 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.
- 41 U xii. **Stillborn Pollock**. This child was stillborn and not named.
- 42 F xiii. **Jessie Pollock** was born about 24 Oct 1908 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana, and died on 23 Jan 2005 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana. Jessie looked like her grandmother Agnes Cross. She married **Clifford Winter Wallis** on 5 Feb 1928 in Red Lodge, Carbon, Montana.

Name Index

(No surname)

Ann?	35
Clara E.	79
Elizabeth?	25, 83, 92
Jane	42
Joyce.....	41
Lillian	82
Margaret.....	59, 60
Mary	41, 43
Rose.....	80
Virginia.....	51
ADAIR	
Mary Elizabeth "Betty"	81
AIKMAN	
(meaning of)	16
Agnes C.....	43, 73 , 79, 86, 88, 94
Alexander	64, 67, 68, 76
Alexander McGregor	70, 79
Alexander Robert Charles	76
Ann McGregor	67
Anna	68
Anna Irene.....	43 , 80, 89
Anna McGregor 11, 25, 43, 47, 69 , 70, 73 , 79, 86, 88, 94	
Annie McGregor	67, 77
Arthur Nairn Stirling.....	68
Catherine Campbell.....	67, 74, 75
Charles.....	70
Charles David	80, 89
Charles E. . 43 , 64, 69, 73 , 74, 80, 86, 89, 94	
Charles Hope	62, 65
David	59
David McAllister (AKA Warren Hasbrouck Barkley)	82
David McAllister MD.... 73 , 74, 82, 87, 89, 94	
Gavin Burt	70
Hannah.....	70
Harriett.....	67, 77
Isabel	69
James.....	67
Jane	68, 73 , 86, 94
Janet Burt.....	69 , 70

Janet L.....	79
Jannet Bannerman.....	65
Jannette B.	73 , 74, 79, 86, 88, 94
Jennet.....	69
Jessie McGregor	71
John "Jack" Cyril.....	76
John "Jack" Sharp	67, 76
John E.	43 , 80, 89
John Hugh McGregor Jr.	73 , 74, 86, 94
John Hugh Sr. ... 11 , 25, 47, 64, 71, 73 , 86, 93	
Lilias	65
Lillian Dilley	71
Margaret.....	62, 65
Margaret Adelaide.....	76
Margaret Burt.....	70
Mary Andrew.....	70, 78
Mary Brown.....	67
Rees Robert	76
Robert.... 11, 25, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66 , 67, 68, 73, 86, 94	
Robert Laird	68
Robert McGregor	70
Robert Patterson 73 , 74, 80 , 86, 89, 94	
Robert Paul.....	81 , 89
Ruth Elizabeth.....	81 , 89
Ruth M.	79
Susan Sharp.....	67
William	69
William Walker	65
AITKMAN	See AIKMAN
Barbara.....	60
David	60, 61
George	60
Isabel	60
James.....	60
Jean	60
John.....	60
Julian.....	60
Katherine.....	60
Kethrine/Kathrine.....	60
Thomas.....	60
Walter	60

ALLAN			
James Jr.	78		
Marion Louise	78		
Ruth Janet	78		
BARKLEY			
Warren Hasbrouck (AKA David McAllister Aikman)	82		
BASHLINE			
Frank	44		
BEANS			
Dorothy	82, 89		
BLAIR			
(meaning of)	20		
Hannah	25, 34, 53		
BROOKS			
Nathan	96		
BROWETT			
Andrew Joseph	80		
BROWN			
(meaning of)	20		
Elizabeth Jane	75		
Eusilla	25, 37, 57		
William A.	81		
BUDD			
Rose	74		
BURNS			
Alice Maud	76		
BURT			
Janet	69		
CAMERON			
Rosannah Eliza Maud	75		
CAMPBELL			
Wilber	45		
Willa	45, 46		
CLARK			
Jean	60		
Laura	96		
CLARY			
Martha Geraldine	51		
CLOUSE			
Jane	45		
COLUMBUS			
Domenick W.	96		
COOK			
Edra	43		
COUTTS			
Charles	74		
Isabella	74		
Margaret	74		
CRAMER			
Adelaide	43, 44		
CRAWFORD			
Ann Barrie	68		
CROSS			
(meaning of)	20		
Agnes/Agness	11, 25, 72, 85, 91, 92		
William Hamilton	25, 85, 91		
CUNNINGHAM			
Fred	96		
DABBIN	See DOBBINS		
DARROW			
May	96		
DAVIS			
Alfred Ernest Edge	77		
Ernest Robert	77		
DOBBINS			
(meaning of)	16		
Esther/Ester	11, 25, 34, 53		
Thomas	25, 34, 53		
DOBINS	See DOBBINS		
DONNLY			
(meaning of)	20		
Sarah	25, 32		
DOUGHTY			
Thomas	65		
William	65		
ECKNER			
Bob	43		
Ivan Geo.	44		
Margaret Louise	43		
EISENHUTH			
J. Annetta	51		
Phillip	51		
EVANS			
Margaret	95		
Ruth Arnold "Mamie"	81, 89		
FABER			
Kay	43		
Mr.	44		
FLINT			
(meaning of)	20		
Margaret	11, 25, 64, 83		
GALLOWAY			
James Walter	78		
GANE			
George	77		
GARGAN			
Margarette Katherine	95		
GATES			
Mary Margaret	45, 46		
Mary Trovell	46		

GORDON		Anne/Ann/Anna	11, 25, 63 , 64, 83
James.....	74	Christina.....	86, 87, 93, 94
HAMILTON		Elizabeth.....	86, 93
Jean	61	Hugh/Ewan/Evan	11, 25, 72, 84, 92
HAMILTOUN		Jane	11, 25, 47, 72, 73 , 86, 93
Kathren.....	61	John.....	93
HAMM		John May.....	86
Ester	45	John?	25, 83, 92
HENDRY		Robert.....	11, 25, 64, 83
Mary	65	MCKEE	
KEMBREY		John Silas	46
David	75	Nellie	46
KERR		MILLER	
Ann	60, 62	Charles.....	65
KIRKWOOD		William	67
Faynetta.....	51	MOIR	
KOCH.....	96	(meaning of).....	20
KOGER		Christina/Christine	25, 85, 91
Lois.....	44	MOORE.....	<i>See</i> MOIR
LAIRD		John.....	51
Mary	68	NELSON	
LAMBETH		Agnes	87, 94
Gwendoline Emma.....	76	Annie G.....	87, 94
LECKIE		Christina.....	87, 94
Mary Grace.....	96	Isabella	87, 94
LINN		Jane	87, 94
George W.....	96	Jessie	87, 94
MARCH		John.....	87, 94
Hellein.....	61	William C.....	87, 94
James.....	61	NICHOL	
Jeane	61	Agnes/Nancy	35
Julian.....	61	George	35
Ketrin.....	61	Nancy.....	<i>See</i> Agnes
Lues	61	NICOL.....	<i>See</i> NICHOL
Peter	61	O'HERN	95
MATTHEWS		O'KEEFE	
Glenn	45	Robert.....	80
MCALLISTER		OSLAY.....	25, 57
David	92	PATTERSON	
Edward	92	Alfred Currie.....	45
Margaret.....	92	Anna Mae	43 , 44
MCFADDEN		David William	44
Alexander Edward.....	75 , 76	Elizabeth Stratton	44
John.....	74, 75	Ethel Gertrude.....	45
Robert.....	75	James Clarence	44
Susan C.....	75	Jimmy.....	43
William	75	Margaret Currie.....	43 , 44
MCGHE		Mildred Sarah.....	43 , 45
Sarah	25, 55	Robert Currie	42 , 43
MCGREGOR		Robert John.....	44
(meaning of).....	17	Thomas Stratton.....	44

PERCY		
William	45	
POLLOCK		
Agnes	93, 96	
Andrew "Andy"	95 , 96	
Anne	95 , 96	
Christina "Tina"	95 , 96	
Dave	95 , 96	
Elizabeth "Liz"	95 , 96	
Gavin "Guy" III	95	
Gavin II	93, 95	
Graham/Gavin	93	
Jessie	95 , 96	
John	95 , 96	
Margaret "Peg"	95 , 96	
Mary	95 , 96	
Stillborn	96	
William	93	
William "Bill"	95	
POTTER		
Archbald	61	
Helen	61	
Jane	60, 61	
Robert	61	
Walter	61	
POTTER:	61	
PURDIE		
Nathaniel Burns	65	
PURDON		
Violed Rowena	76	
RICHARDS		
Dean Willard	50	
Hila Edsall	50	
ROSAR		
George Curtis	78	
SCOGGINS		
Frances	51	
SCOTT		
Helen	43, 80, 88	
James St. Clair	80, 88	
John M.	80, 88	
Margaret Jane	80, 88	
SHARP		
Susan McLean	67	
SHIELDS		
(meaning of)	16	
John Jr.	57	
John Sr.	11, 25, 37, 55	
Letitia/Letitisha/Letticia/Laticia/Latitia 11, 25, 36 , 37, 38 , 43, 58	
Sarah	58	
William	25, 55, 58	
SMITH		
Anna Lena	80, 89	
STEADMAN	<i>See</i> STEEDMAN	
(meaning of)	20	
Margaret	11, 25, 60, 62	
STEEDMAN		
Andrew	62	
Anne	62	
Christian	62	
James	62	
Jean	62	
Robert	62	
STEVENS		
Beryl M.	77	
Grace Gilbert	78	
James H.	77	
James Rhodda	77	
John S. A.	77	
Robert Aikman	78	
Susan McLean	77	
STEWART		
Ann Jane	79, 88	
John Grant	43 , 79, 88	
Kenneth Carl Sr.	44	
STIVANSON		
Barbara	51	
Faynetta	51	
James W. K.	51	
John E.	51	
Margaret "Peg"	51	
STRACHAN	<i>See</i> STRATTON	
STRAITON	<i>See</i> STRATTON	
STRAITTOM	<i>See</i> STRATTON	
STRATLIN	<i>See</i> STRATTON	
STRATTEN	<i>See</i> STRATTON	
STRATTON		
(meaning of)	12–16	
Angus	41	
Clarence	38 , 40	
Eliza(beth) Mary	35	
Elizabeth "Lizzie"	38 , 39	
Eusilla "Stella"	38 , 39, 42 , 43	
George	41	
Infant Female	50, 79, 88	
James. 11, 12, 13, 21, 25, 27, 35, 36 , 38 , 43		
James David McGregor 25, 48 , 49 , 79, 88		
James George	41, 43	
James McGowan ... 11, 22, 25, 38 , 40 , 43 ,		
47 , 48 , 79, 88		
James William	46	

John.....	38 , 39, 40 , 45	THOMAS	
John Angus.....	41, 43	Emily Ada.....	76
John Charles.....	48 , 50, 79, 88	TURNEY	
John Elmer.....	46	Pearl	46
Joseph P.	38 , 40	WALKER	
Letitia	46	Lillias.....	65
Paul McGowan	43 , 47 , 48 , 51, 79, 88	WALLER.....	51
Robert Dean	43 , 45	WALLIS	
Sarah	35	Clifford Winter	96
Sarah Jane.....	38 , 39, 45	WESTON	
Thomas.. 11, 13, 25, 32, 38 , 39, 40 , 41 , 43		Ann	66, 74
Thomas Kenneth	41, 43	Turnbull.....	65
STRONG		WHITE	
Frances Hasbrouck.....	82, 89	William	70
STRUITTON	<i>See</i> STRATTON	WILLIAMS	
TAYLOR		Helen	44
James Finlayson.....	45	WORBOYS	
Jane	45	Marie Joyce	78
Kate Belle	50	WYLIE	
Lucille.....	45	James Love.....	39
Margaret.....	45	Mr. & Mrs.	36
W. George.....	51	YARRISON	
		Raymond	46

Place Index

Ireland

COUNTY DERRY 27, 32, 35, 37
 Desertoghill Parish 31
 Errigal Parish 27, 31, 35
 Farrantemple Glebe 32
 Garvagh 15, 27, 28, 33, 35
 Gortnamoyagh 15, 16, 34, 53
 Maya 53
 COUNTY DONEGAL 11, 16, 37, 39
 COUNTY DOWN 11, 27, 31, 32, 37
 Newtownards 15, 30, 32
 COUNTY FERMANAGH
 Edenban 33, 35
 DUBLIN 28, 30, 67
 ULSTER (Northern Ireland) 11, 14

Scotland

ARGYLL AND BUTE COUNTY
 Helensburgh 11, 17, 84, 92
 AYRSHIRE 16, 68
 Kilwinning 71
 Byres 71, 73
 DUNBARTONSHIRE
 Cumbernauld 87
 EDINBURGH (City) 11, 14, 17
 Lawswad 37, 57
 FIFE
 Dunfermline 59, 62, 65, 66, 74
 LANARK
 Lanark 60
 LANARKSHIRE 16
 Bishoprigg 71
 Bothwell 93
 Cadder 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 71, 73, 79
 New Auchinairn 63
 Cambusnethan 27, 33, 34, 35, 42, 57
 Cambusnethan Parish 34, 41
 Gilhead 11, 37, 39, 41, 42, 55, 57, 58
 Overtown 36, 37
 Wishaw 11, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 57, 58
 Camel 37, 39, 41

Dalserf 67
 Glasgow 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 33, 34, 37, 48,
 67, 71, 72, 84, 85
 Barony 11, 37, 85, 87, 91, 92
 Bridgeton 85, 93
 Dennistoun District 11, 47, 73
 Springburn 47, 71, 73
 Hamilton 11, 63, 64
 Lanark Parish
 North Vennel 59
 Larkhall 67
 Mid Wishaw 33
 Motherwell 11
 Old Monkland .. 11, 72, 84, 86, 87, 92, 93,
 95
 West Merryston 93
 Rutherglen 69
 Shettleston 92
 West Cadder
 Auchinairn 11, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 74,
 76
 West Merriston 71
 MIDLOTHIAN 12
 Colinton 60
 Corstorphine 59, 60
 Cramond 60, 61, 62, 65
 Currie 62, 63, 65, 83
 Edinburgh 62, 65, 67, 77
 Inveresk 65
 Leith 65
 Newton 60, 62
 North Leith 65
 Rotho 62, 65
 South Leith 59, 65
 RENFREWSIRE
 Eastwood 63
 Renfrew
 Pollockshaws 64, 66
 STIRLINGSHIRE
 Bannockburn 66, 74
 Gargunnock 87
 Stirling 74, 85, 87, 91, 92

WEST LOTHIAN

Mid Calder	67, 77
Uphall	60, 61

United States of America

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County	
Hayward	95
Los Angeles County	
Inglewood	44
Long Beach	95
Riverside County	
Riverside	50
San Bernardino County	
Mentone	51
Redlands	51
Yucaipa	50, 51

COLORADO

Arapahoe County	
Littleton	81

CONNECTICUT

Litchfield County	
Litchfield	46
New Haven County	
Waterbury	46

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	82
------------------	----

FLORIDA

Lee County	
Fort Meyers	71

GEORGIA

Stephens County	
Toccoa	42

IDAHO

Nez Perce County	
Lewiston	96

ILLINOIS

Cook County	
Chicago	49, 50

INDIANA

Wayne County	
Richmond	78

IOWA

Boone County	
Boone	95

KANSAS

Ford County	
Dodge City	50

MARYLAND

Baltimore City	82
----------------------	----

Montgomery County

Rockville	42
-----------------	----

MONTANA

Carbon County	
Bearcreek	96
Red Lodge	93, 95, 96
Gallatin County	
Cokedale	96
Timberline	96
Park County	
Livingston	95, 96
Yellowstone County	
Billings	96

NEW JERSEY

Essex County	
Maplewood	70, 79
Hudson County	
Jersey City	71

NORTH CAROLINA

Mecklenburg County	
Charlotte	49, 50

OHIO

Stark County	
Canton	39, 41
Summit County	
Akron	96

PENNSYLVANIA

Alleghany County	
Pittsburgh	74, 79
Allegheny County	
Brackenridge	49
Pittsburgh	40, 46, 47, 49, 73
Armstrong County	
Adrian	44
Cowansville	39, 42, 47, 49
Kittanning	40, 44, 47, 49, 51
West Kittanning	51

Butler County

Butler	39, 42, 44
--------------	------------

Cambria County

Glendale	45, 46
White	46

Clarion County

Reidsburg	51
-----------------	----

Clearfield County

Coalport	46
DuBois	81

Cumberland County

Camp Hill	78
-----------------	----

Dauphin County

Harrisburg	70, 78
------------------	--------

Elk County.....	42
Dagus Mines	74, 80, 82
Ridgway	41, 45, 72
St. Mary's	11, 12, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47
Fayette County	
Fayette City	95
Indiana County	
Homer City	81
Indiana.....	81
Plumville.....	42
Jefferson County	37
Brockway .	42, 47, 64, 71, 72, 74, 79, 80, 86
Brookville.....	82
Crenshaw	37, 41, 42
Punxsutawney.....	47
Lackawanna County	
Carbondale.....	68
Dunmore.....	64, 68, 69
Scranton.....	64, 68, 69, 70, 72, 78
Lehigh County	
Fountain Hill	81
Luzerne County	
Avoca	64, 69, 70, 71, 78, 79
Kingston.....	69
Pleasant Valley.....	69
Wilkes Barre	
Miners Mills	69
McKean County	
Bradford.....	41
Northampton County	
Hellertown.....	74, 81
Washington County	
Monongahela	95
Washington County	
Washington.....	74, 82
Westmoreland County	
Avonmore	39, 41
Lower Burrell.....	44
Salina	35, 37, 41, 46, 47, 50, 51
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Horry County	
Myrtle Beach.....	80
WEST VIRGINIA	
Monongalia County	
Morgantown	49
Ohio County	
Wheeling.....	82

Other Places

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales	67
Ashfield District.....	67, 76
Bathurst	77
Boolaroo	75
Burwood	76
Cessnock	75
Edgeworth	76
Glebe.....	76
Gosford	75
Islington.....	67, 77
Kogarah	67, 76
Maitland	77
Minmi	75
Mt. Hope.....	76
New Lambton	75
Newcastle.....	75
Newtown.....	76
North Sydney	77
Northumberland County	
Kurri Kurri	64, 66, 75
Patrick's Plain	76
Plattsburg	74
Randwick	67
Rockdale	76
Saint Peters.....	76
Singleton.....	76, 77
Sydney	76
Kensington	
Cara	64, 66
Wallsend	67, 75, 76, 77
Waratah	77
West Maitland	77, 78
Weston.....	67, 74, 75
CANADA	45
FRANCE.....	49
ITALY	49
Sardinia	49
Sicily	49
NEW ZEALAND	
Hawkes Bay Region	
Hastings District	
Hastings	77
NORTH AFRICA.....	49
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	51