



The Red Tower

Clan Galbraith Association



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Salt Lake City to Welcome CGA

By Joyce Higginbotham

Salt Lake City, located in northern Utah at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, sits at an elevation of 4,330 ft. Our hotel is just 12 minutes from the airport and a complimentary shuttle is offered. The late spring and early summer are warm and sunny with low humidity and temperatures from 60F to 82F degrees.

Our hotel, the Best Western Garden Inn, is just 6 blocks from Temple Square and the famous Mormon Family History Center, the largest repository of genealogical records in the world. We'll be spending much of our time at this wonderful facility. The downtown streets are very pedestrian friendly. The downtown area is in a "free ride zone" for the local transit system (Trax) and the nearest stop is just two blocks away from the hotel. The hotel is four blocks from The Gateway, an outdoor mall with many dining options from fast food to 5-star restaurants; there is also a movie theatre, Clark Planetarium (with an Imax theater), the Living Planet Aquarium, Union Pacific Depot, sports bar, the Olympic Legacy Plaza, and shopping. In addition to the hotel restaurant, within one to five blocks are dining options such as P.F. Changs, Olive Garden, Denny's, Red Rock Brewing Co., etc.

Within walking distance are Cathedral of the Madeleine, which just completed a \$10 million renovation and offers free tours and concerts; Salt Lake Masonic Temple; Utah State Capitol; Gilgal Garden with eccentric handcrafted stone art; and the Salt Lake Art Center. This city is full of museums, parks, and gardens. There are many other attractions within driving distance such as the Golden Spike National Historic Site at Promontory Point where east and west were joined by railroad and Timpanogos Cave National Monument.

The canyons are gorgeous and invite scenic drives or strolls and hiking. The greater Salt Lake City metropolitan area is in a valley surrounded by the Uinta Mountain Range, an outer extension of the Rockies. Just a short drive up a number of different canyons is beautiful scenery and numerous ski resorts, some of which are open for

recreational activities year-round (e.g., Snowbird Ski & Summer Resort). The largest copper mine in the country (Kennecott) offers tours.

The Utah Olympic Park, where a number of 2002 Winter Olympic events were held, is 30 minutes away in Park City. Ski-jump demonstrations are held year-round. The cauldron which held the Olympic Flame is displayed at a visitor center on the University of Utah campus.

Bring your golf clubs and play a round at one of the nine courses in the valley. For the younger attendees, Salt Lake City offers a Children's Museum, a hands-on mind-on discovery adventure, Hogle Zoo, Wheeler Historic Farm, and Lagoon Amusement Park.

Visitor Guides will be available during the welcome reception so you can plan to fully enjoy your stay in Salt Lake City.

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Please notify the Secretary when you move or change your e-mail address. The post office does not notify us of non-delivery but discards undeliverable issues.

From the President—

Dear Cousins

As we move into the back side of winter I sincerely hope this finds all of you well and in good spirits. This issue marks the first edition issued by our new editor, Stephanie “Taffy” Satter. In the past several weeks I have been in contact with Taffy several times regarding the new format and new options we are considering for delivery, and her trying to motivate me to get my articles in on time. I am very excited about this new look to the Red Tower and am anxiously awaiting the final product to see what it looks like in print!

Things here in Denver, Colorado have been interesting. The day before Christmas Eve, my son Jonathan and I headed east of town and picked up the newest member of our family. We brought home a 6 week old, female, black Scottish Terrier puppy. We named her Madelyn Abigail, but she goes by Maddie. She is 3 months old now and we have had her for a month. She is just cute as can be. We sure like her.

I realize that with snow on the ground, frost on the window, and a chill in the air that thoughts of summer seem far off. As we all know, June will be here before we know it! The 2006 Biannual Gathering Committee has been hard at work putting together an agenda, and juggling the budget in hopes of coming up with something that will be agreed to by all, and if not all we will settle for a simple majority!

It appears at this time the costs for this gathering per individual can be broken down as follows:

Travel Expenses to and from Salt Lake City
Hotel accommodations @ \$68 a night
\$70 per person registration fee (the last issue of the Red Tower mentioned \$130 but we were able to get that down a bit)

Meals

Tickets to the 32nd Utah Highland Games if desired

The Hotel is now accepting reservations for the gathering. All you need to do is call the Hotel at 801-521-2930 to place your reservations. The rooms have been reserved for Monday, June 5th check in and check out on Sunday, June 11th. This is in case you would like to stay over for the 32nd Annual Utah Highland Games. Our portion of the biannual meeting will be over Thursday evening ending with a Closing Ceremony. If you desire you may check out on Friday, June 9th.

When you call to make your reservations, mention that you are with Clan Galbraith Association and have a confirmation number of 102258 so that you can receive the negotiated \$68 a night room rate. If you are planning on attending, your reservations should be made no later

than May 1, 2006. In addition, we are requesting that registration fees be paid by that time as well. A form to send in your registration information and money will be in the next edition of the Red Tower or if you visit our website at www.clangalbraith.org and click on the icon on our home page for the 2006 gathering, you will have the opportunity to download a registration form to use when sending in your money.

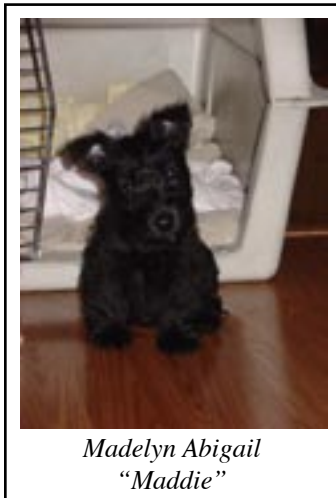
One event we are planning is a Pub Night with a tribute to Andy Emerson. I will be bringing my guitar to perform some traditional songs, and hope to have some of Andy’s poetry to recite as well. I am hoping this will be a wonderful event to honor an individual who brought a sense of sophistication to our wayward band of cousins. Please do not let the fact that I am bringing my guitar dissuade any of you from attending.

We are going a bit heavy on our time at the Family History Library. This is not to say that everyone has to spend this time at the library doing family research, but it will be a prime opportunity. We will start out with a morning training class regarding the facility and its resources, and then leave everyone to wonder through their family trees.

There are sure to be several of you who are not interested in spending time at the FHL, and for those of you, there will be opportunities to explore the many sights and sounds of Salt Lake City and surrounding area.

Along the way we will have to do some business and will hold our biannual business meeting of the CGA membership on that Thursday morning. We will be electing officers at this time, and seeking input from the membership on a couple of items. Number one is the establishment of a position and hopefully a volunteer as Publicity Chairman. We are in desperate need of someone to handle this tremendous responsibility for us. It is vital that we get someone in this position now to help us over the next few years as we work towards getting information about our Association out to potential members. In addition, it is a general consensus that the 2008 Gathering be held in Fintry, Scotland at Culcreuch Castle. I would like to determine from the members present their feelings about this location and also, if possible, establish a committee chair and members to head up the 2008 Biannual Gathering at that time. If we do head to Scotland in 2008, I want to have a committee in place for at least two years working on the process.

In addition, I am asking for you, as members, to send me any items of interest you would like to see covered at the business meeting. You can phone me at 303-421-3867



*Madelyn Abigail
“Maddie”*

with your ideas, email me at sg7124@msn.com or mail your suggestions to me at Steven Galbraith, 7124 Beech Court, Arvada, CO 80004. I would appreciate having your questions, suggestions, or ideas a bit ahead of time in case some research is required to address the issue.

We will close our business meeting on Thursday evening with a formal dinner and dance. I am in contact with an agent in Salt Lake City that is going to try and locate a band for us that evening and working with the hotel to prepare a nice sit down dinner for all of us.

In 2002 we had the phenomenal Clan Gathering in Scotland, in 2004 the unforgettable gathering in Cape Breton, it was decided to keep this one a bit closer to home this year for those who are not able to travel great distances and were not able to attend the last two. A decision was made to hold it in the western US, in Salt Lake City. I hope that this will work out so that more of you will be able to attend.



From the Editor—

As I write this, my first Letter From the Editor, I'm trying to concentrate while listening to the "Tartan Spangled Banner" on NPR. To listen to this fun and interesting program, here's the website: <http://www.insideout.org/documentaries/tartan/listen.asp>

Okay, now back to business. I hope I can fill Stu's shoes - he has done a great job as newsletter editor and I hope you'll have patience with me while I get up and running.

I've belonged to the Clan Galbraith Association (CGA) for 15+ years but the first time I traveled to a Clan Gathering was in 2004, at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. My husband and I met many wonderful people and had a great time; I hope those of you who haven't been to a gathering before will join us in Salt Lake City in June.

I think Stu wrote more about me than you may care to read but I'll add some more, since I'm on a roll.

We lived in Helensburgh, Scotland from June 1978 to June 1980 and again from August 1992 through February 1993. Our reason for living there was husband Rich was the U. S. Mechanical Engineering Rep. (Lockheed) to the Royal Navy on the Polaris and Trident Submarine programs at Coulport.

If you haven't been to Scotland, Helensburgh is 4 miles from Loch Lomond, about 15 miles from Glasgow, and about 15 miles from Culcreath Castle (home of the Galbraiths). I didn't do any genealogy while we lived there because my ancestors came to Pennsylvania from Ireland in 1666. I thought there would be no use looking for any records that old from before the Galbraiths were transplanted in Ireland from Scotland. When my mom and dad came over to visit in 1979, we did take them to Culcreath Castle, where we met the Baron of Culcreath and his wife (this was before it was turned into a hotel).

What a wonderful 2-1/2 years we had in Scotland. Our two children went to Lomond School, a private school in *Clan Galbraith Association Newsletter—February 2006*

Attached in this issue is a registration form for the gathering. I need to start getting a true number of how many people are interested in coming. If you would like to save time while registering and want to include a check for the registration amount I would be happy to accept that at this time as well. Remember the registration fee is \$70 per person. If you send it in and situations come up to where you cannot attend, you will have up until May 10, 2006 to let me know in order to get a refund. After that we have contractual agreements with the hotel that will need to be covered.

I sincerely hope this will be a memorable gathering for everyone that attends. I am looking forward to it. I hope to see as many of you in Salt Lake as possible, and remember, June will be here before you know it!!!

Ab Obice Saevior

—Steven

Helensburgh, from 1978 to 1980. When we went back in 1992, we were on our own. We were out every weekend, exploring the countryside, climbing through countless castles, and visiting with the locals (and trying to figure out what language the Glaswegians were speaking). I hear there's a rumor that our gathering in 2008 will be back in Scotland. Can't wait!

Enough about me. Now for the newsletter. I would love to hear from you—what would you like to read about? Are the articles too long, too short, just right? Would you who are on the Web like to get the newsletter that way? We would post it on the CGA website, e-mail everyone to let them know it was posted, and you would have the option of reading it online or printing it out. There are some advantages, like the photos would be in color, it would be delivered in a more timely manner, it would save the association a LOT of money in postage, and what I think is the biggest advantage—the links to e-mail addresses and websites (if you were reading this online, you could click on the website address I mentioned in this column and your computer would automatically take you there).

Oh, and Rich may add some odd "facts" about "The Auld Sod" now and then. I think he has become a Scot by osmosis. Both sets of his grandparents came to America from Norway and settled in North Dakota so he has no ancestors to chase in the States. He has really enjoyed our hunts of cemeteries all over the country and feels a deep kinship for everything Galbraith and Scottish. After the last Clan Gathering, when we visited the Clan Piper, Jim Austin, in Ontario, Jim even dressed him up in the full regalia, kilt and all. Rich loved it - he even went out in public for a whole day looking like that! Kilts are REALLY sexy. No, I'll never reveal what he was wearing (or not) under the kilt.

Enough for now. I hope to hear from you—
Taffy

David Galbreath of Paisley, Scotland born 1761

By Simon Parker-Galbreath



paper on the following two David Galbreaths whose pedigrees have been unwittingly merged:

1. David Galbreath of New York and London who married Cornelia Stites in 1785 from whom I am descended, referred to as “my” David below and

2. David Galbreath of Paisley who married Jean Whitehill in 1798 appears to be the ancestors of several early Clan Galbraith Association (CGA) members (including Iva Boom) and member Ann Frondal.

Let us look at each David in turn.

“My” David Galbreath of New York and London.

The oral tradition in my family is that our Galbreaths were from Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. This tradition survived through my London family line in excess of 200 years. With this family lore regarding Paisley, it is natural to look to a David Galbreath baptised 18 Oct 1761 in Paisley Low Church, son of Thomas Galbreath and Janet Russell.

We know that David, of New York (early 1770’s –1791), and London (1791-1812), was the son of Thomas Galbreath. There is ample evidence of this:

- Thomas’s Will of 1799 (*London PCC 1799 PROB 11/1325*).
- David was a witness to his sister Margaret’s marriage in London, in 1783.
- They used the same non-conformist cemetery, Bunhill Fields, London in late 1700’s.
- Letters from David’s daughter Cornelia to her brother John, in 1834 and 1835, confirming family relationships.
- New York newspaper items: 1779 confirming father-son relationship, and 1779 and 1791 confirming their respective departures for England.

wife Cornelia’s parents. A second daughter would have been named after David’s mother; however, the daughter’s name is not known. That a further three children were born between 1797 and 1800 are known from other records; however, this leaves a gap from 1791-1797 where no doubt more children would have been born. If they had a second daughter named Janet in line with naming patterns, then she would be in this missing period.

We have tracked “my” David’s father Thomas back from London (1779-1799) and New York (early 1770’s-1779) to Glasgow (early 1770’s). The earliest definite document I have for Thomas is a Probative Writ from the Glasgow Archives, dated 1777, confirming that Thomas, Merchant of New York, was formerly of Glasgow.

A connection for Thomas from Glasgow back to Paisley pre 1770 now needs to be established. There is some evidence that Thomas was originally from Paisley:

- My family “lore”.
- The marriage entry of Thomas G. and Janet Russell of Paisley, confirms that this Thomas was a Merchant (*Port Glasgow Marriage Register 1756*), as was “my” Thomas who ended up in London, via Glasgow and New York.
- The first two of the children named in Thomas’s will, Margaret and David, match baptisms of the first daughter and son of Thomas G. and Janet Russell of Paisley, and were possibly the surviving children of that marriage at the time the will was made in 1799.
- Thomas of London’s daughter Margaret married a Paisley man in London, William Sharp (e), confirming the Paisley connections. It is interesting to note that Margaret’s first two children were named Thomas and Janet.
- Thomas of London had a wife Mary Ann/Marian (recorded as both, no doubt sounding the same to

Traditional Scottish naming patterns	Their children were	Naming match
1st son after the father of the husband	William	See below
2nd son after the father of the wife	Alexander	Yes -Alexander
1st daughter after mother of the wife	Agnes	Janet –see below
2nd daughter after the mother of the husband	Janet	See below
3rd son after the husband	David	Yes - David
3rd daughter after the wife	Jean	Yes - Jean

- Scottish naming patterns: Unfortunately only baptisms for David’s first three children have been found: Susannah 1787, Thomas 1789, and John 1791. These match the Scottish naming patterns, first son Thomas after his father, Susannah and John being

London ears), and had a son James born circa 1769 (burial age). A Thomas Galbreath and wife Marian McBeth had a son baptised in Paisley Low church in 1769. This baptism would indicate the Paisley Thomas’s wife Janet Russell had died (we do not

find births to her after 1766), and Thomas had subsequently married Marian (McBeth). The lack of further baptisms would indicate either Marian's death or a move, a move matching up with the Thomas in Glasgow who subsequently went to New York and then London, and had a son James born ca. 1769, as detailed above.

David Galbreath and Jean Whitehill of Paisley

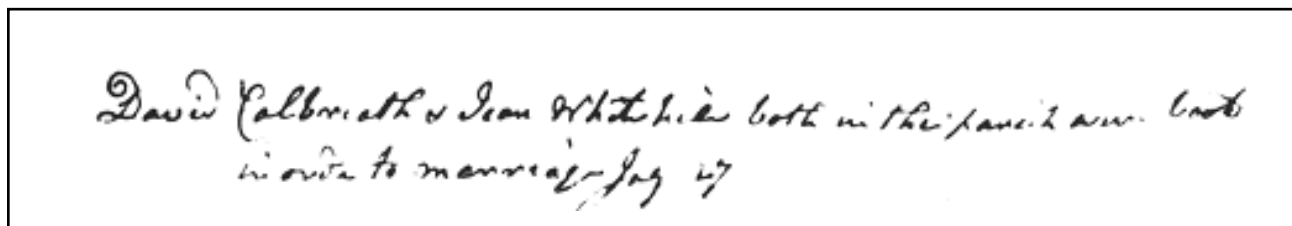
The other David is one who first appears in the Paisley records marrying Jean Whitehill on 27 July 1798 in Abbey Church, Paisley. I should point out here that although the Latter Day Saints International Genealogical Index/Old Parish Register (LDS IGI/OPR) has his surname as Galbreath, it is actually written Calbreath in the original Church Register. I have a copy of the actual entry in the Parish Register: David Galbreath or Calbreath and Jean Whitehill. (Note: Jean Whitehill's parents were Alexander

(husband of Jean Whitehill) parent's names were William and Agnes, not Thomas and Janet as claimed in other pedigrees, in particular, several pedigrees submitted to the LDS Pedigree Resource Files.

I can find no evidence confirming this David's age, i.e., born 1761. No burials or death records for this David are mentioned in any of the pedigrees, nor have I found any other types of evidence mentioned that confirm his parentage.

In conclusion.

I have yet to find any other evidence that David, spouse of Jean Whitehill, is the son of Thomas and Janet of Paisley, apart from a convenient baptism in the same town. It should also be noted that David, spouse of Jean Whitehill, used Paisley Abbey Church, not Paisley Low Church, as Thomas Galbreath and Janet Russell did. This is more important than it seems at first glance. Abbey is



and Janet.)

They had children: Agnes 1799, Janet 1801, Jean 1802, William 1804, Alexander 1807, Jean 1809, David 1812, Rebekah 1815, and James 1818.

Let's look at their children's names in relation to traditional Scottish naming patterns.

As we can see, the naming patterns are slightly off, but three of the six are as they should be. Additionally, row 4 that is the name of the wife's mother occurs one child later, probably transposed for the wife of the husband's mother, row 3. Therefore we can assume that David and Jean had the traditional naming patterns in mind. The out of order daughters may have been to accommodate a sick mother-in-law etc., but as there is sufficient conformance in the naming patterns, it is reasonable to assume that husband David's parents should be named William and Agnes, swapping with the in-law. Even more important, there is no child Thomas, strongly suggesting no father or grandfather of that name.

In light of the above naming patterns, and also the actual marriage entry giving David's name as Calbreath, it is interesting to note that there is a David Calbreath baptised on 31 May 1745 in Dalrymple, Ayr, with properly matching parents, William and Agnes. Dalrymple is about 20 miles from Paisley.

Even if the baptism of a David in Dalrymple in 1745 is incorrect (it could be a bit early), it is still logical from the names of their first six children, to suppose that David's *Clan Galbraith Association Newsletter—February 2006*

more likely Conservative or Establishment, while Low is certainly evangelical or protestant non-conformist. It is unlikely that father and son would have used disparate churches. Of note is that "my" Thomas and David in London used the Islington Lower Street Independent Church, matching the type of church used by the Thomas G. of Paisley.

Scottish Parish Church Registers on the IGI and Old Parish Registers Index are far from complete, as Bill Gilbreath with Scot Scions and Stu Robinson in Search for a Clan Chief are finding. To use just the IGI and OPR to construct pedigrees must be considered provisional and unproven until other supporting evidence is discovered.

I believe there is enough evidence from a number of sources to say that "my" David may be the true son of Thomas G. and Janet Russell, and not David, spouse of Jean Whitehill. I would be interested in hearing from anyone descended from David Galbreath and Jean Whitehill or connected to that area to try and sort this out, particularly with any evidence concerning his age or parentage, apart from the single baptism. If that line can be confirmed, at least I can then concentrate my search elsewhere. If not, then I feel that the question must remain open, on both accounts, until further evidence is found.

More on my David can be found on my web pages at:

<http://homepages.ihug.com.au/~pomnor/fh/d44.htm>

—Simon Parker-Galbreath

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The Gilreaths With Notes on Baxter And Other Early SC Galbraiths

BACKGROUND ON THE GILREATHS

The marriage of William Gilreath and Mary Arrington (perhaps, see below) in about 1750 is responsible for most (some say all) of the several thousand Gilreaths on the American continent. This includes the Gilreaths of the Clan Galbraith Association. It is interesting that Gilreath as a surname survived alongside the more popular Gilbreath spelling in spite of the fact that a number of Gilreaths sometimes employed that spelling, which was also used in numerous documents. The possibility that certain Gilreath descendants permanently switched to Gilbreath has led to uncertainty in the line of William's son George. If you recall the discussions by Gayle Galbraith and myself regarding the formation of Galbraith DNA Groups 5 and 6, we were perplexed by members with unrelated DNA evidently descending from this Gilreath couple. It is this possible reversion to the Gilbreath spelling that might have occurred with some of the CGA members that prompted me to look closer at the early Gilreath family.

William Gilreath first appeared in the records with a 1754 land grant for 640 acres on Sixpound Creek in North Carolina from the Earl Granville Lands. He (the name was sometimes spelled as Gilbreath) was connected to several other grants in the following few years near that location, which later became Bute County and is now Warren County.

Their first-born child of eight known (as from the listing in William's will) was likely John in about 1750. John appears as Gilreath, along with William on the 1771 Bute County Tax List. John married Johanna Jones and is the patriarch of two of our members through their son Benjamin, born 1785: Nancy Lee Brendle and Melvin Gilreath. For the next two sons, William Jr. (born 28 April 1753) and Alexander (born 15 Nov 1755), we have accurate birth dates from their Revolutionary War Pension applications in 1833. The application also provides some personal history, as well as extensive military records. William Jr., who married Sarah Jones in 1779, was the ancestor through Henry, then Hugh and then Thomas Joel (born 1831) to members Virginia Ann Bumgarner and Charles Gilreath. Remarkably, although Alexander, who married Elizabeth Souther, received his pension and in 1838 prepared his will "being weak and sick in body", persevered until 1854, dying four days shy of his 99th birthday, in Wilkes County.

The family moved west to Wilkes County, NC, in 1776-7 and in 1787 parents William and Mary, with some of the younger children, moved to Newberry County, South

Carolina. (This location leads to some confusion in the line and names as a Galbreath family had settled there in 1777.) William Sr. lived until early 1795 and a portion of his will states "Item. I give nothing to my son John my son William my son Alexander and my daughter Sarah Thompsons heirs by reason I have given them their parts formerly". The possessive wording indicates that Sarah, who married an unknown Thompson, had died before 1795. It is probable that there was an earlier, deceased son James, as one was listed with William and Alexander in Bute County.

Those who moved with William Sr. to Newberry shared in the will: his wife Mary, and children Nancy, Mary, Jesse, and George. Nancy Gilreath was born in 1757, married Edward or Lewis Turner and they had a child, Frances, from whom member Louise Langeland descends. Louise also comes from another "Galbraith", Angus Culbreth of 1720 Scotland. These lines came together with her grandparents. There is no record of a marriage for Mary Gilreath. Her brother Jesse was born around 1775, as he is not yet 45 in the 1820 census. This birth year would indicate that Mary Arrington was perhaps a second wife to William, a notion favored by some of our members, as other children were born a generation earlier. Jesse married Mary Jane Bruce in 1798 and is the ancestor of member Judy Gilreath Johns.

IS BAXTER A SON TO GEORGE GILREATH?

Son George to William and Mary is a bit of a mystery, a key one for some of our members and others who believe they descend from him. A Baxter is often cited as a son to George Gilreath. Baxter used the spelling Gilbreath, was born in SC in 1790 of an unproven father, and died in Rusk County, TX in 1853. He is thought to be the son of a George, as Baxter named his first son George. Both members James Nathan Gilbreath and Kathy Gilbreath Kraus descend from

"It is interesting that Gilreath as a surname survived alongside the more popular Gilbreath spelling in spite of the fact that a number of Gilreaths sometimes employed that spelling, which was also used in numerous documents."

Baxter. Baxter first married Jane Elizabeth Tanner, from whom our members descend. Jane died in 1845 and Baxter remarried to Delilah Case. Baxter's trail is from Spartanburg, SC, then to De Kalb County, AL, before ending in Texas. Some say Baxter lived in Jackson County, TN, but it would have been for less than 2 years during the 1820s.

There is a notion that George Gilreath had sons Henry and Baxter—but this may simply be an attempt to provide Baxter with a father and this Gilreath was about the proper age and in SC. Early CGA member, but now deceased, Cornelia Wright Alexander, has 200 pages of notes on the Gilreaths, available within the new Clan Library (CD 11). She concluded George's children were: James Hilliar,

Elizabeth (Jackson), Nathan, and Jesse. However, it is clear from the census records that George Gilreath had around 10 children, including at least four sons. (His brother Jesse had eight sons.) Following father William's death in Newberry, SC, the sons Jesse and George moved northwest to Greenville County, which is on the NC border, and bought adjoining land on 25 February 1796. [I thank member Loree Miller for the timely information on Greenville land records; coincidentally, Loree's ancestors lived in Greenville County until 1795—her John Gilbreath appears in the 1790 census for that County.] By following the census records, one sees that George and Jesse apparently spent the rest of their lives in Greenville. Because of the number of sons, Gilreath became a fairly common surname in that county and many of the Gilreaths there share common given names with both the Newberry and Wilkes county families. Jesse died prior to the 1830 Greenville Census.

George Gilreath is listed in the Greenville County 1800 Federal Census of August 4th with males 2-0-1-1-0 and females 2-1-1-0-1. As the first entry is for children under 10, they thus had four in that range. This would allow a possible son Baxter to have been born in late 1790. There is also one female in the 10-16 category. George would be the 26- to 45-year-old male and his wife may be the female over 45 or under 26. Of course, if she is that young, they cannot have a 16-25 year-old son, unless he is from an earlier marriage or a relative. For example, the older boy and perhaps the older girl may be children of that over-45 woman. Further family definition is provided by the 1830 Greenville Census that shows George is 60-70, his wife 50-60, two boys are in their 20s and they have two girls (10-15 and 15-20)—thus four children were born after the 1800 Census. We can conclude that George's wife was under 26 in 1800 and George was born around 1765.

There are many factors that lead me to believe that Baxter is not a son to George Gilreath. A weak factor is that the Gilreaths were very persistent in their use of the name Gilreath, even though it was often entered as Gilbreath in official documents (wills and census) and Baxter is consistently shown as Gilbreath, except he was Galbreath in an early bible entry.

Second, Baxter's father might not even be a George, as the Scots did not always name the first son after the father's father. Sometimes the actual first son may have died and the one we think was first might instead be the second, who was often named after the mother's father.

Third, there were other Georges with a Galbraith surname in the region—in fact, much closer to where Baxter lived—who may have had a Baxter. In about 1780 a George Galbreath sold 300 acres on “the waters of Allison Creek”—an area close to the York County border with NC. A George Galbreath in the 1790 York County, SC Census has two boys under 16. This entry is repeatedly attributed to

our George Gilreath, but certainly cannot be as it does not match later George Gilreath censuses in Greenville County, especially the under 26-year-old-wife in 1800. In the 1790s there are several land records for George Gilbreath in Spartanburg County, SC, which is west of York on the NC border. Likewise, there are several land records for George Galbreath between 1783 and 1792 in Lincoln County, NC, across the border from York County, SC. George was afool of the Spartanburg, SC Courts several times and twice in the late 1790s an attempt was made to take testimony from George, who was believed to be in Lincoln County, NC. By 1800 he has apparently disappeared, as his partners (one, James Burns, had been his neighbor in 1790 York County) sell land they had jointly purchased in Spartanburg. I feel these citations are not connected with George Gilreath but another George who lived in the areas and times noted.

Baxter appears in the 1810 Spartanburg Census as Cilbreath (this interesting spelling made it difficult to find Baxter's listing). He and his wife are both between 16 and

“These tested individuals each fall in a separate DNA group and cannot be related, through a male, in the past several thousand years.”

26, with an under 10-year-old daughter. Additionally, there is an over-45 female with them who may be Baxter's mother, but not Jane's (see below). As there is a slave with Baxter in the 1810 census, one might conclude that the young man

was wealthy. However, a David Tanner lived near-by with eight slaves so I conclude the slave was included with Jane Tanner's dowry and her father was named David. In the Tanner listing, Jane's mother is still at home so the elder woman in Baxter's listing is likely his mother, widowed. Overall, it is reasonable to conclude that Baxter is a son of the George Gilbreath (not a Gilreath!) of Spartanburg, York, Lincoln, etc., who seems to have vanished (died?) by 1810.

The fourth and the strongest negating evidence for a Baxter-Gilreath relationship is that our DNA results from a known Baxter descendant and from a Gilreath descendant do not match. These tested individuals each fall in a separate DNA group and cannot be related, through a male, in the past several thousand years.

With Jane Tanner, Baxter had children Elizabeth, George M., Marcus Noble (member Kathy Kraus is from Baxter G. and member James Gilbreath is from Edolphus, both children of Marcus Noble), John Ellison, William Baxter, Polly Ann, Alexander Prue, Martha Jane, and Charles Pennington. Perhaps an expected son named David, named for Jane's father, had died. Incidentally, Baxter is shown as MB (Marcus? Baxter) Gilbreath in the 1840 AL Census.

CAN WE RELATE BAXTER GILBREATH TO JOHN H. GALBRAITH?

This brings us to members Dr. Bruce Galbraith and his daughter Claire who are definitely related to Baxter but in an unknown manner. Bruce's DNA matches (at 24/25) that

of James N. Gilbreath, our member descendant of Baxter. Information on Bruce's early ancestors would likely assist us with several member lines. Bruce's patriarch is John H. Galbraith, born in the summer of 1812 in South Carolina. John, orphaned as a youngster, married Cynthia of the same state. The DNA match might well mean that Baxter and John had a common male ancestor in Ireland or Scotland. But with so few Galbraiths in pre-1800 South Carolina, one is tempted to expect that the connection might be in that State or Colony. I do not believe that John can be an unknown son to Baxter, as Baxter went to Alabama in about 1825, and was not likely to leave a son behind. I suppose there is a chance that John could be a much younger brother of Baxter and the disappearance of George Galbreath of Spartanburg could have orphaned him. But would not Baxter have adopted John? John is more likely to be a grandson to George through a son other than Baxter and we do know that there were two boys listed in George's 1790 York County Census. The 1850 TN census indicates that John named his first daughter, Elizabeth, after his mother-in-law—shown as 71 year-old Elizabeth Elliott—following the traditional naming pattern. John's first son was Isaac J(asper) but the Isaac name does not match any 'Galbraith' of the 1700s (there is an Isaiah but born in 1791). They named his second son James, indicating a grandfather, James Elliott. Although not an uncommon name, there are several James Elliots in York and nearby counties in the late 1700s, but I have found no connection through them to the very few local Galbraiths.

Besides those Galbraiths discussed above, there were several others in the same area. James and John Galbraith (and of course, they have the right names to have a son John) were both appointed Justices of the Peace during the early 1780s in Camden district, which included York. Joseph Galbreath lived in Chester County, just below York, and served during the Revolutionary War.

GILREATH, THE NAME

William Gilreath, Sr was likely born by 1730 and probably not in NC, as no Galbraith records have surfaced for that area in the 1730s. We can dismiss the popular belief that William Gilreath descended from James Galbraith of 1718 arrival and came from Pennsylvania. No document ever supported that theory and now our DNA test results show these lines to be quite different. Likewise, as our DNA evidence has thus far classified about half the members of CGA into six Galbraith groups, we can eliminate a number of lines from consideration for a Gilreath connection. Attorney Charles G. Gilreath quoted (v. 5, p. 98) in 1918

“The fact that there is possibly only one Gilreath line in America, that no foreign-born Gilreath occurs in the US census (although a Gilreth family arrived from Amsterdam in 1888), and that the name is virtually unknown in other countries, indicates that Gilreath perhaps came from another spelling.”

in R. D. W. Connor's History of North Carolina that the Scotch-Irish William Gilreath came first to VA, then in about 1755 moved to NC.

The fact that there is possibly only one Gilreath line in America, that no foreign-born Gilreath occurs in the US census (although a Gilreth family arrived from Amsterdam in 1888), and that the name is virtually unknown in other countries, indicates that Gilreath perhaps came from another spelling. Was a spelling error made in the first land grant to William in 1754, which William embraced? He is listed as Gilreth and Galbraith on versions of the Granville Co 1755 tax list and as Gilreath in 1771 in Bute County. Scot 16th and 17th century documents abound in various spellings of “Galbraith”. According to Parish records, there is a family in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, using the spelling of both Gilreith

(George married a Mary Murray in 1725, Jean to an Alexander Couper in 1721 and Margrat to Andro Smith in 1671) and Gilreath (a George was married to Mary Beattie and an earlier Jean had a daughter Margaret in 1705). I have not been able to verify the Internet

contention that William descends from an Alexander Gilreath of Aberdeen; however, that is the area for the Gilreath spelling. Another possibility is that Gilreath derived from the Scot Gilruth (or the very rare Gilrath or Gilreth), an explanation favored by some.

One indication to the Gilreath origin is that the other DNA Group 6 member, Jack Galbraith, descends from a George Galbraith of c1800 Glasgow. Although there is not an especially close DNA match, the results do indicate that they may have a common father, likely Galbraith, around the 15th century.

Several members have provided me input for this piece, and I particularly want to thank Melvin Gilreath for ideas and for his Internet genealogy assistance to the Gilreaths at large. As always I welcome your comments and would especially appreciate information on the early South Carolina Galbraiths. I am planning a piece on the James and Ann Rea Galbraiths who began in Chester County Pennsylvania. I recently returned from several days at the archives in Columbia and found a number (perhaps six) of Galbraiths who appear in the records of 1760-1790 for a couple years and disappeared. So, please help, if you can.

—Submitted by Bill Gilbreath wgilbrea@tampabay.rr.com

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REGISTRATION FORM**

CLAN GALBRAITH DNA TESTING

By Gayle Galbraith and William Gilbreath

We have a request from one of our loyal readers (Loree Miller) to elaborate on DNA Group 4. (Recall that nearly 90% of our Galbraith participants have thus far been assigned to six unrelated DNA Groups.) There were four Galbraith families by about 1770 living within the present day borders of VA for which we have member participants in our DNA testing that have been formed into Groups.

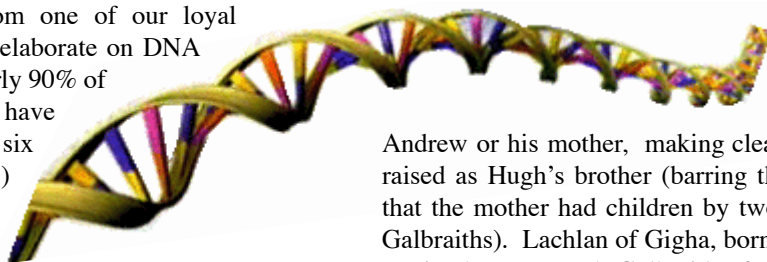
The four, of varied surname spellings, the member participant or sponsor and the number of proven descendant members are:

John: Al Galbraith, Jr. (10 members) Arthur: Mark Galbraith (5 members) Hugh: Byron Gilbreath and Thomas A Gilbreath (10 members) Andrew: Loree Miller & Virginia Gilbreath by their brother Tad, Robert G Gilbreath, and Bobby Gilbreath (12 members)

As shown, many members (37) descend from these families. Are these early families related and how do our DNA results assist us with this question? Without going further into their paper genealogies and our reasoning, which Bill will do in his Spring Gleanings column, we believe, beginning in about 1770, that Andrew and Hugh lived within 2 miles of each other, John about 5 miles to their northwest and Arthur 100 miles to the south southwest.

A genealogist with accounts of Hugh and Andrew appearing in the tax record together in a confined area would conclude they were brothers, or close relatives. However, our DNA tests show they are not related at all. Hugh is in Group 3 while Andrew is Group 4. In that small community they certainly knew each other. Thus, one must ask could they have been raised as brothers, each from a different father and perhaps even believed they were brothers? Certainly adultery or adoption occurs fairly regularly. In fact, from our testing we know there are at least 10 different Galbraith lines created by varied means, but each line involves different fathers at some point. Thus, many times there were sons or brothers who became Galbraiths. The short answer is no, a new Galbraith was not introduced at that time. The longer answer follows.

Andrew is in DNA Group 4, individuals genetically unrelated to those of Group 3, and we have three participants that trace to him. Using just that information, anyone might say: "Well—all of Andrew's descendant participants should have the same DNA since Andrew is probably the start of a new line due to an infidelity involving his and Hugh's mother or Andrew's adoption into that family". Some would even say: "John Kilbreath, who was born in 1780, maybe in Virginia, is a son or nephew to Andrew, since descendant Terry Kilbreath of Group 4 matched two of our Andrew participants 25/25". Genetically, with that good match, this is not unlikely.



However, we have other patriarchs in Group 4 who could not be progeny to

Andrew or his mother, making clear that Andrew was not raised as Hugh's brother (barring the unlikely occurrence that the mother had children by two genetically unrelated Galbraiths). Lachlan of Gigha, born in the mid 1700s, was patriarch to Kenneth Galbraith of British Columbia. The Gigha Galbraiths were isolated since 1425. Another of Group 4 is Edward Culbreath who was born in the early 1700s and is the patriarch to Dorothy Wilson through her 2nd cousin. Likewise the common father to the patriarchs in Hugh's Group 3 would not have been more recent than the early 1600s.

Thus, neither Group 3 nor Group 4 could have begun at the time of Andrew and Hugh. Indeed, if one line emerged (by accident) from the other, it would have been at least two centuries earlier—much too early for the later Hugh and Andrew to know each other from a family standpoint. Being of the same name they could have become friends at some point and settled together, but they were not brought together by (mistaken) family ties. Finally, there is nothing to indicate that Group 3 and Group 4 are each not very ancient lines.

It is Hugh, John, and Arthur, and not Andrew who all spring from DNA Group 3 so we should search for early family connections among them. Mark Galbraith (from Arthur) matched 24/25 with participants Byron and Thomas Gilbreath (fourth cousins descending from Hugh) and Al Galbraith, Jr (from John). Hugh and John (known as Irish John in the 1780s) are quite likely of Ireland and it is also likely that at least John and Arthur were first in PA before settling in VA. Interestingly, Byron has even a closer genetic relation in our CGA with Gayle Galbraith, as both of these participants had the 37 marker test and matched 35/37, providing a better than 90% chance they had a common father in the past three centuries. Gayle's John Galbraith was born in Londonderry, Ireland, at the end of the 18th century. Many of the Group 3 patriarchs were of Ireland so perhaps in the 1600s, Group 3 had a common father there.

We did not use John Kilbreath in the basic discussion since, although he is probably from VA, we have no good evidence or record as to where that was. Nor did we address the intriguing Thomas Calbreath of VA, possibly an in-law of Hugh. Bill would certainly like to hear from our 40-plus member descendants of these early Virginians before venturing further into their genealogy in the Spring Galbraith Genealogy Gleanings column.

The Genographic Project:

As our readers know, Family Tree DNA is the organization that manages the testing of our member participants. The

FTDNA male surname testing program has now expanded to 2,500 surname projects and 50,000 participants. Bill and Gayle, our first Clan Galbraith participants, had kits numbered about 13,000, so the program has quadrupled since we began in the fall of 2003. Aside from the Y-DNA (male) testing, FTDNA offers a number of programs. They describe their newest effort, in short, as:

“The Genographic Project is a real time effort to map how humankind populated the earth. It is a five-year research partnership between National Geographic and IBM with support from the Waitt Family Foundation, and public participation through Family Tree DNA. The three main pillars of the project include:

Global field science: The core of the project is the collection [sic] DNA samples from indigenous populations, which contains key genetic markers that have remained relatively unaltered over hundreds of generations making them reliable indicators of ancient migratory patterns.

Public participation and Awareness Campaign: The general public can take part in the project by purchasing a Genographic Project Public Participation Kit and submitting their own cheek swab sample, allowing them to track the overall progress of the project as well as learn their own migratory history. These personal results are stored anonymously to protect the privacy of participants. National Geographic will regularly update the public and the scientific community on project findings, including through the website and through National Geographic’s many other media platforms worldwide.

Genographic Legacy Project: Proceeds from the sale of the Genographic Public Participation Kits help fund future field research and a legacy project, which will build on National Geographic’s 117-year-long focus on world cultures. The legacy project will support education and cultural preservation projects among participating indigenous groups.”

Since our tested members have their DNA already analyzed, an individual can participate in the Genographic Project through an on-line donation of \$15 by accessing FTDNA and approving the addition of your results to the Project. When your results are entered, a code gives you access at <https://www5.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/> to learn more of your extremely early history.

Bill participated and is pleased with what he received and learned. The site itself is well-done and informative and National Geographic takes you on a genetic journey based on your Haplogroup. In Bill’s case, Haplogroup R1b (as are most in the CGA) is defined by the Y chromosome marker M168 which was present in an “Eurasian Adam” who lived some 60,000 years ago. The travels of that marker in certain males can be followed through Asia Minor to southwestern Europe because of the half-dozen mutations to the ‘modern’ M343 marker of 10,000 years ago. National Geographic ends with an intriguing promise: “There are many sublineages within R1b that are yet to be defined. The Genographic Project hopes to bring future clarity to the disparate parts of this distinctive European lineage.”

Clan Galbraith Association Website Visitors

[Editor’s Note: Various typos left in]

John David Galbraith
towmotorjohn@juno.com

Hello from John in Pa. USA.

I last stopped in to this site in June of 2005. I have not acquired any new information about my family heritage. In looking at some of the entries since mine, it seems that there are a lot of folks around the world who could be relatives, close or distant.

It would be neat to interact with some of them and to learn more about my own history, as well as theirs. Perhaps that can happen when I get real internet service. To all the other John Galbraiths, Hello and God’s grace to you.

Marlow Galbraith
popcorn@earthlink.net

I hope to find a path to my past...so far i am only to 1800

Randa Galbraith
randagalbraith@yahoo.com

I have always wanted to visit Scotland. While researching on the web, I ran across this website. I didn’t really know anything about my history. It was really neat to read and learn more of about my ancestors.

Frank Galbraith
hound_760@yahoo.co.uk

In the past 10 years I have become very interested in my family history. Your web site is GREAT. It has helped me prove somethings my parents and Grandparents have told me and has made me even more curious about our histroy. Tankh you

Gayle Galbraith
bgalb@bearport.org

I found a little information on William Clinton Gilbreath and his brothers and sisters in our Association library. Forwarded to you by Email.

Craig Gilbreath
sornhigh@charter.net

Hello, Just lost my father on Dec 2, 2005 and am related to William Clinton Gilbreath born in 1850 in Ash Flat , Arkansas. i believe his fathers name was samuel born in 1829 in Tennessee

Richard Murray
richie@reach.net

Great web site...I am a decendant of Henery John Murdoch Galbraith (Kilkeil, Ireland),who’s grandson,

James Galbraith (m. Isabella Ewart) and came to Canada with 4 sons. I am a g-grandson of their youngest son, Samuel Ewart Galbraith b.1839 Pizarinco,New Brunswick,Canada.

Gayle Galbraith
bgalb@bearport.org

The Galbraith surname makes you a Galbraith, obviously. How your husband is genetically related to any of the six galbraith DNA lines so far identified, is another question. The first place to start is to review all available family records and get a paper ancestry trail as far back as possible. Check Courthouse records. There are also many public forums from which you can do searches for ancestry data. I will email you a list of websites.

After you get as good a paper trail as you can gather, then you might consider DNA testing for your husband, if you have that level of interest.

If you are interested in joining Clan Galbraith Association, click on the "Join Us" button on our homepage.

Barbara Galbraith
galbraithfam@yahoo.com

I am cruising around this website for the first time. I married a Galbraith in August of this year and am beginning to do some research to see what I can track down about his roots. I don't quite know where to start, but this seems as good a place as any. What do I need to do to find out if we are a part of all of you?

Barbara Galbraith
Welches, Oregon

Gayle Galbraith
bgalb@bearport.org

There were some Gailbreaths in Tennessee starting about 1789. There are about 3 pages in Elmer Gilbreath's book on them in the Clan Galbraith Association Library.

I don't think we have any Gailbreath records of ancestors in what is now the UK

David Gailbreath
DavidGailbreath@msn.com

Good day all from frigid New York.

I am writing to ask for a little bit of help on a family history project that I am looking to publish on the web about my family lineage.

I am trying to trace back at which point the galbraith name split off into the GAILBREATH spelling of the surname, or the connection between the two, as there seems to be a very large concentration of this spelling in Argyll Scotland.

Any information on this subject would be greatly appreciated, as I plan on also taking the DNA testing to further my research.

All of the research on the history of this surname I will be making available on the web for others too. Thank you in advance,

Gayle Galbraith, Guestbook Admin
bgalb@bearport.org

Dr Pickering,

I am sending you an email with a little information I found on a Loyalist, Duncan McGregor. Don't know if it is the McGregor you are looking for.

James H. Pickering
jhpick@earthlink.net

Please contact me about the item below at
jhpick@earthlink.net

James H. Pickering
jhpick@earthlink.net

Hello: For a book I researching I am trying to establish that a man named Duncan McGregor was a member of the Queen's Loyal Rangers. Can you confirm or tell me where I may go to carry on my research?

Thanks much for the intrusion.

Alan Malloy Galbraith
alan.galbraith@is.ctscorp.com

Alan Malloy Galbraith , son of John Galbraith of East Kilbride , Scotland.

Very interesting web site , look forward to sharing information about my family with fellow Galbraiths. Need to set up an e-mail account from home before doing this .Will be in touch soon. awerabest.

Richard Lee Galbraith
richardgalbraith2003@yahoo.com

Resident of Oxford, Michigan, USA since 1996. Graduate of the University of Michigan with a degree in Communication in 1985. Current profession - Real Estate Agent and Real Estate Investor. Born in Omaha Nebraska in 1963. Father - Robert Elmer; Mother Nancy Lorraine; Sisters - Theresa Taber and Mary Anne Powers; Brother - Robert Elmer Galbraith Jr.; Uncles - Conul Galbraith and Joseph Galbraith (deceased).

DEADLINE FOR NEWSLETTER

ARTICLES:

— FEBRUARY ISSUE —

1 FEBRUARY

— MAY ISSUE —

1 MAY

— AUGUST ISSUE —

1 AUGUST

— NOVEMBER ISSUE —

1 NOVEMBER

PLEASE MARK YOUR CALENDAR

THIS IS THE DROP-DEAD DATE; I'D LIKE THEM

EARLIER IF POSSIBLE.

Following the Galbraith Trail II

By Ken Galbraith

Dumbarton: The next portion of our trip took us to the ruined castle on Dumbarton Rock. It is an extremely impressive site on a strategic location overlooking the juncture of the Leven and Clyde Rivers. The views from the top of the twin summits comprising Dumbarton Castle are spectacular — once you have exhausted yourself reaching the top. The “fortress of the Britons” has had a significant settlement since the 5th century and was used during World War II as the location of an anti-aircraft battery by the British Army. Most of the surviving structures date from the 17th and 18th centuries, although the Portcullis Arch, which is the entrance between the two summits, dates from the 14th century.

From the top of either summit—we climbed both—you have commanding views in all directions. Using your imagination, you could see various Galbraith clan members attending to the castle to visit the Earl of Lennox to discuss their next plans or to witness the many charters that we now research. You can only imagine the Galbraiths and their counterparts raiding Dumbarton town in 1425, or Patrick Galbraith storming Dumbarton twice in 1443 for his uncle, Lord Erskine, and gaining Garscadden estate as a reward.

Baldernock: From the Galbraiths of Loch Lomond and Dumbartonshire, we turned our attention to the next seat of the next clan chief—Baldernock Parish.

Baldernock, or Buthernock, as it was sometimes known, occupies a strategic location north of the Clyde between the Kilpatrick Hills to the west and the Campsie Fells to the east. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Earls of Lennox had established a series of motte and bailey castles on estates running north of the Clyde from Dumbarton almost to Stirling on both sides of the Campsie Fells. These were extremely important for protection from the English from the east, as well as from highlander clans to the north. These estates were either occupied by branches of the Lennox family or close trusted allies such as the Galbraiths, Grahams, Livingstones, Cunninghams, Buchanans, Hamiltons, Flemings and Napiers.

The original owner of the Baldernock properties and Kincaid was likely Arthur, the 3rd Chief, although he did not have his clan seat there. As the eldest son of Gillescop, the 2nd son, Arthur would have been granted an important and valuable property by the Earl. In 1238, the 3rd Earl of Lennox, Maldouin, confirmed title in lands at Buthernock and Kincaith (Kincaid) to William, the 4th Chief (and 1st of Buthernock).

The main house of the clan chief would have been at the well-known Craigmaddie Castle. Craigmaddie roughly

translates to the “rock of the wolf”. The current Craigmaddie House is located at the end of a long driveway off the

A81 northeast of Milngavie. The current ruins consist of only a vaulted basement of a structure that likely is from a 16th century tower house built by the Hamiltons subsequent to the Galbraiths owning the property. It was probably built on the location of an earlier motte and bailey castle or tower castle built for the 4th Clan Chief, William. Craigmaddie is located on the crest of a ridge with a commanding position to the west overlooking the natural



The ruin of the Balgair Castle in the middle of a caravan (RV) park

travel route—north and south.

On the main road between Craigmaddie and Bardowie sits the Baldernock Parish Church which has records dating back to the 1200s. The Galbraiths would have been heritors of the church during their time in Baldernock. It is a beautiful church and cemetery with views down towards the Clyde. There are no records of Galbraiths buried here, as a prior chapel would have been in existence during the 1200s at an unknown location.

The Galbraiths also maintained other properties within Baldernock at this time, including at Bardowie, in a prominent position on the north side of Bardowie Loch. Bardowie is now a beautiful mansion with portions of a tower built from the 16th century.

William, the 4th chief, married a daughter of Sir John Comyn, head of one of the most powerful families in Scotland, and received lands at Dalsersf. In 1278, Malcolm, the 4th Earl of Lennox, granted him lands at Kyrkmychell and Drumfada, both near present-day Helensburgh. All of these properties were eventually passed down to William, the 5th Chief.

With respect to the lands of Kincaid, they were all transferred to the Grahame clan in various stages. The Kincaid lands were located between the Glazert and Kelvin Rivers, just south of what is now the Milton of Campsie. It is thought that the property was located just east of the Kincaid Country House off the B757. In 1280, the lands of Drumloch in Baldernock were also granted to the Grahames. This name likely refers to the Grahames who used to reside at what is now Douglstown Loch off the A871. The Kincaid property and others along the southern edge of the Campsie Fells and the Kilsyth Hills will hold a future role for the Galbraiths, which we will summarize later.

Most of the Baldernock properties, including Craigmaddie and Bardowie, were eventually transferred out of the family upon the death of William, the 5th Chief, who died

without a male heir. His wife, a daughter of Sir William Douglas, remarried after his death before 1296 to Gilbert Hamilton of Buthernock. One of the daughters, Joanna, the heiress of Dalsersf, married a Keith. It seems that Craigmaddie may have been passed to the Hamilton family through Janet's marriage to David Hamilton of Cadzow. David Hamilton and Janet Keith became important feudal superiors in the area into the 14th century.

At some point in the 16th century, the Hamiltons moved their main seat from Craigmaddie to Bardowie and built a new castle there. The Craigmaddie Castle was left to become a ruin. The Hamiltons of Bardowie kept up the Galbraith reputation by constantly feuding with their neighbors. In 1526, John Hamilton of Bardowie was killed in a battle with the Logans of Balvie—another former Galbraith property. Another laird of Bardowie had a feud with the Grahames of Douglaston in 1591. Bardowie eventually fell into the ownership of the Buchanans through marriage to a Hamilton heiress.

After the death of William, the 5th chief, the clan seat transferred to Sir Arthur, 2nd of Gartconnell. After the loss of so many estates of the Buthernock chiefs, the Galbraiths set out to rebuild their real estate empire. This took our travels back to Bearsden in the Parish of New Kilpatrick.

Kilpatrick Parish Arthur's father was Maurice, 1st of Gartconnell and son of Gillespie, 2nd Chief. In 1240, Maurice was awarded lands from Maldouen, 3rd Earl of Lennox, at Cartonvenach (Gartconnel) and Auchinloch, which included Balvey and the Mains to the north of East Kilpatrick.

Gartconnel would become an important clan seat for approximately 100 years and three chiefs during one of the most important times in Scottish and Galbraith history, especially during the times of William Wallace and Robert the Bruce. Galbraiths were likely combatants during the many battles of the era—Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn among them.

Sir Arthur, the 6th Chief, was a key supporter of William Wallace and Robert the Bruce, but was also politically astute enough to show allegiance to the English King and the Earls of Lennox and which gained him additional standing (and real estate) within the community.

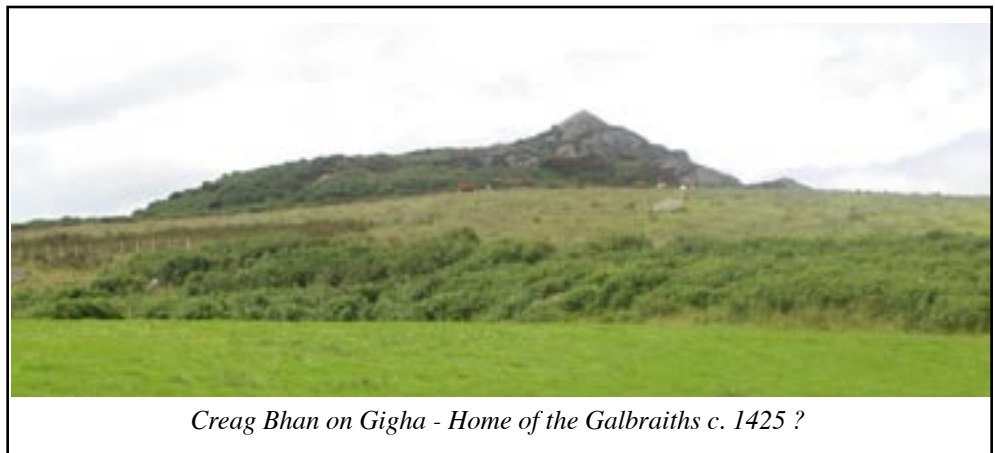
Little information is available on Gartconnel Castle as it was left to ruin long ago and a substantial subdivision of homes in Bearsden was constructed on the former estate. The subdivision has many streets bearing the name Gartconnel—and also a Galbraith Drive. Gartconnel would have remained in the Galbraith family until around 1398 upon the death of

William, 4th of Gartconnel and 8th Chief. He, unfortunately, died without leaving a surviving male heir—his only son James apparently predeceased him. Gartconnel then passed to an Alexander Logan who married the heiress of Gartconnel, who must have been a daughter of William, whose name is not now known. Little is known of the existence of the castle beyond this date, although a large property is shown on Bleau's Atlas as "Connel". Walter Logan of Gartconnel was living there in 1492 and 1505. John Logan of Gartconnel, Deputy-Sheriff to John, Earl of Lennox (Lord Darnley), was living there in 1514. During the 1800s, the Gartconnel estate was owned by the Richardson family, which founded James Richardson & Co.

From old maps we can determine that the Gartconnel estate of the 1800s was located north of the New Kilpatrick church on Gartconnel Drive near what is now Morven Road. The most likely location for a castle on the estate would have been on the hill to the northeast of the estate on North Grange Road. This location would provide good protection from the surrounding area and would seem suitable for a clan chief during troubled times. Historical information suggests this as a location of a 14th century keep of the Galbraiths. Since it would have been a site of the Galbraiths since 1240, a motte and bailey castle structure would have likely preceded the more permanent keep. Traces of an ancient ditch which survives on the school grounds of Bearsden Academy (just below North Grange Road Hill) provide some evidence to this effect.

Immediately to the east of this location is the estate of Kilmardinny, which was the ancient property of the Lennox family and later the Colquhouns. The presence of the Lennox family may explain why the Galbraiths were given land here in the first place. Kilmardinny is likely from the Gaelic phrase "coilan aird dionaidh", meaning 'wood of the high shelter or defense'. Given its location, the Gartconnel Castle would have been in a similar defensive position on the hill.

There would have been a strong affiliation between the Galbraiths of Gartconnel and the Kilpatrick Parish church. The church and lands of Kilpatrick were established about 1180 by the Earl of Lennox. In 1227, Maldouen, 4th Earl of Lennox, brought the Kilpatrick Parish under the control



of the Paisley Abbey. Dugald, the Earl's brother, was listed as the first minister of the Kilpatrick Parish Church. The original Kilpatrick Parish covered a wide area from Dum-buck near Dumbarton in the west and the Kelvin River to the east. The parish would have contained a number of churches and chapels to provide worship to each village. In 1649, the parish was divided into West or Old Kilpatrick and East or New Kilpatrick. The New Kilpatrick church is located in the village of Bearsden, which historically had been referred to as "Kirktoon". The Galbraiths of Gartconnel would likely have been responsible as one of the heritors for the upkeep of the church and the minister during the time that it was the clan seat prior to the division of the parish.

Arthur, 2nd of Gartconnel, also held a variety of other properties during his lifetime. In 1296, lands were granted or confirmed to him by Malcom, 4th Earl of Lennox, at Culcreuch, Mains (north of Gartconnel) and Bannachra.

His other land holdings included Buchomyn (Balfunning) in Strathendrick, Gilgrininane (location unknown), Ke-angerloch (Garelochhead), Fynnard (modern-day Finnart), Kilgerintyn (unknown location) and parts of Auchinloch. Auchinloch, near Edinbarnet, was originally granted to Arthur's father, Maurice, by the Earl of Lennox. His eldest son, Donald, held the lands of Kilbride in Glen Fruin in 1296, but he died sometime after 1310. Arthur's son Maurice was 1st of Culcreuch and was living in 1320.

Maurice's eldest son, Arthur, was 2nd of Culcreuch and also inherited Bannachra and the Kilbrides. This Arthur's eldest son, James, was 3rd of Culcreuch and would become the 9th Chief upon the ending of the Gartconnel line of chiefs. Arthur had another son, Alexander (residence unknown), whose daughter married into the Colquhoun family. Maurice's second son, William, was 1st of Portnellan around 1360. Patrick, the second son of Arthur, 6th Chief, would become the 7th Chief and also would reside at Gartconnel. Prior to becoming chief, he likely resided at one of the other properties near his father.

Patrick, 3rd of Gartconnel, continued his family's real estate accumulation by being granted lands from Malcolm, 5th Earl of Lennox, at Cammoquhil in Strathendrick and at Balquarrage in Kincaid.

Patrick's son William would become the 8th chief and be known as the 4th of Gartconnel. He married a daughter of Kincaid and received lands in Balmore (located to the east of Bardowie) and Kincaid as a dowry. Once again,

the Galbraiths had acquired property in desirable Kincaid. These lands and others in Killearn and Auchenreoch (near Kilsyth) were granted by William to his only son, James. Unfortunately, James died before his father; his father's widow, Margaret (known as the heiress of Balmore, Kincaid and Auchenreoch), was married around 1371 to Walter Buchanan, 13th chief of the Buchanans.

In 1342, William was granted by Donald, 6th Earl of Lennox, lands in Arlehaven in Strathblane—likely upon William's father's death. This originally may have been known as "Achrefmoltoune". Malcolm, Earl of Wigton, was a witness to this charter. This illustrates the close

relationships between the Galbraiths and the Lennox. Arlehaven is located immediately south of a key holding of the Lennox at Dunreath Castle on the Blane River and controls the gateway to the Highlands. Dunreath (which means "hill" or "fort" of the chief) remained in the Lennox family until 1425 when James I awarded it to his sister Princess Mary Stewart



Creag farm near Kilberry - birthplace of my grandfather

and her husband William Edmonstone of Culloden, who was descended from a branch of the Seton family. The Dunreath Castle remains in their family even now, is in excellent condition and is open to the public.

Arlehaven, which is now a small farm, can be reached by using the trail of the West Highland Way. If you take B821 west from Strathblane, you can pull over at a house known as Easter Carbeth. The West Highland Way runs north from there directly to Arlehaven via about a 10-minute walk. Continuing along the West Highland Way past Arlehaven will lead you to the back side of Dunreath Castle.

As mentioned previously, William's properties were lost upon his death and split up between his two heiresses. In addition to Gartconnel, the Logan family received title to Balvey, Fergustone, Ledcameroch and Bannoctune. All of these properties were located near Gartconnel. Fergustone is shown in old maps and Bleau's Atlas as a farm located just south of Bearsden at the intersection of what are now the Military Road and the A81.

Although the later ownership is unknown, the farm was eventually made into a road and the Douglas Gardens. Ledcameroch was a farm located just to the northwest of the current Bearsden train station and is also reflected in Bleau's Atlas. It eventually became a part of the large Garscadden estate owned by the Colquhouns and Campbell-Colquhouns. We don't know how long the Logans remained at their main residence at Balvey, but they were

an important family of the region for many generations. However, as stated earlier, the Logans of Balvey were doing battle with the Hamiltons of Bardowie in 1526. Balvey eventually became a property of the Douglasses in the 19th century. We couldn't find any additional information on Bannochnone other than it being referred to also as Bonnaughton or Bolnachtar.

About 1373, another of the 8th Chief's daughter, Janet, the heiress of Mains, married Nicholas Douglas, 1st of Dountery, Warefield and Mains, and younger brother of Sir James Douglas, 2nd of Dalkeith. This started the long-time residents of this area known as the "Family of the Douglas of Mains". The Douglas family inherited the Mains, Little Balvey, Arlehaven and Finnart.

The Douglas family were long-time members of the community. The Old Mains was their original residence located just north of Bearsden in Milngavie just east of the A 809. Eventually, they left the Old Mains in ruin and built a castle/mansion at Balvey, which they renamed as the Mains. The properties were reduced in size over the years due to development and all buildings were ultimately destroyed sometime in the 20th century; the property was made into a private school—the Douglas Academy.

It is not known how long the Douglas family owned Arlehaven or Little Balvey. The property in Finnart (on the shore of Loch Long, north of Garelochhead) on the other side of the Clyde was sold by the Douglasses in 1501 to John Colquhoun of Luss.

Three other properties of the Galbraiths of Gartconnel were granted to both the Logans and Douglasses: Cameron on Loch Lomond, Camoquhil in Strathendrick near Balfron and Balfunning in Strathendrick near Drymen. As we noted in our travels through Strathendrick, even today Camoquhil and Balfunning have two separate properties, with one being known as Camoquhil (or Balfunning) and one as Camoquhil Douglas (or Balfunning Douglas).

So once again a vast accumulation of prime real estate had slipped from the Galbraith family for a failure to create an heir or a spare!!

Garscadden: Before we departed to tour Strathendrick and follow the chiefship to Fintry, it is worth noting two other areas of interest: Garscadden and the area from Strathblane to Kilsyth.

Drumchapel (Drum means "ridge") is a small suburb south of Bearsden where a significant housing development was built in the 1950s to ease the growing problems of slum housing in Glasgow. The troubled area continues to struggle even today, but once had a famous history. The area was comprised of two key ancient estates: Garscadden, owned by the Flemings (who were pro-Bruce) and Drumry, owned by the Livingstones (who were pro-Edward Balliol). Both Drumry and Garscadden were under

the control of the Kilpatrick Parish church and both would have had chapels or churches built and sponsored by the respective laird.

Garscadden is likely from the Gaelic meaning "herring enclosure".

Malcolm Fleming was awarded the lands of Kirkintilloch (east of Glasgow) by Robert the Bruce as part of the forfeiture of the lands of the Comyns. In 1369, his son, Patrick Fleming, agreed to exchange their estate at Garscadden and certain other lands to the Erskine family of Renfrewshire for lands owned by the Erskines at Board, which were located between Kirkintilloch and Croy.

Sir Robert Erskine was the head of the Erskine family in 1443. They had close relationships to the Galbraiths as James, 3rd of Culcreuch, the 9th Chief, had married one of his sisters. The Galbraiths were for many years the barons of Over-Johnstone in Renfrewshire for the Erskine family. This was still a volatile time period in the area and especially for the Galbraiths, even after the death of James I. In 1443, Sir Robert Erskine decided to seize Dumbarton Castle. Where did he turn for help with such a difficult task? Of course, to a Galbraith. Specifically, Patrick Galbraith, a son of exiled James Galbraith, the 9th chief. Patrick was soon to be 1st of Garscadden.

It is not clear where Patrick Galbraith was residing at the time of these events, but he could have been at one of the Loch Lomond or Gare Loch properties still remaining in the family and controlled by his father. The Galbraiths still held many grudges for the events of 1425 and were more than willing to undertake the task—as long as real estate was the reward!!!

Patrick Galbraith stormed Dumbarton Castle twice for his uncle Erskine and eventually killed Sir Robert Semple, who was the Deputy-Governor and Deputy-Sheriff of Dumbartonshire. In 1444, Lord Erskine made

Patrick Galbraith Captain of Dumbarton Castle and granted his nephew the lands of Garscadden as his reward and the estate was eventually passed down for the use of the captains of Dumbarton Castle.

As lairds of Garscadden House, the Galbraiths built

a chapel as a place of worship behind the house—probably in the middle of the 15th century when they acquired the property. It appears that the Galbraiths were here for some time and it has been suggested that they retained ownership until 1611. A Thomas Galbraith of Garscadden was a witness to an assize in 1490. Walter Galbraith of Garscadden was a witness to a sassine in 1568. In 1563, a Robert Galbraith, the Laird of Garscadden, was charged with allowing a Catholic mass in his own chapel. He was called to Dumbarton Castle to answer to the charges, along with many others, including John Hamilton, the Archbishop of St. Andrews; Malcolm, Prior of Whithorn; Sir Thomas

"The Galbraiths still held many grudges for the events of 1425 and were more than willing to undertake the task—as long as real estate was the reward!!!"

Montgomery, and Sir William Faillofen. Many were imprisoned in Dumbarton Castle for the offence, but we don't know what happened to Robert Galbraith.

Garscadden was eventually in the hands of the Colquhouns who served as captains of Dumbarton Castle. In the 17th century, it was held by Archibald, son of Colquhoun of Camstradden, and in the 18th century by Henry Colquhoun, who built a mansion to replace the castle. After the housing estate in Drumchapel was built, the Garscadden house was demolished. However, the chapel first built by the Galbraiths was spared as a heritage structure and today is still there protected by an iron fence and video security.

Just off the Linkwood Drive in Drumchapel is a small street called Linkwood Crescent that leads up to several apartment towers in a distressed neighborhood. Beside the tower at 39 Linkwood Crescent stands the ruined chapel intact but with the thatched roof missing, of course. The structure was refinished by Capt. Archibald Campbell-Colquhoun in the early 1900s and is marked as a chapel

of the Colquhoun family by the local historical society. It is contained within what would have been the Garscadden estate on a hill overlooking the Clyde and Glasgow (hence the name of the current community of Drumchapel—"chapel on the ridge"). It would have been a prime property in its day and likely the only holding of the Galbraith family in the area after the loss of the properties in Baldernock and around Gartconnel when the clan seat transferred to Fintry.

There isn't much to see of the chapel but it is a rather unique setting. The Galbraith history, the video security for the heritage site, and a prime view are in stark contrast with the socio-economic circumstances for the current residents in the surrounding area. It would be interesting to know what became of the Galbraiths of Garscadden, including their involvement with the Galbraiths of Culcreuch and their eventual migration after their estate passed to the Colquhouns. We know that a Walter Galbraith of Culcreuch (brother of Andrew, 14th Chief) was charged with murdering a kinsman at Garscadden.



Ruined church at Kippen

The home of one set of my great-great-great grandparents on Gigha c.1800.



The home of Archibald Galbraith on Gigha, the last farmer named Galbraith on the island in the early 20th century.

Storming to the top of Dumbarton rock!





The ruined chapel at Garscadden

Scottish Epitaphs

During the period from about 1600 to 1850, no self-respecting Scot would allow death to overtake him without first having immortalized himself with a proper epitaph. If circumstances did not permit, the local vicar or some such dignitary would take a stab at it. Basically, the epitaph was meant to give details on the life of the person buried below but the wit of the Scot made it much more.

From an Aberdeen Churchyard

Here lie the bones of Elizabeth Charlotte,
Born a virgin, died a harlot.
She was aye a virgin at seventeen,
A remarkable thing in Aberdeen.

From a churchyard near Greenock

Here lies, alas! Poor Roger Norton,
Whose sudden death was oddly brought on!
Trying one day his corns to mow off,
The razor slipped and cut his toe off!
The toe, or rather what it grew to,
The part then took to mortifying.
Which was the cause of Roger's dying.

From a Churchyard in Deer, Aberdeenshire

Here lies an old woman wrapt in her linen,
Mother to James and Thomas Binnen;
Who for want of a coffin was buried in a gurnal,
The earth got the shell, and the De'il got the kernel.
(A gurnal is a meat-chest.)

From Lochtyside

As I was riding along the road,
Not kennin' whit was comin'
An Auld grey bull a' horny cam'
After me a runnin';
He wi' his horny heid struck me
He being sore offended
I from ma horse was forced to fa'
And so, my days were ended.



King James I

Born	Dunfermline Palace, Fife 1394
Father	Robert III
Mother	Annabella Drummond
Crowned	Scone Abbey, Perthshire 1424
Assassinated	Perth 1437
Buried	Carthusian Abbey, Perth

James I was a prisoner of the English king, Henry IV, when he became king at the age of 12. When he returned home, at the age of 30, he was determined to reassert the authority of the Royal Stewarts. This portrait by an unknown artist, shows King James confident and assured.

King James I

From Dumfries

Here lies Andrew MacPherson,
Who was a peculiar person;
He stood six foot two
Without his shoe,
And he was slew,
At Waterloo.

From a Churchyard in Torryburn, Fife

In this churchyard lies Eppie Coutts,
Either here, or hereabouts;
But where it is, none can tell
Till Eppie rise and tell hersel'.

Galbraith Genealogy Gleanings—Winter 2005/2006

By William Gilbreath



Canadian Research

I confess I am relatively inexperienced with the genealogy of the northern half of my continent. Although I have several regular correspondents in Canada, our mail is normally concerning their earlier roots, as in this issue's Scot Scions

feature. However, I do know enough to realize that the CGA possesses the finest resource for Canadian work. It is CD 5 that you can get from our Librarian, Gayle Galbraith, for a few dollars. If you are a serious researcher, you can obtain our entire archives (13,873 pages) for the price of a good dinner. CD 5 contains the materials extracted, developed, and indexed by Edwin Galbraith, an especially energetic member in the first days of the CGA. He contributed a number of pieces to the Red Tower and researched all the 19th Century Galbraiths of Canada he came across.

There are several steps required to make use of the genealogy materials contained on CD 5. First view or print "Read Me First" on that disc to get a listing of its 16 files, totaling 418 pages, that Gayle has compiled. (The same listing is available with the "Library Contents" document on the CGA web site and elsewhere.) Then open File 16 on the disc, called Index I, Canada 1984. Do not be dismayed that it is not typed; Edwin had a meticulous hand. (If some member with those finger and mind skills might wish to help the CGA by providing a permanent searchable version, please contact us!) Edwin has listed alphabetically over 6,000 Canadian Galbraiths and relatives. To help you find the correct name—there are several dozen each of James, David, Catherine and the like Galbraiths—Edwin provides a birth year, quite often his approximation, along with the place: SCOT, ONT, ENG etc. Also provided are one or more references to Edwin's research in a numeric code. Thus, find the name(s) you are searching and jot-down the reference number(s), usually 5 digits. Unfortunately, the research notes are spread across the 15 files on this CD and in a few cases are found within the CGA membership records containing the original application of the member.

Most of Edwin's research can be accessed with little trouble, as a vast majority of the reference codes are five digits beginning with 250-, 251-, or 259-, which are ordered on three of the files. Galbraiths of Ontario are referenced with a 250xx or 259xx. The 'xx' part shows the page number in Edwin's document. The 250xx histories are on File 13 of CD 5, titled Galbraith Settlers, 19th Century Ontario, Canada. The 259xx series may be found on File 14, Galbraith Settlers, 19th Century Ontario, Canada, 1981 Addendum. File 15 of CD 5 includes most of his 251yy series, which are family trees from mostly non-member Galbraiths with whom Edwin corresponded. On File 15, the 251yy series is sequential, with some skips, beginning after the first two items. Note that with 251yy, the numbers

do not refer to pages, as the entries are of varied length. If you consult pages 2 and 3 of Edwin's index (File 16 of CD 5), you will find that Edwin has identified the scope of each 251yy series: e.g., "25148 Descendants of Thomas Galbraith who came from Bath, England to Montreal and Toronto". Also on page 2 of his index are cross-references to many of the stand-alone two or three digit references you may encounter, given as the 5-digit code. Unfortunately, the two- and three-digit references are scattered across the other 12 files of CD5. However, if you know something about what you are after, you should be able to locate the reference from the descriptive title of each file: e.g., "File 3. Galbraiths who came from County Armagh and settled in Camden Township, County of Lennox and Addington. 24 pages."

Once you use CD 5, I believe you will find that it is not as daunting as pictured in my description. For several Canadian inquiries I have used it with complete success. I thank Vivian Rogers, member 151 of Ontario, for reminding me of this fine resource. Vivian worked a couple years with Edwin to assemble the material in the early days of the CGA.

In the Fall 2004 Red Tower I mentioned the volunteer effort to place the 1901 Canada census on-line at <http://automatedgenealogy.com/index.html> was 80 percent complete; now it is at 99.99% and being proofed. This is a fine site with good search capabilities and they have a number of other Canadian projects underway. For Galbraith in 1901 they show the following census counts for the various provinces: British Columbia—**BC** (44), Manitoba—**MB** (71), New Brunswick—**NB** (128), Ontario—**ON** (734), Prince Edward Island—**PE** (10), Quebec—**QU** (58), The Territories—**TT** (38). Thus, more than 2/3 of the Galbraiths lived in Ontario. Edwin's research reflects this concentration, as he has two almost exclusively Galbraith Ontario files. Also, I hope you are suitably impressed with Edwin's genealogy covering more than 2,250 Galbraiths, given only the thousand or so in the 1901 census.

Scot Scions

I will begin where we left off in the last Red Tower using research from the Old Parish Registers (OPR) to discover connections to Christian Galbraith. She was baptized on 11 June 1723 in the church at Kippen, Stirlingshire, moved a few miles south to marry William Galbraith on 24 May 1746, and settled in Balfron Parish, just north of Culcreuch Castle. Christian (exclusively a female name at that time) and William had nine children and we showed that two, Margaret and James, were the ancestors to our members Vivian Rogers and Neil Galbraith, respectively. Following up on Vivian Rogers and the material from the "Service of Heirs" at our 'Members Only' site, I learned that I should have extended her line by four (not three) generations. William, the eldest son of John, was likely born in the 1620s,

too early to be Grandfather William to the latest John, who was probably born in the 1740s. In fact, I found Grandfather William's marriage on 28 Jul 1667 to Agnes Buchanan—he is identified as portioner [a small land owner] of Arnfinlay. Vivian's line, beginning with John, is thus: John (died <1655), William (born <1634), William (married 1667), John (died <1775), and John (married 1768). In order to inherit land in Scotland in that period, these had to be eldest sons at the time of their father's death.

I believe that with a couple of questionable relationships, Christian can be traced back to Andrew, 6th of Culcreuch, who served as our 12th Chief until his death in about 1480. Historically, Andrew forms a line back to Gilchrist Bretnach who was born about 1160. Christian, according to the Parish records—there are no others with that name in her time frame in the region—was baptized to Margaret Harvie and Walter Galbraith on 11 June 1723. Burke's Peerage identifies our member Baron Thomas Galloway Dunlop du Roy de Blicquy Galbraith, 2nd Baron Strathclyde, as descending from Walter through his son James who was baptized 16 Feb 1710 and married Margaret Galbraith 18 Mar 1736. We thus have three members tied to Walter.

Unfortunately, Walter (see Stu Robinson's discussion in the Summer 2005 Red Tower *Chiefs*) is the major difficulty in these lines. There is an issue with the accuracy and completeness of Walter's records as well as the possibility of individuals with the same names. From 1708 to 1731 Walter is father in 12 baptism records. In three no wife is listed, including a crucial one for James of 1710, above—there is the possibility these were illegitimate unions. In another case the same child is baptized in two parishes on the same day—an after-the-fact addition. A 1708 baptism for daughter Janet lists Walter's wife as Galbraith—meaning the mother was also a Galbraith or perhaps not known to the recorder. Historian John Guthrie Smith, in his *Strathendrick*, gives Walter's first wife as Margaret, followed by Isobel, both Harvies. Smith may have concluded that the marriage record for Isobel Harvey (27 Oct 1715) at Kippen was wrong and was actually for Margaret since the OPR shows seven children born to Walter and Margaret Harvie between 1716 (beginning with a James in that year) and 1729. A key point is that a baptism can occur any time, usually within a month of birth but often years later. (Member Neil Galbraith found three Glasgow relatives, born over a 10-year span, baptized on the same day.) There are a number of possibilities (two Walters, three marriages, recording errors, etc) and perhaps when the images are available on-line next year the problem may be resolved.

Regardless, the problem appears mainly to be with Walter's wives and loves—he is tied to children Christian

and James, ancestors to at least three of our members. It is relatively clear sailing back six generations to Humphrey the father of Balgair, if we can trust the judgment of several historians, as the OPRs thin out and cease. Thus, Walter's pedigree for the male Galbraith line begins with his father George of the Hill of Balgair who married Janet Harvie of the Courthill of Balgair in about 1676 and, in turn, was the son of William and wife Jean Buchanan. William Galbraith was murdered as an octogenarian in 1686 by highwaymen when returning home after quarrelling with his son Hugh (by second marriage to Anna Buchanan). It is this son Hugh, whose employment with the Earl of Glencairn (owner of Balgair) led to the argument: Who is the ancestor of another member, Jack Galbraith of Ottawa?

Pirie-Gordon (*The Galbraiths*, p. 97) expresses some misgivings stating: "Hugh, who may have been the father of William who married Margaret McGibbon". This is a logical assumption as there are only three Hughs in that generation and all can be traced. One was son to Archibald of Glasgow (born in 1654) who married Catherine Vallias and settled in Ireland. Another Hugh (son to an Andrew) was born about 1650; he married Catherine Parsee in Ireland and acquired her land. Lastly, William had his Hugh in 1663, and the circumstances of the murder are well documented. This Hugh, according to *Strathendrick*, also went to Ireland but had a son who returned to live at Balgair. Hugh's son should

have been named after his grandfather (William) and the first sons of succeeding generations should alternate between Hugh and William. Evidently Pirie-Gordon recognized the one line of Hughs in a considerable area of Scotland and noted they did indeed alternate

"From 1708 to 1731 Walter is father in 12 baptism records. In three no wife is listed, including a crucial one for James of 1710—there is the possibility these were illegitimate unions."

with William.

The OPR has William's marriage 13 Dec 1705 to Margaret McGibbon in the Port of Monteith Parish. That Parish is remote in Perthshire, about 10 miles north of William's locale, while a few miles at most normally separated the bride and groom. However, Margaret moved south to William's area as the OPR lists six births to the couple, all registered at Kippen. The children begin a year after marriage with first, Hugh 29 Dec 1706—named after his grandfather. Hugh married Jane Christal at Kippen on 22 Apr 1731. Their first son is William, again faithfully after the grandfather. Hugh and Jane's third son (following a William! and a James), traditionally named after the father, was Hugh born 10 Aug 1752; this Hugh married Mary Gilfillan 18 May 1782 at Balfron. Jack had already found Hugh and Mary as he had a copy of the death certificate from 1874 for their last child George (his great great grandfather, born in Glasgow 17 Sep 1805), which identified the parents. Jack's ancestors stayed in Glasgow until his grandfather John, grandson of George (through son John Muir) came to Canada in 1907.

Returning again to the early pedigrees of now four

members, we know that William (murdered 1686) was the son of John in the Hill of Balgair; John, born c1567 to a William Galbraith, was the first of five sons, all accused in 1594 with other Galbraiths in the “slaughter of Robert Lindsey” (p. 231, *Strathendrick*). This William, in turn, was born about 1533, as the second son of John and Katherine Buchanan; John Galbraith was the first of Balgair and controlled those lands from about 1530 until his death in 1570.

A possible glitch exists. Although it is clear that John and several younger brothers were sons to a Humphrey, having sons named Humphrey, the pedigree of the father is cloudy. Stu Robinson has misgivings about this connection as discussed in his *Search for the Chief* articles. Most historians do place Humphrey as the youngest son to Andrew, the 11th Clan Chief and 5th of Culcreuch. I believe it is as factual as many conclusions. After all it is an event of 500 years ago. Humphrey and son John began a long-term Galbraith presence on Balgair—access to these lands came through Isobel Cunningham, wife to Thomas the 12th Chief, who would (or may) have been Humphrey’s oldest brother. On the other hand there is no document stating Humphrey’s connection to Culcreuch and he names no son Andrew, although such a son could have died before gaining rights to his land.

More of our Scot Scions:

We have more than a score of different transoceanic Galbraith lines to Scotland. We were able to coalesce four members above, but will leave unexplored, for now, the male Galbraith side for Neil going back from the William Galbraith who married Christian (also Galbraith) in order to write briefly of a few other scions.

Effie Galbraith Ponkratjew is certainly one of our very earliest members (4) and comes to us from Selkirk, Scotland, moving after the war to Wisconsin. The only history the clan has available to me is her original application, which reliably traces to Thomas Galbraith of Berwick (SE of Edinburgh) born in 1869. Earlier there are some skips. The preceding generation is: an unknown Galbraith male married to a Janet, possible Galbraith. The parents to the unknown are John Galbraith and Sophia Gill. I have a note of indefinite origin and reliability that John is possibly son to an Alexander born about 1787. I was able to fill in the holes. The record for John and Sophia gives their marriage as 7 January 1838 in Westruther, a parish in the very south of Berwick-on-the-Tweed [River]. Sophia was born to Andrew Gill and Janet Trotter 20 October 1816 in Legerwood about 10 miles north of Westruther. I also find a John born to Alexander Galbraith and Ann Rea 3 February 1816 in Greenlaw, a few miles east of Legerwood. There are only three recorded births to John Galbraith and Sophia Gill over a 16-year period. The first is Alexander

(after his grandfather!), one year following their marriage on 8 January 1839 in Earlston, which borders Westruther. The Janet who was born 20 September 1843 is daughter to Thomas Galbraith and Janet Scott. Further research may connect the Westruther Galbraiths to members with roots in Coldstream, a few miles down the Tweed.

As I check the lines of our Scot Scions I run into many where I am of little assistance either because the information is skimpy or because nearly all the evidence has already been collected by the member. I will provide brief examples of both.

Our Secretary Joyce Higginbotham is in the first category. (I am in that group also but even further in the dark, as I do not know where my Joseph was before America.) Joyce is lucky in that her James lived until the US census of 1850, which lists each member of the household with their age and place of birth. Her James Galbreath is 59 of Scotland. If that age is literal, he was born within the 365 days prior to 18 September (the census date) of 1791. Our database has only two qualifying James’. Both were spelled as Galbreath and came from areas with large Galbraith populations: Barony Lanark and Campbeltown, Argyll. Unfortunately, James had no sons of record so we cannot find a clue to his father from the first son’s name. His second daughter, Susan (often named after the father’s mother), did not help, it being an extremely rare name in Scotland. One might isolate the proper James, assuming he came to America with a family member, as there are about six children listed to each of possible parent sets in Scotland.

Alas, I did not find two near adjacent Galbraiths in the early Ohio censuses with the family pattern of Joyce’s James but I did find several clues I plan to explore

“Both were spelled as Galbreath and came from areas with large Galbraith populations: Barony Lanark and Campbeltown, Argyll.”

when we get to Salt Lake City.

Scott Maitland is in the second category. I had perhaps listed Scott 10 times in the Red Tower for failing to submit his family history sheet until it came in early 2005, as I mentioned then. If you recall, he submitted a massive paper file, now in Gayle’s archives, which included considerable information as to his early roots in Argyll, Scotland, obviously prepared by a family member with loving care and considerable skill. If you perhaps have (or buy) the Canadian CD 5, discussed above, from our library, his earliest pedigree is given in File 15, page 43, and a much-expanded compilation on File 13 pages 30-32 was prepared by Edwin Galbraith. Except for more precise dates, our databases do not contribute much. In fact, Scott’s file shows precise locations of many of the residences back to the early 1700s. His line, beginning in 1699 with Duncan, continues through Donald, Lachlan, Donald, and Duncan before heading to Ontario. If your line

sports these given names, chances are your forbears came from western Scotland.

More on Galbraith Data Bases

With this issue we are adding another table of Scot Galbraiths to our CGA web site for 'Members Only'. In the last issue I discussed the large new collection of Galbraith Births and Marriages from the OPR that we have installed; I wrote as well about the other informational materials at our site. The new table is of births to Galbraith mothers and brings our total Scot resources to over 10,000 Galbraiths. Our previous Births Table was based on Galbraith fathers only but incidentally included more than 5% Galbraith mothers, reflecting the intermarriages of different Galbraith lines. We do have quite a few members where the Galbraith part of the line ended in Scotland with a daughter marrying a non-Galbraith. This table permits such members to gain further family information, and allows them to view their first 'non-Galbraith' generation.

The Latter Day Saints (LDS) provide comparable Galbraith listings from the OPR through their Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City Utah, the local Family History Centers (FHC) and on-line. Almost all in the CGA doubtlessly use the LDS genealogy services to obtain and read microfilms and books at their FHC. The FHL sells a 15 CD set for \$20—a bargain—called the British Isles Vital Records Index (BIVRI) which includes records of England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. It is much less comprehensive for Galbraiths than what we have on-line at the CGA site, as their index has less than 1,700 births to Galbraith fathers for Scotland and about 250 total for the rest of the British Isles. The marriage records of the BIVRI are quite weak in that they have about 70 Galbraiths for Scotland and 250 in total vs. the several thousand we have. Although not nearly as complete as our CGA index (I have discovered only a few Scot Galbraith records there that we do not have), I find the BIVRI handy for names beyond Galbraith, as it is frequently useful to identify the in-laws and families intermarrying with the Galbraiths. It is also useful for Galbraiths in the rest of the British Isles.

You probably realize that you can also perform on-line searches at the LDS site (www.familysearch.org). You can access many more births and marriages at the LDS on-line site than on the BIVRI, but the latter provides more advantageous search options. You can also visit one of the LDS FHC, if you have one near you or come to Salt Lake City with us in June for a genealogy feast. At the FHC you can view and/or download (to your own floppy discs) marriage or birth records from their Family Search CD on Scotch Church Records. These records are quite extensive, over 80% of the CGA size, and provide some additional records.

Our First Chief

Even though we do not know our current Clan Galbraith Chief, most agree that our first Chief was Gilchrist Bretnach. Member Andrew Galbraith of New Zealand has been industrious in his search for Gilchrist. Unfortunately, Andrew's last mailing has been misplaced into my Ireland file for a year. Andrew's identification studies have found about six candidate Gilchrists. Recall that Gilchrist Bretnach was of substance as he married the daughter of the 1st Earl Lennox and either had before that and/or augmented with marriage the vast Galbraith lands of the time. Thus he was likely the son of an Earl, a Thane or Baron. For me the most attractive of Andrew's offerings is the family of Gilchrist, 1st Earl of Menteith (now as Monteith). Earl Menteith was father-in-law to Alwin 2nd Earl of Lennox—this was in the late 12th Century. It is reasonable that Bretnach, if he is Earl Menteith's son, wed Alwin's sister. Thus two of Earl Menteith's children perhaps married siblings. An interesting sidelight is that Gilchrist, 1st Earl Menteith, is the 25th great grandfather of His Royal Highness Prince William. Andrew's great great grandmother was Margaret Monteith.

Next issue we will again feature some Scot Scions and include readers' comments on this area (if any are received), as well as catch up on communications in other areas. I am developing a feel for the relations through a number of generations of some of the Galbraiths near Culcreuch Castle who descended from our Chiefs. What I lack is an understanding of when and who begat those that left there to settle the other areas of Scotland. So please write if you have thoughts on the dispersion of early Galbraiths.

More Scottish Epitaphs

From Farkirk

Here lies in peace secure
A lass inclined to mirth
Who by way of making sure
Took her paradise on earth.

From St Mungo's Churchyard, Lockerbie

She graced the parts of this short life
A virtuous virgin and a pleasant wife.

This is Scotland's most well know epitaph. This version comes from a Churchyard at St Fillans, Forgan, Fife

See passenger as you pass by
As ye are now so once was I
As I am now so must you be
Remember man that thou must die.

—Submitted by our resident pseudo-Scot Rich Satter

NEW MEMBERS:

Marlow Hugo Galbraith (#950)
5418 Towers St.
Torrance, CA 90503
popcorn@earthlink.net

PEDIGREE—

Marlow Hugo Galbraith (#950), resident of Torrance, CA, spouse of Joanna Sue (Wernet) Galbraith, was born in CA, the son of the late Marlow Wilard (25 Nov 1913, NE – 28 Jan 2005, Dinuba, CA) and Ilse Maria (Hildebrand) Galbraith (27 Mar 1918, Germany – Mar 2003, Dinuba, CA).

Marlow's Galbraith grandparents were Evert Bascomb (4 May 1890, Red Cloud, NE – 18 Dec 1972, Norwalk, CA) and Wavie Bessie (Clark) Galbraith (30 Nov 1893, NE – 28 Jan 1978, CA).

Marlow's Galbraith great grandparents were John James (4 Sep 1847, Livonia, IN – 2 Oct 1942, Los Angeles, CA) and Virginia Ida Iowa (Stoddard) Galbreath (16 Feb 1854, Grand View, IA – 5 Nov 1932, Red Cloud, NE).

Note: John James changed his name from Galbreath to Galbraith.

Marlow's great great grandparents were James (1828, OH – 9 Oct 1883 Pretty Prairie, KS) and Maryann Molinda (Pulliam) Galbreath (Apr 1834, Salem, IN - 1853, Georgetown, IL). Maryann was the third wife of James.

Marlow's 3g grandfather was Thomas Galbreath (1810, MD).

Clan Genealogist Bill Gilbreath notes: I was unable to provide much assistance but being aware that Betsy DeCarolis descends from an early Thomas Galbraith of Baltimore, I checked with Betsy. Betsy says it is not her line but had found the possible early family of Marlow and reports: Thomas Galbraith [the father to Marlow's Thomas?] or Kilbraith of Baltimore lived from 1754-1824. His first wife was a Mary. When Mary died Thomas, Sr. remarried 14 December 1806 to Rosanna Willis. Thomas, Sr. worked as a drayman and owned a limestone on Short Alley and Eutaw Street of Baltimore. He and Rosanna had five known children, born after 1806 and thus minors when his estate was settled. The children [not in order] were James P (Kilbreth), Margaretta, Caroline, Rosanna, and Thomas [the potential sire to Marlow]. Betsy finishes with: "I have not researched these children, since they were not my line, but this could possibly be an area of research for Marlow Galbraith. Welcome to Marlow! And I hope this is helpful."

Bill adds that it appears that Marlow has a slight error in the wives of his James (born 1828), son to Thomas, in that the 1880 Federal Census of Wheatland Township, Kansas shows James with wife Rosanna. Rosanna was thus the third wife and Marlow descends from second wife Maryann Pulliam. This census does lists James' parents as being born in Maryland.

Nominating Committee Report on 2006 Officer Elections

The currently serving President, Vice President, and Secretary have graciously agreed to serve an additional term. The nomination for Treasurer is a highly qualified individual with extensive education and experience in accounting. An article by him (Kenneth Galbraith) is in this issue of the Red Tower

We, the Nominating Committee, nominate the following four persons to fill the Association Officers positions for the 2006-2008 period.

President : Steven T Galbraith
Vice President: Stuart E Robinson
Secretary: Joyce K Higginbotham
Treasurer: Kenneth Galbraith

A repeat notice of these nominations, along with resume's and an absentee ballot will be included in the next issue of the Red Tower in April 2006.

Your Nominating Committee:
William Gilbreath
Stephanie Satter
Gayle Galbraith

Websites of Interest to Genealogists:

<http://www.deadfred.com> (*tries to tie old photographs to their owners*)
<http://www.stevemorse.org> (*to dig through Ellis Island records*)
<http://www.deathindexes.com> (*self explanatory*)
<http://www.honoringourancestors.com/> (*tries to return old photographs to their owners*)
<http://www.biblerecords.com> (*protects and preserves family-related pages from bibles*)
<http://www.findagrave.com> (*self explanatory*)
<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwssl.com/> (*Civil War records*)
<http://uscis.gov/graphics/aboutus/history/.org/> (*U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services*)
<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/> (*find free genealogy records*)
<http://www.immigrantships.net/> (*self explanatory*)
<http://www.us-census.org/> (*self explanatory*)
<http://www.census-online.com/> (*self explanatory*)
<http://www.vitalrec.com/> (*U.S. vital records information*)



Search for Galbraith Chief XV

by Stu Robinson

The Chiefship of Clan Galbraith has been vacant since the late 17th century. Since its founding, members of the Clan Galbraith Association (and predecessor names) have been concerned about the lack of a Clan Chief. At the Culcreuch gathering in May, 2002, C. G. A. members authorized a search to find candidates. Following a briefing on the status of the search in 2004 at the Cape Breton Island gathering, the project was authorized for two more years (until the

next gathering).

As readers of the Red Tower will recognize, we are now seeing the expected convergence of this project with the other two main C.G.A. initiatives, that is, Bill Gilbreath's efforts to assist members in the tracing of their Galbraith heritages and Bill and Gayle Galbraith's DNA project.

This series of articles on the chief search began in the Summer, 2002, issue of the Red Tower. The Summer, 2005, issue summarizes the contents of all previous issues. In that issue, we also reviewed progress on tracing descendants of three branches of descendants of George Galbraith, 8th Substitute in the Entail (Will) of James Galbraith, first Galbraith owner of Balgair. First, there had been confusion over the family of George's second oldest son Walter (the line of George's oldest son William had become extinct), including whether he had one or two wives (Margaret and/or Isobel Harvey) and whether he had a son named George.

We believe that we were able to establish that he had married Margaret and not Isobel and have tentatively concluded that Walter did have an oldest son George who married Helen Chrystal

(in agreement with the Burke's Galbraith article, which identified George as the oldest son of Walter) and had an oldest son Walter, born in 1748. Progress in locating information on descendants of this Walter was reported in the November, 2005, issue and is followed further below.

The second of the branches discussed in the Summer, 2005, issue, was the tentative identification of the wife and children of James Galbraith, identified by the author of the "Ryefield Chart" as the third son and second (after Walter)

to have married "with issue", meaning that his line would have the next highest primacy in the Chief search after that of his older brother Walter. James was born Dec. 30, 1744, in Balfron Parish. Only one possible marriage of this James has been found in the O.P.R., that is, the marriage on Oct. 25, 1776, in Kippen Parish, of a James Galbraith to Marion Morrison. That couple had seven children, listed in the article. No potential marriages have been found for any of the children. As indicated in the article, based upon the names of the known children, we still have qualms about this being the correct James. The O.P.R. Index does not provide the names of parents of those married. Viewing the full marriage record has not yet been done. It may resolve the question.

The third of the branches discussed was based upon a family history submitted by member Ian Galbraith that had been mainly developed by his father, Harvey Galbraith. This family history added considerable information to a crucial generation in the descendency presented in Burke's Peerage for the only Galbraith included, that of the heritage of Lord Strathclyde. The information is for the descendants of William Galbraith (1832-1905), oldest son of John Galbraith, oldest son of William and Jean (Weir) Galbraith, represented as Generations X to XII in charts in the Spring and Summer, 2005, issues of the Red Tower.

If the leading candidate for Chief of the Galbraiths were to be found to be a descendant of William and Jean (Weir) Galbraith, then he or she would logically be found among the descendants of their grandson William.

A chart in the Summer, 2005, issue displays the information provided by Harvey Galbraith of the family and descendants of the earlier William's grandson William. Harvey was the son of William's third eldest son. He documented the family of the two eldest sons, John and William only to the 1930s. Harvey's son, member Ian

Galbraith is researching the descendants of those sons.

In the November, 2005, issue, we discussed several more branches, which have been purported to be descendants of

Galbraith chiefs. We revisited the "Patrick Genealogy" which claimed to trace descendency from Patrick, 6th son of Chief #17, to a branch of the Galbraiths of Kilkeel, Northern Ireland. While we still have qualms about some of the links, pending confirmation, we documented discrepancies to the present day of two of the branches apparently connected to the "Patrick Genealogy".

Also included in the November, 2005, issue was a genealogy submitted by member Dollie (Gilbreath)

"This series of articles on the chief search began in the Summer, 2002, issue of the Red Tower. The Summer, 2005, issue summarizes the contents of all previous issues."

Shepherd as documented by her brother, member Byron Gilbreath. It traces his family's heritage to James Galbraith, Chief #18, provides information on spouses of the early generations of Galbraiths in Ireland and includes the theory that a Robert Galbraith, son of James, Chief #19, migrated to Virginia and was the logical Chief #20.

As indicated above, a fourth descendancy continued to follow descendants of the highly documented George Galbraith, 8th Substitute in the entail of James Galbraith, first Galbraith owner of Balgair, identified by many Galbraith researchers as the probable location of the Chief of the Galbraiths.

This issue is primarily a status report prior to the author's pending return to Scotland.

Descendants of Robert Galbraith, Chief #17: All Galbraith historians reviewed in this series have indicated that there was little likelihood that descendants of Robert could be traced. We haven't accepted that pessimism as yet. There seems to be consensus as to the names and order of birth of his children. That consensus includes that his oldest son James was Chief #18 and James' son James was Chief #19, neither assertions backed up with references, although, as indicated above, the "Gilbreath genealogy" provides names of spouses. It also provides the theory that a Robert Galbraith, which it identifies as Chief #20, immigrated to Virginia.

The latter assertion is counter to a theory we posited, most recently in the September, 2003, issue that Chief #20 was also named James. No family has yet been identified for this James.

The only other genealogy we have located that addresses descendancy from a son of Robert is the "Patrick Genealogy", which purports to trace descendancy from Patrick Galbraith, sixth son, to Galbraiths of Kilkeel, Co. Down, Ireland. There are significant questions about some of the purported links. Pending resolution, we have included eldest sons to eldest sons analysis of two branches of the Kilkeel Galbraiths, presented in the November, 2005, issue.

Descendants of Chief #14-16: Other than their sons who became chiefs, we have found other sons only of Andrew, Chief #14. Besides James, #15, he apparently had three other sons, John of Boquhon, Andrew "in Gonachon" and a legitimized "natural son" Walter, "of Torndarroch". They were discussed in the September, 2003, Red Tower. Descendants have been found for only Andrew, who apparently married an Elizabeth Galbraith and had at least two sons, James and John. John married Margaret, daughter of Constantine Walkinshaw. We haven't discovered children. Births, if any, were before church records, which are currently available. We may have to search for Walkinshaw family records.

Descendants of James Galbraith, Chief #13: James was the son of Andrew, Chief #11, and brother of Thomas, Chief #12. James married Agnes Colquhoun. There is some consensus as to the names of their sons. Son James became Chief #14. Son Humphrey became known as "the

Tutor" because of his role with his nephew James, Chief #15, who inherited the chiefship while a minor.

There remains controversy over the descendants of Humphrey "the Tutor" as discussed below; specifically, was he the father of the John Galbraith who was the progenitor of the Galbraiths of Balgair. Humphrey had a "natural son" James, whose first few generations of descendants were discussed in Pirie Gordon's history of the Galbraiths in a chapter entitled "The Pantler's Line", quoted in the Red Tower, Summer, 2004. Unfortunately, that record does not trace descendants into the era of good church records. Since many of these descendants were members of the King's household, there is a fair chance that they are included in documentation that we haven't recovered as yet. There is another aspect, which hasn't been resolved as yet, and that is the impact of illegitimacy and legitimizing on the chiefship heritage.

We have commented at length in this series on the controversy of the identification of the father of John Galbraith, the likely progenitor of the Galbraiths of Balgair, and the branch of the Galbraiths most researchers have thought would contain the rightful heir to the Chiefship. There have been four different theories put forth by the most well-known Galbraith researchers, a difference of opinion discussed in the June, 2003, Red Tower (p. 121). To summarize, the Burke's article on the ancestry of Lord Strathclyde, written by researcher Pirie Gordon and Galbraith in-law Col. Galloway, indicates that John's father Humphrey was the son of 11th chief Andrew. Unsurprisingly, Pirie Gordon and Galloway echoed this assertion in their own writings. We believe that the assertion has now been discredited (see several Red Tower articles).

To complicate the issue, our other three historians cited have identified three different sons of 13th chief James Galbraith (see the Winter, 2004, and June, 2003, articles). Graham Easton, in "Dalhillock" identifies him as Humphrey "the Tutor" (although mistakenly identifying Humphrey as the son of Thomas, Chief #12. Guthrie Smith, in "Strathendrick" identifies him as Robert and William Galbraith, the author of the "Ryefield" chart, in spite of crediting Graham Easton as the source of most of his early data, differs from him in showing John's father as Thomas Galbraith, described as another son of James, #13. The following chart is copied from the Winter, 2004, article. Note that Galloway and Pirie-Gordon as authors of the Burke's article and having identical conclusions, are not listed separately.

	Gen Burke's	G. E.	Ryefield	Strath
Ch	Andrew (11)	Thos. (12)	James (13)	James (13)
I	Humph	H - T	Thomas	Robert
II	John	John	John	James
III	William	John	John	Robert
IV	John	Robert	Robert	William
V	William	William	William	

We have been able to resolve one of the discrepancies by determining that the Burke's listing of Generations II-V was likely correct and that the Robert listed by the others was a brother, not a son of the Gen. IV John who took over the lease of the farm at Hill of Balgair when John died while his oldest son William was still a minor.

In spite of all this disagreement at the top, there is universal agreement that the descendancy passed through the William Galbraith who was murdered by highwaymen and had sons John and George (the 7th and 8th substitutes in the entail of James Galbraith) by William's first wife, a Buchanan. All earlier researchers seem to have agreed that the leading candidate for chiefship would come from descendants of one of those sons.

The solving of the problem of John's father remains open to question. We have tentatively agreed with Graham Easton that he was the son of "the Tutor" although this is still questionable. The distinction is important, since a descendant of Chief #13 should have primacy over a descendant of Chief #11.

The possibility that John was not the son of "the Tutor" would increase the primacy of the descendants of "the Tutor's son Robert "of Tomdarroch". Because of this, we introduced what we knew of Robert's descendants in the Red Tower, Spring, 2005 (p. 112). We have not yet followed up further on those descendancies. His descendants included James Galbraith, first Galbraith owner of Balgair, who died without descendants; Hugh Galbraith, 3rd substitute in James' entail (the analysis of whose descendants

requires reopening of the can of worms of the Balgair court cases) and William "of Frew", currently one of the more obscure Galbraith lines. If the conclusion of

the court cases is correct (still a matter of great controversy among Galbraith researchers) then we can carry the descendancy into the 20th century and presumably further.

There are other lines in the descendancy from John to William with primacy over those descended from William. Since this descendancy can be hard to follow, we have repeated the chart in the Winter, 2004, Red Tower (p.51) on the next page. The most interesting of the lines depicted was that of John's presumably eldest son Humphrey. That line was discussed in some detail in the Fall, 2004, issue. Humphrey married Isabel Buchanan and had sons James and John. Much of the information on the immediate descendants of James and John are from Pirie Gordon's paper. He carries the lines from Scotland to Ireland and concludes that James was the "Gudman of Balgair", the subject of so much documentation. He wrote that the Gudman's line is extinct, a contention with which researcher Eve Gray disagrees. Pirie Gordon also

states that James' brother John was the ancestor of the Blessingbourne line of Galbraiths in Ireland. Researcher Dave Colwell has complimented Pirie Gordon's details on the Blessingbourne line but feels that his description of the Scotland-Ireland link is badly flawed. If Pirie Gordon should be determined to be correct in his details, then we can carry the descendants of Humphrey and Isabel into the 20th century and presumably further.

Most of the descendants with claims on the chiefship descend from Humphrey's (the one who married Isabel Buchanan) younger brother William and, further, from William's eldest son John, father of the murdered William. This John is said to have had four younger brothers, James, Robert, William and Humphrey. None of them have been further researched in this project because of their low primacy (James was the progenitor of the well-researched Dalhillock line and Robert was the holder of the lease on the Hill of Balgair between after the death of his older brother John - see above.)

We come now to William's sons John and George. Early Galbraith researchers concluded that while John's line had been the location of the probable chief of the Galbraiths, the line had become extinct in the 1830s, shifting the chief search to descendants of this brother George. This notion has been thoroughly debunked in our search (e.g., June, 2003, p. 119). Some of his direct descendants have been followed into the 20th century and we are trying to extend the search. For instance, in the Fall, 2004, issue, (p.24), we listed information on the families of two 4g grandsons of

John, including four 5g grandsons living in 1901 in

Glasgow and what is now Bearsden.

Earlier histories had identified only one son for most generations descended from the 7th substitute. We have now

found more sons in some generations, in part from information in the "Blackstone papers", but have not found descendants of those sons.

The descendants of George Galbraith have included several of the well-documented branches, some traced to the present day, including the Galbraiths of Blackhouse, the Galbraiths of Ryefield and the descendancy in the Burke's article on the heritage of the current Lord Strathclyde, Thomas Galbraith. At the 2004 gathering on Cape Breton Island, it was agreed that the search project need not concern itself with branches of lower primacy than that documented in Burke's. That decision was based upon the very large number of branches, which had already been discovered with higher primacy than that in the Burke's article. The decision eliminated the Galbraiths of Blackhouse and Ryefield as well as another well-documented branch, that is, the Galbraiths of Dalhillock, descended from the murdered William's uncle James.

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The decision left a large number of branches descended from the 8th substitute, most of which have been reviewed in these pages. As shown on the chart, George Galbraith and his wife, Janet Harvey, had six sons. The line of eldest son William became extinct after two generations (see Red Tower, Winter, 2003). Second son Walter (born 1680) was the ancestor of the Burke's-documented line. Based upon the 2004 decision, the descendants of the younger sons have not been followed (including Robert, the ancestor of the Galbraiths of Blackhouse).

There are questions concerning the spouse and children of Walter. We have been trying to sort out the conflicting information. We believe that his wife was Margaret Harvey and that they had at least four sons. Burke's followed the descendants of only one, James, but identified an older son George who had married Helen Chrystal. Although we have not found a birth record for George, we have tentatively accepted the Burke's position, which may have been based upon Scottish naming conventions. The marriage record exists and when we view it, we may be able to confirm this George's parentage.

In the interim, we have researched to find descendants of George and Helen. In the Summer, 2005, article, we identified five children. In the Fall, 2005, issue (p. 13), based upon Scottish naming conventions, we identified a probable marriage of eldest son Walter (born 1748) in 1768, in Glasgow, to Margaret Yuil. They had at least eleven children, including an eldest son George (born 1772) who died before the birth of a second George in 1776. We haven't found a possible marriage for this George, but have tentatively identified a marriage of his younger brother James (born 1788), corroborated by the date and the following of Scottish naming conventions. On 22 Oct 1815, in Barony (Glasgow area), James Galbraith married Mary Knox, likely the daughter of James and Mary (Smith) Knox. They had four children: Walter (born 1816), Mary (1818), James (1822) and Margaret (1825). We haven't yet found a probable marriage of this Walter.

If the line of George and Helen Chrystal should prove to be extinct or George turns out not to be a son of our Walter, then the next line in order of primacy would be Walter's son James. James was the line followed in Burke's. He married Margaret Galbraith (parentage not discovered; she was from "Bridge of Turk, Menteith". Based upon the names of the children, the names of her parents may have been William and Margaret.) They had seven sons, the fifth of whom, John (born 1749), was followed by Burke's. The eldest, Walter, and third eldest, James, have been identified as having issue. A younger son, Robert, was the ancestor of the Galbraiths of Ryefield. In the Summer, 2005, Red Tower, we provided possible

information on James' family. He was tentatively identified as the James who married Marion Morrison in 1776 and had five sons (born between 1777 and 1794). We have not identified further possible descendants and have qualms based upon the names of the children. As with several other questions in the search, reviewing the full marriage records may resolve the question.

Walter, eldest son of William and Margaret, has been identified by the author of Ryefield and others as the likely branch where the leading candidate as Chief of the Galbraith would be found if the line of the 7th substitute is found to be extinct. (As indicated, this would be true if the line of George and Helen is extinct or invalidated.) Walter married Jean Garland in 1766. (Their family and

descendants were discussed in the Red Tower, Fall, 2004, p. 26.)

Walter and Jean had two daughters followed by six sons. We have found nothing about two of the sons. Two others were described in the Blackhouse papers as having died unmarried. We have found further information

about eldest son James and fifth eldest son Robert. James (born 1771 in Kippen) married Helen Parlane in 1809 in Kippen. They lived in Kippen and had at least six children, at least three of them boys, Walter (born ca. 1814), James (1818) and John (ca. 1823). We have not found more on Walter and James, but may have located John in the 1851 census, which lists a John Galbraith (27 yrs. old) living with his wife Janet (21) in Buchlyvie, Kippen. Nothing has found of children.

Walter and Jean's son Robert (born 1781 in Kippen) married Elizabeth Harvie in 1811 in Kippen. They lived in Kippen and had at least four children, all boys, Walter, Alexander, James and John. We have found information on only two of the sons, Walter and Alexander. Walter was born in 1812 in Kippen. In 1847 in Gargunnoch, he married Agnes Robertson. They lived there and had a son Robert. Nothing more has yet been found.

Robert and Elizabeth's son Alexander (born 1815 in Kippen) married Elizabeth McCulloch in 1843 in Kippen. They had at least three sons, Robert, John and Walter. We have found descendants of only John who married and had two children but they were not living with John and his wife in Glasgow in 1891. Walter, who apparently did not marry was living with his brother. This does not seem to be a promising branch.

The remainder of the Burke's article (and this status report) deal with the descendants of James and Margaret Galbraith's fifth eldest son John (see Red Tower, Winter, 2004, especially the chart on p. 70). John, born in 1749, married Agnes Brodie. They had two sons, James (see R.T., Spring, 2005, p. 109) and William. Eldest son James was born in 1781, in Barony Parish (Glasgow area). We

"Most of the descendants with claims on the chiefship descend from Humphrey's (the one who married Isabel Buchanan) younger brother William and, further, from William's eldest son John, father of the murdered William."

have found nothing else about him.

John and Agnes' son William (1783-1869) married Jean Weir in 1805. They had four sons, John (born 1806), William (1813), James (1815) and Walter (1827). The Burks article identifies only Walter and follows his descendants to the current Lord Strathclyde. We have identified three older sons, John (born 1806), William (1813) and James (1815). Member Ian Galbraith has supplied a family history developed by his father Harvey Galbraith who is descended from William and Jean's eldest son John. The descendency is described in the Summer, 2005, Red Tower, accompanied by a chart on p. 139.

John (1806-1861) married Christian Craig. They had three sons, William, Thomas and John. Their eldest son William (1832-1905) married Janet Wright and had four sons, John, William, Robert (Ian's grandfather) and James. John married Jessie Craig and had three children, William (born 1868), George (1891) and John Weir (1893). They had been born in Toronto and the family moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba. Harvey provided the given names of the wives of the first two. Contributor Bob Galbraith of Ottawa has provided additional details on John and Jessie's family.

Member Ian Galbraith, working with individuals in Manitoba agencies, is working on bringing information on descendants up to date. He is making progress, which will

be reported in a later article.

We have found no information on William and Jean's second and third eldest sons.

The family and descendants of William and Jean's youngest son Walter (1827-1913) are covered in Burke's and summarized in the Winter, 2004, issue accompanied by a chart on p. 70. To further summarize here, Walter married Helen Sands and had six sons. Their eldest son, William Brodie Galbraith (1855-1945), married Annie Dunlop and had seven sons.

William and Annie's oldest son Walter (born 1922) married Katherine Clark. No further information is supplied in Burke's, which follows the descendants of William and Annie's second eldest son, Thomas Dunlop (1891-1985). Thomas, who became the 1st Lord Strathclyde, married Ida Galloway, sister of Galbraith historian Col. Galloway. They had five sons. Their eldest son, Thomas G. D. Galbraith (1917-1982) married Simone Ghislane. They had two sons, Thomas Galbraith, who became the 2nd Lord Strathclyde and Charles.

Thus ends this status report. I've appreciated the help I've received to get to this point in the search and encourage anyone who can add to any of the above to e-mail me at serbos@aol.com or call (617) 437-7376.

Please see chart next page.

Wha's Like Use — Damn Few and They're a' Deid

The average Englishman in the home he calls his castle, slips into his national costume—a shabby raincoat—patented by chemist Charles Macintosh from Glasgow, Scotland.

En route to his office he strides along the English lane,
surfaced by John Macadam of Ayr, Scotland.

He drives an English car fitted with tyres invented by John Boyd Dunlop of Dregghorn, Scotland.

At the office he receives the mail bearing adhesive stamps
invented by James Chalmers of Dundee, Scotland.

During the day he uses the telephone invented by Alexander Graham Bell,
born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

At home in the evening his daughter pedals her bicycle invented by
Kirkpatrick Macmillan, blacksmith of Dumfries, Scotland.

He watches the news on TV, an invention of John Logie Baird of Helensburgh, Scotland and
hears an item about the U.S. Navy, founded by John Paul Jones of Kirkbean, Scotland.

He has by now been reminded too much of Scotland and in desperation he picks up the Bible,
only to find that the first man mentioned in the good book is a Scot—
King James VI—who authorised its translation.

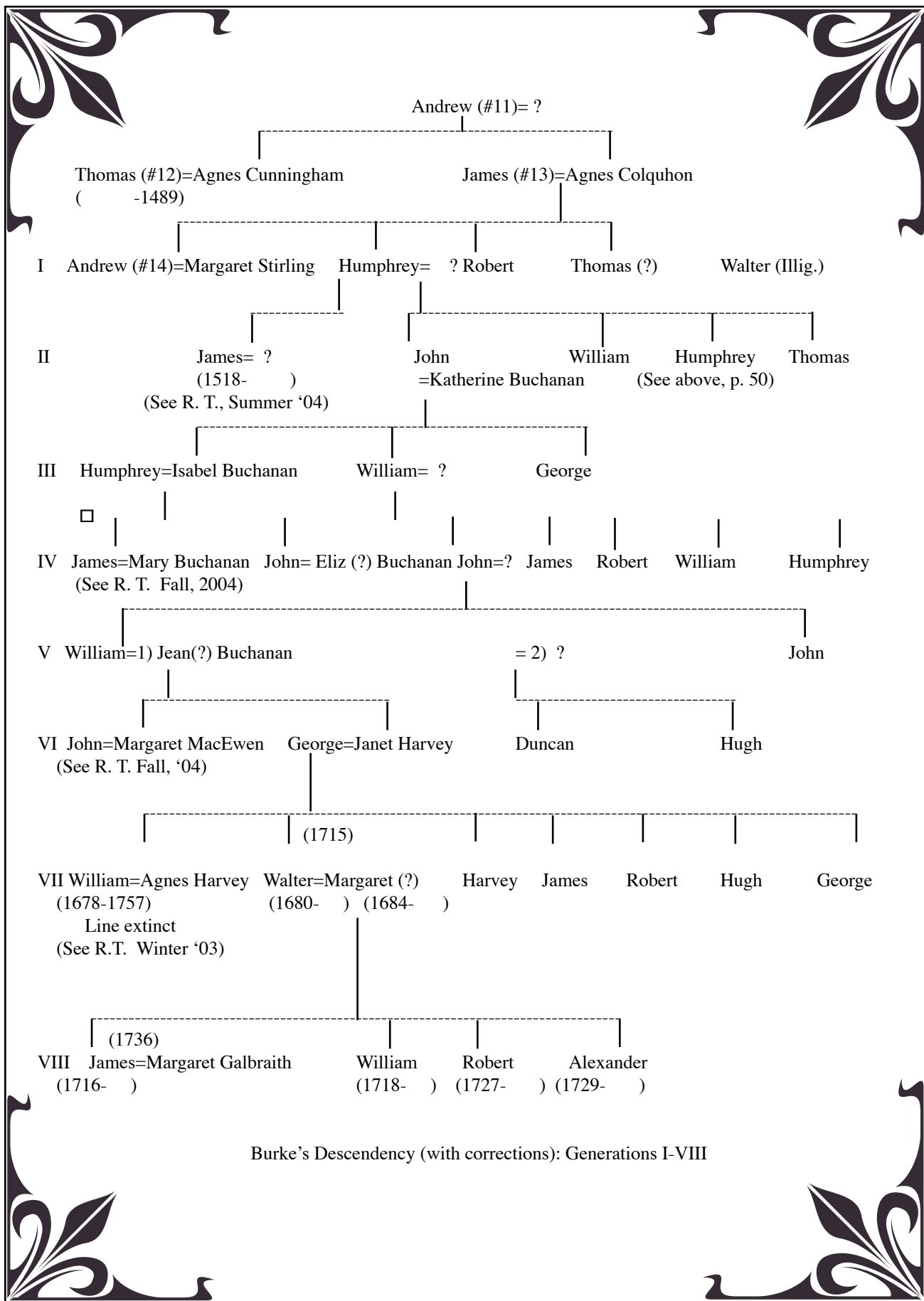
Nowhere can an Englishman turn to escape the ingenuity of the Scots.

He could take to drink but the Scots make the best in the world.

He could take a rifle and end it all but the breech-loading rifle was
invented by Captain Patrick Ferguson of Pitfours, Scotland.

If he escaped death, he could find himself on an operating table injected with penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming of Darvel, Scotland and given an anaesthetic,
discovered by Sir James Young Simpson of Bathgate, Scotland.

Out of the anaesthetic he would find no comfort in learning that he was as safe as the Bank of England, founded by William Paterson of Dumfries, Scotland. Perhaps his only remaining hope would be to get a transfusion of guid Scottish blood which would entitle him to ask,
“Wha's Like Us”.



Burke's Descendency (with corrections): Generations I-VIII

Holidays in Scotland

by Stephanie Satter

Living in a foreign country helps a person gain new perspective on many things which are taken for granted when he or she lives only in one place. Have you ever wondered, for example, what holidays are celebrated in other countries and what the customs of those holidays are?

I lived in Scotland for several years and would like to share some of my impressions of the Scottish holiday customs.

First, some general information about Scotland. Scotland and England have shared the same crown since 1603 when King James VI of Scotland (Mary, Queen of Scots son) became King James I of England. The population speaks English (although in some areas such as Glasgow, you sometimes wonder), and a few also speak the ancient language, Gaelic. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland, with a population (in 1980) of about 860,000, and is 400 miles north of London. Scotland is very small, approximately the size of Maine. Although Scotland is part of Great Britain and is governed from Westminster, the people have kept their own identity and celebrate some of their holidays differently from England.

Christmas Day is very much the same as it is here; gifts are opened Christmas morning after Santa Claus (in England Father Christmas) has made his rounds. Most people have Christmas trees decorated with hand-made ornaments. Since there are very few trees in Great Britain, trees are imported from Norway.

Christmas dinner consists of scotch broth, turkey with stuffing, roast potatoes, brussels sprouts, peas, and mince meat pie or trifle. Christmas is not a major holiday with the Scots; it is probably because when the Reformation came to Scotland religious holidays were considered frivolous.

December 26th is Boxing Day. The custom long ago was for the barons to give their servants Christmas-boxes the day after Christmas. All businesses and offices are closed on the 25th and 26th.

The big day of the year is New Year's Eve or Hogmanay. Just before the bells (midnight) everyone crosses hands and sings "Auld Lang Syne." After midnight the "first footer" (first person to come to your door) is supposed to be of dark complexion and should be carrying a lump of coal and a small piece of bread. These gifts are so you may never be cold or hungry. The person must be dark because a Viking at the door is a sign of bad luck. This dates back to the time the Vikings invaded Scotland and plundered the country. The parties and celebrating go on non-stop for

several days. All businesses and offices are closed on January 1st and 2nd.

The second most important date is January 25th—Robert Burns' birthday. He is Scotland's most famous poet and the author of "Auld Lang Syne." Scotsmen the world over gather on that day to sing Scottish ballads, play the bagpipes, drink whisky and eat haggis with taters and neeps (turnips).

The next holiday from work is Easter when businesses and offices are closed half-day Thursday, Friday, and Monday. There are no special customs, other than egg rolling.

Other holidays are the Queen's birthday when gov-

ernment offices are closed; Spring Bank Holiday which is a national holiday on the last Friday and Monday in May; and September Bank Holiday on the last Friday and Monday of September.

Father's Day is the same Sunday as in America but Mothering Sunday is the third Sunday in March. The second Sunday in November is Remembrance Sunday. The Queen lays a wreath at the war memorial in London and the nation observes

2 minutes of silence in remembrance of the war dead.

On Halloween, the children dress in costumes and go door-to-door with their carved-out, candle-illuminated turnips. They must come into your home and recite a poem, do a dance, or sing a song before they are allowed to receive a sweetie.

The Scots have nothing to compare with our Thanksgiving customs and were especially curious as to what a pumpkin pie was. I baked a pie, the ingredients of which I had to purchase at the U.S. Navy Base, and invited several Scottish friends in to sample it. I noticed most of them left all but one bite.

The closest the British come to our Fourth of July is November 5th, which is Guy Fawkes Day. Guy Fawkes tried to blow up Parliament in 1605. He didn't succeed and was executed. Rumor has it that the government celebrates because his plot didn't succeed; the people celebrate because he tried. Almost every town in Britain has a huge bonfire with an effigy of Guy Fawkes seated in a chair at the top. The children also make effigies which are judged and then thrown on the fire. While the bonfire is burning, the fireworks start. Our small group of Americans got a twinge of homesickness seeing the fireworks. It was much colder than the Fourth of July but we silently sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and thought of home 5,000 miles away.

Haggis

One sheep's pluck and bag
1/4 lb. suet
1/2 lb. oatmeal
2 onions

Black pepper, salt, and 1/2 tsp. mixed herbs
Wash bag in cold water, bring to the boil. Scrape and clean, leave overnight. Mince heart, lights and liver. Add toasted oatmeal, chopped suet, onions. Season highly with black pepper, salt, and herbs. Fill bag and sew up, allowing for swelling. Place in hot water and boil for 3 hours. Serve with neeps.

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* Changes since Summer 2005

The Red Tower, published four times a year, is the official newsletter of Clan Galbraith Association (CGA). CGA was formed in January 1980. Our goals are to rekindle the Galbraith spirit, assist and encourage genealogical research and to collect, collate and store Galbraith history and genealogical data such that it can be readily available. We will also be active in efforts that further the preservation of our Scottish traditions, art, music and culture.

Membership in CGA is open to those persons who can establish a reasonable presumption of a relationship by blood or marriage to individuals with the surnames Calbreath, Colbreath, Culbreath, Galbraith, Galbreath, Gilreath, Gilbreth, Kulbreth, the Gaelic variant MacBretney or any of the other various spellings. CGA is non-sectarian, non-political and non-profit. Those interested in joining should write to the Clan Secretary (see Roster of Officials) for an application or visit our web site: www.clangalbraith.org.

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**REGISTRATION FORM
CLAN GALBRAITH ASSOCIATION BIENNIAL GATHERING 2006
BEST WESTERN GARDEN INN
Monday, June 5 through Sunday, June 11, 2006**



Please Print Legibly

Full Name: _____ Member #: _____

Name Preferred on Name Tag: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State/Province: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

Email Address: _____ Home Phone: _____

Guests Name _____

(include how names should appear on name tags)

Lodging:

___ Yes I/we plan on attending the CGA Biannual Gathering and 32nd Utah Highland Games
Checking out of the hotel on Sunday, June 11, 2006

___ No I/we plan on attending just the CBA Biannual Gathering and will be checking out on
Friday, June 9, 2006

___ Other (explain) _____

32nd Utah Highlands Festival

I/we plan on attending the weekend event and will need _____ tickets

Transportation

I/we ___ will or ___ will not, have transportation (privately owned vehicle or rental car) and can provide transportation for ___ additional members to attend the Highland Games on Friday and Saturday if needed.

Number of Attendees _____ X \$70.00 Registration Fee Total Amount Included _____

All Registration Forms and Fees must be in no later than May 1, 2006. Please make checks out to Clan Galbraith Association and mail with registration form to:



Steven Galbraith
Clan Galbraith Association, President
7124 Beech Court
Arvada CO 80004-1140
303-421-3867

CLAN GALBRAITH ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FEES

(Please renew in a timely manner if your membership is expiring)

	One Year	Two Years	Three Years
U.S. & Canadian members:	\$20.00	\$35.00	\$45.00
Overseas Members:	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$55.00

Note: All rates are in U.S. dollars; non-U.S. residents may pay dues with a check in U.S. funds or in their own currency at the existing exchange rates for their country.

All applications and fees should be mailed to:

Joyce Higginbotham, C.G.A. Secretary
3680 Money Street
Pahrump, NV 89048-5994 U.S.A.
E-mail: joyce@LubricationDynamics.com

Applicants may obtain forms from Joyce or at the Clan Galbraith Association (CGA) Web site:
<http://www.clangalbraith.org>



Photo © Stephanie Satter

Robert Burns' grave in Dumfries, Scotland

Robert Burns 1759 - 1796

A Red, Red Rose
(Composed in 1794)

O my Luve's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June:
O my Luve's like the melodie,
That's sweetly play'd in tune.

As fair art thou, my bonie lass,
So deep in luv am I;
And I will luv thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
And I will luv thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

And fare-thee-weel, my only Luve!
And fare-thee-weel, a while!
And I will come again, my Luve,
Tho' 'twere ten thousand mile!