



**ORIGINS: THE STORY OF THE JAMIESON
AND FARRIES CLANS**

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The Jamieson and Faries families are rather unique in that everyone in both families have married other Scots, as far back as one can trace the families. This was no small task since all of the various families left Scotland in the early 1800's. We are as Scottish and as clannish as you can get, without actually living in Scotland.

Kay and Wally Jamieson came from two sets of Scottish families. Kay's father was a **Faries** and he married a **McRae**. Kay's mother was the fruit of a marriage between **McRae's** and **McCharles'**, as will be explained later. Wally's father was a **Jamieson** that married a **McKee**. Wally's great grandfather, on his father's side married an **Airth**. Seven families, seven clans. But we are getting ahead of the story. It all began deep in the green hills of Scotland, hidden in the mists of time long past.....

Early Scotland (1200-1800)

From early Scotland we know only of the legends attached to the family names. The **McRaes** were from the islands. (The McRae Castle is located near the Isle of Skye in western Scotland.) The **Airths** were from Stirlingshire, in central Scotland, where the Airth Castle stands today; and the **Gunns (Jamiesons)** were from Caithness in the far north. The **Faries** were lowlanders, from the Dumfries area in the south, near the English border. The **McKees** are a problem, we have found no information on the origins of that end of the family.

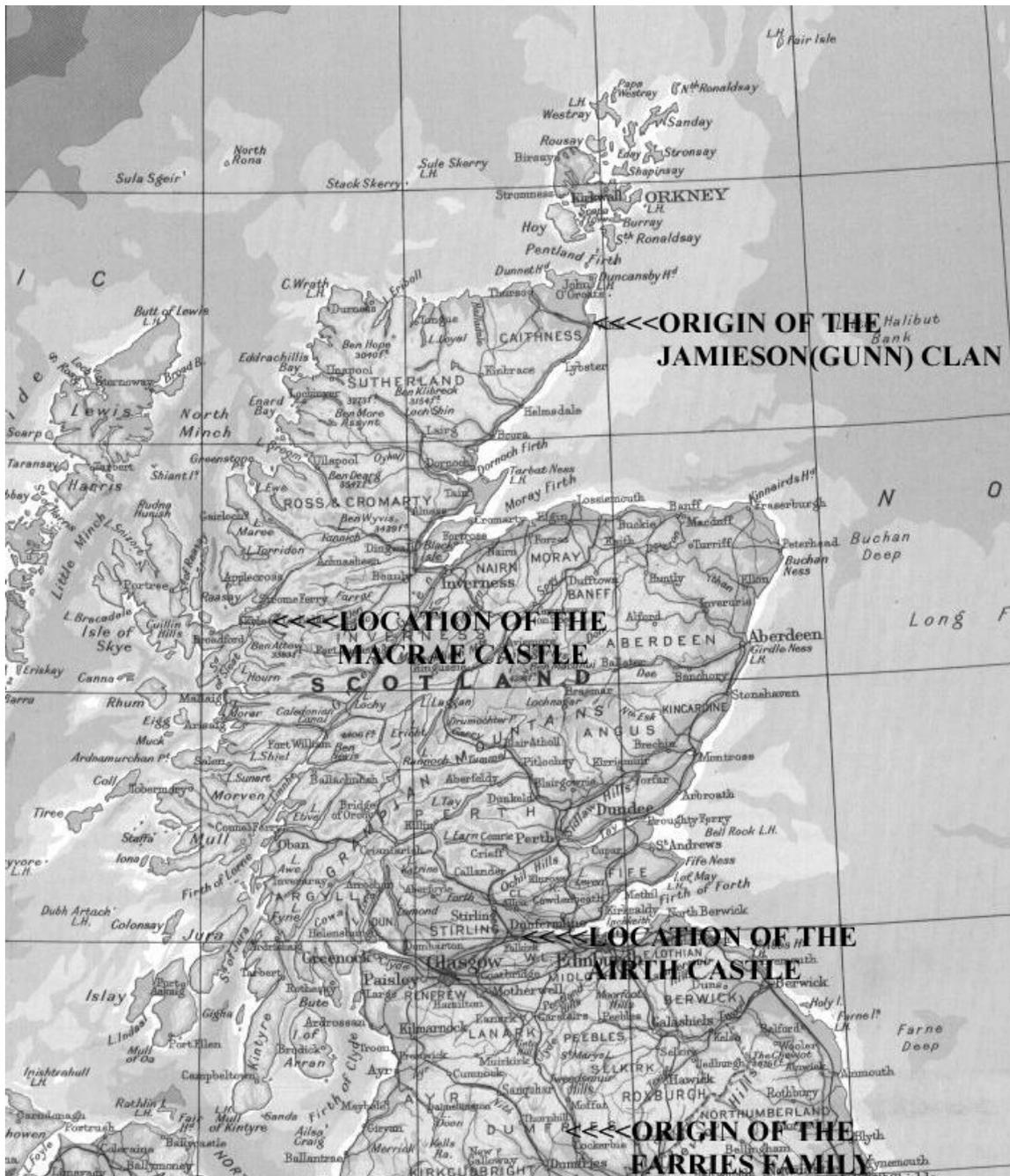
The **Jamiesons** were part of the **Gunn** clan. They were big, red-headed people of Norse origin, Vikings that settled on the north coast of Scotland in the Caithness area. (Two brothers of dad's great grand-dad were red-heads.) The Chief's motto for the Gunns was "aut pax aut bellum" (peace or war). Gunn means "war" or "guinneach" which is sharp or fierce. They were descendent from Guinn or Gunni, the second don of Olaf, a chief in Caithness in the 12th century. Some believe the ancestor was the son of Olaf the Black, King of Man and the Isles in the 13th century. In whatever case, they were very nasty folk. They fought with and against the Earls of Sutherland and the MacKays, but their greatest feud was with the Keiths. It started when Helen, the beautiful daughter of Lochlan Gunn of Braemar was kidnapped on the eve of her wedding by a rejected suitor, Dugald Keith. He carried her to his home in Ackergull where she threw herself from the tower. The feud continued for years until George Gunn, Coroner of Scotland, was chief. In 1464 George attempted to settle the feud and it was agreed that a trial by combat would be held between the Gunns and the Keiths. Each would bring 12 horsemen. The Gunns were betrayed; the Keiths came two on a horse. The Gunns' berserker fighting qualities saved them from complete defeat, but George was killed and his sword, armour and silver badge of office were stolen. The five surviving men, said to be his sons, followed the Keiths as they returned to their House of Dalraid. As the Keith's celebrated

their victory, Eanruig Gunn, looking through a small window, sent an arrow into the chief's heart and escaped.

The sons of George gave their name to the clan septs or families. From William came the "Wills sons" or Wilsons; from Robert the Robsons; from Eanruig (or Henry) came the Enricks and the Hendersons; from John came the Johnsons and MacIans and from James came the name Jamiesons, and the MacKeimishs. From that time until the 1800s, we know little of the family. The **Jamiesons**, although they originated from the north of Scotland, were living at Lanark in the south before they came to Canada.

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Map of Scotland



The **Airth** family were from middle Scotland. Airth Castle is situated towards the east end of the county of Stirlingshire in central Scotland. It is reached by taking the Sterling road from Edinburgh and turning off just before Falkirk onto a minor road which runs along the bank of the River Forth. (It has recently been converted into a hotel that Ralph

and Maureen Holsworth visited.) Airth Castle has had a very stormy history. The first known date connected with the site on which the present castle stands is 1248, when Adam De Erth held considerable lands in Stirlingshire. It is presumed that there was a castle on the site during this time, although the oldest part of the present castle dates from some time between 1550 and 1600. In Blind Harry's history of Sir William Wallace, Wallace is supposed to have rescued his uncle, the priest of Dumipace, from a dungeon in the Airth Castle, so a castle of some kind must have existed before 1298. (Although the west tower goes by the name of "Wallace's Tower", it probably did not exist in its present form until the mid sixteenth century).

William Wallace was one of Scotland's greatest heroes and the leader in the first Scottish rebellion. (His life was the subject of the recent movie called Brave Heart.) In 1296, King Edward of England deposed and imprisoned the Scottish King John de Balliol and declared himself ruler of Scotland. In May 1297, (almost 700 years ago), Wallace and others burned Lanark and killed its English Sheriff. The Scots rallied to him and won a battle against the English on the River Forth near Stirling and liberated Scotland. In the following July, King Edward invaded Scotland and defeated Wallace at the battle of Falkirk. The coalition of clans fell apart, the English took Scotland and Wallace fled to the hills. In 1305 the English finally caught him and he was hanged, disembowelled, beheaded and quartered. (And the English call us savages!).

The lands and castles continued in the hands of the Airth family until about 1450, when Agnes, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of William Airth, married Edward Bruce, second son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackwamman (an ancestor of the present earl of Eglinton), bringing with her the lands and Barony of Airth. The castle was burned in 1488 by James III; Robert Bruce of Airth having taken the part of the rebel lords against the King. In the struggle between the King, Charles I and the covenanters, Airth Castle was made into a garrison by Cromwell's troops and was probably occupied for about two years. At the end of that conflict, the Bruce family continued in occupation until about 1648, when the castle came into the hands of the Elphinstone family (who owned neighbouring lands), through the marriage of Jane Bruce, a daughter of the niece of Alexander Bruce of Airth, with Richard Elphinstone. Charles Elphinstone, son of this couple was killed in a duel, thus leaving no heir to succeed and the estate was acquired by purchase in 1717 by Judge Graham, whose descendants still own it. The **Airths** presumably continued to live in the Stirling area near the castle. We do know that Sergeant Henry Airth fought at the Battle of Waterloo in the Napoleonic wars. (Wally's grandmother was a Marion Airth, great grand daughter of Sergeant Airth). He was born in Glasgow and worked as a weaver prior to his enlistment in 1803 at 16. He rose to Sergeant in the Royal Artillery Drivers. He is described in his discharge papers as 29 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, with black hair, grey eyes and a swarthy complexion. After his discharge he lived in Rutherglen, Scotland for several years, then left for Canada with his wife, seven children and 40 Pounds Sterling in June 1827. Another child was born during the sea voyage, but it died at sea.

The Airth Castle



We know little of the origins of the **McKee** family (Wally's mom) in Scotland. Wherever they were from, they apparently immigrated very early to the USA and then came north after the War of Independence as United Empire Loyalists.

The **McRaes** (Kay's mom was a McRae) were from the western islands. The McRae Castle (also known as Eilean Donan) is located at the junction of three lochs (Duich, Alsh and Long), east of the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland. Dad and mom visited the McRae Castle on one of their trips to Scotland. A castle was first built there in the 1300's. In the 1400's Randolph, Earl of Nroay, adorned the walls with the heads of 50 of his victims as a warning to other clans. In the 1500's it was the seat of the MacRae and MacKenzie clans. After the Earldom of Ross was annexed to the English crown from the MacDonalds of the Isles in 1476, the MacKenzies rose to power in the area of the castle. Alexander MacDonald organized an insurrection in 1491. The MacDonalds were defeated by the MacKenzies at *Blar na Pairc (the battle of the park)*. In that battle one Duncan MacRae slew so many of the enemy that he became know as Big Duncan the Battle Axe. In 1539, another Duncan MacRae wounded Donald MacDonald in yet another battle over possession of the castle, thus saving the castle from the dastardly MacDonalds. The lands of Invernaite, on the Loch were thus granted to the MacRaes. These lands stayed in the MacRae family for over 200 years. These descendants of Duncan were known as the "Fair MacRaes" as opposed to the "Black MacRaes" of his brother Farquhar's family. Each of you reading can decide which side of the family you think you descended from....

The **MacRae** clan continued to live in the area of the castle and Loch Duich. It was described thus in the 1600's. "From whatever quarter Kintail (the land of MacRae) is entered, whether by sea or land, a scene gradually unfolds itself which is impossible to describe. Mountains of immense magnitude grouped together in the sublimest manner, with wood and water, scars and bens intermingled, present a prospect seldom surpassed in wild beauty..." (quoted from a small book on the McRae Clan).

In 1719, the castle was shelled and blown up by British frigates. The castle remained in ruins until 1912 when a Col. John McRae found the blueprints for the castle in Edinburgh and rebuilt the castle from scratch, completing it in 1932.

The MacRae Castle





We know little of the origins in Scotland of the **McCharles** clan, although we do know (from Aeneas McCharles' book) that Kay's great, great, great, great ancestor McCharles; who was an old man when he came to Cape Breton with two sons); had powder scars on his arm from the Battle of Culloden in 1746, when the highlanders fought for independence and he "... wielded his broad claymore (sword) at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, wearing the white cockade in a hopeless cause." The battle was fought near Naim between Charles Stewart, the Young Pretender, of the original royal family of Britain, in an attempt to regain the British throne, with the support of the Scots. They were defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, leading the forces of Charles Edward. The power of the Highlanders was broken in that battle and the efforts of the Stewart family to recover the British throne came to an end.

The **Farries** (Kay's father) were from the Dumfries area in the south west, near the English border. Gordon and Dorothy Farries visited the area in 1985 and found a stationary company run by a Farries family. There are also some old records of the Farries family from that area. (Gordon and Dot Farries found some information on a Farries or Farrish family that lived there from the 1800's into the early 1900's.)

Picture of Dumfries from Gordon Farries

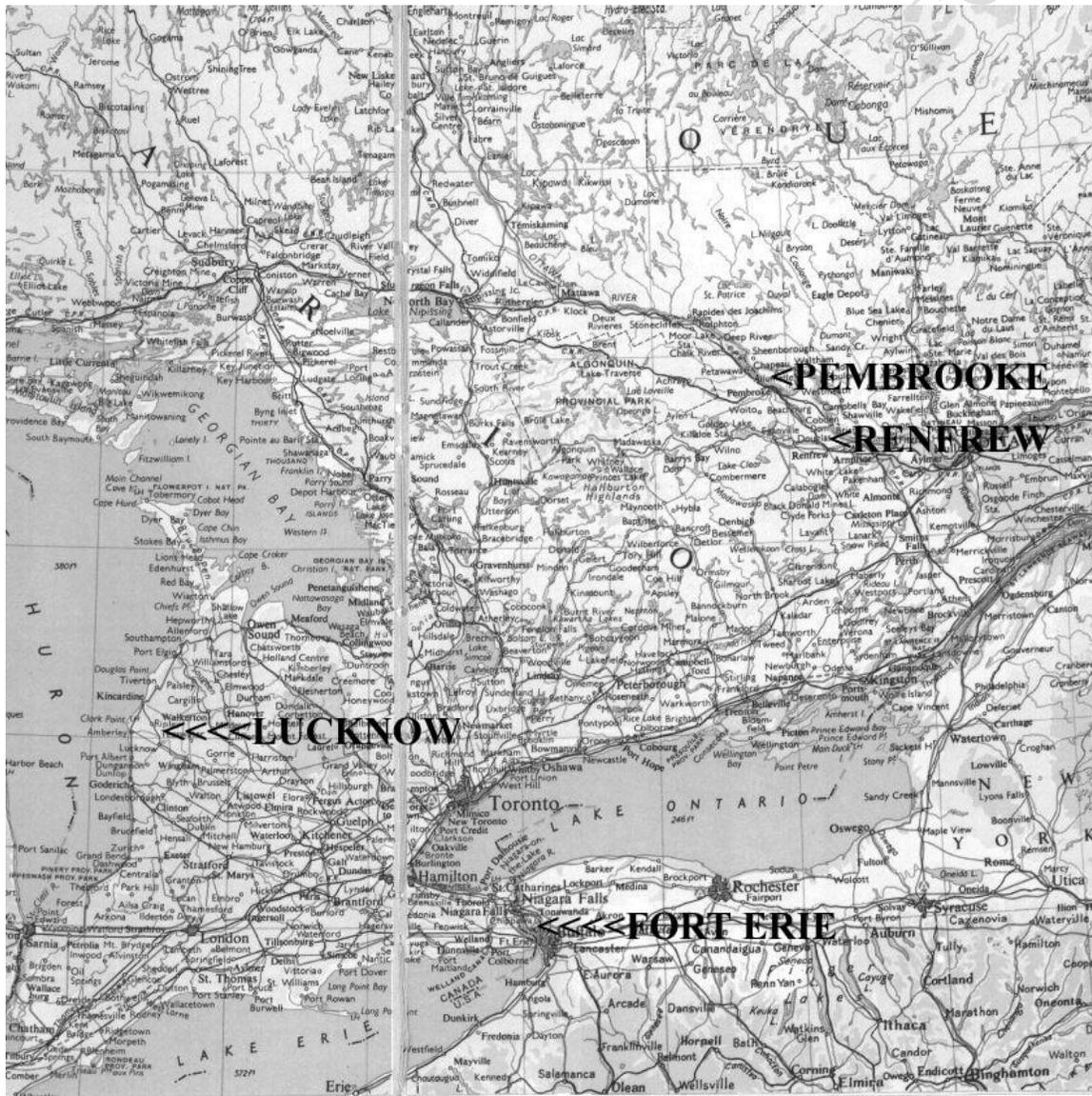


To North America and Ontario (1800-1850)

Times were difficult in Scotland in the 1800's and many left. It began in 1792, the year that would be known as "Bliadhna nan Caorach", the year of the Sheep; the beginning of the Highland Clearances.

A book "The Highland Clearances" written by John Prebbles in 1963 gives one an idea of this awful period of Scottish history. Despite of, or as a result of the difficulties, each of the families found their way to Ontario.

Map of Ontario



MOM'S SIDE...

By all reports, the first **Farries** that came to Canada was actually deported, being rather a bad actor. As they say of Australians, the emigrants to that fair land were chosen by the best courts of England; in Canada the emigrants were the rejects of the finest families in England. At any rate we know that a John Farries of Scotland and Jean Park Scott, who was born in Argyle, Scotland, were married in 1856 in the Fort Erie area. They had a son in 1869, a Robert Farries (mom's father).

We know quite a lot about the **McRae** family (Mom's mother) from a book by Aeneas McCharles called "Bemocked of Destiny", written in 1902. The author noted that "John McRae (*father of Duncan*) left Scotland with a wife and five children, 2 girls and 3 boys, but the first work he had to do in Canada was to dig his wife's grave at the quarantine station on the Island of Orleans, below Quebec City, which was a severe trial on arriving in a strange land. He also had to leave the two girls in the hospital in Montreal and one of them he never saw again. She died there. But hushing down his sorrow in his own manly way, he resolutely pushed on to the township of Ashfield, in the Country of Huron, and went to work to make a home in the bush for himself and the rest of the children, and by stead of persistent industry and the help of the sons he got on remarkably well. He lived to be over 90 years old." (Mom has this book. On page 33, in the margin, is written, by Grandma Farries, "my grandfather and father".)

Aeneas McCharles' book also notes that mother's great, great, great, great ancestor McCharles came as an old man to Cape Breton with two sons. The same McCharles that fought in the Battle of Culloden in 1746. The family moved from Cape Breton to the Lucknow area in Ontario in the early 1800's.

Kay's mom's father was Duncan McRae, her mother's mother was Sarah McCharles. Duncan came from Scotland via Cape Breton as a young boy with his father. He worked in the salt mines in Guelph for 10 cents an hour and put together the \$100.00 to buy the first 100 acres in Lucknow. He later bought another 100 acres. He had the house built with granite blocks made from boulders on the land. They paid a man and his son \$350.00 and they spent the summer building the house. The joists and rafters are made from flattened logs. The doors of the house are made of oak and cherry put together with wooden dowels. There is a date (1800's) under the gable. The log house behind the stone house is where Kay's mom was born, while they were still working on the house. (The present owner of the house, a McKenzie, has the original deed for the land, written on sheepskin and a note for the \$100.00 paid for the second 100 acres of land.)

The Stone house at Lochnow, Ontario, where mom's mother was born.



Also from Aeneas McCharles' book we know that: "One of the sons, Duncan McRae, staid with his father on the old homestead after the others had left and was a man of the noblest qualities of heart and mind. He did not know the meaning of envy, malice or uncharitableness of any kind, and was by nature so friendly, generous, straight-forward and honourable in every way. But the more he helped those in want around him, the more he seemed to prosper and he had the best farm on the line."

"A close relationship was formed in time between our two families by the marriage of Duncan to my good-hearted sister Sarah. She looked after the old man's comfort with more than a daughter's care and they all lived together in the most perfect harmony." And so, the two families came together.

Sarah McCharles and Duncan McRae had one son and three daughters. One of the daughters was Kay's mother, Mary Anne **McRae**. Robert **Farries** married Mary Anne McCharles in Lochalsh, Ontario on April 3, 1901 and they came west a few years later.

**The Robert Farries and Mary Anne McRae
marriage in 1901**



DAD'S SIDE.....

A cousin of Eleanor's (Gwen Jamieson) has found the most likely origin of the **Jamieson** line in Canada. What we know of the Jamieson side is that two brothers and a sister came out to Ontario from Lanark, Scotland, in 1835. A third brother followed later. They settled in the Pembroke area up the Ottawa River from Ottawa. Marion, the sister, never married and lived with her brothers. John or James Jamieson lived in Horton Township and started, later, a lime factory. Alex married in Scotland but his wife died and he then came out to Ontario where he married Catherine Airth in Ontario and worked as a tailor. And thus, began the Airth-Jamieson connection. Now this is where things get interesting..... Staid Presbyterian Scots? Hah!

A family story says that William fell in love with Marion Airth soon after he arrived in Canada. But she was of a very tender age and her father forbade her to see him again. She was very young at the time (she was 16 when they married a few years later). He moved to Drummond Township near Perth, (or perhaps more correctly, got run out of town), where there were other Jamiesons who had come out to Ontario. A few years later, older and wiser, he returned to Horton. And this time he won the hand of Marion Airth. History does not record how her father felt. They were married in 1824.

William Jamieson and Marion Airth/Jamieson, early 1800's.



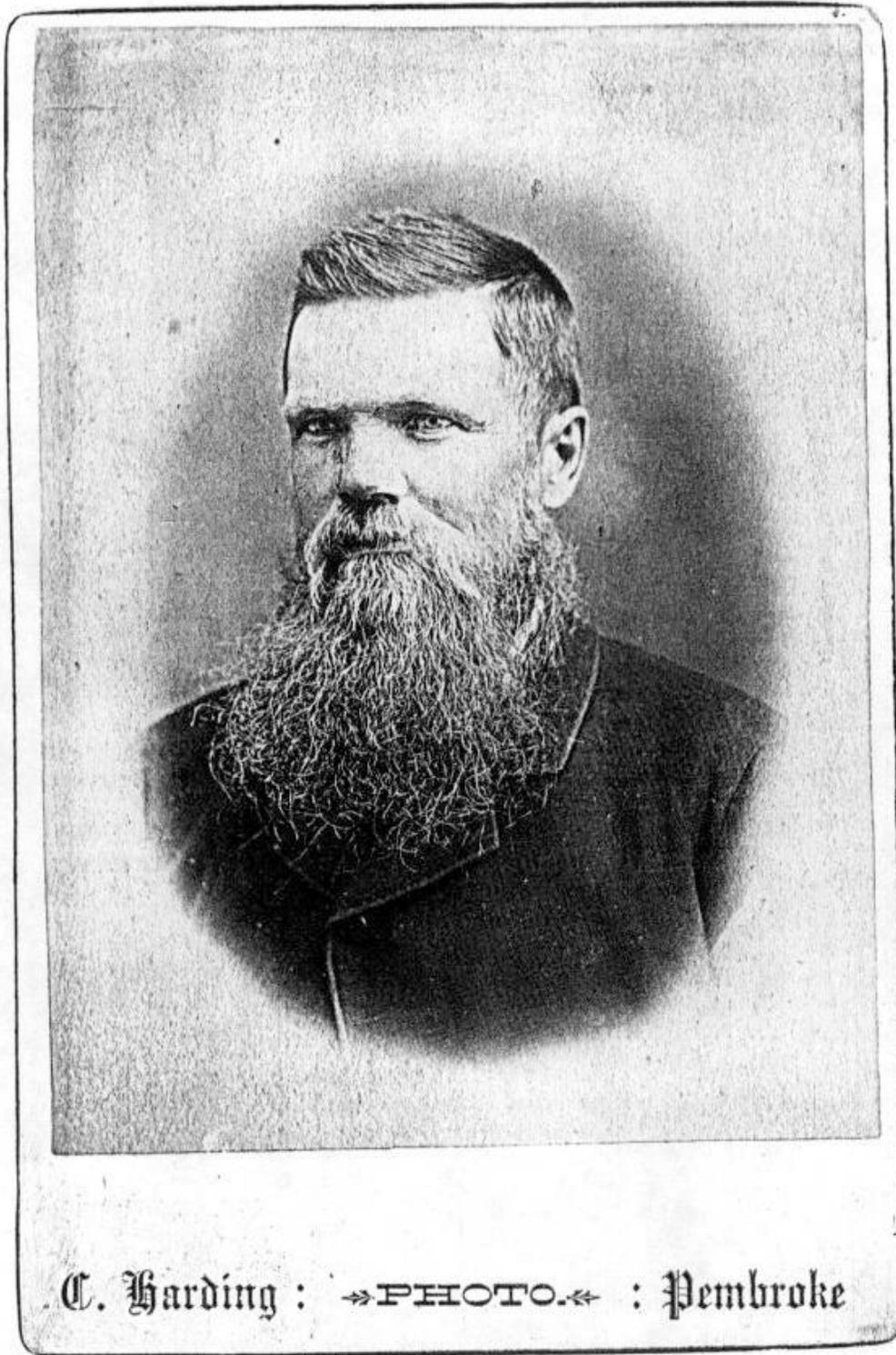
Marion Airth was a daughter of Sergeant Henry **Airth**, of Waterloo fame, who left Scotland for Canada with his wife, seven children and 40 pounds sterling in June, 1827. Another child was born during the sea voyage. He settled in the Renfrew area north of Ottawa. He was given land in 1830, in lieu of pension (lot 9, concession 2 of Horton Township, later part of the town of Renfrew. He was the first farmer in Renfrew, eventually became a magistrate and justice of the peace. The Airths are considered one of the founding families of Renfrew and there is an Airth subdivision in Renfrew today on Bonnet Cherry Creek. (Dad has a copy of the registering of the deed and copies of records concerning Sgt. Airth's pension.) Sergeant Henry Airth and Marion Park had 14 kids of which 11 survived. One of these was Marion Airth (Wally's great grandmother).

Henry and Marion Airth had six boys and two girls. One of the sons was Henry Jamieson, born in 1843.

The five sons of William and Marion Jamieson.



Henry Jamieson



The Pembroke curling team (Henry Jamieson in upper right)



Henry Jamieson married **another** Marion Airth, a cousin, in 1867. (Remember this when you are trying to sort through dad's genealogy of the family.)

Marion Airth/Jamieson



Henry Jamieson



Henry and Marion Jamieson's house in Pembroke, Ontario.



For thirty years he carried on a business as drover and buyer of cattle and meat. He was also active in the Liberal Party. Henry and Marion (Airth) Jamieson had 6 sons and two daughters. One of those sons was Henry Harvey Jamieson (my granddad, dad's father) and another was Uncle Dave who lived most of his life with the Henry Harvey family.

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Henry Jamieson and Marion Airth Jamieson and family on their 25th wedding anniversary in 1892.



Henry Harvey Jamieson, (dad's father) is the youngest son in his father's arms. The family coat of arms is in the centre.

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Henry Harvey Jamieson with his dog “Danger” pulling a cart in Pembroke, Ontario.



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In 1900, both generations of the family decided to come west and settled in the Red Deer area. The picture below was taken about that time, in Ontario.

Henry and Marion Jamieson family about 1900



Henry Harvey Jamieson, (dad's father) is the young man reclining in front.

To the West -(1900)

Mom's Side

Robert Farries married Mary Anne McRae in Lochalsh, Ontario on April 3, 1901, as indicated on page 11. In 1906, they left Ontario for health reasons (Robert's), coming west via Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minnesota and Yakima, Washington. They lived in Taber for two years where Robert worked as a carpenter. They then homesteaded on the SE1/4 of 24-9-14-4 at Grassy Lake (south and west of Medicine Hat) from 1908 to 1916. The family suffered from the ravages of drought, prairie fires and hard times, as well as a case of diphtheria as did so many of the pioneers of their day.

The Farries family at Grassy Lake in 1914.



The deed of the land homesteaded at Grassy Lake

No. 264191

DOMINION LANDS.

INTERIM HOMESTEAD RECEIPT.

No. 76042

JUL 25 1908
LESTERIDGE
Agency,

190

I Certify that I have received from Robert Farris
Taber, Alla

the sum of TEN Dollars, being the office fee for Homestead Entry for S. E.
Quarter of Section 24 Township 9 Range 14
West of 4 Meridian, and that the said Robert Farris
is, in consequence of such entry and payment, vested with the rights conferred in such
cases by the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," respecting Homestead Rights

J. W. Sifford
Local Agent.

NOTE: This Entry is granted under and subject to the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and its amendments.

In 1916 they moved to Huxley and then to Elnora in central Alberta where they farmed until 1921 when they moved to Delbourne. Robert was employed as Municipal Secretary there until his retirement at age 74. They retired to Calgary in 1943. Robert died May 30, 1961 and Mary Anne died October 25, 1962.

There were 10 children.

RD was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, April 24, 1903. He was a school teacher in several communities in southern Alberta and then lived at Lethbridge in his later years. (We lived with them for awhile when we first came to Lethbridge). He died in 1964.

Roy was born in Yakima, Washington Nov. 28, 1904. He worked as a cowboy in southern Alberta and then in the oil patch. (He lived in Black Diamond in his later years). He died in 1974.

Jean was born in Yakima, Washington, March 27, 1906. She lived in Toronto for most of her life, then retired in Calgary.

Jack (John) was born in Taber, Sept. 24, 1907. He was a banker and worked all over Alberta. He died in 1972.

Isabel (Toots) was born in Taber, May 10, 1910. She married Harley Price. They lived in several communities in central Alberta as a grocer.

Marie was born at Grassy Lake, June 8, 1911. She married Bow Smith who ran a garage in Delbourne. They had a farm on the edge of town (with lots of pigs) that we used to go to in the summers as kids. Marie now lives in Red Deer.

Robert was born at Grassy Lake Oct. 8, 1913. He worked as a hardware man most of his life. He married Jean, now Jean Taylor, who lives in Medicine Hat. He died in 1976.

Beatrice was born at Grassy Lake, Dec. 5, 1914. She worked as a secretary in Calgary and married Art Apperley and had three kids. Later in life she married Paul Bietz. She now lives in Calgary.

Catharine (Kay) was born at Grassy Lake, Aug. 16, 1915. Mom's story is continued later.

Irene was born in Delbourne, Dec. 20, 1921. She married Bill Ellison. They lived their early life in Ontario and then lived in Edmonton. She now lives in Red Deer.

The Farries family at Delbourne



Back row: Robert Farries, Jack, Roy, Jean, RD, Isabelle (Toots), Mary Anne MacRae Farries
Front row: Marie, Bea, Bob, Irene (youngest), Catharine (Kay)

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The Farries family in 1961.



**l/r standing: Catharine (Kay), RD, Roy, Irene, Marie, Jack, Bob, Bea
l/r sitting: Jean, Mary Anne, Robert, Isabelle (Toots)**

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Dad's side.

In 1900, **Henry and Marion Jamieson** and their family came west to Red Deer. They bought the west half of section 15 on the east hill overlooking Red Deer for \$6.00 per acre. They developed a farm and home there but then lost 9 horses and 25 jersey cows to winter and swamp fever. Despite this, in 1908 he won an award for the best kept farm in the Red Deer district. In 1902 they took a trip to Sylvan Lake, then called Snake Lake. It took 7 hours to go 20 miles. They had to go through 33 gates. In 1909 they sold some of their land at Red Deer and moved to a farm at Burnt Lake. The land was two quarters six miles straight south of Sylvan Lake, west of a T junction at what was then Burnt Lake. (The slough was drained and the road continues south through the former slough now). During this period the family also had sawmills at Rocky Mountain House and near Fernie (downstream from the Tunnel, near Elko) but both mills burnt down. He later donated the farm at Red Deer to provide a site for the Presbyterian Woman's College which later became the Michener Centre.

The Jamieson family and team at Burnt Lake breaking ground



The Henry Jamieson family at Red Deer in 1917 - 50th wedding anniversary.



Henry Harvey (dad's father) is standing in the back row at the left.

In 1914, the family traded the land at Burnt Lake with the Grimpsey family for the Hardware in Sylvan Lake. Dad still has the transfer papers and agreement. The family lived above the store and then bought a home nearby.

The Jamieson store at Sylvan Lake.



Henry Harvey **Jamieson** and Margaret **McKee** were married on Dec. 2, 1914 at Red Deer. Margaret's father, Sam McKee, farmed at Hillsdown, east of Red Deer, then moved into Red Deer in later years. They had 2 daughters, Margaret and Charlotte and one son Fred.

Margaret McKee and brother Fred, early 1900's.



Copy

The marriage of Henry Harvey Jamieson and Margaret McKee in Red Deer in 1914.



They lived above the hardware for several years and raised five kids. His parents, Henry and Marion Jamieson lived in a cottage close to the tracks in Sylvan Lake called "Pembroke House". Uncle Dave lived in a small house behind. Uncle Dave and Harvey installed the first lights in Sylvan Lake in 1920. Henry Jamieson died in 1920 at 77 and Henry Harvey and Margaret moved into the house. In 1934 they sold the store but continued to operate the BA Oil agency. I remember well the cottage at Sylvan Lake in later years. Uncle Dave lived with them, I used to play checkers with him. We had family reunions there almost every summer when I was young.

Early Sylvan Lake



Gramma and Grampa Jamieson at Sylvan Lake



The Jamieson family at Sylvan Lake, circa 1950.



**l/r standing: Eleanor, Doris, Walter, Edith, Hazel
Seated: Henry Harvey, Margaret McKee Jamieson**

Henry Harvey and Margaret had had 4 girls and one boy. Edith was the eldest. She married Eston Holsworth and they lived most of their lives in Alix, running the general store there. (I worked a summer there when I was young, bagging potatoes). Hazel met Arnold Sambrooke during the war. They were married while he was in the Air Force. After the war they farmed in the Sunset Hills and later in the Eckville area. Eleanor went into nursing and met a prospector, Tom Hurd, in Kirkland Lake, where they have spent their lives. Doris married Ken Greenwood, a grain buyer and they lived in Vermillion. Ken now lives in Calgary. And finally, the only son, Henry Walter married Catharine Craig Farries in 1946.

Grampa Jamieson in his later years.



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ALBERTA, 1945-1960.

Growing Up (1915-1945): Mom has written her life story and that includes this part of her life. Much of this period is also described in dad's war memoirs. We will leave that for you to read separately.

Picture of Dad in uniform circa 1946



Mom circa 1945



Jamieson/Farries wedding 1946



l/r Easton Holsworth, Wally and Kay Jamieson, Edith Holsworth, June 17, 1946, Calgary.

After they were married, Wally and Kay lived in Red Deer and then moved to Lethbridge. And then we came along.

Picture of family circa 1953



l/r Margaret Ann (Margie), Kay, Henry Robert (Bob), Wally, Wendy Jean, ca. 1954

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And so, finally, we get to the good-looking part of the family... in 1995.



Kay's 80th Birthday Party

l/r back row: Bob, Wendy, Lanny Aitkens, Margie, Wally

l/r seated: Michiel van der Velden, Lanna, Robin (on floor), Kay, Art Twomey

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Sources

A genealogy of the Jamieson, Airth and McKee families by H. W. Jamieson.

Bemocked of Destiny by Aeneas McCharles (with mom's files).

The Highland Clearances by John Prebble (Bob's library).

The Clan MacRae by Donald MacRae: Johnson's Clan Histories 1970 (in dad's files).

Information on the Farries family from Gord and Dot Farries (in dad's files).

Information on the Airth Castle from a copy of an article from the Pembroke paper (in dad's files).

Wally's War by H. W. Jamieson (produced separately)

Mom's Story by K. Jamieson (produced separately)

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