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THE NEWSLETTER OF CLAN LESLIE SOCIETY
OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND. (CLANZ)

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**REPORT ON CLAN LESLIE
SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND.**



Well here it is already more than half way through the year and at this rate Christmas will be upon us before we give it a second thought.

DOCTOR ALEXANDER JAMES LESLIE.
Born:- 3rd January 1841, Aberdeen Scotland.
Died:- 26th February 1905, Tauranga, NZ.

I am sorry that this newsletter is late, but due to circumstances and my health, it is unavoidable. First of all my health. Unfortunately I seem to have one problem after another. At the moment along with the long term effects from using the Atrial Fibrillation drug, Amiodarone, I now have another problem. I have a nerve in my neck that is being crushed and unless physiotherapy can fix it, I have to see a neuro-surgeon on the 21st July and will have to go along with whatever his prognosis is. I have great trouble typing as my left arm is almost totally useless.

Alexander James Leslie was born in 1841 the eldest son of Alexander Leslie and Johanna Hogarth, daughter of Alexander Hogarth 1st of Firhill, and he was the eldest of five children. The family lived at "Birkwood", the family estate on the River Dee at Banchory, Kincardineshire.

I still need help to run CLANZ, such as someone who has Microsoft Access on their computer and can receive the receipts and enter them into Access, which is the database that enables me to print out lists, mailing labels, email addresses and such like. The simplest way to put it is that I need help to continue and surely after eight years of doing this work, there must be people who can do something to take the weight of my shoulders.



"Birkwood" Kincardineshire in 2001.

I also need input from members for entries into "The Roll of Honour". As you will have seen from past entries, every family will have someone who could show what family members have done in the past. This entry will be my Great Grandfather who emigrated to New Zealand in 1863. This will make the fourth entry for my family and I still have my Grandfather, who served in the Boer War of 1899-1901, the First World War and he also served at home in the Second World War.

Alexander was educated at Marischal College and studied medicine at Marischal University in Aberdeen from 1856 to 1863 when his father died and he and his younger brother William decided to emigrate to New Zealand, leaving the family estate in charge of the youngest brother, Lancelot.

Barrie Leslie. Gordon. NSW.

The Accrington was a remarkably fine ship of 1900 tons with a flush deck of 280 feet in length. She was launched at the shipyard of Guilbert fils, Nantes, France for the Compagnie Franco-americaine de Nav in Lyon and was called the "Francois Arago and her dimensions in metres were 74.16 x 11.78 x 9.37. In 1859 she was sold to W.T. Jacobs, Liverpool, England and renamed "Accrington". Finally in

1896 Accrington was broken up in Solvesburg Sweden and the rig was put on the wreck of the "Port Errol which was being repaired at the time.



"Accrington" Captain Christie.

Nothing of much note occurred during the voyage except a continuation of gales and squally weather after leaving the Cape. The Accrington brought out 12 Saloon passengers and 310 assisted immigrants. During the voyage, 12 deaths occurred and this was the only voyage she made to New Zealand, and she was sold to Otto Banck, Helsingborg Sweden for £5000 in December 1889.

The report below was made by "The Press" newspaper Christchurch.

Arrival of Accrington.

The Press Monday September 7th 1863.

The clipper ship Accrington arrived off the Peninsular on Friday evening, but was not signalled at Lyttelton till Saturday morning. She arrived off Camp Bay at noon, where she lay at anchor, awaiting the arrival of the Immigration Commissioners who left the jetty at one o'clock, and after staying on board for an hour and a half, declared the ship free from disease. The wind now changed to the N.W., which prevented her coming up to her anchorage. By the courtesy of the Commissioners, our reporter was admitted on board, where every information was afforded him by the officers of the ship. She is fitted with a large distilling apparatus for supplying fresh water at the rate of 500 gallons per day. The galley is also worth inspecting, as it is on a most extensive scale. Bread is served out three times a week to the immigrants. There were 12 deaths and five births on board; the mortality was confined to

children under three years of age. The voyage was accomplished in 75 days from Plymouth to the Snares, having left on the 18th June. She crossed the line on the 13th July, in longitude 23 degrees 42 minutes W; passed the meridian of the Cape on the 3rd August and met with fine weather until the 16th, when a series of gales and squally weather ensured until she made the Snares on the 2nd September and the New Zealand coast being the first land seen after leaving Plymouth. The barometer was once as low as 28.70, and the greatest south latitude was 48 degrees. The Accrington is a fine specimen of naval architecture, constructed of iron and having a flush deck 280 feet long and is a remarkably clean and well ventilated ship and well worth the trouble of inspecting. Six men charged with robbery were brought ashore by the police on Saturday afternoon,

I have not been able to ascertain what Doctor Alexander Leslie did, between the time he arrived in Lyttelton in Sept 1863 and 1868 when he signed up as a Mounted Trooper Armed Constabulary and served under Col George S Whitmore at Okotuku which was the high ground of the Moturoa battle and then at Nukumaru, again with Col George Whitmore. After these battles with his medical training he then became Assistant Surgeon Armed Constabulary and under the command of Col St John was at the battle of Otautu against Titokowaru, near Patea (Taranaki). Col St John's force was badly placed and could not prevent Titokowaru's maori crossing the river to Whakamara where owing to a misunderstanding of orders from Col Whitmore that he would pay £10 a head for prisoners, he was taken "literally" and the captives were decapitated and the heads taken to Col Whitmore for payment.

The next skirmish that Doctor Leslie was involved in was the pursuit of Te Kooti into the Urewera where Col St John's Armed Constabulary were following Te Kooti up the Whakatane River and after much hard work and privation attacked and captured Orangikawa Pa at Tatahoata. This action was seen by Col Whitmore when his force breasted the Tahuroa Range at 2-00pm and saw far below them Col St John's force attacking the Pa. At dusk Whitmore reached the Whakatane ford opposite Ruatahuna and ordered his bugler to sound "Officers Call" when out of the darkness came an answering call and a roar from St John's men

and at 10-00pm on the 8th May 1869 Whitmore met his sub-ordinate officer. Col St John's men had by far the harder route and had seen more action than the other columns

This was the end of the fight against Te Kooti and Whitmore remain in the Ruatahuna Valley until the 14th May destroying potato crops and other cultivation.

The final action that Doctor Leslie was involved in was at Tapapa Pa on the 24th Jan 1870 with Col McDonnell when the Pa had been captured the day before and the Armed Constabulary were just moving out, when Te Kooti attacked but a young women exhorted the wavering Ngarauru allies of Col McDonnell to "Fight On Fight On" whereupon they charged Te Kooti's men who then broke and ran.

Finally on the 7th February Te Kooti's trail was picked up as Te Kooti was preparing to attack Ohinemutu and Gilbert Mair was sent with all available men to intercept him.

On the 3rd April 1873 while living at Opotiki Dr Leslie wrote and asked where his New Zealand Medal was as the issue of the New Zealand Medal was all that was required to apply for various grants and pensions.



The New Zealand Medal, issued to Ass Surgeon
A. J. Leslie A.C.



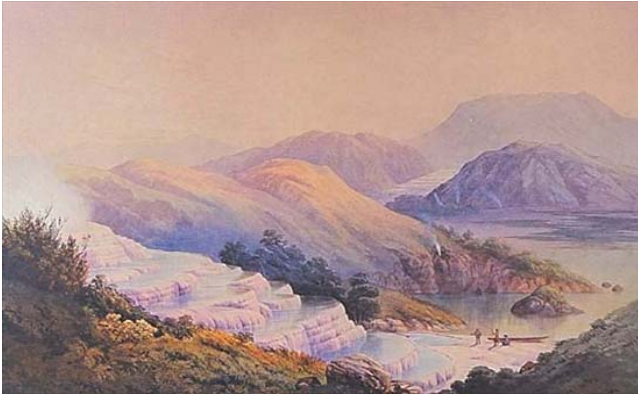
Doctor Alexander James Leslie circa 1876

Doctor Leslie practised medicine for many years in Opotiki and was appointed a Public Vaccinator in The New Zealand Gazette on the 7th June 1876.

In 1886 while practising medicine in Rotorua, Dr Leslie remarked that a few minutes after 2-00 am on the 10th June 1886 Mt Tarawera erupted and destroyed the 8th wonder of the world, the famous Pink and White Terraces at Lake Rotomahana. He said that the noise at Rotorua was absolutely deafening and Rotorua was covered in ash.



Cold Water Basins White Terraces
Photograph Burton Bros Nov 1885.



Pink & Whites Terraces by J. C. Hoyte.

Doctor Leslie also invented a range of “Sticking Plaister” which also came in their own metal container and was a great seller in their time.



Leslie's Patent Sticking Plaister

The sticking plaster came in their own tin and on a calico backing they were 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1 inch and 1 1/2 inches wide and on Brown Holland backing 1 1/2 inches wide and all were 5 yards in length. For a total cost of 10 shillings and sixpence.



Dr Leslie's home 3rd Avenue Tauranga 1905

Doctor Leslie died on Sunday February 26th 1905 at his home on the corner of Devonport Road and Third Avenue, opposite Holy trinity Church at 5-30 in the morning after a long illness. He and his wife Florianne Remington had retired to Tauranga and two of his old Maori War comrades, Col Roberts and Captain Crapp acted as pallbearers at the funeral which was held at Holy trinity Church at 11-00am Saturday 27th February The deceased left a widow and a grown-up son.



Florianne Remington, wife of Dr Leslie and sister of Arthur Remington Member for Rangitikei who died in office 1908.



Dr Leslie's grave at the Old Anglican Cemetery 17th Avenue Tauranga.

PS. Just as a matter of interest, my elder sister Evelyn Joyce married Ronald Fish, the G Grandson of Major General George S Whitmore. Commander in Chief of the New Zealand Militia during the Maori Wars.

Barrie Leslie. Gordon. NSW.

" Demonstration or Cause & Effect ". Sir John Leslie,

Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Dated 1817. THIS distinguished philosopher, born in 1766, was a native of Largo, in Fife. His father, who came originally from the neighbourhood of St. Andrews, was a joiner and cabinet-maker. His elementary education was of a desultory and imperfect nature; but he read with avidity such books as came within his reach; and having received some lessons in mathematics, from his elder brother Alexander, displayed surprising aptitude for that science. At the age of thirteen, he entered the University of St. Andrews, as a student of mathematics, where, at the first distribution of prizes, his proficiency gained him the favour of the Earl of Kinnoul, then Chancellor of the University. His views being at this time directed towards the Church, he studied in the usual manner during six sessions; after which, in company with another youth, subsequently distinguished like himself, James (afterwards Sir James) Ivory, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he attended the University for three years. During that period he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Adam Smith, who employed him in assisting the studies of his nephew, David Douglas, who afterwards became a judge under the title of Lord Reston.

Having abandoned all thoughts of the clerical profession, Leslie went over to Virginia, as tutor to the Messrs. Randolph, with whom he spent upwards of a year in America. He next proceeded to London, having introductory letters from Dr. Smith, where he proposed delivering lectures on Natural Philosophy; but in this he was disappointed. His first literary employment was on the notes to a new edition of the Bible, then in course of publication by his friend Dr. William Thomson, with whom he had become acquainted at St Andrews. He next entered into an engagement with Murray the bookseller, to translate Buffon's Natural History of Birds, which was published in 1793, in nine volumes octavo. He subsequently visited Holland; and, in 1796, proceeded on a tour through Switzerland and Germany with Mr. Thomas Wedgwood. On returning to Scotland, he stood candidate for a chair, first in the University of St Andrews, and afterwards in that of Glasgow; but was unsuccessful in both attempts. In 1799 he again went abroad, making the tour of Norway and Sweden, in company

with Mr. Robert Gordon, whose friendship he had acquired at St. Andrews.

The first fruits of Mr. Leslie's genius for physical inquiry appeared prior to the year 1800, by the production of his celebrated Differential Thermometer, which has been described as one of the " most beautiful and delicate instruments that inductive genius ever contrived as a help to experimental inquiry." This was followed, in 1804, by his well known "Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat," which was written while residing with his brothers at Largo, where the experimental discoveries were made for which the treatise is so much distinguished. The Essay immediately attracted the notice of the Royal Society, by the council of which the Rumford medals were unanimously awarded to him



Sir John Leslie by Sir Francis Leggatt Chantrey
Courtesy National Portrait Gallery. 1815

In 1806, the Mathematical chair in the University of Edinburgh having become vacant by the translation of Professor Playfair to the chair of Natural Philosophy, Mr. Leslie came forward as a candidate. He was opposed by Dr. Thomas McKnight, one of the ministers of the city. In addition to the fame of his recent discoveries, Mr. Leslie was warmly recommended to the Town Council and Magistrates by testimonials from the most scientific and able men of the day. Vigorous

opposition, however, was made to his election by most of the city clergy, who accused him of infidelity and they insisted on their right to be consulted in the choice of Professors, according to the original charter of the College. They protested against the proceedings of the Council; and subsequently on the 22d May brought the affair before the General Assembly. The leaders in this opposition were of the moderate party, while the cause of Mr. Leslie was as warmly espoused by those usually to be found on the opposite side. The case created great excitement. Satisfactory testimonials were produced, as well as one of Mr. Leslie's own letters, confirmatory of his orthodox principles. The debate-in which the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff was one of the most powerful speakers in favour of the accused was not concluded till about midnight of the second day, when his opponents were outvoted by ninety-six to eighty-four.



Sir John Leslie by John Kay 1817
Courtesy National Portrait Gallery

Mr. Leslie now took possession of the Mathematical chair without further opposition. Finding the class apparatus very deficient, he immediately set about remedying the defect, by making extensive collections and adding several instruments of his own invention; and throughout the whole period of his professorship, much of his leisure was devoted to the accomplishment of still further improvements. In 1810, by the aid of the hygrometer, one of his ingenious contrivances he arrived at the discovery of artificial

congelation, or the mode of converting water and mercury into ice, which has been characterised as a process " singularly beautiful." In 1819, on the death of Professor Playfair, he obtained the chair of Natural Philosophy, and thereby found his sphere of usefulness extended, and a wider field for the display of his talents.

The various works produced by Mr. Leslie are as follow:-In 1809, " Elements of Geometry," which immediately became a class book. In 1813, an "Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the relation of Air to Heat and Moisture". In 1817, "Philosophy of Arithmetic, exhibiting a progressive view of the Theory and Progress of Calculation". In 1821,

"Geometrical Analysis, and Geometry of Curve Lines, being volume second of a course of Mathematics, and designed as an Introduction to the Study of Natural Philosophy," for the use of his class, of which only one volume appeared. In 1828, "Rudiments of Geometry," a small octavo, designed for popular use. Besides these, he wrote many articles in the Edinburgh Review; in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal; in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and furnished several valuable treatises on different branches of physics in the Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In the seventh edition of that work, begun in 1829, he wrote a "Discourse on the History of Mathematics and Physical Science during the Eighteenth Century," which is allowed to be the most pleasing and faultless of all his writings. In 1832, on the recommendation of Lord Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, Mr. Leslie was created a Knight of the Guelphic Order, and a similar honour was conferred on Herschel, Bell, Ivory, Brewster, South, Nicholas, and other individuals equally eminent for their attainments; but he did not long enjoy the honour conferred on him. He had purchased an estate, called Coates, near his native place, where, by exposing himself to wet while superintending some improvements, he caught a severe cold, which terminated in his death on the 3rd November 1832.

The character of Sir John has been subject to some little stricture. All have admired the inventive fertility of his genius-his extensive knowledge and vigorous mind. As a writer, however, his style has been criticised; and he has been accused as somewhat illiberal in his estimate of kindred merit, while he is

represented to have been credulous in matters of common life, and sceptical in science. " His faults," says his biographer, " were far more than compensated by his many good qualities-by his constant equanimity, his cheerfulness, his simplicity of character, almost infantine, his straight-forwardness, his perfect freedom from affectation; and, above all, his unconquerable good nature. He was, indeed, one of the most placable of human beings; and if, as has been thought, he generally had a steady eye, in his worldly course, to his own interest, it cannot be denied that he was, notwithstanding, a warm and good friend, and a relation on whose affectionate assistance a firm reliance could ever be placed." In this character we are disposed to concur. One slight blemish, however, has been overlooked, personal vanity; for, strange to say, although in the eyes of others the worthy knight was very far from an Adonis, yet in his own estimation he was a perfect model of male beauty.

The general appearance of Sir John is well represented in the print which precedes. He was short and corpulent, of a florid complexion and his front teeth projected considerably. In later life his corpulence increased he walked with difficulty; and he became rather slovenly in his mode of dress, a circumstance the more surprising, as his anxiety to be thought young and engaging continued undiminished.

Sir John Leslie was born at the kirk town of Largo in Fife on the 16th April 1766. His father was Robert Leslie a joiner and a cabinet maker by training, originally from the vicinity of St Andrews and his mother was Anne Carstairs a native of Largo. He was initially placed in a womans school in Largo but was then placed under a Mr Thomson at Lundin Mill, then to Leven School. He began to study Latin, but disliked it intensely and he also began to learn mathematics from his elder brother Alexander.

Sir John Leslie was knighted early in 1832 and died on the 3rd November 1832 at Coates, Largo, a small property that he had acquired.

Barrie Leslie. Gordon. NSW.

CLAN LESLIE DNA PROJECT.

Unfortunately not many male members of the name of Leslie have participated in the DNA Project. We need more participants to arrive at any worthwhile conclusions, also it is an excellent way to preserve a family line for future generations.

If you click on this URL you will access a talk on Genealogy and DNA which was given by Alan McKenzie in Toronto Canada and Electric Scotland.. It is very clear and concise on how DNA helps the Genealogist.

www.electricscotland.com/webclans/dna.pdf

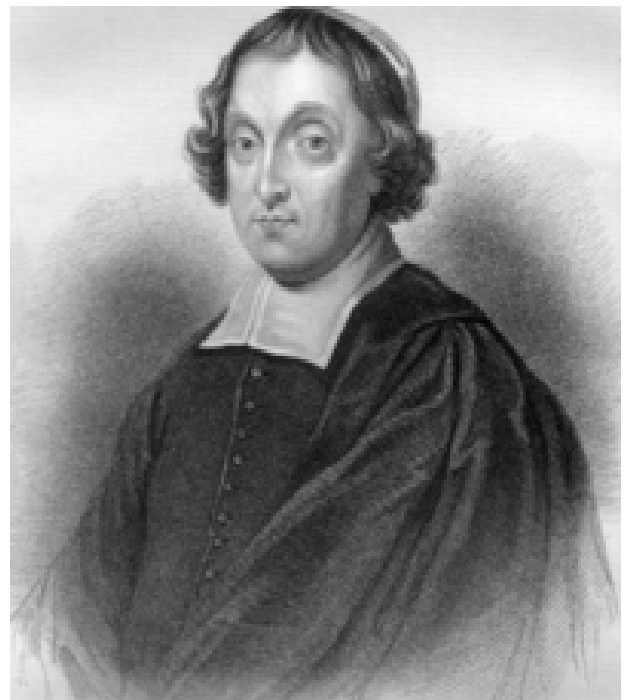
Barrie Leslie. Gordon. NSW.

CARDINAL DAVID BEATON.

Born. Circa 1494 ** Died 29th May 1546.**

Cardinal David Beaton was the younger son of John Beaton of Balfour, Fife and Isobel, daughter of David Monypenny of Pitmilley, Fife. David was educated at St Andrews where his uncle James Beaton was Archbishop.

David completed his education in Paris and in 1519 was appointed by James V as Scottish resident at the French Court.



Cardinal David Beaton.

This newsletter is not the place to hold a forum on the life of Cardinal David Beaton, this is covered elsewhere, we are here to show the Leslie involvement in his murder.

See Historical Records of The Family of Leslie Col Charles Leslie Edinburgh 1869 Vol 1 Pages 70 to 74.

Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes had been on good terms with Cardinal Beaton but had to resign the lands of Easter Wemyss which had been forfeited by Colville of Easter Wemyss.

The conspirators gathered on the morning of the 29th May 1546 and when the gates of St Andrews were opened Kirkaldy of Grange and Norman Leslie entered followed by John Leslie, uncle of The Master of Rothes. The Cardinal refused to open the door whereupon the conspirators threatened to burn the door down. A promise was given not to kill the Cardinal and he opened the door to the conspirators and John Leslie ran him through with his dagger followed by Peter Carmichael and James Melville.

After the assassination the conspirators kept possession of the Castle until they were forced to surrender to the French besiegers who had been called in by the Earl of Arran, the Governor of the Kingdom. They were conveyed to France as prisoners. Norman Leslie and Kirkaldy of Grange entered the French service and greatly distinguished themselves in the war against Charles V, Emperor of Germany where Norman Leslie was wounded at the Battle of Renti and died fifteen days later.

The Battle took place on the plain before Renti on the 31st August 1554. On the morning before the battle Norman Leslie was sent to take possession of the heights, which overlooked the French positions. Norman Leslie accompanied by thirty Scotsmen rode up the hill, by this time they were reduced to seven, but they burst upon the Spaniards with the force of a thunderbolt. He struck five from their horses with his lance, which then broke. The Master of Rothes had been struck by several bullets and after the position was secured rode back to the Constable and collapsed.

The Duke of d'Enghein and Prince Louis remarked to Henry, that "Hector of Troy had not behaved more valiantly than Norman Leslie"

Barrie Leslie. Gordon.NSW.

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www.electricscotland.com/familytree/newsletters/leslie/index.htm

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