A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEFTAIN

Best wishes to all for the coming year and let us hope that 2012 will be a better year than 2011. Mother nature is reminding us, once again, that she is a formidable force. Here on the East coast we are cautiously keeping our eyes on river levels, while on the West coast they are experiencing a record heatwave, having just passed the previous record for the consecutive number of days over 40 degrees celsius. I would ask that members visit the CLANZ website www.clanleslie.org and follow the links to a new test site that John O'Driscoll is working on. He also has a survey attached to the site and if you could complete the survey, it will give John, valuable feedback. Both Barrie and I feel extremely lucky that we made contact with John, as he has vast experience with websites.

I have also discussed with Barrie, John and Mal, our membership secretary, some ideas, with a view to increasing our membership and we have decided to make the following changes. We will continue to have full membership at $25.00 ($29.00NZ), and Life membership at $250.00. There will also be an associate membership and a junior membership, the associate membership will be granted, free of charge to wives and partners of full members, the junior membership will consist of children and grandchildren of full members, under the age of 18 years. We hope to develop sufficient interest in our junior members to keep them as members and will be developing an area of interest on our website, specifically for them.

Yours Aye.
George Leslie. Chieftain/Convenor. CLANZ.

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Lt Gen Sir James Outram, Bart. GCB. KCSI.
29 January 1803 – 11 March 1863.
James Outram was the son of Benjamin Outram and Margaret Anderson, (who was the daughter of Dr James Anderson of Mounie and a grand daughter of Sir William Seton, Lord Pitmeddan), of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire. Benjamin was an engineer who was a partner in an ironworking company and was responsible for building canals throughout Derbyshire. When he died 22 May 1805, his partner took over Butterley Hall and Margaret Anderson and her five children moved out of Butterley Hall and lived at Worksop for three years and then a further two years at Barnby Moor before moving back to Udny, Aberdeenshire to stay with her family.

© Mr Roy Millett AFIAP.APAGB.
Butterley Hall, Ripley, Derbyshire.

Young James went to the local school in Udney and then in 1818, went to Marischal College and in 1819 a cadetship in The Honourable East India Company was offered to him. He arrived in Bombay on 15 Aug 1819. He joined several Regiments until he was posted to the 12th regiment on its formation. In November 1822, he arranged with his younger brother Francis, who was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bombay Engineers that some of their pay should be put aside as an allowance for their mother. In April 1824 he moved with is regiment, which was renamed the 23rd Native regiment to Malegeon in Khandesh. In March 1825 he was sent with two hundred men of the 11th and 23rd native infantry regiments to seize the hill fort of Malair, between Surat and Malegaon. He directed two thirds of his force to attack from the front while he took 50 men and attacked from the rear. The garrison of the fort fled in panic and many were cut down as they fled. James Outram had many situations as detailed above but he sort leave on the 18 December 1835 to go to Bomaby to marry his cousin Margaret Clementina Anderson. In Oct 1851 he prepared a report that was critical of the local government of Bombay and the depths of corruption that were endemic.

Outram was then removed from office. He returned to England while a Court of Directors upheld the decision of the Bombay Government but expressed regret that Outram had not been required to withdraw some of points that he had made, but gave Outram credit for the zeal, energy and success of his enquiries and expressed the hope that on his return to India a suitable appointment would be found for him.

As can be seen from the above, James Outram was a man who could be relied upon to carry out any task that was required. The two most famous episodes that he is remembered for, are the relief of Lucknow and the defence of the residency at Hyderabad.

In September 1857 Sir Colin Campbell. Later Lord Clyde, commissioned James Outram to go to the relief of Lucknow which was besieged by mutinous Indian troops, but Outram stood down as commander in the favour of Major General Havelock, to have the glory of relieving Lucknow and would act as a volunteer, under Havelock. On the 19 September 1857 the force crossed the river and marched out of Cawnpore and on the 20th Outram headed the volunteer cavalry in a charge at Mangalwar and on the 23rd in the action of the Alam-bagh, Outram at the head of the volunteer and native cavalry pursued the retiring enemy to the Char-bagh bridge. On the 25 September 1857 Havelock’s force, after severe fighting, in which Outram received a light flesh wound in his arm, fought their way in the Lucknow residency. On the 26 September, by general order, Outram resumed the military command but found that he had simply reinforced a beleaguered garrison and had to hold his position until Sir Colin Campbell could come to the rescue. After much heavy fighting Sir Colin Campbell and James Outram managed to link up and then the evacuation of Lucknow had to be carried out. James Outram then had to hold Lucknow for three months. On the 1 March 1858, Sir Colin Campbell returned and linked up with Outram and by the 19th March the rebels were completely routed.

The other action for which Outram is remembered was his defence of the residency at Hyderabad in 1843 when on the 15 January 1843 he was attacked by a force of 8000 rebels, under the command of Mir Shadad Khan. After four hours of defence and running short of ammunition Outram and his force of only one hundred men had to evacuate, by the steamer Satellite, and he proceeded up the river, under heavy fire for several miles and on the 16 February, he joined up with Sir Charles Napier and together, after much fighting defeated the rebels who on the 18 February surrendered to Napier.
In July Outram’s health had deteriorated and he resigned his seat on the Council of the Viceroy and left India, never to return. An equestrian statue, by J H Foley, RA, was erected on the Maiden in Calcutta, by public subscription.

In October 1861 he went to Egypt for the winter and then returned to London and in July a deputation, headed by the Duke of Argyll waited upon him at his London residence in Queens Gate Gardens to make the presentation of a testimonial silver plate.

Sir James Outram died at Pau, in the south of France on 11 March 1863 and he was honoured with a public funeral and burial in the nave of Westminster Abbey and is marked by a marble slab with the words “The Bayard of India”. Over the doorway on the south side of the nave is a bust of Outram by Mathew Noble, RA.

Barrie Leslie, Gordon, NSW

In Leslie Fife, there are a numbers of pathways called “Goats” and Fife Council have allowed me to present this article on these pathways.

**HISTORIC GOATS OF LESLIE**

Goats or gows, is an old Scots word for a narrow passage and there are perfect examples of those in Leslie, those in the old part of the town being as old as the town itself. They were created when the feus were being laid out and are well defined.

All the feus on the north side of the town go to the back hood dyke which separates the feus from the Common and runs the full length of the Common.

The Burghers and Feuars had the right to graze their cattle and goats on the Common long before the 1457 charter granted by the 1st Earl of Rothes to celebrate his new status as Earl. This made the town into a Burgh of Barony and granted the right to hold markets. These charters must be granted by the heritor and the Crown and must be registered in the courts to be legal.

The goats were made so that the Burghers and Feuars has access to the Common and are lined on either side by the dykes which are boundaries of the feus on each side of the goats, making it impossible for them to be owned by any private individual.

All the goats were the property of the community and were administered by the Burghers and Feuars for the Common Good. When they were disbanded by the Burgh Police Act, all administration fell to the Town Council, then, in 1975 to Kirkcaldy District Council and in 1996 they were again handed over, this time to Fife Council.

The names of the goats often changed when new people took over the house near, or on, the goat. The same goat may be well known by different names but those used here were those found in the old literature.

Information and photographs by JOHN MURHEAD, Leslie. Compiled by Fife Council Central Area Libraries.
MEADOW PATH
OR HERD'S GOAT

Herd's Goat is in the 'new' town and passes between Green's butcher shop at 235 High Street and the West End Bar at 257 High Street.

HISTORIC GOAT • 1

STARK'S GOAT

Stark's Goat is named after one of the Bailies. It was altered when the Town Council bought houses and demolished them.

When they built the complex now called the Bowery, they left a passage, which goes from the High Street between 107 High Street and the Naa Kee Chinese Restaurant at 121 High Street.

It then runs between houses in the Bowery and finally under a set of tuns through to steps onto the Common.

HISTORIC GOAT • 2

LONG OR GREEN'S GOAT

The Long Goat lies between the Ratfish Oak Hotel, off 85 High Street and 91 High Street.

CLEMENT'S OR SHORT GOAT

Clement's, or Short Goat, was made as the town grew. The last part of the old town was between 135 High Street and Flear and Thomson's car showroom at 143 to 147 High Street. It was also known as the The Watch's, or Watchman's Goat.

HISTORIC GOAT • 5

MIDDLE OR BERNARD'S GOAT

The goat at 61 High Street is known as the Middle Goat, probably because it has 2 goats on either side and was near the town centre.
Many thanks to Sheila Campbell, Local Studies & Family History Librarian, Central Library, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland, for permission to reproduce the above booklet.

REMINDER ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION DUE.

Just a gentle reminder that the annual membership fees were due on the 1st January 2012 and it would be appreciated if you have not paid them, you could send them in, as we need them to continue our work in finding and recording Leslie history.

I wish you all a Very Happy and Safe New Year.

George Leslie, Chieftain/Convenor, CLANZ.

CLAN LESLIE DNA PROJECT.

I would like to remind all Leslies of our Clan Leslie DNA project and how important it is for future generations of Leslies to be able to see what the DNA of previous generations of Leslies was and how they can see into the past, through this program. Below is the web addresses to enable you to look into the results of the program.

The first is for the results and the second for access to the Patriarchs page.

http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/leslie/results

http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/leslie/pats

Barrie Leslie, Gordon. NSW.
MEN and BOOKS.
ROLPH BIDWELL LESLIE. MA
M.D. (Tor.)
By J.H. Elliot, M.D.
Toronto.

- A most attractive biography and one which has achieved great popularity is “Sir Richard Burton(1) written by Jean Burton. The author was a student in the University of Saskatchewan and graduated from the University of British Columbia. It is a delightful story of a beautiful infatuated with and devoted to, a most unusual man, keen to be with him in his wanderings and his studies of primitive races, ever watchful of him through his declining days. In 1889, after a serious illness it was found necessary to have a resident doctor always with them, so “they telephoned from Cannes to England for Doctor Ralph Leslie, a Canadian from Toronto” who travelled with them to Trieste where Sir Richard made a speech at a dinner at the British Consulate on the occasion of Queen Victoria’s Jubilee.”It was a blow when Dr Leslie was called away later in the year. He was so good humoured and above all had a true reverence for Richard. Richard did not want to see any other doctor.

This reference to Dr Ralph Leslie of Toronto suggested more detailed information. Referring to the list of graduates of the University of Toronto, there is a record of Rolph Bidwell Leslie, B., 1873, M.A. 1875, registered at University College, graduating ALB., 1875, and receiving his M.D. (Tor) in 1876. From the London Medical Directory, 1890, we further learn that he became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and a Fellow of the Geographical Society, that he was created a Chevalier of the order of Leopold and a Chevalier of the Order of the Congo Star for distinguished service in Africa, that he served as Surgeon-Major to the Turkish forces in the Serbian War, was present at the siege and capture of Alexinatz, continued with the victorious army on the march from Alexinatz across the Balkan Mountains to the Danube, was awarded the Tureo-Serbian and the Turco-Russian medals and was invested with the Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class. He also served with the British Forces in the Zulu War, receiving the ribbon and medal of this campaign.

This active and adventurous graduate of the University of Toronto died in Dominica, September 20 1893.

Dr Charles S Ryan, a young Australian doctor, who served with the Turkish forces, writes in his reminiscences (2) that he recalls meeting Rolph Lesslie at Nish, Turkish army headquarters some thirty miles from Alexinatz in Southern Serbia, then under siege; “another of my comrades at Nish was Rolph Lesslie a Canadian who has had a fairly adventurous career and was afterwards with Stanley on the Congo. He was a nice young fellow; but he used to read Gil Blas to me in French when I was in bed at night and required all my energies to circumvent the strategy of the Bulgarian insects.

A brother, Joseph W Lesslie, born in 1854 and educated at Upper Canada College graduated in 1879 and took his M.D. degree in 1880. He was for many years surgeon to the Queen’s Own Rifles. He served with then in the North-West rebellion in 1885, received the 1885 medal and clasp, was mentioned twice in despatches and was in action at Cut Knife Hill. His ambulance corps in the Q.O.R. was the first in Canada. His wife was the daughter of William Willcocks Baldwin, grand-daughter of Hon Robert Baldwin whose father, Dr William Warren Baldwin, first came to York in 1798. Apart from the Baldwin-Lesslie connection established by this marriage, a short inquiry into the Lesslie family reveals much that is related to the history of Upper Canada. What associations are recalled by the name of Sir Richard Burton’s physician “a Canadian from Toronto” Rolph Bidwell Lesslie! It was the Lesslie family from Dundee, Scotland, settled in business in Dundas Upper Canada, who brought William Lyon MacKenzie to Canada. It was in the home of his uncle, James Lesslie, Secretary of the Canadian Alliance Society, of which W L Mackenzie was President, that meetings of the opponents of Francis Bond Head and his Government were held. Rolph and Bidwell were the leaders of the Reform party in the Provincial Assembly, of which Bidwell was twice elected speaker. James Lesslie and a brother were arrested and jailed, charged with complicity in the Rebellion of 1837, but were discharged without trial. Bidwell, we are told by Francis Bond Head, in one of his essays, was given the option of leaving the country, forever.

(1) Ryerson Press Toronto 1941

(2) Under the Red Crescent; Adventures of an English Surgeon with the Turkish Army at Pylva and Erzerovim, 1877-1878, Charles Ryan London 1897
with a package of unopened letters, presumably treasonable, or to have them opened and face the consequences. He left promptly for the USA where he had a brilliant and successful legal career. Rolph, charged with treason, escaped to the United States, a reward of £500 on his head.

Rolph Bidwell Lesslie was the elder son of Joseph Lesslie. His mother was Sara Elizabeth Graham, a daughter of Dr James Graham, a surgeon on the medical staff of Upper Canada and serving principally with the forces in the Niagara district through the war of 1812. The association of the Lesslie family with Hon John Rolph was not only political, for Rolf Bidwell’s mother was born on a farm in Norfolk County which had been purchased from Dr Thomas Rolph, the father of Hon John Rolph.

Dr James Graham, the grandfather of Rolph Bidwell Lesslie, was born in Wyoming in the valley of the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, in 1782, of Scotch parentage. The family came to Canada in 1786, a short time after the Wyoming massacre and located on wild land in the County of Oxford, where seven children were born. James studied medicine at Grimsby in the office of Dr Cyrus Sumner, who coming from the USA, passed the medical board at York in 1804. His examiner was William Warren Baldwin.

Both Dr Sumner and Dr Graham were Assistant Staff Surgeons during the War of 1812 and after the close of the war, were examiners for the Pensions Board, the one at Grimsby, the other at Long Point. Canniff (3) says Dr Graham married in 1813 Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of Col Sutherland, of the Glengarry Highlanders, while on page 643, he says Elizabeth Brant, the youngest daughter of Dr Cyrus Sumner became his wife.

Dr Graham received the Prince Regent’s land grant for services during the war. At the close of the war, he purchased from Dr Thomas Rolph a farm in the Township of Wodehouse, Norfolk County, where he developed an extensive practice while carrying on his farm work. Two of his sons, Thomas Rolph Graham and John Rolph Graham, became physicians, the latter being a student at the Rolph School of Medicine in Toronto and in practice at Tilsonburg till his death.

Joseph Lesslie (1813-1904) the father of Rolph Bidwell, born in Dundee Scotland, came to Canada with his father Edward in 1819, the large family settling in Dundas and soon established business in Dundas, York and Kingston. Joseph was educated in Rochester and Boston, became Editor of The Examiner (later The Globe) and later purchased a farm in Norfolk County near that of Dr James Graham and here he married Sarah Elizabeth Graham. After two years of farming he moved to Toronto and was appointed Superintendent of York roads and in 1853 Postmaster, which office he held until pensioned by the MacDonald Government in 1879. Before this appointment he had campaigned for Hon Robert Baldwin, whose granddaughter, his son Dr Joseph W Lesslie later married.

The Ralph Leslie of Jean Burton is Rolph Bidwell Lesslie. His adventurous career and his success in his undertaking can be understood when one recalls his forebears and their associates. The Lesslies, pioneer wholesale and retail merchants in three Upper Canada towns, his maternal grandfather a pioneer settler in the province and one of the earliest to qualify in medicine, serving as Staff Surgeon through the War of 1812, the family intimately associated with the Reformers who secured representative government for Upper Canada, what wonder that the and his brother served their country seeking military service and constructive work in the Militia and the Army in Zululand, the Congo, the Balkans and the North West.

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The above article will be of interest to all Leslies, who spell their name with the double ss (Lesslie) as Rolph Bidwell Lesslie’s father was a mariner from Dundee in Scotland and our Russell John Lesslie, of Canberra ACT has gone through the article, as his family were mariners from Dundee, but unfortunately he could not find any links to his family, but possibly there are links for other families of Lesslie’s.

Barrie Leslie, Gordon. NSW.

AN INVITATION FROM CLAN LESLIE SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL TO CLAN LESLIE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND MEMBERS.

An invitation has been extended to CLANZ members to attend the Clan Leslie Society International Society 2012 Gathering at Loon Mountain Ski Resort at the New Hampshire Highland Games in New Hampshire USA on September 21st to 23rd 2012. Details will be available soon and available from George Leslie.
IT Report.

Since the last report we have made some inroads into improving our presence on the web.

Firstly, we have been testing some new web designs and layouts to improve our website. By the time this report goes to print there should be a new website for CLANZ, this will include an improved discussion forum (Bulletin Board) and guest book. As well the members area will be much easier to access. Hopefully the menu will be much easier to follow and as a result the whole site will be much more user friendly. The Home page includes some music and Song “The Flower of the Leslies”.

Secondly, we now have a presence on FaceBook Click Here to visit us. At this time we have nine members but hopefully this will grow, if you are searching FaceBook, or want to talk to other Leslies, then look for Clan Leslie Society Australia & New Zealand (CLANZ) on FaceBook.

Finally, in closing I need to remind everyone that we need feedback on these changes. Please tell us what you think of the new site, good or bad, use the bulletin board, this way we will ensure that your needs are met.

John O’Driscoll

THE GRAVE OF SIR JAMES OUTRAM. BT.

The above is the marble slab over the grave of Sir James Outram, Bart. in the nave of Westminster Abbey. The attendants moved chairs to enable me to take the photograph.

Barrie Leslie, Gordon. NSW