

The Family
of
GAMMELL

THE GAMMELLS
of
GREENOCK
and afterwards of
DRUMTOCHTY, COUNTESSWELLS
and
ARDIFFERY
and now of
ALRICK

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Foreword

This history was compiled during the years 1968-1976 by Edward Bramley Gammell, 5th son of Sir Sydney James Gammell of Countesswells. (see V).

The information it contains was taken from the sparse family papers available, searches in Parish Registers, the records of births, marriages and deaths in Somerset House in London and Register House in Edinburgh; Army and other records in the Public Records Office in London; newspaper cuttings, old books and municipal records in Greenock.

Acknowledgements are made for help received from G.V.D. Rybot Esq. and Lt. Colonel J.C. de Vine in regard to the family of William Gammell (Appendix 4/1) eldest son of Lt. General Andrew Gammell, and to the late Mrs. Hectorena Hire and her cousin Mrs. Brenda Chesher for interesting Press Cuttings and Papers, and the career of their grandfather Captain Harcourt Gammell R.N. (see Appendix 5/1) and his descendants. Also to Mrs. Gammell Gourlay for other papers and the history of her family stemming from her grandfather Albert Gamell (see Appendix 5/5).

Sources are not always quoted, but where statements of fact have been made, these are all based on written record.

Conjecture has been used sparingly, and when it has been, the fact it is conjecture is clearly stated.

The Old Cottage,
Minstead,
Hampshire.

1976.

Note. Description of the Gammell crest and Coat of Arms is contained in Appendix 4/2.

Origin and History of the Name

Anglo Saxon - Gamel/Gamol

Danish - Gammel All meaning 'old' or 'ancient'.

Norse - Gamal

Originally, the family was probably of Anglo/Danish origin who settled in England, in the north east, in the 6th to 8th century.

Florence of Worcester (Vol. i. p.223) mentions Gamel, who was an officer in King Harold's army, and son of Orm, being slain on December 28th 1065 by Tostig. John Charles Brooke read before the Archaeological Society on January 16th 1770 a paper (Archaeologia or Miscellaneous Tracts published London 1779), of which a copy is in the British Museum, giving among other information of the family of Gamel, detail of a Saxon inscription on a large stone slab on the doorway behind the porch of the church of Kirkdale in Rydale (N. Riding of Yorkshire) which reads 'Orm Gamals son bought St. Gregory's Minster when it was all broken down and fallen and he renewed it from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory in the days of Edward the King and Tostig the Earl'. This makes the date between 1056 and 1065, and the inscription was still visible in 1909.

The history of Northumberland by Bates (p.102) mentions two vicars of Hexham of the name Gamel about 1031, and Domesday Book (Additamenta p.576) mentions Gamel de Rogansepp and Gamell son of Godric. Radolphus Gamell is mentioned in Archaeologia (London) Vol. XLVII p. 105 and 106, in connection with ground at Barnsley, Yorkshire about 1231, and there was a vicar of Elsted, Sussex named Gamel in 1355/6 (Elsted Parish Records).

The earliest traced reference to the name in Scotland appears in the National MSS of Scotland (Vol. 1. No.38), which mentions in a Charter by King William the Lion in 1165 a gift by Gamel. It may well be that many of the Gamels retreated to Scotland after the Conquest. The estates belonging to Orm were given to a Norman noble. Various other references appear in early Scottish documents, for example:

Liber de Melros (Vol. i. pp.212 and 214) Gamelinus Magister, Lord Chancellor of Scotland 1250 and Archbishop of St. Andrews 1255.

Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland December 13th 1382. Protection for John Gamel going abroad on the King's Service, and again (p. 298 sect. 1485) Thomas Gamylle naturalised in London.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. (Vol. i. under date 1474) for Dyk Gamyll 'for Satyne to lyne the cuffs of a jacket for the King' (James III) and again (p. 73) for Dyk Gamell for a gowne for my lady. He seems to have been a court draper.

Registrum Magni Sigilli 1424-1513. (p. 490) Nigello Gammyll appears as a witness to a charter dated August 7th 1495 of the lands of Prestwyk Schawes in the county of Ayr, and again Johannis Gammyl mentioned as

having assigned lands in Ayrshire (November 3rd 1532).

In the records of the Burgh of Irvine in Ayrshire Stephani Gammyll is mentioned as the owner of a tenement in 1542, and again in 1572, but this time spelt Stevin Gemmill.

From about 1550 onwards, what parish registers exist, become somewhat less uncertain, although still far from complete or accurate, and from that date on there can be found fairly frequent references to Gemmills/Gammyls/Gemmells etc. around Fenwick and Dunlop near Kilmarnock, and at Cumnock and Irvine also in Ayrshire, but somewhat nearer the coast.*

- (*) For the above summary I am indebted to the much fuller information contained in 'Notes on the probable origin of the name of Gemmill or Gemmell' by J. Leiper Gemmill, writer of Glasgow, and printed for private circulation by N. Adshead and Son, printers, Glasgow, in 1909.

Turning to more recent times, a study of registrations of births, marriages and deaths in Somerset House in London, and Register House in Edinburgh since these became statutory (1837 in England and 1855 in Scotland) show that in Scotland while the name Gemmell/Gemmill remains common particularly in the South-west, the name Gammell no longer occurs in Scotland except for our own family. Edinburgh records include only 17 'Gammell' births between 1855 and 1888 and NONE thereafter, excluding in both cases of course those of our family.

In England on the other hand, apart from our family, there were two working class families of Gammells established before 1840, one around Manchester and the other in North London. The Manchester family, which was a large one appears to be now nearly extinguished, but the London family still exists, although it is difficult to establish to what extent, in view of the rapid proliferation of the name during the last three decades, during which marriages have risen from less than one per annum to over four per annum, both excluding again our own family.

The first of these new families of Gammells to appear in England was one from Cork in Southern Ireland, whose ancestor John Gammell made a considerable fortune in Horse Dealing at the time of the Crimean War. His grandchildren settled in London and in the 1920s and 1930s had a thriving House Agents business in South-east and North-west London. This business still exists in a fairly small way in Cricklewood, and is run by a William Gammell (born about 1910) who has two sons, one of whom, who was married in London in 1974, describes himself as a property developer. This family of House Agents is staunchly Roman Catholic, as indeed are the numerous other Gammells who have appeared in North London, Hertfordshire and Slough area in the last 30 years or so, following occupations as Labourers, Decorators, Plumbers etc., and we may reasonably conclude that they are also immigrants from Southern Ireland, where the name Gammell, although uncommon, has long been established.

The name Gemmell/Gemmill appears infrequently but widely dispersed throughout England, probably representing immigration from South-west Scotland.

The name Gammell is also found sparingly in the New World. There are several families of Gammells in the United States, including one, with whom I have been in touch, who trace descent from two young Gammell brothers, John and William, who went to America from Glasgow in 1740; but I can trace no relationship. (For further information see Appendix X.) There are also Gammells in Canada, and no doubt Gemmills/Gemmells as well. As far as I can trace there are no Gammells in Australia or New Zealand, but there may well be Gemmells/Gemmills.

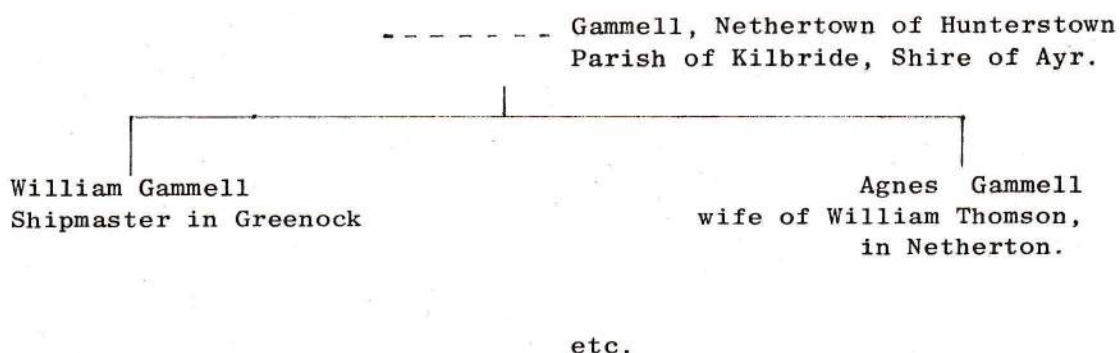
Against the above background, we can now examine the origins of our particular family. The earliest factual record I have been able to trace is an entry in the Parish records of Greenock West, held in Register House in Edinburgh, which reads as follows:

'August 19th 1727. William Gemmil, shipmaster, and Margaret Scott, both of this parish booked to proclamation of banns, and were married 31st August 1727.'

This man we know to have been our ancestor, but the important point in this entry is in the spelling of the surname. It is clear that in those days spelling of surnames in Parish Registers depended on the clerk or minister, who entered names as they heard them, and thus spelling varied widely. This is borne out by the fact that the children of William and Margaret appear in the same Parish Register under the names of Gemmel, Gemmil, Gamel and Gammell.

The Parish Registers of Greenock West from 1698 to the end of the 1700s, and those of the new parish of Greenock Central contain no record of any other families of Gammel/Gamel or Gemmel or anything like, and thus it seems not unreasonable to assume that William Gammell (born about 1695) migrated to Greenock when of age to take up a maritime career.

The question then arises from where did he stem. An early family genealogical paper (undated but probably compiled around 1820) gives the following information:



The records of West Kilbridge parish, which date from 1691 are sketchy, but there is an entry under date of October 18th 1693, reading as follows:

'Agnes Gemble, daughter of John Gemble and Agnes Weir in Hunterston, was baptised.'

This could be the Agnes Gammell mentioned above as the wife of William Thomson, and thus indicating that the parents of our William Gammell, the shipmaster, were John Gemble or Gammell and his wife Agnes Weir. There is no entry in the West Kilbride Register recording William's birth, but we know he was born in or about 1695, and it is very tempting to suggest that he was the next child, after Agnes, of John Gemble and his wife Agnes Weir, being born just eighteen months or two years after his sister.

There is a tombstone in West Kilbride churchyard with the inscription still legible (most are of sandstone and badly flaked) which reads:

'Here lyes the corps of Robert Gemmil. carpenter in Hunterston, who departed this life April 12th 1735 aged 60 years. Also the corps of Mary Thomson his spouse who departed this life 20th March (year illegible) aged 76.

There is a record of children born to this Robert Gemmil and Mary Thomson dating from 1705 onwards, so it seems unlikely that they were the parents of William and Agnes, but this tombstone does prove there were Gemmils in West Kilbride parish at that time, and that the spelling of the name as Gemble in some instances is of little significance.

Further research seems unlikely to be profitable, as is indicated by the following extract from 'Sources of Scottish Genealogical Research' by D.J. Steel:

'After the restoration in 1661, renunciation of the Covenant was made a condition of Office, and ministers were ejected. Many Presbyterians began worshipping in secret. From 1662 to 1689 the parish churches were Episcopalian, and even if parish Registers exist for the period, many baptisms, marriages and burials took place in secret and were not recorded - thus to trace ancestors from parish records prior to about 1690 is almost impossible.'

It thus seems reasonable to let the matter rest and assume that our earliest established ancestor, namely William Gammell, the shipmaster, sprang from yeoman stock, based on the parish of West Kilbride, on the north part of the coast of Ayrshire, and that there is a strong possibility that he was the son of John Gemble and his wife Agnes Weir, of Hunterston in that parish.

WILLIAM GAMMELL J.P.

Shipmaster & Merchant

of

GREENOCK.

1695 - 1765

We have no firm evidence of the date of WILLIAM GAMMELL's birth, but 1695 is family tradition, and must be about correct; nor do we know of his parentage other than the information given at the end of the previous section of this history.

The first definite record traced is the entry in the Greenock West Parish Register dated August 19th 1727, recording his marriage to MARGARET SCOTT of Greenock, which took place on August 31st of that year. In this entry he is described as 'shipmaster'.

William and his wife Margaret had a family of nine as follows (Greenock West Parish Register):

MAGDALANE	b. June 19th 1728	d. May 28th 1729
JANET	b. August 23rd 1730	d. April 4th 1738
WILLIAM	b. June 20th 1732	(see Appendix 2/1)
JAMES	b. December 12th 1735	(see II below)
ROBERT	b. November 29th 1736	d. May 29th 1737
MARGARET	b. August 3rd 1738	(see Appendix 2/1)
JEAN	b. February 3rd 1744	d. February 15th 1744
JOHN	b. March 2nd 1746	d. in infancy date unknown
AGNES	b. February 17th 1747	d. in infancy date unknown

but as will be seen above only three survived to adulthood.

We can presume that William must have commenced his career at sea at a fairly early age, since, as will be seen from the record of his marriage above, he was already a shipmaster at the age of just over thirty. Of his career at sea, we know little, although indications are that the ships he commanded traded with the West Indies and North America. We know the names of two ships which he commanded; firstly the 'Prince William' which he commanded in 1733, as in that year he was presented with an inscribed tankard by the 'owners' 'for his good services'. This tankard is still at Alrick, as also is the teapot inscribed as 'a gift to Mrs. Gemmele from the company of the ship 'Baltimore' 1742.' It is not unlikely that the ships he

commanded were owned by the ship-owning and later ship-building family of Scott, of which his wife was a member.

Sometime in the 1740s William evidently left the sea, and set up as a merchant in Greenock, presumably in the import and export business, where his experience overseas would have stood him in good stead. There is a record of a land transaction in Greenock in 1750, in which he is described as 'sometime shipmaster and now merchant in Greenock', so he was clearly established in business by that date.

William Gammell was a close friend of James Watt, the father of the famous James Watt, the inventor of the marine steam engine, and their children attended Greenock Grammar School together. Both William Gammell and James Watt senior were founder-members of Greenock's first 'Town Council', or what was known as 'Managers of the Tax on Ale and Counsellors'. William's signature appears regularly on the minutes of the meetings of this body from its inauguration in August 1751 until September 1758, on which date he resigned. It is interesting to record that in all instances his signature reads Wm. Gammell, so there is no doubt that the present spelling of our family name was firmly established during the lifetime of William.

We have no record as to the dates of either William's or his wife's death, but it is almost certain that William died in 1765. There is a memorial stone (No. 75) in the West Greenock Churchyard, commemorating them both and their children, but as is obvious from the wording quoted below, this memorial stone was erected by their son James Gammell, at a much later date, probably just before he left Greenock in about 1822 for his estates in North-east Scotland. The inscription on the stone reads:

'In memory of WILLIAM GAMMELL, merchant in Greenock, of MARGARET SCOTT, his spouse, of their son WILLIAM GAMMELL and other of their children who died in infancy. Also of JANET GEILS, spouse of JAMES GAMMELL, banker in Greenock, who died April 18th 1818 ages 79 years, and of their sons, WILLIAM GAMMELL, who died in infancy, Lieutenant General ANDREW GAMMELL, buried in Westminster Abbey, and Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM GAMMELL, buried in Martinique.'

The Greenock West Church was moved lock, stock and barrel to its present site to make way for industrial development in the 19th century, and this move included the tombstones, which are now displayed outside the new church. The above Gammell Memorial stone is among them.

William Gammell's portrait hangs at Alrick.

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II

JAMES GAMMELL

Banker

of

GARVEL PARK

Greenock.

1735 - 1825

JAMES GAMMELL was the 4th child and 2nd son of WILLIAM GAMMELL and his wife MARGARET SCOTT. He was born in Greenock on December 12th 1735, and his baptism as James Gamel is recorded in the Parish Register of Greenock West under date of December 15th of the same year.

With his elder brother William, James attended Greenock Grammar School, and in the book "Old Greenock" by George Williamson published in 1888, on page 150 appears the following:

'We have in our possession the Greek Testament used by both brothers in Arrols Class The title page is printed in Greek and Latin in alternative black and red letters and bears the autograph Wim. Gamell, his book 1745, and James Gammel 1745, and below the signature of James is printed his name JAMES GAMMELL, GREENOCK.'

Among James' contemporaries at school was James Watt, the famous marine engineer, and in fact they were both born in Greenock within two months of one another. There is no evidence, however, that the two worked together in later life, or that James ever invested any money in Watts' enterprises.

It does not appear that James entered University as his elder brother did, but was probably drawn early into commerce. It would be fair to conjecture that he joined his father's merchantising business in Greenock as soon as he left school, and that he got his early training there.

In 1760 or 1761 James married JANET GEILS daughter of Andrew Geils, a Glasgow merchant, but no record of the actual marriage has been found; it probably took place in the village where Janet lived, and this is not known. James and his wife set up house in Greenock, and there, their three sons were born:

WILLIAM	b. August 6th 1762	Died in infancy
ANDREW	b. January 19th 1764	See III below
WILLIAM	b. August 25th 1765	See Appendix 3/1

(all in Greenock Parish Registers)

The next record we have of James is an old letter book found by a member of the Scott (shipbuilding) family in an attic in the 1960s. This letter book of James' covers the years 1767 - 1769 and brings to light the following:-

a) Reference is made to the firm of Gammell Mathie & Co. 'now wound up'. This could have been his father William Gammell's firm, as the latter died in 1765.

b) James was at that time trading under the name of Crawford and Gammell.

c) The following is taken from a letter written by James to Mr. Thomas Campbell in Maryland U.S.A.:

'I must beg the favour of you to use all lawful means of recovering the debt due to me by Carroll and Brent and remitting same expeditiously, as I am in much want of money having lately built a large and expensive house'.

This was not Garvel Park House, which was built in the 1770s, but a town house in Greenock which we know James also owned.

d) August 5th 1768. 'Our copartnery (presumably Crawford & Gammell) has expired, and we have renewed it with some alteration, and all our business after this, will be under the firm of James Gammell & Co.'

e) There are many letters to ships captains and contacts in Scandinavia, Jamaica, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Lisbon and Rotterdam, which indicates the size of his ship-managing and trading business. Many of the ships in which he was interested bore names of Gods and Goddesses e.g. Jupiter, Aurora, Minerva etc. but it has not been possible to identify the owners of these ships.

James was elected to Greenock Town Council in September 1769 and at that time was described a 'a merchant and fewer'. In 1773 he was sent to London as representative of the Council to press the Bill in Parliament for improving Greenock Harbour, in which task he was successful, and later in the same year he was elected Baillie. He resigned from the post of Baillie in 1778, and resigned from the Town Council in 1784. (Greenock Town Council Minute Books), but evidently continued for the rest of his life to be known as 'Baillie Gammell'.

Although presumably James' merchantising business suffered as a result of the American War of Independence, it is clear that his business flourished, as by the early 1780s he had acquired a considerable number of properties in Greenock as well as having built himself a country mansion at Garvel Park on the outskirts of the town (see Properties Addendum 1.) By that time also he had become a partner in James Hunter & Co. one of the first firms in Greenock to open up trade with Newfoundland.

James' resignation from the Town Council coincided with the establishment of local banking, and as a prime mover in this project, he may well have thought that as a banker, hoping to have the Town Council as a major customer, it might be unwise to continue to serve as a counsellor. This however is conjecture.

It was in 1785, that James became a founder director of what was to become The Greenock Bank. According to 'The History of Greenock' by Robert Murray Smith published in 1921, the bank was founded under the firm of Dunlop, Houston, Gammell & Co. as a bank of issue in that year, and was the first banking concern to be established in Greenock, finance previously having been transacted in Glasgow. The original partners were James Dunlop of Gaikirk, Andrew Houston of Jordanhill, James Gammell of Greenock, Andrew Thomson, Newfoundland (? a cousin of James G.) and James McDowell, merchant of Glasgow. The title of 'The Greenock Bank' was assumed in 1793, and James as well as being a large shareholder was appointed the first manager. The Greenock Bank occupied various premises in Greenock, including Hamilton St., The West Breast next the Customs House, and finally 57 Cathcart St. at the corner of Watt Place. The centre of Greenock has, since the second World War, been completely redeveloped, and Cathcart St. is mostly laid out as gardens, and no trace of the old Greenock Bank premises remains.

What part James' sons played in the family business is unclear, but both sons were reputed 'Tear-a-ways' and family tradition is that they were both a constant worry to their father, and a considerable drain on his pocket. Their separate histories are covered in III below, and Appendix 3/1, and suffice it to say here that in the early 1790s they both joined the Army, and thus forsook any interest they may previously have had in their father's business from then on. Both sons were painted by Opie in military uniform in the 1790s, and these were no doubt paid for by their father, and there is evidence in the late 1790s and again in 1806, from letters written to James by his son Andrew that he was financing him in the first instance, and his son William in the second. This evidence seems to scotch the family story that James in fact actually disinherited both sons, although no doubt on occasion he must have been tempted to do so!

In 1808, for some reason or other James decided to invest in property in North East Scotland, and his first venture was to acquire from the Burnett family the estate of Countesswells, some 5 miles to the west of Aberdeen, (see Properties Addendum 2). A few years later he bought the estate of Ardiffery for his grandson James (see Properties Addendum 3), Portlethen for his grandson Ernest (See Properties Addendum 4), and finally Drumtochty (see Properties Addendum 5) and

Lethendy with Whitewell (see Properties Addendum 6) for himself. These purchases were all made between 1816 and 1822, and in aggregate must have cost him well over £100,000.

In spite of advancing years, James remained an active partner in the Greenock Bank until well into the 1800s, as is proved by the inscription on a large silver soup tureen (by Paul Storr), which is still in the family, and which was presented to him in 1808, perhaps on his retirement from active management. The wording of the inscription is as follows:-

'To James Gammell of Countesswells, the founder and senior partner of The Greenock Bank, for his very great and disinterested services rendered to his other partners, this small, but very unequal testimony of their gratitude is given by George Robertson, James Dennistown, William Forsyth and James Hunter'.

James continued to live at Garvel Park House until after the death of his wife in 1818, by which time he was well over 80, and with both his sons dead, he must have been rather a lonely old man. Whether it was this loneliness or for other reasons, we will never know, but in 1822, he left Greenock, and went to live in Drumtochty Castle - he never resided at Countesswells. Garvel Park remained in his ownership, and was not finally sold until after James' death.

In spite of his age, James remained mentally active when he reached Drumtochty. He had already bought properties for two of his grandchildren, and it appears he now set in train a plan for the advantageous marriage for James, his second grandchild - the eldest already being betrothed. He befriended Lord Forbes of Castle Forbes in Aberdeenshire, and with him prepared a plan to bring together the said James, and Lord Forbes' daughter Charlotte, in the hope that they would become attracted to one another. There is a letter from Lord Forbes to James dated August 31st 1823, outlining these arrangements. But the marriage never materialised because, so family tradition runs, James thought Charlotte 'ill-favoured', and preferred the daughter of an Irish merchant, whom he had met when serving with the Army in Ireland and whom he eventually married, shortly after his grandfather's death. This rejection of his friend's daughter, obviously displeased the elder James, and presumably as a result, he left his uncommitted properties, namely Countesswells, Drumtochty and Lethendy to his next grandson Andrew, who was still unmarried. He left the properties to Andrew, however, only for life, and then to his children, but in the event of his remaining unmarried, on his death the properties of Drumtochty and Countesswells were to revert to the descendants of Lord Forbes. Whether this was to encourage Andrew to marry the said Charlotte, or only to compensate his friend Lord Forbes for the insult of his grandson refusing the hand of his daughter, we shall never know: what we do know, and is recorded elsewhere in this history (Appendix 4/3) is that James' wishes did not come to fruition, as although Andrew remained unmarried, owing to a slip in James' will, Andrew was able to prove that he was in fact the owner of his grandfather's estates in fee simple.

James eventually died at Drumtochty on September 15th 1825, at the ripe old age of 89. He is buried in the Fordoun Parish Church in the village of Auchinblae, close to Drumtochty. His tomb is near the entrance gate to the church, on the left hand side, and bears the following inscription:

'In memory of JAMES GAMMELL Esq. of Drumtochty who died at Drumtochty the 15th September 1825 aged 89, and is interred here. Also in memory of JANET GEILS, wife of the said James Gammell who died 28th April 1818 aged 79, and is buried at Greenock, and their sons, WILLIAM GAMMELL, who died in infancy, Lieutenant General ANDREW GAMMELL interred in Westminster Abbey, and Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM GAMMELL interred in Martinique.'

In his will James left a great many monetary bequests which amounted to nearly £50,000, and much property in Greenock. After his death, his trustees sold off all his property in Greenock, and after the sale of Garvel Park to John Scott of Hawkshill in 1832, the Gammell family finally severed their connections with the Clyde in favour of the North East. After payment of legacies etc., the residue of James' estate went to his grandson Andrew, who thus became a very wealthy young man, with a rent roll from property of about £8,000 a year, plus a fairly large sum in cash.

It is believed that before he died, and probably before he left Greenock, James severed all connection with the Greenock Bank. The Bank itself remained open until 1843, when, as the last private bank in Scotland, it was absorbed into The Western Bank. This latter stopped payment in 1857, with liabilities of over £9 million, and thus ended the enterprise founded largely through the initiative of James Gammell, who is still remembered as one of Greenock's most famous citizens. The shoal in the Clyde opposite Garvel Park is called 'Gammell Shoal', either after James or his father William.

James Gammell's portrait hangs at Alrick.

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III

Lieutenant General

ANDREW GAMMELL

1764 - 1815

ANDREW GAMMELL was the elder of the two surviving sons of JAMES GAMMELL, Banker, of Greenock, and his wife JANET GEILS. He was born in Greenock on January 19th 1764, and his baptism is recorded in the Parish Register of Greenock West under date of January 20th, under the name of Andrew Gemmel.

With his younger brother William, he attended Greenock Grammar school, and is known to have been a pupil there in 1772 as the following is recorded in George Williamson's 'Old Greenock' (pp. 167/8):-

'The account gives the names of all the pupils, and contains the names of many of the best known inhabitants, among whom were Baillie Gammell's two sons, Andrew and William ..., while Baillie Gammell's sons contributed 10/6 each, the next in amount was 5/-'

this last surely an indication of their father's standing in Greenock at the time.

We cannot trace anything about Andrew's career for the years immediately after he left school, but we know that by the late 1780s, that is when he was in the middle twenties, he had established himself in London, and it is possible that he was working in the office of Sir William Kay's bank in the City, which firm were the agents in London for his father's bank in Greenock, but there is no firm evidence of this. However that may be, it is clear that he had by that time set up house with MARTHA STAGELDOIR, daughter of Joseph Stageldoir of London; whether married or not is unclear, since no record of a marriage has been found, and his will describes her as 'Martha Stageldoir, known as Mrs Gammell'. On the other hand the parish Register of St. George's Bloomsbury records the baptism of William Gammell their eldest son who was baptised there on September 30th 1789 as 'son of Andrew and Martha Gammell', and Martha's death certificate dated 1841, and recorded in Somerset House describes her as 'widow of Lt. General Gammell'. Thus, unless further evidence emerges, the truth remains uncertain.

Andrew and Martha had a large family as follows:-

WILLIAM	b. 1789 (Sept. 27th)	see Appendix	4/1
MARTHA	b. 1792	" "	4/4
JESSIE	b. 1794	" "	4/4
JAMES	b. 1797 (Jan. 3rd)	" IV below	
MARGARET	b. 1799	" Appendix	4/4
MARY	b. 1801	" "	4/4
ANDREW	b. 1803	" "	4/2
ERNEST	b. 1804	" "	4/3

As far as we know all these children were born in London, but birth records other than that of their eldest son William have not been traced.

In May 1793 Andrew joined the Army. Just why is not clear, but there was much patriotic feeling around at that time, and the Napoleonic Wars were on the verge of breaking out. He may also have been looking for a more adventurous life, and an income independent of his father, who may well have been displeased with his matrimonial affair in London.

His first Army appointment was as a Lieutenant, and later as a Captain in the 81st Foot, with whom he served in England and in Ireland. In 1794 he transferred to the 194th Regiment (The Royal Manchester Volunteers) and became a Major. In 1795 he became Lt. Colonel in the same regiment. Shortly after this the Regiment was disbanded, and Andrew took leave of absence at the beginning of 1896 to visit Europe, in the hope of joining the army of the Grand Duke Charles of Austria, who was fighting the French. He was unsuccessful however in that respect, as volunteers were no longer acceptable, but he was able to be a spectator of most of the operations against the French in that year, and returned to England carrying important despatches, when the year's campaigning ended in the autumn - there is a letter to his father among the family papers dated London, December 1796, describing his experiences. Among the despatches he brought home were some for H.R.H. The Duke of York, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the British Armed Forces and it seems fair to assume that Andrew came to become a friend of the Duke through the influence of Lord Elgin, who was responsible for selecting Andrew to carry the despatches referred to back to England.

Andrew seems to have been unemployed, although on full pay, on his return from Europe for several years, although there is some evidence that he acted for a time as A.D.C. to the Duke of York. In 1800 he became full Colonel, and in that year joined for a time The Edwards Fencibles, a volunteer Regiment, but in 1801 he was again unattached and was on half pay until the autumn of 1803. During this period he is referred to in Army Lists as 'late 91st Foot' or The Argyllshires, raised in 1794, but the Regimental records contain no trace of his serving with them, so his connection, if any, with the Argylls remains a mystery.

In September 1803, Andrew was appointed to the 1st Foot or Grenadier Guards. At that time not only was the Duke of York Army Commander

in Chief, but he was also Colonel of the Grenadiers, and it is fair to speculate that the Duke was behind the appointment. Andrew's military record from then on, taken from Grenadier Guards records is as follows:

Sept.	1803	Colonel in 3rd Battalion at Chatham
Nov.	1804	Moved to Deal
May	1805	On staff (appointment unknown)
July	1807	To 3rd Battalion in Sicily
Dec.	1807	Returned to U.K.
Feb.	1808	To 2nd Battalion at Westminster
June	1808	Promoted to Major General
Feb.	1809	Commander-in-Chief's leave
May	1811	On staff North West District
Sept.	1811	Commander-in-Chief's leave
June	1813	Promoted to Lieutenant General
Jan.	1814	Leave
June	1814	Resigned

It will be seen that from 1805 to 1807 he was on the staff, probably with the Duke of York, and again from 1809 to 1814 he almost continuously enjoyed 'Commander-in-Chief's Leave'. What this means neither the Guards or we know, but as family tradition is that he spent his time in riotous living at the expense of his father, it is tempting to think that these periods of 'leave' were in fact leave on full pay, dancing attendance on his friend the Duke. Biographies of the latter show that throughout this period he was living a dissolute life in London, or at his country house at Oatlands near Weybridge 'gambling and drinking with a house, full with his friends'; but from enquiries made, no reference to Andrew has been noted in the Dukes papers.

What exactly happened to Andrew after his retirement in 1814 is unknown, but his resignation from the Army could have been due to ill-health, as he died at Southampton Place, New Road, Bloomsbury on October 14th 1815 at the early age of fifty-one. His death is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine, but no obituary has been traced. He is buried in the South Cloister in Westminster Abby - why no one really knows, since it is clear from what has been written above, that he had in no way a distinguished military career. Again, it must surely be that his place of burial was decided by the Duke, with whom he was still close, and who, we know, presented Andrew's second son James with his Army commission in 1813.

There is no stone or memorial to mark the site of his grave in the Abbey, so the exact site cannot be ascertained, but the following appears in the Funeral Fee Book of the Abbey:

'Total expenses £19.10.0, made up of Fees, grave expenses and decorations of which £4.0.10 was paid to Mr. Catling the Verger and £3.13.3 for decorations.'

'The service was conducted by the Revd. Dr. William Whitfield Dakins, and the Chanter and Undertaker was S. Chittenden of 40 Greek Street, Soho Square.'

N.B. Fees were paid for the ground, to the Chanters, the Sacrists and Vergers, the four Bellringers, the Clerk of Works, the Mason, the six bearers, the two Porters for the Pall, for a leaden coffin and for tolling the bell. Decorations were payments made to the Receiver, Clerk of Works, Chanter and the Porter.

In his will, made in January 1814, and proved by Sir William Kay, Bart., Banker of London, in December 1815, Andrew bequeathed 'to his dear friend Martha Stageldoir named Mrs. Gammell' £300 per annum, to a daughter of his (Jessie) who had disgraced herself by marrying a 'blackguard' only £100 per annum for her life. All the rest of his personal and heritable property to be devided between his other seven children.

Martha Stageldoir/Gammell outlived her husband by over twenty-five years. She died at Harrow Lodge, Hampstead on December 29th 1840, and her death is recorded in Somerset House under the name of Martha Gammell.

Andrew Gammell's portrait in Military uniform by Opie hangs at Alrick.

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IV

Captain

JAMES GAMMELL D.L.

of

ARDIFFERY

1797 - 1893

JAMES GAMMELL was the 4th child and 2nd son of Lt. General ANDREW GAMMELL and MARTHA STAGELDOIR, and was born on January 3rd 1797. We know nothing of his early life nor any details of his education, and the first definite information we have is that he was gazetted as an Ensign in the 59th Regiment in June 1813 at the age of sixteen and a half. It is understood that this commission was presented to him by Prince Frederick, Duke of York, who, as mentioned elsewhere was a friend of his father's.

Immediately on being commissioned, James proceeded to the Peninsula War, and was present at the siege of Bayonne in 1814. He became a Lieutenant in 1815, saw service with various other regiments including the 30th and 61st, and finally retired from the Army, with the rank of Captain in September 1826, after the death of his grandfather, James Gammell the Banker. He was then serving in the 92nd Regiment, The Gordon Highlanders.

In 1816, when he was nineteen, and soon after his father's death, his grandfather, James Gammell, the Banker, purchased for him the estate of Ardiffery near Cruden Bay in North Aberdeenshire. The purchase was made jointly, 'in life rent and fee respectively', which in fact meant that the income and title were vested in James, and only reverted to his grandfather in the event of the premature death of the young James. The estate of Ardiffery had no residence attached to it, and consisted almost entirely of agricultural holdings (see Property Addendum 3).

A few years after he had bought Ardiffery for James, there was a serious quarrel between James and his grandfather on the subject of his marriage. His grandfather wished him to marry Charlotte, daughter of Lord Forbes, but it is reported that he flatly refused to do so, saying that the lady was ill-favoured, and that instead he intended to marry a beautiful Irish lady, by name Sydney Holmes whom he had met while serving in the Army in Ireland. Whether this was the reason why

his younger brother inherited their grandfather's other landed properties rather than he, history does not relate, but it may be significant that he refrained from marrying Sydney Holmes during his grandfather's lifetime, although the wedding took place, either by accident or design, just exactly one week after his grandfather's death!!

The marriage of James to SYDNEY HOLMES, who was the daughter of Frederick Holmes Esq., merchant in Dublin, took place on September 23rd 1825, conducted by the Revd. E. Coates at Donoghmore Church in County Down, Northern Ireland, and after their honeymoon, they took up residence at a house called Beech Hill, in the same parish of Donoghmore in which they had been married, and there the first six of their ten children were born; viz:

JAMES STEWART	b. September 21st 1826	(see V below)
FREDERICK ERNEST	b. September 3rd 1827	(see Appendix 5/1)
HARCOURT THOMAS	b. April 29th 1829	(see Appendix 5/2)
JOHN HOLMES HOUSTON	b. September 12th 1830	(see Appendix 5/3)
SYDNEY MARION	b. November 12th 1831	d. February 6th 1837
WILLIAM	b. July 11th 1833	(see Appendix 5/4)

In 1834, James and his family moved to Edinburgh, and took up residence at 52 Inverleith Row. Presumably the move had something to do with the education of their children, as immediately on arrival in Edinburgh, the eldest sons were sent to a preparatory school in Circus Place, and later to Edinburgh Academy. Their last four children were born in Edinburgh, viz:

ANDREW CONWAY	b. January 15th 1835	d. Dec. 12th 1835
MARTHA JANET	b. May 7th 1836	(see Appendix 5/6)
ANDREW CONWAY	b. September 5th 1837	d. Dec. 25th 1837
ALBERT	b. July 27th 1840	(see Appendix 5/5)

In 1856/7, when the education of his children at Edinburgh Academy had been completed, James and his wife moved to Bath, where the climate was no doubt more congenial, and took up residence at 16 Grosvenor Place. Here James lived until he died on September 23rd 1893, by which time he had reached the venerable age of 96. He is buried at Locksbrook Cemetery in Bath. His wife predeceased him by more than fifteen years, dying in Hampstead in 1878 aged 80.

At the time of his death, James' photograph appeared (full page) in the Admiralty & Horse Guards Gazette of October 14th 1893, under the title of; 'Our Portrait Gallery No. 19 - The late Captain James Gammell'. There were evidently two reasons for this special honour, as the following quotations from the Gazette show:

- 1) 'This grand old officer was reputed to be the last commissioned veteran survivor of the Peninsula War in the British Service'

and

- 2) 'He served through all the Peninsula War It seems that never having received his medal for his share in these operations having been brought recently by H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge to

the notice of Her Majesty, she presented the veteran with her Jubilee Medal, in addition to the Peninsula decoration, accompanying the gift with an expression of warm appreciation of his worth, and the hope that he might long enjoy the consideration he merited'.

Unfortunately this letter from Queen Victoria has been lost, but a copy of the gazette is still in the hands of the family, as also are the medals. James' name also appears in Boas' Biographical Dictionary as the last Peninsula Officer to die.

In his later years James is reputed to have become rather cantankerous, to have quarrelled with his wife, and even to have thrown her out of his house. He is also said to have thrown a fine miniature of his wife by Cosway, on to the floor and stamped on it; this damaged miniature is still in the hands of the family.

Although he never resided in Aberdeenshire, he became a Deputy Lieutenant of that county in 1826, and retained this position until his death. It was bestowed on him presumably on account of his ownership of the estate of Ardiffery, and possibly through the influence of the Duke of York, who had presented him with his original commission in the Army.

In his will, he left practically all his estate amounting to nearly £60,000 to his third son Harcourt (see Appendix 5/2). His eldest son James Stewart is not mentioned in the will, presumably as he automatically inherited the entailed property of Ardiffery, and because this son had already inherited the estates of Drumtochty and Countesswells from his uncle, Andrew. James left his nephew Sydney Albert (see Appendix 5/5) the sum of £3,000, and instructions to his son Harcourt to pay out to his brother Frederick (James' second son) the sum of £70 annually (see Appendix 5/1). Otherwise, apart from a few small legacies to servants etc. the residue, as has been stated, went to Harcourt absolutely.

James Gammell's portrait hangs at Alrick.

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The Reverend

JAMES STEWART GAMMELL, M.A. J.P.

of

DRUMTOCHTY, COUNTESSWELLS & ARDIFFERY

1826 - 1899

JAMES STEWART GAMMELL was the eldest son of Captain JAMES GAMMELL of Ardiffery and his wife SYDNEY HOLMES. He was born on September 21st 1826 at Beech Hill, Donoghmore, County Down. His second name Stewart was almost certainly given him as his father's sister, Mary Gammell had married in 1824, The Rev. John Stewart (see Appendix 4/4).

About 1834, when he was about eight years old, his parents moved to Edinburgh, in order no doubt, to ensure him and his brothers a suitable education. James was sent first to Circus Place School, and then to Edinburgh Academy, where he was a pupil from 1837 to 1844. His scholastic career at Edinburgh Academy is worthy of note: he was Dux of his class four times, Dux of the school in 1844; won the Michell Medal in 1843; the Mathematical Medal in 1844, and was 'Best' in Greek, Latin, French and Scripture in the same year. From school he went to Glasgow University for further general education, and then in 1848 to Jesus College, Cambridge with a Scholarship in Mathematics. He graduated from Cambridge in 1851 with Honours, and became Master of Arts in 1854.

James Stewart was ordained into the Church of England in 1852, and in the same year became curate in the village of Dolver in Montgomeryshire. After five years at Dolver, he moved to London, and became firstly curate of St. Paul's Hammersmith, and then curate of St. Paul's Vauxhall. In 1860, he was appointed first Vicar of the new parish church of St. Mary Magdelene at Outwood, a small mining village between Leeds and Wakefield in Yorkshire.

It was in Outwood, where he was to remain for twenty years that his main work for the Church was carried out, where he was to be married and where his four children were to be born. He was married in Outwood Church, just six years after he went there in the summer of 1866 to ANN BRAMLEY, second daughter of Henry Alcock Bramley and his wife Elizabeth (nee Cooper) of The Haugh, Silcoates, Yorks. Henry Bramley and his wife are both buried in the churchyard at Outwood, and

the East window, and the one immediately next to it, form a memorial to them, given by their four children, one of whom was of course Ann Bramley/Gammell. This family of Bramley was an old established Yorkshire family, based on Addington, near Skipton, where Ann was born on May 9th 1841. Ann's grandfather had been Mayor of Leeds in 1806/7.

James and Ann had four children as follows:

SYDNEY JAMES GAMMELL	b. June 25th 1867	(see VI below)
ELIZABETH MARION "	b. 1871	} (see Appendix 6/1)
JESSIE BERTRAM "	b. 1872	
ROSAMUND ALICE "	b. 1875	

all born at Outwood, while their father was Vicar there.

As has already been stated James Stewart was the first Vicar of Outwood, and the uphill struggle he had to get the church established is best illustrated in his own words, preaching when the church was enlarged in 1888:

'You will remember when this church was talked about, how little encouragement there was in many quarters; how you were laughed at. What!, you are going to build a church? How many people will you get? Five and twenty, fifty? I have heard Mr. Burrell tell the story. He had the first of the battle to bear; he was laughed at; he was ridiculed, he was opposed, aye, and the opposition went on for long after. When I first came here there were few people whose hearts were thoroughly in the work. We knew where we were going, and what we were aiming at. Although the church was built in order to be enlarged, we did not expect to see it accomplished in our days, but, thank God, it is there and full.'

During his ministry, he saw the building of the Vicarage, completed in 1867, a Vicar's room in 1874, and a Sunday School built on a site near the church capable of housing 300 pupils - in 1860 there had been twenty five pupils -, with the Vicar himself as the Teacher.

A tribute to the work done by James Stewart while he was at Outwood, was given by the then Vicar, when he announced his death at the end of his sermon in November 1899. His words were as follows:

'Within the last few days the news has reached us that one, who was the first Vicar of Outwood, and who laboured in this parish for God and man, the most part single handed for the long space of twenty years has been called away to his rest. James Stewart Gammell will always be remembered for his indefatigable zeal and untiring energy, and for the deep love of all to whom he ministered. He came to this parish when there was but little church life in it. He banded together a community which were a blessing not only to himself, but to those who succeeded him in his labours. He laid such a foundation of Church Doctrine and Christian Principles that it has been

comparatively easy to build up the superstructure, and to make Outwood Church life such as we see it at the present day. He came to this parish when education was little thought of, and when there was no such thing as either compulsory or assisted education. That which is now recognised as part of the Government Educational System was then taken up voluntarily by him: I mean the Night School. This was no easy task; it was dull and monotonous, but he took it up cheerfully and willingly, and it was to him a great delight. Many a lad may attribute his success in life to what he learned at the Night School. We all know that he was compelled to resign his parish due to ill-health; but he did not forget it, and when fortune shone upon him, he remembered the parish in which he had laboured. For ten years he contributed considerably towards the maintenance of an assistant Curate, and when our church was enlarged in 1888, he built our neat side chapel in thankful remembrance of twenty years work for God and man in this parish.'

The following extracts are also taken from 'A short History of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdelene, Outwood' published in 1958 to mark the centenary of the church:

1. 'The Gammell family was very generous to the church, even after Mr. Gammell retired. In 1889, Miss Bramley, Mrs. Gammell's sister gave another stained glass window on the south side of the church, in memory of her nephew Henry Wyatt-Smith, drowned while boating in Hampshire. In 1890 Mrs. Gammell gave the church its bell. When the church was enlarged in 1888 Mr. Gammell gave £250 for the building of the 'Gammell Memorial Chapel', where you can read on a plaque the inscription he himself worded 'To the glory of God, and in humble and thankful remembrance of twenty years work for God and men in this church and parish, this chapel was built A.D. 1887 by James Stewart Gammell, first Vicar of Outwood 1860 - 1880.'
2. 'The foundation stone for the Gammell Memorial Chapel and the new South Aisle was laid on Tuesday July 19th 1887 by The Revd. J.S. Gammell in the presence of a large number of spectators, and at the close of a very bright afternoon service in the church. On this occasion Mr. Gammell referred to the first time he came to Outwood, and only a few people came to church. "There were many who came for the first four or five Sundays in order to see what the church and the new parson were like." He understood afterwards that a number of very respectable people were angry with him because he said he would like to know how many had come to the House of God to worship, and how many had come to see the new building, and to see what the Parson was like. His words went home to many of them, and the congregation was a very small one for a long time after.'

3. 'On November 2nd 1899, the first Vicar of Outwood, the Revd. J.S. Gammell died, and the people of the parish felt that although there was a memorial in the church to Mr. Gammell's work in Outwood, which he gave during his lifetime, yet there should be a memorial from the parish, and this found expression in a stained glass window on the North of the church, which was dedicated on April 28th 1901.'

James Stewart left Outwood owing to serious ill-health in 1880, and moved with his family to Clifton, near Bristol, where he took up residence in Oakfield Road. On his departure from Outwood he was presented by the parishoners with a handsome half hunter gold watch, suitably inscribed; this was a very fine gesture, and emphasises his popularity, when it is remembered that practically the whole of his congregation consisted of miners. The watch in question is still in the hands of Shiela Gammell Gourlay (see Appendix 5/5).

Just why James Stewart moved to Bristol is not clear, but it may have been to enable his son Sydney James to obtain a Public School education at nearby Clifton College, where, in fact the young man went in May 1881. He may also have been influenced by the fact that his father, by this time a widower, was living in nearby Bath. As far as we know, he did not take up church work in Bristol, probably owing to his health, but the fact that he must have known by this time that he was heir to his aging uncle, Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty, may also have influenced him against taking on immediate ecclesiastical commitments.

His uncle Andrew eventually died on March 18th 1883 and James Stewart came into the properties of Drumtochty and Countesswells as well as a cash sum which we can estimate as upwards of £50,000. Family tradition has it that he hired a special train to take, him, his family and his possessions from Bristol to Scotland, but whether there is any foundation for this is not known. On the death of his father in 1893, he inherited the estate of Ardifferry in north Aberdeenshire, but in this instance no cash, his father understandably deciding that his other sons, were in greater need than James Stewart.

James Stewart was a man of culture and intelligence as his scholastic record shows, and also a kindly and lovable character as his record as vicar of Outwood demonstrates. Thus it is doubtful whether the change from parish priest to a very substantial landed proprietor was altogether to his liking, and almost certainly the financial implications at a time when agricultural depression was looming on the horizon were lost on him. It is not surprising therefore that when he became a seemingly rich man, he spent liberally. He did not undertake much direct church work in Scotland, other than becoming chaplain to the Bishop of Brechin, but devoted a great deal of time and money to ecclesiastical and charitable undertakings. He built and endowed the Episcopal Church of St. Palladius at the gates of Drumtochty; a rectory and Church Hall to go with it, and a lodge for his blind organist, George Goodair, whom he brought up from Outwood. At the same time, as has been stated above, he was generously supporting the cost of a curate, and other activities at his old parish of Outwood. Before the church of St. Palladius was completed, he conducted services twice every Sunday in the billiard room at Drumtochty, with

his wife at the organ, so as well as giving monetary help, he also personally lived an active church life. In his obituary notice the following appears:

' It was frequently said of him that the poor never appealed to him in vain. He was a large and unostentatious contributor to numerous institutions and charities, and assisted many poor congregations. The castle was also the home for a short stay to clergymen and deserving young men whose health had broken down through overwork, while he also considered the members of his old congregation at Outwood in their sickness, and colliers from Yorkshire could frequently be seen enjoying the pure air in the Glen of Drumtochty.'

In spite of all the ecclesiastical and charitable work that was going on, James Stewart did not neglect his estates. He built new kennels and a gamekeeper's house, a new carriage drive to the castle, and laid on a water supply to kennels, church and Lodge cottage. He also had constructed two tennis courts, which involved excavating solid rock, and employing a large force of labour to level the site. It is thus hardly surprising that by the time he died, much of the cash he had inherited had been dissipated, and that the estates had had mortgages raised on them, particularly as he had settled £9,000 on his impecunious younger brother Frederick (see Appendix 5/1), and £5,000 on each of his two daughters.

James Stewart died on November 2nd 1899, at the age of 73. He had not enjoyed good health for a good many years, and contracted pneumonia on a trip to Glasgow. Although he partially recovered, he was never himself again and died about three months later. The estates passed on his death automatically to his son Sydney James Gammell (see VI below) under the deed of entail. His personal estate which had dwindled to only just over £10,000 from the £40,000 plus he had inherited some sixteen years previously, was subject to several large legacies, and most of the contents of Drumtochty were left to his wife. He also specified that Countesswells was to be put at the disposal of his wife either as a dower house or to be let for her account. This last clause, as it turned out, was never implemented, but nevertheless, Sydney James can have received practically nothing in cash to serve as working capital in the running of the estates.

James Stewart was buried in the churchyard of St. Palladius, the church he had built at the gates of Drumtochty. His wife, Ann decided to leave Scotland, and take up residence with her brother, a bachelor, and Canon of Lincoln Cathedral. This brother, Canon Henry Ramsden Bramley lived at Nettleham Hall, just outside Lincoln. Ann died at Nettleham in the summer of 1916, just a year after her brother, with whom she had lived for close on seventeen years. The carriage and pair in which Ann and her brother used to drive around Lincoln, was reputed to be the smartest turn-out in town, and the coachman's buttons, complete with crest and coat of arms are still in the possession of Sheila Gourlay (Appendix 5/5).

A fine portrait of James Stewart Gammell by Collier hangs at Alrick.

SIR SYDNEY JAMES GAMMELL Kt.B., J.P.

of

DRUMTOCHTY, COUNTESSWELLS, ARDIFFERY & LETHENDY

1867 - 1946

SYDNEY JAMES GAMMELL was the eldest child and only son of The Rev. JAMES STEWART GAMMELL and his wife ANN BRAMLEY. He was born at the Vicarage of Outwood near Leeds where his father was Vicar, on June 25th 1867. Presumably he received his early education locally, either from his father or from a tutor. In 1880 his father left Outwood, and went to live in Clifton on the outskirts of Bristol, and Sydney was sent to Clifton College, which he entered in May 1881, just before his fourteenth birthday. While his father was living in Clifton, Sydney attended as a day boy, but after his father inherited his uncles estates in Scotland in 1883, he became a boarder in Brown's House.

Sydney left Clifton in the spring of 1886 after a career at the school, which was not outstanding either scholastically or athletically and went up to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1889. It was while he was at Cambridge that he met his future wife, Alice, sister of Henry Stobart, a University friend. After leaving Cambridge, Sydney spent a year visiting Australia and New Zealand with another University friend, PB. (Baccy) van der Byl. Sydney was a keen photographer, even in those early days, and brought back many fascinating photographs, especially of New Zealand, a country which seems to have impressed him much more than did Australia.

On his return from Australia, he became engaged and married ALICE TRENCH STOBART, the fifth daughter (out of 9!) of the Rev. Henry Stobart, erstwhile vicar of Warkton in Northamptonshire, but then living in retirement at Wykam Rise, Totteridge, Herts, and his wife Annie Mulholland of Northern Irish descent. The wedding took place at Totteridge Church on 28th October 1891, and after a short spell at Drumtochty with his parents, Sydney and his wife settled in Edinburgh first at 7 Circus Place, and then at 5 Gloucester Place, and he went to work with a firm of Factors, with a view to learning Estate Management. While Sydney and his wife were in Edinburgh, their three eldest children were born:-

JAMES ANDREW HARCOURT
BARBARA ANNE
HENRY STOBART

b. September 26th 1892
b. October 2nd 1894
b. February 4th 1896 (killed in action
September 1918)

Towards the end of 1896, the family moved to a rented house in Aberdeenshire, Westhill House, Skene, quite close to the estate of Countesswells, which Sydney started to manage together with Ardiffery in Northern Aberdeenshire. While at Westhill their fourth child was born:-

JOHN RICHARD

b. August 20th 1898

The family remained at Westhill until 1899, when Sydney's father James Stewart died, and he inherited the whole of the latter's landed property. These estates amounted to nearly 20,000 acres, but unfortunately Sydney was left little or no cash as working capital. His father's free estate was only a very few thousand pounds after legacies, he having spent freely out of the many thousand pounds left him by his uncle Andrew some fifteen years earlier. Sydney also inherited Lethendy and Whitewell from his uncle John (see Appendix 5/3) in 1902, but again the legacy included no money to support the management of the lands.

In spite of having to rely on revenue from his estates alone to support him and his ever increasing family, Sydney moved to Drumtochty Castle, and there their fifth child was born and named after the hill on which Drumtochty looked:-

FINELLA MARY

b. May 16th 1901

Life at Drumtochty was gay, with large shooting parties in summer and autumn, with amateur dramatics a feature, and a happy carefree atmosphere prevailed. Sydney bought his first motor car in 1901, an Argyll, and was active in local affairs, being a Captain in the Fife and Forfar Coast Artillery, a member of the Kincardineshire County Council and was a candidate for Parliament in the Conservative cause in 1905, and again in a by-election in 1906, but in both cases he was defeated by the Liberal Candidate. It was at this time that Sydney became deeply interested in Forestry. He became great friends with other large land-owners such as the then Lord Lovat, Mr. Munro Ferguson who later became Lord Novar, Sir A. Stirling Maxwell, Sir John Gladstone and others, all of whom were great foresters, and Sydney began very extensive tree planting programmes, both at Drumtochty and at Countesswells. He was a prominent member of The Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society from 1896 until the 1920s, and was a vice-president from 1914 to 1920.

In 1905 in an effort to cut expenditure at a time when agriculture was becoming very depressed, and rents could no longer anything like cover farm maintenance plus living expenses, the family moved to the smaller house of Countesswells; Drumtochty and Glenfarquhar Lodge were separately let - the latter with the main grouse shooting. As has already been stated, Sydney, although he had inherited vast stretches of land had been left little in the way of capital to run them. Added to this all were entailed, except Lethendy, and therefore could not have been sold, even if Sydney had been so inclined. He had therefore little room for manoeuvre to raise money, other than borrowing from the Bank to keep his farms in a good state of repair, and to cover his

not inconsiderable living expenses; this he did to an extent which even at the time, and certainly in hindsight was quite unjustifiable.

Although moving back to Drumtochty for a short spell in 1907 while Countesswells was being altered, Countesswells became the family home for the next twenty years, and it was there that the four youngest children were born:-

WILLIAM SYDNEY	b. October 9th 1905
EDWARD BRAMLEY	b. February 13th 1908
RONALD FORRESTER	b. March 10th 1910 (died June 1910)
ALICE MARGARET JOAN	b. November 24th 1913

In 1913, on the coming of age of James Andrew Harcourt, it was possible to break the entail, and this was done, and the estates of Drumtochty with Delavaird and Glenfarquhar put up for sale, with the object of paying off the heavy mortgages which had been raised. Unfortunately no suitable offer was received, so in fact these estates were not sold until 1915, when, owing to the war, the price obtained was far from satisfactory. To compensate James Andrew Harcourt for the breaking of the entail, the estates of Lethendy and Whitewell were handed over to him by his father in 1921, when by mutual agreement, these were also put on the market.

During the 1914/18 War, Sydney worked in the War Office, and in the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply on the Home Grown Timber Commission, and was closely involved, particularly in Scotland with the tree-felling programme, which was being carried out with the aid of German Prisoners-of-war. He carried the rank of Captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and it was while he was engaged in this war-time forestry work that he realised the importance of timber to this country's war time economy. He saw clearly that only by close co-operation between landlords and Government could a satisfactory reafforestation plan be brought to fruition, and a satisfactory safeguard for the future be achieved. In 1917 he therefore wrote a paper for publication in 'Scottish Forestry' entitled 'Co-operation between the State and Private Owners for afforestation of barren Lands', and there is little doubt that these views, plus the activities of his forester friends mentioned earlier were largely instrumental in bringing about the formation of the Forestry Commission, one of the few organisations in which Government and private interests have successfully co-operated.

On his demobilisation in 1919, Sydney returned to his family at Countesswells and to the management of his remaining estates, he was a good and knowledgeable landlord, and popular with his tenants, but finance was a continual problem, and maintenance and improvement of farm buildings a constant worry. He took in hand the tenancy of one farm, Longside, on the Countesswells Estate, and for several years farmed it with modern methods, including the use of an early Fordson Tractor, which entirely eliminated horses, an innovation almost unheard of in those days. He also built a silo for the storage of fodder, another experiment far in advance of its time.

It should here be mentioned that in 1905, Sydney had purchased one of the very first cars made by Rolls-Royce. This was a 10 H.P. 2 cylinder model, of which only a very few were made, and was one of the

experimental cars made by the firm before they went into full production of the Silver Ghost. The registration number was SU 13, and she was always referred to as 'Sue'. This car served him well for a full fifteen years, and ran well over 100,000 miles, including many pre-war tours of England - quite a hazardous undertaking in those days of un-surfaced roads, and little or no garage facilities. In 1920 Sydney presented this old car to Rolls Royce driving it down to Derby with his daughter Finella. It was preserved at the Rolls Royce works for many years, and put on show quite frequently. In the late 1960s Rolls Royce placed it on indefinite loan with the Lord Montague Motor Museum at Beaulieu in Hampshire, and it is on exhibition there today (1977). It is in running order, and bears a brass plaque giving the account of its original ownership.

In the 1920s as agriculture continued depressed and unremunerative, Sydney's finances suffered further. He was not basically a man of business or financially shrewd, so the estates prospered less than might otherwise have been the case, and his factors Davidson and Garden of Aberdeen were not of great help either. The farms on the estate of Ardiffery were gradually sold off, and the estate of Countesswells itself put up for sale in 1926. No satisfactory offer however was received, so Sydney built - and largely designed - a charming house of five bedrooms, which he called Netherton Lodge, on a site not far from the South Drive gates of Countesswells. This house was modern compared with Countesswells, which had only switched from paraffin lamps to electricity (a private plant) in about 1924, and had no central heating of any sort. Countesswells House was let and the estate transferred to a trust, run by Sydney's two eldest sons, and his eldest daughter's husband. After a couple of years at Netherton Lodge, however, this house was again found too expensive, and Sydney and his wife moved into the town of Aberdeen, and eventually settled at 68 Gladstone Place, a small terraced town house, unpretentious, but at least convenient to amenities, and perhaps more suitable to the 'over 60s'.

Ever since his return from the 1914/18 War, Sydney had continued his great interest in politics. He was a clever and witty political speaker, and campaigned assiduously in the Conservative cause, and indeed was largely responsible for getting a Conservative returned for Aberdeenshire in the mid 1920s. He was on the Board of Governors of the Aberdeen Sick Children's Hospital, and busied himself in many other welfare activities. In 1928 he was created a Knight Bachelor for 'political and public services in the North East of Scotland'. This was a fitting reward for the many years of service he had given to various public and political plays.

In spite of retiring to Aberdeen, and giving up entirely his control of the family estates, he continued his interest in inventive ideas, and in the late 20s or early 30s patented a form of poured concrete construction for houses, the double walls being made by ingenious shuttering, and having removable cores to form the hollow between the two walls of poured concrete. The process was named 'Tesswell Construction', and there is a cottage just outside Cults on the Countesswells estate, which he built using the Tesswell process. In spite of forming a small company, however, he was unable to make Tesswell a success, or to interest construction companies in it, and the firm folded up.

Sydney and his wife lived reasonably happily in Aberdeen, but by the time the Second World War broke out in 1939 age was beginning to tell. Sydney himself was troubled with arthritis in his hip, which affected his mobility, although he still drove his car with enthusiasm, while his wife had a bad fall, entailing a broken humerus, which severely affected her nervous system, and from which she never really recovered for the rest of her life.

Sydney died suddenly on February 25th 1946 of a heart attack brought on by cranking his car, because of a flat battery. He and his wife had been happily married for over 54 years, and had together faced many up and downs in life, from the affluence of Drumtochty in the early days, to a small terraced house in Aberdeen, but this did not appear to affect them unduly, and they accepted their change in circumstances philosophically, and looked back over and talked of, always with pleasure, the earlier years at Drumtochty and Countesswells. After Sydney's death, his wife went to live with her eldest daughter and her husband in Forfar. There she remained for over ten years, most of the time a semi-invalid, until she eventually died on June 20th 1957.

Sydney and his wife were both cremated, and their ashes are interred behind the altar in the Church of St. Paddadius in the glen of Drumtochty. There is a brass plaque on the North Wall of the aisle, put there by their children, commemorating them, and The Rev. James Stewart Gammell, Sydney's father who built and endowed that church.

Sydney James Gammell's portrait hangs at Alrick.

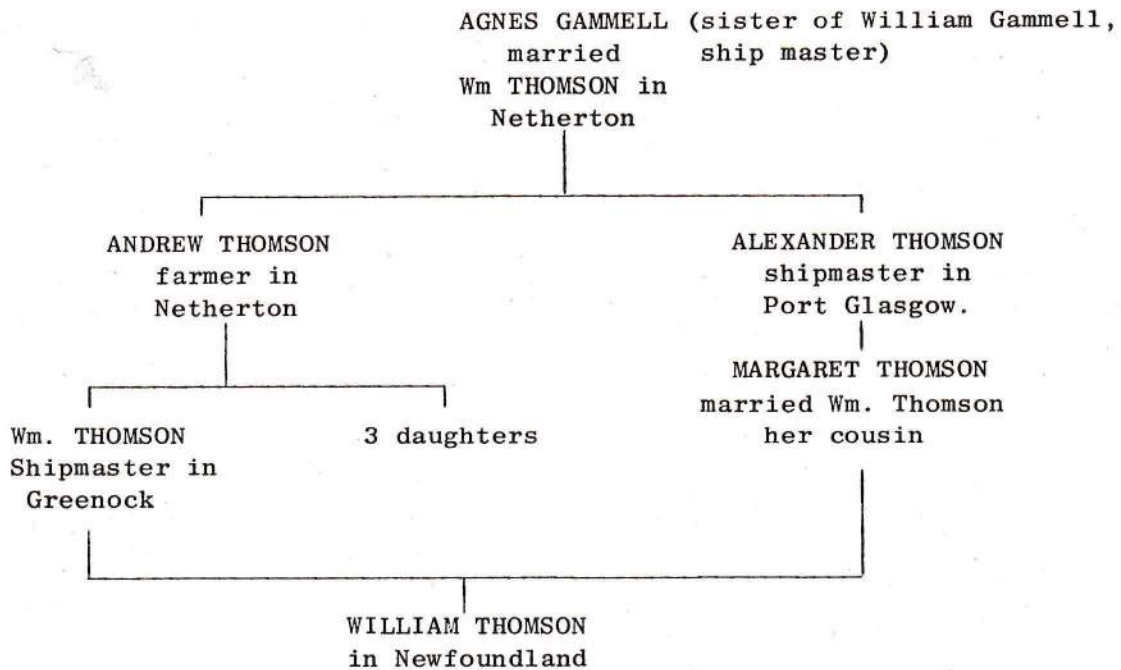
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APPENDIX 1/1

AGNES GAMMELL

1690 Approx - ??

All we know of this lady is contained in an old family tree, probably compiled in the early 19th century, which shows the following :-



We have no dates for any of these people, and all we know is that a certain Andrew Thomson was a founding member of the Greenock Bank in 1785 in conjunction with James Gammell, and that the latter in his will dated 1825 left a legacy of £200 to William Thomson. It is also fairly certain that the Andrew Thomson of the Greenock Bank, was either in or had close connection with Newfoundland, and of course Agnes Gammell/Thomson was James Gammell, the banker's aunt.

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APPENDIX 2/1

CHILDREN of
William Gammell
Shipmaster
of
Greenock

William Gammell and his wife Margaret Scott had a family of nine children. Details from the Greenock Parish Registers are as follows:-

MAGDALENE	Gemmil	b. 19.6.1728.	d. 28.5.1729.
JANET	Gamel	b. 23.8.1730.	d. 4.4.1738.
WILLIAM	Gammel	b. 20.6.1732.	see below
JAMES	Gamel	b. 12.12.1735.	" main history No.2
ROBERT	Gammel	b. 29.11.1736.	d. 29.5.1737.
MARGARET	Gammel	b. 3.8.1738.	see below
JEAN	Gammel	b. 3.2.1744.	d. 15.2.1744.
JOHN	Gammel	b. 2.3.1746.	d. ?
AGNES	Gammel	b. 17.2.1747.	d. ?

The first thing to be noted is the haphazard spelling of the surname in the registers. That they are all children of William and Margaret is, however, beyond doubt as in each instance they are named as parents, and William described as 'Shipmaster'.

Although the parish registers contain no record of the deaths in infancy of the two youngest children (recording of deaths ceased to be contained in Registers in 1747) it is almost certain that they did so die, as the memorial stone in Greenock West Churchyard, commemorating William and Margaret and their children, mentions only James and William and 'others of their children who died in infancy'. There is also no marriage record as there is of their sixth child Margaret. We are thus concerned here (James being dealt with in the main history) with:-

1. WILLIAM who was the third child and eldest son of William the shipmaster and Margaret Scott, and was born on June 20th 1732. He was educated firstly at Greenock Grammar School, and later graduated at Glasgow University 'Filius Gulielmi Navachae in Greenock' or 'Son of William, shipmaster in Greenock'. We do not know much about what happened to him later in life, except that he is described as a merchant in a land deal in April 1765 in Greenock which is recorded in the books of Sasine (No.422) in Register House in Edinburgh, and in 1820, his younger brother James, the banker, established himself as his heir

(Succession of Heirs in Register House 1820). This document tells us very little except that the fact of his brother establishing himself as sole heir, must make it certain that William left neither wife nor children, even if he ever married. The document also indicates that he must have died only a year or two at most before 1820, the date of the document in question, but no record of activity in Greenock has been found, although he may well have been in business there all his life; on the other hand it is even possible he emigrated and died overseas. Further research in Greenock might reveal something.

He is commemorated on his father's memorial stone in Greenock West Churchyard (see main history) but without dates of birth or death.

2. MARGARET We know very little about this lady other than that she married in 1756, as the following extract from the Greenock Parish Register shows:

'September 10th 1756. James Donald merchant and Margaret Gammil daughter of Wm. Gammil shipmaster in the New Parish of Greenock booked to proclamation of banns'.

No records have been traced as to what children this couple had, but it is reasonable to suppose that they had at least one son, as by the will of James Gammell, the banker in 1825, a certain James Gammell Donald was left 100 guineas, and this man must surely have been Margaret's son or even grandson. Another Benjamin Andrew Donald was left £50 in the same will, but whether he also was a descendant of Margaret is not known.

No record of the date of death of Margaret has been found.

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APPENDIX 3/1

Lieutenant Colonel

WILLIAM GAMMELL

1765 - 1802

James Gammell, banker of Greenock and his wife Janet Geils had two sons named WILLIAM GAMMELL. The first William was born August 6th 1762, but died in infancy, and the second, and the youngest child of this couple was born on August 25th 1765. William the second was educated like his elder brother Andrew at Greenock Grammar School, but after that we lose sight of him entirely, until in 1793 he joined the Army at the same time as his brother. In May 1794 he was promoted Major, and in September of the same year to Lt. Colonel. At that time he was serving with the 113th Foot and when this was disbanded in 1795, he became attached to the 93rd Foot (but this was not the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders which was not raised until 1799). When the 93rd was disbanded in 1796, he went on half pay, so it will be seen that he did not have a very long or distinguished career. He disappears from the Army list in 1802 - still on the half pay list.

From his father's and grandfather's memorial stones we know that he died in the West Indies in 1802 and is buried in Martinique. Family tradition is that he died of Yellow Fever, which is probably correct, but what we do not know is why he went to the West Indies at all. There is no indication in army records, which have been studied, that he was posted to the West Indies by the Military Authorities, and there remains the possibility that he was on a private, or business trip on behalf of his father, possibly in one of the ships the latter was managing at the time; but all this is pure speculation, and it is doubtful whether at this late stage the matter will ever be solved, and we must leave it that his death occurred in the West Indies and he is buried there.

As far as we know he was unmarried, and left no descendants. We have not been able to find a will, so are ignorant of what happened to his property. His portrait by Opie in military uniform hangs at Foxhall.

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APPENDIX 4/1

Major

WILLIAM GAMMELL

1789 - 1853

and

his descendants

WILLIAM GAMMELL was the eldest son of Lt. General Andrew Gammell and Martha Stageldoir. He was born in London in September 1789, and was baptised in St. Georges Church Bloomsbury on September 30th of that year (St. Georges Parish Register). The next we hear of him is his appointment on January 14th 1808 at the age of 18, as an ensign in the 25th Foot. (Public Record Office WO 25/759 Folio 49), so we know nothing of his earlier education. He was gazetted Lieutenant in 1809, and was slightly wounded while serving with the 85th Foot in the Peninsula War in June 1811 (see Gentleman's Magazine). He became a Captain in 1816, and served in several different regiments before retiring on half pay on August 26th 1826, having on that day been gazetted Major by purchase. He is referred to on his wife's death certificate as 'late Major in The Rifle Brigade'.

On his father's death in 1815, he received equal shares with his three brothers and three of his sisters in his father's estate, while on the death of his grandfather, James Gammell, the Banker in 1825 he inherited £20,000 in trust for him and his children. It was on the strength of this legacy, obviously, that he decided to give up active soldiering, and retire. Exactly why his grandfather left him cash instead of property - his younger brothers were all provided with at least one estate - is not known, but the fact that he was left such a handsome sum of money, seems to discount the possibility of a rift between him and his grandfather, and it may have been that he expressed a preference for a cash legacy, but this is speculation.

He was married on June 7th 1824 at St. Georges Church, Hanover Square in London to MARIA DU VERNET, daughter of Francis du Vernet of Old Chorlton Kent (St. Georges Parish Register), and after his retirement from the Army in 1826, he and his wife settled at Braddons Hill, Torquay, where on August 13th 1828, their only son ANDREW GAMMELL was born (see below). In the following year their only other child, a daughter, MIRIAM SOPHIA ADELAIDE GAMMELL was born. This daughter Miriam was married in St. Andrews Church Plymouth on November 10th 1849 to Colonel JOHN MESSITER (1798-1872?) an elderly widower, who was at that time serving in the 28th Foot. As far as we know there were no children of this marriage, and after Colonel Messiter's death probably about 1872, Miriam married in 1883, JULIUS ALFRED BERTRAM another widower, whose first wife had been Martha Janet Gammell (see Appendix 5/6) her first cousin.

Returning now to William, he and his wife appear to have moved from Torquay to Plymouth, sometime before their daughter's first marriage and resided at 1 Victoria Place, Stonehouse, and it was there that William died on February 21st 1853. His will in Somerset House, leaves everything to his wife, and no mention is made of his children, but this is understandable in as much as they were provided for by the terms of the legacy left to William by his grandfather, mentioned above. William's wife Maria, survived her husband by 30 years, and died on December 1883 in Hampstead aged 88.

ANDREW GAMMELL (1828-1870) was, as stated above, the only son of Major William Gammell and his wife Maria du Vernet. Born in Torquay on August 13th 1828, he chose, like his father and grandfather before him, the Army as a career, and was gazetted as a Cornet in the 76th Foot on April 16th 1846 at the age of 16 years and 8 months (Public Records Office WO 76/301). He was gazetted Lieutenant in 1851 and Captain a few years later, both by purchase, but he gained both his Majority in 1864 and his Lieut Colonelcy in 1868 by Brevet, that is by merit. He was obviously a dedicated soldier, and served most of his time overseas India 1854/5, Crimea 1855/6, India 1857/8, North China 1860/6, India 1866/7, Abyssinia 1867/8 and finally India again in 1869 until he died of cholera in Calcutta on April 15th 1870 at the age of 41. He is buried in the Alipore cemetery near Calcutta. Among the various regiments in which he served were 12th Lancers, 31st and 46th Foot, and at the time of his death he was attached to the 5th Foot.

It is believed that his Brevet to Lt. Colonel was for his part in the Magdala campaign at Zulla in Abyssinia. He was D.A.Q.M.G. under Brigadier General Stewart, and is, it is understood, mentioned in Lord Napier's despatches on that campaign. During his career he received the Crimea Medal (with clasp for Sebastopol), Turkish Medal (1859), China Medal (with clasp for Taku Forts and Peking) and the Abyssinia Medal.

On December 7th 1854, Andrew married at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, MARY RYBOT (1835-?), daughter of Lieut. Colonel Francis Thomas Rybot of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry. Mary Rybot/Gammell was a great letter writer, and also something of an author. She wrote under the name of 'Arc-en-ciel', and there is a very fine description of a journey by bullock cart she made with her husband and baby daughter in 1867 across part of India: this is in the possession of the de Vine family.

Andrew and his wife Mary had a family of six as follows:-

1. ANDREW FRANCIS MORLEY GAMMELL (1855- ?) was born in England on September 20th 1855, and baptised at Stoke Chard near Devonport. We do not know how or where he was educated, but in his teens when his mother had joined her husband in India, we do know that he lived with his Rybot grandparents in Bath, and it is reasonable to suppose that he went to school in that town. He was only fifteen when his father died, and about the time that his mother remarried in 1872, he evidently decided to strike out on his own, and joined the Army as a private. All we know of his army career is that he was serving, possibly as a sergeant in Bagalore in India in 1882, from where he wrote a letter to his stepfather (in the possession of the de Vine family). In 1883 he, like his brothers and sisters, was left £5000 by his great uncle

Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty, and by inference used part of this sum to buy himself out of the army, as the next we hear of him is in London, where he was evidently living, but short of money. In a note to his step-father, who, it appears, had rebuked him for getting into debt, he wrote "if Uncle James (James Gammell of Ardiffery) or Cousin John (John H.H. Gammell of Lethendy) do anything for me, I shall immediately put everything right". Neither of these two relatives evidently came to the rescue, and Andrew disappears from the scene - some say to America, some to The Philippines: the only possible clue to what happened to him is a note in his sister's handwriting "Andrew Gammell died Unmarried" but this could refer to her great uncle Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty. James G.S. Gammell on a trip to Singapore in the early 1970s did meet a person of mixed blood, who carried the surname of Gammell - could this person be a descendant of this Andrew?; we just do not know.

2. WILLIAM GAMMELL (1857-1897) See below.

3. MARIA GAMMELL (1858-1867) Born in England in the summer of 1858, she went out to India with her mother in 1866, and died at Lucknow in the spring of 1867 at the age of nine. Her death is recorded in correspondence between her mother and her parents (in the hands of the de Vine family.)

4. ERNEST GAMMELL (1859-1889?) was born in England on September 29th 1859, and baptised at York Town Chapel, Sandhurst. He was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire, quite probably on a grant provided for dependants of Army officers who had died on active service. He was in the Hardinge Dormitory at Wellington from 1871 to 1878, but does not appear to have distinguished himself in any particular way. Sometime in the 1880s he went to Australia where he joined his elder brother William, and family tradition is that he left Adelaide to seek his fortune in the 'Bush', and was never heard of again. Wellington College records confirm that he died in Australia, but no date is given.

5. PHOEBE CONSTANCE GAMMELL (1867-1945) Born in India February 19th 1867, and baptised at All Saints Church in Lucknow. It is noticeable that there is a seven year gap in age between Phoebe and her elder brother Ernest. This can be explained by the fact that their father was absent on active service in China from 1860 to 1866. On June 1st 1889 she married JAMES ARTHUR FOREST DE VINE (1865-1916) a Captain in the Merchant Navy, at the Parish Church of Camberwell in Surrey. They had two sons, the elder JOHN OLIVER ERNEST DE VINE, born May 14th 1890 died as a child of about five years of age. The younger son JAMES CHANCELLOR DE VINE was born on August 9th 1898 (see below). James A.F. de Vine, Phoebe's husband was killed at sea, aboard s.s. Duckbridge in the first World War on February 16th 1916, and Phoebe herself died on February 1st 1945.

6. FLORENCE OLIVE GAMMELL (1869-1956) was born in England on April 14th 1869, and baptised at St. James Church, Bath. She never married, and died on February 21st 1956.

After her husband Andrew's death in 1870, Mary Rybot/Gammell married for the second time in 1872, a man called Henry Montague Bates, and had two sons by him, one of whom Brigadier Francis Stewart Montague Bates CB.CMG.DSO. had a distinguished military career, and died a bachelor on June 21st 1954. When Mary Rybot/Gammell/Bates died has not been established, but she was still alive in the summer of 1908.

WILLIAM GAMMELL was as noted above the 2nd son of Andrew Gammell and his wife Mary Rybot, and as far as we know the only one to marry. He was born on April 13th 1857 and baptised at York Town Chapel at Sandhurst. We know nothing of his education although the chances are that he went to school in or near Bath, where he lived in the late 1860s with his Rybot grandparents, while his mother was abroad with her husband. After his father's death and his mother's remarriage, he was reunited with his mother, and appears to have been devoted to his small step-brothers.

In January 1877, just before his 20th birthday, he set sail for Australia on the barque "Corfu". There he joined the Customs but returned temporarily to England in 1883 after inheriting £5000 from his great uncle Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty. While in England he married on January 30th 1884, at All Saints Church, Kensington, ANNIE HAY CAMPBELL (1861-1949), daughter of General Thomas Hay Campbell. The marriage service was taken by The Revd. James Stewart Gammell (see V) the bridegroom's 2nd cousin. William and his wife returned to Australia almost immediately after the wedding, and settled near Adelaide, where William resumed his employment with the Customs, eventually becoming Harbour Master at the port of Walleroo, South Australia.

In 1892, Annie and her children left Australia for England, and went to live with her parents in Tavistock Road, Bayswater. The reason for this move has not been established, but the time was one of acute depression in Australia, and they may have thought prospects for education etc. to be more advantageous in England than in the poor economic state of Australia. William was thus left alone in Walleroo where he continued to work until his death from consumption about 1897 (exact date unknown.)

William and Annie had a family of five, all born in Australia as follows:-

1. ERNEST GAMMELL (1884-1900) Born in South Australia, he returned to England with his mother at the age of eight. He presumably then started his education in London, but unfortunately he contracted meningitis at the age of sixteen, and died in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington in the summer of 1900. He is buried in the Campbell grave in Kensal Rise Cemetery.
2. VICTORIA HAY GAMMELL (1886-1973) (Queenie). Like her brothers and sisters she was born in Australia, on January 15th 1886, and returned to England in 1892. She remained unmarried and died at Storrington in Sussex on February 26th 1973.
3. PHOEBE GAMMELL (1887-1973) Like her sister Queenie, she was also unmarried. She lived for a considerable time with her nephew,

Captain A.D. de Vine in Cottenham Park Road in Wimbledon, and she died in Wimbledon Hospital on May 22nd 1973.

4. HELEN MARY GAMMELL (1890-1970) Born in South Australia she returned to England at the age of two. She married (date unknown) but sometime in the autumn of 1914 in London M.H. WAKEHAM. (? -1968). They had two children, a son, Ernest Wakeham who was killed in the 1939/45 war, while serving in the Royal Air Force, and a daughter Margaret Wakeham.

5. ELIZABETH ROSE GAMMELL (1891-) The youngest child of William and his wife Annie Campbell returned from Australia with her mother while still an infant. On September 27th 1919 she married at the British Consulate General in Paris, JAMES CHANCELLOR DE VINE (1898-) younger son of James Arthur Forest de Vine, and his wife Phoebe Constance Gammell, and thus her first cousin (see above.) James C. de Vine served in The Royal Berkshire Regiment in the 1914/18 war, and after service in the Indian Army (90th Punjabis), was for many years in the Imperial Police in Burma. He served in the Intelligence Service in the 1939/45 war and retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

James de Vine and his wife Rose Gammell had a large family as follows:

James M. Vernet de Vine	b. August 1st 1920
Phoebe Ninette "	b. April 4th 1922
Ann Yvonne "	b. April 21st 1923
Arthur Douglas "	b. July 4th 1924
John "	b. June 26th 1928
Robert Charles "	b. November 23rd 1929
Sophie Elizabeth "	b. March 31st 1933

Rose and her husband were divorced in 1949, and James de Vine subsequently married Bessie Winifred Gaunt, with whom he now lives (1976) at 50 Castle Hill, East Leake, near Loughborough, Leics.

As will be seen above, this, the most senior branch of the Gammells, founded by William Gammell (1789-1853) died out in the male line with the death of Ernest Gammell in 1900. The de Vine family however continue the branch through the female line. James de Vine being descended through Phoebe Gammell, granddaughter of the original William Gammell, and his wife, likewise, through Phoebe's brother William. There are no other descendants of the original William, other than this de Vine Family.

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APPENDIX 4/2

MAJOR

ANDREW GAMMELL

of

DRUMTOCHTY, COUNTESSWELLS

&

LETHENDY

1803 - 1883

ANDREW GAMMELL was the 7th child and 3rd son of Lt. General Andrew Gammell and Martha Stageldoir. He was born in London, but no baptismal record has been found, nor do we know anything of his early education, and the first record we have is his appointment from The Royal Military College, to the 49th Regiment as an Ensign on August 17th 1820. (Public Record Office W.O.25 - 759 - Folio 45). The 49th was the regiment of his uncle Captain Morton (see Appendix 4/4) and no doubt he arranged this appointment, as Andrew's father had died some five years before this date. The rest of Andrew's military career is as follows:

May 12th 1825	Promoted Lieutenant (by Purchase)
April 22nd 1826	Appointed to 28th Regiment (Lieut.)
Sept. 19th 1826	Promoted Captain (by Purchase)
	and retired on half pay.

He acquired the rank of Major after his retirement.
Total Service on full pay being five years and two months.

Andrew's retirement in 1826 was no doubt due to the fact that on the death of his grandfather, James Gammell the banker, in the autumn of 1825, he found himself heir to the main family properties namely Drumtochty, Countesswells and Lethendy - but only for his lifetime. On Andrew's death, unless he had children, Drumtochty and Countesswells were to go to the family of Lord Forbes, presumably in compensation for the refusal of James, Andrew's elder brother to marry Lord Forbes' daughter, Charlotte. Lethendy was to go to the son of James the Banker's old friend, James Anderson. It may also have been in the mind of Andrew's grandfather, that this method of leaving his main properties might well encourage young Andrew to marry Charlotte

himself, and thus claim back the properties for any children they might have.

Whether Andrew ever contemplated marrying the said Charlotte history does not relate, but anyway she married elsewhere shortly after James Gammell's death, and as it turned out there was no need for Andrew to protect his inheritance in this way, as shortly after he succeeded to the properties, his lawyer James White, of the firm of Davidson and Garden of Aberdeen, advised Andrew that, in his view, there was a flaw in his grandfather's will, and that he was in fact owner in fee simple of all the estates.

Legal action was instituted forthwith to prove this point, and the case was fiercely fought by the Forbes family, and the issue finally reached the House of Lords, but Andrew won his case in the end, and, with the exception of one small property, known as Shillagreen, was declared absolute owner of all the other properties. The case of Lethendy is more obscure, as this property was not destined for the Forbes family anyway, but there is a document in the family papers under which James Anderson, then a merchant in London, and to whom the property was left on Andrew's death, gives up any claim to the property of Lethendy, but whether this was the result of Andrew buying him out, or was the result of a legal tussle is unclear. As a reward for his services Andrew granted James White the feu of Dalhibity on the Countesswells estate at a peppercorn rent.

In his younger days Andrew spent a proportion of each year at Drumtochty, although his main headquarters were in London. We have an address, 24 Grafton St. in 1855, another in Dover St. in 1872, and he also had a flat at The Albany at some time or another. He never married, and as he grew older his visits to Drumtochty became less frequent, and during the last twenty years of his life he seldom if ever visited Scotland. He spent considerable money on Drumtochty, but is believed to have been, especially as he grew older, somewhat eccentric. For example it is reported that he always kept a number of thoroughbred horses at Drumtochty, but they were never broken in; he never allowed heather burning on the hill, nor were any grouse to be shot, over and above those required for his own table. His annual rent roll was estimated to be over £8000, so there was no shortage of cash to indulge these ideosyncracies.

In 1841 Andrew matriculated Arms and was granted a coat by The Lyon King in Edinburgh;

'Argent a chevron between three hearts fessways in chief gules joined and pierced by a chain azure and in base a branch of laurel proper with a sword disposed salterwise of the third hilted and pommelled or.'

'For Crest - A pelican with wings displayed pierced by an arrow from behind all proper and in an scroll over the same this motto "Moriens sed invictus." '

This original grant of Arms hangs at Alrick.

In 1875, Andrew executed a deal of entail over his properties, under which he 'disposed the lands and estates of Drumtochty and Countesswells to himself, whom failing to his nephew The Revd. James Stewart Gammell and the heirs male of his body, the heirs of entail being obliged to bear and use and retain the surname of 'Gammell of Drumtochty and Countesswells.' At the same time he entailed the estates of Lethendy and Whitewell to his nephew John Holmes Houston Gammell (see Appendix 5/3) and heirs male of his body.

Andrew eventually died on March 18th 1883 at Edwards Hotel, George St. Hanover Square in London and is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery. In a codicil to his will, he requested that immediately after his death, a post-mortem be carried out by Dr. Barnard Holt or other eminent surgeon to see if he be really dead, and that a fee of 100 guineas be paid for such examination. The last quirk of his eccentricity perhaps!! In his will, proved at over £100,000, he left a sum of £10,000 to his nephew Harcount T. Gammell (see Appendix 5/2) and a sum of £5,000 to his nephew John H.H. Gammell (see Appendix 5/3) who had in addition, as noted above, also received the estates of Lethendy and Whitewell under the Deed of Entail. After various other fairly substantial legacies, including £5,000 each to the five children of his eldest brother William's son Andrew (see Appendix 5/1), the residue probably amounting to some £50,000 went to the Revd. James S. Gammell (see V), who also as stated above inherited the estates of Drumtochty and Countesswells under the deed of entail.

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APPENDIX 4/3

ERNEST GAMMELL

of

PORTHLETHEN

1804 - 1855

ERNEST GAMMELL was the 8th child and youngest son of Lt. General Andrew Gammell and Martha Stageldoir. It is believed he was born in London, but no record of his birth has been traced. He was only a boy when his father died, and we do not know how or where he was educated. Unlike his brothers he did not join the Army when he was of age, but appears to have from the start led the life of a gentleman of leisure. This was made possible by the fact that at the age of nineteen, that is in 1823, he was presented by his grandfather, James Gammell the banker, with the barony and lands of Porthlethen, in Kincardineshire, Scotland, (see Property Addendum 4.) Porthlethen was an estate of about 830 acres and included the village of Porthlethen, situated on the coast, halfway between Aberdeen and Stonehaven, but there was no residence on the property, and it comprised merely houses and agricultural land. The estate had been purchased by James Gammell in August 1816, expressly for the purpose of presenting it to his youngest grandchild, and he duly handed it over to Ernest in 1823, some two years before his death.

As far as we know, Ernest took little interest in his lands, other than presumably the income therefrom, as he lived the whole of his life in England. We do not know the date or place of his first marriage, but it was to a lady called ELIZABETH (surname unknown). There were no children of his marriage, and Elizabeth died at the age of 38 of dropsy in Chelsea on November 8th 1846.

On March 12th 1850, Ernest married for the second time. His bride was ROSA ANN BERTRAM, daughter of Charles Bertram, a wine merchant in London, and the wedding took place at the parish church of St. Marylebone. We do not know where or when Rosa was born, nor when she died, but this marriage started a close tie up between the Gammell and Bertram families (see Appendices 4/1 and 5/6). There were no children of this marriage either, and Ernest died not long after they were married at Twyford in Berkshire in the spring of 1855, leaving his entire estate, including the lands of Porthlethen to his wife Rosa.

After Ernest's death, Rosa married for the second time on August 20th 1857 in Hampstead, a surgeon by the name of James Taylor. They had no children, and we have no record of what happened to them, but it is of interest that the lands of Porthlethen were still (1974) in the hands of the Trustees of Rosa Taylor. It is thought that the interest may lie now with the Bertram Family (see Appendix 5/6).

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DAUGHTERS OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ANDREW GAMMELL

Lt. General ANDREW GAMMELL and MARTHA STEGELDOIR had four daughters, and although it is believed they were all born in London, we have no details of their birth dates. Details such as we know are as follows:-

1. MARTHA GAMMELL 1792 - ?

The eldest daughter was married on October 14th 1814 to Captain HARCOURT MORTON of the 49th Foot. (Gentlemans Magazine). From Army papers in the Public Records Office, it appears that there were no children of this marriage, and that Captain Morton retired on half pay in 1816. We have no record of the dates of death of either Martha or her husband. Martha inherited one seventh of her father's estate, when he died in 1815, and was left an annuity of £50 a year under the will of her grandfather James Gammell the banker in 1825.

2. JESSIE GAMMELL 1794 - ?

The second daughter married a man called JOSEPH PEILE. Who he was or what he did we do not know, nor do we know the date of the marriage, other than it was before Jessie's father died in October 1815, as in his will she is excluded from inheritance, other than a small annuity 'for marrying a blackguard'. The will does not even mention the name of her husband, so for some reason or other, General Andrew must have thought his son-in-law a very undesirable person indeed.

What happened to Jessie later on we do not know, except that she and her husband had a family, as is proved by the will of Jessie's grandfather James Gammell the banker, under which she and her family were left £3000 plus an annuity of £100. It is also significant that the death certificate of her mother, Martha Stageldoir is signed, in 1840, by one Maria Peile, and it is very tempting to assume that this was a daughter of Jessie. Other than the above we know nothing of what children were born to Jessie, what happened to them, or when and where Jessie and her husband died.

3. MARGARET GAMMELL 1798 - ?

Of this third daughter we know absolutely nothing, other than that she was alive at the time of her father's death in 1815 as she, like his other children shared equally his estate. On the other hand she is not mentioned in the will of her grandfather, James Gammell the banker, ten years later as are two of her sisters, and therefore it is just possible she died young, but of this there is again no evidence.

4. MARY GAMMELL 1800 - 1872

We know more of this youngest daughter than we do of any of her sisters. She married on July 1st 1824 The Rev. JOHN STEWART, son of Roger Stewart, a Greenock shipowner. Her husband had been ordained into the Presbyterian Church after graduating from Glasgow University. She inherited like the rest, one seventh of her father's estate in 1815, but is not mentioned in the will of her grandfather James Gammell, the banker in 1825.

Mary and her husband John had two sons, JAMES born 1825 and died 1853, and HARCOURT who was born in 1827, a master mariner, who was drowned in the China Sea in 1854. It is believed both these sons were unmarried. They also had a daughter, MARY GAMMELL STEWART who was born in 1830, and who on July 24th 1855 married the Rev. GEORGE SMYTTAN DAVIDSON. They had a large family as follows:-

	John Harcourt DAVIDSON	1856-1880	
	James Stewart "	1858- ?	of Cairnlea, Bielside, Aberdeen
(Rev)	Harcourt Morton "	1860- ?	m. Primrose Hutchison
	Mary Gammell "	1861- ?	m. Edward Pease
	John Stewart "	1863- ?	
	William Smyttan "	1867-1906	
(Rev)	Roger Stewart "	1869- ?	m. Janet McLaren
	Andrew Gammell "	1872-1907	

The only information we have of these children is that The Rev. Harcourt Morton Davidson and his wife Primrose were close friends of Sydney James Gammell and his wife, and were frequent visitors to Drumtochty and Countesswells - they had no children; and that the only daughter of the family Mary Gammell Davidson and her husband Edward Pease had two children, a son Michael Stewart Pease, and a daughter Mary Gammell Pease, the latter remaining a spinster but still alive in the 1930s.

Reverting once again to Mary Gammell and her husband John Stewart; he eventually became rector of the Parish Church of Liberton on the outskirts of Edinburgh, Mary died at Liberton on March 23rd 1872, and her husband John Stewart also died there some seven years later.

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APPENDIX 5/1

Lieutenant

FREDERICK ERNEST GAMMELL

1827 - 1902

FREDERICK ERNEST GAMMELL was the second son of Captain James Gammell of Ardifferry and his wife Sydney Holmes. He was born at Beech Hill, Donoughmore, Co. Down on September 3rd 1827. When he was about seven years old his parents moved to Edinburgh, where he received his education; first at a preparatory school, and then at Edinburgh Academy, where he was a pupil from 1838 to 1843. He does not seem to have achieved a great deal at school, and may have received further education after he left, as it was not until 1846 that he was gazetted an Ensign in the Army. His military career seems to have been singularly undistinguished - Lieutenant in 1853, and retirement in 1858. There is some evidence that after he retired from the British Army, he went to India and became a captain in the Bengal Artillery, but no firm record of this has been established.

The next we hear of him is that on December 20th 1883, he was married at Hackney Parish Church to MARION KENNEDY SLIMON, daughter of Robert Slimon, a medical surgeon. The ceremony was conducted by his elder brother, The Revd James S. Gammell of Drumtochty, and after their wedding Frederick and his wife settled at Nether House, Lesmahagow on the Scottish borders.

Frederick seems to have been something of an enigma; whether he was a spendthrift, a ne'er-do-well or what we do not know, but he is not mentioned in his Uncle Andrew of Drumtochty's will in 1883 although his other brothers all received handsome legacies. Also, the only mention of him in his father's will is an instruction to his younger brother Harcourt to pay him £70 a year for his life, while there is record that after inheriting Drumtochty, his eldest brother James Stewart settled the handsome sum of £9000 in trust for him and his wife. The inferences thus are that he was fairly penniless, and relied on the rest of his family to see him through, and it might also be fair to surmise from his father's instructions in his will, and his brother's action in settling money in trust for him, that he could not be trusted to deal sensibly with any cash that came his way.

Be that as it may, Frederick and his wife remained at Lesmahagow for most of their married life, and were on occasions visitors to Drumtochty. They had no children and Frederick eventually died at Claverton House, Helensburgh on February 23rd 1902, and lies buried in Lesmahagow

Churchyard. After her husband's death, Marion returned to her native London, where she lived until at the age of 85. She died in the early part of 1923.

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Captain

HARCOURT THOMAS GAMMELL R.N.

1829 - 1904

and

his descendants

HARCOURT THOMAS GAMMELL was the third son of James Gammell of Ardiffery and his wife Sydney Holmes. He was born at Beech Hill, Donoghmore, Co. Down on April 29th 1829. When he was about five years old his parents moved to Edinburgh, and, like most of his brothers he was sent to Edinburgh Academy, where he was a pupil from 1838 to 1843, being Dux of Class 5 in his last year.

Immediately on leaving school at the age of fourteen and a half, he joined the Royal Navy, and was gazetted as a Midshipman on September 30th 1843. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1852, Commander in 1869 and retired with the rank of Captain in 1873. He saw service in many parts of the world including West Africa and the Mediterranean, and was on the Australian station in 1852, and in the Baltic Campaign in 1864/5. He was serving in HMS Conqueror when she was wrecked on a reef in the West Indies in 1861, an incident that luckily caused no loss of life, and his last appointment was second in command in HMS Hector.

In the summer of 1871, shortly before his retirement from the Navy, he married LUCY FANNY HATCH at St. Saviours Church Hampstead; and when he retired a year or two later, he and his wife set up house at 10 Kensington Place, Bath, in which town his father was already living. It was in Bath that their two children HECTOR HATCH GAMMELL and KENSINGTON GAMMELL were born (see below). In 1887, presumably after their sons education was more or less complete they moved from Bath to Lichfield House, No.1 Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare. When his father James Gammell of Ardiffery died in 1893, Harcourt inherited his father's house and the complete contents, and was also named residual legatee, and thus it is estimated that he received from his father a total of at least £40,000. Harcourt and his wife remained at their house in Weston until 1904 when Harcourt died on September 24th of that year. He is buried in the south-east corner of Weston Churchyard and was obviously a very respected and well-loved member of the community as the following appreciation, which appeared in the local press at the time of his death, demonstrates:-

'... He was the last to seek for popular approval - indeed anything possessing the slightest savour of self-advertisement was particular 'bete noir' - and nothing pleased him better than to do kindly actions and remain behind the scene. no Westonian obtained a firmer hold on the respect and regard of the public than he did. The secret is not hard to find; it lay in the intimate charm of his disposition, and his warm-hearted impulse to lend a helping hand in whatever direction assistance was most necessary. Another lovable feature of his personality was his old world courtesy and his kindly salute was as spontaneously bestowed to the wearer of toil-stained fustian as to the inhabitant of the latest 'garb' But there were far more important evidences than those of Capt. Gammell's kindliness of disposition - evidences in regard to which numbers upon whom the hand of poverty descended had reason to be profoundly grateful. His purse was readily open in the cause of charity and the manner of his giving was always marked by a friendliness which prevented the slightest feeling of humiliation on the part of the recipient. The extent to which his generosity led him in this respect will never be known for the simple reason that the recipients (knowing their benefactor's dislike of publicity) said little by way of open appreciation - indeed had they done so, they would probably have forfeited the interest which was shown in their welfare. To many a struggling tradesman too, he was an unfailing friend, disguising pecuniary assistance in the form of large orders for goods, for which he had, in all probability not the slightest use .. Of his life and work as an officer in the Navy, in accord with his unobtrusiveness of disposition, he rarely spoke. He loved his country ... and he was satisfied'

After her husband's death, Fanny moved to Bedford, and lived with her younger son Kensington, who had set up as an architect there. When Kensington married in 1909, Fanny set up her own establishment in Bedford, at 50 Kimbolton Road, and eventually died there on March 6th 1934 at the age of eighty four. Fanny is reported to have been a woman of strong will and character, very correct and not easily approachable. She hardly acknowledged the wife and children of her son Hector after the divorce, and grew away from her son Kensington after his marriage. This estrangement is noticable in her will (in Somerset House), in that she left her whole estate to her only surviving son Hector in trust for his lifetime only, and then to a Mrs. Barling of West Wickham and her children. We do not know who Mrs. Barling was, but the significant thing is that none of her four grandchildren are so much as mentioned in her will, or for that matter neither are her two daughters-in-law. This perhaps is in line with what has been said above in regard to her rather proud and haughty disposition.

As stated above, the elder of the two children of Harcourt Gammell and his wife Fanny Hatch was:-

1. HECTOR HATCH GAMMELL (1872-1944) He was born in Bath on December 31st 1872, and named presumably after the ship in which his father was then serving - HMS Hector. He was presumably educated in or near Bath, but where has not been established. In 1894 he was admitted as a member of the

Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and was appointed Surveyor to the Perry Bar District Council on the outskirts of Birmingham, and on September 11th of the same year he married MAUD ROSARIO HUGHES daughter of Joseph Edward Hughes of Kidderminster, and his wife Amelia Zachary, an American whom he had met and married in New York. The wedding took place at St. Mary's Church, Berkeley Square in London. In the summer of the following year their eldest child and only son BEAUMONT EDWARD ZACHARY GAMMELL (see below) was born and early in 1897 their only other child a daughter HECTORENA MAUD GAMMELL (see below).

In 1904, Hector left his job with the Perry Bar Council, and went to Canada, presumably with the idea of finding employment there and then sending for his wife and family, who meantime were left in Birmingham. After a year or two, however, his wife evidently became suspicious, and on following him to Canada, found he had been unfaithful to her, and she divorced him forthwith in 1907 at Saskatoon in Canada. What happened to him after the divorce is largely unknown, except that he must eventually have returned to England, as on September 1st 1934 he married FLORENCE EUGENIE THOMSON a spinster born in 1884, at Lambeth Registry Office in London. There were no children of this marriage, and Florence died on January 6th 1943. (will in Somerset House), and Hector himself died just over a year later on November 6th 1944 in south east London.

After his divorce, Hector had no contact with his children whatsoever, even after his return to England, and this rather extraordinary behaviour, emphasises his seemingly odd temperament, which is perhaps confirmed by the fact that his mother left her estate to him, in trust only for his lifetime, and then as has been stated above to a person wholly outside the family. His own estate (his will in Somerset House) went to a certain Elizabeth Black, a witness at his second wedding, and presumably some relation of his second wife. Again no reference whatsoever to his children by his first wife.

After her divorce in Canada, Hector's wife Maud, returned to England, and went to live in Bedford, where her mother-in-law and brother-in-law were already living. She remained there until the education of her two children was completed, but there was practically no contact with her mother-in-law, presumably because the latter could not stomach the stigma of a divorce in the family, being as has been said, a strong willed and haughty woman. After her children had been educated, Maud married again, in 1916, this time a man by name James Wylie Birch Ellis, and moved away from Bedford. There were no children of this marriage, and James Ellis died in 1950. Maud herself died at Leamington Spa on March 26th 1953, and was cremated at Coventry.

As stated above, the eldest child and only son of Hector Gammell and his first wife Maud Hughes was BEAUMONT EDWARD ZACHARY GAMMELL (1895-1918). Born near Birmingham, in the summer of 1895 Beaumont (or 'Beau' as he was known) was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and after leaving school was articled to a firm of solicitors in Bedford. He was a clever young man, although handicapped by a weak heart, but his career in law was cut short by the 1914/18 War. He joined the Flying Corps, qualified as a Pilot, and served in France as a Lieutenant until he died of wounds received in France in September 1918. He was unmarried and is buried in the Military Cemetery in Denain in Northern France.

The younger child and only daughter of Hector and Maud was HECTORENA MAUD GAMMELL (1897 - 1973). Like her brother, she was born near Birmingham on January 1st 1897. After completing her initial education in Bedford, she was sent to France and Germany and there completed her studies of the two languages. On June 1st 1920, she was married at St. Augustine's Church at Edgbaston to Captain DUDLEY ASHTON HOPE HIRE, of the Royal Artillery. Dudley Hire had a distinguished Army career, reaching the rank of Brigadier, and being awarded both the D.S.O. and M.C.. On his retirement from the Army, Dudley and 'Rena' settled at 22 Parkstone Avenue in Southsea, and it was there that Rena died on May 25th 1973. Dudley and Rena had one son COURTNEY HIRE, who became a Civil Engineer. He is married with two sons QUINTON and ADRIAN.

The younger of the two sons of Captain Harcourt Gammell and his wife Fanny Hatch was, as stated above:

2. KENSINGTON GAMMELL (1874 - 1924). Born on June 14th 1874 in Bath, we can only assume that he received his Christian name after the road in which his parents lived at the time, namely Kensington Place! We again presume that he was educated in or near Bath, but have no details, and the first we really know of him is that he became an Associate Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and after an initial period in London, set up as an architect in Bedford. After the death of his father in 1904, his mother took up residence with him, and remained there until Kensington married in the spring of 1909. His wife was DORIS GAGE MILLER, daughter of a distinguished citizen of Bedford, who also took an active part in Local Government. Kensington and his wife continued to live in Bedford, and their two children KENRICK ORM and DORIS BRENDA (see below) were born there.

Kensington continued his architectural practice in Bedford until 1924, when he laid plans to emigrate with his family to Australia. Unfortunately these plans fell through, and in a fit of depression, while on a trip to Northern Ireland, Kensington shot himself at Rathmullen in County Donegal. His wife continued to make a home for their children in Bedford, but when their education was finished, she re-married, this time to an old friend, ROBERT CHARLES GLUNICKE, a major in the Royal Marines. There were no children of this second marriage, and Robert Glunicke died on October 20th 1963, having reached the rank of Major-General. His wife Doris Miller/Gammell/Glunicke lived to the ripe old age of eighty-six and died in Bedford on April 24th 1972. Her will is in Somerset House, and she left her entire estate to her only surviving child Doris Brenda Gammell or Chesher.

As stated above, the elder of the two children of Kensington Gammell and his wife Doris Miller was KENRICK ORM GAMMELL (1910-1943). Born in Bedford on May 18th 1910, he was educated at Bedford Grammar School, from where he went up to Caius College Cambridge, and graduated there as a Bachelor of Arts. On coming down from Cambridge, he took up schoolmastering, and at the time of the outbreak of the second World War, had plans to take over, and become joint Headmaster of a Preparatory School called Akley at Stowe, near Buckingham. These plans however came to nothing as he joined the Grenadier Guards as a guardsman. He was severely wounded in the fighting in Italy, and died of

these wounds there on December 24th 1943. He was 6ft. 7ins. tall, and was reputed to be the tallest guardsman in uniform. His mother inserted each year in The Times the following Memorial notice up to the year of her death:-

'In constant memory of my dear only son Guardsman Kenrick Orm Gammell B.A. (Cantab), died of wounds December 24th 1943, aged 23.'

Kenrick was unmarried at the time of his death.

The younger child and only daughter of Kensington Gammell and his wife Doris Miller was DORIS BRENDA GAMMELL. She was born in Bedford on December 11th 1911, and received her education locally. After leaving school she became a nurse, and followed this profession in the 1939/45 War. After the war she returned to Bedford, and on October 12th 1950 she married LESLIE HERBERT CHESHER, a solicitor in Bedford. There were no children of this marriage, but they adopted a girl and a boy. Leslie Chesher died in Bedford on February 20th 1972, and at the time of the compilation of this history (1976) Brenda Chesher is residing at 8 Beverley Crescent, Bedford.

With the death of Hector's only son in the 1st War and Kensington's only son in the 2nd War, both unmarried, this branch of the Gammells died out in the male line. The line is however continued through the female line through the descendants of Hectorina, daughter of Hector whose son Courtney Hire is married with two sons (see above).

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APPENDIX 5/3

Colonel

JOHN HOLMES HOUSTON GAMMELL

J.P. C.C.

of

LETHENDY & WHITEWELL

1830 - 1902

JOHN HOLMES HOUSTON GAMMELL was the 4th son of James Gammell of Ardiffery and his wife Sydney Holmes. He was born at Beech Hill Donoughmore, Co. Down on September 12th 1830, and like his brothers went to Edinburgh Academy for his education, where he attended from 1841 to 1846 in Classes 1-5.

Like so many of the Gammells of that time, he also chose the Army as a career, and was gazetted in 1847. The following is a record of his service taken from the Public Record Office in London:-

1847	76th Foot	Ensign (by purchase)
1850	22nd Foot	Lieutenant (by purchase)
1855	63rd Foot	Captain (by purchase)
1856	9th Foot	Captain (by purchase)
1871	54th Foot	Major (by purchase)
	(West Norfolks)	
1877	54th Foot	Lt. Colonel (by Brevet)
	(West Norfolks)	

and retired as Honorary Colonel.

In 1883, he inherited under deed of entail the estates of Lethendy and Whitewell in Perthshire from his uncle Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty. As there was no house to live in on the estate, he built a substantial residence in the Scottish baronial style, which he called 'The Tower of Lethendy', and there he resided until his death in 1902, by which time he had become a local J.P. and a member of the Perthshire County Council.

John, who was almost universally known as 'The Colonel' led a typical batchelor life at Lethendy, surrounded by dogs, and enjoying the usual country pursuits. He kept a good table, and was a generous host. He was a frequent visitor to Drumtochty and particularly enjoyed the

shooting parties that took place there.

During the last years of his life, he did not enjoy good health, and it was at Droitwich, where he had gone to take the waters that he died on February 2nd 1902. At his specific request his body was taken back to Lethendy, and he was buried in the churchyard there. The will contained the following instructions for his funeral:

'A simple funeral at Lethendy Churchyard, no flowers and a good lunch for all who attended, in The Tower.'

The estate of Lethendy and Whitewell, he left to his nephew Sydney James Gammell (see VI) - he had broken the entail left by his uncle, in 1889. The contents of his house he also left to Sydney James with the following proviso:

'12 chairs and 2 sofas (Louis 14th), the sideboard in the Dining Room and the painting by W. Morris, not to be sold; they are bequeathed as heirlooms to Sydney James and his heirs and successors.'

This clause was evidently ignored or lost sight of, as none of these articles are now in the family's possession.

All his silver and plate went to his nephews Hector and Kensington, sons of his brother Harcourt (see Appendix 5/2), and the residue including all shares and investments to Sydney Albert Wharton Gammell, only son of his youngest brother Albert (see Appendix 5/5). Sydney Albert was also appointed his sole executor.

John H.H.'s portrait in military uniform as a young man hangs at Foxhall.

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APPENDIX 5/4

Captain

WILLIAM GAMMELL

1833 - 1882

WILLIAM GAMMELL was the 5th son of James Gammell of Ardifferry and his wife Sydney Holmes. He was born at Beech Hill Donoughmore, Co. Down, but while still an infant his parents moved to Edinburgh. We do not know where he was educated, as he is the only one of James' sons not to go to Edinburgh Academy. Whether this was because he was a delicate child, or for some other reason, we do not know, but neither his health or his educational achievements prevented him from following the family tradition of going into the Army. He was duly gazetted Ensign on March 12th 1852 in the 39th Foot (The Dorset Regiment), and spent no less than fifteen years with that regiment - an unusual happening in those days, and possibly indicating that he had little ambition, as is borne out by the fact that he never achieved higher rank than Captain.

In the late 1860s he resigned from his regiment to join the Transport Commissariat, possibly with a view to increasing his income. He was an Assistant Commissary in London in 1870, and in 1873 went to China, still with the Commissariat, and remained there untill 1877. On his return to this country at the beginning of 1878 he went on Retired Pay.

On May 24th 1881 he was married at the Strand Registry Office in London to a widow CAROLINE BRENNAN, the daughter of a certain George Skipp. At the time of his marriage William was residing at 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, and evidently he and his wife remained there, as it was at this address that he died on March 20th 1882, at the early age of 48, and less than a year after he was married. His wife survived him only by four years, dying of cancer in London on November 30th 1886, at the age of 46. On Caroline's death certificate, William is recorded as being late of the 87th Regiment, although other information is that he remained with the 39th throughout his whole Army career.

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APPENDIX 5/5

ALBERT GAMMELL

1840 - 1868

and

his descendants

ALBERT GAMMELL was the 10th and youngest child of James Gammell of Ardiffery and his wife Sydney Holmes. He was born in Edinburgh on July 27th 1840. He received his first education at a preparatory school in Circus Place in Edinburgh, and from there followed his brothers to Edinburgh Academy, where he was a pupil from 1851 to 1854. Unlike his brothers, however, he did not join the armed forces, and we know little of what he did after leaving school. Eventually however he evidently decided to seek his fortune overseas, and sailed for Jamaica, where he became a sugar planter, whether in his own right or as an employee, is not presently known.

On March 18th 1863, he married, at Falmouth, Jamaica, a lady by the name of AGNES KIDD CLOSE. We know nothing of his wife's background, but it is believed that after Albert's death, she married again in Jamaica, and lived there until she died, reportedly aged 96. Albert and his wife had one child, SYDNEY ALBERT WHARTON GAMMELL, but unfortunately Albert died when this son was only four years old, on June 14th 1868 at the age of 27. He is buried at the cathedral in Spanish Town Jamaica, and his will, in which he left his whole estate to his wife is in Somerset House, London.

Sydney Albert Wharton Gammell (known as Bertie) was born in Jamaica on February 20th 1864, and was as stated above the only child of Albert Gammell and Agnes Close. It is said that he failed to get on with his stepfather after his mother's remarriage and whether this was in fact so or not, we do know that at the age of eight or nine he was sent home to England to be educated. There is a bible in existence, given to him by his mother in 1873 - perhaps a present when he left Jamaica for England. It is believed that he only saw his mother once again after that date.

There is no firm evidence about his early education, but it is almost certain that on his arrival in England he was taken under the wing of his uncle The Revd. James S. Gammell (see V), and educated by him together with his own son Sydney James (see VI) at his vicarage at Outwood near Leeds in Yorkshire.

In 1880 The Revd. James S. Gammell left Outwood, and Bertie was sent as a maritime apprentice to the firm of Donald Currie & Co. in London. He served a four year apprenticeship in the 'Tantallen Castle' and 'Pembroke Castle', which was completed on June 18th 1884. He received a 2nd Mates ticket the following year, a 1st Mates ticket in 1891, a Masters Certificate in 1896 and an Extra Masters Certificate in 1902; during these years he had served in various shipping lines including The Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, the White Star Line and The British India Steam Navigation Co.

Bertie's uncles and Great uncle were very generous to him; Andrew Gammell of Drumtochty left him £3,000, The Revd. J.S. Gammell £5,000, and he was sole executor and residual legatee under the will of his uncle John H.H. Gammell of Lethendy, so by about 1903 or 1904 his financial position was such that he was able to abandon his career as a Merchant Navy Officer and concentrate on his etching and painting for which he had great love and ability. He was elected a member of The Royal Society of Painter- Etchers and Engravers in 1913, and in 1922/3 painted tiny pictures for Queen Mary's Dolls House. A personal letter of thanks from her dated April 1924 and from Princess Louise in 1922 are still in the hands of his daughter. He was also the winner of Gold and Silver medals for his paintings and etchings in the years 1911/12. Some of his fine water colours and etchings are still in the hands of the writer of this history, and his daughter has many more.

On October 18th 1905 Bertie married ANNE COWX daughter of John Cowx of Liverpool at St. James' Church, West Derby, Lancs. She was also a talented painter. They settled in Liverpool in a house called Lethendy in Huyton, and there their only child SHIELA MARION GAMMELL was born. Bertie, prior to his marriage spent a part of each year at Drumtochty the home of his cousin Sydney Gammell, with whom he had grown up, and many of his paintings are of scenes of the country around Drumtochty. After his marriage the visits were less frequent, but he and his wife visited Scotland quite regularly, and often stayed at Countesswells.

In the 1914/18 War Bertie served throughout as a Lieutenant in the R.N.R. on board HMS 'President', and after the war was over returned to his home in Huyton, where he and his wife continued their artistic careers until Bertie died on January 29th 1946 at the age of 82. His wife Anne who was nearly 20 years his junior continued to live in the family home, and eventually died there on November 22nd 1966.

Bertie and Anne's daughter SHIELA MARION GAMMELL (known as Jum) was born on June 7th 1909 in Huyton. On December 4th 1934 she was married in Calcutta Cathedral to ROBERT ALAN GOURLAY son of Francis N.M. Gourlay of Kirkland, Tynron in Dumfriesshire. He was born in 1904 and died in 1951. They had two children:

1. ELIZABETH ANNE GOURLEY born in Calcutta September 22nd 1935.
Married 1958 ROBERT JAMES BARCLAY CHRYSTAL. They have four children:

ANDREW	b. 1959
DUNCAN	b. 1960
NEIL	b. 1963
MALCOLM	b. 1967

and are presently resident in Vancouver, Canada.

2. FRANCIS MOFFAT GAMMELL GOURLAY (known as Frank) born in Scotland October 16th 1942. Married 1971 SUSAN YOUNGER. They have two children:

RUPERT b. 1973
HUGH b. 1974

and reside on the Solway Firth, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Sheila Marion (Jum) lives (1976) at The Old Manse of Southwick, some 17 miles south of Dumfries. Her home contains many interesting Gammell family mementoes including the Revd. J.S. Gammell's Gold watch, presented to him by the parishioners of Outwood in 1880, a fine portrait of his wife, Ann Bramley, and many old letters and photographs particularly of Ann Bramley and her daughter Elizabeth Mott (see Appendix 6/1) with whom both she and her parents were very close.

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APPENDIX 5/6

MARTHA JANET GAMMELL

1836 - 1868

and

her descendants

MARTHA JANNET GAMMELL, known as Jessie, was the 8th child and only daughter to survive childhood of Capt. James Gammell and his wife Sydney Holmes. She was born in Edinburgh on May 7th 1836. Her parents moved to Bath in the 1850s, and she was married there at St. Saviours Church on January 25th 1866 to JULIUS ALFRED BERTRAM, a solicitor and son of Charles Bertram, a wine merchant. This Charles Bertram's sister, Rosa Bertram had married Jessie's uncle Ernest (see Appendix 4/3) some fifteen years earlier. Jessie and Julius had an only child JULIUS who was born at the end of 1866 and Jessie died in the summer of 1868, after giving birth to a stillborn second child.

In 1883, Julius Alfred married for the second time, his bride being MIRIAM SOPHIA ADELAIDE MESSITER (nee GAMMELL), widow of Colonel John Messiter, and only daughter of Major William Gammell (see Appendix 4/1). There were no children of this second marriage, but it was through his second wife that certain Gammell items, for example, a portrait of Major William Gammell, (Appendix 4/1) and other things passed into the Bertram family.

JULIUS BERTRAM (1860-1944) the son of Jessie and Julius Alfred, became a lawyer like his father. He married MARJORIE SUTTON (1877-1947), lived at Abingdon Hall, near Cambridge, and practised in London. He and his wife were occasional visitors to Drumtochty, and Sydney James Gammell and his wife often visited the Bertrams at Cambridge. Julius died on November 5th 1944.

Julius Bertram and his wife Marjorie Sutton had one child OLIVER HENRY JULIUS BERTRAM born in 1910, who became a barrister in London, and at the present time has retired and lives at Parracombe in Devon. He married ANNE CLARKE and they have two children, JULIUS born in 1944 and JANET born in 1946.

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APPENDIX 6/1

DAUGHTERS OF THE REV. JAMES STEWART GAMMELL

James Stewart Gammell and his wife Ann Bramley had three daughters as follows:-

1. ELIZABETH MARION GAMMELL 1871-1959

The second child and eldest daughter was born in the autumn of 1871 in Outwood Yorkshire, where her father was Vicar. She was known throughout her life as 'Elsie' rather than Elizabeth. She married on April 29th 1897 at a large society wedding at St. Palladius Church at Drumtochty CHARLES CHEAPE MOTT, son of C.J. Mott of Orwell House, Clifton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire. There were no children of this marriage.

Elsie and her husband spent much of their married life at a house named Whitegates, near Ruthin in North Wales, and were immersed in country pursuits. They were particularly interested in horses and riding, but apart from this kept many pets. Elsie was an accomplished pianist, and was steeped in country lore. She befriended many of the local gypsies and interested herself in their customs and welfare. She and her husband jointly wrote and published at least five novels between 1920 and 1930 - 'Clents Way', 'The Sting of the Whip', 'A Man of no Family', 'A Thoroughbred in Training' and 'Betwixt and Between', and in addition to this Elsie was a fairly regular contributor of articles to The Times Literary Supplement. She obviously had considerable literary talent, as apart from what has been mentioned she also published a collection of her poetry under the title of 'Dryad's Trove'.

Charles Mott died on November 20th 1930, and Elsie continued to live at Whitegates until she herself died, nearly 20 years later on December 20th 1959.

2. JESSIE BERTRAM GAMMELL 1872-1874

Was born at the end of 1872 at Outwood, and died there almost exactly two years later on December 31st 1874. Her rather unusual christian names were undoubtedly given her, as her father's sister, whose name was Jessie, and who had married a man whose surname was Bertram, had died in childbirth just a year or two before this Jessie was born. (Appendix 5/6).

3. ROSAMUND ALICE GAMMELL 1875-1964

The youngest child was born like the rest of the family at Outwood. Throughout her life she was known as 'Toby'. After having spent much of her youth at Drumtochty, after her father died she moved with her mother in 1900 to Nettleham Grange near Lincoln. It was there that

she met her future husband DENYS BOND, a school master, and son of John Bond, Archdeacon of Stow, and Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral. They were married in the Parish Church at Nettleham on December 21st 1908. They had one son GEOFFREY BOND who became a professor of Geology, emigrated to Rhodesia, and took up a post in Bulawayo, where it is believed he still lives. He married Kathleen ?, but she and her husband separated after a few years, and she is believed to be living in England. There were no children of this marriage.

'Toby' was a very warm and lively character. Much of her later life was spent in her beloved Yorkshire, where she had been born. She was a well-known breeder of Alsatian dogs, particularly with a view to their becoming Guide Dogs for the Blind, an organisation in which she took a very great interest. Her husband died on April 4th 1937, and after his death Toby moved to a cottage in the village of Arncliffe in the Yorkshire Dales. She was devoted to her daughter-in-law Kathleen, who went to live with her at Arncliffe, where they both identified themselves with the life of the village, and lived a happy and frugal life there, until Toby died in her cottage in 1964, just before her 90th birthday.

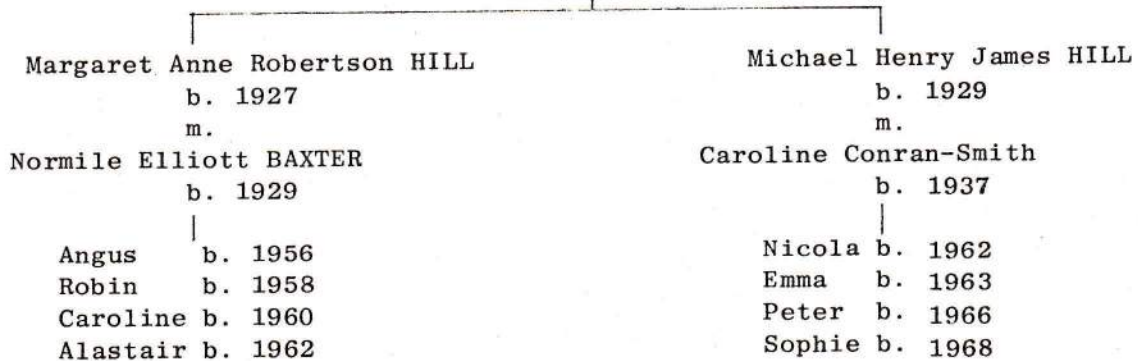
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APPENDIX 8/1

DAUGHTERS OF SIR SYDNEY JAMES GAMMELL KB.

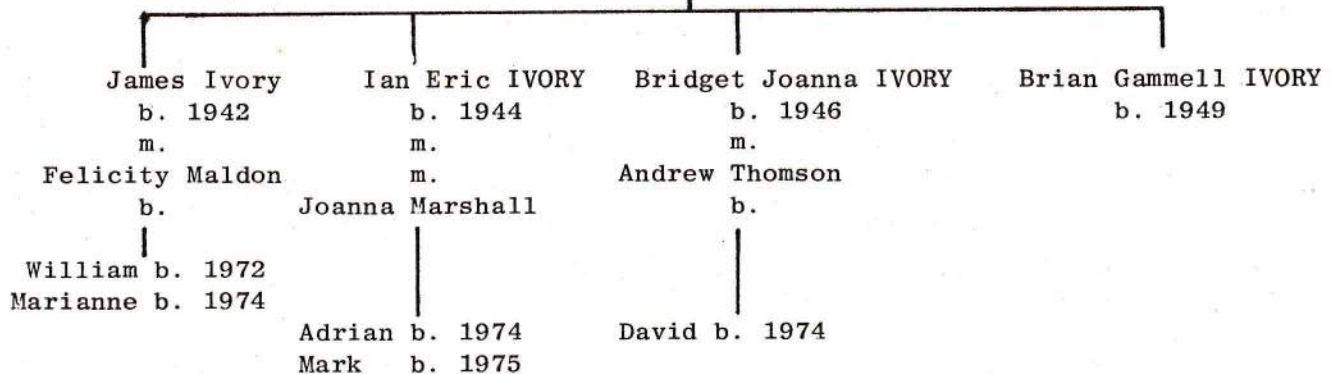
(Geneological Information Only)

1. BARBARA ANNE GAMMELL m LIONEL EDWARD HILL
(1894 - 1977) (1884 - 1969)



2. FINELLA MARY GAMMELL (1901 -
unmarried.

3. ALICE MARGARET JOAN (JOANNA) GAMMELL m ERIC JAMES IVORY
(1913 - (1906 -



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APPENDIX 8/2

DAUGHTER OF J. RICHARD GAMMELL (1898 -)

ROSEMARY STOBART GAMMELL
(1931 -

m. MICHAEL WILSON
(19 -

Crispin	b. 1959
Andrew	b. 1962
Richard	b. 1967
Alistair	b. 1970

APPENDIX 'X'

THE AMERICAN GAMMELLS

On page 4 of that section of this history entitled 'Origin and History of the name', mention is made of the name in the United States of America. No relationship between our family and the Gammells in the United States has been traced, but the following information is worth recording:

It has been established that in 1740, two brothers WILLIAM AND JOHN GAMMELL arrived in Boston from Glasgow. We know that Robert 'Gemble' and his wife Mary Thomson had a son called John in 1707 in West Kilbride, but there is no record of a William. We know that our ancestor William was born in 1695 probably also in West Kilbride, but not of these parents. It is possible therefore that the two who went to America were from West Kilbride and probably relatives of some sort of our ancestors. On the other hand there were many Gemmills in the South West of Scotland, but as far as we know nobody called themselves Gammell before about 1740 except our ancestor William, and thus it is possible that any relatives he had in West Kilbride including possibly the two who went to America could have followed him and called themselves Gammell, as did the American two! - The above pure speculation!

Anyway, the John Gammell who went over seems to have disappeared, but William married and had two sons WILLIAM AND JOHN. John, born 1752 married and had sixteen children, nine sons and seven daughters so quite likely all the Gammells in America are descended from him!

We have information on two of his sons and their descendants:

1. JOHN GAMMELL (1797-1863) of Charleston Masssetchusetts married twice, and by his second wife had two sons, the elder dying young, but the younger SERENO DWIGHT GAMMELL (1842-1915) again married twice and had two sons by his first wife the younger of whom JOHN GAMMELL (1872-1948), had by his first wife two daughters, the elder of whom was MIRIAM LARKIN GAMMELL who married a Captain Roger Buettell, and is the person with whom the writer has been in touch over family matters during the early 1970s. By his second wife John Gammell had a son JOHN GAMMELL b. 1922, who lives at Wayne, Pennsylvania, and has two sons JOHN GAMMELL b. 1953 and DAVID GAMMELL b. 1956, so this particular branch of the family seems alive and well.
2. WILLIAM GAMMELL (1786-1827) married Mary Slocumb, moved to Newport, Rhode Island, and became an outstanding clergyman. He had a son also named WILLIAM GAMMELL (1812- ?) who married in 1851, Elizabeth

Amory Ives, daughter of Robert Ives. This couple had at least one son ROBERT IVES GAMMELL of Newport Rhode Island, U.S.A. who died in 1915, and a copy of whose will is for some reason in Somerset House. He left three permanent Free Beds to the Rhode Island Hospital in memory of three of his children who had died, and the balance of his estate to his wife and one surviving daughter Virginia, who had married a man by the name of H.P. Cross.

Robert Ives Gammell's mother, Elizabeth Amory Gammell, wife of William Gammell mentioned above, died in England, at Dover in 1897 and her death is registered in Somerset House. Her death certificate is signed by a certain Arthur James Herbert, of Hill St. Knightsbridge, London, so she and her husband must have had at least one daughter in addition to their son Robert Ives Gammell. The above seems to indicate that this branch of American Gammells may have died out in the male line.

An interesting sideline to the history of 2. above, is that the writer had found the death certificate of Elizabeth Amory Gammell in Somerset House and was at a loss as to where to fit her in, as she was described as the wife of the late William Gammell 'of independent means', and was thus unlikely to be connected with the other English Gammells. It even crossed his mind that the lady might be the divorced wife of William Gammell (Appendix 5/4), but the whole thing was cleared up by a chance remark made by an American at a cocktail party (who knew of Gammells in Rhode Island), to the writer's brother William (b. 1905), and at his request, on their return to America, they made enquiries, which enabled the matter to be sorted out and the history of 2. above to be compiled.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 1

GARVEL PARK - GREENOCK

Garvel Park lies on the eastern outskirts of the City of Greenock. On September 4th 1773 a feu was granted to James Gammell the Banker of:

'the eastermost park or enclosure of the lands of Garvel with the houses, biggins and yeards thereof.'

The feu also permitted him to quarry stone in the land for the purpose of building a mansion house for his own occupancy. Four years later, that is in 1777 the house was built. It is a typical Georgian house with pediment in front, and a flight of steps leading to the front door, with a semi-basement underneath. Inside there is a spacious hallway, with rooms leading off, and a spiral staircase to the upper floor.

The following is quoted from an article in the Greenock Telegraph of November 22nd 1955, which in turn was quoting from Williamson's book 'Old Cartsburn', published in 1894:-

'Situated on a promontary with a bay to the east and west and the Clyde on the north ..., it was one of the most elegant and desirable seats on the Clyde. Its main entrance was from the Port Glasgow Road on the south, by a handsome gateway: leading down the centre was a shady avenue towards the north, where stood the house, with its customary water-pond and to the east a tastefully laid out flower garden. From the windows and lawn the prospect extended far up and down the Clyde ... This scene can never be re-enacted, as Garvel Point has been replaced by the new river line connected with the James Watt wet and graving dock'.

On James Gammell's death, the whole property was sold to the Scott family - the shipbuilders of Greenock - and resold by them in 1868 to the Greenock Harbour Trust prior to the construction of the James Watt Dock.

But the house itself remains standing today (1976), in which connection I quote again from the same 1955 Greenock Telegraph article:-

'Unless steps are soon taken towards its preservation, it will not be long before another old building - the oldest existing inhabited house in the burgh - which is now

approaching decay will go the same neglected way as other historic buildings ... A place of genteel rustication in its day, but now in a disreputable state, stripped of its past homeliness, Garvel Park House stands in the middle of James Watt Dock ..., and all the grace of life, of which the old house was a pleasant flower, has passed away, and the guardians of its former grandeurs are a few employees of the Harbour Trust, who, by reason of their vocation are housed in the scarred unkempt walls.'

In spite of this 1955 article, no action has been taken, as far as is known to preserve Garvel Park House, and it remains a decaying island in an industrial wilderness.

Mention of Garvel Park House is also contained in the 3rd Statistical Account of Scotland as follows:-

'RENFREW. Among other buildings of merit Garvel House, now standing in the midst of the bustle of James Watt Dock was built in 1772, and was the Georgian Mansion of Bailie Gammell, a Greenock merchant. The Dock occupies what was the policies of the house'.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 2

COUNTESSWELLS - ABERDEENSHIRE

The property of Countesswells lies approximately five miles to the west of the City of Aberdeen, and midway between the main Deeside road (A.93) and the Skene/Alford road (A.944). The estate consisted of a mansion house, and an area of 3,946 acres, of which about two-thirds was arable, and one-third woodland and heath. The house consisted finally of some ten/twelve bedrooms, five reception rooms plus servants' quarters etc., but had been much altered and added to over the years.

The first we know of the house is that in about 1640, James Sandilands of Cotton married Marjory Burnett, daughter of Bailie Alexander Burnett of Countesswells, 2nd son of Sir Alexander Burnett of Leys. Their son, John Sandilands of Countesswells, became Provost of Aberdeen in the early 1700s, and at his death, the property came to his son Patrick Sandilands, who we know was unmarried as late as 1770, and so probably left no heir, and this was what probably led to the property being offered for sale by the Burnett family in 1808.

The upset price asked for the whole estate was £25,000 and the advertisement in the London Morning Chronicle of August 17th 1808 is among papers still in the family. Whether James Gammell bought the estate at auction, or by private negotiation is unknown, as is the exact price he paid, but however that may be, he became the owner of the estate in the autumn of 1808.

As neither James or his grandson and heir, resided at Countesswells, presumably the mansion house was let, and the income from this and farm rents were treated as an investment. In the late 1800s the house was let to the two Miss Piries, who not only added the drawing room wing, but also enlarged and beautified the herbaceous and rock gardens adjoining the house.

In 1905 Sydney James Gammell brought his family from Drumtochty to live at Countesswells, which was thus occupied by the owners for the first time in nearly 100 years. The move was made largely as an economy measure, the expense of Drumtochty being way beyond the income brought in by the estate. Countesswells was again enlarged, by the addition of a large bay window in the dining room, on the western side, and the addition of a large new bedroom above it.

In 1926, Sydney James and his family, moved to Netherton Lodge, a much smaller, but charming house, which they had built near the South Lodge of Countesswells, and the whole estate of Countesswells which was very heavily mortgaged by this time, put up for sale. No bidder appeared however, so the estate was put into trust, and administered on behalf of the trustees (Sydney's two eldest sons, and his son in law) by Davidson and Garden, advocates in Aberdeen. The mansion house was let to a Mr. Cook, a bachelor who lived there with his mother, and the farms remained let to tenants.

After the death of Sydney James in 1946, the estate, which by this time had become more or less solvent, and the debts paid off, was broken up. The mansion house was sold to Mr. Cook (who still lives there in 1976), the farms sold to the sitting tenants as opportunity arose on easy terms, and the woodlands taken over by the Forestry Commission. The proceeds of this sale were used by Sydney James' eldest son and heir Lt. General Sir James Gammell to enlarge and develop the new family estate of Alrick in Glenisla, Angus, which he had purchased some years earlier from his brother-in-law Eric Ivory of Brewlands also in Glenisla.

Thus ended the connection with Aberdeenshire of the Gammell family, who had been owners of Countesswells for close on 150 years, although only residents there for a comparatively short period.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 3

ARDIFFERY - ABERDEENSHIRE

The property of Ardiffery lay about ten miles south of Peterhead, in the parish of Cruden; inland from the sea and centred round the village of Hatton. It consisted of 2,200 acres of almost entirely agricultural land, and was purchased by James Gammell, the Banker, for his grandson James Gammell (see IV above) in June 1816. The estate was purchased jointly with his grandson 'in life rent and fee respectively,' which meant that the younger James had title, but the property reverted to his grandfather in the event of the younger James dying first.

The estate had no mansion house on it, so Captain James Gammell never lived there or in the vicinity. The estate was managed for him by Messrs. Davidson and Garden of Aberdeen, and his main interest in the property was the income it provided. The property was entailed immediately on purchase, and on the death of Captain James in 1893, it passed automatically to his eldest son The Revd. James Stewart Gammell (see V above), and likewise on his death some six years later, it passed to his son Sydney James Gammell (see VI above).

Sydney James was greatly interested in his estates, and took considerable part in the management of them in conjunction with Davidson and Garden, and this arrangement continued until, on the coming of age of his eldest son James Andrew Harcourt, the entail was broken. The estate continued as formerly until the early 1920s when economic pressures made it necessary to dispose of it. The farms were sold off gradually during the 1920s, until by the end of the decade, the whole estate had been disposed of. There is no plan available of the estate as it originally existed, but one of the principal farms was 'Mains of Ardiffery', which presumably still exists and would thus provide a clue to the positioning of the original estate.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 4

PORTLETHEN - KINGARDINESHIRE

This small estate known as 'The Barony and Lands of Portlethen and consisting of some 831 acres of arable land, and including a large part of the village of Portlethen,, lies on the North Sea Coast almost exactly halfway between Aberdeen and Stonehaven.

The estate was purchased in 1816 by James Gammell, the banker, with the express purpose of handing it over to his youngest grandson Ernest. As this young man was however still in his teens, at the time of the purchase, James maintained it in his own name until the year 1823, when the title was duly handed over to Ernest.

As there is no Mansion House on the property, Ernest, who all his life lived in England, took no active interest in the property, considering it entirely as an investment and source of income. On Ernest's death in 1855, the estate passed to his wife Rosa (nee Bertram), since they had no children to whom to leave it. Rosa later married a man named Taylor. It is understood that there were no children of this marriage either but a recent search of the Land Register in Edinburgh shows that although much of the village property was recently sold to the Kincardine County Council, the residue is still held by 'The Trustees of Rosa Taylor.' Who the present beneficiaries are, is not known, but the estate may well be run by, and the income accrue to the Bertram family, who have been lawyers in London for many years, and who hold quite a few items of Gammell origin, accrued through no less than three marriages between the families between the years 1840 and 1885.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 5

DRUMTOCHTY with GLENFARQUHAR

and

DELAVAIRD - KINCARDINESHIRE

These three estates comprised one compact area of 11,600 acres, lying some seven miles North of Laurencekirk, and thirteen miles from Stonehaven near to the village of Auchinblae and in the parish of Fordoun. The main residence, Drumtochty Castle, lies just off the road running through the glen of Drumtochty, and linking Auchinblae, with Fettercairn and the B.974 road leading over the Cairn o' Mount to Banchory. Glenfarquhar Lodge lies about two miles from the Castle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Auchinblae.

The estates of Drumtochty and Delavaird were originally owned by Sir George Keith in 1618. They then passed to the Carnegie family, who in turn sold them to Dr. John McKenzie in 1767. This owner changed the name of the house to 'Woodstock', but the next owner George Harley Drummond reverted to the old name, and was responsible in about 1810 in building the castle as it now stands from designs by Gillespie Graham. The new building incorporated most of the older house which stood on the site. The properties were bought from the Drummond family by James Gammell, the Greenock banker in 1822, and they remained in the Gammell family for close on 100 years.

The estate of Glenfarquhar, which intruded into the other two estates, was bought in 1898 by Sydney James Gammell, thus rounding off the property into a compact whole. Sydney James was also responsible for building Glenfarquhar Lodge, a smaller residence to serve as a shooting lodge for the estates.

Drumtochty Castle comprised the great Hall/billiard room measuring 54ft. x 29ft., six other main reception rooms, nineteen bedrooms, plus eight servants bedrooms, and ample domestic quarters. There was stabling for ten horses, three acres of walled garden, including nine glass houses complete with peach and nectarine trees, and three tennis courts - in all not an inconsiderable establishment! Glenfarquhar Lodge was more modest comprising four/five reception rooms, eight/nine bedrooms plus servants' accommodation, domestic offices etc., a tennis court and stabling for four horses, and a 'Motor Shed'.

The estate was a mixed sporting/agricultural holding, comprising some 6,800 acres of hill, 3,500 acres of arable and pasture land, and some

1,300 acres of woodland. The annual shooting bag was estimated at 2,000 brace of grouse, 300 brace of partridge, 200 brace of pheasants plus sundry other game.

In 1913, on the coming of age of Sydney James' eldest son James, it was possible for the entail on the estates to be broken, and this was immediately done. This action was urgently necessary as the estate was carrying increasingly heavy and crippling mortgages, which in the state of the agricultural industry at that time, seemed unlikely ever to be paid off, and thus the only solution appeared to put the estate on the market. This was duly done, and an auction took place at the offices of Knight, Frank and Rutley in Hanover Square, London on October 28th of the same year. The following is a description of that auction by Kensington Gammell a cousin, who attended the sale:-

'Auctioneer asked for a beginning bid of £100,000 - then offered to start at £90,000. As no offer was forthcoming, he put up the property in separate lots, starting with the Drumtochty portion of approx. 7500 acres, and asked for a beginning bid of £70,000. Again no bid, so he offered to start at £65,000, but as no one bid, he declared the auction terminated.'

(Kensington's personal note: 'As expected - Thanks to Lloyd George')

With the outbreak of the first World War, things went from bad to worse, and the whole estate was finally disposed of to a speculator in 1915. The castle was used throughout the war as a Military Hospital, much of the timber was cut, and no doubt sold at a good profit, and when the war ended, the entire estate was broken up. The Forestry Commission took over the woodlands and most of the high ground, the farms were sold off, Glenfarquhar Lodge and some shooting sold to Sir James Caird the Glasgow shipping magnate, and the castle itself left to moulder. It was eventually sold to a cranky Irish peer at a rumoured price of £1,500, and he did in fact live there in a few rooms for quite a period of years, as a recluse.

In 1940 the castle was taken over as a school for refugee Norwegian children, and many Norwegians have happy memories of their stay there. At the end of the war, the Norwegians returned to Norway, and the castle and grounds were bought by a Mr. and Mrs Langlands, who set it up as a private preparatory school for boys. This ran quite successfully for a number of years, but in 1972 the pressure of making ends meet, forced the school to close. Rumour has it that the castle was advertised in the Sunday National Press as follows:

'Who wants a white elephant! Castle in Scotland in beautiful surroundings, previously a school for sale at a bargain price'.

However that may be, the advertisement was answered by a Mr. Victor Ogley, an American, who, among other activities runs the Cunard Line entertainments on their ships. He fell in love with Drumtochty and immediately bought it. He stores his entertainment props there, uses

it as a rehearsing centre, and has recently put in hand the restoration of the main reception rooms, in which he runs an exclusive and very expensive restaurant - patronised perhaps by the newly arrived oil executives at Aberdeen. Whether it pays, and how long it will last, is anybody's guess, but today (1976) all the ground floor reception rooms are in as good a state of decoration and repair as ever they were, and log fires again blaze in the grates.

After the death of Sir James Caird, Glenfarquhar Lodge was sold, and the house is now, so it is believed, a home for retarded girls. The Forestry Commission have planted up much of the hill land, and use the old walled garden of the castle as their tree nursery.

This brief outline of the history of Drumtochty would not be complete without reference to the Episcopal Church of St. Palladius built and endowed by the Revd. James Stewart Gammell in 1886, shortly after he inherited Drumtochty from his uncle in 1883, and situated beside the main entrance gate to the castle, and the matter cannot better be covered than by quoting from contemporary press reports of the venture:-

1. 'In the beautiful haugh, close to the principal entrance, the commencement has been made with the erection of a church, from plans prepared by Messrs. Pirie and Clyne, architects of Aberdeen, which promises when finished to be a valuable addition to the attractions of the Glen. The style is Early English, and the building will consist internally of a nave, two transepts and a chancel. The size of the nave will be 53ft. by 22ft. and the chancel 22ft. by 21ft. 9ins. The roof will be finished in panelled Baltic redwood; hewn stone mouldings will run round the windows; and the arch leading to the chancel will spring from massive stone columns of a very elegant design. The south transept will be fitted up as an organ chamber, while the vestry will occupy the north transept, with a heating chamber underneath. The south elevation, which will be seen from the public road, will present a very chaste appearance. The main entrance is situated at the south-west corner, the doorway being a fine specimen of the Early English style, and the nave will be lighted by two three-light windows on each side. On the outside of the south transept there will be an ornamental bracket, on which a life size statue of St. Palladius, the patron saint will stand under a canopy of carved stonework. A leading feature of the edifice will be a graceful spire, 70ft. in height, at the south west corner, with open belfry, the whole of the spire being of hewn stone, and the total contracts amount to close on £3000.'
2. 'A colossal statue of St Palladius, the first bishop of the Scots, has just been placed on the pedestal prepared for it, full thirty feet from the ground, outside the south transept of the ornate little new church at Drumtochty near Fordoun, where tradition says the saint in question lived and died in the middle of the fifth

century. The statue stands 9ft. high, and is the gift of James S. Gammell Esq. of Drumtochty Castle, and proprietor of the new church. It is sculptured from a hard block of brown Portland stone, and is boldly modelled to suit the position it now stands in. The stone the sacred building is built of is raised near Brechin, and this warm coloured material harmonises and yet contrasts admirably with the somewhat cold grey stone of the sculptured statue. St. Palladius stands a bearded, and somewhat rugged looking, low-mitred bishop; who, with a flowing cape thrown over his broad shoulders, grasps his ornamental hammered copper crosier in his left hand, as he raises his right in the act of giving the Apostolic blessing. Mr. Harry Hems' work as an ecclesiastical sculptor is widely known, and it is fully sustained in this his latest effort. The church itself was erected last year from plans prepared under the superintendence of Messrs Pirie and Clyne of Union St. Aberdeen, and from those gentlemen's designs, Mr Hems made the handsome stone alter and font in Drumtochty church.'

N.B. Much of the detail regarding Drumtochty and Glenfarquhar houses and estates was taken from the sale details prepared by Knight Frank and Rutley in 1913, copies of which are still among the family papers.

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PROPERTY - ADDENDUM 6

LETHENDY - PERTSHIRE

and

WHITEWELL - ANGUS

The estate of Lethendy consisted of agricultural land extending to 1,262 acres, and is situated about six miles southwest of Blairgowrie. Whitewell consisted of three separate farms, having a total of 369 acres, and situated not far from Lethendy, in Angus.

The estates were bought by James Gammell the banker at Public Auction shortly before his death. There was evidently insufficient time for a deed of entail to be drawn up, but in his will he left instructions to his trustees, that such a deed should be drawn up without delay, in favour of his grandson Andrew who also inherited Drumtochty and Countesswells for his life, and then to a certain Samuel Anderson, the son of an old banker friend, from Greenock days.

Like his plans for his other properties, however, James' wishes in respect of Lethendy and Whitewell were not fulfilled. There is a document dated 1849 under which the entail on the two properties is broken, and Samuel Anderson Junior gives up all rights of inheritance in favour of Andrew Gammell. Whether this was the result of a law suit, similar to that fought with the Forbes family over the other properties, or whether Andrew merely bought out Samuel Anderson has not been investigated, but at any rate from that time Andrew became the unencumbered owner.

On Andrew's death in 1883, in accordance with a new deed of entail, the property passed to a nephew John H.H. Gammell (see Appendix 5/3), but the latter arranged for this entail to be broken just six years later, and thus he also became unencumbered owner. At the time John H.H. inherited, there was no residence on the property, so he - who incidently was a batchelor and already nearing the age of 60 - set about building himself a house 'fit for a gentleman to live in'. He produced a house in the Scottish Baronial style, but not over large, and called it 'The Tower of Lethendy', and there he resided until his death in 1902. Under his will, the estates passed to his eldest nephew, Sydney James Gammell (see VI above) who was already the owner of Drumtochty, Contesswells and Ardiffery, but except for a short period about 1903, the Tower was never occupied by the new owner, but was let on lease. In 1913, when the entails on the other estates was broken, Sydney James agreed with his eldest son James Andrew Harcourt that, in compensation for the loss of his rights under the broken

entail, he would be given a sum of approximately £15,000, and this obligation was finally satisfied, when in 1921 just previous to the sale of the Lethendy and Whitewell estates for about the sum afore mentioned, Sydney James transferred the title in these estates to his son, so that in effect, James Andrew Harcourt received the proceeds of the sale.

This sale in 1921 broke up the estates, and the farms are now independently owned, but the Tower and the surrounding parkland are still privately occupied and well tended.

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