

Notes to support Doris and Gladys Cole Scottish Ancestry Presentation
Please read alongside the PDF also provided.

Page 1

For Doris Elizabeth Greenly (Cole) 1922 – 2009 and sister Gladys Logie (Cole).

This presentation paints, hopefully, an interesting overview of the Scottish ancestry for Doris' and sister Gladys' parents – namely Peter Cole and Elizabeth Millar – and also paints a picture of the many generations of Doris' Grandparents and Great Great Grandparents too. The research has been carried out over a number of years using multiple research sources including the Ancestry.com tool that I have screen grabbed for this presentation. As you'll see the ancestry map soon multiples into multiple generations of distant Scottish family and each one has passed on a part of their DNA and with all of that DNA ultimately converging to make up the whole DNA for Doris and her brothers and sisters, and of course, half of which is passed to Doris' and Gladys' children; the other half of our DNA of coming from Cyril Greenly and David Logie respectively.

We've all heard of DNA, the genetic code that is passed equally from two parents to their child. Today, there is a truly powerful new tool that enables DNA matching to provide a journey through the past like never before. This has enabled amateur genealogists, such as myself, to provide concrete evidence to their trees. How does that work? Millions of people worldwide have used Ancestry.com to submit a DNA test and agreed to make that DNA available for cross-matching with other members using the Ancestry.com tool. I submitted my DNA test last year and discovered that, worldwide, there are on Ancestry.com **9,281 DNA matches via Doris' line and 6,819 matches via Cyril**. So, that means around 20,000 people alive today with a small charge of the DNA that we share too; and that 20,000 is only for those on Ancestry!

The matching process works through you building your tree and Ancestry.com looks for potential common ancestors across your and other members trees and flags when you and another living person share that ancestor. Don't worry it'll become clear soon as we'll see some examples of live evidence later. I say evidence as these results confirm various routes through our tree and categorically answers the question "how do you know they are an ancestor?". Although there are 9,281 DNA matches for Doris, there are just **7** that we'll look at in detail where I have been able to map to the ancestral tree that we'll soon look at. By way of a comparison, there are 28 DNA matches mapped back to Cyril's tree. That is likely because I have spent more time on Cyril's tree. New DNA matches are shared by Ancestry.com as a member builds their trees and more and more common ancestors are built into both, allowing matching to take place.

The chart above shows Doris' and Gladys' parents and grandparents. As you'll discover we can map back to 5th great grandparents and back even further for some of the lines, and as I mentioned the DNA matching on common ancestors for the 7 relatives alive today proves at least some of the great grandparent lines to the current date. I have no doubt this will increase as time passes and more leaves and branches are added or corrected on mine and other members trees.

We'll see where the Cole family name originates from in Aberdeenshire. Perhaps somewhere to visit one day and walk in the footsteps of ancient ancestors.

I hope you enjoy the show.

Page 2

This complex looking chart shows the whole ancestry that I've managed to build for Doris and Gladys via their Cole and Millar lineage. The 'point' at the bottom of the 'V' marks the beginning of the map with Doris and Gladys and then you work up the levels of the tree 'V' for each preceding generation. The left hand side of the 'V' is the Cole (paternal) ancestry, and the right hand side of the 'V' is the

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Millar (maternal) ancestry. The little box in the bottom left hand corner is useful for navigation as it shows you where in the overall map we are looking – you'll see how that works on the following pages.

At this full ancestral view we can see some gaps where I have not been able to identify parentage for a specific ancestor and also that the generations on the left hand paternal lineage goes back a few more ancestors deeper than we see on the maternal side.

The other point to note is that the chart only shows 'direct' ancestors i.e. there are brothers and sisters at each level that I've hidden – simply because the chart above would be almost impossible to navigate. However, it is usually via these siblings that a DNA match is made to a common ancestor as we'll see.

Let's move to page number 3 and here we'll see how the 7 DNA matches mentioned above can be overlaid onto the ancestry chart.

Page 3

The chart above maps 7 DNA connections via their common ancestors; 5 on the paternal COLE side and 2 on the maternal MILLAR side. Each of these will be expanded on later but we can see Christian Welsh, John Coul and Alexander Rutherford as 5th generation grandparent all born in the early years of the c18th century. Also, Roya Rutherford and John Greig 4th generation grandparents born in the second half of the c18th century. On the maternal side we meet William McKenzie and Katherine Forrester a 4th and 5th generation ancestor respectively. More on these 7 key ancestors later and a little on where they lived too.

Let's move onto page 4 where we'll look at how the ancestor tree quickly builds as we travel back through each generation.

Page 4

This chart begins to show how the ancestor numbers increase as we walk back through time in the footsteps of our ancestral generations. Whilst it is a single Cole and Millar as the parents of Doris and Gladys we can see that even going back just 2 generations to their great-grandparents that **12 ancestors have passed a piece of their DNA**. 12 new names with their own story that are all equally relevant to the genetics passed downwards. So, besides Cole and Millar, we find Bell, Wilson, Wade, McKenzie, Leckie and Donald stepping from the pages of the past. And amazingly, today we can bring parts of the whole story together. I find it amazing that today we can see a better picture than those living in the tree generations would be able to; they'd rely on stories passed down from relatives or name recorded in family bibles for example.

This is one of the discoveries from my ancestry research that has so intrigued me. We all look back via a couple of names, usually our paternal parents name as that is what we are known by. But, we don't need to look much wider than that and find multiple stories to discover and share. And, remember, as you can see the DNA inheritance evidence that it involves many ancestors and goes back through all time to time immemorial. They say you are never standing far from a relative and that certainly seems to look more and more true the more I research.

Notice the spelling of **COLE** is consistent from 1831. As we'll see it is spelled differently before this. This difference in spelling is not uncommon and we see it in all lines of the ancestry trees. Why does this happen? Typically, a parish clerk of similar from pre-medieval times would capture the births, deaths and marriages in the local church or Parish Register or a legal clerk may capture manorial or

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crown proceedings involving disputes, settlements and judgements and punishments for those breaking the law. These clerks often used a phonetic way of spelling names as often the people themselves could not spell; hence, as we'll see, 'COULL' pronounced 'Co-oull' would eventually be simplified as COLE. On the Greenly side, we saw family members being described in the parish wills as Greneleye, Grenely, Grynly and Greenleye often with those variants in the same document to differentiate siblings from each other.

On page 5 we'll look at the 7 DNA matches in more detail.

Page 5

DNA match COLE line

On this chart we are looking at 2nd and 3rd great-grandparents on the paternal COLE side. We see John COUL and his father Peter COUL. At this time the COUL family are living around Grange in Banffshire, north east Scotland.

We have DNA evidence for this chart via Roya Rutherford and John Greig who are 4th and 5th generation grandparents.

John Coul

B:6 April 1713 Grange, Banffshire, Scotland

D:1762 grange, banff, scotland

Grange is a parish in the Scottish county of [Banffshire](#) that dates back to a [royal charter](#) granting the lands to the abbots and monks of [Kinloss](#) in 1196. Although there is no settlement within that area so named, it still retains its distinct community character with its own [parish church](#) and [primary school](#). The only concentrated collection of dwellings is the small hamlet of Knock near its eastern border that is nestled beneath the hill of the same name that, though no higher than 430 metres, dominates both it and all the agrarian [haughs](#) that extend from the [Grampians](#) to the coastal plains. The total area is 6,089 Hectares (15,048 Acres). From north to south it stretches for 9.5 km (6 miles) and from east to west it spans 8 km (5 miles) making it almost square. The population in 1991 was 723, a slight increase from the previous census after gradual decline.

The word Grange is a middle age or low Latin derivative of "grangia", a word meaning farm or country.

One of the oldest domestic buildings in the north east of Scotland is in Grange. It is called Mains of Edingight and was built in 1559.

Page 6

DNA match COLE line

On this chart we are looking at 4th great-grandparents on the paternal COLE side. We see the following ancestors with DNA links to us today; John Coul, Alexander Rutherford and Christian Welsh. We'll see the detail linkage to us for these three shortly – showing their family lines and DNA relatives we have alive today. Note: They show as 4th generation on the chart as they are Doris' 4th generation great-grandparents but they map to me, David Greenly, as it is my DNA that is recorded on Ancestry.com.

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We can see that William Coul was born in Fordyce, Banffshire which we saw on the earlier page is in north east Scotland. This ties in with the origin of the name COUL; The Pictish clans of ancient Scotland were the ancestors of the first people to use the name Coul. **It comes from Coull, a parish, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, county of Aberdeen.**

On page 7 we'll see how we can go back to even more distant ancestors as the DNA has provided a good path.

Page 7

Whilst there is no DNA evidence at this level (Ancestry.com doesn't match back beyond 5th great grandparents), it is a reasonable supposition to make that where DNA evidence has proven a specific line then the tree built back from those lines is reasonable. Remember, there are thousands of people researching and building hints to tree relationships dynamically on the tool and much of it includes archive evidence from parish registers etc.

For example, we have DNA proof for the COUL line to John COUL 1713. We can map back a further 2 generations from John COUL to John COUL 1650 who married [Catherine Moriesone](#)

Born about 1640 Prestonpans, East Lothian, Scotland. Catherine's ancestors were [Sir Alexander MORISON \(5th Baron of Prestongrange\) 5th Baron of Prestongrange](#), B:6 Jun 1616 Renfrewshire, Scotland, P of Glenshi, D:1683 East Lothian, Scotland.

More on the DNA evidence for the Morison name later.

Page 8 steps back even further. Remember to look at the navigation box in the bottom left hand corner and you'll see how far back we are in the overall picture.

Page 8

The Morison connection and other potential ancestors are shown here. Remember, it was not uncommon that each couple would have multiple children and not all of these would carry forward any hereditary title as typically this is passed on the paternal side to the eldest son. This leaves plenty of scope for siblings of the 'titled one' to marry less entitled partners and make lines that lead more directly to you and me. Notwithstanding that, the 'titled' ones and their siblings share the DNA passed by their parents and so we can make the assertion of an ancestry to those on this chart for example.

On page 9 we'll look at DNA evidence on the MILLAR maternal side of the ancestry chart.

Page 9

DNA Match MILLAR line

This slide shows the 'Millar' maternal side of the ancestry map (see navigation box bottom left corner to get your bearings) and highlights the DNA living relationships that prove the lines back to Doris' and Gladys' mother, Elizabeth Millar. The following extract is from a parish record.

Marriage 9 Jan 1784 • Alva, Stirling, Scotland [Margaret Drysdale](#) (1760–1864)

Banns on 6 Dec 1783 and married on 9 Jan 1784. Witnesses seem to be Alexander McKenzie and William Drysdale.

Page 10 looks at another Millar DNA link via Katherine Forrester born in Clackmannan in 1735.

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Page 10

DNA match MILLAR line

This slide shows the maternal ancestry with DNA proof via a common ancestor [Katherine Forrester](#),
B:16 Feb 1735 Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

Interestingly, Katherine was born in Clackmannan. You can follow her ancestry upwards on the chart back to our 9th Great Grandfather **Frank Forrester** BIRTH ABOUT 1610 • Alloa, Clackmannon, Scotland.

Katherine married [William Drysdale](#) who was born and died in Clackmannan also.

B:4 Oct 1730 Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire, D:19 Feb 1793 Garnkeer, Clackmannan, Stirling, Scotland

Page 11 we meet John Coul a 5th generation great-grandfather.

Page 11

DNA match COLE line

John Coul 1713 – 1762 is a common ancestor shared by us and Suzanne Maitland. As you can see John had two children (actually several) but two of his children, Margeret and Peter, took his DNA line forward on separate family lines.

Suzanne is our 6th cousin and shares a small amount of the DNA we have as it dilutes with each of parental relationship over the 5 levels of ancestor between John COUL and us today.

On page 12 we meet our Rutherford ancestors who provide DNA evidence for the MILLAR line.

Page 12

DNA COLE line

Here we meet Alexander Rutherford (1739 - ?), he's a common ancestor shared by us and Graeme Reid.

As you can see Alexander had two children (actually several) but two of his children Roya and Elizabeth took his DNA line forward on separate family lines, to us via Roya Rutherford. Roya was born in Prestonpans in East Lothian about 8 miles to the east of Edinburgh.

Graeme REID is our 6th cousin and shares a small amount of the DNA that we have as it dilutes with each of parental relationships over the 5 levels of ancestor between Alexander Rutherford and us today.

On page 13 we meet John Greig who married Roya Rutherford and whose child was John COUL.

Page 13

DNA Matches – COLE

Alexander Greig (1727 - ?) is a common ancestor shared by us and Dorita Hunter.

As you can see Alexander had a son John. John had two daughters, Janet and Margeret. Each of them married and took his DNA line forward on separate family lines.

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Dorita is our 5th cousin and shares a small amount of the DNA we have as it dilutes with each of parental relationships over the 5 levels of ancestor between John Greig and us today.

On page 14 we meet Christian Welsh.

Page 14

DNA Matches – COLE

Christian Welsh (1728 - ?) is a common ancestor shared by us and A.P (Peacock?)

Christian was married twice; firstly to a Watson and then a Greig. John Greig is our link to this ancestor via Peter Cole.

On page 15 we meet Katherine Forrester. Again we see a strong family connection to the Clackmannan area.

Page 15

DNA Matches – MILLAR

Katherine Forrester (1735 - ?) is a common ancestor shared by us and Caryl Robertson.

As you can see Katherine through her marriage to William Drysdale had two children, James and Margeret. Each of them married and took Katherine and William's DNA line forward on separate family lines.

Caryl is our half 6th cousin and shares a small amount of the DNA we have as it dilutes with each of parental relationships over the 5 levels of ancestor between Katherine and William Drysdale and us today.

I've highlighted a 'LOGIE' ancestor. It's highly likely that there is a link here to David Logie or his siblings? Whilst it would be unusual for me to have a DNA link with a LOGIE it's not that unusual as there may well have been a *marriage* between a LOGIE and part of the MILLER or COLE lines back in time.

Also, interesting again to note that William and Katherine both lived and died in Clackmannan.

[Walter Logie](#)

BIRTH4 March 1930 Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland

DEATH3 March 1987 Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland

Walter's father may be:

[Logie](#) father of Walter?

B:1906 Buckhaven, Fifeshire, Scotland, United Kingdom

On Page 16 we meet William McKenzie a DNA MILLAR connection.

Page 16

DNA Matches – MILLAR

William McKenzie (1735 - ?) is a common ancestor shared by us and Cher Da-Rin (Cher looks to live in New Zealand as her tree has several New Zealand close relatives).

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As you can see William had two children, Isabel and Betty. Each of them married and took William's DNA line forward on separate family lines.

Cher is our 6th cousin 1x removed and shares a small amount of the DNA we have as it dilutes with each of parental relationships over the 5 levels of ancestor between William's daughters and us today.

Also, interesting that William and Katherine both lived and died in Clackmannan.

That ends the direct DNA connections to our ancestry.

Page 17 we look at a map showing where my DNA connections are geographically distributed across the globe.

Page 17

This chart shows the geographical distribution of DNA matches, for those who have shared their location with Ancestry.com. The matches are from close relatives (children, cousins etc.) to 4th cousins. Interestingly it shows how our ancestors have migrated over the years; reasons for migration could have been because of the severe crop failures seen in the c18 and also the offer by governments for cheap land and the promise of a new start in places like Nova Scotia, and the like. Nova Scotia meaning New Scotland of course. I have built good records for various Greenly family migrations to USA, chiefly Pennsylvania where they soon flourished and a John Greenly who emigrated from Ireland to Canada in the 1800s. I've yet to investigate any Scottish emigrants from our tree.

On page 18 we look at a DNA connection that has not been able to be placed on our tree as we do not have a common ancestor yet identified as we do for the 7 DNA matches that we've looked at earlier.

Page 18

This chart shows the DNA linkage between myself and Lynn Morrison. I have not been able to map Lynn onto a common ancestor as she has not built a tree of her own. However, there is a Morrison as a Great grandparent of Doris and Gladys so that may be a lead. Note that Lynn is pure Scot with a dab of Viking. My DNA remember is a mix of Doris and Cyril so explains why my predominant DNA groups are Scotland, Ireland and Sweden & Denmark from Doris, and Wales for Cyril (most Greenly ancestry is around the Welsh borders, on the English side of the border I may add). Denise's would be more similar to that of Lynn I'd assume as David Logie's ancestors were also Scottish?

On page 19 we'll look at some documentary evidence from the archives that helps validate the tree and ancestry branches.

Page 19 BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR DORIS

Here we have the birth certificate for Doris, 12th August 1922. She was born in the married quarters located in Kings Stables Lane at Stirling Castle. Father Peter Cole is a Sergeant in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders. Elizabeth Cole is mother and Elizabeth's father J Millar is also recorded.

Page 20 Marriage certificates for COLE and MILLAR lines.

Note: The marriage cert for Peter and Elizabeth shows Elizabeths father, James is married to Janet nee Smith. I have been unable to find that connection in any tree so will keep looking.

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