

PUBLISHED FAMILY HISTORIES

[Over the years The Fife Family History Society Journal has reviewed many published Fife family histories. We have gathered them all together here, and will add to the file as more become available. Many of the family histories are hard to find, but some are still available on the antiquarian market. Others are available as Print on Demand; while a few can be found as Google books]

GUNDAROO (1972) By Errol Lea-Scarlett, tells the story of the settlement of the Township of Gundaroo in the centre of the Yass River Valley of NSW, AUS, and the families who built up the town. One was William Affleck (1836-1923) from West Wemyss, described as "Gundaroo's Man of Destiny." He was the son of Arthur Affleck, grocer at West Wemyss, and Ann Wishart, and encouraged by letters from the latter's brother, John (Joseph Wiseman) Wishart, the family emigrated to NSW late in October 1854 in the ship, "Nabob," with their children, William and Mary, sole survivors of a family of 13, landing at Sydney on 15 February 1855. The above John Wishart, alias Joseph Wiseman, the son of a Fife merchant, had been convicted of forgery in 1839 and sentenced to 14 years transportation to NSW. On obtaining his ticket of leave in July 1846, he took the lease of the Old Harrow, in which he established a store - the "Caledonia" - and in 1850 added to it a horse-powered mill at Gundaroo some 18 months later. He was the founder of the family's fortunes, and from the 1860s until about 1900 the Afflecks owned most of the commercial buildings in the town.

THE AITKENS OF THORNTON by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval appeared in the Genealogical Magazine from August 1900 to February 1901. The title is rather misleading, for it also deals with the cadet branches - Aitkens of Cupar; Aitkens of Hill of Beath; Aitkens of Windie-edge; Aitkens of Torbain (in Abbotshall parish) and Boglilly (in Kirkcaldy parish).

The family of Aitken is of considerable antiquity in Scotland. According to one account it is of Swedish origin, and the name was originally d'Archan; and to another it was a sept of the McArthur Campbell clan. The common ancestor is stated to have been a Patrick Aitken of St Andrews, but the first Aitken of whom Ruvigny has found mention is Edward Aitken, who was M.P. for Dunbar in 1599-1608. He was possibly the father of John Aitken, tenant of Blairinbathie, in Beath parish, whose tombstone is still to be found in the local Churchyard: "Here lyeth the Corps of John Aitken, in Blaerinbathy, who died in the month of October, this year of our Lord 1676." He married at Dunfermline, November 7 1620, Christian, daughter of Robert Dalgleish, Laird of Tinnygask.

Their son was David Aitken (d September 1674) of Blairinbathie, whose testament, dated 26 October 1674, was proved by his brother John Aitken, first Laird of Thornton, who was married to Christian Kellock (baptised Dunfermline May 15 1643), daughter of John Kellock of Over Lassodie Easter, or Whitehouse, and Marie Wemyss. This John Aitken had acquired Thornton, or Over Lassodie Wester, in July 1666 from William Gray

of Combie, and Windie-edge some 9 years later in a disposition by James Crawford, Collector of HM Customs in Fife. Windie-edge passed to his brother, David Aitken

The Cupar branch was descended from George Aitken (1761-1831) of Todhall (in Dairsie parish), Colonel of the Cupar Militia in 1815 and banker in Cupar, who was married to Janet Paton of Edinburgh. He was the son of John Aitken of Thornton and his second wife, Betty (b 1722), daughter of David Betson of Mitchell's Beath and Helen Wyld. This Colonel George Aitken suffered heavy losses by the failure of the Western Bank of Cupar in 1830, and was obliged to sell Todhall. He died December 10 1831, aged 70 years. His son was John Aitken (1792-1852), writer in Cupar, who was married to Jane Christie, daughter of Andrew Christie of Ferrybank, banker in Cupar. Their sons included George Aitken, Captain of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry who died in India in 1850, and Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V.C. (d 1887), of the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, one of the defenders of Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Another two sons, John Christie Aitken (b 1821) - 3rd but eldest surviving, and James Aitken (d 1894), who was married to Jessie Bouchier, settled in Australia.

The Aitkens of the Hill of Beath were descended from George Aitken (b 1712), fourth and youngest son of John Aitken, 2nd Laird of Thornton, and Janet Moodie of Cocklaw. This John Aitken had succeeded his father in about 1710 and died in about 1742. This George Aitken appears as tenant of Lassodie, in Beath parish, in June, 1739 when he married Margaret Moodie, eldest daughter of John Moodie of Cocklaw. Their son and heir was John Aitken (1751-1824) was described as of Hill of Beath in July 1783 when he married Elisa Donald of Dunfermline. Their son, George Aitken (1784-1826) of Hill of Beath died unmarried, aged 42 years, and he was succeeded by his sister, Janet Aitken (b 1785), who probably also died unmarried.

The Aitkens of Windie-edge were descended from David Aitken, second son of John Aitken, the first of Thornton. He had a sasine of a quarter of the town and lands of Windie-edge, October 27 1675. He was married to Marion Sim, probably of the Whitehouse family. He was succeeded by his son, David Aitken (b 1700), who was married (1730) to Janet, daughter of Deavid Betson of Mitchell's Beath. He was still alive in 1762. His son, David Aitken (1734-1809) appears as "Younger of Hill of Beath" up to 1762, then as "Tenant of Hill of Beath" until 1770; is styled "of Lassodie" in 1772- 78, when he appears as David Aitken "of Windie-edge." He was married to his cousin, Marion Couston (d 1826) of Keirsbeath. Their second, but eldest surviving son, Robert Aitken (1764-1832), who was married to Elizabeth Watt (d 1844), succeeded to Windie-edge, and he in turn by his only son, David Aitken (1800-1881), who served himself heir to his grand-uncle, John Couston in Dunfermline, once tenant in Keirsbeath, June 29 1836, and to his father, May 31 1859. He died unmarried, 9 November 1881, and was succeeded by his niece, Mary Craig. She died unmarried, October 8 1899, leaving Windie-edge to Alice, Jeanie and Minnie Aitken, the daughters of her late cousin, James Aitken of Eskbank.

The progenitor of the Aitkens in Australia was James Aitken (1774-1865), 7th son of David Aitken of Windie-edge and Marion Couston, who was married to Agnes

Anderson. His heir was David Aitken (1807-1884), tenant of Torbain, and later of Chapel, both in Abbotshall parish, who married his cousin, Isabella Marion, daughter of John Stenhouse of South Fod, in Dunfermline parish. Three of his sons emigrated to Australia: James (1836-1905), who was married (1860) to Jeanie Lewis; George (d 1887), married to Helen Anderson; and David (d 1907), who was married to Ellen Tod. The most prominent was the eldest son, James Aitken, who had arrived Victoria in 1859 to become manager of the Carngham Estate under Philip Russell, and was subsequently admitted partner in the latter's Langi Willi property. Later on, with his brothers, he leased the Lake Bolac and Hopkin Hill sheep stations, and purchased the Banyenong Estate in the Wimmera District. In 1879 he came to Melbourne as manager of the British and Australian Trust and Loan Co Ltd. In 1882 he became partner in the pastoral Messrs Dalgety, Blackwood & Co, and in 1884, when the firm became a limited company - Dalgety & Co Ltd - he was appointed its first managing director.

The Aitkens of Kirkcaldy were descended from George Aitken (1820-1894), who was the 7th son of James Aitken, the 7th son of David Aitken of Windie-edge and Marion Couston. He was tenant of Tyrie, near Kirkcaldy, and married Helen Lewis of Boglily. Their son was George Lewis Aitken (b 1855), who was writer in Kirkcaldy and tenant of Boglily. He was married to Harriet Walker, with two sons and two daughters.

The Aitkens of Lockhead in Beath parish were descended from George Aitken (1677-1757), a younger son of John Aitken of Thornton and Christian Kellock, who was married to Helen Peacock (d 1719). His only son and heir, George Aitken (1713-1800) appears to have either bought or inherited the estate of Lockhead from his father. He was described as "of Salton" at the time of his marriage at Beath, May 20, 1769 to his cousin, Elizabeth Aiken (1743-1826), daughter of George Aitken of Lassodie. Their second, but eldest surviving son, John Aitken (1776-1803), succeeded to the estate, and he in turn by his brother, Henry Aitken (1781-1817), and then by his sister, Marion Aitken (d 1845). There is an old tombstone to this family in Beath Churchyard.

Ruvigny also deals with cadet Aitken families in Edinburgh and also in London, descended from the Thornton branch, but we will pass on these. Perhaps we may mention them in a future Journal.

JAMES AITKEN OF TORBAIN. From Torbain, Fife, to Melbourne; The Story of James Aitken and his Family in Australia, 1858-1982 (2007). By Robert Russell Aitken. The author, who was senior partner in the Australian legal firm of Aitken, Walker, and Strachan, was the family historian. For many years he took an annual holiday to the United Kingdom, where he attended the Henley Regatta, played golf, and went to Scotland to visit relatives and to look at old graves and old records. He had not completed the family history when he died in December 2004, and his brothers, Ken and Philip Aitken, and sister, Virginia Davey, took over the task.

For the earlier history of the family, the author has relied heavily on "The Aitkens of Thornton" [in Beath parish], by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval, which appeared in the Genealogical Magazine from August 1900 to February 1901 and was later

separately published the following year. The Marquis' mother was Margaret Melville Moodie, a grand-daughter of John Aitken of Thornton.

The Aitkens of Windie-edge (also in Beath parish) were descended from David Aitken, second son of John Aitken, the first of Thornton. He was married to Margaret Sim, probably of the Whitehaven family. He was succeeded by his son, David Aitken (b 1700), who was married (1730) to Janet, daughter of David Betson of Mitchell's Beath. Their son was David Aitken (1734-1809), who was married to his second cousin, Marion Couston (d 1826) of Keirsbeath.

The progenitor of the Aitkens in Australia was James Aitken (1774-1865), who was the 7th son of David Aitken of Windie-edge and Marion Couston. He was married to Agnes Anderson, who was the daughter of John Anderson, farmer at Dothan (Auchterderran parish) and sister of the Rev William Anderson (1773-1825), minister of Abbotshall (1810-1825), and Alexander Anderson (1782-1856), farmer at Chapel, married to Cecilia Oliphant (1785-1872), who emigrated to Western Australia in the "Egyptian," ex London, arriving Freemantle, 28 December 1831, and was later farmer and miller at Thorpe Mill, Bothwell, Tasmania. James Aitken farmed Tyrie, adjoining Kinghorn, where he was succeeded by his 7th son, George Aitken (1820-1894), who was married firstly (March 1852) to Helen Lewis of Boglily (she died 13 April 1876) and secondly (1878) to Margaret Stocks.

The son of James Aitken and Agnes Anderson was David Aitken (1807-1884), who was married to his cousin, Isabella Marion, daughter of John Stenhouse of South Fod in Dunfermline parish. Her sister was Jeanie Currie Stenhouse, who married James Aitken (1814-1898) of Eskbank, Dalkeith, another son of James Aitken and Agnes Anderson.

David Aitken (1807-1884) was tenant at Torbain, and later (sometime between 1861 and 1871) of Chapel Farms, both in Abbotshall parish. He died at Chapel Farm on 26 November 1884. Three of his sons emigrated to Australia - James (1837-1905); George (1840-1887); and David Aitken (1843-1907). Much of our knowledge of the early history of these Aitkens in Australia comes from the Clyde Company Papers (7 vols, 1941-1971), and also a precursor volume, Memoir of George Russell of Golf Hill (1935), both edited by P L Brown and published by the Oxford University Press.

James Aitken (1837-1905) was one of the four first-class passengers on board the ss "Winifred," which sailed from Liverpool on 19 Feb 1858 and arrived Melbourne on 2 June 1858. It is presumed that he went first to Golf Hill and relied for support and employment on other settlers from the Kirkcaldy area - George Russell at Golf Hill and his brother, Alexander Russell at Mawallock, William Lewis at Stoneleigh, and Philip Russell at Carngham.

On 5th September 1860 James Aitken married Jane Pierce (Jeanie) Lewis (1836-1919), the 5th daughter of George Lewis (d 1859) of Boglily and Euphemia Russell, who was the half-sister of George Russell of Golf Hill. Jane Lewis had emigrated 12 September 1857 in the "Roxborough Castle," which arrived Melbourne, 18 December 1857. Also on

board was her younger sister, Euphemia Lewis (1838-1857). The latter was in poor health and it was thought that the Australian climate might help her, but she died on 16 December 1857, two days before reaching port, and was buried in Melbourne. Their elder sister, Ann Lewis (1830-1869) had been adopted by her childless uncle, Philip Russell (1796-1844) - the half-brother of George Russell of Golf Hill - and returned with him in the barque, "Calcutta," ex Gravesend, 3 Aug 1842, arriving Tasmania in Nov 1842. On 23 July 1851 she married her cousin, Philip Russell jnr (1822-1892) of Carngham, the son of James Russell (d 1839) of Kincaig

James Aitken became manager of the Carngham Estate under Philip Russell, and was subsequently admitted partner in the latter's Langi Willi property (1860-71). Later, with his brothers, he leased the Lake Bolac and Hopkin Hill sheep stations, and subsequently purchased (1871) the Banyenong Estate in the Wimmera district (which he had managed from 1864). In January 1879 he moved with his family to Melbourne, and on 12 Sep 1881 joined the firm of Dalgety, Blackwood and Co. When the firm was incorporated as Dalgety and Co Ltd in 1884, he was appointed its first managing director, a position he held until his death, 18 August 1905.

His brother, George Aitken (1840-1887) emigrated to Australia in the "Monarch," ex Plymouth, 11 July 1860, arriving Melbourne, 17 October 1860. He had interests in the Langi Willi and Banyenong properties of his brother, but the Banyenong venture was unsuccessful as far as he was concerned, and he left with his family in March 1871 to come to Bangal. In August 1872 he moved to Melbourne, where he opened a stock and station agency business. He died at Melbourne on 18 Feb 1887. In 1864 he married Cecilia Ellen Anderson; she was the daughter of Alexander Anderson (1813-1893) of Bangal, who was the son of Alexander Anderson and Cecilia Oliphant mentioned above and brother of Henry Anderson (1807-1878), George Russell's first partner in Australia (Henry Anderson returned to Fife in c 1851-52 and bought the estate of Chapel, having "made a few thousands by the Gold he brought home;" he lived at Chapel House, while Chapel Farm was leased out to David Aitken).

The third brother, David Aitken (1843-1907) - fourth and youngest son of David Aitken of Torbain and Chapel - had arrived Melbourne on 5 May 1865 as a cabin passenger on board the "Shalimar," which had sailed from Liverpool on 27 January. He first managed the Leslie Manor and Lake Bolac stations for the Clyde Company, before purchasing, in 1872, the Breakfast Creek station in Macarthur from John and Archibald Taylor. The births of his four elder children took place at Breakfast Creek, and he still owned the station in 1889, by which time he had moved to Melbourne to become an Inspector of Dalgety and Co Ltd. He died at Melbourne on 10 Aug 1907. On 17 June 1869 he had married Ellen Louisa Tod; she was the daughter of John Tod and Mary Anderson, and grand-daughter of Alexander Anderson (married to Cecilia Oliphant), whose sister, Agnes Anderson, had married James Aitken (1774-1865).

Of the children of James Aitken (1837-1905) and Jeanie (Jane Pierce) Lewis, we will mention:

[1] David Aitken (1861-1914); he was appointed manager of the Geelong branch of Dalgety and Co Ltd and lived in Geelong until his death, 8 Nov 1914. He became the Trustee of the Mount Hesse station on his cousin, James Leonard Kininmonth (1834-1896), who was married to Euphemia Carstairs (1856-1903), the daughter of James Carstairs of Balwearie, who was the brother of Euphemia Carstairs (married to George Russell of Golf Hill) and Robina Carstairs (Mrs R L Bell)

[2] Euphemia Russell Aitken (1862-1938), eldest daughter; married (1878) Lewis Bell. He had been born in 1861, the eldest of 9 children of Robert Lewis Bell of Mount Mercer and Robina Carstairs, the sister of Euphemia Carstairs (Mrs George Russell).

[3] George Lewis Aitken (1864-1940); joined Dalgety and Co Ltd as a clerk in 1882 and became the Melbourne manager in 1915, a position he held until he retired in 1936; his name appears in the Dalgety and Co histories

[4] Isabella Marion Stenhouse (May) Aitken (1867-1934); she married (1890) James Ford Strachan, whose father (of the same name) was a very early settler and pioneer in Australia, having arrived at Port Philip from Tasmania in 1836. May's husband was an original partner of the legal business of which the author later became senior partner

[5] Philip Lewis Aitken (1879-1944), was the youngest of the family and father of the author, Robert Russell Aitken.

The book, which was privately published, is profusely illustrated, and there are numerous appendices which give further details of family members.

ALLEN LITHOGRAPHIC CO LTD, later Inglis Allen. Over the years this Company has published a number of company histories, including: "50 Years of Service: A History of the Company and A Review of the Organisation" (1950); "Our Progress in Print" (1959); and "Allen the Lithographers: A Local History; A History of Lithography: A Family History" by J Harry Allen. They have also produced "At Your Service," a small oblong advertising booklet dating from the 1950s, and "Print and Progress;" also "Something to Blow About" (c 1953). The firm was founded by John Henry Allen (1855-1951), son of Dr George Allen of Pathhead, and was a continuation of the business founded in 1868 by Archibald Beveridge (1845-1892), Allen being the latter's foreman and colleague. After Beveridge's death in May 1892, Allen went into partnership with a Glasgow businessman, Roderick Couper under the firm of Couper and Allen. The firm traded for 8 years at The Townsend Printing Works until 16 Feb 1900 when a disastrous fire destroyed much of the factory. The partnership was then dissolved, leaving Allen to rebuild the business under The Allen Lithographic Co Ltd (incorporated 11 July 1900, with a share capital of £10,000), along with his two sons, George C Allen (1883-1978) and Alexander B Allen (1886-1972). A third generation, J Harry Allen (b 1916), son of George, was also in the Company, which he joined in 1932, and was Managing Director from 1958-76 and Chairman from 1966-88. His daughter, Mrs Marjorie Jeffs, a shareholder from 1958, joined the Company in 1984, and was a director from 1987-88, until family commitments compelled her to give up the post; while his father-in-law, Sir

Wilfred Ayre, joint founder of The Burntisland Shipbuilding Co Ltd, was a Non Executive Director from 1965-1971. In 1988 the firm merged with the Falkirk firm of Inglis Paul to form Inglis Allan, and this continued operations in Kirkcaldy for another 20 years. A management buyout saved the firm and 60 jobs in September 2001, but Inglis Allan went into liquidation in March 2007

For those employed in the Company before the 2nd World War it may be mentioned that from at least 1932-1939 the company published a quarterly journal, The Allentonian (Kirkcaldy Library has an incomplete set). The first volume was undated, but Vol 2 No 4 was for Autumn 1933. The Golden Wedding of the founder, J Henry Allan, can be found in the issue for Winter 1933; while Vol IV No 4 of Nov 1937 has a brief history of the firm.

ANDERSON FAMILIES (1984). By Michael A Anderson. Is an account of the Andersons of Westertown in Banffshire and North East Scotland, and their descendants and related families. The Fife branch of the family, who were descendants of the Westertown one, began with Mr John Anderson (c 1627-1708), Principal of St Leonards College in St Andrews, who was married to Anna Schaws. Two of his two daughters married ministers - Anne married (1706) Rev James Nairne of Clairemont, Minister of Anstruther Easter; and Mary m 1718 Rev James Greig, Minister of the Second Charge at Cupar. The line continued through his eldest son, Alexander Anderson (c 1675-1737) who was successively minister at Kemback, Falkland, and St Andrews, and married Isabella (d 1720), daughter of Francis Hay of Struie. His daughter, Margaret Anderson (d 1770) married (1) Rev Laurence Watson (d 1718), Minister of the 2nd Charge at St Andrews, and (2) Rev Lachlan McIntosh (d 1744) of Errol. The line continued through James Anderson (1720-1794), advocate, the only surviving son of the Rev Alexander Anderson, who married Janet Lindsay, and then through his sons, Alexander Anderson (1751-1818) of Kingask, who married his cousin, Janet Lindsay (d 1825), and Patrick Anderson (1755-1809), who married Susan Hamilton. Alexander's successor was his nephew (son of Patrick), Alexander Anderson (1794-1855) of Montrave (Scoonie parish), who retired from the East India Company in 1824 to settle at Montrave, the estate originally acquired by his grandfather, James Anderson. The other family properties at Kingask and Newbigging (in Burntisland parish) were then sold. We will leave the family history here, but the book goes into detail about the Andersons of Montrave and later representatives of the family. We will only add that Montrave was acquired in 1873 by the Gilmour family, its present owners.

THE CROFT HOUSE ANDERSONS (1933) was written by "One of Themselves" (ie William Pitcairn Anderson), and privately printed by J & G Innes of Cupar. The book deals with the antecedents and descendants of REV DAVID ANDERSON (1818-1909), Min of the UP Congregation of Ceres (1840-1909), and founder of the Croft House Andersons.

The Anderson family originally came from East Central Scotland - Rev David Anderson's great-great-grandfather was JOHN ANDERSON (b c 1698), tenant in Kinnaird on the Easter border of Stirlingshire. By his wife, MARION ALLAN, he had

WILLIAM ANDERSON (1733-1826) of Gutterhead and Carron, who was employed as an engineer at Carron Iron Works. This William Anderson, in 1767, quitted the Church of Scotland for the Relief Church, and from March 1771 until his death in August 1826 was Ruling Elder in the Falkirk Relief Congregation. By his wife, MARTHA FLEMING (d Sep 1823) of Larbert, whom he had married in 1767, he had, amongst others, Rev JOHN ANDERSON (1770-1862), who was minister of Kilsyth Relief Church from 2 Sep 1793

until his death, 2 Feb 1862, in the 92 year of his age and the 69th of his ministry. His son was the Rev David Anderson. Other siblings of the Rev John Anderson (not in birth order) were:

[1] Rev Robert Anderson; he became colleague and successor to his father at Kilsyth Relief Church in 1847, and continued in the same office until his death (unmarried) on 28 Dec 1907 in his 84 year. Father and son had therefore occupied the same ministry for 114 years.

[2] Dr William Anderson (1799-1872): he became the Relief Minister at John Street, Glasgow, in 1822, and ministered there until his death on 15 Sep 1872 aged 73.

[3] Martha Anderson (d 1880), married to John Marshall, coalmaster in Kilsyth. She lost her husband in 1843 at an early age, when his body was terribly crushed in an engine accident, and all that could be done for him was done while he slowly bled to death at Curriemire Farm House. Martha Anderson then devoted herself to the bringing up of her 2 daughters, Jeanie and Joan. In 1871, with her elder daughter, Jeanie, she became house-keeper at the Manse of Kilsyth to her brother, Rev Robert Anderson, and died there on 5 Dec 1880 in her 70 year. The elder daughter, Jeanie, never married and died in 1884 aged 43. The younger daughter, Joan, married (1871) Rev Alexander Macdonald of Old Cumnock UP Church, and their only surviving son was the Rev Alexander B Macdonald, parish minister at Dron, Perthshire

[4] Mary Anderson (1816-1910). She married Robert Wilson, a Glasgow manufacturer and merchant. They did not have any family. The couple later retired to Kilsyth, where Robert Wilson died in April 1903 aged 86, and Mary Anderson in her 95th year on 25 Sep 1910

[5] Margaret Watt Anderson. She was half-sister to the Rev David Anderson, and married John Duncan, a purveyor in Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. Their son, Alec Duncan, married a Miss Black, a Falkirk lady. Alec Duncan died on 31 March 1914 and his wife a little later. They had a son, John Duncan, who died in Nov 1916 and was buried in Falkirk Cemetery beside his father and mother.

The Rev David Anderson of Ceres was the son of the Rev John Anderson by his second wife, Jean Muir, who died a few months after her husband on 27 Nov 1862 aged 83. She was the daughter of John Muir of Birdston, Kirkintilloch, and Mary Muir, probably a kinswoman. These Muirs were related to the Thomas Muir, advocate in Edinburgh, who was tried for sedition in 1793 and transported to Australia for 14 years - one of the martyrs of 1793, another being William Skirving, also from Fife.

On Sep 26 1845 Rev David Anderson of Ceres married MGT LAWSON (1820-1872), dau of James Lawson and Elizabeth Melville of Blebo Craigs. Their children were:

[1] JOHN ANDERSON; born 24 July 1847; died 8 Feb 1859 aged 11, from probable appendicitis

[2] JAMES LAWSON ANDERSON; born 1 April 1849; attended classes at Univ of St Andrews in 1864-65; indentured to the law under Messrs Black & Morrison, lawyers in Cupar and Procurator Fiscals for the County, and after completing his apprenticeship in 1869 he moved to Edinburgh, havingst obtained an appointment in the law office of Messrs Brown-Douglas & Smith; on 1 Oct 1872 he left that firm and entered that of Messrs Melville & Lindsay, WS, George Street, Edinburgh; in 1881 entered the service of the Commercial Bank in Edinburgh and remained with the Bank until he retired; in 1904 he was made Company Secretary, and at times during the serious illness of Mr Bogie, acted as Company Manager; he was planning to retire as Secretary in 1914, but with the advent of war and so many men fighting at the front, he was asked to stay on; he finally retired in 1918, and died unmarried at 45 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, on 5 Feb 1927; keenly interested in producing an authoritative pedigree of the Anderson family, he collected much material during his lifetime for its production; in his later years, owing to his increasing infirmity, he was never able to complete the work, and after his death his notes were passed to his younger brother, William Pitcairn Anderson, who brought out the book, *The Croft House Andersons*, for family circulation, in 1933, printed by J & G Innes of Cupar; the title page attributes the authorship to "One of Themselves"

[3] EUPHEMIA MELVILLE ANDERSON; born 15 Dec 1850; after the death of her mother in 1872 she presided over the home affairs at Croft House, and in 1922, on her Jubilee as chatelaine, was presented with a large photo-portrait gilt plate, with the following inscription: "Presented to Euphemia Melville Anderson By Members of The Family in Recognition of her Devoted Attention to them and to her Father during the Last Fifty Years. Croft House, Ceres. 21st August 1922;" died 27 Nov 1944

[4] JANE MUIR ANDERSON; born 24 Aug 1852; for 12 years from March 1886 she acted as housekeeper to her brother, Rev Robert Anderson, in his charge at Blairlogie in Stirlingshire, and after his marriage in April 1898 she returned to Croft House, Ceres, and resided with her father and sister, Euphemia Melville Anderson; devoted herself to village life; died 23 Mar 1948

[5] DAVID LAWSON ANDERSON; born 6 Nov 1854; after leaving Madras Academy in 1870, he was served an apprenticeship on the linen spinning firm of Alexander Watson and Sons, Dura Den, and when it was completed, removed to Glasgow in 1875, and not long afterwards obtained a responsible situation with another spinning concern in Kirkcaldy; he emigrated to the USA in 1880; his early years in the States were spent in the lumbering camps of California; there, the rough work and the wet weather proved too much for him, and he became "earlytha martyr to rheumatism;" he died unmarried at San Francisco on 21 Dec 1932 in his 79 year

[6] ELIZABETH LAWSON ANDERSON; born 10 Aug 1856; she married 31 Oct 1894 David Lees (d 1924) of Pitscottie. A few years after the marriage (1900), David Lees was able to purchase Pitscottie from the Earl of Elgin, and became proprietor of the lands which the Lees family had for generations cultivated, and upon which they had resided. David Lees died suddenly on 16 Dec 1924. Mrs Lees then let Pitscottie, and took up residence in the comfortable house of Wellwood, near Ceres, where she died 1 Aug 1943

[7] William Pitcairn Anderson; born 14 May 1858; in Oct 1873, aged 15, he left home for Glasgow, and with the help of his uncle, Robert Wilson, secured a situation in the office of Messrs Johnston & Farie, commission merchants, 20 Montrose Street; with a large warehouse of 4 storeys, the firm dealt chiefly in home and foreign yarns; he resided with his Uncle Robert and Aunt Mary at 33 Monteith Row; in Dec 1877 he was appointed Supervisor of the Wilson Chemical Works at Falkirk, owned by John Wilson of Bantaskine, a cousin of his Uncle Robert; in 1882, with a friend, Alec Webster of Ceres, he emigrated to the North-West Territories in Canada, then just opening up through the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway; they proceeded to the Far West by steamer, by way of the Great Lakes, disembarking at Duluth, and secured land south of the town of Broadview, and in 1883 worked hard to get the land into order. Pp 207-18 of the Croft House Andersons tells of their experiences; in 1884 they were joined by his brother, (Francis) Albert Anderson, and also by Tom Methven, "an intelligent ploughman from Pitscottie;" Alec Webster had previously made up his mind that he would never bring a wife to the North-West, and he left for Scotland in Sep 1886, his departure being hastened by his grandfather's ill health; William Anderson stayed on for a few months longer in order to clear up some matters, then went home from Canada via Chicago and New York (but it was not until 1895 that he managed to sell his land in Canada at a reasonable price); he arrived home in Nov 1886, after 4½ years in the Prairie Lands, and settled down in Edinburgh, entering the accountancy staff of the old-established firm of Messrs Marshall & Sons, the Queen's Goldsmiths, and was with the firm until he retired in 1918; thereafter he spent much time in research and literary work, and in 1931 published his mammoth 748-paged "Silences that Speak," a record of the resting places of famous Edinburgh men up to the beginning of the 19th century; and in 1933 he published privately "The Croft House Andersons;" he died Edinburgh in Sep 1940 (see Fife News Almanac, 1941); he had married 4 Sep 1889 Jeanie Brown Cochran (she died 4 May 1919 in her 60 year, and was buried in Comely Bank Cemetery, Edinburgh), eldest dau of James Cochran (died Feb 1919 in 87th year), headmaster of Comely Park School, Falkirk

[8] ROBERT FERRIE ANDERSON; born 21 Nov 1859; educated at Edinburgh University and the Divinity Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, in March 1886 he was called to the Old Relief Church at Blairlogie, Stirlingshire, then United Presbyterian, with his sister, Jane, acting as his house-keeper; he retired in July 1921 and died at his Edinburgh residence of 18 Marchhall Crescent on 7 July 1931 in his 72 year, and was buried in Logie Churchyard beside his 2 little boys, John Anderson, who had died from measles in aboth 1912, and James Lawson Anderson, who had died of scarlet fever in ut 1923 in his 12 year; he had married April 1898 Mary Elder Peat, daughter of John

Peat, The Manor, Blairlogie (at which time his sister, Jane Anderson, vacated the Manse, and returned to Ceres); son, David Melville Anderson, was a science teacher at Musselburgh, before becoming Assistant Science Master at Bo`ness in 1931

[9] FRANCIS ALBERT ANDERSON; born 8 April 1862; named after the Prince Consort of Queen Victoria, in 1878 he began an apprenticeship in the office of Messrs Thomas Davidson & Son, solicitors in Cupar; later he entered the important shipping office of Messrs George V Turnbull & Co in Leith; at which time he resided at 13 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, with his brothers, James, Robert and George, with his sister, Jane, acting as house-keeper; in 1884, with Tom Methven from Pitscottie, he emigrated to the Far North of Canada, and took up land near his brother`s (William Pitcairn Anderson) lot south of the town of Broadview; when his brother left to return to Scotland in 1886, he too decided to sell up, but instead of returning to Scotland, he proceeded to the USA, where he thought there would be finer opportunities (Tom Methven had left much earlier for the Rockies where, unfortunately, he was killed in an accident); settled in Spokane, Washington, where he was in business; at the beginning of 1933 he was elected Democrat Member of the State Parliament of Washington; he died at Spokane on 17 April 1945 aged 59; photographs in Fife News Almanacs of 1931, 1934 and 1940 (pictured in 1940 with his dog, "Bob")

[10] GEORGE LAWSON ANDERSON; born 18 June 1864; educated at Cupar Madras Academy, the Royal High School in Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University (MA), he was apprenticed to the law under Messrs T & R J Davidson, solicitors in Cupar; in 1890 he joined his brothers, James and William, in Edinburgh, having secured a position in one of the larger law offices in the capital; afterwards he was in practice in Perth for a few years, before setting up business in Newburgh in 1904; died Auchtermuchty, 22 July 1948; photograph in Fife News Almanac for 1926 in a series entitled The Fife Bar; he had married Aug 1917 Jessie Wise, daughter of the Rev John Wise of Auchtermuchty

Children of William Pitcairn Anderson and Jeanie Cochran

[1] David Anderson; born 2 Aug 1890; in 1906 apprenticed in the law office of Messrs Murray, Beith & Murray, W.S., Edinburgh, and in 1912 entered the Civil Service and was appointed to the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh; as he was a member of the Lothian and Border Horse, he was called up at the commencement of the 1st World War, and served as an officer with the Scottish Horse; returned to the Scottish Record Office after the War

[2] James Cochran Anderson; born 25 May 1892; in 1908 apprenticed In the law office of Messrs Wishart & Sanderson, W.S., Edinburgh; he joined the Royal Artillery as a private in 1915, was made an officer in 1916, and later joined the Royal Air Force; after the war he decided to qualify as a chartered accountant, in addition to being a fully qualified solicitor, and to this end he entered the well-known Glasgow office of Mesrs McCelland, Kerr & Co; he duly qualified as a CA in 1926, and in 1928 he accepted the position of Accountant and Secretary to the well-known firm of Birkmyre, of the Gourrock

Rope Works Co, and in the same year married Miss Doris Townsend, daughter of Richard Townsend of Stroud, Gloucester

[3] Hope Pitcairn Anderson; born 23 Oct 1894; he was a medical student at Edinburgh University during the early stages of the 1st World War, and joined the War in 1915 as a Lieutenant in the Artillery; after the War he completed his medical studies and was capped MA in June 1919, and MB ChB in July 1924; in Dec 1924 he entered into partnership with Dr Gibson of Milnathort as a medical practitioner in Kinross; he married Dorothy Heathcote, yr dau of Herbert Heathcote of The Hall, Earl Sterndale, Derbyshire, and their son, Derek Pitcairn Anderson was born on 26 May 1931.

[4] Elsie Martin Lawson Anderson; born 16 Jan 1899; died 23 May 1889

The book gives a genealogy of the Lawson family, who were long mason builders in Radernie and Baltilly. It was George Lawson in Baltilly and his wife, Elizabeth Pitcairn, who acquired Croft House in Ceres from Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie in Oct 1785. The book devotes a chapter on the historic families of Ceres parish - the Keiths and Lindsays of Struthers; the Lindsays of Pitscottie; Scots of Scotstarvit; the Kinninmonths of Kinninmonth; and the Gourlays of Craigrothie. There is also information on some other families: including Christian (Kirsty) Swan (1816-1891), dau of Robert Swan and Mary Melville of Kemback, and a full cousin of Mgt Lawson, wife of the Rev David Anderson; and Robert Forret (d 1902, in 96th yr) of Blinkbonny, who was a son of Davina Lawson, who m David Forret, a small landholder in Blinkbonny, Blebo Craigs (Kemback parish)

THE STORY OF A FAMILY (2004) by Boris Anderson. Published by the author, it tells the story of the Anderson family, who were tenants of the farm of Kilminning in Crail parish in the 18th century. Robert Anderson (b May 1690), son of William Anderson and Jennet Balfour, married, March 1718, Joannet Seid (b Jan 1697), daughter of David Seid of the farmstead of Belsie in Kingsbarns parish. Their son was Robert Anderson (b Feb 1729), who had the lease of Kilminning, "and it seems quite possible that his father was a tenant farmer there too." The younger Robert married [1] January 1758 Elizabeth Davidson (1734-1765), daughter of David Davidson of Cambo Mill, probably the miller there. She died in December 1765, as is evidenced by her old stone in Crail Churchyard

b

[2] Margaret Dingwall. The youngest child of the 2nd marriage was David Anderson (b March 1775), ploughman, who migrated into Dron, Perthshire, where he married in 1807 Jean Crerar, the posthumous child of James Crerar, married to Jean Salmon. David Anderson and Jean Crerar were mobile: at the birth of their first child, Robert Anderson (1808-1884), they were in Dundee; but when their 2nd child, Jane, was born in 1810, the family was in Liverpool. The rest of the book deals with the English descendants of this Robert Anderson (1808-1884), who married Ellen Butcher in Jan 1840, and perhaps we should leave the book at this point. Crail Museum has a copy.

Henry Anderson and his Family (Typescript, undated). By Marilyn Frontier Hughes. Copy in Dunfermline Central Library.

First traced is William Anderson, collier, married to Ann Anderson, who had 4 children (3 boys and a girl) born between 1771 and 1779. The second son, Henry Anderson, born 29 Aug 1777, was also a collier, working in the mines at Crossford, Longlees and Berrilaw. He married 8 April 1797 Euphemia, or Euphan, Burt and on June 18 1819 the couple purchased a parcel of land "with houses thereon" in the village of Crossford. They had 9 children. The second son, Henry Anderson (born 7 Feb 1805), followed his father into the mines, working at the Elgin Colliery and also at Berrylaw. He was only 21 when he married 4 June 1826 Elizabeth Anderson, who is believed to have been his cousin and the Betty Anderson, born 19 Jan 1803 to David Anderson (the brother of the above Henry born 29 Aug 1777) and Grizel Burt. It is believed that she died in childbirth during the birth of her daughter, Ann, in 1831. Henry remarried on May 24 1834 Elizabeth Hutchison, and they had 2 girls and 2 boys. Both were dead by the time of the 1851 Census

Henry Anderson, born 12 July 1827, was the son of Henry Anderson and his first wife, Elizabeth Anderson. He emigrated to USA and died Salt Lake City, Utah, on 5 June 1887. Married to Elizabeth Archbold (1835-1917)

His sister, Ann Anderson (b 1831), was living with her maternal grandparents, Henry and Euphemia Burt, at the time of the 1841 Census. She married Peter Forbes on 25 Dec 1857, with one son, Peter (named after the paternal grandfather), but was a widow by 1861 (Census)

MARTIN ANDERSON FAMILY HISTORY

Martin Anderson (1854-1932) was a genius as an illustrator and cartoonist. From his small offices at 59 Drury Lane, The Strand, he took London by storm in the early 1890s with the publication of his books, *The Satires of Cynicus*; *The Humours of Cynicus*; *Symbols and Metaphors*; and *Cartoons, Social and Political*. These were hand-coloured, in limited editions of 1000 copies, with Editions de Luxe of 100 copies, retouched and signed by the master himself. Later he reinvented himself as a postcard publisher in 1902-1911 from The Cynicus Publishing Co Ltd in Tayport.

Although his cartoons and cards were humorous, he was not trying merely to amuse, but also to put across some message that would correct some social evil or injustice. His weapons were sharp wit, cynicism, and his love of the visual and verbal pun. Indeed, his own, motto, "Truth the Lyre," was yet another pun. He returned again and again to his favourite themes - the law, social injustice, the Church, the evils of drink, and of inherited wealth and position, financial exploitation, and the position of women in society - and he evolved a host of stock characters to illustrate these themes. The fat monk reflected Anderson's hatred of Church wealth, and also his hatred of gluttony. The Scottish drunk reflected his concerns at the evils of excessive drinking. The idle rich man was his way of expressing his disgust at the rich exploiting the ordinary working man. One of his most famous postcards was "Bonnie Dundee," in which the city could hardly be seen due to the thick black smoke belging forth from the factory and house

chimneys, reflected Anderson's concern for the environment - in fact it can be argued that he was one of the first "greens" in Scotland.

But he was a flawed genius. He really had no business sense. His last major work published from London, his *Cartoons, Social and Political*, - 36 pages of illustrated denunciation - upset those who could best afford to buy his illustrated works, which really were quite expensive. His *Castle Cynicus*, which he had built at Balmullo, near

Leuchars, drained away the profits of The *Cynicus Publishing Company* at stTayport. And when he was later in business at 45 York Place, Edinburgh, during the 1 World War, his anti-war posters and cards proved not at all popular and caused much offence. Nor was he able to get any financial support from the banks after his publication of "The Great Bank Fraud," which denounced these institutions.

Who then was this Martin Anderson, He had been born at Leuchars in 1854 son of William Anderson (d 1875), stationmaster, in charge of Leuchars Junction Railway Station, and Margaret Martin (1817-1886). In his "Memoirs," which were published in the *Glasgow Evening News* between 24 February and 11 March 1930, he gave a brief glimpse of his family history. "Our uncle, John Connon, was a barrister in London, and became an Indian Judge, and ultimately became Chief Magistrate of Bombay, owned and edited the *Bombay Gazette*, and founded the Connon School. Another uncle, George Gardener, was a poet, published in *Cupar Gardener's [Gardiner's] Miscellany*. My grandfather, William Anderson, and our great-uncles, James and Thomas Neish, introduced the jute industry into Dundee. `Nellie Mitchell,` who became Madame Melba, the singer, was another relative."

We can add the following information to those mentioned in his Memoirs:

John Connon was born at Wick, the youngest son of John Connon, farmer, late of Hilton, Aberdeen, and was educated at Aberdeen Grammar School and Aberdeen University, graduating MA in March 1837. He then entered journalism. His first engagement was as sub-editor of the *Inverness Courier* under Robert Carruthers. From there he came to Cupar at the end of 1840 as editor of the *Fife Herald* about 2 years later, in 1842/1843, crossed the border and settled in North Shields, where he edited for a time a small north-country newspaper called the *Tyne Mercury*, and combined the bookselling with the newspaper publishing business. He was then engaged as one of the first sub-editors of the *Economist*, which had been founded in September 1843 by James Wilson. However, Connon did not get on too well with Mr Wilson, and in 1846 he answered an advertisement from a firm of Oriental publishers for an editor to go out to India, and in 1847 arrived in Bombay to take charge of *The British Indian Gentleman's Gazette*, an almost bankrupt daily newspaper. Connon soon put its affairs in a better order, changed the title to the more respectable *Bombay Gazette*, and from 1849 to 1855 laboured with all the intense energy of his nature to win for the paper a character of fearless independence. He refused to be gagged, and time and again he was brought before the Courts of Law on charges of defamation and libel, but he was always successful. His success in the Courts led him to give up journalism, and he returned to the United Kingdom to become a barrister. He became a student of the Middle Temple

on 14 November 1855. Whilst studying for the Bar he wrote 2 pamphlets, both published in London in 1857 - "Letter to R D Mangle....In Defence of the Press of India, " and "A Letter to J B Smith, Esq, MP, on the Application of British Capital and Skill to the Development of the Resources of India." He was called to the Bar on June 7 1858, but as an advocate he did not get much work when he began to practice in Bombay 1861, and his most important case (in 1863) was less legal than political. At the end of 1863 he sold the Bombay Gazette for £15,000, and in the following year, tempted by the hope of quadrupling his fortune, he speculated in some shares, but like many others, although he was successful for a time, his fortune was overcast by financial troubles in Bombay, and the failure of the Commercial Bank finally ruined him. He was then (in 1864) appointed Coroner of Bombay, and in 1867 was nominated Acting Chief Magistrate, a post in which he was confirmed 3 years later, and which he continued to hold until March 1874, when failing health forced his resignation. The cruise on the "Sumatra" was to recover his health but he died at Alexandria on 28 May 1874.

As to George Gardener, we could not find any of his poems in Gardiner`s Miscellany of Literature (1842). This does not mean that Martin Anderson was wrong, for many of the poems contained in that periodical either had no authors or had pseudonyms as authors. It is also possible that he is confusing George Gardener with William Gardiner, the publisher of the Miscellany, for the latter had Anderson connections. He was married to Anne Anderson (d 1850), and was twice in partnership with William Anderson of Ferry-Port-on-Craig, now called Tayport, in the firm of William Gardiner & Co, as booksellers and publishers in St Catherine Street, Cupar. The firm was first dissolved by mutual consent on January 7 1836, and Gardiner then went into partnership with Robert Anderson (1808-1878), clerk to Messrs Aitken and Shaw, writers in Cupar, under the firm of Gardiner and Anderson. They became responsible for the publication of The Fifeshire Journal which had been moved to Cupar from Kirkcaldy at the beginning of January 1836, and the partnership lasted for 3 years, until January 7 1839, when it too was dissolved by mutual consent. With his former partner, William Anderson, he then resurrected the firm of William Gardiner & Co in Cupar, and from March 1840 began the publication of "Gardiner`s Miscellany of Literature, Arts, and Sciences." Six monthly numbers were published until July 1840, when "unforeseen circumstances caused it to be given up." This was how the preface to the Miscellany, published in book form in 1842 by G S Tullis, described the bankruptcy of William Gardiner & Co in August 1840. Afterwards Gardiner became the business manager of Tullis` bookshop in Bonnygate, Cupar, which probably explains why Tullis resumed publication of the Miscellany from August 1841 to February 1842 to complete the proposed 12 numbers. The last page of the Miscellany contained the following "concluding address:" "When Gardiner`s Miscellany was first ushered into the world, the bargain struck with the public was that it would consist of twelve monthly numbers. That bargain has been fulfilled, the promise has been kept, and we are now about to draw the work to a close." Gardiner died on 4th July 1845. William Gardiner, too, was a published poet, his best known work being a song, "O Scotland`s Hills for Me!" He has the following entry in Vol IV of Charles Rogers` Modern Scottish Minstrel (1857), p126:

"William Gardiner, the author of `Scotland`s Hills," was born at Perth about the year 1800. He established himself as bookseller in Cupar-Fife. During a period of residence in Dundee, in acquiring a knowledge of his trade, he made the acquaintance of the poet, [David] Vedder. With the assistance of this gifted individual, he composed his popular song of "Scotland`s Hills." Introduced at a theatre in Dundee, it was received with marked approbation. It was first printed, in January 1829, in the Fife Herald newspaper, with a humorous preface by Vedder, and was afterwards copied into the Edinburgh Literary Gazette. It has since found a place in many of the collections of Scottish song, and has three different times been set to music.

"Gardiner was unfortunate as a bookseller, and ultimately found employment in the publishing office of The Fife Herald. He died at Perth on the 4th July 1845. Some years before his death, he published a volume of original and selected compositions, under the title of Gardiner`s Miscellany. He was a person of amiable dispositions; and to other good qualities of a personal character, added considerable skill in music."

A biography of Thomas Neish (1789-1864) can be found in William Norrie`s "Dundee Celebrities" (1873). He had begun trading in the Cowgate as early as 1808 as an insurance broker, then in partnership with a David Smart until 1826 when the firm collapsed. He then began business for himself as a dealer in flax, and was one of the first in Dundee to introduce jute. For upwards of 30 years "he was a regular seller of this important fibre. For many years also he represented the Emperor of Russia in Dundee, having been Vice-Consul for that country." He died on April 25 1864, aged 75.

[As yet we have been unable to find the connection of Dame Nellie Melba (1866-1931) to the Anderson family, but I am sure there is one. She was born in Melbourne, Australia, her family name being Mitchell. If any member can help with this, we will be pleased to hear from them - ed]

THE MATRIARCHS. THE WOMEN BEHIND THE ANDERSON MEN. James Fagan in Aurora, Canada. Has compiled this family history as a sequel and companion to an earlier history, *The Andersons - The Story of Robert Anderson and Amelia Craigie* (a copy of which he also presented to the Fife FHS Library). In the foreword to *The Matriarchs* he writes: "A reader of the family history, "The Andersons - The Family of Robert Anderson and Amelia Craigie," might notice that the wives of the Anderson men are recorded only in the shadows of their more famous husbands, and might wonder if the women had their own life stories. The Anderson history records only their marriages to the Anderson men and the delivery of their children, but it does not chronicle the women`s lives and contributions. They deserve their own place in the family history, so I have attempted to record, in this volume, not only the lives of the Anderson matriarchs, but also to identify their ancestor families."

Some of the information has been seen previously in the Anderson history, but has been repeated in presenting the biographies of the following women:

1. Emelia Craigie (1744-1822); married (1786) to Robert Anderson of Alyth, Perthshire, and mother of two sons, David Anderson (1787-1866) and James Anderson (1789-1857), who settled in St Andrews as slaters.
2. Elizabeth Alexander (1783-1853), who married the above James Anderson (1789-1857), who led the most colourful life, a rogue and a scoundrel, who after various minor misdemeanours was transported overseas to Australia for 7 years in 1831 for passing counterfeit coin, after a trial at the High Court in Perth in November 1830. His story has been told in *Golfing Skeletons in Family History*, published by The Fife Family History Society. He died in Sydney on 29 June 1857.
3. Margaret Alexander (1808-1877), who married David Anderson (1819-1901, - "Old Da" - son of the above James Anderson) a golf-ball maker, green-keeper and caddie, who, in his old age, was allowed to run a small drinks stand at the 9 hole of the Old Course, St Andrews, which was thereafter called, and still known today, as the Ginger Beer Hole. Through her mother, Elspeth Robertson, she was connected to the famous Robertson family of golf ballmakers in St Andrews.
4. Janet Armit (1841-1917), who married James (Jamie) Anderson (1842-1905; son of "Old Da"), a golf club maker and famous golfer, winning the Open Championship a record three times in a row in 1877-79; his end, however, was a sad one, dying penniless in the Dysart Combination Poor House in Thornton in August 1905.
5. Helen Adamson (1847-1920), who married David Anderson (1847-1912, brother of Jamie); he had more success as a clubmaker, which he ran under the firm of D Anderson & Sons (1895-1926).

As stated above, each of their lines is researched in turn, and there are numerous family trees. Copy of both family histories with Fife FHS Library at Methil

SMITH ANDERSON & CO, Fettykil Mills, Leslie No account of this company has yet been written, but some of the firm's history can be found within Tullis Russell. The History of R Tullis & Company and Tullis Russell & Co Ltd, 1809-1959 (1967) by C D M Ketelbey; and The Auld Toon o' Leslie, 1457-1957 (1957), compiled by Andrew Hunter.

The firm dates from the end of 1859, and has its beginnings when the Levenbank Paper Mill came on to the market. It was sold to William Tullis and James T Smith, partners in the firm of R Tullis & Co. They needed a manager for the mill, and chose Charles Anderson of Newburgh. The mill was bought for £6000, and all three men put in £2000 each. The mill was renamed Fettykil, in honour of the old name for the town of Leslie, before the Rothes family gave it their own. William Tullis did not want to be publicly identified with the company, presumably because of his interest in Tullis Russell, and thus the business became known as Smith and Anderson. Eventually, Charles Anderson bought out the other two partners, and the firm has been in the hands of the Anderson family ever since.

William Tullis (1807-1883) was the brother of George Smith Tullis and son of Robert Tullis (1774-1831), founder of the company. This family's history, and also that of the Russells, is given in the History of Tullis Russell below.

James Thrift Smith (1815-1904) was the nephew of Robert Tullis, and was the son of James Smith (1783-1833), farmer at Kinnaird (in Kemback parish) and Thrift Hedderwick (d 1815), daughter of John Hedderwick, farmer of Blebohole, adjoining Kemback. James Smith was the brother of Agnes Smith of Kinnaird, the wife of Robert Tullis. The lease of the farm of Kinnaird was renewed by successive generations of the Smith family until about 1812, and following his marriage at Kemback in January 1814 to Thrift Hedderwick, the family moved south to the farm of Farley, in Hampshire. There, James Thrift Smith was born in January 1815. His mother died in childbirth. Following the death of his father in 1833, he came to Fife, and in about 1834 his cousin, William Tullis made him clerk at Auchmuty Mill. By 1842, if not before, he was made a partner, and in 1845 a new Contract of Co-partnership was drawn up, with the roles of the partners defined. He bought the estate of Duloch, in Inverkeithing, to where he eventually retired in 1889, and died at Duloch House on 28 August 1904.

The Andersons were a linen manufacturing family from Newburgh, whose fortunes had been made by Bailie John Anderson (d 1810). He had no factory of his own, but bought in the flax to be spun and woven in the village looms. It is said that he controlled some 800 or 900 handlooms.

His son, Thomas Anderson (1794-1855), known as "Ten Tumbler Tam," was a banker and writer in Newburgh, married to Charlotte Nicol (1795-1880), daughter of Robert Nicol of Drumhead and Euphan Duncan. They had a family of three daughters and six sons, of whom the youngest was the above Charles Anderson (1833-1907).

Charles Anderson never married, nor did any of his brothers or sisters. Thus, when he died in 1907, a very rich man, his business passed to collateral descendants, Charles Anderson (1856-1942) and William Verden Anderson (1866-1941).

Charles Anderson (1856-1942), who was married to Bessie Cameron, was the son of John Anderson and grandson of William Anderson, both linen manufacturers in Newburgh. He too was a linen manufacturer there as well as being Provost of the town for a record 42 years. Thus, he did not take an active part in the management of Smith Anderson & Co in Leslie. This role fell to his son, John Cameron Anderson (1887-1939), who was Secretary of the Company from 1920-1933 and managing director from 1933 until his death on June 5 1939.

William Verden Anderson had become managing director when a private limited liability company was formed in 1909 and remained so until he retired in 1933. After the death of John Cameron Anderson in 1939, his (William's) son, Eric William Verden Anderson (1899-1982) became managing director, and ran the business in conjunction with his brother, Graeme Verden Anderson (1909-1984), and later with his son, William John Verden Anderson (1932-1989).

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF ANSTRUTHER (1923). By A W Anstruther. Quoting "Douglas' Baronage," the compiler asserts that early in the 12th century the Lord of Anstruther was one Gulielmus de Candela. "Whence Gulielmus de Candela came is not known. One tradition has it that he was cook to Malcolm Canmore. Other suggestions are that the name de Candela had reference to some office about the Court, such as that of Chamberlain; alternatively, that it is of Norman origin, being a corruption of de Canteloup or Cantelu; or that it is derived from 'Keandale,' meaning the 'head of the vale.' The word 'candela' in Spanish signifies 'chestnut-blossom,' and it is known that William the Conqueror obtained recruits for his raid on England from Apulia and from Aragon, facts which indicate a possible Spanish origin for the family. However, that may be, the probabilities seem to point to Gulielmus de Candela having been one of those numerous Englishmen, both Saxons and Normans, who visited the Courts of David I and Malcolm IV, and received grants of land in Scotland. He is stated to have been already in possession of the lands of Anstruther in the year 1130." From this beginning, the compiler gives an account, with pedigree charts attached, of the various branches of the family: the Anstruthers of Anstruther; of Aidrie; of Balcaskie; of Thirdpart; of Hintlesham; of Anstrutherfield; and of Newark; as well as Anstruther-Thomson of Charleton, and Anstruther-Gray of Kilmany.

80 YEARS REMINISCENCES (2 vols, 1904) by Colonel John Anstruther Thomson (1818-1904) of Charleton (Kilconquhar parish) is mostly about fox-hunting and soldiering in Fife, but the first few pages give the history of Charleton.

"James Thomson of Mildeans and Montrave matriculated his arms about 1676. His eldest son, John, married in 1709, Rachel, daughter of John Brymer of Edrom in the county of Berwick. In 1713 he bought the barony of Charleton from Colonel John Hope. The barony consists of the farms of Laddedy, Newbigging of Charleton (now called Newbigging of Ceres), Newbigging of Craighall, Wikieston and Gathercauld. His eldest son, John (who married in 1744 Margaret Paterson, daughter of John Paterson of Preston Hall and Grizel St Clair, succeeded him, built the present house of Charleton about 1760, and then matriculated his arms again as Thomson of Charleton in 1786. The old house was called Newton, and was situated where the farm buildings now are.

John Thomson and Margaret Paterson had one son, John, who died at the age of 18, and two daughters - Rachel, married to Colonel John MacDonnell Yr of Lochgary, who died young without children, and Grizel, who married Colonel John Anstruther (my grandfather), 2nd son of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaske. Colonel Anstruther joined Wolfe's Regiment in 1756. He was afterwards Major in the 63rd Regiment and Colonel in the 62nd Regiment. He served in the American War in General Burgoyne's division in 1777, was taken prisoner and was twice wounded. When he retired from the army he sold his commission for £8000, and bought the farm of Coates, near Charleton, and during the latter part of his life lived at Coates House with his two daughters, Margaret and Catherine.

John Thomson of Charleton, not having given his consent to his daughter's marriage, took care that Colonel Anstruther should have no benefit, and left the Charleton

property to his grandson, my father. He also put in his will that any one succeeding to Balcaskie should forfeit Charleton.

My father (John Anstruther) was the eldest son of John Anstuther, and took the name of Thomson on succeeding to the estate of Charleton on the death on his mother. He was born in 1776, and succeeded to Charleton in 1797...My father married in 1807 Clemintina, daughter of the Rt Hon William Adam of Blair Adam. He had five daughters and 2 sons, of which I was the elder, born 9 August 1818

ROYAL DESCENTS (various editions) by Sir Bernard Burke has a pedigree of the family of John Anstruther-Thomson (1818-1904) of Charleton, showing 51 descents from James 1 of Scotland and 8 descents from James 11 of Scotland, and through his wife, Caroline Maria Agnes Robina Gray, daughter of the Rev John Hamilton Gray of Carntyne, 7 Plantegent descents from King Edward 111 of England.

THE HOUSE OF ARNOT and Some of its Branches (1918). By James Arnott, M.D., Brigade Surgeon, Lt-Col, Indian Medical Service (retired), gives a detailed history of the Arnot family, many of whose branches are to be found in Fife. The family appears to have settled first in Kinross, in the parish of Portmoak, and there to have built the now ruined Tower of Arnot, about 1½ miles east of the village of Scotlandwell and three miles west of the town of Leslie. For many generations the eldest son succeeded his father as Laird of Arnot, and a younger son was often Minister of the Church of Scotlandwell in the same parish. Other sons settled in the neighbourhood of Arnot, including Falkland, and, in Fife, branches were planted at Woodmylne (in Abdie parish), - descended from Robert Arnot of Woodmylne (killed at Flodden in 1513), the third son of John Arnot of Arnot and Catherine Melville; Balcormo (in Carnbee parish), descended from Peter Arnot, 2nd son of the above Robert Arnot of Woodmylne, whose famous representative was Hugo Arnot (1749-1786), advocate and historical writer, author of the History of Edinburgh (1779) and Celebrated Criminal Trials in Scotland (1785); Balberton (in Kinghorn parish), descended from John Arnot of Arnot, who had two twin sons, the second of whom was Walter Arnot of Balberton; Fernie (in Monimail parish), which came into the family of Arnot by the marriage of Andrew Arnot, a younger son of Robert Arnot of Woodmylne, the second of that name, with Christina, only daughter and heir of Andrew Fernie of that ilk; Chapel (in Kettle parish), whose family is descended either from John or David Arnot, sons of John Arnot of Arnot and Catherine Melville, c 1412. There is a chapter on "The Arnot Connection with Moonzie" (p204-218), which deals principally with the descendants of William Arnot (1645-1708), tenant in Moonzie, and his wife, Elizabeth Jamphery (d 1743). The Arnotts in Crail are taken principally from Erskine Beveridge's Churchyard Memorials of Crail (1893). He also gives a brief history of Sir John Arnott (1814-1898), baronet, linen draper and brewer in Cork, Ireland, and proprietor of the Irish Times, who was born Auchtermuchty, 26 July 1814, son of John Arnott (d 1878 aged 93), linen manufacturer, who, in turn, was the son of Robert Arnott, county carrier, and Jessie Page.

JAMES AND JEAN ROLLAND ARNOT AND THEIR DESCENDANTS (1987).
Compiled by Ethel Arnot. This book, which was privately printed probably for family

circulation, deals with Arnot families in Dunfermline parish. The first known ancestor was JAMES ARNOT (born late 1680s or early 1690s), who was married to Jean (or Jane) Rolland in c 1716/1717. They lived for some time in Kestock (Dunfermline parish) and had the following children:

1. James; b 11 Nov 1717
2. Katherine; b 7 Nov 1719
3. John; b 27 Jan 1728
4. Barbara; b 10 May 1733
5. Jean; b 2 Feb 1736; m 9 June (or July) 1754 John Curry
6. Hendrie; b 20 April 1738

The first born son, JAMES ARNOT, married Elizabeth Campbell in c 1744. They lived at Crossford, Broomhead, and Dean End, all in Dunfermline parish, and also had 6 children:

1. James; b 5 May 1745 John;
2. b 20 Dec 1747 Janet; b 5
3. Dec 1749
4. Christian; b 13 Apr 1752
5. Elizabeth; b 9 June 1754; m 17 March 1778 David Christie
6. Charles; b 17 Sep 1756

The children were baptised by the Rev Ralph Erskine of the Associate Congregation. James Arnot was described as "at Crossford" (1745), "servant at Broomhead" (1747), and from 1749 "farmer in Dean End." Witnesses to the baptisms included James Arnot (farmer in West Side), John Campbell (farmer in Hilltown of Pitfirrane), John Campbell (indweller in Pittencrieff), David Arnot (farmer in Kestock), and James Campbell in Welltown of Pitfirrane.

JOHN ARNOT, mason to trade, the 3rd child and 2nd son of the first James Arnot and Jean Rolland, married Agnes Leckie on 2 Jan 1755. They lived at Crossford and Golfdrum, and had the following children:

1. James; b 17 Nov 1755
2. Margaret: b 19 Sep 1757
3. David; b 7 Aug 1773

HENDRIE ARNOT, the 6th child and 3rd son of James Arnot and Jean Rolland, married Mary Lowrie on 2 Sept 1763. A mason to trade, he lived at Kelty and Benthead in Beath parish and had four sons and a daughter, namely:

1. Elspeth; bap 31 July 1764
2. Andrew; bap 17 July 1766

3. Robert; bap 1 Nov 1768
4. John; bap 17 Oct 1770
5. Hendrie; bap 29 May 1774

JOHN ARNOT, the 2nd child and 2nd son of James Arnot and Elizabeth Campbell, was a labourer, and married Elizabeth Orrock in c 1765-66. They lived at Wester Beath (1766), Pittencrieff (1768), Hillshead (1778) and Dunduff (1781), and had four sons:

1. James; b 9 July 1766
2. George; b 30 Dec 1768
3. Adam; b 10 Jul 1779
4. Adam; b 13 Oct 1781; died 17 Sep 1826, from fever, aged 45.

JAMES ARNOT, the 1st child and 1st son of James Arnot and Agnes Leckie, was a labourer/ploughman in South Fod in 1789-94 and was in Bankhead in 1798. He married 13 March 1789 Agnes Watson, and had 3 sons and a daughter:

1. William; b 16 Dec 1789
2. Agnes; b 19 May 1792
3. John; b 10 July 1794
4. Adam; b 16 Dec 1798

ADAM ARNOT (d 17 Sep 1826 aged 45), the 4th child and 4th son of John Arnot and Elizabeth Orrock, was in Beath parish as a collier in Cocklaw, and married Margaret Hoy on 4 Dec 1801, with the following children:

1. Janet; bap 20 Sep 1802
2. Betty; bap 16 July 1804
3. John; bap 28 Aug 1806

ADAM ARNOT, the 4th child and 3rd son of James Arnot and Agnes Watson, was a ploughman/labourer at Th.... And later at Keirsbeath. He married, 1 July 1820, Margaret Philp, from the parish of Beath, and had the following children:

1. Adam; b 11 Apr 1821
2. Robert; b 12 Aug 1822

JOHN ARNOT, the 3rd child and 1st son of Adam Arnot and Margaret Hoy, was a labourer at Logie (Dunfermline parish) when he married 13 Jan 1838 Janet Campbell. For the first few years after their marriage they lived at Kilmartin parish in Argyllshire, where their two eldest children were born, but later returned to Dunfermline parish where John Arnot was a labourer and ploughman firstly at Crossford and then at Urquhart. John Arnot died at Crossford on 25 September 1864 aged 56 years. His widow, Janet Campbell, has been found at Crossford in the 1871 Census, aged 55, but does not appear in the 1881 Census and no further information on her is known. They had the following children:

1. Adam; bap 24 Aug 1838; farm servant at Aberdour, where he married, 10 Feb 1860, Ann Boyd of Grange Farm, Dunfermline, daughter of John Boyd, farm servant, and Christian Christie; 3 sons and four daughters
2. Margaret; bap 11 June 1840; worked as a domestic servant in Dunfermline, where she had two illegitimate daughters (a) Jessie Campbell Arnot, born Pittencrieff Street, 17 Nov 1860 (b) Jemima Finlayson Arnot, born Pittencrieff Street, 12 May 1862; died 1864
3. John; born 28 July 1842; see below
4. Robert; born 1845; married 18 Jan 1866 Mary Ramage
5. Janet; born 1847; married 28 Nov 1867 James Walls of Portmoak; died in 1892 aged 45 years
6. William Keir; born 1850; engine-man and shipbuilder in Dunfermline; married 27 Oct 1873 Janet Mould, daughter of William Mould (reputed father) and Margaret Anderson; died in 1913, the result of an accident at Dunfermline; Janet Mould died at Dunfermline in 1935.

JOHN ARNOT, the third child and 2nd son of John Arnot and Janet Campbell, was a labourer at Crossford when, on 12 April 1870, he married at Carnock Mary Nicol (born 15 Jan 1844), domestic servant, daughter of Peter Nicol and Ann Hendry of Crossford. Shortly after their marriage the couple emigrated to Canada, landing at Quebec City in the summer of 1870. They went first to St Catherine`s, Ontario, where they stayed for a short time, and then onwards to Coaticook, Quebec, where they remained for 9 or 10 years (1871-1881/1882). Then they moved to Quebec City, where John worked as a landscape gardener on the grounds of the Plains of Abraham. It is believed that Sir William Whyte (1843-1914), from Charlestown, near Dunfermline, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co, who had emigrated to Canada in 1863, was influential in getting the job for John Arnot. The Arnots lived in Quebec City until 1892 when they moved to Winnipeg, where they established a dairy farm, delivering milk mostly to hotels but also to a few private customers. Following two fires, one in the 1890s and the other in 1903-04, when they lost respectively 40-50 head and 25-30 head, they kept only a small dairy herd.

John Arnot suffered from diabetes and died on the operating table on 6 June 1910. Mary Nicol died Winnipeg, 20 Dec 1930. Both are buried in Elmwood Cemetry. The rest of the book is devoted to the Canadian descendants of John Arnot and Mary Nicol

THE ARNOT(T) FAMILY`s 19th CENTURY TRAVELS from Pathhead in Fife, Scotland, to New South Wales, Australia. An Overview. By Gwen Connolly. This is computer generated. Those who have been to Australia or know something of its commerce, will have heard of Arnott`s Biscuits, now the largest independent biscuit manufacturer in Australia. The business was founded by William Arnott (1827-1901), a native of Pathhead. He added an extra "t" to his surname to distance himself from his father, David Millie Arnot (1806-1872), a bleacher at Denburn, near Kirkcaldy, who had been sentenced to 7 years transportation at Perth Circuit Court, 25 Sep 1837, for forgery and embezzlement, and had arrived Sydney, 22 Nov 1838 in the "Earl Gray." The passage of his wife, Isabella Smith (1806-1888), daughter of David Smith, feuar, and Euphan

Ramsay of Dysart, and that of her younger children, Euphemia (1831-1861), John Smith (1833-1888, who later became tailor and postmaster at Wickham, NSW), Thomas (1835-1914) and Robert Smith (1838-1877) - two other daughters were born in Australia - had been arranged by the philanthropist, Mrs Caroline Chisholm, one of whose many good works for immigrants was to unite convict families in Australia. The Arnot family was one of 18 ticket of leave holders who obtained free passage on the "Asia," which had been chartered to take female convicts to Australia, and arrived Sydney, ex Woolwich, on 20 Aug 1847. The elder sons, the above William (1827-1901) and David (1829-1905), had arrived Sydney, 17 Feb 1848, on board the "Sir Edward Parry," in a passage again arranged by Mrs Chisholm; out of the 75 children on board, they were the only two from Scotland.

The Connolly booklet gives a detailed history of each child, accompanied, where possible, by photographs. There is also a photograph of the mother, Isabella Smith Arnot, but, unfortunately, not of the father, David Millie Arnot. The booklet also reproduces in full, the exercise, or school, book made by Thomas Arnot at Pathhead in 1846.

THE AUCHMUTY FAMILY OF SCOTLAND AND AMERICA (1932) by Annette Townsend, published by The Grafton Press, New York, 500 copies printed.

She writes that the Ancient House of Auchmuty had its beginning in the county of Fife. The Barony of Auchmuty was situated in the south-eastern part of the county and embraced many parishes. The family name was taken from the little inland village of Auchmuty in Markinch parish. The family is on record as early as 1334, when one Florentius Auchmoutie had an adjustment of the boundaries of the land of Auchmuty.

There were several branches of the family in Fife, and in the 16th and 17th centuries they were large landowners, which flourished most conspicuously during the reign of King Charles 1. The principal branches of the family were the Auchmutys of St Andrews, the Auchmutys of Drumeldrie, and the Auchmutys of Lahill (or Halhill) and Easter Fernie.

Of the St Andrews branch of the family, the best known were David Auchmuty, his son, Robert Auchmuty, and the latter's son, David Auchmuty. The first David Auchmuty was an advocate in St Andrews and in 1593 Member of Parliament for that city. His son, Robert Auchmuty, was Commendator and Abbot of Balmerino in the early 1600s. His son, David Auchmuty, who in 1644 was served his heir, was a skipper in St Andrews, and in the same year sold his lands to Andrew Balfour of Grange.

The line of Auchmuty, portioners of Drumeldrie, in Newburn parish, starts with Daniel Auchmuty, mentioned first in 1606. He died 12 February 1643. His successor, Captain David Auchmuty, who died 5 March 1658, was probably his brother. He married - Balfour, by whom he had David and Robert, who died in 1691. David Auchmuty, portioner of Drumeldrie, eldest son of Captain David, married Jean Lindsay of Dowhill, who died 2 Aug 1655, by whom he had David, born 1649 and died young, Daniel, born

1650, James and Anna. He died before 1680. His son, Daniel Auchmuty, portioner of Drumeldrie, married (1673) Margaret, daughter of John Rutherford, advocate, by whom he had David, born 1681; Colin, born 1685; Robert, born 1687; Clara, Anne, Mary, Cecilia and Janet. David Auchmuty, portioner of Drumeldrie, son of the last, married Lydia, daughter of Captain Charles Forbes, who survived him and died in 1748. By her he had a son, David, born in 1710.

Drumeldrie, during the 16th century, was divided among several proprietors, including Thomas Alexander of Johnstons Mill. He married Margaret Auchmuty, who died 3 August 1635, and by her had Thomas, born 1633, Isobel, married 1659 Alexander Clark of Pitteuchar, and Lyston.

The leading branch of the Auchmuty family were the Auchmutys of Lahill (or Halhill) and of Easter Fernie, in the parish of Newburn. They married into the families of the Earl of Rothes, the Earl of Wemyss, and the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and were the direct ancestors of Robert Auchmuty, who migrated to America, settled in Boston shortly after 1700, became Judge of the Admiralty Court, and was the progenitor of the family in America; he died in Boston in 1750. Of the lineage of this family:

Florentius Auchmuty flourished in 1334. There was a David de Auchmuty in 1466, probably the Laird of Auchmuty who fell at Flodden on 9 September 1513. Alexander Auchmuty in 1514-1536, perhaps married to Helen Melville, who died before 1574. Henry de Auchmuty, son of the last, married before 1547 Grizel Heryst. Florentius Auchmuty of Halhill, son of David Auchmuty of Easter Fernie, married before 1555 Margaret Durie, and had by her perhaps Lawrence, and Alexander of Stenton, who died in 1603. There was a Lawrence Auchmuty of Halhill in 1574, and a Florence Auchmuty in 1582, whose children were probably George, Alexander, died after 1605, and Robert, died in 1652.

This George Auchmuty of that ilk married Beatrice Leslie, formerly wife of David Bethune of Creich, and died supposedly before 1617. He was succeeded by his cousin, John Auchmuty of Easter Fernie, who also possessed Auchmuty and Halhill, and married (contracted 10 December 1590) Isobel, 11th child of David, Earl of Wemyss. Their son, Sir David Auchmuty, was served heir to his father in 1615. He lived at Halhill and died there of dropsy in January 1650. He married Janet Lindsay, daughter of John Lindsay of Balcarres, who died 21 May 1647.

Walter Wood, in his "East Neuk of Fife" (2nd edition, 1887) states that the children of this marriage were: David, who succeeded him; Alexander, later knighted, who was servitor to King Charles I, and married Elizabeth, 13th child of Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston; Robert; James, evidently knighted in July 1633 and died January 1649; and two daughters, the younger of whom married the first Aytoun of Kinglassie, and the elder, David Kinneir.

The 2nd Sir David Auchmuty succeeded his father. He was loyal to the monarchy, and for this loyalty heavy fines were imposed on him by Oliver Cromwell. The fines were so

great that he was forced to retire to the borders, and after he died in December 1669 his son and successor, Sir Alexander Auchmuty of Gosford, sold Auchmuty in 1670 to the Earl of Rothes for about 28,000 merks.

Apart from the introduction of 38 pages, the book deals entirely with the branches of the family who settled in America.

SIR HENRY BABINGTON SMITH (1863-1923), by George H Bushnell, Librarian, St Andrews University Library, privately published, 1942, has a memoir and ancestry of this famous civil servant and financier, who was connected to Fife by marriage, having married 22 September 1898 Lady Elizabeth Mary Bruce, eldest daughter of Lord Elgin. The branch of the Smith family to which he belonged was long settled at Craigend, Stirlingshire. There his ancestors were "kindly tenants" of the Ducal House of Montrose to which they were armourers and smiths, whence, perhaps, their surname Smith arose. Archibald Smith, who was born in 1749, was the youngest son of the then head of the family, James Smith of Craigend. In 1800 Archibald Smith, having prospered as a Glasgow West India merchant, purchased the estate of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire. He married Isabella Euing, daughter of William Euing, and by her had three sons and a daughter. His eldest son and heir was James Smith of Jordanhill, J.P. This James Smith, who was born in 1782, married Mary Wilson, daughter of the celebrated Alexander Wilson, the so-called "Father of Scottish Typefounders. They had 2 sons and 7 daughters, the eldest son being Archibald Smith (1813-1872) of Jordanhill, Barrister-at-Law. Archibald Smith married Susan Emma Parker, daughter of Vice-Chancellor Sir James Parker, of Rothley Temple, Leics, an estate which Sir James had purchased from the executors of Thomas Babington, whose daughter, Mary, he had married. Archibald Smith and Susan Emma Parker had 7 sons and 2 daughters. Their 6th son was Sir Henry Babington Smith.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE FAMILY OF BAIN (1871) by the Rev Charles Rogers (1825-1890) - himself a native of Fife, son of the Rev James Roger (1767-1849), minister at Dunino, and Jane Haldane (d 1825) - has a number of families connected to Fife. He was married (14 December 1854) to Jane, eldest daughter of John Bain, bank agent in St Andrews. The surname Bain and its variant spellings of Bene, Bane and Bayne, takes its name from the fair colour of the complexion - Bane in Gaelic signifying white. In the Chart he traces his wife's line back to a George Bene in Longniddry, in the parish of Tranent, born about 1580.

Several generations down the chart we find William Turcan, representative of an old Norman family, who rented a farm at Tulliallan, and who died in about 1700. He was the father of 7 children, but only one, the Rev Alexander Turcan (1680-1720), minister at Glendevon and then Fowlis-wester, both in Perthshire, left male issue. This Rev Alexander Turcan married Anne Robertson (d 1753), daughter of William Robertson, proprietor of Gladney (Dysart parish) and a representative of a younger branch of the Robertsons of Struan. She was the sister of Mary Robertson, who married William Adam, the famous architect, and was the mother of the celebrated Robert Adam, architect.

The son of Rev Alexander Turcan and Anne Robertson was John Turcan (1718-1799), schoolmaster at Tranent for half a century, who married his cousin, Beatrice Turcan, the daughter of another John, who had succeeded his father, the above William Turcan, as a farmer at Tulliallan. The daughter of John and Beatrice Turcan was Anne Turcan (b 1752), who married 23 August 1775 James Bain (1746-1776), eldest son of William Bane, farmer at Longniddry. This James Bain became the parish schoolmaster of Dunfermline, where he died of a pulmonary ailment in the spring of 1776. His only child was James Bain (1776-1855), who was born 28th April 1776 after the death of his father, and was brought up by his maternal relatives. In his 19th year he was appointed to the charge of the Dysart Estates on the recommendation of his relative, Lord Robertson, a Senator of the College of Justice, and alsoth held for many years the office of Chamberlain to the Earl of Rosslyn. He died 28 December 1855. He was married to Margaret Thomson (1776-1830) of Dysart. Their 2nd son was John Bain (1801-1849), who was agent of the Bank of Scotland in St Andrews and Factor for the United College and College of St Mary in the University of St Andrews. He married, 26th July 1824, Jean (d 1855), eldest daughter of James Smith, parish schoolmaster at St Andrews, and author of an English class book for the use of schools, "The Reader and Speaker," which went to four editions between 1805 and 1823; he was the representative of an old family at Carnwarth, Lanarkshire. It was Jane Bain, the eldest daughter of John Bain and Jean Smith, who married the Rev Charles Rogers. The brother of the above John Bain was James Bain (1797-1854), eldest son of James Bain and Margaret Thomson; he was married to Letitia Lloyd and died at Mount Melville, near St Andrews, on 13th February 1854. Their sister, Christian Bain (1807-1846) became the wife of the Rev William Muir of Dysart.

GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS CONCERNING THE SIR-NAME OF BAIRD, and The Families of Auchmedden, Newbyth, and Saughton Hall. Reprinted from the Original MS of William Baird Esq (last of the family) of Auchmedden, Now Preserved in the Advocates` Library in Edinburgh (1870), has, in an Appendix at p105, an account of the Bairds of Gartsherrie, a family of ironmasters (from 1829), who carried on work under the firm of William Baird and Co, in their extensive works at Gartsherrie, Eglinton, Muirkirk, and Lugar. The father of the brothers was Alexander Baird (1765-1833), originally a farmer in the parish of Old Monkland, who was married to Jean Moffat. The senior partner in the Company was his son, William Baird (1796-1864), who acquired the estate of Elie, in Fife, in 1853 for £145,000. A younger brother, Robert Baird (1806-1856), purchased Auchmedden from the Trustees of Sir Charles Forbes, and when he died in 1856 without issue, Auchmedden passed to his elder brother, James Baird (1802-1876), who also owned the estates of Knoydart in Inverness-shire and Cambusdoon, Muirkirk and others in Ayrshire

THE BALFOURS OF PILRIG; A HISTORY FOR THE FAMILY (1907). By Barbara Balfour Melville. Pilrig House is in Edinburgh, off Bonnington Road, and was in the possession of the Balfour family from 1718-1941. The Balfour family was originally from Fife, but which branch cannot now be proved. The earliest ancestor was Alexander Balfour, the "ale sellar," a member of the household of King James IV, who flourished 1496-1512, and was married to Janet Wemyss. In 1502 he obtained a tack of Inchrye,

near Lindores, which he got in feu farm 7 years later. His grandson, David Balfour, seems to have managed the family affairs badly and was forced to sell Inchrye in 1609. His fourth son was Rev James Balfour (d 1613), Minister at St Giles in Edinburgh, who married his cousin, Barbara Melville, sister of James Melville, the diarist. His 2nd son, Rev Andrew Melville (d 1624), became minister at Kirknewton, but died quite young. His son, James Melville (d c 1667) became Principal Clerk of the Court of Session in Edinburgh and married (c 1650) Bridget, or Beatrix, Chalmers of Balbaithan in Aberdeenshire. Their son, James Balfour (c 1652-1703), married to Helen Smith, was a merchant in Edinburgh, owning, along with others, the powder mills at Powderhall, glass works and shipbuilding yard in North Leith, and a soap works in Riddle's Close. He was also one of the directors of the ill-fated Darien Company, which tried disastrously to form a colony and trading company in Central America (Panama) in 1698-1699; one ship was lost in a hurricane, most of the colonists died from fever or from attacks by Spaniards, and of the several thousands of adventurers who set sail, only a few hundred returned alive to Scotland. The venture ruined this James Balfour, and was the cause of his early death in 1703. His son, James Balfour (1681-1737), married to Louisa Hamilton, was striving to pay off the family debts, when, following the Union of the Crowns in 1707, the Darien sufferers were repaid with 5% interest, he suddenly found himself a rich man, and with this new-found wealth was able to purchase the estate of Pilrig, which had formerly been in the possession of the Monnypennys, themselves a Fife family of note. His son, James Balfour (1705-1795), married to Cecilia Elphinstone, was a Scottish jurist of note and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. His son, John Balfour, who succeeded, married his cousin, and their third son was Dr Lewis Balfour (1777-1860), Minister at Colinton, whose daughter, Margaret Isabella Balfour (1829-1897) married Thomas Stevenson, light-house engineer - they were the parents of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894), the author of Kidnapped and Treasure Island. Returning to John Balfour and Jean Whytt, their eldest son, James Balfour (1774-1860), Writer to the Signet, succeeded to Pilrig. His son, John Mackintosh Balfour-Melville (1811-1893) succeeded to Pilrig and also to the estate of Strathkinnes in Fife (through his grandmother, Jean Whytt) in 1883, when he added the name of Melville. When he died in 1893, leaving only daughters, Strathkinnes passed to his brother, James Balfour-Melville (1815-1898) and then to his son, James Heriot Balfour Melville (1845-1913), who sold the estate in 1900. Pilrig was sold to the Town of Edinburgh, who obtained possession on the death of the youngest daughter of John Balfour Melville in 1941.

[Returning to Robert Louis Stevenson, he was a sickly child, and his nurse was Alison Cunningham (1822-1913), who had been born in Torryburn, Fife, on 15 May 1822. Affectionately known by him as Cummy, she was immortalised in the dedication to his Child's Gardens of Verses. At her death on 17th July 1913 a tribute to "Cummy, the Nurse of Robert Louis Stevenson," was published by Lord Gurthrie. Her diary of 1863, kept while travelling as nurse to R L Stevenson and his parents on the continent in 1863, has also been published - Cummy's Diary (1926)]

GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the FAMILY OF BALFOUR OF PILRIG, Shewing the Descendants of Alexander Balfour of Inchrye, c 1470, and the Collateral Branches from

James Balfour of Pilrig, 1861 (Edinburgh, Printed for Private Circulation by Harle Brothers, 1899). This is large oblong folio of 57 pages, printed on one side only. This Balfour family came originally from Fife, but from which branch cannot now be proved. The earliest ancestor was Alexander Balfour, born before 1470, a member of the household of King James IV, who was in charge of the King`s Cellar in 1499, of the Queen`s Cellar in 1507, and of the Queen`s Butlery in 1508-12. In 1501 he obtained, from the King, a Tack of the lands of Inchrye, near Lindores, in Abdie parish.

HEIRS OF GREAT ADVENTURE. The History of Balfour, Williamson and Co Ltd, 2 Volumes, 1951 and 1960. We gave a brief mention of Volume 1 of this Liverpool-based import-export company, which was founded by three Fifers in 1851 - Stephen Williamson (1827-1903) of Kilrenny, Alexander Balfour (1824-1886) of Leven; and David Duncan - in the Fife Family History Society Journal of January 2000, Vol 12 No 2.

Stephen Williamson was the son of Archibald Williamson (1787-1847), shipowner, maltster, and farmer, and his wife, Isabella Lawson. At least 6 generations of his family had worshipped in Kilrenny Church before him, beginning with Patrick, then followed by four Stephens (1658-1719; 1687-1761; 1714-1784; and 1746-1813 [dates are birth-death], then his father.

Alexander Balfour was the son of Henry Balfour (1796-1854), who had founded the Durie Foundry in Leven in 1810, and Agnes Bisset (1804-1881), and was the grandson of Alexander Balfour (1765-1855), a native of Kilmany and one-time Provost of Dundee, after whom he was named. He could count as one of his distant relatives, James Wilson of Carsekerdo, thCeres, one of the signatories to the American Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776.

David Duncan, the youngest of the three partners, was only 20 when the firm was founded. His family was connected with Stephen`s uncle, Alexander Lawson of Burnturk, linen manufacturer.

Volume II, which covers the years 1901-1951, and which was published in 1960, gives the later history of the company. Also of interest to the family historian is Appendix III to this volume, which is a family tree of The Williamson Family from Archibald Williamson (1787-1847) onwards. From it we find that this Archibald Williamson was married to Isabella Lawson, sister of Alexander Lawson (d 15 October 1892 aged 84) of Burnturk, linen manufacturer in Kettle [the business later carried on by his manager, David Beveridge (d 1876) under the firm of David Beveridge and Sons (1866-1930)]. Alexander Lawson had succeeded his uncle, David Adamson (d 5 April 1846 aged 80) in the lands of Burnturk. It was Lawson who put much of the original capital up for the formation of the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co.

From the tree we also find that thatndArchibald`s son, Stephen Williamson (1827-1903), was married to Annie Guthrie, the 2 daughter of the famous Dr Thomas Guthrie (1803-1873) of Edinburgh. The Guthries had been farmers in the Brechin area of Forfarshire (now Angus) for several generations - Dr Guthrie used to relate how his great-

grandfather, David Guthrie, was the only farmer in the area whose horses were not impressed by the Duke of Cumberland on his march northward to Culloden in 1746. His grandson was David Guthrie, banker, trader, and Provost of Brechin, and father of the famous preacher; he was married to Clementina Cay.

Although the Williamson tree in Appendix III only comes to one page, it does underline all those who had made their careers with the firm of Balfour, Williamson and Co, and thus both volumes of the Heirs of Great Adventure by Wallis Hunt can be used to find out more information on them.

THE ORKNEY BALFOURS, 1747-99 (1990). By R P Fereday. Most if not all of the early Balfours belonged to Fife. The progenitor of the Orkney Balfours was Gilbert Balfour (d 1576), Master of the Household under Mary, Queen of Scots, who obtained grants of church lands on which he built Noltland Castle, Westray. Later he fled abroad and entered the service of the King of Sweden, who executed him for treason in 1576. The book deals with John Balfour, the 1st (d 1742) and 3rd (1750-1842) and William Balfour, the 2nd (1719-1786) and 4th (1781-1846) of Trenaby. Several of these Balfours married into the Traills of Orkney, descended, as we have seen above from George Traill (d 1634) of Blebo

HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH BARCLAYS (1915). By Leslie Barclay. The

Scottish Barclays are cadets of the ancient House of Berkeley of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, which was founded by one Roger, a Norman, who was in possession of the lands in 1086 and died in 1093, leaving issue. No attempt was made in the book to prove the exact connection between the English and Scottish Barclays, the earliest representatives of the latter being found in Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife and Kinross, Lanark and Ayr. In Fife, the first Barclay families were to be found at Kippo (Kingsbarns parish), Collairnie (Dunbog parish), Luthrie (Creich parish), Keltie and Touch (Kinghorn parish). In Kippo the family are said to have been a branch of the Barclays of Brechin, and flourished between 1370 and 1527, beginning with Hugh Berkeley, who received a Crown Charter on 24th October 1370, and ending with Margaret Barclay, Lady of Kippo, who married before 3 Feb 1498-99 Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird. The Barclays of Touch began with William de Barclay of Touch who received a Crown Charter of the estate together with the lands of Bogie, both in Kinghorn parish, from King Robert III (1390-1406), and ended with James Barclay yr of Touch, who was baptised 29th August 1676; there appear to be no further records of this family available after 1716. The Barclays of Luthrie seem to have been closely allied to that of Collairnie, though the exact connection cannot be traced. The first of the line appears to be Sir David Barclay of Luthrie, Knight, who according to his tombstone in Creich Churchyard died in 1400. He married Helen de Douglas, who died 29 January 1421-22. He was succeeded by his son, David Barclay of Luthrie. There seems some reason to believe that the lands afterwards passed by marriage to the Collairnie branch, being in their possession at a later date. The Barclays of Keltie begin with James Barclay (who purchased the estate), son of David Barclay (d 1698) and Helen Greig of Ballingry, and stem from John Barclay, younger son of David Barclay, 2nd Baron Collairnie. He seems

to have been the father of John Barclay of Keltie, who was father of James Barclay of Keltie, who appears to have disposed of the lands. By his 2nd wife, Anna Edington of Sandydub, Fife, they had among other issue a son, James Barclay, merchant burgess of Dunfermline, who married a daughter of Wilson of Transy, and their grandson was Thomas Barclay (d 1876), Sheriff Clerk of Fife. He married 17 Jan 1820 Isabella White and their eldest son was George Barclay of Bonvil (1822-1909), Depute Sheriff Clerk of Fife, who was the father (by Louisa Ann Giles, m 2 Nov 1852) of Sir Thomas Barclay (b 1853). The Barclays of Collairnie were the main branch of the family in Fife, and stem from Sir Hugh de Berkely, Knight, Lord of Lindores (d c 1285), who appears to be the father of Sir David de Berkely, Knight, Lord of Cairnie, and his younger son, David de Berkely was the first of Collairnie (in possession 1362), the lands said to have formed part of the baronies of Cairnie and Lindores. The author then traces the line down to present (1915) representatives of the family, who were in the USA, the American branch being founded by the Rev Thomas Barclay (d 1734), 7th Baron of Collairnie, who landed in Boston in November 1707. The book was reprinted in 1995 and 2000, with notes added by Carolyn L Barkley, by Willow Bend Books, of Westminster, Maryland, USA, and copies are available from them.

THE BARCLAYS OF PICKERING (1976). By Robert M Fuller, with Mrs Kathleen Bowley. On Jan 24 1801 the Rev George Barclay (1780-1857), son of George Barclay, or Bartlet (1736-1763) and Elspeth Gibson (b 1737), married Janet Tullis (1779-1866), dau of James Tullis or Tullos (b 1750) and Janet, or Margaret Wilson (1747-1807) of Leuchars. The newly married couple made their home in Cupar, and from there they emigrated to Canada in 1816, and settled at Pickering Township, York County, Ontario. In a petition for land, dated 3rd December 1817, the Rev George Barclay stated: "That he left Scotland for the Province in 1816. That he has been resident in this Province, the greater part of the time in the Home District, since the month of October 1816, and was employed as Teacher of the Common School...That he has a family of a wife and 6 children" - George (1801-1882), Jane ((1803-1838), Betsy (1805-1871), Margaret (1810-1891), Nancy (1812-1896), and James (1815-1869). As early as 1821 the Rev George Barclay was ministering to the Baptist congregations between Markham and Whitby, and at one time was Moderator of the Baptist Association. The work is profusely illustrated, and there are numerous pedigree charts of the Barclay and Tullis forbears in Scotland, connecting them to the surrounding villages of Leuchars, Dairsie, and Ceres, as well as charts of the various lines in Canada.

THE WILL TO DO (1997). Self published in Australia by the author, Alice Barrowman, the book is the heart-warming story of a Fife-Australian family, which rose above great adversity. Unfortunately, the book seems to have been published for the family only, and throughout the text her parents only have the names of Father and Mother. One has to go to Statutory Registration to find that her father was John Barrowman, one of twins, born in Hamilton, Scotland, the 8th of 10 children of Grace and James Barrowman (the latter was a qualified mining engineer, and the mineral factor to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton in Scotland for 35 years, retiring 6 Feb 1916). Her mother, Eva Murray (born Wick), was the 6th child of Sarah and James Murray, who was postmaster

in Wick, and had gone north in 1878 in charge of telegraphs, which were subsequently taken over by the Post Office, and had gone to Hamilton in 1900.

Her father and mother were married at Glasgow on 21 May 1914, following which the couple left for Australia, sailing in the Devanha, her father having obtained a position in Queensland as Inspector of Mines. The family lived in Queensland.

Being a patriotic man, her father decided to enlist, and in 1917 the family [which then consisted of father, mother (pregnant with daughter, Eva), and Agnes, born April 1915] returned to the UK at their own expense in the Orama. He joined up as an officer-engineer with the Tunnelling Co, engaged in the demolition and building of bridges, and the laying and defusing of mines.

After the war her father returned to his old job in Australia, and the author, Alice Barrowman, was born in Ipswich in Sep 1919. In Australia her father's health had never been good, and in 1922 the decision was made for the family to return to Scotland to be near family and relations. The family sailed in the ss Morton Bay in 1922, and first stayed with Grandfather Garrowman until her father obtained through a family friend, Dugald Baird, then Assistant General Manager of the Wemyss Coal Co, owned by Captain Michael and Lady Victoria Wemyss, a position with the Co, and the family went to stay in a Company House in Methilhill.

Her father died in 1926 at the age of 38, and the book then goes on to describe how her mother, with no training, no widow's pension, with very little money, and with 3 young children to support, started a home-made cake business. For 11 years she and her 3 young school-age daughters worked long hours to wrest a meagre living, just surviving from day to day.

Eventually the family returned to Australia, where the book was self published by the author in 1997. A copy was gifted to the Fife Family History Society Library by the late Dave White, a former Committee member.

BAXTER, BOOTH AND STUART IN BALGONIE.

The Baxter, Booth and Stuart families of Balgonie Mill were related to each other. Much has been written on them. James Stuart (1843-1913), who married into the Colman family of Norwich, became a director of J & J Colman Ltd (Colman's Mustard), and was three times elected to Parliament as a Liberal M.P., published his "Reminiscences," privately printed, in 1911; "A Stuart Story, 1770-1980; as told by Some Descendants for their Descendants," again privately printed, appeared in 1981; while Ena Caldwell wrote her "Literature, Linen and Law; Three Generations of Booth, Baxter and Stuart Families" (1999) as part of her Certificate in Scottish Family History Studies. Also "Reminiscences of Balgonie," extracted from the first chapter of the above James Stuart's book, was published in the Fife Family History Society Journal, Vol 12 No 2 of Jan 2000.

The Baxters had been settled in Dundee from about the first quarter of the 18th century and were descended from the first John Baxter, a handloom weaver, who had come to Dundee in about 1725 from the nearby village of Tealing. They made their fortune from the manufacture of linen. William Baxter and Son (the forerunners of Baxter Bros) became the biggest linen manufacturers in Dundee, supplying the Royal Navy with orders for canvas during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. William Thomas Baxter (1771-1842) of this firm had two sisters, Margaret and Isabel Baxter, who became respectively the 2nd and 3rd wives of David Booth (1766-1846) in July 1809 and 1814. At the time of their marriages Booth was old enough to be Margaret Baxter's father and Isabel Baxter's grandfather.

David Booth had been born in the village of Kinnettles, Angus, of poor parentage. He became a brewer in Newburgh, Fife. His brewery was situated at the Barns of Woodside, south of the former orchards of Newburgh, and he leased the brewery firstly from Alexander Anderson, merchant, at an annual rent of £54, and then, from Nov 1814 (for 14 years) from Charles Maitland Esq of Rankeillour. But, by 1817, in the depression years following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the brewery failed, and Booth and his family removed to London. Also failed by 1817 was the business of William Baxter and by March 1817 he and his family had also removed to the capital. In London, both Booth and Baxter became acquainted with William Godwin, the father of Mary Godwin, who was later to become the wife of the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley. They both admired and respected William Godwin. William's son, Robert Baxter, also admired Mary Godwin and hoped at one time to marry her, but instead she eloped with Shelley. Mary Shelley (who was the author of the horror novel, "Frankenstein") and Isabel Baxter (the 3rd wife of David Booth) became life-long friends and correspondents. It was in London that Booth began to issue in parts his great "Analytical Dictionary of the English Language," of which only one volume was published, and which some experts consider to be the forerunner of Roget's Thesaurus and Fowler's "Modern English Usage."

Meanwhile, Robert Baxter, the eldest son of William Baxter by his first wife, Isabella Doig, had married at Dundee on 16 Jan 1832 Jessie Neilson Drummond, the daughter of William Drummond (d 1825), who had built the flax mills at Milton of Balgonie in 1807 (her brother, John Drummond, was in partnership with Archibald Neilson, a Dundee merchant, in the mills of Neilson & Co at Kirkland in Methil, near the mouth of the River Leven). Robert and Jessie moved to Balgonie, where Robert managed the flax mill, and they soon brought other members of the family to Balgonie. In 1838 Robert brought his sisters, Betsy and Christy (died 1886 aged 92) from Dundee, and helped establish them in a shop; they lived in a cottage beside Balgonie Castle; by 1841 his father, William Baxter, with his 2nd wife, Mary Anne Scott (m 1827) were at Balgonie, living at Westgate Cottage, where William died on 25 Jan 1842 aged 70. Also then at Balgonie were David Booth and his wife, Isabel Baxter, who were living with daughter, Catherine Booth or Stuart (see below) at Milton of Balgonie; there David died on 8 December 1846 aged 80, followed by Isabel Baxter (who was supported in her later years by Mary Shelley, who left her a legacy) on 16 June 1863 aged 68.

From 1835 Robert Baxter had as his partner at Balgonie Mill a young Edinburgh lawyer named Joseph Gordon Stuart (1815-1866). The Stuarts came from Rafford in Morayshire. His great-grandfather, Kenneth Stuart (1700?-1770) married Isabella Snodie and their son, James Stuart (1755-1850), who married Elspet Watson (1748-1834), farmed at Broomhill in Rafford, leased from Blervie Castle Farm. Their elder son was Alexander Stuart (1786-1869), who married Mary Limeburner Macknight (1789-1870), and migrated to Edinburgh, where he became a successful lawyer and the partner of Joseph Gordon (1777-1855) of Carroll, Writer to the Signet. Alexander, who was not a Writer to the Signet, but was Circuit Clerk of Justiciary for many years, named his son, the above Joseph Gordon Stuart, after his partner.

Joseph Gordon Stuart became involved with the Balgonie Mills as follows: one of his father's clients had lent money to the mill, and in about 1835 or 1836 Alexander Stuart took over security for it and promptly sent his son, who abandoned his law studies, out to the mill, presumably to look after his investment. Soon afterwards (about 1838) he became the partner of Robert Baxter, and on 15 December 1841 married Catherine Booth (1815-1882), the only daughter of David Booth and Isabel Baxter.

A lucrative trade soon developed between the Mills and France and in about 1843 Robert Baxter and his sons, decided to leave Balgonie for Lille, where they set up a flax and jute spinning industry. They were one of the first to establish such a flax spinning trade, and took many Balgonie operatives with them. When the Baxters left for Lille, Joseph Gordon Stuart then became sole proprietor and he and his family moved into Balgonie Cottage, where they were to spend the rest of their married life.

In 1855 Joseph Stuart went into partnership with a Kirkcaldy merchant named Thomas Mitchell Staig, and the new firm became known as Staig and Stuart, merchants in Kirkcaldy and spinners at Balgonie Mills. The firm became bankrupt at the end of February 1861, leaving liabilities of £82,000 and assets of £34,000. He restarted the business the following year under the firm of J G Stuart & Co, but by this time his health was failing, and in attempt at recovery, he went to stay at Temple Cottage, Largo, where he died from epilepsy on 30 September 1866 aged 51. Catherine Booth died at Milton of Balgonie on 28 April 1882 aged 67, from acute bronchitis.

Joseph Gordon Stuart and Catherine Booth had the following children:

1. James; born 2 Jan 1843; died 12 October 1913; author of the "Reminiscences"
2. David Booth Stuart; born 22 Aug 1844; died 8 Oct 1846
3. Isabella Stuart (only dau): born 6 May 1846; died unm, 1919
4. Alexander Stuart; b 10 Feb 1848; married Alice Holt, daughter of John Holt, brewer, and Mary Brown; lived in Leamington; died 1925; no issue

5. Joseph Gordon Stuart; born 31 Dec 1849; Writer to the Signet; died 14 December 1925; the only Stuart sibling to have family, married (1877) Moncreiffe Leitch (1848-1913), the only daughter of the Rev William Leitch of Monimail and Canada
6. Charles Stuart; born 12 March 1851; thought to have been the black sheep of the family; died Mosmain, Australia, 11 July 1896 aged 45
7. Edward Stuart; born 11 Jan 1853; died 28 June 1861 from hydrocephalus
8. Allan Stuart; born 5 April 1855; mill manager at Balgonie; died 29 Sep 1884 following a carting accident
9. Robert Baxter Stuart; born 18 May 1859; died 8 March 1861, scarlet fever

At her death in 1882 Catherine Booth left all heritable property, which included the Mills, the house and several cottages in the village to her son, James Stuart, but he had to sell off almost all the property, with the exception of Balgonie Cottage, to settle business debts. The Balgonie Mills were bought in 1885 by David Templeman, flax-spinner, Blairgowrie, who continued operations for a year, but had to give up at a time when the spinning mills of Fife were hit hard by the import of cheap foreign yarns. Later, James Stuart, sold Balgonie Cottage, to his brother, Joseph, who retained it as a family home for many years, a favourite past-time of his children being to ring the old Balgonie Works bell. By 1919 the Cottage had been sold to the Balgonie Colliery Company. The old bell is still in the possession of a descendant of the Stuart family in West Linton.

Sons of Alexander Stuart and Mary Limeburner Macknight

1. Joseph Gordon Stuart (1815-1866); see above
2. James Stuart (1820-1893): of Calcutta and Harrow; progenitor of the Harrow branch of the family
3. Alexander Stuart (1824-1886); premier of New South Wales in 1883-1885
4. Edward Craig Stuart (1827-1911); Bishop of Waiapu, New Zealand
5. Robert Laidlaw Stuart (1832-1899): Writer to the Signet (1856), Circuit Court of Justiciary in 1863 and Procurator-Fiscal for Midlothian for 1869-1899; his descendants are still in business as solicitors in Edinburgh (Stuart and Stuart)

GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF BEATSON (1860). By Alexander John Beatson. Two editions were published in 1860, the second "strictly limited" to 70 copies. The Beatsons were originally Border families who inhabited the valley of the Esk in Dumfries-shire. The surname was formed by the adding of "son" to Bat, Baty, or Batie, which are diminutives of the Christian name, Bartholomew. It is thought that the

clan Batie were forced out of England in the latter half of the 11th century by the Norman invaders and into the Scottish borders, where they sought the protection of Malcolm Canmore. Some Border Baties were quite troublesome and by an Act of 1587 and similar earlier Acts these Baties were transported northward of the Forth. It was not a wholesale deportation of the clan, but these Batie transportees laid the foundations of the numerous families of Beatson found in Fife in the 17th century.

In the *Genealogical Account of the Families of Beatson* (1860) and also in *The Story of the Surname of Beatson* by William Burns Beatson, which was published in *The Genealogical Magazine*, Vol III (1899-1900), the authors concentrate on one Fife family, whose progenitor was James Beatson (1598-1674). In 1645 this James Beatson obtained a tack for 16 years of the lands of Norther Kilrie and Pasker Milne in Kinghorn parish from the Earl and Countess of Moray, and shortly afterwards he became Chamberlain to the Earl of Dirleton, on whose estate of Innerwick in the County of Haddington he resided for several years. Whether he was a native of Fife or an immigrant from the Borders or from some other part of the Kingdom is uncertain, but there was a tradition in the family that he was a Cavalier who had to leave Lancashire on account of his attachment to the cause of Charles I. This is by no means improbable, for in January 1650 the future King Charles II, when in Scotland, granted to James Beatson half of the lands of Balbairdie for his faithful and generous services to the Crown. Afterwards he acquired the lands of Kilrie, by which title he is designated on his monument, which used to stand in Kinghorn Churchyard. He died on the 9th May 1674 (not 1647 as recorded in Robert Monteith's "Theater of Mortality" (1713). His wife, Marjorie Walker died 22 March 1676. From this family came the Beatsons of Kilrie, the Beatsons of Vicarsgrange, the Beatsons of Glasmount, the Beatsons of Balbairdie, the Beatsons of Northern Pitteadie, and the Beatsons of Rossend Castle (all in Kinghorn and Burntisland parishes), and also the Beatsons of Powguild, Contle, Micklebeath and Pitkennie in Fife, Mawhill in Kinross, and also Campbeltown in the West of Scotland. Several members of the family rose to prominence in the Indian Army and East India Company Service and other spheres, including Lieut-General Alexander Beatson (1759-1833), who was Governor-General of St Helena from 1808-1813, before Napoleon was imprisoned there in 1815 [it may be mentioned here that Napoleon's last physician, Dr Archibald Arnott (1772-1855), of Kirkconnel Hall, near Ecclefechan, Dumfriess-shire, also had a connection with Fife, being descended from the Arnotts of Woodmylne in Abdie parish]; also George Steward Beatson (d 1874), surgeon-general in India and principal medical officer of the European troops stationed there; and Robert Beatson (1741-1818), author of "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Fife" (1794).

THE BELLS OF ST ANDREWS. St Andrews and St Leonards Parish. A Compilation of Birth, Marriage, Death and Other Records, 1627-1828. Compiled by Alexander Graham Bell. Towards the end of his life, Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922), the inventor of the telephone, became interested in his ancestry, and he employed an Edinburgh researcher, the Rev Walter MacLeod, to extract the Bell births, marriages and deaths from the St Andrews and St Leonards OPR registers, held at New Register House, in which his ancestors were to be found. His aim was to keep "the record straight" for any future biographer. The resultant compilation, the above Bells of St Andrews was first

published March 12 1918 as Pages 117-191 of the Beinn Bhreagh Recorder XXII. It was reprinted in The Beall [Genealogical] News from December 1991-June 1992, a quarterly publication for those researching the surname of Bell and its variant spellings, and then issued by them in booklet form in 1999.

An edited version of Alexander Graham Bell's immediate ancestors is as follows: his grandfather, Alexander Bell (1790-1865), had been born in St Andrews, 3 March 1790, son of David Bell, shoemaker, and Isabella Swan. The Bells had been shoemakers in St Andrews from at least 1667 onwards, when a James Bell, lawful son of James Bell, weaver citizen of St Andrews, had been apprenticed to William Elliston for five years and one year meat and fie, and was admitted Freeman of the Trade, 16 August 1678.

His grandfather also became a shoemaker, and on 4 April 1814 married into the substantial family of Colville family of Balmerino parish, namely Elizabeth Colville (1783-1856), - who died at Cupar, 26 December 1856 aged 73 - daughter of Andrew Colville, who had died at Gauldry (Balmerino parish), 12 January 1851 aged 94. His first two children, Jane and David Charles Bell, were born in St Andrews in 1815 and 1817. On

registering the birth of Jane, born 13 Nov 1815, Alexander Bell was described in the OPR as a shoemaker, but when David was born on 4 May 1817, his profession is given as "comedian." Alexander Bell had a fine presence for the stage and wanted to become an actor, but the Colville family were against this. Instead, he migrated to Edinburgh, and became a teacher in speech and elocution. Here, in Edinburgh, was born his third child, Alexander Melville Bell (1819-1905), who was the father of Alexander Graham Bell.

The grandfather, Alexander Bell, eventually moved to London, where he became a Professor of Elocution; he died Harrington Square, London, 23 April 1865. The father, Alexander Melville Bell, was also a noted educator, who made the teaching of speech into a science, and was the inventor of the so-called "visible speech," so successfully used in the teaching of deaf mutes to speak. After the death of two of his sons from tuberculosis in 1870, and as the third son, Alexander Graham Bell did not enjoy good health, he removed the family to Canada, and settled near Brantford, Ontario. He died at Washington, D.C., on 7 August 1905, and is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery. The researches into the mechanisms of speech were carried on by Alexander Graham Bell, who visualised the possibilities of transmitting speech electrically, and the result of his experiments was the telephone.

Alexander Graham Bell was also interested in his Colville ancestors, to which he erected a large grey granite stone in Balmerino Churchyard.

As a postscript it may be mentioned that of the five Bell immigrants to colonial Maryland, and the progenitors of that surname and its variant spellings in America, four were born in St Andrews, namely: Thomas Bell, christened January 2 1631; Alexander Bell, baptised October 11 1649; James Bell, baptised February 5 1652; and Robert Bell, baptised April 28 1670.

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES Descended From the Immigrants Bell, Beal, Bale, Beale, Beall. By Lieut-Col Fielder M M Beall. Originally published in 1929, the book was reprinted in 2002 by Heritage Books Inc of Bowie, Maryland, and is available over the internet from Willow Bend Books in Maryland. Among the immigrant families it deals with are Beall/Bell families from Largo, sons of Dr James Bell (d 1646) and Anne Marie Calvert. Dr Bell was the son of Alexander Bell and Margaret Ramsay of St Andrews. The pioneer immigrant was Colonel Ninian Beall (1625-1717), seven feet tall with flaming red hair, who was captured by Cromwell`s armies at the Battle of Dunbar, Sept 3 1650, and packed off as an indentured slave to the Barbadoes, and about 1652, still a prisoner, he was transferred to the Province of Maryland, where he served five years with Richard Hall of Calvert County. He obtained his freedom in about 1657, and rose to become Chief Military Officer of Calvert County and then Commander in Chief of the Provincial Forces of Maryland. His relatives, Alexander, William, James William, and Andrew followed him from Fife to Maryland, and the book goes through each generation in turn, with detailed pedigrees.

A BENVIE CHRONICLE (1998), by James R Benvie, intersperses family history with a history of the town of Benvie. Most of the families came from Perth and Angus, though we note several from St Andrews and another from Flisk. In the Appendix A(4) to Part 2, there is a note on the Rev Thomas Key, Minister of Kilrenny from 1724 until his death, 10 April 1756, who married (1725), Katherine, daughter of the Rev James Chalmers of Elie. Their daughter, Anne Key, married the Rev James Adamson of Abernyste; another daughter, Sophie, married the Rev John Adamson of St Andrews.

THE BERWICKS OF KETTLE (2007). By A J Campbell. Published by The Fife Family History Society. This traces all the Berwick families in Kettle, but principally concerns the descendants of Andrew Berwick (c 1768-1832), weaver at Holekettlebridge, and his wife, Agnes Hane. It is written around the building firm of T & M Berwick at Kettlebridge, which was founded by their sons, Thomas and Matthew Berwick, in about 1841 and continued by Thomas` sons, Andrew, Michael and Matthew, and then by the latter Matthew Berwick (1858-1931) and his family under the firm of Matthew Berwick & Son until it ceased in 1968. There are notes on associated Kettle families of Orford, Russell, and Swan, into which the Berwicks married. Family tradition has it that Elizabeth Swan, the wife of Andrew Berwick (1848-1916), was the cousin of Annie S Swan, a famous novelist in her day, and research has been undertaken to prove the relationship. There are also notes on the important families in the parish, Alexander Lawson, snr and jnr of Annfield House, and the Beveridges, linen manufacturers at Arthurfield Works in Kettle, who were major employers in the village

AN HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BETHUNES OF THE ISLAND OF SKY. This account was originally printed in pamphlet form in Edinburgh in 1778, and attributed to the Rev Thomas Whyte, minister of Liberton, near Edinburgh, who was connected to the Bethunes by marriage, but being extremely scarce, the version usually seen today is the reprint published from London in 1893 by Alfred A Bethune-Baker of 12 Old Square, Lincoln`s Inn.

From the account it can be seen that the Bethunes of Skye were descended from the Bethunes of Balfour in Fife. John Bethune, 5th laird of Balfour, was married to Marjory, 3rd daughter of David Boswel of Balmuto. Their 5th son was Archibald Bethune of Pitlochry and Cappedrae, who, according to the chartulary of Glasgow, was present at Dumfries, 27 Nov 1539, when a solemn protest was made against Cardinal Bethune, Archbishop of St Andrews, exercising the sacred function, as Archbishop of St Andrews, within the diocese of Glasgow. This Archibald had a son, Peter, who, being a famous physician, was called into Argyllshire to practise, and from there he received a similar invitation to the Isle of Skye from the lairds of McDonald and McLeod, with the promise of as much land as he inclined to possess, rent free. He married a daughter of

McDonald, laird of Moydart, descended from Reginald, son of John, Lord of the Isles, who was the 7th generation of that family. Whether he was Pitlochry's eldest son is uncertain, but what is certain is that he was the progenitor of the Bethune family in Skye. Of the later Bethunes in Skye, we direct the reader to the above pamphlet, but we will mention the Rev Neil Bethune (1722-1771), son of John Bethune, farmer at Burrerick, Skye, and Anne McLean, who was minister at Kennoway from August 1750 until his death on 29 December 1771; he married Janet Jamieson, daughter of Andrew Jamieson of Wester Newton in Kennoway and Margaret Gib, who was an heiress in Arngask parish.

A HISTORY OF THE BETHUNE FAMILY... Together with A Sketch of the Faneuil Family, with whom the Bethunes have become connected in America (1884). By Mrs John A Weisse. This noble Fife family, once powerful in Scotland, takes its name from the city of Bethune in the ancient province of Picardie in France. The book gives notes on the Bethunes of Balfour and the Bethunes of Creich and there is also a life of Cardinal David Bethune, or Beaton, murdered in St Andrews Castle in 1546. About the year 1724 George Bethune, son of William Bethune of Creigfurdie and grandson of Robert Bethune of Balfour, came to Boston, Mass, and established himself in business as a banker. His second son, George, married (1754) Mary Faneuil.

THE STORY OF THE BEVERIDGE FAMILIES of England and Scotland (1923) by Sydney A Beveridge, Vicar of Clifton Hill, Melbourne and Chaplain to the Australian Military Forces, has chapters on the Beveridge of Scotland in Fife and Australia. The surname was originally in Kinross at the beginning of the 14th century, and from there first made its appearance in Fife by 1481, with James and John Beverage settled as tenants in Bonehalf, or Boundhalve, in Auchtermuchty parish. From there the name spread to Falkland, with a David Beverage being noted (1534) as cup-bearer to King James V. He was apparently married to Margaret Houseton, who helped with the birth of Mary Queen of Scots' son (the future King James 1 of England) in 1566, and was the mother of James Baverage in Auchtermuchty. From there, there were two chief settlements of the holders of the name in Fife, one on the south coast extending from Culross to Kirkcaldy, and the other in and around Dunfermline and Beath. We will leave the account of the Beveridges in Dunfermline to our next segment, and concentrate on the Beveridges in Kirkcaldy. Michael Beveridge (1836-1890), was a linoleum manufacturer in Kirkcaldy, partner (with James Shepherd of Rossend Castle, Burntisland) in the firm of Shepherd, Beveridge & Co, as well as being a public

benefactor of the town and its provost in 1886-1890. He died on 4th March 1890, and his will barred kinsman of Roman Catholic faith from any right of inheritance to his estate. Such a kinsman was John Francis Barry Beveridge, Town Clerk of Dublin, the grandson of Captain John Beveridge (d 1831) of Kirkcaldy, who had a commission, dated 13 Feb 1811, as Lieutenant of Artillery, served with distinction in the Peninsular War, and was later in charge of a battery at Limerick, Ireland, where he married Mary Moynaghan (d 1833) of Fermoy, and soon afterwards was received into the Roman Catholic faith. There is a good pedigree cart of this branch of the family. Turning now to the family of Beveridge in Australia, there is quite a good section as well as pedigree chart on the Beveridges of Kilmore, in Victoria, who were originally from Dunfermline, this branch being founded by Andrew Beveridge (1797-1872), baker in the High Street, who emigrated to Australia in 1839 (per the "Superb") with his wife, Margaret Spratt and children. He was the son of Andrew Beveridge in Kirkcaldy, but the family was descended from Andrew Beveridge and Nanse Smart in Dunfermline (m 1662). The family of Andrew Beveridge and Margaret Spratt appear to have been the first of the name in Victoria, but was followed very closely by John (Jock) Beveridge, whose sons, Thomas, settled in Melbourne, and James (d September 1920) in Bendigo. In Western Australia one pioneer emigrant was William Saunders Beveridge (1830-1921), who arrived in Victoria as a young man of 22 years in 1852; he was the elder son of Robert Ebenezer Beveridge of Urquhart, Dunfermline, and Isabella Thompson Saunders, who were married about 1827. Another Australian family from Dunfermline but originally from Kirkcaldy, was represented by James Paton Beveridge of Camberwell, Victoria, who was born in Dunfermline in 1881, the son of Andrew Beveridge and Barbara Paton, and arrived in Australia in 1911. Two families from Berwick-on-Tweed, but both originally of Fife stock, were represented by James Beveridge of Clunes, who as a lad of 10 came to Australia with his father and brother in 1853, and George Beveridge of Preston, "a quite recent arrival in the state." James Beveridge (b 1855) of Stockrington, West Maitland, NSW, arrived in Australia in July 1876; he was the son of David Beveridge and Jane Martin of Hilltown, Fife, and grandson of James Beveridge and Katherine Pearman, also of Hilltown. John Beveridge (d 16 March 1916) of Hay, NSW, was the son of John Beveridge of Kirkcaldy, who the the 8th of the same name descended from John Beveridge of Cupar, who was living there at the beginning of the 17th century. Albert Kennedy Beveridge of Bega, NSW, who had spent some considerable time in China and Japan, was originally from Kirkcaldy, where his father, Henry Beveridge, the son of Dr Beveridge of that town, had been manager of the Glasgow bank.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BEVERIDGE FAMILY IN DUNFERMLINE (1890). By A W Cornelius Hallen. Commissioned by Erskine Beveridge jnr, linen manufacturer in Dunfermline, and privately printed, the book traces the family from c 1566 onwards. The first traced was Thomas Beveridge, "the elder," merchant and shipowner in Dunfermline, possibly the brother of Andrew Beveridge in Easter Beath who died in 1609. His son, Thomas Beveridge, "the younger," is styled flesher, or grazier, at Carnboe, near Kinross, and it is clear that he did not reside in Dunfermline till a few years later. He married, 22nd September 1619, Christian Smart, and the line continued through his second son, William, who was baptised at Beath or Carnboe some time between 1620 and 1627. He was twice married, firstly to Isabel Templeman and then to

Margaret Turnbull. The succession was through the eldest son by his first wife, Robert Beveridge (baptised 31 May 1653), who married 9 January 1679 Beatrix Dewar. His 5th son, David Beveridge (baptised 3 August 1690), weaver burgess of Dunfermline, was twice married, firstly to Christian Crawford (daughter of Robert Crawford, weaver burgess of Dunfermline), and secondly (29 March 1723) to Janet Wilson, by whom he had, amongst others, John Beveridge (1732-1784), who married Jean Craig of Irvine, Ayrshire. By 1770 he was settled in Irvine, where his eldest son, David Beveridge (1770-1837) was born. This David Beveridge returned to Dunfermline, probably after his father's death in 1784, and on 18th May 1792 was enrolled as burgess. He was a baker to trade, and in 1795 was elected Deacon of the Baxters and in 1797 Convener of Trades. He married 31 October 1794 Margaret Thomson (1764-1839), 2nd daughter of John Thomson, wright, and Mary Hulbert. They were the parents of Erskine Beveridge (1803-1864), linen manufacturer (St Leonard's Works) and founder of the Dunfermline Press, who was the father of Erskine Beveridge (1851-1920), noted author and antiquarian, who commissioned the family history, which one should consult for more information and details on the other children in the pedigree. The brother of Erskine primus, Henry Beveridge (1799-1863) of Inzievar, was an advocate, and the life of his son, Henry Beveridge (1837-1929) of the Bengal Civil Service, and that of his wife, Annette Susannah Akroyd (1842-1929), has been written by Lord Beveridge under the title of "**India Called Them**" (1947). The sister of Erskine primus, Elizabeth Beveridge (1795-1870) married James Adamson of Crossgates; early pioneers of South Australia, their story, and that of their descendants, has been written by Robert Adamson and Ben Evans in "**Dunfermline to Down Under**" (1994).

Hugh Walker has written two histories on Dunfermline linen companies, both published by Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, and available from them as well as The Fife Family History Society. The first, in 1991, was "**The Story of Erskine Beveridge and St Leonard`s Works, 1833-1989,**" and the 2nd in 1996 was "The History of Hay and Robertson Ltd, and The Robertson Family in Dunfermline."

THE EARLY HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD (1900) by Isabella C Blackwood As to the part of Scotland from which the Blackwood family sprung, that is unknown; but family tradition points to Fife, though Kinross-shire is also mentioned in connection with them. In the west of Fife we find living at Dunfermline, or "in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline," one William Blackwood (d 1547?), who was married to Helen Reid. He had three sons, Adam (1539-1613), Henry (d 1614), and George. Their father was killed in battle before Adam was 10 years old, almost certainly at the Battle of Pinkie in September 1547. Their mother died shortly afterwards, and the three orphan Blackwood boys were brought up by their grand-uncle, Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney. Adam was sent to Paris to finish his education and eventually he and his two brothers settled there. Adam became a noted writer and Divine, and also Councillor, or judge, of the Parliament of Poitiers, where he died in 1613. By his wife, Catherine Courtinier, daughter of the "procureur de roi" of Poitiers, he left four sons and seven daughters, the last male descendant of whom died in 1776. Adam`s brother, Henry, became a noted doctor in Paris, where he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and where he died in 1614. His son, Henry, became Professor of Medicine and Surgery in Paris and died at

Rouen on 17 October 1634. The third brother, George, taught philosophy in Paris about the year 1671 and afterwards took holy orders. The last of the French Blackwoods was a certain Mlle Scholastique de Blackwood, who died in France, an old maid, in 1837, although the pedigree continued ("a good many descendants") in the female line.

The founder of the Irish branch of the Blackwood family was John Blackwood, of Bangor, Co Down, who was born in Fife, most probably in or around Dunfermline in 1591, and perhaps a cousin of the above Adam Blackwood (family tradition). That they were of the same house is proved by the fact that John bore the same coat of arms as Adam, but with two mullets and a crescent instead of one mullet and a crescent. John Blackwood settled in Ireland during the reign of King James the First and died at Bangor in 1663. His great-grandson, Robert Blackwood of Pallyleidy, was created a Baronet of Ireland on 1st July 1763. Sir Robert's son, John, married Dorcas, grand-daughter of General Nicholson Price, who after her husband's death in 1799, was in 1800 created Baroness Dufferin and Clandeboye. Her great-grandson became the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. A son of the above Sir John Blackwood and Dorcas, later Baroness Dufferin, was Sir Henry Blackwood (1770-1832), Vice-Admiral. He served with Lord Nelson on board the "Victory" at the Battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805, and it was he who carried the despatches announcing the Admiral's death.

Another branch of the Dunfermline, or Fife, family of Blackwood settled in Edinburgh about the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century. Here a certain George Blackwood, who died in 1666, carried on the business of a merchant and silk mercer. His sons continued the business after his death, and one of them, Sir Robert Blackwood (1642-1720), was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 16 October 1711 till the end of 1713, being knighted during his term of office.

In 1711 Sir Robert Blackwood purchased the estate and castle of Pitreavie from the Earl of Rosebery. Here Sir Robert and the elder branches of the family occupied Pitreavie till about the year 1780 when a non-resident proprietor, the late Laird's nephew, Shovell Blackwood of Crawford, or May Place, Kent, succeeded to it. Pitreavie remained in the possession of the Blackwood family until 1884, when Miss Madox Blackwood sold it to Henry Beveridge of Dunfermline.

To return to Sir Robert Blackwood, his brother, sons, nephews, and son-in-law, John Hay (who married his daughter, Margaret - his eldest daughter, Agnes, had married Sir John Trelawney of Trelawney in Cornwall, and died without issue in 1777, aged 80) carried on for many years the business of silk mercers in Edinburgh. One of Sir Robert Blackwood's nephews, or grand-nephews, Thomas, who died in 1737, left a son, Alexander Blackwood, born in 1736. This Alexander, who married Janet Drysdale and who died in 1802, left three surviving sons, Thomas, William, and John. In 1790 Thomas and John resurrected the silk mercer business which had lapsed after the death of Sir Robert Blackwood in 1720, under the name of T & J Blackwood, for many years located at 43 George Street, and which, after passing through three generations, finally closed its doors in 1897.

The other son, William Blackwood (1776-1834), was founder of the great Edinburgh publishing house of William Blackwood & Sons, which was continued by his son, John Blackwood (1818-1879).

JOHN BLAW OF CASTLEHILL [Culross]: Jacobite and Criminal (1916) by Christopher N Johnston, Sheriff of Perth. This John Blaw was executed 30 October 1767 for the murder (4 Sep 1767) of William Cairns, tenant farmer in Nether Kinnedar (Saline parish). This book has an appendix on the Blaw family. The surname is predominant in Culross parish, where it first appeared in about the year 1500 to down to about 1800. It comes from Holland, and is said to have been derived from the Dutch word for blue. There were two distinct branches of the family in Culross parish: the Blaws of Castlehill and the Blaws of West Kirk. Of the many Blaws who are mentioned between 1550 and 1650 there are very few who cannot be traced either to Alexander Blaw, first of West Kirk (m to Maye Patersoun), son of Robert Blaw (d pre 1516), and James Blaw (d Nov 1594), first of Castlehill. Famous among them include Robert Blaw (d 1702), girdlesmith, the Covenanter, and Dr James Blaw (1687-1748), captured by pirates in a voyage to Guinea. Another famous representative was James Blaw, or Blow (d 1759), who, with his brother-in-law, Patrick Neill (d 1705) - m Culross, 6 Dec 1688, Agnes Blaw - a Glasgow printer, removed to Belfast in about 1694 and set up the first regular printing press there, as well as printing the first Bible there; he changed his name to Blow, and was the progenitor of the Irish Blows.

BLYTH: A Family in Fife: A Journey from Markinch through Dysart to Kirkcaldy and Beyond (2006). By Jack Blyth. Published by Fife Family History Society. The author has traced his family back to William Blyth (b 1687) and Isabel Briggs (b 1691), who were married at Markinch on 4 July 1712. The Blyths remained in Markinch for 5 generations, living at Little Lun, Pilmuir, and Balbirnie Burns, on the Balbirnie estate of the Balfour family, mostly as ploughmen and agricultural labourers, and then left Markinch in the 19th century for Dysart and Kirkcaldy. We will not go into detail, but among the events covered by the author is the murder of Gracel, or Grizel, Duncan, who died 4 December 1851, widow of John Blyth (1769-1820), by her daughter, Isabella. At her trial at the Perth Circuit Court in April 1852, she was found insane; she died in Perth Prison on 29 April 1874, aged 76.

The book also deals with other Blyths in Fife, including John W Blyth, a noted Kirkcaldy linen manufacturer and art collector, specialising in modern Scottish art, particularly William McTaggart and Samuel J Peploe. He donated most of his collection to Kirkcaldy Art Gallery. His daughter, Cora, married Luis Portillo, and their son is Michael Portillo, the politician.

Available from The Fife Family History Society

FAMILY TRADITIONS OF BOOG, HERON, LEISHMAN, ROSS, WATSON. (1908) By Charles Brodie Boog Watson. This work deals chiefly with families in Burntisland, beginning with the Ross family. There is a family tree of Richard Ross (d 31 Oct 1648) of Borough Acres, who m (1) Marion Falconer (2) c 1623 Agnes Mitchelson (d Nov 1651). Their son was the Rev Robert Ross, burgess of Burntisland (where he owned property), who was imprisoned on the Bass Rock (1679) for his Non-conformist views and preachings. He retired to Holland, but appears to have been buried at Burntisland. He was also twice married: (1) Margaret Ayton, probably daughter of Magnus Ayton, town-clerk of Burntisland (2) Margaret Rutherford, by whom he had ten children, including David Ross, born c 1670. This is the traditional story of this David's life. He was brought up in Holland, became apprenticed to a linen draper in London, where he subsequently commenced business as a merchant. He came to Edinburgh after the Revolution of 1688 and recovered various houses in Burntisland, but having failed to recover the landed property, which had been confiscated from his father for his non-conformity, he was about to return to London from Leith, when he met his cousin, Isobel Angus, the widow of Adam Ged of Burntisland. The pair subsequently married and settled in Burntisland, where he became Bailie in September 1699 and Elder in 1702. He had five daughters, one of whom Janet (b 1707) m (1734), Henry Moyes, who was possibly the father of Dr Henry Moyes (1750-1807), chemistry lecturer in Edinburgh, blind from the age of 3 from smallpox (see Kay's Edinburgh Portraits)

(b) BOOG family of Burntisland. The family is said to have come originally from Friesland in North Holland. Thomas Boog, shipmaster, Burntisland, married 1718 Elizabeth Ross, daughter of the above David Ross and Isobel Angus. Their son was Captain David Boog (1721-1807), R.N., who married Agatha Crowe, daughter of

Captain Crowe, and their daughter, Christian, married William Henry Charters of Inverkeithing, who was the uncle of the famous Mary Somerville of Burntisland. The sister of Captain David Boog, Jean, married (1755) Henry Boog (b 1722), and their son was Robert Boog (1757-1812), who was in Jamaica most of his adult life as a merchant before returning to Britain in 1798. While in England he visited his cousin in Kent, William Kynneir (1742-1808), the son of John Kynneir (d 1763) and Isabella Ross (b 1704), the daughter of the above David Ross and Isobel Angus, and himself a former West Indian merchant. There he met and married his cousin, Robina Elizabeth Anderson (1763-1858), the orphan child of Captain Robert Anderson (1730-1763, drowned at sea) of Dunfermline and Elizabeth Kynneir (1732-1763, died in childbirth), who was acting as housekeeper to her uncle. They were married on 22 Nov 1799 and continued to look after the old William Kynneir till his death in 1808, after which they returned to Burntisland. Robert Boog died very suddenly in 1812 and is buried in Kirkton Burial Ground, Burntisland. His wife survived him until 1858. They were the parents of Isabella Boog (1800-1887), wife of the Rev Charles Watson (1794-1866) of Burntisland.

(c) WATSON family of Burntisland. The progenitor of this family was the Rev Peter Watson (1520-1585), Augustinian Canon of St Andrews and Secretary to Cardinal David Beaton, who was murdered in 1546, and afterwards Minister at Markinch, Dumfries and Flisk. He was married to Christian Stanehouse. His son was the Rev William Watson (1558-1619), minister successively in Edinburgh, Burntisland (1601-1616) and Markinch (1616-1619), who was married to Barbara Craig, daughter of John Craig, the Reformer. His grandson was Charles Watson (1645-1724), shipbuilder in Burntisland, married (1676) to Margaret Coliar. His son, Walter Watson (1672-1747) was a skipper in Burntisland, married (1) 1705, Margaret Kinnell, daughter of Robert Kinnell of Grange (2) 1713 Elizabeth Dewar. Their son, Charles Watson (b 1717), mariner and carpenter in Burntisland, married (1741) Margaret Creech, daughter of David Creech, burgess of Burntisland and maltman in Aberdour (she was the aunt of William Creech (1745-1815), bookseller and Lord Provost of Edinburgh and noted as Burns' publisher). Their son was Charles Watson (1756-1810), cabinetmaker and upholsterer of Greenside Place, Edinburgh, who m 1793 Elizabeth Heron (1769-1805), daughter of Patrick Heron (1729-1803), formerly of the famous Black Bull Inn, Argyll Street, Glasgow, from where the Edinburgh coaches ran, and later of Heron's Court, Edinburgh, which he in whole or part built for an inn (Note: through the Herons the family was related to the famous Tobias Smollett (1721-1771), the novelist, thus: Jane Smollett (d 1703), sister of Archibald (father of Tobias) m (2) Dr John Hall (d 1697), surgeon in Glasgow; their son, Professor John Hall of Glasgow, had, by his 3rd wife, Barbara Anderson, among others, Lillias, who married Henry Heron, Supervisor of HM Excise; they were the parents of the above Patrick Heron). One of the sons of the above Rev Charles Watson of Burntisland was the Rev Robert Boog Watson (1823-1910), chaplain to the Forces in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, a noted geologist, one of the staff of the "Challenger;" his sons were Charles Brodie Boog Watson (b 1858), author of the above books, and Robert Ross Boog Watson (b 1860), printer and lithographer in Perth, who printed them.

MEMORIALS OF THE BROWNS OF FORDELL, FINMOUNT AND VICARSGRANGE (1887). By Robert Riddle Stodart. Although the Browns belonged to the County of Perth, they were connected by marriage to the Balfours of Balbirnie (Markinch parish), the Arnots of Balbarton (Kinghorn parish), the Scotts of Balwearie and the Melvilles of Raith (both Abbotshall parish), the Boswells of Balmuto (Kinghorn), and Lundies of Conland (Falkland parish) and the Lindsays of Balcarres (Kilconquhar parish); while the Browns of Finmount belonged to Kinglassie parish and those of Vicarsgrange to Kinghorn parish. David Brown of Finmount, younger son of the 3rd Laird of Fordell, had a feu charter of Finmount from the Commendator of Dunfermline, 10th April 1588, and a charter of confirmation from the abbot of his lands of Finmount, 8 January 1594.

Genealogy of John Brown of Hampton, New Hampshire (1977) by Marguerite Willette Brown

An early son of Fordell emigrated to the American colonies. This was John Brown (1595-1686), son of Angus Brown of Fordell. Not much is known of this Angus Brown, apart from the fact that he settled in London and married. His son, John Brown, was born in London in c 1595, and became a quite well-to-do baker, for in 1635 he had three servants, Sarah Walker, aged 17, and William and James Walker, both 15, who were probably her twin brothers. On 17 April 1635, with these servants, and along with a William Brasey, linen draper in Cheapside, John Brown left London for the Americas on the "Elizabeth," arriving Boston in June 1635. From 1635 until 1638 John Brown lived in Salem, Massachusetts. After that, until his death, 27 February 1686 aged 91, he was resident in Hampton, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, where eventually he became the 3rd wealthiest man and the largest landowner, owning four farms. Between 1638 and 1642 he married his former servant, Sarah Walker; she died at Hampton, New Hampshire, 6 June 1672 aged 54

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS OF THE FAMILY OF ROBERT BURNS, and of the Scottish House of Burns (1877) by the Rev Charles Rogers, has several people connected with Fife and Kinross. The poet's sister, Isabella Burns (b 27 Jan 1771), 3rd dau of William Burnes and Agnes Brown, married 9 Dec 1793 John Begg, who superintended the farm of Dinning, parish of Closeburn in Dumfries-shire, which was rented by his brother-in-law, Gilbert Burns. Their 3rd son, Robert Burns Begg, was appointed parish schoolmaster of Kinross in 1822 and held the office for 51 years. He died at Kinross on 25 July 1876. On 27 July 1825 he had married Grace, daughter of Bruce Beveridge and granddaughter of James Beveridge Esq of Balado, by whom he had 7 sons and 3 daughters. The 5th son, Bruce Beveridge Begg (1837-1923), was ordained minister of Abbotshall in 1865. He married 13 Dec 1871 Magdalene, daughter of Andrew Currie of Glassmount in Kinghorn parish.

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF CAIRNES OR CAIRNS, AND ITS CONNECTIONS (1906). By H C Lawlor. Under Chapter IX in a section on other families of Cairns, there is some information on the Cairnses in Fife. "As a rule we find them pursuing

honourable if humble occupations. Not being landowners, we have been unable to trace a consecutive history of any of the Fife or Forfar Cairnses prior to the time when parish registers began to be kept systematically, that is to say, early in the 18th, and in a few cases, the latter half of the 17th century. By referring to these Parish Registers and to the index of Testaments preserved in the Register House in Edinburgh, we are able to trace the descent of several families of Fife Cairnses, of whom we may mention the following:

Parish of Dunino - Robert Cairns, born about 1670; married 1693, Jean Morton. Their son, William, was born in 1694. He married about 1730, Agnes Ritchie, and left a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1736, and a son, Alexander. He lived at Kingsmuir; on 21st December 1754 he married Christian Grieve, and by her had issue:

1. James, born 1755
2. Alexander, born 1758
3. William, born 1760
4. John, born 1763, and five daughters.

The latter John Cairns, at an early age, entered upon a mercantile career, and settled in Paisley, where in 1788 he married Mary Brown, a surname well known in the commercial history of the town. She appears to have been born in Kilmarnock in 1765, and died 1848. John Cairns died 1834, leaving issue, Adam, born 1799. He married in 1819 Margaret Haldane of Paisley (born 1800; died 1870), and had issue:

1. John, born 1821. He devoted his time to art, and became a painter of some repute. He married and left issue Jane, wife of the Rev Alexander Ritchie of Dunblane Cathedral, by whom she has issue.
2. William; born 1832; and five daughters, all of whom married and had issue.

William Cairns, now residing at Pollockshields, Glasgow, founded the firm of Cairns and Laing, of which he is still the head. He married firstly, in 1857, Elizabeth Graham, who died in 1866, and secondly, in 1868, Janet Bauchop, who died in 1900, and has issue:

1. Adam; born 1858; now of Ingleside, Newlands, Glasgow; married, with issue
2. James Graham; born 1862; married, and has issue
3. John; born 1866; married, and has issue
4. William; born 1869; now of Riverton, South Australia; married, with issue
5. Charles Hodge; born 1871; physician; married, and now residing in Sheffield
6. Margaret Lochhead Haldane; married in 1889 the Rev W M Christie, now of Aleppo, by whom she has issue.

The Family Story of James Calderhead and Ann Todd of Limaville, Stark County Ohio (Alliance, Ohio, 1994) by Carolyn Miller.

James Calderhead (1828-1906) came from Carlisle in LKS. His ancestors lived and worked in LKS, and their surnames were Calderhead, Legate, Ross, Smith, and Wilson.

His second wife, Ann Todd (1836-1900), came from Dunfermline, and she was only 21 when she left Scotland for America. The couple married in Stark County, Ohio, on 2 Sep 1862.

Chapter 7 of the book deals with the "Todd Ancestors in Scotland;" they lived in Dunfermline and in the areas around Muckhart, the Crook of Devon, Dunfermline, and Strathmiglo, and their surnames were Todd, Drysdale, Eadie and Ireland

The grandfather of Ann Todd of the title was James Todd, a farmer, who moved around the areas of Muckhart and Crook of Devon. He was married to Margaret Drysdale, and the direct line continued through their 4th son, George Todd (1788-1856), linen weaver at Beveridgewell in Dunfermline parish, who was employing two girls (probably his daughters) in the Census of 1851; he was born 16 Jan 1788 and died 4 Feb 1856. He was married to Margaret Eadie (1796-1884), from Strathmiglo (although born Orwell), who was the daughter of James Eadie and Janet Ireland, married Strathmiglo, 9 June 1787

Ann Todd of the title (born Beveridgewell, 5 Jan 1836) was the 4th daughter of George d Todd and Margaret Eadie. The 2nd daughter, Margaret Todd (b 26 Sep 1811), married John Young on 18 Jan 1842 and went out to Australia; the eldest daughter was Mary Todd (born New Row. Dunfermline, 17 Aug 1817), who married Alexander Hunter on 11 July 1840

LIFE OF JOHN, LORD CAMPBELL, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain (2 vols, 1881), edited by his daughter, the Hon Mrs Hardcastle.

John, 1st Baron Campbell (1779-1861), Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of the Rev George Campbell (1747-1824) of Cupar and Magdalene Hallyburton (d 1793). The family history is to be found within the first pages of Vol 1, written in his own words, as part of his unpublished memoirs, which he had begun in Oct 1842 after he had left the Bar to become Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

"Our branch of the Campbells claims to be sprung from Donald, 4th son of Archibald, the 2nd Earl of Argyll, that distinguished chieftain who commanded the van of the Scottish Army in the Battle of Flodden, and there fell with his royal master (Sep 9 1513)

"This Donald entered into religion, and, through the intercession of the head of his clan with Cardinal Wolsey, was appointed by Pope Leo X, Abbot of Coupar in the county of Angus. His vow of celibacy seemed an insuperable objection to our claim, but I have clearly ascertained that before he became a monk he had been a soldier, and that having been married he left behind legitimate issue [Nicholas Campbell of Kethik who died in 1587 aged 70]

"From this Nicholas Campbel of Kethick (as we assert) was descended George Campbell, my great-great-grandfather, who was ruined in his circumstances by joining in a bond of surety for his chief, the 1st Marquis of Argyll, beheaded at the Market Cross of Edinburgh in 1661 on a false charge of having been implicated in the death of King Charles 1. My ancestor`s land were judicially sold, and, with the wreck of his fortune, he retired into the county of Fife, where he became owner of the small estate of Baltullo in the parish of Ceres, and of a house in the ancient city of St Andrews, in which he resided till his death. After settling in Fife he was called Chamberlain Campbell, but how he came by his designation I know not. The link connecting him with the Campbells of Kethik depends on family tradition. The rest of the pedigree is clearly proved by written documents still extant.

"The Chamberlain`s eldest son, John, took the degree of M.A. at St Andrews in the year 1677, and gained the highest honours of that University, which then continued to enjoy a considerable portion of the literary splendour it had acquired under the illustrious Buchanan. But he was of an indolent disposition, and, without engaging in any profession, he married a lady of good family but with no fortune, and contrived to live on the scanty means left him by his father. These, such as they were, he transmitted to his son, George, my grandfather [schoolmaster of St Andrews], who, though likewise distinguished by his love of literature, was remarkable for his imprudence, and, dying young, left his family in great poverty.

"The eldest son was the Rev Dr George Campbell, minister of the Established Church of Scotland in Cupar, Fife (my father), who, without other patrimony, was indebted to his father for an excellent education and a dying admonition that his descendants, although reduced in the world, should recollect the race from which they were sprung, and should try to regain the position in society which had been held by their forbears. So much for my paternal line...

"But in the maternal line I can really and strictly and optima fidededuce my origin from the kings of Scotland. My mother was a Hallyburton, descended from the Barons of Hallyburton. Sir Walter Hallyburton, her lineal ancestor, in the year 1440 was created a peer by the title of Lord Hallyburton, having married a daughter of Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, and first prince of the blood. The Hallyburtons are mentioned in Sir David Dalrymple`s Annals in the lists of those killed or taken prisoners in the battle of Halidon and the battle of Durham; and they were a considerable knightly family in the time of the Bruces, although they were not ennobled till their alliance with the royal dynasty of the Stuarts.

"They did not always show due respect for the rights of the Church, but they redeemed themselves by resolutely joining in raids against the English. The Merton branch being involved in a dispute with the Abbot of Dryburgh in the reign of King James V, the matter was referred to the King, who by his decree arbitral, dated Stirling, May 6 1535, pronounced judgment...

"A junior branch of the Hallyburton family which had not long been settled in the south of Scotland, ended with an heiress married to an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott. This illustrious poet and novelist in the full glaze of his literary fame was very vain of his connection with the noble family of Hallyburton, procured himself to be served heir to this line of his ancestors, quartered the arms of Hallyburton on his shield, and printed a genealogical memoir, which distinctly shows my mother's pedigree and our common descent from this ancient stock."

ROBERT CAMPBELL (1848-1901). By Iain Mackinnon. Mr Mackinnon has been interested in the history of his family for as long as he can remember, and, rather than digging back into his family tree and finding nothing more than names and dates, he decided to concentrate on his great-grandfather, and has produced this interesting work for his family and friends.

The father and grandfather of Robert Campbell (1848-1901) were also called Robert, and, to avoid confusion, Mr Mackinnon has followed the American convention and called them Robert I, Robert II, and Robert III. Robert I (perhaps the Robert Campbell born at Eddleston, north of Selkirk, in 1803) married Betty Ketchin (perhaps the Betty Ketchin born in Lilliesleaf, near Selkirk, in 1800) at Selkirk in 1822. Their son was Robert II (b Selkirk, 30 Nov 1822; d Leven, 11 Sep 1888), who married Agnes Trail (1828-1905) of Leven at Leven on 30 Aug 1847. She was born 27 Aug 1828, daughter of David Trail, weaver (perhaps the David Trail born Scoonie, 6 Sept 1798 to James Trail and Elizabeth Dowie) and Ann Meldrum. Their son was Robert Campbell III (1848-1901)

Robert III married Isabella Aitken (1849-1935) of Haddington at Dirleton Parish Church, East Lothian, on 11 June 1877. The Aitkens were originally from Cameron parish in Fife, her grandparents being Archibald Aitken (b Cameron) and Mary Graham (b Largo), who were married at Cameron on 15 Dec 1804. Their son was William Aitken (1805- 1886), an agricultural labourer, who migrated to Dirleton, where he died, and where he married Margaret Cockfield (d Haddington, 11 May 1887). Their daughter was the above Isabella Aitken (1849-1935), who was in service both in Kirkcaldy and Edinburgh; family tradition has it that she met her future husband when the family, with which she was working, was on holiday in Leven.

After their marriage Robert Campbell and Isabella Aitken settled in Burntisland, where the family were to remain until after the death of Robert in 1901. They had 10 children, five of whom died in infancy. Robert Campbell was a railwayman, probably with the Edinburgh and North British Railway Co. He has been described in various Census Returns and on various family certificates as a "springsmith, Railway Works," "locomotive engineer," and "blacksmith." At one stage in his working life he was employed at the Roundhouse in Burntisland, built by the NBR for the inspection and maintenance of its trains. He died on 23 Jan 1901.

We will leave the Campbell history at this point, but the book goes on to give later history and also some co-lateral branches.

THE FIFE COAL COMPANY LTD was based in Leven, and "A Short History" of the Company, written by Augustus Muir, was published in 1950. It is an account of the Company from its formation in Sep 1872 to its transfer into public ownership at the end of December 1946.

Several families have been concerned in its management, but we will concentrate on only one - the Carlow family. The progenitor of the family in Fife was Charles Carlow (1782-1860), born in Cranbrook in England, originally a merchant and shipmaster, who had to sign over his wife's inheritance (he had married Catherine Shepherd in Rochester, Kent, in June 1804) to pay debts through misfortune, which had resulted in incarceration in a debtor's prison in 1810-1811. Following his release, he eventually settled in Cameron parish in Fife as a coal-miner, which work he afterwards followed at Methilhill. His wife, Catherine Shepherd, died at Methilhill on 26 July 1859, followed by Charles himself at the Grange, St Andrews, on 26 Dec 1860. His son, grandson, and great-grandson, all named Charles, held important positions in coal management in Fife.

His son, Charles Augustus Carlow (c 1823-1887), became general manager of a group of collieries in the west of Fife, with headquarters at Halbeath, near Dunfermline, and was described at his death in 1887 as "one of the ablest colliery managers in Scotland." His grandson, Charles Carlow (1849-1923) was general manager of The Fife Coal Company from 1873 until his death in 1923. His great-grandson, Charles Augustus Carlow (1879-1954) had a life-long connection with The Fife Coal Company, being Managing Director and Chairman from 1917-1952. Sir Charles Carlow Reid, nephew of Charles Carlow, also had a life-long connection with the Fife Coal Co, as did his son, William Reid

Much has been written on the male Carlows, but little on the women. We are fortunate in that our Maureen Noble has researched this line in her "Lives of Three Miner's Wives; An Initial Investigation (July 2000). Researched were Isabella Carlow (born Ceres, c 1822; died Methilhill, 1907), daughter of Charles Carlow and Catherine Shepherd, and her illegitimate daughter, Jemima Georgina Cassells (1849-1911), born at Methil, 28 July 1849, and fathered by James Cassells, tailor in East Wemyss. Her headstone in Methilmill Cemetery next to Janet Cassells, who married George Moodie, the first Captain of the Cutty Sark, perhaps signifies a relationship, but this has still to be fully proven. Isabella married James Grieve on 7 Jan 1861 and Jemima was married to Thomas Mathieson on 22 June 1868

The Jubilee History of the Company, entitled *The Fife Coal Company Limited; The Jubilee Year, 1872-1922* was written by Andrew S Cunningham and published "for private circulation only" by The Fife United Press of Leven in September 1922. In addition the Company also published in 1946 a *Record Book of Veteran Employees in the Service of The Fife Coal Company Ltd, August 1945*, giving photographs, addresses and brief biographies. It provided "an interesting record of those still in our employment who attained the age of 65 on or before the 15th August 1945, and have worked with us

for 40 years or more. The Fife Family History Society Journal of April 1998 (Vol 10 No 3) gave an alphabetical listing of these men, with addresses.

DONALD CARMICHAEL AND HIS DESCENDANTS (1924). Compiled by the Rev J T Carmichael, Quthing, Basutoland, South Africa. Although locally published (Cupar: J & G Innes) the book deals principally with Carmichaels in Perthshire. About 1720 Donald Carmichael, from a farm, Lechdan Scritan, Balquidder, came to a relative named Comrie near Woodend, at Tynereoch, a mile or so east of St Fillans. Then he went to Crappich and married there Katrina Stalker. They had seven sons and one daughter, There were three farms at the Crappich, and Donald put a son in each. There was Duncan in Easter Crappich, Peter and John. Of the other sons, or their descendants, "some were soldiers, some died young, some went south, one went to the Highlands." The author then tracks the descendants of these three sons - Duncan, Peter, and John - through 7 generations, although there are only one-line entries for each, giving their names and that of their spouses. Some of these descendants came to Fife. In Dunfermline were John Carmichael (d 1898), who married Janet Gibson, and his brother, Peter Carmichael (d 1880), who married Lillias Wallace, both grocers and corn merchants, and John's son, Archibald (who emigrated to Australia in 1866 and died Ballarat, 1870s), and daughter, Catherine [who married Alexander Fraser (d 1918)] and grandsons, Dan A Fraser (d 1937), and James How Shepherd (married to Mona Fraser), who traded in Dunfermline as wholesale and retail grocers in Maygate under the firm of Fraser and Carmichael (1866-1971). In Dunfermline Peter and John Carmichael were visited by their nephew, Andrew Kay, son of Andrew and Janet Kay of Blairinroar, who emigrated to New Zealand in 1859, settled Waikato in the southern part of the province, and by 1916 was the oldest settler there. In Kirkcaldy was Gregor Macgregor, Director of Education for Fife (1919-1941), married to Jeannie Maclay and son of John Macgregor in Stirling and Isabella Carmichael (who died Kirkcaldy in 1923 aged 89); his brother, William Macgregor, married to Elizabeth Condie, was in Kennoway. Also in Kirkcaldy was Christina Crichton, married to Robert Dall, and the daughter of Alexander Crichton in Alloa and Christina Carmichael; her sister, Kate Carmichael, married to David Smart, was in Leslie. In Markinch was Elizabeth Heddrick, married to William Adams, and the daughter of Archibald Heddrick and Margaret Robertson in Causewayhead; her daughter, Wilhelmina Adams (married to William Ormiston) was in Dunfermline. And lastly, in East Wemyss was Hugh Macgregor (married to Annabel Hume), the son of James Macgregor and Christina Carmichael.

THE DUNDEE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, 1790-1885; from the papers of Peter Carmichael [1809-1891] of Arthurstone (Scottish History Society, 1969). These papers contain his autobiography, written when he was 80 years of age. He was born in Fife and, like him, his family had a brief connection with the county, but Moray and Banffshire and Perthshire was where his forbears originated - the Carmichaels of Speyside and the Drummonds of Crieff.

About the middle of the 18th century, there were in the parishes of Knockando and Mortlach (in Moray and Banffshire respectively) several families of Carmichael. Whether they were brothers or whether the relationship was more remote, the parish records do not make clear. There was Alexander in the Mains, Duncan and Peter (d 1798) were together in the Bruntlands of Knockando; James had the farm of Wakemill in Mortlach; and William had the two farms of Tullich and Mid Third in the same parish.

Duncan was the first to emigrate, taking his wife and family to America in 1761, or some time after, leaving Peter Carmichael in the Bruntlands. The latter went on to marry Helen Thomson.

The failure of the potato crop of 1782 by early frost saw Peter Carmichael, his wife and 7 children, leaving Scotland for America in 1783. They embarked from Greenock, but a few days after sailing, their ship was wrecked off the coast of Ireland. The family barely escaped with their lives, returned to Scotland, and settled in Glasgow. Their son, James Carmichael (baptised 3 August 1777, and father of Peter of the title) was trained as a mechanic in Glasgow, and from there went to the Ballindalloch Mills near Balfron in Stirlingshire, where he became connected with the Drummond brothers, John and William, sons of James Drummond, feuar in Crieff. In 1806 James Carmichael married their sister, Rachel Drummond. The Drummond brothers were connected with flax mills in Fife - at Kirkland, near Leven, and Milton of Balgonie, in Markinch parish.

The Kirkland Mill had been started in 1788 by a company headed by Archibald Neilson, a Dundee merchant, who had been descended from the Neilsons of Corsock in Galloway. John Drummond had been his assistant in Dundee and followed him to Kirkland, where he was made partner in the firm of Neilson and Company. He married Jessie Neilson, the niece of Archibald, and grand-daughter of James Guthrie, Laird of Craigie.

William Drummond (d 1825), who had married Mary Munro, the niece of Sir Thomas Munro, a distinguished General and Governor of Madras, also settled in Kirkland. In 1807, with financial backing from his father-in-law, he built his own mills at Balgonie, two miles further up the River Leven,

James Carmichael had gone to Kirkland as manager of the mill, and there in 1806, as stated earlier, he married Rachel Drummond. A daughter, Jane, was born there in 1807, followed by Peter on 2 March 1809. But the third child, Euphemia, was born at Balgonie in 1811, James Carmichael having been urgently called there by his brother-in-law to help in the management of the mill. He did not stay long at Balgonie, and sometime in the year 1812 he accepted an important position at Limehouse, near London, but soon afterwards settled in Dundee.

Peter Carmichael worked as an engineer in London and Leeds, but in 1833 returned to Dundee, where he was offered the position of mill manager with the extensive firm of Baxter Bros, one of the largest manufacturers in Dundee. He remained with them for the rest of his life, becoming partner in 1852 and senior partner in 1872. In 1869 he

acquired the estate of Arthurstone, near Meigle, in Perthshire, and died in 1891 an extremely wealthy man, leaving a fortune of £516,000.

For the later history of the Balgonie Mill see *Baxter, Booth and Stuart in Balgonie* in Fife Family History Society Journal, Vol 16 No 3, April 2004.

THE CARNEGIE FAMILY IN DUNFERMLINE

Several weaving hamlets sprang up around Dunfermline in the middle of the 18th century, which attracted a number of unemployed artisans from neighbouring counties. One of these hamlets was Patiesmuir, and one of the unemployed weavers who came there was James Carnegie. He was a man of some mystery. He is thought to have come from Angus, and as he was married in 1759, he must have been born around 1738-40 at the latest. Since he named his first-born son, Andrew, it is perhaps safe to assume that he was the son of an Andrew Carnegie, although Sheila Pitcairn conjectures that Andrew, the son of James, was named after Andrew Dewar, snr and jnr, who witnessed many of the Carnegie baptisms. James` mother is thought to have been Janet Carnegie.

The name of Janet Carnegie appears on the oldest estate map, dated 1771, of the Earl of Elgin`s estate of Broomhall, of which Patiesmuir is part. She is shown as tenant of a smallholding in the middle of the south side of the original village, marked on the map as "Janet Carnegie`s land." James Carnegie had taken over, as sub-tenant, this smallholding, from the date of his marriage in 1759. It consisted of a cottage, in which a room was set aside with a loom for weaving, with garden ground, and small fields to the south and west, enough for one cow. Duncan McNaughton, in his typescript history of the Carnegie, Morrison and Lauder families, thought that Janet Carnegie may have been dead by the time that this map was drawn up in 1771.

James Carnegie took part in the Meal Riots of 1770, which led to a term of imprisonment. In prison he was visited by a "lady sympathiser," who gifted him an antique snuff box, bearing the initials "J.C." and the date of 1712. This later gave rise to some suspicions that he was a man of highthbirth, and it was rumoured that perhaps he was a grandson of James Carnegie, the 5th Earl of Southesk, who had espoused the Jacobite cause in the Rebellion of 1715, for which he had died in exile in France in 1729. And although Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire, and the 7th Earl of Southesk would jokingly refer to one another as "cousins," there was no connection, and the Carnegie family in Dunfermline remained very poor.

James Carnegie, however, appears to have been modestly prosperous as a weaver, for he could afford to lend the Earl of Elgin £10, for which he could sign the receipt for the annual interest in his own hand; and he could also afford to make a modest contribution to the building of the Queen Ann Street Church Manse in Dunfermline. There is no record of the death or burial of James Carnegie, but McNaughton believed that it may

have been around 1796, when he found his son, Andrew Carnegie, moving into the family holding.

On 14 May 1759 James Carnegie married Charlotte Walker (born 29 Oct 1740), daughter of Thomas Walker of Dunfermline and Bessie Arkie. The marriage was recorded in the Dunfermline Associate Congregation Register (CH3/568/17). They had 12 children (recorded in both the Old Parish Registers (OPR) of the Church of Scotland and the those of the Associate Congregation (AC) in Dunfermline), and baptised in Dunfermline by the Rev John Smith or at Inverkeithing by the Rev Ebenezer Brown, son of the famous Rev John Brown of Haddington. Their names were:

[1] a daughter, born/baptised 20.25 November 1759, and recorded as Elisabeth in OPR and as Betty in AC. Probably the names refer to the same child, but Sheila Pitcairn conjectures that perhaps there were two children. There seems to have been a history of twins in the Carnegie family, of which more below

[2] a daughter, born/baptised 19.23 April 1761, and called Elisabeth in OPR and Jean in AC, possibly twins

[3] Elisabeth; born/baptised 3/10 March 1763; of whom more below

[4] Jean; born/baptised 24/28 March 1765

[5] Rachel; born 15 March 1767 (OPR); AC gives birth/baptism as 18/31 March 1767

[6] Andrew; born/baptised 7/13 April 1769; of whom more below

[7] Thomas; born/baptised 9/19 May 1771 (AC only); died in infancy

[8] Margaret; born/baptised 27/29 November 1772; of whom more below

[9] James; born/baptised 6 Feb 1775 (AC only)

[10] William; born/baptised 13/16 November 1777; of whom more below

[11] Charlotte; born/baptised 7/12 Dec 1779; of whom more below

[12] Thomas; born/baptised 7/12 March 1782

J B Mackie, in his "Andrew Carnegie: His Dunfermline Ties and Benefactions" (1916), states that there were only 4 children of the marriage, but gets their dates and succession wrong. He states that the first child was "Margaret Walker Carnegie, born in 1768. Then followed in succession two sons, Andrew and William, and a daughter named Lizzie."

Of the 12 children, 6 are known to have survived to adulthood. As there is no further information on the others, the conclusion must be that they died either in infancy or childhood. The 6 who survived were:

[1] Elisabeth; born/baptised 3/10 March 1763. She is the Lizzie mentioned by Mackie. With her sister, Margaret, she conducted a school at Fernieknowe, or Ferniehill, in the immediate neighbourhood of Patiesmuir. According to Mackie she became Mrs Houston (but there is no record of the marriage, although there is mention of a grand-daughter, Grace Alexander, being a beneficiary of Andrew Carnegie in later years). The Dunfermline Abbey Burial Register in the OPR lists her as a schoolmistress under her maiden name only. She died on 27 October 1828 aged 65, and was buried on 30 October.

[2] Rachel; born/baptised 18/31 March 1767; the hire of the mortcloth, at her burial, 13 Jan 1812, is recorded in a Kirk Session Cash Book (CH2/592); she married, 28 April 1795, William Hynd, late servant to John Burt, the tacksman of Baldrige Coal, with at least two children: William (born 16 Oct 1796) and Charlotte (b 9 Dec 1799)

[3] Andrew; born/baptised 7/13 April 1769; of whom more below

[4] Margaret; born/baptised 27/29 November 1772; she is the Margaret Walker Carnegie, born 1768, mentioned by Mackie; with her sister, Elisabeth, or Lizzie, she conducted a school at Fernieknowe, or Ferniehill; the 1851 Census for Dunfermline lists her as a weaver pauper at 35 Priory Lane (Book 16B, p68); lovingly known as Aunt Meg to the younger generations of Carnegies, the only source of her death in April 1854, aged 86, is a family stone in Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard. But the Abbey Register reveals that she was not buried in the Churchyard, and the conclusion must be that she was interred in the Old Rosyth Churchyard at Limekilns, whose burial records are lacking for this period.

[5] William; born/baptised 13/16 November 1777; of whom more below

[6] Charlotte; born/baptised 7/12 Dec 1779; later residing in Charlestown, where she married, 25 April 1835, Robert Manclarke, labourer, with dau, Anne, born 5 Jan 1838

The eldest son, Andrew Carnegie (b 1769), succeeded his father in the smallholding at Ironyside/Earnieside. One source states that he had it from 1775, but as he then would have been only 6, this cannot be right. He followed his father as a weaver, and sold his finished webs all over Fife and further afield, including Perth and Stirling. At the start of his career he appears to have been resident outside Dunfermline, for at the time of his marriage in Edinburgh on 5 Dec 1792 to Elizabeth Thom (1767-1837) he was described in the OPR as a weaver in Old Greyfriars Parish.

Elizabeth (also known as Ann) Thom, was born 15 Nov 1767, the daughter of Captain George Thom, a wealthy Limekilns shipowner, and Elizabeth Wilkie. His name has also

been given as George Thomson, and he has also been described as a milnwright in Charlestown in the Edinburgh OPR records.

Captain Thom, it appears, disapproved of the marriage; Andrew Carnegie was not good enough for his daughter. He cut his daughter out of his will. While her sisters, Agnes, Margaret and Henrietta, received a ship each, Elizabeth did not, and she went off to Patiesmuir to raise a family of 9, perhaps 10, children. According to family legend, Elizabeth did try to effect a reconciliation with her father by agreeing to name her 8th child after the Thoms, perhaps after her sister, Henrietta. But on the day of the baptism, 5 Oct 1806, Andrew Carnegie decided to name her Anne, apparently after his sister. This would perhaps explain why this child was named Henrietta in the OPR and Anne in the AC records, although some have argued that they were actually twin children. The result of all this was that the Thoms, who had agreed to attend the baptism at the seceder chapel in Limekilns, stormed out of the building in a rage, and no further reconciliation was ever attempted between the Thoms and the Carnegies.

In 1790 Andrew Carnegie had acquired two lairs in the old Rosyth Churchyard at Limekilns on the south side of the old Chapel, and after his marriage he erected a simple lair marker stone with the inscription: "1790: Andrew Carnegie and Elizabeth Thom." This stone was noted in an inventory of the Churchyard drawn up in 1880 by Alexander Watson, the factor at Charlestown to the Earl of Elgin, but it appears to have been missing in 1894 when Erskine Beveridge undertook his limited survey of the Churchyard in June and July. And it was certainly not there in 1909, when Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire, as a friend of the Earl of Elgin, attended the funeral of the Countess, nee Lady Constance Mary Carnegie, for the officials there were unable to show him the resting place of his ancestors.

In Patiesmuir Andrew Carnegie was known as the "Professor" or "Daft Andra," for he was the leader of an Institution known as "The College," whose members, initiated in a curious ceremony, met almost nightly to discuss the events of the day. It also served as a Reading Club, where books and newspapers, bought from a common fund, were read aloud to the members.

There is one other mention of Andrew Carnegie in the records. In the Kirk Session Minutes of the Associate Congregation at Limekilns, under date 20 June 1817, he is cited to appear before the Session on a charge of "improper conduct," having on the night of Sunday, 8 June, returned home in a drunken state after having visited several public houses on his way back from Church.

The depression in the weaving trade in the 1820s saw the Carnegie family leaving Patiesmuir one by one for Dunfermline, where they settled as weavers. But there is no record of the Carnegies in the Dunfermline Weaver Incorporation records, which are now with Dunfermline Library. The Incorporation was then nearing the end of its life and was not as powerful as it had been in former years; this, together with the dues to be paid and the restrictions on trade, were probably the reasons for the family not joining. First to go were his sons, William and James. Then Andrew Carnegie and Elizabeth

Thom left in 1826, desperate in debt and in arrears of rent. It was recorded that when he left Patiesmuir in 1826 he was due £34.10/- in house rent to Lord Elgin. The Broomhall rent book records that he was "very poor and unable to pay anything." The couple spent their last days in Priory Lane, Dunfermline, near to the cottage in Moodie Street, where Andrew Carnegie was born.

Andrew Carnegie and Elizabeth Thom had a family of 9, perhaps 10, children, all baptised in the seceder chapel at Limekilns by the Rev William Hadden, and their names recorded in both the AC and OPR registers. They were:

[1] Elizabeth; born/bap 29 Nov/6 Dec 1793 (AC); OPR gives date of birth as 22 Nov; named after the mother; single, she was a pauper for many years, certainly from 1851, when she was residing at 28 Priory Lane (Cen, Book 16b, schedule 55); she died in Dunfermline Poor House on 5 Sep 1868 aged 75, from diarrhoea and debility, 6 weeks

[2] Charlotte; born/bap 23/25 Jan 1795; named after the grandmother; she married James Anderson, damask weaver, Moodie Street (proclaimed 12 Feb, married 22 Feb 1819) and died High Street, Dunfermline, on 10 May 1875 from bronchitis and debility, 1 year. Their daughter, Rachel Anderson, married, 1 June 1849, her cousin, Thomas Morrison (1827-1896), grocer in Dunfermline and author of "Poems and Songs" (1902). The Carnegie Birthplace Museum has a chart showing the family to the present day through the female line

[3] Agnes (also known as Nancy); born/bap 21/25 Dec 1796; apparently dead by 1841' she married 1 Oct 1820 William Cant, weaver and carter in Patiesmuir, with daughter, Eliza, born 14 Feb 1824; he was possibly the son of Andrew Cant, labourer at Ironyside and Jean McClaren. William Cant bought the 2 lairs in Rosyth Churchyard from his father-in-law on 23 June 1834 for 6 shillings.

He also seems to have acquired a property in Moodie Street, adjacent to the cottage where Andrew Carnegie was born in 1835, and which was being sold by public roup within the Town House of Dunfermline on 24 Nov 1840, by warrant of the Dean of Guild of Dunfermline, as advertised in John Miller & Son`s Dunfermline Monthly Advertiser and the Fifeshire Journal of 3 Nov 1840 and 12 Nov 1840 respectively: "These Subjects on the East side of *Moodie Street*, Dunfermline, belonging to William Cant, presently ruinous, and which may be described thus: `All and Hail that Tenement of Land and Houses situated on the east side of *Moodie Street* (now in ruins) Bounded by the property of William Templeman [ie The Carnegie Birthplace Cottage] on the North, by the Property of the heirs of - Beveridge on the South, by the Property of the Dunfermline Gas Light Company upon the East, and by the said street called *Moodie Street*, upon the West. This Property will be exposed at the Upset Price of £35 sterling. And farther particulars may be learned by applying to the Procurator Fiscal for the Burgh, or at the Town Clerk`s Office, where the Articles of Roup may be seen. Dunfermline, 30 Oct 1840."

This William Cant does not appear to be the blacksmith, who, early in 1821, had invented a machine for walking on water, which he demonstrated at Limekilns and elsewhere. It was a kind of raft, resembling the letter X, propelled by foot pumps (See Henderson`s Annals of Dunfermline (1879), p609). He was a blacksmith and machine-maker in Bridge Street (Henderson`s "Annals"), although Mackie does state that his workshop was in Priory Lane, in part of the yard behind the Carnegie Cottage.

[4] Margaret; born/bap 30/31 March 1799; according to Mackie she died at the age of 16.

[5] James; born/bap 15/17 May 1801; named after the grandfather; Mackie states that he was one of twins, the other child having died, presumably at birth; with his younger brother, William, he left Patiesmuir for Dunfermline in the 1820s. Some reports state that he eventually settled in Manchester, where he raised a family. He is said to have had a daughter, Caroline, who married in c 1841 a Randall Flett, leaving descendants in the Manchester area.

[6] George; born/bap 11/13 March 1803

[7] William; born/bap 19/21 June 1804, witnessed by his uncle, William Carnegie in Patiesmuir; died 1855; m 19 Dec 1834 Margaret Morrison (1810-1886), the daughter of Thomas Morrison, boot and shoemaker, and Ann Hodge. They were the parents of Andrew Carnegie, born 25 November 1835.

[8] Anne; born/bap 16 Sep/5 Oct 1806 (AC); her name is recorded as Henrietta in the OPR, which gives date of birth as 28 Sep 1806. This has led to speculation that there were two children born - twins - but the confusion was probably due to the father, who decided to rename his child at the very last minute, much to the annoyance of the Thoms. Anne Carnegie married, 11 Sep 1825, George Drysdale (d 16 Dec 1866 aged 68), son of William Drysdale, damask weaver. There were four children who died in infancy, and sons, George (1842-1855) and Andrew, who died abroad at the age of 32. She died 7 Bothwell Place, Dunfermline, on 14 March 1891 aged 83 - "senile decay." According to Mackie she was the mother of Mrs Anderson of the Carnegie Cottage in Priory Lane. Burton J Hendrick, in his "Life of Andrew Carnegie" (1933), confuses her with her sister, and gives her name as Charlotte Drysdale, and tells a story (p36) of how she gave what little savings she had to her brother, William, at their farewell meeting on the night before he left Dunfermline, to help him on his way in the New World

[9] Andrew Carnegie; born/bap 6/11 Sep 1808; he lived in Grieve Street, Dunfermline, and was the youngest of the family, and one of the last to die; he died at 58 Grieve Street on 15 July 1887 aged 78; he married 20 Nov 1834 Margaret Baxter (she died 58 Grieve Street, 15 Nov 1893 aged 82), daughter of James Baxter, damask weaver, and Jane Couper. They had the following children:

1. Jean (or Jane) - illegitimate; born 20 Oct 1831; died 26 April 1915; she had illegitimate twin children, Andrew and John Carnegie, born 8 Sep 1855; who both

died from measles aged 13 months, the former on 18 Dec 1856 and the latter on 5 Dec 1856; and another illegitimate son, James, born 14 May 1858; she married (1862) William Wilson, engine keeper, son of James Wilson, sawyer, and Jean Morrison.

2. Andrew; b 13 Sep 1835; he was a damask weaver, loom tenter, also a boilermaker`s labourer, and died 39 Elder Park Street, Govan, on 12 Jan 1910 aged 74; he was married firstly to Margaret Rolland (she died James Place, Dunfermline, on 17 May 1874 from haemorrhage of uterus, 2 days, aged 37), daughter of Andrew Rolland, damask weaver, and Margaret Moodie, and secondly (1880) to Elspeth Spowart Black, or Hunter; among the children of the first marriage were Andrew Carnegie, labourer/miner, married to Margaret Adamson, who died 17 Rose Lane, Dunfermline, on 26 April 1923 aged 66 (Note: his son, Andrew Carnegie, boiler fireman, married to Janet Miller, died Dunfermline, 23 July 1923 aged 40); also James Carnegie (born 22 April 1861; died Pittencrieff Street, Feb 21 1863); and Margaret Moodie Carnegie, who died James Place on 25 Dec 1868 aged 4)
3. Eliza; b 14 June 1837
4. Margaret; b 26 Sep 1841; d 21 July 1844, from "water in the head"
5. James; b 1 June 1844; d 1 Jan 1928; married to Isabella Hay and Ann Armit
6. Charlotte; b 15 Oct 1848
7. William; b 21 April 1851; emigrated to USA in c 1881 and settled Pennsylvania; died 1921
8. Catherine; b 29 Dec 1852; d 31 March 1926; married to Charles Moyes (d 1914)

For more information on the children of Andrew Carnegie and Margaret Baxter and their descendants, see Charts 2 and 3, Carnegie Folder, Carnegie Birthplace Museum. Mackie states incorrectly that Henry Carnegie in Belfast was also one of the sons of Andrew Carnegie and Margaret Baxter; he was in fact the son of John Carnegie and Barbara Moubray who follows.

Elizabeth Thom, the wife of Andrew Carnegie, died on 26 Jan 1837 aged 67, from "weakness," and was buried in the Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard on 31 Jan 1837. This entry in the Burial Register implies that Andrew Carnegie was then still alive. But there is no further sighting of him in this register and the conclusion therefore must be that he died between 1837 and 1841 (Census) and was buried in the Old Rosyth Churchyard at Limekilns, whose records are wanting for this period.

His brother, William Carnegie, born/bap 11/16 Nov 1777, was only one of two men from the Broomhall Estate known to have joined the Elgin Fencibles on their formation in 1794. He served with them in for 8 years in Ireland until the regiment`s disbandment on 16 Oct 1802. His Discharge Certificate, dated Linlithgow, 15 Oct 1802, is now with the Carnegie Birthplace Museum - "aged 24 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a fresh complexion, black eyes, round visage, and black hair; born in the Parish of Dunfermline in the County of Fife, and by Trade a Weaver." William Carnegie was a mason and the Birthplace Museum has his Certificate of Admission from Elgin Lodge Royal Arch No 860 (Elgin Fencibles) at Dolerain, County Cork, to the Grand Lodge, Dublin, in the

"Masonic year 5799." The Editor is not into masonry, but he presumes this year to be 1799, perhaps a date of 5.7.1799. (for more information see *The Elgin Fencibles, 1794-1802* (1994) by Duncan McNaughton).

On his return to Dunfermline from Ireland, he settled as a weaver, firstly in Moodie Street (where he was in 1808), before moving shortly after to Nethertown Broad Street, where he was one of the 5 founding members of the Nethertown Library. (an amalgamation of the Dunfermline Tradesmen`s Library, founded 1808, and the Mechanics` Institute Library, established 1825). He also lived in the same house in Nethertown Broad Street for 40 years, later bought by a Mrs Wishart, from whom it was acquired by the Carnegie Trustees as a site for the Nethertown Carnegie Institute. His name is also to be found in the local Niffler Society records, now with Dunfermline Library. William Carnegie was still alive in 1848, for his young nephew bid his farewells to him before sailing to America on the *Wiscasset*, ex Glasgow, May 17 1848. But he was dead by Feb 1851, for his name does not appear in the Dunfermline Census for that year, only that of his widow and son. Years of 1850 (Pitcairn) and 1851 (McNaughton) have been given for his death. As his name does not appear in the Dunfermline Abbey Burial Register the conclusion must be that he was buried in the Carnegie burial ground at the Old Rosyth Churchyard at Limekilns.

On 12 March 1812 this William Carnegie, weaver in Nethertown, married Janet Aitken (she died 14 Feb 1859 aged 73), daughter of John Aitken, damask weaver [he had also served with the Elgin Fencibles] and - Dewar. They had the following children:

[A] James; born/bap 7/29 Nov 1812; died in infancy

[B] John; b c 1814; hand loom weaver, later power loom tenter in Dunfermline; died St Leonard`s Place, 18 Aug 1881 aged 67, from atrophy of the heart, 18 months; in Reid Street in 1851; married 10 March 1838 Barbara Moubray (she died 32 Rolland Street, Dunfermline, on 27 Jan 1895 aged 82), daughter of Henry Moubray, damask weaver, and Margaret McArthur; children included:

1. Margaret; b 26 Jan 1839; d 25 March 1920; m 18 Jan 1858 Robert Thomson
2. William; b 20 May 1841; died 16 Dec 1841 from croup
3. Henry; b c 1842; m Glasgow, 1 Jan 1866, Janet Morris; most of his life was spent in Belfast; through his father he inherited the two early family snuff-boxes (one of which is mentioned at the beginning of this narrative), also his grandfather`s sword of the Elgin Fencibles - he gifted all three to the Carnegie Trustees
4. William; b c 1845; m 7 April 1871 Annie Fraser; poss to Ireland
5. Janet; b c 1850

[C] James; born/bap 2/25 April 1819; linen weaver; he died Nethertown Broad Street on 14 July 1882 aged 63; m 10 Feb 1851 Margaret Rennie (she died 24 May 1880 aged 58), daughter of David Rennie, linen weaver, and Christina Allister

[D] Ann; born/bap 12 April/9 May 1824 (AC); m 1849 James Bonthron, of the Scots Fusilier Guards

[E] William; born/bap 5 April/12 May 1827 (AC); resided Nethertown Broad Street, but died Cottage Hospital, Dunfermline, on 16 May 1906 aged 79; widower, without any family, a brief obituary appeared in the Dunfermline Journal of 19 May 1906 as a full cousin of Andrew Carnegie; he married 1 May 1854 Isabella Main (she 4 Nov 1892 aged 75), daughter of John Main, damask weaver, and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick.

For more information on the children of William Carnegie and Janet Aitken and their descendants, see Chart 4, Carnegie Folder, Carnegie Birthplace Museum.

For all his wealth and the gifts that he made to Dunfermline, it is strange that Andrew Carnegie did not erect any stones either in the Old Rosyth Churchyard at Limekilns or in the Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard to his ancestors. The only stones which survive today in the latter Churchyard are:

[1] a small flat stone recording the deaths of George Drysdale, his wife, Ann Carnegie, their four infant children (not named) and sons, George and Andrew

[2] a headstone, which, in 1916, was located near the Heugh Mills wall, erected by the family of William Carnegie (1777-c1850) and reads: "Erected to the memory of Janet Aitken, who died 13 February 1859 aged 73 years. Also her son, James Carnegie, died 14 July 1882 aged 64 years; Also his wife, Margaret Rennie, died 20 May 1880 aged 58 years; Also Margaret Carnegie, died April 1854 aged 86 years. Isabella Main, wife of William Carnegie, died 4 November 1892 aged 75; William Carnegie, weaver, died 16 May 1906 aged 79."

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THE ANDREW CARNEGIE ANCESTRY (2008). By Keith Morgan (2008). This is a 28-paged booklet, more than half of which is devoted to the Carnegie ancestry. Our present knowledge of the Dunfermline Carnegies is that Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), the millionaire and philanthropist, was the great-grandson of James Carnegie in Pattiesmuir. The latter is thought to have come from Angus, and as he was married in 1759, he must have been born about 1738-40 at the latest. The name of Janet Carnegie appears on the oldest estate map of the Earl of Elgin's estate of Broomhall, of which Pattiesmuir is part, and she is thought to have been the mother of James Carnegie. Duncan McNaughton, in his typescript history of the Carnegie, Morrison, and Lauder families, believed that Janet Carnegie may have been dead by the time that this map was drawn up in 1771.

In the Morgan booklet, the author puts forward the assertion that James Carnegie was the illegitimate son of Janet Lauder (d 1774), daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of Bielmouth, and David Carnegie (b 1717), son of Sir John Carnegie, a scion of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk. This David Carnegie had fought with the Jacobites at Culloden, and although wounded, managed to escape to a trading post in Gothenburg, associated with his family, where he died in 1746 or 1747, aged about 28. The author thinks that the Carnegies, mother and son (Janet and James), moved to a "safe house" - ie a "turf and divot" cottage - at Pattiesmuir on the Broomhall estate from Forfar to escape the severe persecution of Jacobites during the two decades following Culloden.

And what is the author's evidence for all this: it is merely conjecture on his part. He writes: "Having searched the literature for Janet and her partner for one and a quarter decades, the writer is of the view that Janet Lauder and David Carnegie were the biological parents of James Carnegie." He has not found the birth of this James Carnegie, only that he appears to be of the right age. Elsewhere he writes: "While in Pattiesmuir she [Janet] appears to have taken the surname Carnegie but when she died [in Aberdeen, in December 1774] she was Mrs Janet Lauder, although unmarried." He believes that Janet Carnegie/Lauder "took the opportunity" to move to Aberdeen "to live near or possibly with her Burnett relatives" following James Carnegie's marriage to Charlotte Walker on 14 May 1759.

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Most of this is conjecture on the part of the author. Our lack of knowledge of the early Carnegies is due in part to the poor state of the local records. Rosyth Old Churchyard

served Pattiesmuir, but its burial register only exists from Feb 1813 to Sep 1816, and then there is a long gap before it begins again in September 1865. This is the reason why we do not know the deaths/burials of Janet Carnegie; her son, James Carnegie; and his son, Andrew Carnegie (b 1769), the grandfather and namesake of the millionaire. Another reason for our poor knowledge is that the Carnegies were members of the Associate Congregation, and many of their early births and baptisms were not recorded in the Old Parochial Registers (OPR) of the Church of Scotland

LIVING IN ST ANDREWS. (1996). By Catherine Forrest. This is a history of the Carstairs family in St Andrews from the 15th to the end of the 19th century. The family originally took its name from the small village of Carstairs in Lanarkshire. The original family members were clerics and from these were descended merchants and guildbrothers, writers and bailies, meal-dealers, wrights, and coopers. Published by St Andrews University Library.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THOMAS CHALMERS (4 vols, 1849) by his son-in-law, Rev William Hanna.

Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), founder of The Free Church of Scotland, was a native of Anstruther. In his son-in-law's biography, Pp 2-4 of Vol 1 deal with the genealogical background. He came from an ecclesiastical family. His great-grandfather, Rev James Chalmers (d 1741), son of John Chalmers, the laird of Pitmedden, was ordained as minister of the parish of Elie in 1701. In the following year he married Agnes Merchiston, daughter of the Episcopal clergyman at Kirkpatrick Juxta. Their eldest son, Rev John Chalmers (1712-1791), succeeded his father as minister at Elie, but was afterwards translated to Kilconquhar, (while their eldest daughter, Katharine (1705- 1784), married the Rev Thomas Kay of Kilrenny). Their 2 son, Mr James Chalmers (1713-1788), having married Barbara Anderson (d 1793) of Easter Anstruther, settled down in that town as a dyer, shipowner, and general merchant. He was succeeded in that prosperous business by his 2 son, Mr John Chalmers (d 1818), who, in 1771, married Elizabeth Hall (1750-1827), the daughter of a wine-merchant in Crail. They had a very large family - 9 sons and 5 daughters - of whom only one died in childhood. Dr Thomas Chalmers was the 6 child and 4th son in this crowded household

AN OLD MARKINCH FAMILY was published in the Rothmill Quarterly, the House Journal of Tullis Russell and Co Ltd, Auchmuty and Rothes Paper Mills, Vol XLI No 3 (Aug 1971), Pp 103-05. It is basically an article written around the Indenture of Apprenticeship, dated 8 April 1814, of William Chalmers, who is one of the earliest recorded employees of the firm, founded by Robert Tullis in 1809

Although the Indenture is dated 1814, Chalmers had been with Tullis for nearly 4 years when the Indenture was drawn up. He had begun his 7-year apprenticeship on the 1st July 1810, which was declared to be his official start with Robert Tullis and Company, and was to be paid 5s per week during the first three years of his apprenticeship ("at which rate he has been paid since his time of entry"), increased to 6s per week for the 4 and 5th years, and 7s per week during the last two years of his apprenticeship. On

the first of July on each year of his apprenticeship he was to be paid £1 10s "for cloathing in full of all demands."

William Chalmers was the son of the son of Thomas Chalmers, papermaker at Auchmutie Mill, and Christian Scott. He married Jean Brunton of Markinch and they had 6 children, all born Markinch. A further four children were born in Ireland, to where the family moved in 1834, when William Chalmers became papermaker at a mill in Dublin.

The eldest son, Thomas Chalmers (born Markinch, 1824), married Agnes Cunningham on 8 July 1852, and in 1855 the couple sailed for America and settled first at Paterson, New Jersey. They moved around various paper mills before settling in Holyoke, and later at South Hadley Falls, but returned for their last years to Holyoke, where Thomas Chalmers died on 31 Jan 1906 in his 82nd year.

During most of the Civil War the family was in Georgia (although his sympathies lay with the North), where Thomas Chalmers ran Colonel Philip`s Paper Mill. During the War the family had to move to Dayton, Ohio. The journey was exciting and very dramatic. Thomas Chalmers started alone and got through the enemy lines. Agnes Cunningham, with their four children, followed later on a freight car. As the train slowed down at a station en route to Dayton, but did not stop, and seeing her husband on the platform, she pulled him safely into the train. Their stay in Dayton was short, and the family returned to Georgia, where once again he took charge of Colonel Philip`s Paper Mill.

The first recorded female employee of Robert Tullis and Company was Annie, or Isabella, Chalmers. She was a "rag-sorter," and daughter of Thomas Chalmers and Christian Scott, and thus a sister of the above indentured William Chalmers. She spent her entire working life with the Company until her death, 18 July 1864 aged 66. The informant of death was her brother, John Chalmers.

THE CHEYNE FAMILY IN SCOTLAND (1931). By Lieut-Colonel A Y Cheyne. The only Fife Cheyne that we can see in this book is Robert Cheyne, who was the son of Dr John Cheyne (b 1655, surgeon in Dalkeith, and afterwards in Leith and Edinburgh), evidently by his second wife, Beatrix Tennant. This Robert Cheyne was a merchant in Cupar, married to Margaret Clephane, and on June 2 1737 was granted a tenement in Cupar by Mr Thomas Clephane, minister at Newtyle, presumably his wife`s father. He was dead by the year 1790, when his son, Dr John Cheyne, surgeon in Leith, succeeded as his heir. In 1786 this Dr John Cheyne had succeeded as heir to his great-great-great-great-grandfather, Andrew Lamb, Bishop of Galloway, and in the same year, his wife, Margaret Edmonstone (whom he had married on 23 March 1772) was served as heir to her father, William Edmonstone, surgeon in Leith.

THE CHIENE FAMILY IN CRAIL

The best account of the Chiene Family in Crail is to be found in Erskine Beveridge's "Churchyard Memorials of Crail" (1893). This article is based on Beveridge, with additional information taken from M F Conolly's "Eminent Men of Fife" (1866) and the Sexton Books, kept by the gravediggers of Crail Churchyard.

According to Conolly (a native of Crail) the Chiene family was one of great antiquity in the county of Northampton, ENG, from the latter half of the 14th century upwards. A branch settled at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and from there made their way to Crail, where they flourished as shipowners and sea-captains for many years.

In 1893 the representative of the family was John Chiene, Professor of Surgery in Edinburgh University. It was he who, in 1883, at his own expense, rebuilt the family tomb in Crail Churchyard (Mural Tomb No XVI in Beveridge). This Tomb had formerly belonged to the Reids, but had passed to the Chienes through the marriage of Agnes Reid with John Chiene on 15 February 1723. At one time this Tomb had a marble slab at its centre, with the names of several members of the Chiene family on it, but according to the father of Professor Chiene this marble slab had been stolen.

Professor Chiene could trace his descent to a John Chyne, born in 1577, although a link was wanting connecting the latter with John Chiene, who was contracted 13th November and married 29 November 1688 to Elspet Adamson. They had at least two sons, John and William, baptised in 1689 and 1697 respectively, and two daughters, born in 1691 and 1692. Both sons became shipmasters; the death of the younger has not been found, but his widow was probably the Mrs Chiene, relict of Captain William Chiene, who was buried 2 May 1779. The elder son, John Chiene (1689-1774), was married to Agnes Reid, who (no doubt) was the "- Reid, spouse of John Skeen, Craill, [who] gave Fire, Coalls and Tarr" to the rebels of 1745 to burn one of the King's Boats in Crail [A List of Persons Concerned with the Rebellion (SHS, 1890)]. They had the following children:

1. John; bap 22 Dec 1723; shipmaster; married to Mary Duncan (d Dec 1784); died September 1821
2. David; born and bap 14/19 May 1725; ship captain; died March 1765
3. George; born and bap 14 March 1727; ship captain; died March 1792
4. Margaret; born 18 Oct 1728; died in infancy
5. William; born and bap 25 Oct 1730; evidently the William Chiene who died in London in 1790 and married to Margaret Pitblado, who died in 1819 (from tombstone), but very probably the "Mrs Chiene, spouse to the late William Chiene, " who was buried 31 Dec 1820. They had a son, John, who died in 1820.
6. Robert; born and bap 8 Dec 1731; shipmaster; died November 1802; married, 1759, Helen Honeyman (1731-1804), daughter of George Honeyman and Katherine Wood; they had at least four sons - John, Robert, William and George - and a daughter, Helen, all born between 1760 and 1766. The eldest son was John Chiene of Penang, who died 20 Jan 1827 in his 66th year, and whose curious tomb is to be found in Crail Churchyard; while Robert died as a child on 5 Jan 1762

7. Margaret; born and bap 9/12 Aug 1733; evidently the Peggy Chiene, who later became Lady Erskine, married to Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, and mother of Sir William Erskine of Cambo and Charles Erskine, 9th Earl of Kellie; she died in Sep 1780
8. Patrick (or Peter); born and bap 26/30 Aug 1735; died 7 April 1759
9. Alexander; born 26 Jan 1737; irregularly married at Edinburgh in 1760 to Margaret Glas, daughter of the Rev Patrick Glas (d 1787), schoolmaster of Crail; they had a son, John Chiene, who was drowned at Pittenweem in March 1782
10. Helen; born 11 Jan 1741; married to Captain David Erskine, she died 15 Oct 1762

John Chiene (1689-1774), who was married to Agnes Reid, died 19 July 1774, and according to family tradition he was carried to his grave by eight of his sons on 23 July 1774.

The John Chiene (1723-1821), married to Mary Duncan (d 1784) had a son, John Chiene, born in 1775, and married to Mary Todd. He would appear to be the John Chiene, Captain, RN, whose biography is given in Conolly (p120), but whose birth is given as 1779. He saw much service in the Mediterranean, but retired into private life after the peace of 1814 and died at his house, Williamston, near North Berwick, on 16 April 1848. His daughter, Mary, and son, John, were buried in Crail Churchyard in Nov 1805 and Jan 1808, when he was a Lieutenant in the Navy.

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According to Conolly this Captain John Chiene was the nephew of Robert Chiene, who died Master Attendant of HM Naval Dockyard at Minorca in 1802. He was married to Margaret Chiene, "who is supposed to have died in or after the year 1811 at Philadelphia" (see Fife Herald, 22 Sep 1831)

The son of Captain John Chiene was George Todd Chiene (1809-1882), married to Barbara Todd. He was the father of Professor John Chiene.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS OF THE SCOTTISH HOUSE OF CHRISTIE (1878) by Rev Charles Rogers. This work, printed for the Royal Historical Society of London, has numerous references to Fife Christies. The surname first appears in Fife in or prior to the 15th century. In a charter, dated 13 July 1457, granted by the Abbot of Lindores, to the Burgh of Newburgh, is named among the burgesses, "John of Chrysty." Thomas Crystie conducted a small manufactory at the cotton of Stravithie (Dunino parish), where he died on 10 Febraury 1581

Thomas Chrystie rented the farm of Grange in St Andrews parish; he died on 16 June 1614, leaving four sons and one daughter, minors. Catherine Smith, wife of David Crystie of Feddinch, in the parish of St Andrews, died 31 May 1626. Alexander Chrystie, citizen of St Andrews, died 18 September 1636. Hugh Chrystie, burghess of Crail, died in 1723.

A Family of Christie was settled in Kirkcaldy early in the 16th century. On 14 January 1549 the testament of Matthew Criste in Kirkcaldy was given up by Elizabeth Melville, his widow, and his sons, John and Robert.

Probably from the settlers at the shipping ports of St Andrews, Crail, or Kirkcaldy, were derived the numerous families of Christie which afterwards occupied lands in different parts of Fife. Thomas Christie of the parish of Arngask (now in Perthshire) died in September 1612; George Chrystie in East Wemyss died in February 1616; William Christie in Wester Markinch died 3 February 1617, leaving 5 sons, minors. David Chrystie in Balchristy, parish of Newburn, died 16 October 1633; Helen Readie, wife of John Chrystie in Balbougie, parish of Inverkeithing, died in June 1661; while Robert Chrystie, burgess of Kinghorn, died in November 1694.

From the baptismal record of Dunfermline it would appear that the Chrystie family had made settlements prior to the Reformation. In the "New Rentale-Book" of Dunfermline, 1555-1583, Patrick Chrystie and Janet Torrentine, his wife, are named as receiving a feu-charter of the lands of Hoill, or Legatesbrig, in that regality. The representative of this couple, Thomas Chrystie, married Janet Hutton, by whom he had 3 sons: Thomas; James (born 1602); and Andrew (born 1605). On 26 June 1623 Thomas Chrystie of the Hoill married Elspet Durie, by whom he had 2 sons: James (born 1635); and Alexander (born 1642). On 14 October 1664 Alexander Chrystie was served heir to his father, Thomas Chrystie, in the lands of Hoill, or Legatesbrig. A descendant of the family of Hoill, John Chrystie held the office of master of song in Dunfermline at the close of the 17th century. Twice married, firstly to Jean Finlay and then to Margaret Cowie, he named the deposed King James II as one of the two godfathers to his son, James, born 12 July 1690; while another son, also James, was named after the Marquis of Montrose, who was present at the baptism.

Christie families were also present in Kinglassie from the 16th century. William and Henry Christie are mentioned in the "New Rentale," of Dunfermline, 1555-1583. The former, who occupied a portion of the lands of Over Stentoun in the parish of Kinglassie, had resigned to him, on 23 December 1565 by Robert Pitcairn, Archdean of St Andrews, commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline, three sixteenth parts of the said lands, for a charter of feu farm to be made to him and his heirs. On 17 July 1605 David Chrystie received a precept of sasine of the lands of Stentoun. John Chrystie of the same family received, on 10 November 1608, a charter of half the village of Beith, Bonally, and Beith-under-the-Hill, near Dunfermline

On 15 March 1634 David Chrystie, burgess of Dysart, was served heir to Alexander Chrystie in a portion of the lands of Over Stentoun.

James Chrystie in Forrestoun, in the parish of Kinglassie, died in March 1652; among his debtors was David Chrystie of Stentoun, while David Chrystie in Goatmilk was his cautioner and executioner. Janet Tod, wife of David Chrystie, tenant in Goatmilk, died in November 1683, John Chrystie, tenant in Lochhead, being her cautioner. In the same

parish, George Chrystie of Auchmuir died in November 1715, his testament dative being administered by his daughter, Alison Chrystie, spouse of Andrew Wilson of Temple.

James Christie (d November 1670), nephew of David Christie of Over Stentoun, was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and acquired the lands of Whitehouse in the parish of St Cuthbert`s, Edinburgh, where he was succeeded on the 25 April 1671 by his son, James. At the same time this son, James, was served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Pittencrieff, in the parish of Dunfermline, a portion of the lands of Over and Nether Stentoun, in the parish of Kinglassie, and the lands of Balsillie, in the barony of Leslie. He died in 1676.

At the beginning of the 18th century there were as heritors or landowners in Fife: John Christie of Pitgorno Easter (Strathmiglo parish), later (1878) represented by James Christie of Pitgorno; Alexander Chrystie of Balchrystie (Newburn parish); and Andrew Christie of Ferrybank (Cupar parish). The lands of Balchrystie were acquired by Thomas Chrystie in 1765 as husband of Helen, one of the three co-heiresses of Thomas Finlay (d November 1760), Writer to the Signet, and Attorney in Barbadoes. John Christie of the family of Ferrybank, commenced business as a solicitor in Cupar in 1796, and in the following year had transferred to him the unfinished processes of John Finlayson (d 1854), who had renounced the profession in the belief that the millennium was at hand (see Kay`s Edinburgh Portraits). Margaret, daughter of Andrew Christie of Ferrybank, married in 1824, Sir George Campbell (d 1854) of Edenwood, Cupar, the brother of Lord Chancellor John Campbell. The Cupar branch of the house of Christie was (1878) represented by Alexander Christie, Howard Place, St Andrews, and Robert Christie, 27 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, both retired surgeons in the HEICS.

From a Stirling branch of the family came James Christie (d 25 December 1803), at one time in Baltimore, USA, who settled in 1782 in London, where, and also at a country house in Selkirkshire, he resided until 1786 when he purchased the estate of Durie in Scoonie parish. The book then goes on to give a history of the Christies of Durie, but we will pass on these, and as there are no more Fife representatives mentioned in the book, end the Christie history here.

PRACTICAL VISIONARIES. Three Generations of the Inglis Clark Family in Tasmania and Beyond (2004) by Alex C McLaren, published by the Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania, gives an insight into the Clark family of Kinghorn, Alexander Russell Clark (1809-1894) being arguably the most famous member of this family. An iron-founder and engineer, he built the first mining plant used in Tasmania.

The first mention of the Clark family in the Kinghorn registers is the birth of Andrew Clarke on 28 Jan 1775 (baptised Feb 5 1775), to Andrew Clarke and his wife, Cecilia, or Cecisel Dewar. This is the only entry when the surname is spelt with an "e" at the end; in all later entries it is given as "Clark." The couple also had a daughter, Betty, born and baptised 22/28 Jan 1781.

The son married Agnes Peers in 1796. The entry in the Kinghorn OPR reads: "Andrew Clark and Agnes Peers, both in this parish, having declared their purpose of marriage, the same was published, and they were married on 8 July 1796." From the Family Bible it is known that Agnes Peers died in 1851 aged 82, and therefore born in 1769 or thereabouts. She also seems to have come from a Kinghorn family, and was apparently the daughter of John Piers and Agnes Demperson, who had a child named Thomas baptised on 27 Nov 1768.

Andrew Clark jnr became a cartwright, poughwright and joiner in Kinghorn. He and Agnes Peers had the following children, all born Kinghorn:

[1] Andrew; born/bap 17/21 May 1797; was a clerk in Kirkcaldy, where he died unmarried of dropsy on 3 Aug 1864

[2] John; born/bap 27 May/2 June 1799; died at Kinghorn on 6 April 1821

[3] Agnes; born/bap 18/25 Jan 1801; she married James Young on 3 April 1823, but died 8 March 1824 following childbirth, a daughter having been born on 12 Feb

[4] James; born/bap 1/5 Aug 1804; he became a sailor, and died 28 March 1827 while on a voyage from Sierra Leone to London as mate of "The Governor Halkett."

[5] Cecilia; born/bap 19/26 Jan 1806; nothing further known of her

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[6] David; born/bap 16/23 Aug 1807; a cartwright and joiner, with his wife and 2 children, he emigrated to Tasmania, with his parents and sister, Janet, in 1832; a few years later he California, probably in search of gold, leaving his wife and 4 children in Tasmania. He died in California, 5 November 1849

[7] Alexander [Russell] Clark; born/bap 1/7 May 1809; of whom more hereafter

[8] Janet; born/bap 5/14 April 1811; emigrated to Tasmania with her parents and brother. David, in 1832, but nothing further known of her.

Andrew Clark jnr, with his wife, Agnes Peers, and children, David and Janet, emigrated to Tasmania about the same time as Alexander Russell Clark, as bounty emigrants, under the £20 Advances Scheme. They were passengers on board the "North Briton," ex Leith, 7 July 1832. The father, Andrew Clark, died on board ship, 4 Nov 1832, within sight of Van Dieman`s Land, "leaving my mother and others of the family to lament his loss."

Alexander Russell Clark was apprenticed as an engineer under Alexander and Robert Russell, who owned and operated the Kirkcaldy Foundry and Engineering Works. A few years afterwards the partnership was dissolved, and Robert Russell founded his own Phoenix Foundry and Engineering Works in Kirkcaldy. The firm flourished for a few

years, but a depression in trade, which caused the failure of the Fife Bank in Cupar in 1830, induced him to emigrate. He was on the verge of leaving for Canada when a close friend, James Wilkinson, urged him to join him in Tasmania, where, he said, the opportunities were much greater. Consequently, Robert Russell, with his wife, Janet Nicol, and family, sailed from Leith in Jan 1832 on the brig, "Ann Jamieson," arriving Hobart on 30 May 1832.

Also sailing from Leith for Tasmania in that year were three other Scottish engineers, James and William Robertson and Henry Davidson, who later all did well in the Colony. They sailed on the brig, "Minerva," arriving Hobart, 30 Sep 1832. The latter, Henry Davidson (1806-1861), was a native of Aberdour, and later became Alexander Clark's business partner in Tasmania. He had been apprenticed as a millwright under a Mr Wood, millwright, Pathhead, by Foord, 11 miles south east from Edinburgh. In a letter, dated 23 Dec 1825, and written to his brother, Ensign James Davidson of the 15th Tegment, Bengal Native Infantry, he mentions Robert and Thomas Davidson, who were probably also his brothers. Henry Davidson appears to have been quite well off, for he was able to pay for his own fare as a cabin passenger.

Not so well off was Alexander Clark. Like his parents and siblings, he too was a bounty emigrant under the £20 Advances Scheme. He and his young wife, Ann Inglis, were passengers on the "Lavinia," which sailed from Liverpool, 10 June 1832, arriving Hobart, Nov 1832.

Alexander Russell had married Ann Inglis (b 11 Aug 1813) of Kirkcaldy shortly before sailing for Tasmania in 1832, but there is no record of their marriage in either the Kirkcaldy or Kinghorn OPR, and they do not appear to have been formally married until they went through a marriage ceremony at Hobart on 3 Oct 1855, four years after the birth of the youngest of their 9 children. Ann Inglis' parents were Antipaedo Baptists in Kirkcaldy, which may explain the delay. She was a founder member of the Baptist Church in Tasmania.

She was the daughter of John Inglis (b Kirkcaldy, 29 Nov 1775, stocking maker, the 2nd son and thd 3rd of 5 children of John Inglis snr, also a stocking maker, and Jean Kerr), who married Ann Wyllie, daughter of James Wyllie, weaver in Kirkcaldy, on 20 Feb 1799. The couple had 8 children: [1] John, born 16 Oct 1799) [2] James, born 27 April 1801 [3] Gavin, born 7 Aug 1803 [4] Janet, born 20 Dec 1805 [5] Jean, born 5 Aug 1808 [6] Peter, born 10 Aug 1811 [7] Ann, born 11 Aug 1813, who was to marry Alexander Clark; and [8] Andrew (1815-1867). The first two children were baptised but the others were not, "the parents being Antipaedo Baptists." John Inglis jnr died at Harkes Loan, Fisher-Row, Parish of Inveresk, in County of Edinburgh, on 25 June 1846 aged 71, and was buried the following day.

In 1838 Alexander Clark commenced business for himself as an ironfounder, engineer, and importer of machinery. It was probably about this time that he added the Russell surname, possibly to distinguish himself from another Hobart engineer of the same name. He built the first mining plant used in Tasmania, for pumping water from the

Government coal-mines, and also manufactured probably the first marine steam engine used in the Colony. Sawmilling was added in the 1850s. Clark retired in about 1870 in favour of his sons. Engineering was later abandoned, but sawmilling was carried on until 1921, when the business was sold. His eldest son, John Clark (1833-1897), was appointed first Inspector of Machinery for Tasmania in 1885. His youngest son, Andrew Inglis Clark (1848-1907) was a noted lawyer, judge, politician, and federalist - see **A LIVING FORCE**: Andrew Inglis Clark and The Ideal of Commonwealth (2001), edited by Richard Ely, again published by the Centre for Tasmanian Historical Studies, University of Tasmania,

The latter book also contains some family history, but the McLaren book is best, having many early photographs, as well as 6 Genealogical Charts.

THE FAMILY OF CLEGHORN IN FIFE (1991). By Richard Allan Gilbert. Alphabetical listing of many of the Cleghorn families in Fife, including the Cleghorns of Stravithie and the Cleghorns of Cupar (the latter being coachbuilders, chemists and druggists). Those who want to know more about the Stravithie family should see "An Enlightened Scot: Hugh Cleghorn, 1752-1837" (1992) by Alwyn Clark; and The Cleghorn Papers, A Footnote to History; Being the Diary, 1795-1796 of Hugh Cleghorn of Stravithie" (1927) by Rev William Neil

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND HIS LITERARY CORRESPONDENTS (3 vols, 1873), by his son, Thomas Constable

[Archibald Constable (1774-1827), the famous Edinburgh publisher, was a native of Fife, born at Carnbee, 24 Feb 1774, the son of Thomas Constable (1737-1791), overseer or land steward to the Earl of Kellie, and Elizabeth Myles, who died Edinburgh in Aug 1819 aged 86. Some genealogical memoranda concerning Archibald Constable, compiled by him, are to be found in an Appendix to Vol 3 of his son`s biography, an abbreviate extract of which is as follows:]

"John Constable and Isabel Green, his wife, who resided in Kincaple, had a son, John Constable, born there in 1641, as will be found in the Register of Baptisms of St Andrews. I always understood these parties to be the first of the name in Scotland, and to have come from the neighbourhood of Hull in Yorkshire. They were nearly related, I believe, to the Rev Dr Constable" [of Yorkshire, mentioned in Lamont`s Diary, under date June 1649, as having married Janet Lawmonthe of Fife, the eldest sister of Andro Lawmonthe]

"John Constable (born in 1641) was the father of John Constable, who married at Leuchars, Elizabeth Ross, his first wife, who bore to him, Jan 29 1698, John Constable, my grandfather. ...My great-grandfather married a second time, Ann Robertson, who bred him 5 sons and 3 daughters. Charles, the 4 son, born in 1714. was bred a farmer, and settled in Berwickshire, where he acquired the estates of Peelwells and Moorhall, and was the first to introduce modern improvements in agriculture to that county...

"My grandfather [John], eldest son of John Constable of Leuchars, also bred a farmer, settled in Arncroach, in the parish of Carnbee. He was twice married - first, on May 12 1721, to Elizabeth Hean, who had no family; and second to Margaret Bisset, who bore him 4 sons, 3 of whom died young. Thomas, born in 1737, was my father, [he lived for several years in Berwickshire with his uncle, Charles Constable of Moorhall, before returning to Fife in c 1762 and succeeding his maternal uncle as overseer in the then considerable estates of the Earl of Kellie], who married in the year, 1762, Elizabeth Myles, dau of John Myles, farmer at East Pitcorthy, and grand-dau of the minister of Flisk [Rev William Myles]. Of their seven children, I am the only known survivor."

ALEXANDER COWAN OF MORAY HOUSE AND VALLEYFIELD, his Kinfolk and Connections (2 vols, 1915-1917), By Charles Brodie Boog Watson. Alexander Cowan (1775-1859) was a paper-maker to trade, founder of the firm of Alexander Cowan & Sons of Valleyfield Mills nr Penicuik, in Midlothian. The family had a long connection with Crail. In a letter written two weeks before her death, Elizabeth Hall, the mother of Rev Thomas Chalmers, gave a history of the Cowan family, beginning with a Charles Cowan (1637-1717), or rather Colhoun, son of Richard Cowan or Kohan and Elspeth Fortune, who, in the reign of King James II had a small estate in the county of Ayr, West of Scotland. He was forced to give up his estate in 1668, moved to Salton in East Lothian, and changed his name from Colhoun to Cowan. The family was by then impoverished and his son, George Cowan (1695-1775), was put into service, and by 1718 had entered the service of David Scot of Scotstarvet, who lived at Thirdpart, near Crail, as coachman, and was later made factor for his estates in the East of Fife by his son and namesake. Here he married (1727) Isabella Gow, who was chambermaid at Thirdpart (she was born Caithness and was said to have been the daughter of one Gow the pirate, on whom Sir Walter Scott based one of his characters in his novels). Their third son, Charles Cowan (1735-1805), born Crail, started his commercial life as a grocer in Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, prospered, and in 1779 was able to buy the Valleyfield Mills. He married (1757) Marjorie Fidler. Their son was the above Alexander Cowan, who, in 1800 married his cousin, Elizabeth Hall (1781-1829), daughter of George Hall (1755-1795), merchant in Dundee, and Helen Nairne (1752-1834), who was the daughter of the Rev John Nairne of Clairemont (1711-1795), Minister at Anstruther Easter from 1741-1795. The above George Hall was the son of George Hall and Lucy Cowan, daughter of the above George Cowan (d 1775). She had the advantage of an education, being educated along with Miss Scot by the family governess, and then being sent, at Mr Scot's expense, for 9 months to Edinburgh schools, and then to a boarding school in or near London, where she returned, some 18 months later, in about 1748, with her new husband, George Hall. Where he came from nobody knew. According to a later family story he came to Fife with nothing more than "two silver spoons, having been born with one of them in his mouth." His wife's parents set him up as a wine merchant in Crail. He was a very successful merchant and also large farmer in the area, holding a number of leases, including Pittowie and Craighead. The daughter of George Hall and Lucy Cowan was Elizabeth Hall (1750-1827), who married (1771) John Chalmers, merchant in Anstruther, and was the mother of Rev Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), founder of the Free Church of Scotland. The book is particularly good on the fate of the brothers and sisters of Rev Thomas Chalmers (see the Rev Thomas

Chalmers genealogy web-site on the internet, which quotes extensively from the Cowan work. There is also a Cowan site on the internet, which gives brief notes on all family members). One of the daughters of Alexander Cowan, Lucy Anne Cowan (1818-1901), married Thomas Constable (1812-1881), printer and publisher in Edinburgh, who was the son of Archibald Constable (1774-1827), founder of the firm, a native of Carnbee, Fife [Thomas Constable was also his father's biographer - "Archibald Constable and his Literary Correspondents" (3 vols, 1873)]. Another daughter, Helen Cowan (1806-1875) married Professor Allan Menzies (1804-1856), son of the Rev William Menzies of Lanark (1763-1848), who was probably born Kinghorn. The son of Alexander Cowan and Elizabeth Hall was Charles Cowan (1801-1889), MP, and family history is to be found in an introductory chapter (Pp xxiv-xxxvii) in his "Reminiscences," privately printed in 1878; his youngest son, John James Cowan (b 1846), also tried his hand at family history, publishing his mainly autobiographical "From 1846 to 1932" in 1933. [Note - the author, Charles Brodie Boog Watson, was the son of Janet Cowan, who was the daughter of the above Alexander Cowan by his 2nd marriage (1830) to Helen Brodie, daughter of the Rev Alexander Brodie of Carnbee; he spared no pains in his research and in his 2-volume family history put in print upwards of 24 trees of families connected with the Cowans. There are also extensive notes on the Cowans in Crail, Hall, Chalmers and Menzies families; Watson family in Burntisland; Brodie family in America, Joseph Pitcairn (b 1763), merchant, New York, and benefactor, son of the Rev Joseph Pitcairn of Carnbee; and Cook family in Pittenweem]

THE CREE FAMILIES OF FIFE AND DEVON (1991) by Gerald Hilary Cree, was published by the Cree Family Family History Society, being No 1 in a series of Cree booklets.

The surname Cree is probably a shortening of the surname Macrae, or Maccrae, which takes its name from the Gaelic MacRath, meaning son of Grace, or prosperity. Another source is that it is derived from dwellers by the River Cree in Galloway; this is an attractive theory, but unfortunately it is not supported by any evidence as the surname is virtually unknown in Galloway.

Tradition has it that the Cree family settled in Fife from Perth. There are traces of the family in Perth in the 17th century. The earliest so far discovered are two brothers, Henry and Patrick Cree, who were weavers, Henry being heir to his brother of several tenements.

The first Cree of any worth in Fife was John Cree. He came from Perth to do an Arts course at St Andrews University, followed by a Divinity course. He became tutor to James Makgill, eldest son of David Makgill of Rankeillour. In 1702 he was appointed Librarian to the University of St Andrews, and in 1706 was appointed Clerk as well. He died 22 March 1718. In 1709 he married Jean Watson, and they had two sons, James (1710) and John (1712), followed by four daughters - Elizabeth (1713), Margaret (1715), Cecilia (1717) and Agnes (1718).

There were also Crees in Kettle parish. The tradition that these Kettle Crees came originally from Perth is almost certainly true. Research has shown a nucleus of 6-7 Cree families living in Perth in 1620-1640, with clearly traceable links to neighbouring parishes, including Abernethy, which is only 10 miles from Kettle. The first Cree (or Crie) in Kettle, William Cree, is believed to have been the son of James Crie and Isabel Blair, baptised at Perth on 16 May 1694. James Crie was the grandson of the above Henry Crie, the younger of the two Perth weavers mentioned above. Though there is a Thomas Cray in the Dams of Rameldry in Kettle parish, who had a son called Thomas, baptised Aug 1 1694. This younger Thomas is believed to be the Thomas Cree, married to Margaret Litster in Cults, who had a son, Thomas, baptised 19 Aug 1729.

To return to the first of the name in Kettle, William Cree, he was a shoemaker and tenant of Kettlehill, married to Margaret Dall, who was the daughter and heir of John Dall of Kettlehill. Through her father William and Margaret inherited some property in Kettlehill, which John Dall had acquired from Patrick Russell in Balmalcolm.

William Cree and Margaret Dall had 6 sons and a daughter, thus [1] John Cree; born c 1716; shoemaker in Kettlehill; married 19 Nov 1748 Margaret Forbes of Kettle [2] William (c 1718-1812), of whom more below; [3] Robert; born 4 Feb 1720; died in infancy [4] Thomas; born c 1722, of Carriston and Rameldry, married to Jean Bruce of Torryburn [5] George; baptised 30 Aug 1724; of Carriston and Rameldry, married to Isabel Ritchie, or Reekie [6] James; baptised 9 July 1726; m 1 Dec 1753 Janet Given of Collessie [7] Margaret; baptised 5 May 1728; m 5 May 1754 Gilbert Don of Strathmiglo

David Pitcairn, the Laird of Forthar, was selling off parts of his Forthar properties, and in 1733 William and his wife, with his son, Thomas, purchased parts of the lands of Holmiln of Forthar. William was already the tenant of some lands on the west side of the new property. Next, in 1737, William, the second son, was provided with a smallholding, also on the mill lands of Forthar. George and Thomas then received parcels of land in Parkwell, and in 1751 Thomas made over his Holmiln of Forthar holding to his brother, William. Finally, the eldest son, John, came into the Kettlehill property. William Cree snr was evidently a shrewd and far sighted, ensuring that during his lifetime each of his sons was provided with land in his own right. The date of this William's death is not known, but it must have been after 1753.

William Cree jnr was the second son of William Cree of Kettlehill and Margaret Dall. In 1737, in conjunction with his parents, he secured part of the mill lands of Forthar, and in 1751 his brother, Thomas, made over to him the mill lands that he had acquired with his parents in 1733. He was married at Monimail on 18 Nov 1743 to Ann, or Helen Marshall, the daughter of Andrew Marshall of Hiltown of Forthar. There is a family tradition that this William Cree fought at the Battle of Prestonpans in 1745. There is no direct evidence that he was there, but the circumstantial evidence is so strongly against the story that it must be regarded at the best as very dubious. He must have died before 20 March 1812, because on that date his eldest son, James Cree, became the inheritor of the Forthar property. He sold it soon afterwards on 25 May 1813 to Robert Thomson of Nottingham Far (in Kettle parish), son of Alexander Thomson of Dysart.

He appears to be the James Cree, labourer in Aberdour, who was buried 18 Sep 1816. He was married to Jean Robertson, of the Post Office, Aberdour, who died 9 March 1820 aged 71, They had only one child, William Cree (born Aberdour, 11 April 1791; died Leith, 1840). The latter was a wine merchant and distiller in Vanbrugh Place, Leith. The business prospered, He had married Margaret Low (1790-1871), the daughter of David Low of Dysart by his wife, Helen Spence, and they had two sons, James and David, both born at Dysart on the 27 Feb 1817 and 30 July 1819 respectively. Soon afterwards the family moved to Leith.

The first son, James Cree, went into the firm of John Crabbie & Son, also wine merchants in Leith, and eventually became a partner (Crabbie & Cree), marrying Agnes Patxton Crabbie, the daughter of John Crabbie, on 21 June 1853. They had three children: Margaret (b 1855); William (b 1856); and James Edward (b after 1861). Some time later a serious family argument took place, as a result of which James left the family firm and took his wife and youngest child, James, to America, leaving the other two children, Margaret and William, in the care of their uncle, George Crabbie. He set up a ranch in New Mexico and did well, though by all accounts he was a difficult man. The story goes that he was so much disliked that when he died no one would bury him, and finally his wife, Agnes, had to do so herself. His children, Margaret and William, contested his will because he had disowned them. Agnes returned to Scotland, defended the action in the courts, and won.

David Cree, the second son of William Cree and Margaret Low, also went into the wine trade, but in the 1851 Census is shown as a Commission Agent in the provision trade. He married, 12 July 1848, Mary McAlpin at Baccleuch Place, Edinburgh, and a daughter. Margaret, was born in 1850. Some time after 1851 David went to Australia, unaccompanied, and died at Bendigo in 1887.

John Cree (1753-1826) was the 3rd son of William Cree and Ann Marshall, baptised Kettle, 25 March 1753. It seems that he went first to Aberdour, with his brother, James, and left Scotland for England in about 1780. He would then have been about 27 years of age, He married Cecilia Hodges (1756-1834) at Upton St Leonards in Gloucestershire on 20 Nov 1783. He died at Devonport on 27 April 1826.

John Cree was the last full-blooded Scot of this particular line, and we will leave the family history here, as the rest of the booklet deals with families in England. There are three pedigree charts and an index of names.

HISTORY OF THE CURRIES, 1840-1921 (1994) by Dominic J Currie, tells the story of several Currie families who left Ireland to escape poverty and the potato famine in the late 1830s and early 1840s and moved to the West of Scotland, and from there onward to Fife to work in the mines. He begins with his direct ancestor, James Currie, who arrived in Cathcart with his brothers, John and Patrick, and older sister, Catherine, around 1839. James married Agnes Fitzpatrick at Cathcart, 11 Feb 1843. By all accounts she was a cultured and wealthy young woman, and she is said to have renounced all claims to her father's estate in order to marry James Curry. The couple

set up home in Dalry, Ayrshire. Their son, Patrick Currie (1856-1926), left Dalry in 1878 for Halfway House, Cardonald, where he married, 11 June 1880, Mary Degnan (d 1930), daughter of Dominic Degnan (d 1881), iron miner, and Bridget Sheridan. It was here that their five sons, Thomas, Patrick, James, John, and Dominic, were born, and it was from here that the family moved to Fife in 1903 to work the coal at the Earlseat Mine, setting up house above the Co-op at Denbeath. The above Dominic Currie (1895-1976) was a professional footballer from 1919-1926 with Hearts, East Fife and Broxburn United (see "The Methil Maverick: The Fitba` Times of Auld Dom Currie" (1996), also by Dominic Currie. The footballer married Annie Currie (1899-1980), the daughter of James Currie and Mary McDonald, from the Links of Buckhaven in Sep 1921. For many years there was a myth perpetuated among these Methil Curries that Annie Currie was of wealthy parents, owning a property in Lochgelly, known as Currie`s Buildings, for which a weekly rent was collected by Mary McDonald. Although there was a property at Glenraig, Lochgelly, known as Currie`s Buildings, this had been built by Harry Currie, , who had come to Fife via Edinburgh and South Africa around 1895. There were three families of Curries living in South Glenraig, Lochgelly, around 1875, the progenitor of whom would appear to be James Currie, who had migrated from Ireland in the 1840s with his wife, Margaret Reilly (d 1889) and son, Patrick. That Maggie Reilly died a pauper at Oakley on Nov 18 1889 aged 69, would seem to dispel the myth that the family was wealthy. . Their son, Patrick Currie (d 1906), married Rose Moonie in May 1862 at Oakley, and in the first year after their marriage lived at No 9 Bridge Street, Saline. Patrick Currie then became an itinerant iron miner, following the work at Denny, in Stirlingshire (1863-1866), then Carnock in Fife (1866-1871), then New Monklands in Lanarkshire (1871-1874), before finally settling down in a cottage at 15 Granger Square, Lochgelly, and working in the local Nellie Pit. Their son, James Currie (1863-1915), who married the above Mary McDonald (d 1946) in 1888, moved to the Links of Buckhaven soon after, having secured the job as engine keeper and engine winding-man at the Denbeath Pit (Messrs Bowman & Co), which was renamed the Wellesley, after Lady Eva Wemyss (the wife of Randolph Gordon Erskine Wemyss), when it was taken over by the Wemyss Coal Co following the expiry of Messrs Bowman`s lease in 1905. The couple lived at the Links (apart from briefly at Methilhill), until developments by the Wemyss Coal Co at the Wellesley after 1905 saw waste from the new shrunken shafts (the bings) finally encroaching on the small village of the Links. The occupants of the Links were moved into new properties in Denbeath, and their old houses on the Links disappeared under the Wellesley bings. The Currie family accepted the house at 62 Clyde Street, Denbeath, and Curries lived there from the day it was first rented out by the Wemyss Coal Co until the day it was demolished in 1986. The daughter of the above James Currie and Mary McDonald was Annie Currie, who married Dominic Currie, the footballer.

Dalgleish of Tinnygask by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval appeared in the Genealogical Magazine of November 1901, paged 315-320. The family derives its name from the lands of Dalgleish in the parish of Rankelburn, co Selkirk, and junior branches of the family appear to have established themselves in Fife early in the 16 century, some of them afterwards going into Perthshire. Thomas Dalgleish, tenant in the Lynn of Tinnygask, who appears as a witness to the sasine of James Murray of Purdewis, April

2 1582, was undoubtedly the father of Robert Dalglish, who had a charter of Tinnygask in feu farm from James Henderson of Fordell. He had, however, been in possession several years previously. Between then and 1888 there were eight Lairds of Tinnygask, the last being Robert Dalglish, who sold the property to Major James Aytoun.

THE HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF DALLAS. And Their Connections and Descendants from the Twelfth Century (1921). By James Dallas. The author trawled the parish registers and extracted the following entries belonging to Fife:

St Andrews Parish.

William Dollas and Janet Tryall had: (1) Elspeth, bap 24 March 1706 (2) James, bap 15 May 1709; (3) Elizabeth, bap 22 Nov 1711

CUPAR PARISH.

James Dallas, tailor, had: (1) James, bap 24 Jan 1740, buried 27 Dec 1742; (2) Catherine, bap 15 Oct 1744, buried 18 Oct 1744; (3) William, bap 16 Feb 1746

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KETTLE PARISH.

Elspeth Dollas married James Bayne, Markinch, 24 March 1780

Grissel Dollas married Andrew Nicol, Kirkcaldy, 20 Dec 1782

ELIE PARISH.

John Dolas and Christian Beatie had Margaret, bap 20 March 1680

CULTS PARISH.

John Dollas and Margaret Murray had (1) James, bap 1 Dec 1751; (2) Elizabeth, bap 15 Sep 1754, buried 21 Dec 1771.

THE DANDIE FAMILY IN FIFE, SCOTLAND AND IN AUSTRALIA (1991) by Lois Woodward. Mrs Woodward has traced her direct line back to JOHN DANDIE 1 (1695-1738), who married Helen Henderson at Forgan, 30 December 1720. They had 6 children, (all, apart from the eldest, born in Kilmany, including JOHN DANDIE 2 (1733-1816), who married Euphan Steven at Kilmany, 31 July 1756. This couple had 9 children, all born Kilmany, including JOHN DANDIE 3 ((1762-1851), who became a shoemaker and married Kilmany, 22 April 1797, Janet Donaldson. The latter couple had 6 children, including JOHN DANDIE 4 (1800-1841), who married Ferry-Port-on-Craig, 16 Feb 1822 Catherine Hardie (b 1798), dau of Peter Hardie (d 16 July 1851 aged 90), a

linen hand-loom weaver at Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and his 2nd wife, Janet Henderson (d 24 Nov 1846 aged 84). John Dandie 4 was a ship's carpenter at Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and, according to the OPR of May 1841, was "drowned, having fallen out of the passage boat at the west pier, aged 42 years." Three of his 8 children emigrated to Australia, and were the progenitors of the family in Australia. These children were: (a) JOHN DANDIE 5 (1831-1908), who came to Australia in 1852; twice married - Margaret Maloney (d 1863) and Annie Ryan (b) PETER DANDIE (1834-1867), a sailor, who eventually ended up at Freemantle as a member of crew of the "Strathmore" under Captain Harding; he died by drowning in June 1867 (c) EUPHEMIA DANDIE (1824-1902); she married Dundee, 3 June 1846, Robert Harley (d 1891), and in 1852 the couple emigrated to Australia, ex Liverpool, as assisted migrants on board the "Wanata," with their first two (possibly three) children, arriving Melbourne, Oct 4 1852.

DARSIE FAMILY HISTORY (1982). By William Watters Darsie. Privately printed (Typescript), North Fort Myers, Florida, April 1982. The family takes its name from the lands of Dairsie, which were held by the Dairseys of that ilk, an ancient family which ended with the marriage of an heiress, Janet de Dairsey, to a younger son of Learmonth of Erclendon in Berwickshire. From at least the 16th century a branch of the Darsies was settled in Anstruther as maltmen, tanners and shoemakers, and it is with this branch that the book deals. It gives extracts of Darsie births, marriages, deaths in Anstruther from 1587 upwards, compiled by the Rev Hew Scott of Fasti fame, the minister of Anstruther Wester.

As the book was written by an American and published in the United States, it deals principally with the two branches of this Anstruther family which settled in America. Both trace their roots back to the George Darsie (born 16 Jan 1726), who married Jean, or Janet Allan. Their 2nd son, James Darsie (1766-1821), became a baker in Edinburgh and burgess of Anstruther Easter. He married Ann Lockhart Burns, daughter of Dr William Burns, the minister of Minto, and the family emigrated to the USA in 1812, settling firstly in New York, and then at Baltimore, where James Darsie died in October 1821. It was this branch which produced so many ministers of the gospel, teachers, lawyers, statesmen and doctors, too many to list in this brief narrative, but we will mention two of the first James' sons - James Darsie (1811-1891), the first of the preachers; and the Hon George Darsie (1800-1865), who settled Pittsburgh, where he was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and afterwards served as Speaker in the Senate of that state (see Conolly's Fifiana, Pp 59-60).

The first born son of George Darsie and Janet Allan was George Darsie (1762-1850), who married Elizabeth Rodger (1783-1862), daughter of John Rodger, merchant in Anstruther. The son of this union was George Darsie (b 1813), who married Margaret Johnston Walker (1818-1886). They were the parents of four prominent Darsie brothers - George, James, William, and Thomas, three of whom emigrated to the USA in the last quarter of the 19th century. First to emigrate was James Darsie, who came to Pittsburgh and became associated with the William Thaw interests in the Herla Coal Company. He made arrangements for his brothers, William Walker Ferrie Darsie (b 1843) and Thomas Chalmers Darsie (1857-1832) to come to Pittsburgh, where all became partners in the

said Coal Company. Thomas Chalmers Darsie acted as paymaster to the Thaw mines in Westmoreland and Fayette counties, and this arrangement continued until the Coal Co was sold to Henry Clay Frick, after which he became a Trustee, with Benjamin Thaw, of the Thaw Coke Trust, which lasted until his death in 1932.

The other brother, George Darsie (1841-1919), became the manager of John Brander's trading depot in the Society Islands, and in 1878 married the latter's widow, Princess Titua Marama of Tahiti, Chieftess of Haapiti. In 1892 George Darsie decided to retire from business, and the whole family returned to Anstruther. Here the Princess became well-known and well loved for her many kindnesses, but, sadly, she died, aged 55, on 25th September 1898.

The First Hundred Years, 1840-1940: Being the History of John Davidson & Son Ltd, 41 Market Street, Kirkcaldy, John Davidson (1811-1887), bookseller and stationer, founder of the firm latterly known as John Davidson & Son (Stationers) Ltd, was the son of James Davidson, ploughman, and Betsy Horn. He had originally been apprenticed as a cabinetmaker in Kirkcaldy after which, in 1840, he opened a small newsagent's shop in Linktown, in which he set up a newspaper reading club. As this club increased, so did his business, and within 10 years he had moved to 21 High Street, Kirkcaldy. Further moves were made in Nov 1862 to 86 High Street, and in June 1868 to 111 High Street. The adjoining property at 113 High Street was acquired in 1885, and at the turn of the century the business moved to Thistle Street and from there to 41 Market Street, where it was to remain many years. The founder died on 13 April 1887. Married to Mary Thomson, his son, John Davidson jnr (d 1923), who had been made a partner in 1882 under the firm of John Davidson and Son, succeeded to the business. He added printing in 1896 and considerably improved and extended the business before his death, 1 Aug 1923. His daughter, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, who had been a partner from Feb 1914, retired in Jan 1925, and thus ended the active participation of the Davidson family in the running of the firm, which was thereafter run by long-time employees. To celebrate its centenary in 1940 the firm was incorporated into a private limited liability company, and the centenary history published

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF A BRANCH OF THE DAWSON FAMILY OF DYSART & KIRKCALDY (1690-1840), & THEIR DESCENDANTS OF MADRAS, RANGOON, PYAPON, BURMA AND LONG STANTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE (1952) By Percy W L Adams. Privately printed. On December 17 1768 David Dawson (b 1727), boot and shoemaker, Pathhead and the son of David Dawson (b c 1690), described in 1738 as being in the weaving trade in Edinburgh, m at Dysart, Isabel Bisset of East Wemyss, the eldest dau of John Bisset and Isobel Nichole. Their descendants principally emigrated to the eastern and southern hemispheres. Among the Australian emigrants were Richard Dawson (d 1865), who left London, 4 Dec 1832, per the "Enchantress," and arrived Sydney, 24 April 1833, and established Australia's first important iron foundry; and Thomas Dawson (b 1842), who landed in Hobart, Tasmania, in 1861, before settling on the Australian mainland in 1863, and founded the flax milling firm in Sydney of Thomas Dawson & Co. His youngest son was Peter Dawson, the great Australian singer. The Dawson family was related to the Kay, Duff, Youngs Gilchrist, and

Beveridge families of Kirkcaldy and Dysart (they were cousins), and the book deals with these relationships.

FIFTY YEARS OF SONG (1951). By Peter Dawson. Is the autobiography of the celebrated Australian-born base-baritone, Peter Dawson, famous for such recordings as *The Floral Dance* (later recorded by one Sir Terry Wogan) and *On the Road to Mandalay*. The book does have some limited family history, telling us that his father, "had sailed the seven seas nigh on a hundred years ago," before settling in Adelaide, where he established in Weymouth Street an ironworking, plumbing, gas-fitting and drainage business, which also did a fine trade in the manufacture of water tanks, "guaranteed sound for five years." What the book does not tell us is that his father was a native of Dysart. For his history, we have to go to another book, (above), *A Brief History of a Branch of the Dawson Family of Dysart and Kirkcaldy, Co Fife, 1690-1840* (1952) by Percy W L Adams. From this we find that his father, Thomas Dawson, was born at Dysart on 20 September 1842, the son of James Dawson (b 1814) and Agnes Blyth. James was the son of Daniel Dawson, who may well be another of the sons of David Dawson (b 1727, the son of another David Dawson, born about 1690), boot and shoemaker in Pathhead, who married 17 December 1768 Isobel Bisset, daughter of John Bisset, shipowner and merchant in East Wemyss, and his wife, Isobel Nichole (m 1 April 1749). To return to Thomas Dawson, the father of Peter Dawson, he landed at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1861, then travelled extensively in New South Wales, before finally settling in Adelaide in 1863. He married at Adelaide, 5 November 1867, Alison Miller, the daughter of David Miller, from Lanark, Scotland.

NOTES ON THE SCOTTISH DE QUENCEYS OF FAWSIDE AND LEUCHARS by William W Ireland. From *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Volume 33, 1897-1898, Pp 275-94. Norman soldiers of fortune came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. Many gained power and wealth, founded great families and even royal dynasties. Under Malcolm Canmore and continued by Kings David I and Malcolm IV, some of these Norman families were welcomed into Scotland. In granting fiefs to Normans the Monarchs probably counted upon their fidelity as creatures of royal favour, and hoped to avail themselves of their skill in organisation to bring a rude people under order and law.

William the Lion continued the policy of his predecessors in welcoming younger sons of the Norman noblemen of England, and giving them lands in Scotland which had fallen to the Crown through demise or forfeiture. Amongst the families who thus found entry into Scotland were Baliol, Bruce, Cumin, Soulis, Mowbray, Saint Clair, Hay, Giffard, Ramesay, Laundel, Somerville, Bysey, Barclay, Walenge, Boys, Montgomery, Vaulx, Coleville, Fraser, Seton, Agnew, and Gourlay. Many of these families settled in Fife, and played an important part in the history and development of the county. The De Quencys also settled in Fife, but several centuries later they had disappeared without leaving a trace, so that many today are unaware that they were once amongst the greatest of the Scottish nobility. Their stronghold in Fife was a castle near the village of Leuchars. The site of this stronghold is still to be seen in a raised mound with a flattened surface looking over the plain around. Only a few scattered stones now remain to indicate that

the ground was once occupied by buildings, and there are traces of a moat which once enclosed about three acres of ground.

[We will not go into the detail of the De Quency nobility. That can be easily found elsewhere. We will only add that the conquering King Robert the Bruce swept aside the lands of the heirs of the de Quencys. Their estates in Fife were granted to Lady Christina Bruce, the sister of King Robert - Ed]

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DICKSONS OF BORGUE AND NEWTON-STEWART

(Galloway) [1939]. By Horace David Anderson. Typescript, copy with Scottish Genealogy Society Library in Edinburgh. Concerned mainly with Galloway families, but included in the family history is James Shaw Dickson (1808-1897), a tailor and clothier, who married 7 June 1836 Mary Law (1805-1892). Their eldest daughter, Marion Dickson (1837-1924) married (1) Archibald Howie, who died suddenly at Inverkeithing on May 14 1881. Archibald Howie ran the Royal Hotel in Inverkeithing, and after his death his widow married (2) James Hutton (d 1895), a widower with 8 children. Together they ran the Royal Hotel and then the Castle Campbell Hotel in Dollar. When eventually they gave that up, they moved to Culross, where they took a nice house - Viewforth. James Hutton spent a good deal of time and money in developing a coal mine in Culross, but died suddenly in 1895. Marion Dickson, left a widow for a second time, then returned to Newton-Stewart to live with her unmarried sister, Jane (1841-1928), and together they lived in Rose Cottage until their deaths in 1924 and 1928 respectively.

Ditchburn Clan Family Anthology (2003) by Patricia Allan Rempel.

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The Scottish Ditchburns are, almost entirely, descendants of William Ditchburn, wheelwright/wagon-wright in Dunfermline, and Mary Waters, possibly the daughter of John Waters and Mary Logan baptised Falkirk, 12 July 1761. Elizabeth, aged 70, wife of William Ditchburn, who died at Fordel in Dalgety parish in 1842, was probably his 2nd wife. William Ditchburn and Mary Waters had the following children"

[a] William Ditchburn (1783-1856); baptised 11 March 1783; died 30 March 1856; married Dalgety, 11 Sep 1802 Margaret Campbell

[b] Margaret Ditchburn (1785-1862); baptised 26 April 1785; died Stevenson, Ayrshire, 16 March 1862; married 25 Nov 1807 James Clasper, coalminer. Like Ditchburn, the Clasper surname also originates in Northumberland

[c] Janet Ditchburn (1787-1849?); married James Erskine, coalminer; she may be the Janet Ditchburn who died in 1849 aged 66. Daughter, Janet Erskine married William Ditchburn (1828-1876)

[d] Agnes Ditchburn (1789-1856); also called Ann, died 15 July 1856, and is buried in the Old Rosyth Burying Ground; she married 11 May 1811 Andrew May (1791-1883,

son of Thomas May and Helen Crombie), coachman to the Earl of Elgin, who erected the tombstone to him at Rosyth

[e] Betsy Ditchburn (1795-1854?); in 1815 she married John Adamson (d Crossgates, 8 July 1869), labourer, the son of Alexander Adamson, farmer, and Margaret Primrose. Daughter, Betsy Adamson, a bleachfield worker, died of cholera on 4 Nov 1866 aged 30, the informant being her sister, Margaret

[f] Jean Ditchburn (1797-1865); she died at Milesmark, Inverkeithing, on 14 March 1865 aged 68, the informant being her brother, Robert Ditchburn, who follows; married 18 Oct 1828 Alexander Brown (d 22 Feb 1875 aged 68), son of Thomas Brown and Betsy Williamson

[g] Robert Ditchburn (1803-1874): baptised 8 May 1803; coal miner, died 23 Dec 1874; on 18 Jan 1824 he married Margaret Weir (12 Sep 1802 - 17 May 1882), daughter of David Weir and Agnes Mackie

The book then goes on to trace through each line in turn, but we will leave the genealogy at this point

JAMES DONALDSON and SONS LTD, timber merchants. This family firm dates from 1860, and thus will celebrate its 150th Anniversary in 2010. Over the years two company histories, both entitled "In Their Father`s Footsteps," have been published: the first, written by Graham Donaldson, from research by Jean Donaldson, was published in 1985 to celebrate the 125th Anniversary of the Company; the second, and more substantial history, was written by Nigel Watson, and published in 2001.

The Donaldson family came from Kilspindie parish, 8 miles from Perth, and can trace their origins to a John Donaldson at Dalreitchmoor (married to Janet Morris), who earned his living both as a wright and handloom weaver. He was the father of two sons: James (b 1791), married in 1818 to Ann Anderson (1784-1821); and George (b 1797), married to Mary Whittet (1798-1822). The younger son, George, became a master joiner in the neighbouring village of Balgeggie. The elder son, James, like his father, took to the loom, but with the decline of handloom weaving, he bought the neighbouring farm of Whitemyre in 1830. He was the father of two sons, George (b 1818) and James (1826-1890), who were the founders of the company now known as James Donaldson and Sons Ltd.

It was on 28 September 1860 that the above James Donaldson, with his brother, George, came to Tayport, and succeeded George Leighton Robertson, who had moved to Ladybank, as lessees of the timber-yard at Tayport. Originally the brothers were in partnership with the Robertson family of Perth under the firm of Robertson, Donaldson

and Co, but in May 1861 they acquired the sawmill and were able to announce that the business was being "carried on in all its departments by us, under the firm of G & J Donaldson." By 1870 James Donaldson had taken over the whole of the business, and carried it on under his own name, until 1876, when he assumed his eldest son, James Donaldson (d 1913), who had entered the works as an office-boy in 1870, as partner, under the firm of James Donaldson & Son. In 1888 his second son, George Donaldson (d 1937), was taken into partnership, thus forming the present designation of the firm, James Donaldson and Sons. As the company prospered and expanded, the Tayport site was found to be inadequate to meet the demands of increasing business, and in 1887 the Wemyss Sawmills at Leven were erected. The founder died in Jan 1890, aged 63, and his sons then divided the operations: George moved to Leven to run the Wemyss Sawmills, while James stayed on at Tayport. Following the 1st World War, a limited liability company was set up in 1919, and George's two sons, G Victor Donaldson (1898-1971) and J Reginald Donaldson (1902-1974), were appointed directors, the former in 1923 and the latter in 1927, with Victor running the office in Leven, while Reginald supervised the operations at Tayport. Their father, James Donaldson, died in April 1937 aged 76, and Victor succeeded him as Chairman, a position he held until 1970, when he retired from the Board; he died 15 Sep 1971. His son, George N Donaldson, succeeded him as Managing Director and later (in 1970) as Chairman, positions later filled by his son, Neil Donaldson.

A HISTORY OF THE WILLIAM DONALDSON FAMILY of St Andrews, Fife, Scotland, the Province of New Jersey, North America, and London, England; With A Record of his Descendants in the United States of America (1978). Compiled and Researched by Mrs Richard Alexander Donaldson IV. William Donaldson of Brownhills was born in St Andrews in the early years of 1700s. At first it was thought that he was the son of William Donaldson, Bailie of St Andrews, and Agnes Wilson, but this line was discarded in favour of either Robert Donaldson in Kincaple and Elspeth Smith, and Robert Donaldson, Gildbrother in St Andrews, and Catherine Baird. He had a brother, Captain Robert Donaldson of Brownhills (d St Andrews, 3 March 1772) - who married Janet Bruce - to whom he was served Heir General, 25 July 1772 - and also a sister, Janet Donaldson. Sometime prior to 1750 he arrived in the USA, where he became a merchant in New Jersey, also commissioner, and agent for Thomas and James Drummond of Largo who had come to America in 1768. Sometime also prior to 1750, probably in New York City, he was married to Mary Bradley, daughter of Richard Bradley, Attorney General of the Province of New York. By 1772 he had returned to St Andrews (probably to settle his brother's affairs), made his will there, April 5 1773, but had returned to New York City by 1778. In the spring of 1779 he left New York City for London, where he died 3 August 1782. His widow, Mary Bradley, died at Camberwell, London, 27 October 1792. His 4 children who reached adulthood - sons: Robert, William and Francis; and daughter, Janet, remained in the United States to continue their line there. They and their descendants married into the families of Bockee, Burling, Clark, Davis, Glover, Hodge, Jacobus, Kinney, Kumbul, Lockwood, Olmstead, Parker, Starr, Thorne, and Wilson.

KANGAROO GROUND (1994), by Mike Woiwod, is the story of the first European settlement along the middle reaches of Yarra Valley in New South Wales, AUS. First to settle in 1840 were the Donaldsons from Fife: James Bruce Donaldson (1787-1856) - the son of Alexander Donaldson (1755-1824) and Margaret Younger (1754-1824) of Leven - and his wife, Isabella Davidson (1792-1872) of Pittenweem, who had arrived in Port Philip on 17 December 1841 on board the 338-ton barque, "William Mitchell," ex Leith, with three of their five children: Margaret (aged 20), John (aged 14), and James (aged 9). Their two oldest children, Isabella (aged 24) and Alexander (aged 22), had arrived some 15 months earlier as bounty passengers aboard the "Isabella Watson." These two older children had purchased the lease-hold of the Kangaroo Ground Station in 1840, and by April 1842 the Donaldsons had full possession of the land, which was built up by them and their families and other Scotsmen and Europeans. Fearful of attack by roving bushrangers and local aborigines, the Donaldsons invited in fellow Scots, who by the 1850s had converted the kangaroo grounds into extensive fields of wheat.

A LONG AND STORMY VOYAGE. By Nigel James Donaldson. Dunfermline Library has a Draft of this, dated Adelaide, September 1997, and tells the history of the author's ancestors in Dunfermline and the emigration to Australia in 1853.

John Donaldson (1771-1845) had settled in Dunfermline as a weaver by 25 Nov 1799 when he married Isabella Donaldson (1774-1842). Previous to this he had been in the Army, transferring from the Xth Regiment to the 3 Regiment of Foot in Jan 1792, and serving with them until 5 Nov 1798 when he was discharged from the Royal Chelsea Hospital due to a lame right arm injured by a fall when on duty. He had been promoted to Corporal on Jan 23 1793 and to Sergeant on June 27 1794, but was reduced to the rank of private on April 20 1795.

He and Isabella Donaldson had the following children:

1. Isabella (1800-1828); m Nov 1818 John Ostler, with children, Isabella and Henry
2. Mary (1802-1878); m [1] July 1827 Henry Hutton (1805-1843), shoemaker [2] Oct 1852 John Love (1794-1862)
3. Catherine; bap 28 Oct 1804
4. John; bap 14 Aug 1807
5. Henry; bap 06 March 1809
6. James; born 19 May 1819; died Kingswood, near Quorn, South Australia, 16 Aug 1901

The youngest child, James Donaldson (1819-1901) was a loom weaver/warper in Dunfermline and married 13 Dec 1844 Susan Hay (1823-1880), who was the posthumous child of Peter Hay and Susan Thomson. Her father had died in 1823, leaving the widowed mother, with three children:

1. Robert Hay (1818-1864); linen manufacturer in Dunfermline, founder of Hay and Robertson Ltd; see History (1996) by Hugh Walker, published by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust

2. Alexander Hay (1820-1898); at the age of 18 he emigrated to Australia, leaving London for Adelaide, Nov 25 1838, in the barque, "Planter," which arrived at Port Adelaide, 15 May 1839; he became an influential merchant and politician in South Australia; see *Footprints: A Memoir of the late Alexander Hay, one of the Fathers and Early Colonists of South Australia* (London, 1899), written by "his widow." (see below)
3. Susan Hay (1823-1880), who married James Donaldson.

On June 5 1853 James Donaldson and Susan Hay, with their three children - John Donaldson (1845-1931), who went on to marry Jane Snodgrass (1846?-1920); Susan Donaldson (1847-1907), who married Charles Read (1841?-1867); and Isabella Donaldson (1850-1937), who married William Freebairn (1840-1922) - sailed from Plymouth for South Australia in the Dutch barque, "President Ram," which arrived Adelaide, 17 Sep 1853. They were cabin passengers, and it seems not unlikely that Alexander Hay had helped with their passage. He also helped his brother-in-law set up shop as a grocer in Adelaide, and then later, by leasing him land, helped him establish himself as a farmer at Linwood, and then at Georgetown, where he resided for 20 years. For the last 6 years of his life James Donaldson lived with his son-in-law, William Freebairn, at Kingswood, near Quorn.

ADAM DRYSDALE (1806-1886) OF MONTREAL, His Ancestors, Descendants and Related Families (1987) by Alpin Ogilvie Drysdale, can really be sub-titled *The Drysdales of Dunfermline, Montreal, and Newfoundland*, for the families were all connected. The families can be traced back to Dunfermline to the Thomas Drysdale who married Janet Walker. They had 3 children: Adam (b 1738), who married Margaret Thomson in Inverkeithing in 1762; William (b 1740), who married Catherine Cunningham in Dunfermline, also in 1762; and Elsped (born Dalgety, 1747). The Montreal Drysdales descend from Adam and the Newfoundland from William, Adam's son, Captain Adam Drysdale (1767-1849) married Torryburn, 1795, Grisal Magdalene Robertson (d 1835). His early history has been lost, but not that of his career as a master mariner. Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars he went into partnership with Captain Alexander Allan of the Canadian Allan Line and built their first brigs, the *Jean* in 1819 and the *Favourite* in 1825, to transport goods and emigrants to the New World from Glasgow to Montreal, including the first Scottish emigrants to Canada. In 1837 Captain Drysdale retired from the sea and he and his son, also Adam Drysdale (1806-1886) settled at St Andrews East near Montreal, but the father only remained there six years. The son was quickly followed to Canada by his fiancée, Mary Black (1810-1902), also from Dunfermline, who from her great-grandmother, Ann Wardlaw, married to Robert Mudie in Balmule (1766), could claim descent from the noble Wardlaw line and through them to King Robert the Bruce. In 1842 the yr Drysdale, who had been trained as a wheelwright, moved to Montreal, and branching out into the construction business with a new partner, Robert Allan, they became today's equivalents of developers; many of their subsequent building endeavours took place in the central section of the city. Thus, firmly established Adam Drysdale and Mary Black were the progenitors of the Montreal branch of the family. As stated earlier the Newfoundland branch of the family stem from William Drysdale (b 1740) in Dunfermline. From him four Adam Drysdales

followed in succession. The third Adam (b 1803) was a blacksmith in the Hydepark Locomotive Works in Glasgow. His son, Adam Drysdale (1832-1921), born Dollar, Aug 31 1832, married Jeanie McKersay in Glasgow on Dec 31 1868, and worked with Wylie and Lochhead, a fashionable Glasgow store, from 1860 until his retirement. His only son, Adam (b 1871) and grandson, William (1906-1985), were both newspaper printers in Glasgow. The third son of the last Adam, Charles Drysdale, also started out in the newspaper printing trade, but qualified as a chartered accountant, and went to Newfoundland in 1928, where, as well as becoming a founding member of the Newfoundland Institute of Chartered Accountants, was also the progenitor of the Newfoundland Drysdals, by his wife, Claire Murray

Rev JOHN DRYSDALE AND HIS DESCENDANTS, 1681-1991 by D C L Drysdale, is the story of Rev John Drysdale (1681-1726), Minister at Kirkcaldy from 1712-1726, and his famous descendants, by his wife, Anne Ferguson, daughter of William Ferguson, Provost of Kirkcaldy. His third son, Rev John Drysdale (1718-1788), minister in Edinburgh, was twice elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Another son, William Drysdale (1717-1757), was merchant and Treasurer of Kirkcaldy, and through his wife, Katherine Robertson of Gladney, the family was related to the famous Adam brothers, architects. Two other sons, Robert and George, were Town Clerks of Kirkcaldy, and George also served two terms as Provost (1763-1765 and 1771-1775). The office of town clerk of Kirkcaldy seems to have been almost an inherited position, the last recipient being John Drysdale, who held office from 1811-1873. William's (1717-1757) son, William Drysdale (1745-1825), was also Town Clerk of Kirkcaldy, and acquired the estate of Pitteuchar, in Kinglassie parish, in the early 1800s. He was succeeded there by his son, Sir William Drysdale (1781-1843), Writer to the Signet, who was knighted while City Treasurer of Edinburgh, 1841-1843. The latter's sister, Ann Drysdale (1792-1853), emigrated to Australia per the "Indus," ex Leith, Oct 1839, arriving Melbourne, 15 March 1840, and there formed a squatting partnership with Caroline Newcomb of London. Her brother, John Drysdale, farmed Kilrie Farm in Fife, and married a cousin and sister-in-law of George Russell of Golfhill. Frequent mention to both the latter Drysdals is to be found within the 7-volume "Clyde Company Papers," edited by P L Brown. Later Australian Drysdals were engaged (from 1883 onwards) in sugar cane refining in Queensland, and their story can be found in "John Drysdale and the Burdekin" (Sydney, 1964) by Roy Connolly.

THE DUNSIRE FAMILIES OF FIFE 1660-1875 (1997). By Andrew Dunsire. A comprehensive history of the Dunsire families, especially in the Wemyss and Dysart areas. Published by The Fife Family History Society

MEMOIR OF THE NAVAL LIFE AND SERVICES of Admiral Sir Philip C H C Durham (1846) by his nephew, Captain Alexander Murray, Royal Irish Fusiliers. This book, originally published by John Murray of London, is now available as a reprint. It gives a good short history of the Durham family. "Sir William Durham, a person of rank, and highly distinguished in the reign of Robert the Bruce, had a grant, in 1322, from the monarch of the lands of Grange. He died in the time of King David, and from him lineally descended Alexander Durham of Grange. From him descended Sir James Durham,

who received the honour of knighthood from Charles I. He was succeeded by his son, Sir James Durham, Kt, constituted Clerk of the Exchequer, by King Charles I. His son, Alexander, was knighted by Charles II and made Lord Lyon, King of Arms. He was succeeded by his nephew, who inherited from him the estate of Largo, in the county of Fife; he married, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his only brother, James Durham Esq of Largo. This gentleman married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford (she became heir of lines to the honours of Rutherford upon the failure of issue of her father and brother, upon which account General Durham quartered the arms of Rutherford with his own, and the family claims the peerage of Rutherford); he had issue, with four daughters, three sons, one of whom was James, his heir, who was succeeded by his eldest son, James Durham Esq of Largo, who married twice, but had issue only with his second wife (Ann Calderwood, daughter of Thomas Calderwood Esq of Polton): James, a general in the army; Thomas, William, Margaret; and Philip Charles Henderson Calderwood Durham." The latter added the surnames of Calderwood, when he claimed the estate of Polton, and Henderson, when he succeeded to the baronetcy of Fordel in Dalgety parish through his marriage in 1817 to Ann Isabella, the heiress and only daughter of Sir John Henderson, Bart, of Fordel. She was his second wife. His first wife (married 1799) was Lady Charlotte Matilda Bruce, daughter of the Earl of Elgin, who died in 1815.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS OF THE ECHLIN FAMILY, by John R Echlin, published Edinburgh (c 1880), was a second and revised edition of the "Memorials of the Ancient Familie," by George Crawford, originally published in Glasgow in 1747.

The Echlins were an ancient family in Inverkeithing parish, owning the lands of Pittadro from at least 1457 to 1609. The first known laird was William Echlin, whose name appears in October 1457. He was probably the grandfather, if not the great-grandfather of the next known, James Echlin, who acquired the lands by inheritance in about 1504-05, and married Janet, dau of "Forbes of Joneleth," but probably Tours of Innerleith, who died before October 1539.

Next in succession was his eldest son, William Echlin, who married before 1542 Alison, dau of Sir John Melville of Raith and sister of Sir James Melville of Halhill, the autobiographer. They had at least two sons, Henry (his successor) and James, but possibly three, for the John Echlin of Pittardo, Master of Arts, who taught literature and philosophy in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, where he died in November 1603 aged 52, and whose memorial stone is now in the St Andrews Cathedral Museum, can perhaps be identified as another son.

The above Henry Echlin succeeded his father, and married (1561), Grissell, dau of Robert Colville of Cleish, ancestor to the Lord Colville of Ochiltree, and had issue, among others:

1. William Echlin, his successor, of whom more below

2. Andrew Echlin; proprietor in Dailis (also in Inverkeithing parish) in 1609, and died 12 November 1615, having been predeceased by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Heriot on 14 May 1615. Both their wills are registered with the St Andrews Commissariat. His son, Rev John Echlin of Balliphillipis, and grandson, Rev Robert Echlin (d 18 April 1712 aged 73), rector of Omagh, Tyrone, and later Dean of Tuam, were the progenitors of the Irish Echlins
3. David Echlin; he became physician to "Anne of Denmark," Consort to James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England
4. Bessie Echlin, who became the first wife of George Durie of Craiguscar, and who died 31 March 1617. Her will is also registered with the St Andrews Commissariat

Henry Echlin died on April 1 1608, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William Echlin. In Jan 1609 the lands of Pitmilly were appraised from him at the instance of John Monnypenny, fiar of Pitmilly. He married Margaret Henderson, daughter of James Henderson of Fordell. This Lady Pittadro was later noted as a witch, and died in prison in Edinburgh, either by self-strangulation or poisoning, "but we leave that to the judgment of the great day" (Lamont's Diary)

GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS CONCERNING THE SCOTTISH HOUSE OF EDGAR (1873), edited by a Committee of the Grampian Club, including Andrew Edgar and the Rev Charles Rogers, has a section on the Edgars of Inchgall, now called

Lochore, in the parish of Ballingry. Thomas Edgar of Bowhouse and his sons, John and Clement, are mentioned in an Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1585. This Thomas Edgar was probably the father of Edward Edgar, who purchased, in 1604, the barony of Inchgall, an acquisition soon lost. In the reign of Charles I the barony reverted to the Wardlaws, who soon parted with it, and about 50 years later it came into the possession of the Malcolm family. In 1873 the property was owned by Lady Scott, widow of Colonel Sir Wilter Scott, the son of the great novelist

DIRECTORY OF THE EDNIE FAMILY IN AUSTRALIA (1991). By Mrs Lorna Ronalds. Printed for private family circulation. From Henry Ednie (1841-1914), born Leven, the eldest child of William Ednie and Elizabeth Hay, and his wife, Joanna Martin (m 1862), who arrived Brisbane, 23 July 1889 on the ss "Jumna," with 5 of his 7 children - Christina (1862-1948); Joanna (1867-1953); Jemima (1869-1934); John (1873-1955); and Harry (1879-1965).

Elder Smith and Co Limited. The First Hundred Years, 1839-1939, published in Adelaide in 1940. George Elder (1785-1868): hardware merchant and shipowner, High Street, Kirkcaldy, c 1812-1850, was the son of William Elder, merchant, South Leith, and Agnes Bayne. He married, Kirkcaldy, 4 June 1812, Joanna Haddon Lang (1795-1857), dau of Alexander Lang, candlemaker, South Leith. To further the firm's interests in the newly established colony of South Australia, it was decided that an office be set up there, and in 1839 his son, Alexander Lang Elder

(1815-1885), set sail in the company's 89-ton schooner, "Minerva." He was later joined in Australia by his brothers, William Elder (1813-1882), George Elder (1816-1897) and Sir Thomas Elder (1818-1897). With their brother-in-law, Robert Barr Smith, they became leading merchants in Australia and founded the great merchant house of Elder Smith and Co Ltd, which celebrated its centenary in 1939. It may be mentioned here that a fellow townsman from Kirkcaldy, Peter Waite (1834-1922), [the son of James Waite, farmer at Pitcairn, and Elizabeth Stocks], who had arrived in Melbourne on the British Trident, 8 June 1859, became Chairman of Elder, Smith & Co in 1888; he married his first cousin, Matilda Methuen (d 1922)

A FAMILY AFFAIR (1982). By M I Legoe. Privately published by the author. In Elder, Smith and Company Limited, *The First One Hundred Years* (Adelaide, 1940), which was reviewed in the Fife Family History Society Journal many years ago, we told the story of 4 Kirkcaldy brothers and their sister, children of George Elder, merchant, and Johanna Lang, who emigrated to Australia separately, from 1839 onwards, and founded the great Australian merchant house of Elder, Smith & Co. The brothers were: William (1804-1882); Alexander Lang (1815-1885), George (1818-1897), and Sir Thomas (1817-1897), and their sister was Johanna Lang Elder (1835-1919), who married, Victoria (1856), Robert Barr Smith (1824-1915), the "Smith" of the partnership. The story of the latter's life in Australia and their descendants has been told by their granddaughter, Mary Isabel Barr (Molly) Smith (b 1898), who married Richard John Legoe in Nov 1924

THE LAST OF THE CRAIL ELDERS (1992). By Joyce W P Hampson. This tells the story of David Elder (1841-1921) and his wife, Barbara Ross (d 1926), and their 12 children, who emigrated to Queensland, AUS, on the ss "Chyebassa," ex Plymouth, 14 Feb 1884, arriving Moreton Bay, 18 April 1884. Their eldest daughter worked her passage out as a stewardess on board the vessel; the fares for the remainder of the family were paid by the QLD Government. From Ipswich the family moved on to Rosewood, where David Elder became a blacksmith, and, from 1892, a farmer in the district, retiring in 1906 to a cottage behind the blacksmith's shop.

David Elder had been born in Crail on 31 July 1841, the son of James Elder, Kirk Officer, and Christian Galloway, and grandson of James (John) Elder, a farmer at Ovenstone Muir on the Kirkmay estate, and Mary Scott. David Elder learned the blacksmith trade in Anstruther and married Barbara Ross, daughter of David Ross, weaver, and Christina Taylor, on 4 Oct 1861; the couple celebrated their golden wedding in QLD in 1911.

After marrying the couple went to live in Liverpool, where their first three children were born, but after 5 years returned to Crail and rented a small cottage on the Halfat. Here they had another 9 children.

Janet Young (1866-1932) and her sister, Christina Young (1861-1944) were the daughters of James Young and Mary Ross and the nieces of Barbara Ross/Elder and were brought up by her and David Elder after the death of their parents, David Ross and Christina

Taylor. David Ross (born Crail, 1838), was 2nd officer on board the Waverley of Liverpool, and died of cholera at Calcutta in 1868. Janet Young married George Brown on 1 March 1888, and emigrated to QLD in 1888 or 1889 on the ss Roma, having been sponsored by David and Barbara Elder. The Browns settled in the Rosewood district and raised 9 of a family. George and Janet Brown sponsored her sister, Christina (Teanie) Young, to QLD; she worked as a nurse at Ipswich General Hospital, and married George Johns, a widower, in 16 Oct 1909.

James Simpson Elder was the son of James Elder and Margaret Selkirk and nephew of the David Elder married to Barbara Ross. Margaret Selkirk was said to be a relative of Alexander Selkirk of Lower Largo, the prototype of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. James Simpson Elder was drowned when the merchant ship inst which he was returning from Nova Scotia to the United Kingdom, was lost during the 1 World War.

The book has numerous family trees and photographs. There is a copy in Crail Museum.

THE ERSKINE-HALCRO GENEALOGY (1890 and 1895) by Ebenezer Erskine Scott of Lee, Kent, a descendant, ran to two editions, the second edition of February 1895 being limited to 250 copies, of which 210 were for sale. The book is subtitled: "The Ancestors and Descendants of Henry Erskine of Chirnside, his wife, Margaret Halcro of Orkney, and their sons, Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine"

The Revs Ebenezer (1680-1754) and Ralph Erskine (1685-1752) played a prominent part in Scottish Church history, being the founders of the Associate Congregation in 1737 and the Scottish secession church. Both they and some of their descendants had connections with Fife.

In Table V, Descendants of the Rev Henry Erskine of Chirnside, Part 1, through his oldest son, Rev Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling, the latter had ten children by his first wife, Alison Turpie (who died aged 39), as is recorded on her tombstone at Portmoak Chapel at Scotlandwell, near Loch Leven; and a further five by his second marriage to Mary Webster - (James, Alexander, Mary, Helen and Rachel. The sons died abroad in 1770 and 1779, leaving no children, and two of the daughters died young. The surviving daughter, Mary, kept house for her father after her mother's death, and died unmarried in Glasgow about 1786)

Of the 10 children by the first marriage, the following had connections to Fife:

[1] Jean Turpie Erskine (1706-1771); married the Rev James Fisher of Kinclaven, afterwards Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, who died in 1775. Of their 14 children, Mary Fisher (d 1775) married (1768) John Gray, printer in Edinburgh, and their daughter was Erskine Gray (1768-1821), who became the wife of the Rev Ebenezer Brown, minister of Inverkeithing from 1780 until his death, 28 March 1836, and 2nd son of the famous Rev John Brown of Haddington. The book lists their children and descendants

[2] Margaret Erskine (d 1737); married (1736) James Wardlaw of Dunfermline

[3] Alison Erskine (1719-1814); married (1745) the Rev James Scott of Gateshaw. Their descendant (great-grandson) was the Ebenezer Erskine Scott, compiler of the Genealogy, whose sister, Christian Scott (b 1824), married James Dewar of Kirkcaldy, the well-known advocate of the sulphur cure for chest and lung diseases.

Part II of Table V lists the descendants of the Rev Henry Erskine of Chirnside through the younger son, Rev Ralph Erskine of Dunfermline. He was married firstly to Margaret Dewar of Lassodie, and then to Margaret Simpson. His children were:

[1] Rev Henry Erskine (1720-1754) of Falkirk, who married (1745) Agnes Kay of Kirkcaldy

[2] Rev John Erskine (1722-1751) of Leslie (minister, 1743-1751); no issue

[3] Ebenezer Erskine (1726-1747), printer and student; no issue

[4] Rev James Erskine (1730-1761) of Stirling, married (1753) to Jean Fisher of Glasgow, with four children, who all died young

[5] Margaret Erskine (1718-1741); married (1745) John Newlands, printer in Glasgow

[6] Robert Erskine (1735-1780); surveyor and geographer to the Army of the United States; no issue

Of the children of [1] Rev Henry Erskine of Falkirk by Agnes Kay of Kirkcaldy, their first child and eldest daughter was Magdalene Erskine (1746-1792), who married (1770) the Rev John Fraser, minister at Auchtermuchty from July 1768-April 1814, who died 18 December 1818. Of their children: [A] Henry Fraser. M.D. (1771-1823) succeeded to Lassodie, and assumed the surname of Dewar, as great-grandnephew of James Dewar of Lassodie, who was the brother of his great-grandmother, Margaret Dewar, the first wife of the Rev Ralph Erskine. His son, John Dewar (1811-1874) and grandson, James Dewar (b 1849), succeeded to Lassodie [B] Rev Donald Fraser (1773-1841), minister of Kennoway from December 1794 until his death, 28 December 1841. He was married to Euphemia Foster, and their daughter, Alison Fraser, married her cousin, Erskine Simpson (b 1808), who was the son of the minister's elder sister, Agnes (Nannie) Fraser, who had married (1799) Robert Simpson jnr, printer in Edinburgh [C] Elizabeth Fraser (1785-1844), married (1803) William Skinner, merchant in Auchtermuchty; their son was the Rev Dr John Skinner (1806-1864) of Patrick, afterwards in the USA and Canada, where he died 24 March 1864 [D] Rev William Fraser (1799-1853), minister at

Crail (1803-1810), afterwards of Alloa West. He was married (1809) to Helen Wallace, and one of their sons was William Fraser (b 1813), Town Clerk of Inverkeithing, married (1845) to Jessie Henderson

FROM FIFE TO OTAGO. The History of Isabella Fairbairn and Peter Ireland, their childrenth and grandchildren (2005). Edited by Pauline Ireland-Kenny, and produced for the 150 Anniversary Reunion of the departure of the Ireland family from Scotland via Liverpool on 11 January 1855. Peter Ireland (1814-1880) had been born in Cameron, son of John Ireland (1763-1842), weaver and vintner, and Janet Christie (1785-1849), who had been married at St Andrews on 10 July 1806 - for most of their adult lives the couple lived in St Andrews. Peter`s paternal grandparents were William Ireland and Janet Grieve, and those on the maternal side were David Christie and Jean Playfair (married Markinch, 10 Sep 1774). Peter Ireland married Isabella Fairbairn (1812-1896) of Kilrenny at Kingsbarns on 23 June 1838. She was the daughter of Thomas Fairbairn (1774-1864) and Jane Louston [sometimes written as Louson or Lawson (1774-1847), married at Kilrenny on 14 July 1804 - she was the daughter of David Lowson/Louston (d March 1803) and Sophie Dawson (1752-1803), who had been married at Cellardyke on 6 Dec 1770. The mother of Thomas Ireland Helen Grieve, but there is no record of his birth, nor of a father. Helen`s parents were David Grieve and Agnes Walker, married 27 Jan 1750. Another Helen Grieve (1753-1807) was the mother of Thomas Fairbairn, and consequently the grandmother of Isabella Fairbairn. And a further link between the Irelands and the Fairbairns came with the marriage of Peter`s sister, Janet Ireland (1817-1849) to David Fairbairn (1809-1860) in Feb 1842.

The initial voyage of Peter Ireland and Isabella Fairbairn and family wasth on the Ocean Chief out of Liverpool for Hobart, Tasmania, on 11 Jan 1855, arriving 25 March of that year. They travelled with their 5 children, and had a 6th child born on the voyage and named after the ship`s captain. The family remained in Tasmania until 1861 when they moved onward to Dunedin, NZ, in the Don Pedro 11, following his brother, James Playfair Ireland (1807-1884), and his wife, Janet Key, and their four daughters, who had arrived in Paladda in 1860.

Two nephews of Isabella Fairbairn, Thomas and Andrew Fairbairn - sons of her brother, Thomas Fairbairn, who was married to Ann Mackie - also came out to New Zealand. Thomas Fairbairn (born Carnbee, 20 Aug 1827), with his wife, Elizabeth Simpson (1826-1908) and their three children, travelled on the Jura, and arrived Port Chalmers on 23 September 1858. Thomas then sponsored his brother, Andrew Fairbairn (1832-1912), and his wife, Jane Boister (1840-1915) - married Dublin, 8 Oct 1859 - and their two children, both born Dublin, who sailed in the Saint Vincent out of Greenock via Glasgow and Lamlash on 9 Feb 1864, and arriving Port Chalmers on 22 March 1865. A third child was born on the voyage and named after the captain`s wife. Their eldest son, Thomas Boister Fairbairn, went on to become Town Clerk of Dunedin. At one stage he had been travelling on business in Japan when his ship got caught up in a typhoon and his hair turned white. His eldest son, Andrew Fairbairn, was a landscape gardener and laid out the botanical gardens in Dunedin. The book extends to some 140 pages, and is profusely illustrated, including some colour photographs.

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MEMOIRS OF THE FAIRWEATHERS IN MENMUIR (1898). By Alexander Fairweather. Concerned mainly with Angus families, but the book does mention a John Fairweather, or Fairvedder, a messenger of Court, who was at Falkland in 1591.

THE FARMERS: AN EAST FIFE AGRICULTURAL FAMILY (1973). This privately printed booklet has neither author nor publisher. It traces the family back to Thomas Farmer (b c 1700) in Carnbee, who married (1726) Jean Hodge. Their third son, Alexander Farmer (b 1732) was in Dunino and Cameron and m (1753) Agnes Duncan. Their third son, William Duncan (b 1762) resided in Cameron parish and m 1786 Agnes Roger (1761-1834). Their eldest son, Alexander Farmer (1787-1866) farmed Over Carnbee previous to 1836 and afterwards Balmonth, both in Carnbee parish. He married (1813) Elizabeth Imrie (d 1839), daughter of Laurence Imrie, tenant of Chesters, in Dunino parish, and Elizabeth Herd (m 1790). Another son (3rd), James Farmer (1791-1884), was a farm steward and later gardener at Kingsbarns, m (1804) Ann Gibson; most of his family settled in Edinburgh. The eldest son of the above Alexander Farmer and Elizabeth Imrie was William Farmer (1814-1876), who had two 19-year leases of Drumrack Farm, in Crail parish, from Martinmas, 1838, terminated at his death, 20 June 1876. He married Elizabeth Reddie, daughter of Alexander Reddie and Margaret Berwick. His brothers were also farmers: James (1822-1908) farmed Brownhills (St Andrews parish), but emigrated to New Zealand prior to 1859 and was the progenitor of the New Zealand branch of the family; David (1830-1880) farmed Balmonth, where he died unmarried; and Robert (1839-1917) farmed Kingask (also St Andrews), where he died 18 December 1917; a sister, May Farmer (b 1836) married (1859) John Hutton, farmer at New Hall in the parish of Crail. The booklet gives more information on the Edinburgh and New Zealand branches of the family, also on the Herd and Imrie families, and a copy of the Minute of the Lease of Drumrack Farm, 1838.

KINGLASSIE MINE ROOTS (1995), and KINGLASSIE VILLAGE: A MINING PEDIGREE (Forward Press, 2000) are collections of both prose and verse on Kinglassie written by Andrew Farmer (b 1939), who has had a number of works published on this mining village. They both give some family history, including family photographs. The family's origins lie in the hamlet of Knockmore in Leslie parish, where one Alexander Farmer (the author's great-great-grandfather) was born on 11 March 1823, one of the younger children of Robert Farmer and Cecilia Greig. By 1851 this Alexander Farmer had settled in Hill of Beath, married to Susan Page and was working as a ploughman. From there, two of his sons, Andrew Farmer (b 1850, who married Helen Shepherd in 1868) - the author's great-grandfather - and Francis Farmer (b 1858, who married Christina Low in 1878), and their respective families moved into the Kinglassie area as miners, Francis via the hamlet of Redwells, where he worked as a coachman domestic to Alexander Mitchell, the owner of Redwells Farm. Andrew's son, also Andrew Farmer (1874-1950) had come to Kinglassie as a little boy from the Hill of Beath, and commenced his mining career at Kirkness Colliery in 1886 at the age of 12; for 60 years, until he retired in 1946, he worked with the Fife Coal Company at Bowhill (6 years) Dunnikier (1 year) and Kinglassie (33 years), as well as spending 3 years at

the Muiredge Colliery at Buckhaven. The author's father, Alexander Farmer (1912-1981), began his working career at Kinglassie Colliery in the 1920s, when he was 14 years of age, and apart for a gap for war service in the Royal Air Force (1938-1946), he remained there until 1964, when ill health forced him to move out into an open-air job, from which he subsequently retired in 1977. He worked underground as a colliery fireman, responsible for gas detection by safety lamp and, when Kinglassie Colliery closed in 1966, the author inherited his safety lamp. The author, Andrew Farmer, was a teacher from 1962 until 1990, when he was forced to retire on medical grounds following injuries received in a serious road accident whilst on holiday in Amsterdam. On the maternal side, the author's great-grandmother was Agnes Steel (b 1865, Flowers of May Cottage in Kinglassie parish, on the back road to Leslie), married in 1885 to Alexander Marshall, a ploughman from Kettle, and the couple raised 10 children while moving around various farms in the Fife area. Their eldest daughter was Margaret Marshall (born on the farm of Nether Stenton, also in Kinglassie parish, in 1885), the author's grandmother, who married John Mathieson (1880-1941), a miner originally from the Lothian coalfields, who divided his labours for over 40 years between the collieries at Bowhill and Dundonald; an injury underground and associated ill-health shortened his life. His son was Alexander ("Sandy") Mathieson (1916-2003), who worked at Bowhill Colliery for 35 years from leaving school in 1930 until its closure in 1965. Other published works on Kinglassie by Andrew Farmer are *Lamping the Flame* (1997); *Coalfields, Callisthenics, Classrooms et al* (1999) and *When Coal was King* (2004); as well as a typescript manuscript of poems, *Shadows in the Dark* (1986), for circulation among family and friends.

RECORDS OF THE CLAN AND NAME OF FERGUSSON, FERGUSON AND FERGUS (1895), edited for the Clan Fergus(s)son Society by James Ferguson and Robert Menzies Fergusson, devotes Chapter 5 to the Fergusons in Fife and Forfar, including the Fergusons of Raith, in Abbotshall parish. Raith estate was acquired from the first Earl of Melville in 1723 by Robert Ferguson (1690-1781), son of James Ferguson (d 1725), Bailie of Inverkeithing, and Agnes Stewart. He had acquired a large fortune in the East India trade, and must also have inherited considerable wealth, and may have purchased Raith to be near his sister, Elizabeth (b 1694), who married John Dundas of the neighbouring estate of Wester Bogie. Raith does not seem to have appealed much to him, and most of his time was spent at Austin Friars in London, where he married (1725) Mary Townsend, daughter of Joseph Townsend of Honington. Dying without issue on 18 December 1781, he was succeeded by his nephew, William Berry (son of Agnes Ferguson and David Berry, an Edinburgh merchant), who assumed the surname and arms of Ferguson in January 1782. It was he who devoted himself to Raith and built up the estate. He was succeeded by his son, Col Robert Ferguson (1770-1840), M.P. for Fife and Lord Lieutenant of the County, and the latter by his brother, General Sir Ronald Crauford Ferguson (1773-1841), a distinguished army officer and MP for Nottingham; he in turn by his son, Col Robert Munro-Ferguson (1802-1868), MP for Kirkcaldy Burghs from 1841-1861, and he by his son, Ronald Crauford Munro Ferguson, Viscount Novar (1860-1934), MP for Ross and Cromarty (1884-85); Leith Burghs (1886-1914), Provost of Kirkcaldy (1901-1914), Governor General of Australia (1914-1920) and Secretary of State for Scotland (1922-1924)

Fife Baptisms from Non-Establishment Church Records This CD is an electronic version of Fife Family History Society Publications No.1 to No. 5, which were originally produced as printed booklets between 1995 and 1997, but are now long out of print. Each publication contains an index of baptisms (in most cases to the end of 1854) taken from the records of a number of non-established churches (i.e. congregations other than Church of Scotland). Entries show the names of father, mother and child, plus date of birth and date of baptism. The pages of the original booklets have been scanned to a very high quality and can be easily read on screen from the CD. Images can be enlarged or reduced in size, printed, copied and saved into other programs, etc. And the CD offers the great advantage of being easily searched (e.g. by surname): you simply type in the search term and the program will take you to every instance of that term wherever it occurs across the complete set of records. The CD includes baptism information from 30 different congregations over the whole of Fife. Periods covered vary by congregation but are mainly from the mid 1700s to the mid 1800s. Available for The Fife Family History Society

FISHER LIFE (2004). Reprint, published in 2004 by Fife Family History Society. Since it was first published in 1879 *Fisher Life; or The Memorials of Cellardyke and the Fife Coast* by George Gourlay has become a classic. As Harry D Watson writes in the foreword it is the BIBLE for all Dykers and all those engaged in Cellardyke research. Original copies are now almost impossible to find in the market place. Therefore, the Fife Family History Society is pleased to publish a second edition in an attractive format and modestly priced at £6.50p.

Fisher Life appeared in 1879, and was the first of George Gourlay's three books, the others being *Our Old Neighbours; or, Folk Lore of the East of Fife* (1887) and *Anstruther; or, Illustrations of Scottish Burgh Life* (1888). It could almost be said that Gourlay was born to write these books, given his early upbringing. His father Andrew Gourlay was a bookseller and bookbinder in Anstruther, but his shop also served as the news and gossip centre of the town, and probably more salty yarns than books were retailed there. In the Preface to *Anstruther*, George recalled: "I was associated with the bookseller's shop when it was still the news or coffee room, in which the neighbours came far and near to discuss the events of the day. How the silver-haired fathers liked to dwell on the bright world of their youth."

George Gourlay's mother, Margaret Jack, was a native of Pittenweem, and the sister of John Jack, master of the "adventure school" in St. Monans and author of *An Historical Account of St Monance, Fifeshire, Ancient and Modern, interspersed with a variety of Tales Incidental, Legendary and Traditional*. It is an interesting coincidence that the histories of two East Neuk burghs should have been written by an uncle and nephew, neither of them a native of the village in question.

The vividness of Gourlay's anecdotes is due in large part to the racy dialogue with which they are embellished, with names and dates supplied to lend verisimilitude.

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Nowhere is Gourlay more informative than in his many accounts of disasters at sea, which typically are accompanied by dates and names of the victims, with their ages and marital status. It is highly unlikely that even his prodigious memory could retain such a mass of detail, and it has been suggested that he religiously hoarded back numbers of local news-sheet the Pittenweem Register and its successor, the East of Fife Record. There is also evidence in "Fisher Life" that he may even have interviewed local people and noted down their recollections of events long ago.

In the latter part of the book no fewer than twenty-four pages are devoted to the terrible losses sustained by the Cellardyke and St. Monans fishing-fleets in the gales of 1875, while engaged in the "south fishing" off East Anglia. This section of the book is a tour de force, as Gourlay gives a blow by blow account of sinkings and narrow escapes, fleshed out by extracts from letters, newspapers and a skipper's log. It is hard to believe that the author was not there to witness these scenes in person.

George Gourlay died of a lung inflammation on 26th August, 1891, at the early age of fifty-nine. He was survived by his wife, Elizabeth Ronald, a daughter and three sons, one of whom, Andrew Gourlay (d 1939) became a well-known journalist and the first editor of the "Leven Mail".

The reappearance of Gourlay's "Fisher Life" is good news for anyone with an interest in Scottish local history, and in particular the history of our fishing communities. Those who have sought it in libraries over the years, and photocopied favourite passages, will be delighted to have their own copy at last. Those who have only heard of it, and looked in vain for a copy, have a rare treat in store. All of us owe a debt of gratitude to the Fife Family History Society for giving it back to us in this handsome format. (Review by Harry D Watson)

Fishers from the First (1991), written by Hamish Fisher. Although the laundry business in Cupar dates from 1958, it is a continuation of an earlier laundry founded in the 1920s and acquired in 1926 by William Brownlie. He and his family ran the business for over 40 years until November 1958 when he retired and the laundry was sold to the Fisher family. The Fisher laundry business is even older. It was founded in Aberfeldy (PER) in February 1900 by James Fisher (1847-1915), grandfather of the author, who had a successful licensed grocer's business in the town from March 1882. According to the company history, his forbears were the Fishers of Loch Tay, whose line has been traced back in the area for 300 years. "The Fishers were described as a tribe living on the shores of Loch Tay, and reputed to have fished for the Kings of Scotland when they [the monarchs] lived at Scone. Hence the name `Fisher`"

ALEXANDER FERGUSON, ST MONANS (1867-1958), Postman, Baker, Beadle, Provost, Town Cllr, Parish Cllr, Sunday School Teacher, and My Great Grandfather, was written by great-granddaughter, Christine Dyos, and self published in 2008. He had been born in St Monans on 15 Nov 1867, the 9th of 15 children of John Ferguson (b Pittenweem, 7 Dec 1824; died St Monans, 22 June 1888), and his 2nd wife, Catherine Aitken (1833-1889), married St Monans, 5 Aug 1853. John was the son of a John

Ferguson in Pittenweem, married 30 Aug 1816 to Agnes Adamson, who died Pittenweem, 25 Aug 1852

Alexander Ferguson followed his father as a baker, and was no doubt connected to the family of Adamson bakers in Pittenweem. He then took up employment with the Post Office in St Monans, and his pension records confirm that he held the position of postman for 29 years and 5 months until he reached the retirement age of 60 in Nov 1927, with his last salary being 34 shillings a week.

He was very much involved with the Church and the Council. He became an elder of the parish church in 1889, and at the time of his death in Feb 1958 he was Father of the Session, and one of the oldest serving elders in the county. He also served as a Sunday School Teacher (34 years service by 1927) and Beadle. In Council affairs he served as a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, and became Provost in 1920. He sat on both the Parish and Town Councils from 1933, and represented the Burgh on the County Council for over 40 years.

Alexander Ferguson married Margaret J Darnie (1866-1921) at St Monans on 10 Dec 1891. They had a family of 6 children, of which the 3rd daughter, Marjory Meldrum Ferguson (1902-1979), married to Robert Scott (1903-1984), from Dennistoun, Glasgow, was the grandmother of the author.

THE STORY OF PET MARJORIE (5th edition, 1928). By Lachlan Macbean (1853-1931), editor and proprietor of the Fifeshire Advertiser, Kirkcaldy. This work is particularly interesting in that it gives a genealogy of the parents of Marjory Fleming (1803-1811), Kirkcaldy's Wonder Child. Her father was James Fleming, accountant, whose family possessed a small property in Kirkmichael, Perthshire. "Her great-grandfather's shepherd was present in the Highland force of Viscount Dundee at the Battle of Killiecrankie, and was near him when he fell there. Later, her grandfather came under the glamour of Prince Charlie. and fought with him at Culloden. Her father, James Fleming, followed the more 'unromantic avocation' of an accountant, and followed his brother, Rev Thomas Fleming, to Kirkcaldy in 1788. Her mother, Isabella Rae, was the daughter of James Rae (1816-1791), an eminent Edinburgh surgeon, and Isabella's brothers were William and John Rae, both also eminent surgeons, and her sisters included Marianne Rae, who married William Keith of Ravelston, the cousin of Sir Walter Scott. Their daughter was Isabella Keith, whose name figures predominantly in the Pet Marjorie Letters and Journals, as does that of her own sister, Isabella Fleming, who married James Bremner. From this issue came Captain James Fleming Bremner, who became Chief Constable of Fife, and his son, James Fleming Bremner jnr, a local poet. Both Dr John Brown and H B Farnie also wrote lives of Pet Marjorie, which were quickly republished, but the editions by Lachlan Macbean are the best.

DAVID HAY FLEMING (1934). By Henry M Paton. This work is particularly interesting, in that the biographer, in a preliminary "Ancestry" chapter, has given a short genealogy, probably drawn from Dr Hay Fleming's own research. The Flemings, as the name suggests, originally came from Flanders, but many of them settled in various parts of

Scotland. "By the time of the Scottish Wars of Independence, or soon afterwards, one of these Flemings settled in an Aberdeenshire parish in the upper reaches of the Dee, just north of Balmoral. His descendants possessed the lands of Auchintoul, Easter Micras, and others in the area until about the end of the 18th century ...Peter, James, and John were the favourite baptismal names in this line. One of these Jameses, probably brother of Peter Fleming of Auchintoul (fl 1706-1726), farmed Richarcary, and married Margaret Farquharson, of the family of Allargue. Their son, PETER FLEMING (for some unknown reason nicknamed 'Wise Peter'), married in 1749 Ann Glass, from the parish of Crathie." They had 3 sons and one daughter. The 2nd son, PETER FLEMING (1759-1837), came to St Andrews and opened a china shop in South Street. His 2 sons, JOHN (1805-1859) and William (1801-1880), were both in business as china merchants in South Street. John m Ann Hay (d 1882), dau of David Hay, weaver in Strathkinnes, and Christian Walker, on Aug 10 1842. Their yst son was DAVID HAY FLEMING, the noted historian and antiquary.

THE HOUSE OF FORBES (1937), edited by Alastair and Henrietta Forbes for The Third Spalding Club of Aberdeen, deals mainly with Aberdeen families, but there are notes on cadet branches in Fife.

Arthur Forbes, 3rd son of the 2nd Laird of Pitsligo, acquired the lands of Rires in Kilconquhar parish in 1477 by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Michael Wemyss yr of Rires. There were 8 Lairds, ending with Robert Forbes, who sold the estate in 1691. The Forbes married into prominent families in Fife, such as Sandilands of St Monance, Bethune of Creich, Trail of Balcarres, Gourlay of Kinncraig, McGillof Kemback, and Kininmont of that ilk.

John, 6th son of John Forbes, 2nd of Culloden, bought the estate of Pittencrieff near Dunfermline for #40,402 Scots. He was Lieut-Col in Brigadier Matiland's Regiment. He married Elizabeth, dau of Bailie Graham of Edinburgh, and had 3 sons: Arthur, his heir; Hugh, one of the Principal Clerks of Session, who married Margaret, daughter of William Aikman, painter in Edinburgh, from wich union came the family of Forbes-Aikman of Ross; and John, General in the Army, who took Fort du Quesne from the French. Lieut-Col John Forbes died in May 1701. Arthur, his 2nd son, became a Colonel in the Dutch Service and married his cousin, Agnes, daughter of James Graham of Airth. In 1750 he bought an estate adjoining Pittencrieff called the Tower Hill, but he sold the whole in 1763 to Captain Alexr Grant, and died at Springfield, near Leith, in 1770.

THE FORRESTERS. A LOWLAND CLAN AND ITS LANDS (1989). By Colin D I G Forrester, Clan Secretary and Historian of the Clan Forrester Society. There were two print runs of 100 copies of this small book. It has a section on the Forresters of Strathendry, in Leslie parish. They were senior cadets of the Forresters of Garden and held the lands of Strathendry for five generations from the late 15th century to the late 17th century, from Thomas, 1st of Strathendry to Helen Forrester, Lady Strathendry. She was the daughter of the last male heir, John, 5th of Strathendry, who died Feb 1656. She married firstly Dr Alexander Martin, portioner of Gibleston, and (2) Robert

Douglas of Kirkness, who succeeded to the estate on his wife's death. Strathendry Castle, which survives today, is a late 16th century tower house, built by Thomas, 3rd of Strathendry. See also The Forresters of Strathendry and Gibliston by the same author in The Scottish Genealogist, Vol xxx, No 2, June 1983.

"Years to Remember, 1854-1954: A Record of The First One Hundred Years of D and J Fowler Limited," JAMES FOWLER was a merchant in Cellardyke from 1822-1859. He was born Anstruther, 3 May 1794, son of Captain David Fowler (who perished in a storm off the Hebrides in c 1812) and Helen Miller, and was originally in partnership with his brother-in-law in the firm of Swan and Fowler. When the latter sailed for America in 1822, Fowler took over the general merchant's shop in Cellardyke belonging to his mother-in-law, Mrs Anderson - he was married to Rhea Anderson (1797-1866)

They were the parents of David (1827-1881) and James Fowler (1831-1858) who emigrated to Australia in 1853-1854 and founded the great mercantile house in Adelaide of D & J Fowler Ltd. The company celebrated its centenary in 1954 with the publication of a centenary history: "Years to Remember, 1854-1954: A Record of The First One Hundred Years of D and J Fowler Limited," copies of which can be purchased on various book sites on the Internet. The centenary history has photographs of the father, James Fowler, and his sons, the above David and James, and their brother, George Swan Fowler (1839-1896), who also came out to Adelaide (1860) to join the business.

However, the centenary history has some errors, and these were pointed out in the article, "Stobies, Fowlers, Murrays, Westwood and Thomson," published in the Fife Family History Society Journal of Dec 1996 (Vol 9, No 2). The history states that James Fowler arrived at Port Adelaide on 15 November 1850 in the "Anna Maria," ex Plymouth. Although there was a Mr G J Fowler on board, it is known from the files of the little newsletter, "The Pittenweem Register" that James Fowler, with his sister, Margaret Fowler (1820-1904), with the Murrays from Anstruther above, sailed from Liverpool in June 1853, and arrived in Adelaide in September 1853, after a passage of 91 days. Although the ship in which the Fowlers and the Murrays arrived in Australia cannot be definitely established, it was most probably the "Admiral Peit Hein," which arrived in Adelaide on 16 September 1853, ex Liverpool, 16th June. There were Murrays in the passenger index, and the ship was carrying cargo for both Fowler and Murray.

The company history also states that James Stobie (1836-1882) of Crail accompanied David Fowler and his wife and children to Australia as "family servant," on board the "Fop Smith," which arrived Adelaide, 4 Nov 1854, ex London, 14 July. This is incorrect. Stobie arrived in Adelaide in the "Fergus," on 20 Jan 1854, ex Dundee, 2 August 1853, and in the Terms of his Engagement, dated Cellardyke, 8 July 1853, he was to proceed to Adelaide as "an assistant shopman" to the Fowlers. The history is confusing him with Elizabeth Westwood (1837-1924) from Anstruther Wester, who was on board the "Fop Smith" as family servant to the Fowlers.

As stated above, George Swan Fowler also came out to Australia, arriving Port Adelaide in July 1860 in the steamer "Indus." Following his death. The "Memoir of George Swam Fowler, Christian Merchant" (1897) by John Price, was published in Adelaide, with frontpiece portrait. Copies of this are also available over the Internet.

THE GALLOWAYS OF LIPNOCH, Co PERTH. This booklet has neither author nor publisher and the only date that we can see is that of "revised 1964," and is mentioned here in that later members of the family became settled in Dysart and Markinch. For several hundred of years the surname was borne by the tacksmen and clerics of the Abbey of Coupar-Angus. The representation of the family eventually devolved on John Galloway (b pre 1675) in Logie, son of Robert Galloway and grandson of William Galloway of Lipnoch, who became tenant of the estate of Kincardine-on-Forth. He married 9 July 1698 Janet Christie. Their 2nd son was John Galloway (bap Logie, 29 Nov 1702) of Knowhead, parish of Markinch, who in earlier life had been at Durie Mill, Leven, and married Auchtermuchty, 26 Oct 1729 Euphame Ralph. Their eldest son (illegitimate) was John Galloway (bap Kennoway, 21 May 1729), who married Janet Ker, and left issue a son, John Galloway (1765-1799) in Dysart, later in Thornton, who m 9 Sep 1786 Cecilia Spence; their eldest son, Alexander Galloway (d 19 Feb 1839), in Dysart, later of Lochtie, in Markinch, m 3 Feb 1810 Liliias (d 27 Nov 1859), dau of Andrew Whyte in Leslie. The 2nd son of the above John Galloway and Euphame Ralph was George Galloway (b 14 Jan 1733) in Dysart, who m 26 Nov 1763 Janet, dau of Andrew Carmichael in Coaltown of Balgonie and Rachel Page; their 2nd son was George Galloway (b 7 March 1779) of Orr Mills, Dysart, who m 14 June 1808 Christina, dau and heir-general of James Reekie of Orr Mills; their children included (1) John Galloway (1811-1866), farmer of Over Stenton, parish of Kinglassie, and also of Collydean, parish of Leslie, who m Catherine (1826-1911), dau of George Christie in Mains of Lindores (2) Thomas Galloway (1812-1878) of Thornton, who m Ann (1811-1878), daughter of Alexander Skinner (1811-1878) in Kingskettle. (3) Andrew Galloway (1815-1895) in Over Stenton and later in Thornton, who lived much of his life as a recluse. Thomas Galloway (1834-1895), the first son of (2), emigrated to Canada prior to Confederation and became Town Clerk of Warton, Ontario. The third son of John Galloway and Euphame Ralph was Henry (b 1738), who m 1770 Marian, widow of Captain William Gunning, who was killed while storming the French fort of Guadeloupe in 1757. This is only a limited extraction of the Galloway family

THE GARDINERS (1996) by Thomas Beveridge Gardiner, born 30 April 1926 at 20 Victoria Mansions, Kirkcaldy, son of Thomas Gardiner (linoleum worker) and Annie Weir, who were married 26 March 1924. The book is part autobiographical, part genealogical, and part historical, and is divided into 6 chapters as follows:

1. My Life and Times 2. Heritage
3. Some of those We've Loved [mostly Canadian obituaries] 4. Dysart

5. Education, The Early Years [from Dysart School Log Books, 1873-1945)
6. Prose

Chapter 2 particularly interests us as it deals with family history. On the paternal side the author has traced his lineage back to David Gardiner (b 1774) in Perth, who was married to Janet Gray, with son, George Gardiner (b 1797), farm servant, Bargarvie Estate, Perth, who was married to Christin Peddie. The direct line continued through their second son, Peter Gardiner (b 1828), shunter, New Scone, Perth, who was married (1841) to Jean Mackie. Their third son was Thomas Gardiner (1855-1942), baker, 156 High Street, Perth, who had 7 children by his 2nd wife, Jessie Smart Brand (1859-1947) of Ceres, the youngest of whom was Thomas Gardiner (b 1903), father of the author. By his first wife, Jane Yeoman (1853-1882) the above Thomas Gardiner (1855-1942) had two sons, George and Peter, and also a daughter, Kate, who kept a grocer's shop on the corner of Crieff Road.

The above Jessie Smart Brand (1859-1947) was the daughter of Robert Brand (b 1825) of Ceres, who was married to Ann Storrar. His father was Smart Brand (1802-1889), married to Isabella Wilson (sister of Provost Wilson of Burntisland), who ran the Inn in Ceres still known as Brands Inn. His children were:

1. Alexander (b 1824); had a grocery shop in Ceres, but later went to America, and being a Mormon settled in Salt Lake City
2. Robert (b 1825); married to Ann Storrar
3. Euphemia (b 1828); married to David Storrar
4. Smart (1803-1875); had a weaver's shop in Ceres, with flat above the shop
5. Catherine (1832-1834)
6. William (1834-1840)
7. James (1836-1840)
8. Jeannie, or Jane (b 1838); went to Edinburgh; her husband was foreman of the Craigmiller Creamery
9. William (1840-1850)
10. Catherine (b 1842); went to live in Edinburgh

The author's father, Thomas Gardiner, was married, 26 March 1924, to Annie Weir (1903-1960), daughter of Beveridge Weir (1869-1921), confectioner, and Annie Walker (1870-1945). His father's sister was Isabella Gardiner (1896-1948) who was married to David Cunningham (1886-1950), son of Andrew Cunningham and Janet McFeat. The Cunninghams came from West Wemyss; the above Andrew Cunningham (1858-c1933) married (1881) Janet McFeat (1859-1899), daughter of Hannah Smith, and he was the son of David Cunningham (1837-1918), who married (1857) Annie Mitchell (b 1833).
Copy of book with Kirkcaldy Library

GEDS OF BALDRIDGE.

The estate of Middle Baldrige, in Dunfermline parish, and the Mason lands adjoining, were in the possession of the Ged family for about 90 years, from 1634 to 1721. The

estate was acquired by Robert Ged (d 1657) from Patrick Livingston on December 24 1634. This Robert Ged was married to Eupham, or Euphemia, Orrock (evidently the sister of Isabella Orrock, the wife of the Rev John Mitchelson of Burntisland), and was the grandson of John Ged (married to Christian Boswell), who had acquired the mill of Kinghorn Wester (then in Burntisland parish), afterwards known as Gedsmill (or Gedsmiln) from Dunfermline Abbey in April 1559, confirmed by charter in November 1573. This Robert was succeeded by his grandson, also Robert Ged (the son of William Ged and Anna Stewart of Rosyth), who died in October 1721, and he in turn by his grandson, also Robert Ged, who disposed of the lands to Henry Wellwood yr of Touch in November 1721. According to Henderson`s "Annals of Dunfermline" (1879) the last representative of the family was a Mrs Gedd, who died on 12 June 1821 in her 93rd year.

The most famous representative of the family was William Ged (1690-1749), the inventor of stereotyping. Although Erskine Beveridge in his "Bibliography of Dunfermline" (1901) states that the Dunfermline connection of this William Ged "seems to be generally admitted, although the links are incomplete as regards absolute proof," and the Dictionary of National Biography gives his birthplace as Edinburgh, according to Rev William Stephen in his "History of Inverkeithing and Rosyth" (1921), he was the son of William Ged (who died on a voyage to the plantations of East New Jersey, America), who married (1677) Eupham Dempster of Balbougie, and the grandson of the above William Ged and Anna Stewart.

William Ged was originally a goldsmith and jeweller in Edinburgh and his attempts at stereotyping were made in London between 1725-1733 and then in Edinburgh. They were only partly successful, and he died in abject poverty on 19 October 1749 and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. He had a son, William Ged (d 1767), who emigrated to Jamaica, where he became a successful printer, and also another son, James, who followed his brother to Jamaica but died the year after his arrival. There was also a daughter, who contributed a "supplementary narrative," to "Mr William Ged`s Narrative of his Scheme for Block-Printing," dictated "some little before his death, for the satisfaction of his relations," and b^ond published in the "Biographical Memoirs of William th Ged," (1st edition, London, 1781; 2nd edition, Newcastle, 1819), the profits of which ("if any shall arise") were to go to the daughter.

THE FAMILIES OF GEDDIE AND McPHAIL (1959). By Jack Geddie. "Whether the family of Geddie had its Scots origin in the County of Moray, or that of Fife, is still, and will continue, to be unknown. The Geddies of Moray seem inclined to believe that the Geddies heralded originally from Fife. Those from Fife seem to think that their ancestors came from up North...It is certain that Geddies were present in both Fife and Moray in the 1500s and 1600s. If the Geddies came originally from Fife, it may have been via the route of Pluscarden, a benedictine Priory six miles southwest of Elgin, founded in 1230." Thus writes Mr Geddie. Apart from extracting the Fife families from Francis J Grant's "Commissariat Records of St Andrews, 1549-1800," and also from the Edinburgh Commissariat Records (these can also be found in the pre-1855 Fife Death Index CD-ROM), there are hardly any others. He mentions James Geddie, secretary to George

Buchanan of St Andrews, who was alive in 1581; also a John or William Geddie, who invented a form of beehive, for which he was granted by the King the lease of an island in the Firth of Forth to try it out in the 17th century. The first Geddie in the United States (North Carolina) was James Daniel Geddie, who married Isabella McPhail, both of whom came from Scotland around 1772.

Pedigree of James Reid Campbell of Inverardine, Cornwall, Canada and Sir George Duncan Gibb of Falkland (1872) and **Pedigree of the Family of Gibb, Lords of Carriber, Knights, and Baronets of Falkland** (1874) were two pedigree charts compiled and published by Sir George Duncan Gibb (1821-1876), the Montreal-born physician and surgeon, who assumed the disputed baronetcy of Falkland in May 1867, although he was never formally recognised as such. These pedigree charts were published to support his claim to the dormant baronetcy. From the time of James IV these Gibbs of Falkland had held a number of positions in the King's Household, including Master of Stables and Groom/Keeper of the Bed-Chamber.

POEMS AND SONGS (4th edition 1851) by Robert Gilfillan.

The fourth edition of *Poems and Songs* by Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850) carried a memoir of this Dunfermline-born poet. He was the son of Robert Gilfillan (d 1834), merchant and Marion Law (1770-1844), who was the daughter of Henry Law, a manufacturer in Dunfermline. The family consisted of the parents and James, Robert Henry and Margaret, who died in 1849. In 1811, when the family removed to Leith, he was apprenticed for 7 years with Messrs Thomson and Muir, coopers, but not liking this trade, at the expiry of his apprenticeship he returned to Dunfermline, and for 3 years managed the grocery shop which Major David Wilson of Transy, Provost of Dunfermline, had opened in Kirkgate. Returning to Leith, he was employed as a clerk in various establishments and from 1837 until his death in Dec 1850 was Collector of Police Rates in Leith

His memoir gives a history of the Gilfillan family. In his own words: "The few families of Gilfillan in Scotland almost all count kin, the history of the clan being as follows:- Originally it belonged to the Isle of Mull; but, during the feudal wars, was overpowered by a more powerful clan, and completely extirpated. Two of the widows, however, by coincidence, bore twin sons each, from whom we have all sprung. My great-grandfather rented a small farm in Stirlingshire. His only son, Robert, my grandfather, chose the sea life as a profession, and became captain of a merchant vessel trading in foreign ports. In one of his voyages his ship was captured by a Spanish privateer; but while the Spaniards were below rummaging his papers and cargo, he, with great promptitude, ordered the hatches to be nailed down, and placing himself with loaded pistols in the cabin stair, declared that the first who made his appearance was a dead man! At the same time, he directed both ships to make sail for England, standing 24 hours as sentry over his double prize, both of which he carried safely into a British port. For this act of bravery, he was recommended to government; but merit, 80 years ago, was tardily rewarded. A change of ministers took place, and my poor grandfather's claims fell to the

ground. He is buried in Torryburn Churchyard, where a massive stone covers his humble grave" [this stone now no longer exists]

THE GLASFURD FAMILY (1550-1972) by Alec Glasfurd (1972) has a section on the Glasfurds of Cupar, 1550-1710. The surname originates from the parish of Glassford in Lanarkshire, and is Celtic for green forest. Shortly before 1300 these lands were held by a family called de Lasfrith, from which all Glasfurds or Glassfords are presumably descended. The Glasfurds in Cupar have been traced back with reasonable certainty to Patrick Glasfurd of Walltour, notary in Cupar from 1566, although there were some Glasfurds in Fife before him - notably Katherine, whose children by Andrew Lumisdane of Conland were legitimised in 1555. Patrick married Margaret Lucklay in 1571. She bought some farm lands as part of her dowry, and they acquired the Lady Orchard and the Lady Well in 1595, and also the farm of Middle Foodie, in Dairsie parish, in 1606. They lived at Walltour, or Well Tower, which is shown in a map of 1642 as a large isolated house outside Cupar, just beyond the Lady Burn on the northern edge of the town. Patrick was a burgess from 1584, Steward Clerk of Fife in 1598, and a magistrate in 1610. He died in or after 1621. His natural son, Patrick, legitimised under the Great Seal in 1587, left Cupar and became a notary and Town Clerk of Leith, 1595-1633. He was deeply involved in the wine trade, being simultaneously clerk of the customs, clerk to the licensing court and himself a licensed vintner. Another son of the original Patrick of Walltour, John, took his degree at St Andrews in 1610 and went on to study at the famous Calvinist college at Saumur in France. The provost and bailies of Cupar provided him with a birth brief dated 12 June 1610. From this good start John went on to become parish minister at Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, 1614-1636. In Cupar the other sons continued as notaries, and in 1636 the eldest, Andrew, and his wife, Agnes, were granted the lands of Bottomcraig in Balmerino parish. The estate passed to their son, Patrick, and was appraised from him in 1653 for a huge debt owed to his cousin, John, who in turn lost it in 1666. Both Patrick and John took part in the confused politics of the time. Patrick's brother, Andrew, and his fellow-bailies were in trouble with the Privy Council in 1681 for failing to hold annual elections in Cupar. By 1696 the family in Cupar had shrunk, and the last Andrew there succeeded to the property of his great-uncle, James, none of whose descendants were now living. Andrew's bold signature, much larger than any other, dominates the Council minutes. His younger brother was almost certainly the John Glasfurd, born Cupar, who was minister of Stracathro, near Brechin, from 1701-1745.

MEMORIALS OF THE SCOTTISH FAMILY OF GLEN (1888) by Rev Charles Rogers, has a page on the families in the County of Fife. A descendant of the house of Balmuto, Robert de Glen, burgess of St Andrews, appears in 1337 as using a private seal; it represents the shaded figure of a cross, under which are curiously entwined the initials R.G. In the Account of Andrew Lundy, Sheriff of Fife, rendered 8th July 1471, John Glen is named as one of several persons whose fines are remitted on account of their being the King's tenants. In the Commissariat Register of St Andrews is recorded, on the 15th February 1548-1549, the testament of Isabella Glen, relict of James Adam in Leuchars. In the Churchyard of Kinghorn, a tombstone commemorates, by a Latin inscription, Robert Glen of Enchky, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh, who died on the 4th May

1597. On the 26th August 1596 Robert Glen younger of Inchkerie, on behalf of Robert Glen of Inchkerie, his father, grants a discharge to Mr John Russel of Granton for 5200 merks in respect of a bond upon the lands of Granton. On the 19th March 1603 Robert Glen younger of Inchkerie grants sasine to Robert Glen of Inchkerie, his nephew, in the lands of Inchkerie. Robert Glen younger of Inchkerie died at the West Brig of Kirkcaldy on the 6th October 1616; he had a son, Samuel, who survived him. In the parish Churchyard of Balmerino a tombstone commemorates Christian Glen, portioner of Cultra and Bottomcraig, wife of John Wan in St Fort, who died in 1687 aged 67. A native of Fifeshire, John Glen, was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunfermline and in July 1818 was ordained minister at Portobello. In 1843 he joined the Free Church and died at Edinburgh on the 7th November 1854, at the age of 72. He married, 4th December 1818, Sarah Isabella, daughter of John Whyte of Kingston, Jamaica, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1846.

BREAD IN THE BONES (1997) by David Goodfellow, is A History of the Goodfellow and Steven bakers of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee, 1897-1997. The Goodfellows originally came from St Andrews. The earliest ancestor positively traced is David Goodfellow, born in St Andrews around 1650. His son and grandson, respectively William and Andrew, were both born in St Andrews. The latter married Grisel Mitchell, and their son, David Goodfellow (b 1731) married (1771) Elspeth Lawrie, the daughter of the miller at Dewar`s Miln near St Andrews. Their son was Andrew Goodfellow, born in 1782, who was married to Janet Clark. This couple was the first of the family to settle in Angus. The marriage of their son, Andrew Goodfellow, to Elizabeth Paterson is important, as it brought the bakery trade into the family through her father, David Paterson (1767-1817), who was a baker, firstly in London and afterwards in Lochee, on the outskirts of Dundee. Their 3rd son, David Martin Goodfellow (b 1849), set up business as a baker at 147 High Street, Lochee, and married Mary Shearer. His eldest son, David Goodfellow (b 1871), learned his trade in his father`s business, but with three younger brothers working there as well, he moved to Broughty Ferry to work with his uncle, Stewart Goodfellow, also a baker. It was here, in 1897, with Margaret Steven (who was to become his wife in 1900), that he formed the firm of Goodfellow and Steven. The Steven family came from Carmyllie parish, about a dozen miles from Broughty Ferry.

THE GOODWILLIES, 1590-1986 FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF FAMILY HISTORY (1986), By John Ross Goodwillie. Founder of the family was JAMES GOODWILLIE (b c 1590-95), whose son, DAVID GOODWILLIE was bap 26 Jan 1627. Their ancestral was the farms of Goatmilk and Tanshall in Kinglassie parish. David's son, DAVID GOODWILLIE (1665-1745) m ELIZABETH DEWAR (1674-1739), and among their descendants from Scotland to N America were Rev DAVID GOODWILLIE (1749-1832), who emigrated to the USA in 1788; JOSEPH GOODWILLIE (1751-1808), who emigrated to America in 1773 ROBERT GOODWILLIE (1805-1857), who emigrated to Quebec in 1832; and JAMES GOODWILLIE, who emigrated to Quebec in 1835.

THE SCOTTISH HOUSE OF GOURLAY (1888), By Charles Rogers. Privately printed (60 copies only produced), Pp 17-37 deal with the Fife branches of the family. The

family has been in Fife from 1175 when Ingelramus de Gourlay accompanied King William the Lion back to Scotland from France, for which he was granted land at Kincaig, off Elie, in Kilconquhar parish. The lineage of Gourlay of Kincaig is followed straight through, but that of the Gourlays in Largo, Falkland, Kingskettle, Dysart, Wemyss, Scoonie, Elie and Anstruther, deals mainly with pre 17th century families. There are more extensive notes on the Gourlays of Ceres, to where a scion of the Kincaig Gourlays settled, and whose descendants included John Gourlay, tenant of Denhead and Oliver Gourlay (d 1819), tenant in Craigrothie. The latter was married to Janet Fleming (d 1827), the heiress of Baltilly, and their son was Robert Fleming Gourlay (1778-1863), who played an important part in the history of Canada - see "Robert Gourlay, Gadfly; Forerunner of the Rebellion in Upper Canada, 1837" by Lois Darroch Milani (1971). There are also quite extensive notes on the Gourlays of St Andrews from 1400 to 1888.

THE HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE GURLEY FAMILY (Hartford, Conn, USA, 1897), by Albert E Gurley. This work is currently available either on Print on Demand or CD from various outlets in the USA. What is good about this work is that it reproduces in full as the first part of the book, THE SCOTTISH HOUSE OF GOURLAY (1888), by Charles Rogers. As only 60 copies of the Rogers book were produced (he was able to publish due to research "having been defrayed by an honoured member of the sept"), and as a reprint or a CD is not yet available, perhaps the Gurley book is the only source to obtain a copy of this very scarce Rogers item. Pages 17-37 deal with the Fife branches of the family. The Gourlays have been in Scotland from about the year 1175 when Ingelramus de Gourlay accompanied King William the Lion back from France. He is thought to have been the progenitor of all the Gourlays in Scotland. The lands he was granted included Kincaig, off Elie, in Kilconquhar parish. The lineage of Gourlay of Kincaig is followed straight through, but that of the Gourlays in Largo, Falkland, Kingskettle, Dysart, Wemyss, Scoonie, Elie and Anstruther, deals mainly with pre 17th century families; while the notes on the Gourlays of St Andrews extend from 1400 to 1888. There are more extensive notes on the Gourlays of Ceres, a sept of the Kincaig Gourlays, whose descendants included John Gourlay, tenant of Denhead and Oliver Gourlay (d 1819), tenant in Craigrothie. The latter was married to Janet Fleming (d 1827), the heiress of Baltilly, and their son was Robert Fleming Gourlay (1778-1863). He was a political agitator and pamphleteer, campaigning for land reform on behalf of the poor; he caused trouble wherever he went - the authorities regarded him as a seditious agent - and he was under sentence of death in England; and banished from both Canada and the United States of America. The wonder is that he died an old man in his bed in Edinburgh in 1863, aged 81. For more on him see "Robert Gourlay, Gadfly; Forerunner of the Rebellion in Upper Canada, 1837" by Lois Darroch Milani (1971).

As stated above Part First of the Gurley book reproduces in full the Rogers work, and the link from Ingelramus de Gourlay to the Gourlays of Kincaig is clear. What is less clear is the link to the Gourlays in the other parts of the book. Part Second contains the history and genealogy of William Gurley, who was born in Inverness in 1665, and who came to the USA at the age of 14; Part Third is about William Gurley, who was born in Wexford, Ireland, March 12 1757, and was a descendant of a James Gurley in

Scotland; Part Fourth contains the history and genealogy of Captain Benjamin Gurley of Marblehead, Boston, Mass; and Part Fifth deals with two Episcopalian ministers (and brothers), the Revs Joseph and John Gurley, who settled in Virginia, USA, in about 1760.

SOME GOURLEY AND POTTS FAMILY HISTORY (1991). By Elizabeth Gourlay Meier. We will concentrate on the Gourlay history as this side belonged to Fife, in Kilconquhar parish, possibly related to the Gourlays of Kincaig. The author began her research with this opening entry in the Family Bible: "William Gourley married Jane Mack, December 16th 1792." By then this William Gourley (d 9 May 1848) had left Scotland and was settled in Sunderland in the north of England. The author believes that he was the William Gourlay who was born at Kilconquhar, Jan 23 1774, to Robert Gourlay (1744-1831), blacksmith, and Janet Wilkie (1743-1829), who were married 17 Feb 1769. This Robert Gourlay came from a line of blacksmiths, his parents being Alexander Gourlay (d 1791) and Isabella Lessles (b 1707), married 18 Jul 1739, and his grandparents were William Gourlay (d 1753) and Margaret Wemyss (b 1684), who were married in about 1707.

As to Jane Mack, the wife of William Gourley (1774-1848), she died 12 Oct 1810 aged about 40, and may have been the daughter of George Mack and Elizabeth Young who were married at Sunderland on 14 Jun 1768. According to family tradition this Jane Mack was supposed to have been descended from Jackie Mack the pirate, from Limekilns in Fife, who went out to India where he became Jackie Mack the Nabob.

The grandson of William Gourley and Jane Mack was Sir Edward Timperley Gourley (1828-1902), a distinguished local politician, who was MP for Sunderland from 1868-1900 and was three times Mayor of Sunderland. He was the eldest son of John Young Gourley (1801-1868), shipowner, and Mary Timperley (d 1877).

THE GRAY FAMILY OF ANSTRUTHER WESTER

There is an entry on the Gray family of Anstruther Wester by M F Conolly in a supplement to his "Eminent Men of Fife," published in his "Fifiana" (1869). The following brief article is based on this entry, and also on other notes collected by the Editor.

The history begins with Charles Gray, who was an officer on board a revenue cutter in Anstruther. He was probably the Charles Gray, baptised Anstruther Easter, 17 July 1743 to William Gray and Katherine Jerdin (d 1774), and the Charles Gray who died Anstruther Wester, April 8 1837 aged 93. He was twice, probably three times, married, firstly to Elizabeth Burn, and secondly to Margaret Raiker. His marriages have not been recorded in the Anstruther Wester OPR.

Elizabeth Burn, born about 1750, was the grand-daughter of the Rev Andrew Burn (1676-1760), Minister of Anstruther Wester from 1703-1760, who died Father of the Church in October 1760. Her brother, Major-General Andrew Burn (1742-1814) of the Royal Marines played no small part in influencing the careers of the younger Gray

children, so perhaps a few words on him would be appropriate. He had been born in the manse of Anstruther Wester on 8 Sep 1742, according to the tablet over his grave in Rochester Churchyard. George Gourlay in his book, "Anstruther; or Illustrations of Scottish Burgh Life" (1888), tells us that his father was "ruined by the loss of a vessel at sea," but through the influence of Sir Harry Erskine of Cambo he obtained "the situation of purser in one of the King's ships." Through Erskine and his father, the son obtained an appointment in the Royal Marines, in which service he rose steadily until he obtained the rank of Major General. He died at Gillingham on 18 September 1814.

Charles Gray and Elizabeth Burn had at least three children:

1. William; born/bap 16/18 August 1771; died in infancy
2. Christian; born/bap 23/26 Dec 1773; married Thomas Keay, chaise driver, carrier between Anstruther and Edinburgh; died Oct 8 1847
3. George; born/bap 3/8 Sep 1775; died 8 July 1827 aged 52; married to Ann Rodger (d Jan 1823 aged 38), daughter of James Rodger, merchant in Anstruther

Elizabeth Burn died between 1775 and 1782, and Charles Gray took as his 2nd wife, Margaret Raiker, who belonged to an old-established Anstruther Wester family. They had at least 5 children:

1. Charles; born/bap 10/17 March 1782; died Archibald Place, Edinburgh, 13 April 1851; married Jessie Carstairs, daughter of the Rev Andrew Carstairs of Anstruther Wester.
2. William; born/bap 29 March/10 April 1784; buried Anstruther Wester, 15 June 1812
3. Margaret; born and bap 2 Oct 1786; died 3 Dec 1786; buried 5 Dec
4. Andrew; born/bap 13/16 Oct 1788
5. Maiden; born/bap 6/14 Oct 1792; d 19 Feb 1833

All the sons who survived to adulthood became officers in the Royal Marines, through the influence of their maternal uncle, Major-General Andrew Burn.

The eldest son, George Gray (1775-1827), rose to the rank of Major, before retiring to St Andrews for the education of his children. He married Ann Rodger (d Jan 1823 aged 38), daughter of James Rodger, merchant in Anstruther, with issue: a son and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth Burn Gray became the wife of John Smith, writer in Anstruther, and died July 18 1843 aged 29. The second daughter, Mary Ann Gray, born Anstruther, died unmarried in Melbourne, Feb 21 1903. The youngest daughter, Martha Gray, born Leith Nov 18 1820, became the wife of John Ware (married Aug 31 1853) in Victoria, AUS, and died Melbourne, Oct 18 1914. The son, Charles Gray, was born at Chatham, March 10 1817 and left Leith in the barque, Midlothian, Feb 2 1839, arriving Port Philip, June 1839. With two other passengers (whom he subsequently bought out) he took over the sheep run of Nareeb Nareeb in Victoria and became very successful, ultimately retiring to London in 1886 and died

London, Jan 27 1905. An account of his early life in Australia can be found in the small 20-page pamphlet, written by him, "Western Victoria in the Forties: Reminiscences of a Pioneer," reprinted from the "Hamilton Spectator," 1932. This has been put on the Internet. It may be mentioned here that fellow passengers from Fife on board the Midlothian included William Russell (1794-1854), the half-brother of George Russell of Golfhill (see Clyde Company Papers, Vol 2), Thomas Horsburgh from Cupar, and James Kirk from Kinglassie; James Graham from Cupar went to Port Philip to meet them (see "Pioneer Merchant: The Letters of James Graham, 1839-1854" by Sally Graham (p51)

The 2nd son, Charles Gray (1782-1851), in 1805, at the age of 23, obtained a commission in the Woolwich Division of the Royal Marines. He served 36 years, mostly in the Mediterranean, rose to the rank of Captain, and retired on full pay to Edinburgh, where he died. He was a poet of considerable ability, Robert Tullis of Cupar bringing out volumes of his poetry in 1800 and 1811, but his most substantial work was his "Lays and Lyrics" (1841), published after he had left the service. He married Jessie Carstairs, daughter of the Rev Andrew Carstairs of Anstruther Wester, and had 2 sons: Charles, who died 16 Dec 1836; and Thomas, who became, like his father, a Captain in the Marine Corps, and died while on active service in India in 1858.

The younger sons, William, Andrew and Maiden were Lieutenants in the Royal Marines. According to Conolly, William and Andrew died in early life in the Mediterranean, but the record of the burial of William in the Anstruther Wester OPR would tend to suggest that he died locally. Maiden found time to establish and superintend a Sabbath School at Chatham, and at his death on 19 Feb 1833 his fellow officers and men erected a handsome monument in his memory. He left a widow and four children

GUNTHER FAMILY RECORDS (1910) by R W T G and A G, has some notes on the associated St Andrews families of McIntosh, Mitchell and Carmichael. The connection came through Roberta McIntosh (b St Andrews, 19 Jan 1843; died Surbiton, Sep 1869), the youngest daughter of John McIntosh and Eliza Mitchell, who married Albert Gunther. John McIntosh was for 40 years a Magistrate and Town Councillor of St Andrews, where he was a benefactor of the City Library and a pioneer planter of ornamental trees. Born in Edinburgh in August 1804, he died St Andrews, 16 July 1897 aged 93, and is buried in the Cathedral Churchyard. He married 13 Dec 1830 Eliza Mitchell (b c 1801; died 4 May 1881), the daughter of Robert Mitchell and Margaret Carmichael. The Carmichaels were old residents in St Andrews. The son of Alexander Carmichael was William Carmichael, a keen sportsman and a good shot of game and wild fowl, who left his house and garden to his favourite niece, Eliza Mitchell, wife of John McIntosh.

The children of John McIntosh and Eliza Mitchell were:

1. Margaret; b 1831; married George Lorimer, and emigrated with family to Australia in 1885

2. Anne; of Queen`s Gardens, St Andrews, in 1910
3. Eliza; of Queen`s Gardens, St Andrews, in 1910
4. William Carmichael; b 10 Oct 1838; Professor of Natural History in the University of St Andrews from 1882
5. Agnes and (6) Roberta, who married Albert Gunter

The eldest son of Robert Mitchell and Margaret Carmichael was Robert Mitchell, a Captain in the Mercantile Marine. The second son was Thomas Mitchell, who trained for the ministry in St Andrews, abandoned it, and took to law, becoming an advocate, and practised in Canada, where he died

JOHN GULLAND [1854-1902], A Memoir, is a nice little book on this Edinburgh baker-businessman, and local politician, printed for private circulation in 1903. His father, George Gulland (1803-1850) had been born at the farm of Bellknowes, near Inverkeithing, and was said to have been a descendant of Andrew Gullane, who took part in the Murder of Archbishop Sharp in 1679. In 1822 George removed to Edinburgh, where he started business as a baker in New Street, later removing to 158 High Street. In 1833 he married Isabella Johnston. Five of their children grew up: John (above), Isabella (Mrs Urquhart, who died in 1891); Margaret (Mrs Boeme); George (who died in 1875); Elizabeth (Mrs Andrew Gulland, who died in 1897). The book also mentions his (John`s) cousin, William Brockie, who in later years went to Liverpool and onward to Philadelphia, where he died in 1890.

THE GRAY-MYLES STORY (1991). By John G Gray, published by The Ednie Press, 24 York Place, Edinburgh. Deals with Gray, Myles, Gilmour and Campbell families of Freuchie and Falkland. The earliest Gray ancestor traced is the author`s great-grandfather, William Gray, born in Hawick around 1820, who married a Jane Brown in the early part of the 19th century. Not much is known of these early Grays: no record of birth or marriage or Census return has been found, and, according to the family, these Grays were tinkers from Hawick. They had a son, Matthew Gray, whose roots are obscure, but he appears in Freuchie, between Censuses, in the 1850s, apprenticed as a tailor, probably under George Gilmour, who was to become his uncle. Matthew Gray was an adventurer. In the early 1860s he enlisted in the American Navy, and rose to the rank of Petty Officer, but deserted the service in New York in 1869, and then enlisted in the American Army for a short time before returning to Scotland as a member of crew of a merchant ship. In Fife he married Margaret Gilmour (see below) at Freuchie on 11 December 1880, and during the 1880s the family lived at Portobello, where Matthew Gray worked in the local paper mills. In 1889 the family made up their minds to emigrate; it was decided that Matthew would go first and then send for his wife and three children (and another on the way). He sailed in May 1889, his last letter was dated August 1889, and he was never heard off again. There has always been much speculation among the family regarding his fate; one theory is that he was drowned in a local flood.

Margaret Gilmour (above) was the daughter of John Gilmour (1819-1859) and Margaret Nelson (1819-1898), married 1841. John Gilmour was born in Markinch on 19 September 1819, the son of Thomas Gilmour and Janet Campbell, and was a shoemaker in Freuchie until his early death, aged 40, on 14 March 1859. His wife, Margaret Nelson, had been born in Falkland in 1819, the daughter of Robert Nelson and Mary Swan, who was the daughter of Andrew Swan, a linen handloom weaver. On the death of John Gilmour in 1859 at the early age of 40, his 6 children had to earn their living as best they could: the oldest son, Thomas, followed his father's trade and became a shoemaker in Falkland; Janet and Margaret obtained work as factory linen weavers in Falkland; Alexander and Grace were cloth loppers in the same factory; while Robert left school at the age of 12 to become a farm servant

William Gray (1881-1944), the author's father, although born in Portobello, regarded himself as a Fifer and in particular a Freuchie man. He too began life as a shoemaker, in partnership with his cousin, Tom Gilmour, under the style of Gilmour and Gray, in a shop in the middle of Freuchie opposite the hotel, and then on his own account in Edinburgh. He then became a political and election agent and from 1915-1922 worked for the Ministry of Pensions. He died 23 December 1944.

Christina Myles, the wife of the above William Gray (m Edinburgh, 30 June 1917), had been born in a small holding in the Newton of Falkland on 8 August 1887. She was the daughter of George Myles (1851-1940) and Mary Campbell (1850-1939), who had been married at Kennoway on 22 December 1882. Her father was the son of George Myles (born Coupar-Angus, 3 May 1813; died Myreside, Falkland, 10 Dec 1889) and he in turn the son of Peter Myles and Mary Muir. George Myles snr married Janet Leith, or Leth (born Falkland, 1816; died Myreside, 10 Feb 1900), but neither the date nor place of this marriage can now be traced; she was the daughter of Andrew Leth and Ann Leven. George Myles jnr worked as a journeyman maltman at the Newton of Falkland maltings, and then as a fireman in the Falkland linen mill. His wife, Mary Campbell, had been born at Kennoway on 28 July 1850, the daughter of Thomas Campbell (jnr) and Christian Bousie (married Kennoway, 9 Feb 1844). Her father (born Kennoway, 30 Oct 1820) was the son of Thomas Campbell (snr) and Ann Finlay; while her mother (born Kennoway, 2 Sep 1821; died Balgrie Bank, Kennoway, 22 Nov 1892) was the daughter of Charles Bousie and Christian Bane. It was thought at one time that the Bousies were related to the London music publishers of the same name, but this was not the case.

We will leave The Gray-Miles story at this point, although the author gives more details and information on brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles, and other members of his family, whom we have not mentioned in this brief extract.

THE GRAY FAMILY AND ALLIED LINES (privately published, North Carolina, 1976) by Jo White Linn. One of the allied lines was the Peebles family of St Andrews, Kilconquhar and St Monance, who emigrated to the USA and settled in Virginia in the 17th century. The pioneer emigrant was David Peebles, married to Elspet Mackie. A royalist, he escaped to Virginia about 1649 during the Cromwell Rebellion, and on 5 August 1650 was granted 833 acres of land in Charles City County, Virginia, which

became his "Bon Accord" Plantation. There is nothing to indicate that Elspet Mackie and any of their younger children came to Virginia and by 1655 David Peebles had married Elizabeth Bishop, whose father, John Bishop, had first come to Virginia in 1638. David Peebles, who was a Justice of the Peace and a Captain in the Charles City County Militia, died in the summer of 1659, and although, by his will, his plantation of Bon Accord" was to pass to his son, William Peebles, the plantation appears to have descended to his daughter, Christian Peebles, the wife of John Poythress of Virginia. The children of David Mackie and Elspet Mackie were:

1. Christian Peebles; born 1634, and baptised St Andrews, she was probably named after Christian Scott, who married William Peebles of Strathkinnes in July 1586. She came to Virginia some time after her father and married John Poythress. Through this marriage the plantation of Bon Accord passed to the Poythress family. The couple had a son, David Poythress (named after David Peebles), who died intestate in 1740, and the estate was administered by his son, Edmond Poythress
2. William Peebles; baptised St Monance, 7 July 1635, son of David Peebles and Elspet Mackie in the parish of Kilconquhar; he came to America prior to 3 December 1661 and less than a year later had married Judith, who was either the daughter or ward of John Drayton They lived on property adjoining that of Captain David Peebles; on 3 Nov 1673 William Peebles was granted 862 acres of land in Charles City County lying about 5 miles south of the Bon Accord plantation.
3. Thomas Peebles; born Kilconquhar, 1 July 1638
4. Alison Peebles; baptised Kilconquhar, 7 July 1641
5. Margaret Peebles; baptised Carnbee, 9 Oct 1642 (St Monance OPR)
6. John Peebles; baptised Kilconquhar, 9 April 1644
7. David Peebles; born c 1646; he too came to Virginia, where he died in 1726

GUARDBRIDGE PAPER COMPANY, Leuchars. The centenary of this firm, One Hundred Years of Papermaking; An Illustrated History of the Guardbridge Paper Company Ltd, 1875-1975," was written by Lorna Weatherill. The papermill made use of the site of the Seggie Distillery, which had been founded by William Haig in 1810. In 1875 the distillery, and some of the land adjoining it, belonged to his son, John Haig (d 1878) of Cameron Bridge. It was this John Haig and his sons who were responsible for the early organisation of the papermill. John Haig was the first Chairman at Guardbridge, being succeeded in the post by his son, W H Haig (d 1884). Another son, H V Haig, was the first Secretary, while a third son, John Haig, was a director from 1875. H E Haig was made a director in 1900, and was cashier until 1916, and Secretary until 1921.

Mention here must be made of John Galloway (1844-1914), the son of a farmer near Leuchars, After commercial experience in St Andrews, Glasgow, Moffat and Lasswade, he came to Guardbridge in October 1875, became manager the following month, and from then until his death in October 1914, he was instrumental in building up the business. He was grooming his son, also John Galloway, to succeed him, but when this

did not happen after his death, the young John Galloway left the business and founded his own company (John Galloway and Co Ltd), which worked paper mills, firstly at Portobello (from 1916) and then at Balerno Bank (1924). For their company history see Galloways of Balerno, published in 1968.

Another early director (until 1900) was Forbes Thomson Wallace (b 1874), banker in Leven, son of Michael Thomson Wallace. He was the grandfather of G W Adam. The latter came to Guardbridge as Managing Director in 1956 and held this post until he retired in 1970, when he was succeeded by his son, G W Adam.

THE HADOW FAMILY (1953). By Arthur Lovell Hadow. Typescript, but copies deposited with Libraries. Has a pedigree chart of the Hadow family descended from James Hadow (1667-1747), Principal of St Mary's College, St Andrews, from 1707 until his death in May 1747. The name originally appeared in Douglas, Lanarkshire, and the compiler has listed a total of 49 variant spellings of the name of Hadow who lived in and around Douglas from 1459 to 1718. One of these was George Hadow, who is said to have been the minister at Douglas, although he is not listed as such by FASTI. His son was Principal James Hadow. The Principal was twice married: (1) July 1697, Isabel Tullidolph, dau of William Tullidolph (d 1695), Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews (2) 1705, Margaret Forrester. A son of the 2nd union was GEORGE HADOW (1712-1780), who became Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages at St Mary's College, St Andrews, from 1748-1780. He married Susan Scott (d 1802) in 1754. Their son, Rev JAMES HADOW (1757-1847) was Vicar of Streatly in Berkshire from 1781-1840. He had five sons and three daughters. There are numerous pedigree charts, based on a manuscript chart compiled in 1885, and another printed in 1897.

THE HOUSE OF HAIG (1958). By James Laver. Although basically a history of the Haig's whiskey distilling operations and published by John Haig & Co of Markinch, the book does contain a limited amount of family history. The Haigs were a Borders brewing family settled in Bemersyde from the 13th century onwards (see **The Haigs of Bemersyde** (1881) by John Russell for more details). A Clackmannan branch of the family was founded by Robert Haig who left Bemersyde about 1627, and settled at Throsk, in the parish of St Ninian's, Stirlingshire. His great-grandson was John Haig (1720-1773) of the Gartlands, who arrived there in the spring of 1751 following his marriage to his cousin, Margaret Stein, the eldest daughter of John Stein of Kennetpans, of another Borders brewing dynasty. John Haig was a whiskey distiller, and all his 5 sons followed him as distillers. The youngest, William Haig (1771-1847), was the progenitor of the family in Fife. He took over the management of the Kincapple distillery which had been built by his uncle, William Stein, and then, in 1810, transferred his activities to the Seggie Distillery, on the banks of the River Eden, a few miles away. It was his son, John Haig (1802-1878), who founded the Distillery at Cameron Bridge, (whose headquarters were later transferred to Markinch), and was the founder of the firm of John Haig & Co, later (1877) incorporated into The Distillers Co Ltd. His youngest son was Field Marshall Sir Douglas Haig (1861-1928)

THE HANNAYS OF SORBIE [in Galloway] (1961) by Stewart Francis has two chapters (Nos IX and X) devoted to the Hannays of Kingsmuir, near Crail (Pp 91-116). Robert Hannay had succeeded to the Kingsmuir estate in about 1700 through his wife, Margaret Livingstone of East Wemyss, widow of Col William Borthwick, who had been given the estate by King Charles 11 for services rendered. He died in Edinburgh on 27 March 1725 and the property passed to his only sister, Ann Hannay, widow of Sir John Erskine of Dun. Ann died in 1736 without issue and by her will, made in 1734, Kingsmuir then passed to Captain William Hannay (d 1743), who married Mary Hathaway (d 1776) of London in 1712. Although they had numerous children all died in infancy, so that when Captain William died in 1743, the property passed to James Hannay, son of Peter (or Patrick) Hannay of Morpeth, Northumberland, who was the son of the deceased James Hannay, resident there, as the substitute mentioned in Ann Hannay's entail of 1734. James does not appear to have been married and when he died in 1764 Kingsmuir passed to his nephew, George Hannay (b 1738), the son of his brother, John, and a Miss Brown. George left Scotland in 1764 for the American colonies where he was a civil servant with intent to settle, and it was his son, George Francis Hannay (d 1867) who did great things at Kingsmuir on his succession by draining the property and turning it into fine agricultural land. He married Robina, daughter of Robert Cunningham of Pittarhie. His second son, Robert (b 1827), assumed the surname of Hannay Cunningham, and was lost, with his wife and children, in the wreck of the emigrant ship, the "Tayleur," bound for Australia, off Lambay Island in Dublin Bay, 21 Jan 1854. The eldest son of George Francis, George Hannay (1824-1910), succeeded to the estate, and married Isabella, daughter of William Scott of Dalgairn, near Cupar. Their daughter, Robina Ann Marjorie Hannay (b 1877) succeeded to both the Kingsmuir and Dalgairn estates on her father's death in 1910. She married, 1899, Sheriff S B Armour (d 1929), who took the name of Armour-Hannay on his wife's succession.

HARROWERS FROM FIFE. THE TALE OF A FAMILY (2008) by Noel Harrower. Published by The Fife Family History Society. Originally serialised in The Fife Family History Society Journal, the booklet traces the author's branch of the family back to 1718 when they lived at Balgownie Farm in Culross, and from there to Manchester, where the family had settled by 1852. There are also chapters on earlier interesting characters, such as Robert Harvar (flourished 1494-1521), who helped improve the defences at Edinburgh Castle for King James IV and helped maintain the great cannon, Mons Meg; John Harrower, the Covenanter, in the late 17th century; James Harrower (d 1770) of Inzievar, shipmaster in Torryburn, married three times, whose son and grandson, both James, became advocates. The author speculates that perhaps the first James Harrower could have been related to John Harrower, an impoverished shipping agent's clerk, based in Shetland, who left his home to seek his fortune overseas - his Diary, covering the years 1773-76, was published by the Virginia Historical Society, as it gave a vivid portrait of that area just before the outbreak of the American War of Independence. And lastly, Captain George Harrower (d 1829) of Drumny, Tillicoultry, who was tried at Old Bailey in February 1816 on a charge of bigamy, having married Susannah Giblet, the daughter of a London butcher, while his first wife, Mary Usher, was still alive and living as a lunatic in India. There is also a chapter on an elopement from Argyll, which concerns the marriage of Catherine Currie (1795-1873) to Robert

Harrower, stone-mason in Culross; she opened the first village shop in Culross in 1830, and later added a post office to it, running the businesses with help from her daughters.

THE HAWS FAMILY AND THEIR SEAFARING KIN (1932). By Capt G W Haws.

Although the family did not belong to Fife (Liverpool and Canada), this book is mentioned here for in c 1929 the compiler, Captain Haws, purchased Craig Dhu House, North Queensferry, which he renamed Hawstead Tower, and lived there for several years. In addition, the book was privately printed by J B Mackie & Co of Dunfermline

AN APPEAL TO REASON By Helenus Halkerston was published in Edinburgh in 1778.

Although 500 copies were printed, very few were sold. According to the title page, the proceeds of the sales ("without any deduction") were to go to the Orphan Hospital in Edinburgh, but that institution refused to have any dealings with the venture. The book recounts in detail a bitter dispute (by letters) between Halkerston and one Mr John Sweete of Pleasantfield in County Cork, Ireland, over the entail of Halkerston`s family estate of Rathillet in Kilmany parish.

A pedigree of the family was registered with the Lord Lyon`s Office in Edinburgh on 20th July 1772 by Halkerston as follows:

"Helenus Halkerston of Rathillet, Esq., in the County of Fife, the Heir male, and representative of the ancient and honourable Family of Halkerston of that Olk, and Chief of the name, son and heir of Robert Halkerston of Rathillet (d December 1759), and Helen, daughter of Robert Hay of Naughton, Esq., a Cadet of the Family of the Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland; which Robert Halkerston was the eldest son and heir of William Halkerston of Rathillet, Esq., and Margaret, eldest daughter of William Halliday of Tullibole, Esq., Chief of that Ancient name and Representative of Halliday of Corehead, who distinguished himself in the wars with England, before the accession of King Robert Bruce to the throne; which William, who succeeded his elder brother, David (executed 30 July 1680) who died unmarried, was the second son of James Halkerston of Rathillet, Edq., and Margaret, daughter of James Falconer of Craigfoodie, Esq., a Cadet of the family of Lord Halkerton; which James was the only son and heir of William Halkerston of Rathillet, Esq., and Margaret, daughter of Andrew Paterson of Dunmore, Esq; which William was the eldest son and heir of John Halkerston of Rathillet, Esq., and Elizabeth, daughter of John Paterson of Hiltarvit; which John was the eldest son and heir of Henry Halkerston, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Halkerston of that Ilk, descended in a direct male line from Sir John Halkerston of that Ilk, who swore fealty, with many other Scots Barons, to King Edward the First of England; which Henry purchased the lands of Rathillet on his marriage with Jean, eldest daughter of William Gourlay of Kinraig, Esq...."

Helenus Halkerston also published an account of Family of Halkerston of that ilk at about the same time as he was registering his pedigree with the Lord Lyon. Without any publisher`s imprint or date, it is basically the same as the above, but it does take the Halkerstons of that ilk further back: William and Richard Halkerston were witnesses in a donation, 1190; then comes the above Sir John Halkerston, who swore fealty to King

Edward I; then Robert de Halkerston, witness in a donation to the abbey of Newbattle, 1463; then the above Sir Thomas Halkerston, who made a tour of France and Italy in 1506 and 1507 with Alexander Stuart, son of King James IV; then Robert Halkerston, who was killed in Halkerston's Wynd in 1544 defending the town of Edinburgh, when it was being burned by the English; he was succeeded by his brother, Henry Halkerston, married to Jean Gourlay, who purchased the lands of Rathillet.

The most famous of the above Lairds was no doubt David Halkerston (or Hackston/Haxton), who took part in the murder of Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews at Magus Muir on 3 May 1679. For his part in the assassination (holding the horses while other conspirators dealt the fatal blows), he was most cruelly executed at Edinburgh on 30 July 1680. The original order for his execution still survives. First his right hand was to be struck off, followed by his left hand, some time later; then he was to be hung up and cut down alive, and then disembowelled. His heart was to be shown to the people by the hands of the hangman, and his heart and bowels burned in the presence of the people. Afterwards his head was to be cut off, and his body divided into four quarters. His head was to be affixed on the Netherbow, in Edinburgh; another quarter, with both of his hands, were to be hung up in St Andrews; another quarter was to be put on public display in Glasgow; the third in Leith; and the fourth in Burntisland. One of his hands was buried in the Martyr's Grave in Cupar Churchyard.

But to return to Helenus Halkerston's book, "An Appeal to Reason." He and the family of John Sweete of Pleasantfield, in County Cork, Ireland, had first become acquainted in Bath in the spring of 1770, both parties sharing the same lodgings. Mrs Sweete was "a woman far advanced on the decline of life, after bearing 14 or 15 children, and having had sundry abortions." She had become "dropsical," the swellings in her legs were "far advanced," and her legs were "about to burst." The Bath physicians were unable to help her, but Halkerston offered some advice which proved most helpful. Thus began the friendship between the two families. The correspondence was at first mutual. Then it turned to business. Mr Sweete was looking to buy an estate in Scotland, Halkerston was looking for a purchaser for his, or at least someone to put some much needed capital into his estate, so that he could an annuity for life. Mrs Sweete persuaded her husband to buy the Rathillet estate, a price was agreed, but owing to his involvement in four law suits, he was unable to put in the promised capital. Still the entail went ahead. And then the letters became very bitter. Halkerston complained to the Law Lords without success. He felt cheated, and "that he had been stripped of his paternal inheritance and the axe laid to the root of an ancient family."

His last resource was the publication of the book, "An Appeal to Reason." But the book was bitter and meandering, and did his cause no justice. It was clear that he was evidently deranged, and a Memorandum note in the copy with Kirkcaldy Central Library gives some proof of this. Helenus Halkerston, who fought at the Battle of Culloden, died on the 24th January 1792.

FOOTPRINTS: A MEMOIR OF THE LATE ALEXANDER HAY, One of the Fathers and Early Colonists of South Australia (London, 1899). Written by "his widow." In an earlier

number, under Family Histories Held Dunfermline Library, we mentioned "A Long and Stormy Voyage," the story of the Donaldson family of Dunfermline and their emigration to South Australia in 1853. James Donaldson (1819-1901), the emigrant, had married Susan Hay (1823-1880) - the third (and posthumous) child, and only daughter, of Peter Hay (1794-1823) and Susan Thomson - whose brothers were Alexander Hay (1820-1898; subject of the above memoir), and Robert Hay (1818-1864), linen manufacturer in Dunfermline, and founder of the firm of Hay and Robertson Ltd.

In the memoir his widow gives a little information on the Hay ancestry. "That the Hay family were of ancient lineage it is hardly possible to doubt, after all that I have heard concerning them...They were related, in a distant degree, to one of the oldest Scotch families, but at the time of Alexander's birth their branch of the family was exceedingly poor. My husband has more than once told me that his father's mother [Helen Kirk], who was a dear old woman and very fond of her dead son's children, used to say that their grandfather [Robert Hay] "had grand people." Our youngest child was named Helen, after her great-grandmother. The grandfather [Robert Hay] was a fine old man who, in the fashion of his age, wore knee breeches and gaiters. At the time about which I am writing, he had become blind, and though he helped the young widow in all the ways he could, his powers were very limited, as he was himself comparatively poor....Sir Noel Paton was one of the companions of his (Alexander Hay) boyhood, and in writing to me a short time since, he said: "My recollection of him, in the now far- distant time, remain entirely bright and pleasurable."In his {Alexander Hay} diary he rather pathetically says: "After having a little education, I went to learn weaving with my uncle John." There he seems to have remained for some years, and then he was taken into the factory of a cousin of his mother's, a Mr Erskine Beveridge."

From the OPR and other sources, we can add some names and dates to Mrs Hay's family history. The grandfather was Robert Hay, married to Helen Kirk, and described as "labourer atthRumbling Well," Dunfermline, when their son, Peter Hay (1794-1823) was born on 20 April 1794, and baptised a week later, on the 27th. This Peter Hay was a "weaver at Rumbling Well" when he married Susan Thomson, also of Dunfermline, on 30 April 1817. This Susan Thomson was the cousin of Margaret Thomson (d June 1839 aged 75), 2nd daughter of John Thomson, wright, and Mary Hulbert, who married David Beveridge (1770-1837), baker in Dunfermline; they were the parents of the above Erskine Beveridge (1803-1864), linen manufacturer.

Ancestry and Descendants of Lieutenant John Henderson of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1650-1900 (1902) by Joseph Lyon Miller

Four, possibly five sons, of William Henderson (1676-1737) and Margaret Bruce (1679-1739) came to Virginia, apparently between 1738 and 1740. This William Henderson, styled " of Raderrdnie," and "Captain in Major-General Philip Anstruther's Regiment of r Foot," was the 3 son of William Henderson of Fordell in Dalgety parish, Fife, and Jean Hamilton, and married Margaret Bruce, the second of the three daughters of Robert Bruce of Earlsrdhall [Leuchars parish] on 7 February 1705.

The four known sons were William, John, James, and Samuel. In Virginia in 1783 this James Henderson set down a family record from memory in the back of an old printed book, "Chronicum Preciosum; or, An Account of English Money, The Price of Corn, and Other Commodities, For the Last 600 Years," published London in 1707. The family record is as follows [we have added punctuation marks for clarity - ed]:

Wm Henderson, Gent, & Margt Bruce, Mar`d Febr 7 1705

John, Son to Wm, born`d Febr 9 1706

Jas, Son to Wm, born`d Janry 17 1708

Bruce, Son to Wm, born`d May 10 1710; Dyed Septr 1719

Saml, Son to Wm, born`d November 28 1713

Grandsons to John Henderson, Gent, Fifeshure, Scotland

Wm Henderson Dyed Augst 1 1737 Aet 61; Born`d Aprl 30 1676

Margt Henderson Dyed December 15 1739; Born`d March 1 1680/1; Aet 59

Jean Henderson Stuart Dyed in Child Bedd, March 1730, Aet 19

John Henderson Dyed May 1 1766 Aet 60

Saml Henderson Dyed Janry 19 1782

This Record Set doun from the Memory of Jas Henderson, now Aet 75

Jas Henderson and Martha Hamilton Mar`d June 23 1738

Martha Henderson, Dau to Audley Harrison Hamilton, Gent, & Elenor Adams, his wife.

Jas Henderson`s living Children - David, Wm, John, Jas, Sarah, Jos, & Jean

Saml & Archd & Margt passed away.

On the fly leaf is written: Jas Henderson, His Booke; Virginia, 1740

In 1902 this family record was in the possession of a descendant, Dr Joseph Lyon Miller, a noted American genealogist, and author of the book, "Ancestry and Descendants of Lieut John Henderson of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1650-1900." Lieut John Henderson was a son of the above James Henderson and Martha Hamilton.

According to one source, James Henderson married Martha Hamilton at Fordell Castle on 23 June 1738. If this is correct, it would mean that James and family removed to Virginia between 1738 and 1740. The other brothers may have come to the USA at the same time.

All settled in Augusta County, Virginia. The eldest brother, William, (who does not appear in the family record, was born about 1699, in Scotland or Ireland, and died about 1770 in Augusta County. He was married to Susannah (or Anna) Logan, who died before 1786.

The second brother, John Henderson (1706-1766) was an Ensign in the Augusta Militia in the French and Indian War, and in 1758 received 14 shillings pay. He died 1 May 1766. His will, recorded in Augusta County, 20 August 1766 (his brother James was one of the executors) mentions a son, William, two daughters unnamed, and his wife, Rose Finley, sister of John Finley, one of the first Justices of the county.

The third brother, James Henderson (1708-1784) also served in the Augusta Militia, first as Ensign and later as a Lieutenant. Married to Martha Hamilton, the family record has their children, but his will, made in 1784, does not mention John and Jean. In the case of the former, this may have been due to the fact that John Henderson (1740?-1787), his second son, had gone "west," and settled on the New River in Greenbrier County, Virginia, where he prospered, so much so that by the time of his death in 1787 his estate consisted of about 2000 acres. He married (1765) Anne Givens, the youngest sister of Elizabeth Givens, wife of General Andrew Lewis. Among their distinguished descendants may be mentioned: Hon David B Henderson of Iowa, Speaker of the National House of Representatives; Hon James P Henderson of Texas, United States Senator; Hon John B Henderson (son of James and Mary Dawson Henderson of Danville, Virginia), Federal General and United States Senator; William James Henderson, musical critic and scholar, from New Jersey; Charles Hartford Henderson, educator and writer, Pennsylvania; and Charles Richard Henderson, professor and writer, of Illinois.

The last brother, Samuel Henderson (1713-1782) also located in Augusta County and he too served in the Augusta Militia. His will, recorded in 1782, mentions his wife, Jane, and the following children: James, Andrew, Alexander, and Florence. Son James died in 1801, and his will mentions his wife, Isabella, and children: John, Joseph, James, Alexander, Becky, Sarah, Margaret, and Jean.

Henderson Chronicles: A Roster of the Descendants of Alexander Henderson of Fordell, County Fife, Scotland, three of whose sons emigrated to the American Colonies, prior to 1740, and settled near Alexandria, Va. (1915), compiled by John N McCue

About the same time as the Hendersons above were settling in Augusta County, Virginia, another three Henderson brothers were coming to the USA in about 1735-1740. They were the sons of Alexander Henderson. One has to go back several

generations to find the connection to Fordell. The third son of Sir John Henderson (d 1650) of Fordell and Margaret Monteith (d 1653) was James Henderson (died May 2 1674), who was married to Margaret Scott. They had a son, John Henderson, burgess of Inverkeithing, who was married to Janet Bairdie. Among their sons was Alexander Henderson, born Radernie, 25 June 1693. This Alexander was the father of the emigrant Henderson brothers - William, Alexander, and John.

These Henderson brothers appear to have first settled on Owl Creek, near Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia in about 1735-1740, but soon separated. William, who appears to be the eldest brother, and who married Susan Florence Kearns in Fife in 1722, moved to Pennsylvania, where he was appointed Captain of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment on 13 November 1776. He is supposed to have lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, until after the Revolutionary War, and from there probably emigrated into North Carolina, where he died.

The second brother, Alexander (b 1707), who was married to Jean, or Jane - (surname unknown) settled on Owl Creek, near Alexandria, Fairfax County, Virginia, in about 1735-1740. But the duration of his stay in this vicinity was short. Next he moved to Albemarle County, Virginia, where he purchased 400 acres of land on Lickinghole, which he sold to John Piper in 1779-1780. He then removed to Augusta County for a few years, and finally settled in that section of Kentucky which in 1798 became Fleming County. Dr Joseph Lyon Miller mentions an Alexander Henderson of Augusta County, who married Sara, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Wallace of Albemarle County, who migrated to Madison County, Kentucky, in about 1787 and settled on Paint Lick Creek; but whether this is the Alexander in question is a matter of uncertainty.

The last brother, John Henderson (1719-1768) moved from Owl Creek, Virginia, to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, within 20 miles of Chambersburg, 9 miles of Shippensburg, and 3 miles of Upper Strausburg. He too was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was married to Sarah Mary Park.

For the descendants of these three brothers, see "Henderson Chronicles: A Roster of the Descendants of Alexander Henderson of Fordell, County Fife, Scotland, three of whose sons emigrated to the American Colonies, prior to 1740, and settled near Alexandria, Va." (1915), compiled by John N McCue.

THE STORY OF A FAMILY; The History and Connections of the Hendersons of the Anchor Line, descendants of Alexander Henderson of Pittenweem (1958). By Vivian Henderson. "My earliest known ancestor was one Alexander Henderson, who married Margaret Cuik in the Parish Church of Pittenweem on the 11th January 1648, the year before Charles I was executed. Then we have another Alexander, then a James, and we come to the first of many Davids, who was baptised on the 27 April 1727, and whose mother was Mary Laing. He lived to the age of 60, married in 1752, Cecil, a daughter of Arthur Robb and Martha Balfour, both of Drummeldry, Newburn, and was a farmer. David had 6 children. His younger son, David, who was my great-great-grandfather, was born on the 3rd May 1762, lived to the age of 85, and had an

adventurous live. Like his father he was a farmer, but was press-ganged into the Navy, served in it for many years and rose to the rank of warrant officer. I like to believe he must have served in some of the great naval engagements of the Napoleonic Wars, perhaps under Nelson. My great aunt, Ann Meiklereid, his grand-daughter, who remembered him, said he had a Government naval pension, but whether it was for wounds or good service I do not know. David married Anne Baynes at Pittenweem in 1788. Her mother was Margaret Elder, who came of an old Pittenweem family. They had 5 sons. The second son, my great-grandfather, was John, who was born in 1791, and married in 1814 Christian Janet Shanks, whose father, Thomas J Shanks, was a well-to-do shipmaster and burgess of Pittenweem as his father had been before him. The Shanks family were probably of Dutch origin. Christian`s paternal grandmother, Anne Hunter, was a sister of Alexander Hunter, the minister of Pittenweem, while her mother, Christian Ness, came from a farming family at Kilconquhar, where a great-grandfather, Mr Young, was the minister.

John Henderson was probably put into the shipping business by his father-in-law, for he became a master mariner, as did his four sons, David, Thomas, my grandfather John, and William. In 1834, at the early age of 43, my great-grandfather, died at sea, of smallpox, and was buried at Naples. This left his widow with a young family of four boys and 2 girls, and they moved to Glasgow a few years after his death, where the eldest girl, Christian, married William Coverley in 1838. The sons found employment as shipmasters in Glasgow, for the port was then developing rapidly. Thomas Henderson, the second son, joined the firm of Handyside & Co in 1852. and they founded a new firm which became the Anchor Line in 1856. Their first steamship to sail on the Glasgow-New York service was the "Tempest" on the 11th October 1856, with my grandfather in command.

On the 3rd November 1845 my grandfather had married at Glasgow, at Warwick Street, Margaret Tod, who was born in Pittenweem in November 1822, and was some two months older than her husband. So let us now return to Pittenweem for a while and meet the Tods, who were an old and well-known family there. My grandmother`s father, James Tod, was a bailie and Chief Magistrate of the Burgh. The family were well-to-do farmers and coopers, for the export of herrings to Northern Europe caused a steady demand for barrels. James` uncle, John, was also a bailie, and so was his grandfather, Patrick, who contracted an irregular marriage in Edinburgh with Margaret Thomson in 1765, and had to have it confirmed in Pittenweem. This Margaret`s father, Andrew, was Town Crier of Pittenweem during the 1745 rebellion. My great-grandfather, James, and his father, Andrew Tod, also made interesting marriages. James married in 1813 Agnes Richard of Pittenweem, after whom my uncle was christened, and also one of my grandsons. Agnes` grandmother, on her mother`s side, was wither a Wilson, or an Oliphant, her mother being an Aitken of Carnbee or Arncroach. Margaret Olphant Wilson, the novelist, was Agnes` cousin. Andrew Tod, James` father, married Christian Alexander at Edinburgh in 1790. The Alexanders were a Pittenweem family, and Christian`s grandfather, Andrew, was Excise Officer in Pittenweem during George II`s reign. There was a great deal of smuggling at that time between the East Coast and the Continent. I like to think that when Andrew Alexander came home, tired and perhaps

dispirited, his wife sometimes sang to him, for he married Helen Rhymer, a descendant of one of the old Scottish bardic families.

Here in the family tree we have found portrayed the whole life of the Burgh; the minister, the burgess, the bailie, the excise officer, and the town crier, the farmer, the seaman, the herring industry, and the women who cared for their menfolk in the cottages on the harbour's hillside, and bore them strong tall sons, who would cross the sea and tame it to their profit.

Before we finally leave Pittenweem for the Clyde, I must recall a memory of more than 65 years ago when, as a very small boy, I was staying at Henderson House, the family home overlooking the Harbour of Pittenweem. It was low tide, and my grandfather's eldest brother, David, took me down to the rock pools beyond the quay walls. We sat down and he made little boats of walnut shells, with matches for masts and paper sails, and launched and raced them across the wide pools. He laughed and said they were all "Cities of Rome" sailing to America, for as a tiny child I had already been to New York in that famous Anchor Line ship, probably the most graceful steamship ever to cross the Atlantic. My great-uncle's firm, Messrs D & W Henderson, built many well-known steamers, but on that day so long ago, he built a picture in my mind which will always give me a happy memory of my family's birthplace."

PADDY HENDERSON. A HISTORY OF THE SCOTTISH SHIPPING FIRM OF P HENDERSON & CO, 1834-1961 (1961). By Dorothy Laird. In past Journals we have dealt with the Henderson brothers of Pittenweem (Thomas, John, David and William), sons of John Henderson (d 1834) and Janet Shanks (m 1814), who were associated with the Anchor Line of Glasgow, and the Glasgow shipbuilding firm of D & W Henderson. Another family of Henderson brothers from Pittenweem (sons of George Henderson and Janet Tod) were also connected with another Glasgow steamship line (the Albion Line), and their story can be found in the above history. There appears to be no direct connection between the two Henderson families on the paternal side, but they were connected through the Tods, the above Thomas Henderson having married Margaret Tod from Pittenweem

The Albion Line Hendersons were the sons of George Henderson and Janet Tod (daughter of Peter Tod) in Pittenweem, who "gave up their names in marriage" on 30 Dec 1797. George Henderson was a customs landwaiter, or Waterguard Officer. More information on him can be found in his extensive death notice in the Pittenweem OPR:- - "George Henderson, formerly a Magistrate in this Burgh and an elder in the Congregation, and employed as a landwaiter in the Customs House of Aberdeen and resident in Peterhead for about 7 years, came to pay a visit to his friends in Pittenweem about the 14th of April [1824], and died of yellow jaundice on 13 May 1824 aged 48." This obituary would give his birth as 1776, and therefore he is possibly the George Henderson, lawful son of Thomas Henderson, gardener to Sir John Anstruther, and Jean Noble, born Elie, 14 Feb 1776.

From the Laird book we know that George had the following brothers (not in birth order)

[1] John, farmer and flesher in Pittenweem

[2] Thomas, farmer in Blair; perhaps the Thomas Henderson, born Elie, 13 Oct 1773, to Thomas Henderson and Jean Noble

[3] Sims, "occupation unknown, but he eventually left his widow comfortably provided for from house property in Elie" [from Laird]

[4] Blair, in London; but perhaps the above Thomas Henderson, farmer in Blair

[5] Andrew, artist in Glasgow, where he died, from apoplexy, on 9 April 1835

[6] Joseph; mentioned by Laird on p24, but perhaps he was on the Tod side

Most of the children of George Henderson and Janet Tod are recorded in the Pittenweem OPR between 1800 and 1812 (Laird gets their ages wrong), with their baptisms witnessed by various Tods. The family had apparently left Fife by 1817. The children were:

[1] Margaret; "unhappily married to a drunkard and gambler, who, under the harsh laws of the time, was entitled to the profits she made with her little shop" (Laird)

[2] Thomas; born 28 June 1800; senior clerk in the firm of general merchants, Peter Senn & Co in Leghorn, in which his younger brother, Robert, later became associated; in 1840 the two brothers left Senn & Co, and set up their own business in Leghorn, Henderson Bros, closely connected with that of their brothers (Patrick and George) in Glasgow; Thomas died 11 October 1854, after which Robert Henderson sold the business in Leghorn to his two nephews, David and William Henderson in Glasgow (see Para 1); Thomas had married, December 1833, Jemima Thomson, sister of Alexander and William Thomson, founders of the famous steamship line, the Ben Line of Leith

[3] George; b 29 Aug 1802; shipmaster in Glasgow, at first on own account, but later in partnership with his brother's firm, P Henderson & Co; died Glasgow, Christmas Eve, 1852

[4] John; b 27 Nov 1804; steward, but of a sickly disposition, and eventually quit the sea to become assistant to his Uncle John at Pittenweem, where he died 27 Nov 1854

[5] Janet; born 3 May 1807; died Pittenweem, 9 Nov 1815

[6] Patrick; born 25 June 1808; founder of the firm of P Henderson & Co (of the title), in which he was assisted by his brothers, Thomas, George, and Robert; died Glasgow, 21 July 1841, aged 33

[7] Robert; b 1 June 1811; in partnership with his brother, Thomas, at Leghorn, and succeeded another brother (George), as partner in the firm of P Henderson & Co in Glasgow; d May 19 1868; his partner, James Galbraith (1818-1885), a native of Strathaven in Lanarkshire, inherited the business

[8] Agnes, bap 4 Dec 1812, but always known as Nancy; acted as housekeeper to her brothers, Thomas and Robert, in Leghorn, before her marriage to James Stewart, of the firm of James Stewart & Co, 22 Ingram Street, Glasgow, dry goods merchants and calico printers; he was a close friend of her brother, Patrick Henderson, who shipped his printed fabrics around the world in his vessels.

On the north wall of Pittenweem church a marble tablet was erected by Robert Henderson, merchant in Glasgow, in memory of his parents and other members of his family, and quoted by the Rev Charles Rogers in his Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions of Scotland (1872) Vol 2, p116-17, as follows:

"Erected by Robert Henderson, merchant in Glasgow, in memory of his parents, George Henderson and Janet Tod, who died at Pittenweem; the former on 13 May 1824 aged 48 years; the latter on 4th July 1832 aged 61 years. Also of his sisters and brothers who died - Janet, at Pittenweem, 9th November 1815, aged 8 years; Patrick, at Glasgow, 21st July 1841 aged 33 years; George, at Glasgow, 24th December 1852 aged 50 years; Thomas, at Leghorn, 11th October 1854 aged 52 years. John, at Pittenweem, 27th November 1854 aged 50 years"

HENDERSON FAMILY OF DUNFERMLINE

Two "Memoirs" of Ebenezer Henderson, uncle and nephew, have been published: one by Thulia S Henderson in 1859 to her father, Rev Ebenezer Henderson (1784-1858), missionary in Denmark and Sweden; and the other to Ebenezer Henderson (1809-1880), astronomer and antiquarian and author of "The Annals of Dunfermline" (1879), written in 1909 by "his Niece," then residing in Harrogate, Yorkshire, and published in the Journal Printing Works in Dunfermline. From both "Memoirs" we can build up a family history of the Henderson family as follows.

The family could trace their origins back to two cot-houses, with heather roofs, in Saline parish a little west of Dunduff and some 5 miles from the City of Dunfermline. From the little brooklet which ran past the cot-houses, the place was called "The Linn." It was at here that there lived towards the close of the 18 century an agricultural labourer named George Henderson. He was said to have been descended from a nephew of Alexander Henderson (d 1641), Royal Chaplain to King Charles 1. In 1766 he married Jean Buchanan, who is said to have belonged to the family of which George Buchanan, the historian, was a member.

It was while they were residing at "The Linn" that their children were born. There were seven of a family - John, William, Margaret, George (the elder), Elspit, George (the

second) and Ebenezer. Of these, John, Margaret and Ebenezer, were the sole survivors. George the elder and William died in 1777 within a month of one another, followed in the summer of 1783 by Elspit, George the younger, and their aunt, who was living with her brother, within a 10-day interval.

In about 1787 the family moved to Waulkmill and some three years later, probably in about 1790, to Lochend, both small estates near Dunfermline, owned by Thomas Purvis. For more than 20 years George Henderson acted as overseer to Purvis. He died in about 1812, followed some 5 years later by his wife, Jean Buchanan. She was then living in Dunfermline (probably with her son, John). She caught a chill while attending the induction of the Rev Peter Chalmers to the Second Charge of the Abbey Church in Dunfermline in July 1817, and died the following November aged 77.

Of the children who survived: Ebenezer, the youngest, born November 1784, became the Rev Ebenezer Henderson (1784-1858), above; the elder surviving son, John Henderson, became a watch and clockmaker in Dunfermline, married Janet Coupar, and died in January 1854 in his 85th year. He was the father of Ebenezer Henderson (1809-1880), the antiquarian. The family bible of John Henderson is with Dunfermline Library.

The Journal of George Hepburn, On his voyage from Scotland to Otago in 1850...with extracts from his letters written from Otago, (1934) edited by his grandson, William Downie Stewart. **GEORGE HEPBURN** (1803-1883): grocer and spirit dealer, High Street, Kirkcaldy 1833-1849, was born Leslie, son of William Hepburn, feuar in Prinlaws. His name first appears in an advertisement in the Fifeshire Journal of 21 Dec 1833 when he moving to new premises, probably 145 High Street, Kirkcaldy, and in Feb 1837 he removed to 175 High Street, where he continued until Nov 1850, when he gave up business. The following year he and his family emigrated to New Zealand, arriving Otago, 1 Sep 1850, in the "Poictiers." Merchant and politician, he has an entry in G H Scholefield's "A Dictionary of New Zealand Biography" (1940).

THE HERIOTS OF RAMORNIE. From XVth to XVIIIth Centuries. By R C Reid of Mousewald. With Notes and Reminiscences from 1800 on By Sir William Maitland Heriot (1931). Privately printed, the book is in two parts. Part I, written by R C Reid, deals with the Heriots from 1475-1792, and the principal source is the Heriot Writs in the Ramornie Charter Chest. Part II, written by Maitland Heriot, deals with the various branches of the Maitland family (the Maitland-Heriors, the Heriot-Maitlands the Maitland-Makgill-Crichtons, and the Maitland-Dougalls), after James Makgill Maitland was served Heir to Ramornie in 1792. There are extensive pedigree charts outlining the various branches of the family. In addition, the book deals "inter-alia" with the parish of Kettle, and is, as yet, the best book published on the parish. There is a Roll of "hail men fensibill and unfensibill" of the parish of Kettle aged between 16 and 60 in April 1651 on Pp 145-48.

"A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE." The Descendants of Rev George Hill, D.D. (1750-1819), Principal of St Mary`s College, St Andrews. (privately printed, Glasgow, 1913). Compiled by his great-grand-daughter, E.R (ie Mrs Rodger, South Court, St Andrews).

Father of the Rev George Hill was the Rev John Hill (d 1764), Minister at St Andrews. Mystery surrounds this Rev John Hill. All attempts to trace his parentage or birthplace have been unavailing. The first notice found of him dates from 1738, when he was ordained minister of the second charge of the Parish Church at St Andrews. In 1753 he was transferred to the first charge. He died in 1764 after a tedious illness. He was twice married, firstly in 1743 to Elizabeth, daughter of Principal Goudie, or Goldie of Edinburgh. She died in 1747, leaving two children:

1. Jean. Her history is unknown. She may have died young as another Jean appears later in the family
2. John (1747-1805). Professor of Humanity successively at St Andrews and at Edinburgh. He married Anne Douglas McLeod. No known descendant survive.

In 1749 the Rev John Hill married his second wife, Jean, daughter of his colleague, the Rev John McCormick. She was a grand-niece of Principal Carstares of Edinburgh; a grand-daughter of Principal Drew, St Andrews; and a sister of Principal Joseph McCormick, St Andrews. Her seven children were:

1. George (1750-1819); of whom more below
2. Henry David (1752-1820). Professor of Greek, St Andrews, 1788-1820He married firstly, Margaret, daughter of Archibald Borthwick, banker, Edinburgh. Three of her children were: (a) John, Commissary-General of the Madras Army, father of Colonel William Hill and Mrs Bolland (b) Jean McCormick, who married the Rev Walter Weir; their son was Rev Robert Weir, Dumfries (c) Rachel, wife of the Rev W W Duncan, who left descendants. In 1818 Dr Hill married, secondly, Margaret Baxter, who had one child, Jemima, unmarried
3. Janet (d 1826). She married in 1770 John Cook, D.D., Professor of Humanity and then of Moral Philosophy, St Andrews. The connection between the Hills and the Cooks was continued in the next generation by the marriage of their eldest son with "Miss Betsy Hill," Principal George Hill`s eldest daughter. No Cook pedigree is here inserted, as a full and exhaustive Memoir of the Cook family has been drawn up by Mr Charles Cook, W.S., Edinburgh. Mrs Cook had 13 children. Her eldest son, John, was Professor at St Andrews of Hebrew and Divinity. Her second son, George Cook, Professor of Moral Philosophy, St Andrews, was a great Church leader. Another son, Walter, was the founder of the firm of W & J Cook, W.S., Edinburgh. Her youngest son, Henry, with whom she spent her widowhood, was minister at Kilmany
4. Son. Died in infancy. Name and date unknown
5. Anna (175.-181.). Married the Rev Matthew Murray, North Berwick. Had a family, but no surviving descendants are known
6. Jean (1757-1837). Married the Rev James Macdonald, Kemback, who lived to be Father of the Church and died in 1843. No descendants

7. Elizabeth. Died in girlhood, date not known.

Principal George Hill (1750-1819), the eldest child of the Rev John Hill and his second wife, Jean McCormick, married (1782) Harriet Scott, daughter of Mr Alexander Scott, who had lately gone from Edinburgh to reside in St Andrews. Her pedigree through both her parents is well known for several centuries. In 1522 it is recorded that the lands of Grothale, or Groathill, in the parish of Cramond, were granted to a burgess, Walter Scot, baxter to King James V. His successors in the direct line of father and son were: 1. Alexander (d 1541) 2. Gavin (d 1587), barber in the Dean. 3. Alexander (d 1613). 4. Walter (d 1631), Bailie in the Dean. 5 Thomas (d 1695). 6 Thomas (d 1725), whose burial place is on the south side of St Cuthbert`s Cemetry. 7 Thomas (d 17..) 8 Alexander (d 1802), who married Elizabeth Doig, and it was their daughter, Harriet, who became the wife of Principal Hill.

A printed tree traces Mrs Hill`s maternal ancestry back to one John Mudie of Brianton, 1570. Her mother`s name was Elizabeth Doig, daughter of David Doig, Provost of Brechin and of Montrose, fifth in descent from John Mudie. And it was from David Doig`s daughters that the names of Magdalene (now Madeline) and of Elizabeth, so frequent in the Hill families, were taken.

Principal George Hill and Harriet Scott had 12 children, and their names are to be found in a family tree at the beginning of the book:

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1. John (1783-1800); d at Holland Estate, parish of St Thomas, East Jamaica
2. Elizabeth (1784-1848); m her cousin, Prof John Cook, St Andrews University
3. Alexander (1785-1867): Minister of Dailly, Professor of Divinity, Glasgow University; m Margaret, dau of Colonel Crawford of Newfield, Ayrshire
4. David (1786-1866); Chief Secretary of the East India Co, Madras; m Letitia, dau of Sir Francis McNaghten, Bart
5. Joseph (1787-1811); died at his brother`s, David, house in Madras
6. George (1789-1803): d of fever at St Mary`s College, St Andrews
7. Jean, or Jane (1790-1871); m Rev Robert Macnair of Ballantrae and Paisley Abbey
8. Henry (1791-1858): Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh
9. Matilda (1792-1803); d of fever at St Mary`s College, St Andrews
10. Madeline (1796-1881); died unmarried in St Andrews, last of the family
11. Thomas (1798-1864): Minister of Logie-Pert, Forfarshire
12. Harriet (1800-1865): m Mark Sprot of Garnkirk, and their son, Alexander Sprot (d 1853) m Rachel Cleghorn of Stravithie

THE HOGS OF NEWLISTON AND KELLIE. (1981). By Donald Whyte. Privately printed, this little booklet gives a history of this family of landed proprietors. The first was Roger Hog (1715-1789), 3rd son of John Hog of Cammo and Mary Cochrane, a banker in London and Edinburgh, who purchased the fine estate of Newliston in 1753 and in 1785 the estate of Kellie, near Pittenweem, but not the castle and the home farm. Also

in 1785 he purchased the lands of Wester Luscar, Clune, and Drumbethie, near Dunfermline, but not the mineral rights, which were later acquired in 1790 by the Earl of Elgin. The next proprietor was Thomas Hog (1741-1827), advocate, and he in turn was succeeded by his sons, Roger (1775-1833) and James Maitland Hog (1799-1858), advocates, and then by the latter's son, Thomas Alexander Hog (1835-1908); then came his son, Steuart Bayley Hog (1864-1944), advocate, then the latter's son, Roger Thomas Alexander Hog (1893-1979). Having no heir, the latter sold the farms of Kellie Estate, made over Newliston to his nephew, James Steuart Findlay, and with his wife moved in 1972 to Logie West, near Dunfermline, where he died on 9 August 1979 (Note: the lands to the west of Dunfermline purchased by the first Roger Hog in 1785 were inherited by his grand-daughter, Mary Turner Hog (1771-1854), who married in 1800 Sir John Buchan-Hepburn of Smeaton-Hepburn, Bart)

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE HOGGAN FAMILY. Dunfermline Central Library has a copy of this printed family tree, which dates from about 1923. It begins with Thomas Hoggan (1749-1803), married to Margaret Paton, who died in 1825. Among their children were: Andrew Hoggan, who died in Tain about 1823, married to Janet Lockhart, who died in Glasgow, 27 July 1849; William Hoggan (1783-1873), married to Isabella Sharp, who died in Dunfermline; and James Hoggan (1788-1854), married to Margaret Westwood, who died 4th May 1851.

THE HONEYMAN FAMILY IN SCOTLAND AND AMERICA, 1548-1908. By A Van Doren Honeyman (New Jersey, 1909). The conjecture that the original Honeyman was a "dealer in honey" is too far-fetched to receive serious consideration, though not impossible. "We all belong to Fife," has been a phrase used by the Honeyman clan. It appears to be true, not only of the Honeyman families of Scotland and England, but also of the American families as well. With two or three exceptions, all the American Honeymans can be traced back to Fife. One of the earliest branches in Fife were bakers in St Andrews, and from The Baxter Books, 1548-1861, the record extends from the apprenticeship of John Honeyman on 1st June 1564 to the freedom of Thomas Honeyman, 2nd son of Thomas Honeyman on 3rd September 1773. This first John Honeyman, who died in 1616 and was married to Helen Henderson, was the father of David Honeyman in Patairchney, east of Falkland, baker in St Andrews. He was the father of a number of renowned clergymen, including Andrew Honeyman (1619-1676), Bishop of Orkney; Robert Honeyman (d 1686), Archdean of St Andrews; James Honeyman (d 1693), minister at Kinneff (three generations of Honeymans, eldest sons, then succeeded to the Kinneff ministry); and George Honeyman (d c1730), Episcopal clergyman at Livingstone and Crail. The book then deals with their descendants in turn. The Rev James Honeyman (1675-1750) of Newport, Rhode Island, belongs to the Kinneff branch of the family; his son, Hon James Honeyman (1710-1778) was Attorney General of Rhode Island. Robert Bruce Honeyman (1774-1824) of Louisa, Va, was a surgeon in the British Navy, emigrating to America in 1774, and soon afterwards entered the Revolutionary War as a surgeon. The largest family bearing the name of Honeyman in America belong to the branch of which John Honeyman, known in history as Washington's spy, was the progenitor; he seems to have been born in Armagh, Ireland, about 1729, and his connection to Fife has not been ascertained. Chapter X,

Some Miscellaneous Scotch Lines, has a number belonging Fife, with brief biographies, with names and dates of wives and children, and their descendants. Here is a selection:

(a) George Honeyman (d Dec 1848) was a farmer and linen weaver at Birsiemire, Largo parish, m (1) Janet Pearson (d April 1822) (2) Margaret Thomson (d Feb 1848). His son, Thomas (d c 1851), married to Elizabeth Miller, nee Crawford, left for Wellington, New Zealand, soon after his marriage, where most of his children were born, but in about 1850, attracted by the gold discoveries in California, went there alone, his wife returning to Scotland with the children. He wrote several letters home, but then was reported dead. His son was William Crawford Honeyman (b Wellington, NZ, 30 Jan 1845), of Cremona Villa, Newport, was a noted musician, the author of *The Violin*, and *How to Play It* (which went through over 20 editions) and *Scottish Violin Makers, Past and Present*, which was also reprinted several times.

(b) Henry Honeyman was a native of Fife or Forfar, but early removed to London, and at one time was in the excise or customs department of the city and also a victualler. He resided at 84 Little Hermitage Street in 1792. By his wife (supposedly Jane Johnson) he had among others, Thomas John Honeyman (1792-1870), who, with his son, James Nichols Honeyman (1825-1903) and James Frederick Spencer Honeyman (b 1861) were connected with the British Medical Association, the first two as publishers of the *British Medical Journal* from 1853, and the third as Librarian to the Association from 1888.

(c) James Honeyman of Kingskettle, born Jan 20 1791, died July 15 1854; married to Girzal Adams.

(d) James Honeyman of Monimail, probably the son of John Honeyman and Christian Duncan of Falkland, baptised Oct 5 1704, and no doubt descended from John Honeyman of Kingskettle, who, as tenant, was given a grant of 1/16th of lands of Kingskettle by King James VI, March 27 1595, as his grandfather, William Littister, was so infeft by King James V. James of Monimail had only one known son, William, whose son, David (married to Jean Auchterlonie) was feuair at Springfield. His son, William, was twice married, firstly to Helen Edemston (d 1839) and secondly to Janet Mackie (b 1806). A son of the first marriage, William Honeyman (b 1829) came to the United States in 1844 or about 1851 (accounts vary) and was not heard off afterwards. A son of the second marriage was Walter James Honeyman (1849-1904), who emigrated to Portland, Oregon, in 1881 and was senior partner in the mercantile firm of Honeyman & McBride, 195 Third Street.

(e) John (?) Honeyman and his wife, Janet Storer, are said to have lived at Dunshalt, Auchtermuchty parish, No more was known of them by his grandson. William Ritchie Honeyman (b 1860) of Newark, New Jersey, who furnished the information.

(f) Patrick Honeyman of Ceres. The descendants of Patrick Honeyman were uncertain as to his first name, but as his grandson, Patrick, is said to have been named for him, it is probable that he was a Patrick, He had a number of children, including Robert, who

married Margaret Peat, whose son, Patrick Dempster Honeyman of Burntisland (1779-1860) married Isabella Marshall (1801-1867).

(g) William Honeyman (1801?-1877?) was a native of Alloa, but his ancestors were reported to have come from Fife or Kinross. He married Helen Mathie.

(h) William Honeyman of Collessie, married to Elizabeth Balfour, had among other children, Robert (b 1833), married (1859) to Mary Hampton Boucher (b 1837), whose son, James, of 25 Jordan Lane, Edinburgh (1909)

(i) James Honeyman (1790-1861) was born at Freuchie (Falkland parish) and died at Wilkie's Lane, Dundee. He was first a ploughman, then a labourer in a foundry. He was married to Catherine Muir. All his children were born Dundee.

(j) James Honeyman of Ceres died about 1809 and is said to have had five sisters who were married. He is perhaps the James, born Feb 14 1762 to Thomas Honeyman and Helen Kinnier. Only one of their children grew up and had a family, and this was Thomas (d 1869) who married Jeannie Morris (d 1875) - both are buried in Dalry Cemetry, Edinburgh. Their son, William, was a farmer, and came to America in 1874 with his sister, Margaret. Twice married, the son by his 2nd wife, Mary Keiler, was Philip Stewart Honeyman (b St Andrews, 1870), who came to the United States from St Andrew in 1893. He was a successful golfer, professional at the Cincinatti Golf Club, Ohio.

(k) William Honeyman (d 1845) of Cupar, linen manufacturer, married to Ann Stark (d 1851). His sons were John (1799-1879), linen manufacturer in Cupar, founder of the firm of John Honeyman & Co [which closed in November 1958], married to Ann Stark (d 1890); Alexander Honeyman (1803-1882?), draper in Cupar (1829-1853), married to Janet Millar of Kedloch, Logie; James Honeyman (1805-1891), tanner in Cupar (Burnside), married to Elizabeth Stewart (d 1887); and Francis Honeyman (1816-1901), draper in Auchtermuchty (1841-1880)

There are extracts from Records of Great Seals, Fife Testaments and Sasines, Services of Heirs, and abbreviated extracts from the Fife OPR. A must for anyone with Honeyman ancestors, the book is available in photocopy form from Tuttle Antiquarian Books, 28 South Main Street, Rutland, Vermont, price US \$47.50 and can be ordered through their secure web-site at www.tuttlebooks.com

THOMAS HUNTER OF FIFE. A Canterbury, New Zealand Storekeeper, 1845-1914 (1997). By Allan Hunter. Is the history of Thomas Hunter, 3rd son of Thomas Morrison Hunter (1817-1889), wright/joiner in Earlsferry, and his first wife, Christian Morrison, who arrived Lyttleton, NZ, 6 Sep 1864 in the "British Empire", and his descendants. The book also traces the origins of this branch of the family to Crail, Helen Ross (d 1830) and her son, Peter Hunter (1778-c1854), grandfather of the Thomas Hunter in the title.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM HYND (1774-1846) [1997], compiled by E Storm Yanicks, Seattle, Washington. The subject of the history, William Hynd, was born in Lindores [Abdie parish] on March 10 1774, but most of his adult life was spent in Dundee as a merchant and shipowner. He was senior partner in the firm of William Hynd & Co (established May 1808, with contract of co-partnership drawn up in February 1809), and as a shipowner owned shares in the "Hind" of Dundee, built in 1818, and also in the brig, "Eliza," named after his wife, Elizabeth L(e)ighton (1776-1845), whom he had married at Dundee in Feb 1797. She was born in Arbroath on July 9 1776, the daughter of James Lighton, tailor, and Margaret Vannet. The book traces their descendants to the present day, but only the founder of the family came from Fife.

GENEALOGY OF THE IMBRIE FAMILY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Descendants of James Imbrie, pioneer settler, and his wife, Euphemia Smart (1953). By Addison Murray Imbrie (1853-1932). The pioneer settler, James Imbrie, came probably from Auchtermuchty, and married Euphemia Smart, who was probably the daughter of David Smart and Euphemia Law of Strathmiglo. The family came to America sometime between 1774 and 1776. "The first authentic information concerning the residence of James Imbrie in this country is found in the United States Census, 1790, of Fellowship Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he is recorded as James Imbrey, and as having in his family, a wife and seven children, four boys and three girls. The only other official records relating to him are transfers of property, and the probate of his will. His will is dated December 20 1802, and was probated March 4 1803. In this will he names eleven children, five sons and six daughters, but does not mention a wife. Tradition says that she was gored to death by a steer on their farm, shortly after the birth of their last child, and died about 1800.

The tradition that David Imbrie, the son of James Imbrie, was born in New York (Philadelphia?), August 17 1777, has been fully accepted by the family; and also the tradition that both parents and child returned to Scotland before the Revolutionary War ended, to obtain the estate of David Smart, which was left to his only child, wife of David Imbrie. Their son, James, was born in Scotland in 1782, and it is possible that at least one daughter, and the son, Robert, were also born there. Sometime before 1790 they returned to the USA and settled in Western Pennsylvania.

The report that James Imbrie was in the employ of his wife`s father at the time of their marriage, and that they lived in Holytown, 18 miles outside of Glasgow, has not been substantiated. It is probable that they sailed from Glasgow, and may have been there some little time, but their native home was in the county of Fife. From this line came five successive US ministers - Rev David Imbrie (1777-1842); Rev D R Imbrie (1812-1872); Rev J J Imbrie (1844-1917); Rev T D Imbrie (b 1888); and Rev G S Imbrie (b 1919)

The book also mentions another US line, founded by four brothers from Auchtermuchty, who came to America shortly after the Revolutionary War. These brothers were:

1. Michael; went to Philadelphia as a coachmaker, and soon afterwards to Lynchburgh, Virginia
2. Robert; went to North Carolina, and died
3. James, a clergyman; went to Pittsburgh
4. George; the youngest of the 4 brothers; went to Bethlehem, 4 miles south of Albany, and died there in 1846 aged 82. He is buried in the Elmwood Cemetery at Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, and his tombstone bears the following inscription:

George Imbrie. Native of Auchtermanchly [ie Auchtermuchty], Scotland; died July 3 1846 aged 82 years. Margaret Imbrie, his wife, 1766-1849; George F Imbrie, 1808-1899; Katherine S Udell, 1803-1873; Mary Udell, 1806-1894.

INGLIS FAMILY HISTORY. MS Collections by Jean Young in Dunfermline Library. George Inglis (1668-1733) from Dairsie, married Isobel Adamson (b 1675) at St Andrews in Sep 1698. His son, George Inglis (1705-1792), apparently moved to Leuchars to work, staying with his uncle (?), John Inglis, before marrying, Oct 1731, Christian Matthewson (b 1709) of Wemyss, and returning to Dairsie, where he died. His son, David Inglis (1734-1819) married Christian Urquhart (1736-1808). They were the parents of the Rev David Inglis (1771-1837), born Dairsie, who became a school-teacher, but was not considered good enough by his future wife`s family; so he trained as a minister, was ordained 18 Sep 1806, married Katherine Collier (1770-1861), and moved from Glamis to become minister at Lochee, where he died. His son, Rev Robert Inglis (1803-1876) was minister at Edzell, married to Helen Brand (1810-1884)

OOR AIN FOLK (1894). By James Inglis. In the Fife Family History Society Journal, New Series No 1, Summer 2004, we mentioned (p39) the Inglis Family History of Leuchars and Dairsie, collected by Jean Young, culminating in the appointment of Rev David Inglis (1771-1837), born Dairsie and married to Katherine Collier (1770-1861) as minister of Lochee, and their son, Rev Robert Inglis (1803-1876) as minister of Edzell. The later history of this family can be found in Oor Ain Folk (1894) by James Inglis (1845-1908), son of the Rev Robert. He became quite a well-known Australian politician, being Minister of Public Instruction, New South Wales, from 1887-89. The book is subtitled, "Being Memories of Manse Life in the Mearns And A Crack About Auld Times," and is chiefly concerned with his father`s ministry. There are, however, brief mentions of his grandfather and grandmother.

INNES: family of printers and publishers in Cupar (of the Fife Herald, Fife News and St Andrews Citizen), founded by John (1841-1901) and George Innes (1851-1924), the son of George Innes (1804-1869), mason in Cupar, and Margaret Roger, and continued by the sons of George, William George Innes (1893-1963) and his sons, G Leng Innes and J Neil B Innes. John`s son, Fred G Innes (1879-1952) was also in the business as editor of the Fife News (1901-1925) and the Fife Herald (1901-1935). The Innes family

history can be found in the 150th Anniversary of the Fife Herald of March 1972; we reprinted this history in the Fife Family History Society Journal of Sep 1988 (Vol 11 No 1). It can also be found in *The Inneses of Benwall and Blairton and Collateral Branches* (1955) by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms, being a collateral branch, and again we featured this Cupar history in *The Fife Family History Society Journal* of Sep 2002 (Vol 15, No 1).

If we can take the family history back to Andrew Innes, weaver in Cupar, married (1766) to Isabel Forman. Through their second son, John Innes (1766-1839), came Thomas (1802-1853), innkeeper in Leuchars, whose only son, Thomas, died in infancy; he was the brother of the above George Innes (1804-1869). The third son of Andrew Innes and Isabel Forman was David Innes (1770-1844), manufacturer in Cupar, married to May Morton (1774-1857). They were the parents of William Innes (1809-1891), draper in Cupar from 1836-1872, married to Annie Gibb (1809-1889), no issue; and Andrew Innes (1811-1902), solicitor in Kirkcaldy, founder of the firm now known as Innes Johnston & Co, 197 High Street. He was married to the daughter of John Lockhart, the rector of Kirkcaldy Grammar School, and his son, John Lockhart Innes (1859-1956), succeeded him in business, followed by the latter's sons Messrs R T and Michael Innes.

It may be mentioned that J & G Innes Ltd published a little pamphlet on the history of their firm, entitled: "The History of a Fife Firm, 1795-1970" (1970) - taking the date of their founding as 1795, the year in which James Morison was appointed printer to the University of St Andrews; Robert Tullis (1774-1831), the founder of the Fife Herald (1822) is believed to have learned printing under Morison. And when the St Andrews Citizen Office was reconstructed in June 1928 the company published a small pamphlet entitled "The Citizen Office," which was basically a reprint of the article which had appeared in the St Andrews Citizen of 5 June 1928. Fred G Innes served in France and Belgium during the 1st World War; he was captured in 1917 and made to work behind enemy lines. His experiences were published in the Fife Herald of Dec 1918 and Jan 1919 and reprinted as a small pamphlet, entitled "Free At Last; A Cupar Man's Adventures in Belgium" Some information on the company can also be found in "Tullis Russell: The History of R Tullis & Company and Tullis Russell & CO Ltd, 1809-1959" (1967) by C D M Ketelbey. There was also a feature on the firm in "The Kingdom of Fife Illustrated," published by W T Pike & Co in c 1890.

THE INNESES OF BENWALL AND BLAIRTON *And Collateral Branches* (1955). By Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms. Among the collateral branches given is that of Innes in Cupar. There were Inneses in Cupar from the middle of the 17th century, working as masons, slaters, and wrights, but the descent and connections of these early branches is often patchy and problematic; so perhaps we should join the ancestry between 1650 and 1670 with David Innes, weaver and mason in Cupar, who was the eldest son of a John Innes, perhaps a John Innes whose family was born before the commencement of the Cupar Register. His eldest son, John Innes (b March 1707), weaver in Cupar, had four sons and one daughter, and the descent continued

through the youngest son, Andrew Innes, weaver, who married (1766) Isabel Forman. Through the second son, John Innes (1766-1839) came Thomas (1802-1853), innkeeper at Leuchars, who married Marion Lawrie, and whose only son, Thomas, died in infancy; and his brother, George Innes (1804-1869), mason in Cupar, who married (1839) Margaret Roger, daughter of John Roger and Margaret (Peggie) Thomson, and was the father of John (1841-1901) and George Innes (1851-1924), printers and publishers in Cupar, founders of the firm of J & G Innes of the Fife Herald, Fife News, and St Andrews Citizen. Both these brothers married sisters, respectively (1873 and 1888), Christina and Mary, daughters of William Braid, baker and confectioner in Colinsburgh. To return to Andrew Innes and Isabel Forman, their third son was David Innes (1770-1844), manufacturer in Cupar, who married May Morton (1774-1857), and they were the parents of William Innes (1809-1891), draper in Cupar [m Annie Gibb (1809-1889), no issue] and Andrew Innes (1811-1902), solicitor in Kirkcaldy, founder of the firm now known as Innes Johnston Ltd, 197 High Street; his son was John Lockhart Innes (1859-1956).

JAMESON FAMILY HISTORY

John Buchan, author of *The 39 Steps*, was brought up in Dysart, where his father was the minister at Pathhead. In 1913 he published a short biography on Andrew Jameson (1845-1911), Lord Ardwall, Senator of the College of Justice of Scotland from 1905 until his death, 21 Nov 1911. This has some limited family history as follows:

"In the second half of the 18th century a certain John Jameson was a writer in Dysart and town-clerk of the burgh. Concerning him nothing has come down [in fact this is incorrect; he lived 1741-1819, and married Sophia Anderson (d 1787), the widow of John Anderson, who was his immediate predecessor as Town Clerk of Dysart; their table-stone is in St Serf's Churchyard, Dysart, and reads as follows: Erected to the memory of John Anderson, formerly town clerk of Dysart, who died the 27 of December 1768 aged 59. And his wife, Sophia Anderson, who was afterwards married to John Jameson, Town Clerk of Dysart, died the 21 July 1787 aged 61 years. Also Janet and William Anderson, children of the Town Clerk and Sophia Anderson, who died in infancy. John Jameson, who was Town Clerk of Dysart and factor on the Sinclair Estate for upwards of 50 years, died 16th day of August 1819 aged 78 years. And Jean, Christian, Alexander and Jean Jameson, children of John Jameson and Sophia Anderson, who died in infancy] - except that in the year 1770 [30 Oct 1770] he had born to him a son Andrew, who was in due course bred to his father's profession. Andrew was trained in an Edinburgh office, and returned to Fife at the at the height of the Napoleonic war-fever to accept a commission in the county militia. At the age of 30 he was made Sheriff-Substitute of the shire, and for 45 years held the office while 5 fleeting Sheriff-Principals came and went. At his death in 1846 he was the `doyen` of the Sheriff-Substitutes of Scotland, and had taken a leading part in securing an increase of their salaries and pensions - a part recognised on three occasions by the presentation of handsome grants. In his last year he went to London as a witness in the Crawford Peerage Case, and throughout his life was remarkable for his vigour of mind and body. He was a keen antiquarian and an enthusiastic botanist, and at his death was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifeshire Volunteers. He had a full share of the martial temper

of his family; for a letter exists, written in the year 1804, when he was compelled to journey from Cupar to Dysart, in which he asks for instructions about the militia. "In the event of the French landing," he writes, " I will most likely hear the news before you, and when we march it will in all probability be to the south, in which case I am so far on my road to the field of glory."

"His wife was Euphemia Chalmers, and his eldest son, Andrew, was born in 1810. One daughter died young; another married Mr George Gray of Bowerswell, Perth, and became the mother of Lady Millais and Mr Albert Gray, now counsel to the Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords. His second son, Melville Jameson, afterwards procurator-fiscal of Perth, died in 1902 at the age of 90. Another son held a commission in an East India regiment, and was famous in the evangelical circles of his day.

"Andrew Jameson, the second, was born in a different world from that which his father had known. His youth was not haunted by rumours of invasion, and the strifes which now held men`s minds were those of Kirk and Parliaments. He was educated at the University of St Andrews, and at the age of 25 was called to the Bar. Among his exact contemporaries was John Inglis, who lived to be the greatest of Scottish Lord Presidents. He married in 1844 Miss Alexander Grace Campbell, whose legal ancestry was as pronounced as his own. Her brother, Neill, became Sheriff of Ayr; her father, Alexander Campbell of Barnhill, was sheriff-substitute at Paisley; and her grandfather (a friend of Dr Johnson) and her uncle had been sheriff-substitutes at Dumbarton. The Campbells were cadets of the family of Lochnell, and like the Jamesons, were a long-lived race; for when Alexander died, though he had retired 20 years before, he had to his credit a record of 50 years` service in office, and his legal memory went back to the far-off days of Sir Islay Campbell. The marriage brought to the east-coast Jameson stock a dash of Celtic blood and a connection with the beautiful foot-hill country of the Western Highlands.....In 1842 he [Andrew the second] was appointed sheriff-substitute at Ayr, and there in 1845 his eldest son, Andrew, was born. In the same year he was transferred to Edinburgh, to the onerous post of sheriff-substitute of Midlothian. For 20 years he performed his duties, and the high consideration in which he was held was shown by his appointment in 1865 to be sheriff-principal of Aberdeen - this being at the time only the second case on record of a sheriff-substitute being appointed to a sheriffdom. Had he lived he would doubtless have reached the Bench....He had passed through the crisis of 1843, and he was a warm supporter of the Free Church - being, indeed, one of its official legal advisers....His wife, who shared in his religious interests, died in 1848, and he married in 1853 Miss Margaret Hotchkiss of Castlemilk. He was fortunate in his family; for his closest friends were his 2 boys, and his happiest days

were spent at Barnhill, fishing in thend nox burns. His life was not destined to reach the span of his fathers. In 1870 his 2 son, John, then in his 22nd year, while staying in Glasgow, was attacked by diphtheria. The father visited him, and returned to Edinburgh in the belief that the crisis was past. But he fell a victim to the same disease, and while on thethSaturday the son died, the father followed him on the Sabbath. He was only in his 60 year.

"We come to Andrew Jameson, the third, Lord Ardwall, the subject of this sketch...." [he was born at Ayr, 5 July 1845, and married, 1875, Christian Robison, daughter of J Gordon Brown, Lochanhead, and niece of Walter McCulloch of Ardwall, Kirkcudbrightshire; died 21 Nov 1911]

HISTORY OF THE JOHNSTONES, 1191-1909 (1909). By C L Johnstone. The work is mainly concerned with Johnstone/Johnston families in the Borders, but it does give some information on other families elsewhere in Scotland.

Two Johnstons are found in Fife in the 18th century. David Johnston, advocate, son of David Johnston of Lathrisk, who recorded Arms in 1797; and Andrew Johnston of Pitkierie (Kilrenny parish), who was First Magistrate of Anstruther Easter, died 1765.

The last Johnston of Lathrisk and Wedderby - George - died s.p., and his estate went to Mr Maitland Makgill Crichton, born 1880. a descendant of Mary Johnston, daughter of David, who died before 1810. She married in 1794, Charles Maitland.

From Andrew Johnston of Pitkierie, who died 1765, have descended five generations called Andrew. The second was of Rennyhill (also Kilrenny parish); the fourth was M.P. for St Andrews, and sold Rennyhill in 1853, and went to live at Holton, Suffolk. He married Priscilla, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and died 1862. His eldest son, Andrew, born 1835, now of Forest Lodge, Woodford Green, married 1858, Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev G Trevelyan, and had a daughter who died an infant. Mr Johnston was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford; was High Sheriff for Essex in 1880, Chairman, Quarter Sessions, and County Councillor, and M.P. for South Essex, 1868-74.

THREE GENERATIONS (1911). BY Henrietta Keddie (1827-1914) Published by John Murray of London, the book was written by a Victorian novelist, who was better known under her pseudonym of Sarah Tytler. Her gt-gt-grandfather was David Gib (1682-1745), tenant in Blebo. His son, Andrew Gibb of Balass [Cupar parish] married Margaret Barclay of Dairsie Mill, and one of the sons of this union, Henry Gibb of Balass, married Helen Burn. Their daughter, Mary Gibb (d 1869) m 6 Jun 1814, Philip Keddie (d 1852) of Wemyss, who later became manager of the Grange Colliery, nr Elie (c 1838-52). They were the parents of Henrietta Keddie. "Three Generations" is written with a novelist's pen. There is a distinct lack of dates, and Miss Keddie relies heavily on family tradition and hearsay, which sometimes cannot always be accurate. One wonders if Harry Gibb and Helen Burn really did elope.

RICHARD KENNOWAY AND HIS FRIENDS (1908), by Katharine Steuart, author of Allan Water, The Story of an Old House (see Steuart). The family take their name from the village in Fife, and their name was originally Macgregor.

In 1611 King James the VI, in a fit of rage, ordered the Earl of Athole to round up as many of the turbulent and troublesome Macgregor clan that he could find, and disperse

them from their homes. They were rounded up and force-marched out of Perth into Fife, where they were dispersed among the Fife coastal and inland villages. In short, they were no better than beggars, preventing from using the clan name and wearing the clan tartan. One family was settled in Kennoway and took that as their surname.

In Feb 1765 Richard Kennoway, described as the great-great-grandson of Macgregor the exile, and son of James Kennoway and Janet Dowie in the Mains of Kirkforthar, married Ailie Seaton, the niece of the Rev George Seaton of Falkland. He became tenant of Balwysie, near Fraserburgh, south of Aberdeen, and died in 1825 at the age of 91. Fraserburgh was where another Macgregor exile had settled, and took the name of Greig. His descendant, Alexander Greig, married Anna Mylne, took part in the Jacobite uprising, and, to elude the gallows, escaped with his wife in a vessel bound for Bergen in Norway. There they settled, changed their names to the Norse spelling of Grieg, and were the progenitors of the family in Norway, the most famous representative of which was Edouard Grieg, the composer.

Ailie Seaton, the wife of Richard Kennoway, died at Balwysie in 1779, of a lingering consumption, having a family of four boys (Richard, James, William, and -), and two daughters (Janet and Cecily). The children's grandmother, Cecily Seaton, looked after them until the eldest daughter, Janet, was old enough to act as housekeeper, when the old lady retired to a top-floor flat in the neighbouring village of Lendrum.

The younger Richard Kennoway married Elizabeth Gilmour, daughter of William Gilmour, and became minister of Spinnington, in the west of Scotland. His younger brother, James, was a merchant in Cupar until 1803, a partner, with his brother, William, in the counting-house of Messrs William and James Kennoway. James, at the age of 38, left the business in 1803 and accepted the invitation from General Dundas to act as a tutor to Richard's younger pupils at Strathwilliam till a patron could be found. James, too, later became a minister

In the book there are letters written from Cupar to brother, Richard, 1789-1793. Some give family details. Their cousin was Euphemia Russell, who died at Kinraig Den on 21 Nov 1791. Both Richard and James attended her burial at Kilconquhar Churchyard. Another cousin (of the elder Richard) was Admiral Sir Samuel Greig of Inverkeithing, founder of the Imperial Russian Navy. Among the friends of the younger Richard was William Lawson of Glasgow, who married a Miss Henderson of Methil.

KIDD, JOHN & ALEXANDER: confectioners, Dysart, founders of the firm of J & A Kidd (1858-1910), afterwards known as J D Mitchell (1916-1940) and J D Mitchell & Sons Ltd (1940-1970). A short history of this firm is with Kirkcaldy Library. The firm was founded in Parkhead in 1858 by brothers, John and Alexander Kidd, who afterwards removed to Gallatown, where they built up a thriving and successful business at 159-167 Rosslyn Street (The Rosslyn Confectionery Works). The firm were wholesale and retail confectioners, bakers and general merchants, and, until the local power loom linen factories were built, were the largest employer of labour in the area. Alexander Kidd died in 1908, followed by John on 2 Sep 1912 in his 73rd year. They were succeeded by

the latter's son, Andrew Kidd, but, being an outdoor man, he took to farming, and sold the business to his office manager, David Bonellie, and James Duncan Mitchell (d 1940), head of the bakery, who had joined the firm as a boy apprentice in 1883. They continued in partnership until 1917, when Mr Bonellie died suddenly, leaving J D Mitchell as sold proprietor. He died on 12 Dec 1940, thus severing an unbroken service of 57 years to the firm. To perpetuate his name, his sons, William Galloway [Bill] Mitchell (b 1902), who had joined his father in business in 1920, and Alexander McKenzie Mitchell (b 1896), incorporated the firm into a private limited liability company, J D Mitchell & Sons Ltd, on 17 July 1941, with an initial capital of £2000, divided into 2000 shares of £1 each, which were held by 5 members of the family, with the eldest son, Alex, as Co-Director. The firm continued trading in Rosslyn Street until Oct 1953, when it went into liquidation. The business was then sold to M Salmond, who continued until 1970, when it was finally given up, thus ending 113 years of trading

KINLOCH OF THAT ILK. By Eve T Wayne. This small booklet is without publisher and date. Part 1 deals with The Kinlochs in Fife, an ancient family. The name is derived from a Celtic word meaning The Head of the Loch, and no doubt refers to the lands north of Rossie Loch, which belonged to the family at a very early date. The present Kinlochs of Kinloch trace their descent back to one James Kinloch of Dundee, who was Town Treasurer in 1515, but the Dundee branch were unquestionably a branch of the earlier Kinlochs in Fife. Of the origin of the family little is known, but it is generally supposed that they were descended from Bishop "Kellach" or "Killoch" who was Archbishop of St Andrews in about 900. Records of charters show that the Kinlochs owned much land in Fife in the 12th and 13th centuries. One of the earliest of these charters is undated, but confirmed by William the Lion (1165-1214), and deals with the lands of Collessie granted to John de Kinloch. Further charters were granted to John de Kindeloch, son of the former John, and his heirs. The later history of this family is conflicting and involved, so we will leave the history here.

MOUNT HESSE. History, Humour and Hazards on a Sheep Station, 1837-1985 (1987) by Peter and Phyllis Kininmonth. The authors' grandfather was James Leonard Kininmonth (1834-1896). He was born on the farm of Inveriel, in Kinghorn parish, on Oct 9 1834, the son of James Kininmonth (1796-1889) and Elizabeth McGlashan. The Kininmonths had farmed in Fife from at least the 18th century onwards. James Leonard's great-grandfather, Alexander Kininmonth, had tenanted the farm of Brighills in Auchterderran parish, until his death in 1799. He left two sons, Alexander and Peter Kininmonth (1752-1827). Alexander succeeded his father at Brighills, while Peter took over the farm of Inveriel. He married Janet Duncan, and they had 6 sons and 2 daughters. The youngest surviving son, the above James Kininmonth (1796-1889), carried on the tenancy when his father died in 1827. He continued to lease the farm until about 1886, when a new railway line cut through it. This made farming difficult, and James, by then an old man of 90, gave up the tenancy soon after, though he continued to live on the farm until his death in 1889 aged 93.

Chapter 5 of the book principally deals with the holders of the Kininmonth estates in Fife, from Odo Kynninmond, said to have been a brother of Count Clermont in France,

who came to St Andrews between 1163 and 1167, down to Agnes Murray Kininmonth, the last heiress, who became the wife of Sir Gilbert Elliot. Their son, Sir Gilbert Murray Kyninmond Elliot became the first Earl of Minto in 1813. It is the belief of the author that his great-great-grandfather, Alexander Kininmonth of Brighills, was a son of one of Odo's descendants.

At the age of 18 James Leonard Kininmonth became contracted as a shepherd on Russell and Simson's farm of Barunah Plains in Victoria, AUS. So many emigrants ran off to the goldfields soon after their arrival in the colony that James Kininmonth was required to sign a Contract of Agreement with Russell and Simson. The document is dated Kirkcaldy, 3 April 1852, and still survives.

He sailed from London in the "Ayrshire," 24 April 1852, arriving Port Philip, 26 Aug 1852. James spent 28 years on Barunah Plains station, working his way up to sheep overseer, then manager, and finally partner and part owner. He sold his interest in the property in 1881 and returned to Scotland to find himself a wife.

He took a fancy to Euphemia Russell (Phemie) Carstairs (1856-1903) of the neighbouring Balwearie farm, daughter of James Leslie Carstairs (1820-1891) and Janet Lewis (1824-1905), who was the sister of William Lewis of Boglily (Fife) and Stoneleigh in Victoria. Phemie was already in love with Lewis Aitken of Boglily, but the match was frowned upon by her parents, as no fewer than six of her first cousins had married each other. Therefore, with her parents' approval, he began to court to her, and, despite the fact that she used to hide from him when he first called, he proposed to her on 31 Dec 1881 and the couple were married on 2 Feb 1882.

The couple, who became devoted to each other, returned to Australia, and later that year James Kininmonth purchased the Mount Hesse station in Victoria of 15,886 acres. He died on 14 December 1896. His wife and children returned to Scotland. She was in the process of returning to Australia with her family when she died at Kirkcaldy on 27 January 1903.

Trustees, mostly relations in Australia, have always played a most prominent part in the management of the Mount Hesse estate, and these Trustees included: William Lewis of Stoneleigh; James Leslie Carstairs (1861-1943), brother of Phemie, who had emigrated from the family farm of Balwearie in 1880; James Aitken of Torbain and Dalgety's (married to Jane Pierce Lewis) and his sons, James Aitken jnr and Philip Lewis Aitken, and the latter's son, Robert Russell Aitken; and James Ford Strachan, whose mother was the 2nd daughter of James Aitken snr.

The book gives a preliminary history of the Mount Hesse station from 1837 to 1882, when it was acquired by the Kininmonth family. There are also 15 pages of family trees on Pp 280-94, which show the various and intertwined relationships of the Kininmonth, Russell, Carstairs, Lewis, Aitken and Simson families.

If we add these three Australian family histories on the Patterson, Aitken and Kininmonth families to others on the Russell family - the Memoir of George Russell of Golf Hill (1935) and the 7-volume Clyde Company Papers (1941-71) - and a typescript history on the The Carstairs Chronicle (1979) by Robert Carstairs, together with a book by D C L Drysdale on the Rev John Drysdale and his Descendants (1991) in the Scottish Genealogy Library in Edinburgh, and the History of Tullis-Russell, 1809-1959 (1967) by C D M Ketelbey, they form a series of family histories unprecedented in Fife genealogy. All the families are related.

WHO WAS JOHN LAMONT?

The Diary of John Lamont is an important chronicle of events in Fife in the second half of the 17th century. It covers the period from 1649 to 1671. However, it is still uncertain as to who the diarist was. It is known that he was "of Newton," and that he was factor to the family of Lundin in Largo parish. But at least three different John Lamonts have been put forward as the author. This article will examine all three in turn.

According to "The Lamont Clan, 1235-1935" (1938) by Hector McKechnie, which was printed for the Clan Lamont Society, all the Lamonts in Fife are descended from Mr Allan Lamont, who was settled in St Andrews by 1527 as citizen and bailie, and steward of the Priory and the Royal Household. His son (Mr Allan Lamont) and grandson (Mr Thomas Lamont) were ministers at Scoonie, and according to Hector McKechnie John, the diarist, was the son of the latter, but he is not named in Fasti by Hew Scott, who gives the name of only one son of Rev Thomas, namely Mr Allan Lamont, who was factor and chaplain at Lundy.

The Diary was first published by Archibald Constable of Edinburgh in a limited edition of only 100 copies under the title of "The Chronicle of Fife; Being the Diary of John Lamont of Newton, from 1649 to 1672." According to Constable, himself a native of the East of Fife: "The Author was John Lamont of Newton, in the parish of Kennoway; a person of whom little is now known, but he is supposed to have been related to the Family of Lamont of Lamont in Argyllshire; and, during the period of the transactions recorded in this Work, he was settled in Fifeshire, as Factor to the Family of Lundin of Lundin. Of his male descendants, the only one now known to exist is the Reverend David Lamont, Minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham."

A second edition of "The Diary of Mr John Lamont of Newton, 1649-1671" was published in Edinburgh in 1830. Its preface cast doubt on the Constable statement: "It is doubtful whether the Author possessed the small property of Newton in the parish of Kennoway. On reference to the Abbreviate of Retours, it appears that in 1658 Wester Newton, in that parish, belonged to Pitcairn of Unstoun; and that in 1665 and 1694 James Law of Bruntoun is served heir to his father in the lands of Easter and Wester Newton; while the Rev Patrick Wright, minister of Kennoway, states that the Author was not Laird of Easter Newton in that parish, although that property belonged to a person of the same name, who is said to have been his relation."

In the preface is also to be found the following statement by the Rev David Lamont of Kirkpatrick-Durham: "My father, John Lamont, was minister of the parish of Kelton, in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright. His father was John Lamont of Newton, near Kennoway in Fife. He was proprietor of Newton, commonly in those days called Lamont`s Newton, and he was proprietor also of the lands of Piestown, in the neighbourhood of Cupar, and was factor on the estate of Mr Drummond (then Lundin) of Lundin. My grandfather was twice married. Who was his first wife I do not know; but his second wife, my grandmother, was a Miss Watson of Ethernie, a family of some consideration in that part of Fife. The lands of Newton were left to my grandfather`s oldest son by the first marriage, who afterwards sold them, but I do not know to whom. The lands of Piestown were left to my father, who was the oldest son by the second marriage. He also sold them and bought property in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

"So much for tradition. I will now state what I know myself. About ten years ago I visited some of my friends in the vicinity of Leven. Dr Swan, who was at that time the minister of Leven, or Scoonie, asked me to preach for him, which I did; and when we returned to the Manse, he said I had done a most wonderful thing that day, for I had preached in my great-great-grandfather`s pulpit, Mr Allan Lamont, and he showed me a silver communion cup, with the Lamont arms engraved upon it, and this inscription: "Presented to the Parish of Scoonie by John Lamont of Newton, in Memory of his Grandfather, Mr Allan Lamont, who had formerly been Minister of that Parish." He told me that my grandfather`s house was only about two miles distant, and he thought I should go and see it; which I did, and found a large double two storey high house, well finished within, and over the front door, a large stone with the Lamont coat of arms engraved upon it. The silver spoons at the Manse of Kelton that belonged to my grandfather, and some silver knives and forks that I have at this day, have a large letter N for Newton below the crest and motto. Had my grandfather not been proprietor of Newton, I do not think the letter N would have been on the silver plate. Mr Fulton also told me that my grandfather was buried, not in the church-yard, but within the church of Kennoway, which, if true, seems to imply that he was a proprietor.....Whether my grandfather was Author of the Diary, I cannot say - of that I have no evidence; but as I never heard of any person of his name at that time in Fife except himself, and from the many and minute allusions to the house and family of Lundin in the Diary, I think it is highly probable."

His grandfather was John Lamont of Newton and Pyatsburn, Skipper in Over Largo and Factor at Lundy. He was the son of Mr Allan Lamont, factor and chaplain at Lundy, and the grandson of Rev Thomas Lamont of Scoonie (see second paragraph). But as this John Lamont was born in 1661, he could not possibly have been the Author of the Diary, which began in 1649. The best candidate so far for the authorship is the son of Rev Thomas Lamont of Scoonie.

It may be mentioned here that the Diary was originally in three volumes, of which two have survived. It is not known whether the missing volume covered an earlier or later period. The first surviving volume covers the period from 1649 to 1663, and was presented to James Calderwood Durham of Largo in 1785 by Mr John Lamont, Surgeon

at Largo. This John Lamont was the great-grandson of Mr Allan Lamont, factor and chaplain at Lundie. The second volume, which covered the period from 1664 to 1672, was given (apparently by the diarist in his old age) to Major John Lumsdane of Lathallan. The third and missing volume was presented (again, apparently by the diarist) to Mr James Lumsdane of Innergellie, but by 1830 (and probably also in 1810) all trace of it was lost.

WITH A NAME LIKE LAMONT (1992). By Margaret Lamont Johnston. This 64-paged booklet, published by the author, is principally concerned with Dundee families, but among the names in her genealogy chart we note: John Stuart Lamont (b c 1838), son of Peter Lamont and Janet Horn of St Andrews, who married St Andrews, 8 Jan 1860, Margaret Robertson (1837?-1869), daughter of James Robertson and Christian Laing of St Andrews (m 15 Jan 1836). They were the parents of John Stuart Lamont (1868-1907), who married Jessie Grubb Cuthbert (1869-1959), whose son, Robert Cuthbert Lamont (b 1904), became the husband of Georgina Taylor (b 1904), daughter of George Taylor and Elspeth Gibb.

THE LAWSON FAMILY IN CERES (from The Croft House Andersons, 1933)

The surname Lawson is derived from the Scots word, "Law," meaning Hill, and survives today in such names as Largo Law, Lawhill and Lawside. The original Lawsons were the sons of the men who dwelt at the Law

In Ceres there was a branch of the Lawsons who were masons and builders in Baltilly. The earliest representative of this family on record is the James Lawson, born c 1675, who was contracted in marriage to Mary Scott, also from Ceres, on 28 Oct 1701, and married in Ceres Parish Church on 21 Nov. Little information has been preserved on these early Lawsons, but family tradition asserts that an earlier James Lawson, perhaps the father or uncle of the above, was in sympathy with the Covenanters, and was said to have been "not far away" from the murder of Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews at Magus Muir in May 1679. A later Lawson family member had in her possession a chair said to have belonged to this Covenanting Lawson.

James Lawson and Mary Scott had the following children:

[1] John; born 6 Nov 1702; died Feb 1780; of whom more hereafter

[2] David; born 12 Oct 1705

[3] Grizell; born 20 Aug 1708

[4] Thomas; born 9 May 1711; mason in Baltilly; died May 1791.

The eldest child, John Lawson (1702-1780), succeeded his father as a mason-builder at Baltilly. He married c 1732 (there is a blank in the OPR marriages from 1712-1765) Mary Fleming, daughter of George Fleming in Newton of Nydie, near Guard Bridge.

They had a family of at least 6 children, the first progeny being twins, Mary (d Nov 1734) and Agnes (d June 1735), born 8 Sep 1734; then came Margaret (d May 1737), born 23 May 1736 and baptised at Cults; then George, born 20 Aug 1738; then came Ann, or Anna (baptised 5 Dec 1742), who died in March 1746; and another Agnes, who died in June 1746.

It was the only son, the above George Lawson (1738-1813), who succeeded his father in business. He was the last of the Lawson mason-builders. It was also he who demolished the earlier Croft House on the Baltilly lands and erected the ground storey of the present building.

The date when the Lawsons first acquired the Croft House lands has been lost in the mists of antiquity. It may have been from the Kinninmonths; or it may have been from Sir Thomas Hope. No record of the original transaction has survived. The earliest Sasine of the property is a Feu Charter, granted by Oliver Gourlay of Craighrothie, who had earlier purchased the Baltilly lands, in favour of George Lawson and his wife, Elizabeth Pitcairn, on 10 Oct 1785.

During George Lawson`s period, roughly 1760-1800, a boom took place in the building industry, and he and other local builders prospered under this boom. However, it was largely a rebuilding surge, with the old insanitary style of buildings, however picturesque, giving way to a much improved and more durable style of housing, and any actual increases in additional housing stock was not great.

George Lawson died in July 1813 aged 75. He was married to Elizabeth Pitcairn of Cults (contracted/married 29 Nov/20 Dec 1765), who died in March 1835 in her 92nd year. They had a family of 10, 8 of whom were:

[1] Mary; born 11 Sep 1768

[2] Robert; born 25 May 1771

[3] John; born 17 April 1774; died Feb 1780

[4] Elizabeth; born 17 July 1776

[5] Davina; born 13 July 1778; of whom more hereafter

[6] James; born 12 Feb 1781; of whom more hereafter

[7 & 8] Katherine and Barbara (twins); born either 1783 or July 1786

The above James Lawson (1781-1871) was one of the younger children of George Lawson and Elizabeth Pitcairn. After serving his apprenticeship with a Fife linen manufacturer, he began business on his own account in Ceres, opening up, as time went on, remunerative contacts with Dundee merchants, which enabled him in middle

life to purchase the small estate of South Radernie in Cameron parish. Latterly his state of health and his new interests at Radernie caused him to dispose of his linen business earlier than he would have liked.

Although having acquired the estate of South Radernie, James Lawson lived on in the family home at Croft House. It was he who erected the present upper storey over the house which his father had built. In Nov 1840 he purchased the neighbouring feu of equal size on the south, of only one storey, belonging to the Watson family, which he converted into a stable and store. The garden became double the size. These improvements continued practically unchanged until 1876, when the inside of the house became more what it was like in 1933 - the kitchen was moved to the "Back Place;" the door facing the village was made into a window; the stable was altered into a wash house; a passage and entrance were made to the transferred kitchen by a new door cut out in the south wall of the house; the study was transferred to the parlour downstairs, with the old study being enlarged into a dining-room, and the old dining-room becoming the drawing room.

James Lawson died on 9 Jan 1871 aged 89. He always wore the tall hat and the full frock coat of the period, with the Gladstone stand-up collar. For overwear, he favoured the Highland cloak. He was a familiar figure on the roads around Ceres in his horse and carriage. His pony was called "Donal" and when it grew older he decided that he would sell it to no man, in case it met with a cruel master. When the animal began to suffer in old age, he resolved to bring about its end as painlessly as he could. David Beaton, the brother of Thomas, the Croft House gardener, was entrusted with the job. A grave was dug in the Croft House grounds, the animal led to its edge, and shot in the head "as painlessly as might be," and old "Donal" fell into the ground prepared for it. He would not buy another pony, and the valuable carriage and harness, which from a business point of view should have been sold, was allowed to moulder away with the years at Croft House.

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James Lawson's dog was called "Smike," and although offered large sums of money for him, he would not part with the animal, and after its death from old age, again he would have no successor. He also kept a succession of pigs, which were cheaply fed from the slops of a large household, and to which he did not forge any attachments. As one pig was killed, a younger Porker was brought in to maintain the succession

The following stories have been told of James Lawson's courting days, although the exact truth of them cannot be verified. It was said that he had two sweethearts, one in Blebo Craigs, and the other in Nydie, a little further on, and both were equally suited to be his wife. It was said that when he rode away from Croft House to carry through his marriage proposal, he had still not made up his mind. In the end, he let his pony, the faithful "Donal," make the decision for him. Giving it free rein, the animal turned up the Blebo Craigs road, and so Elspeth Melville became his bride.

The other tale passed down in the family was that there was strong competition for the fair Elspeth, and in the end James Lawson fought for and won the Melville lass.

He and Elspeth Melville from Blebo Craigs were married in August 1814. However, Mrs Lawson had never been very robust, and after presenting him with three daughters, she died on 5 April 1829 aged 42. The daughters were:

[1] Euphemia (Phemie); born 1816; she inherited her mother`s delicate constitution, and died on 25 Sep 1843 aged 26 (although the Lawson stone in Ceres Churchyard and her newspaper death notices give her death as 4 Oct 1843

[2] Elizabeth; born 31 May 1818; she likewise inherited her mother`s fragile health, and died on 17 May 1843 aged 24

[3] Margaret; born Lorgon House, Ceres, 4 July 1820 (Croft House being then under extensive alterations); died 21 Aug 1872 aged 52; married 26 Sep 1845 Rev David Anderson (died 24 May 1909 aged 90), minister of the Relief Congregation (afterwards UP Church) in Ceres

Katherine Lawson, daughter of George Lawson and Elizabeth Pitcairn, was born in 1783 (year given by William Pitcairn Anderson in his book, the Croft House Andersons) or in July 1786 (according to IGI), and was twinned with sister, Barbara, who went on to marry David Webster of Ceres on 17 Dec 1808 and was at Craigothie in Feb 1824. During the years 1800-1805, it is understood that Katherine Lawson was in the service of Lady Mary Lindsay-Crawford, who resided with her unmarried brother, the 22nd Earl of Crawford, at Crawford Lodge and later at Crawfore Priory. Early in life she became engaged to William Brown, who was a student at St Andrews University from 1802-1805. Her family urged delay, wanting to know more about the student. Testimonials survived, dated 1805, by the St Andrews Professors, testifying to Brown`s regular attendance at classes and his good conduct at the University. Not long after leaving St Andrews, William Brown entered the Army and the Royal Marines. Remaining true to each other, Katherine Lawson and William Brown were duly married, and were for a number of years stationed at Woolwich. As late as about 1821, when she was nearing 40 years of age, Katherine Lawson give birth to a child, which, unfortunately, died in Feb 1824. William Brown died sometime before 1835, and Katherine Lawson returned to Ceres, a bereaved woman. She married a second time to a Mr Ferguson, a relative of the Mitchells of Ceres, but he died not long after. She maintained a separate residence in Ceres, and it was there that her mother, Elizabeth Pitcairn, died in March 1835. To the Anderson grand-nephews and grand-nieces, she was known as Aunt Brown or Am Brown. The Croft House Andersons book devotes 5 pages to her (Pp 193-198). She was an inveterate smoker. Her tobacco was stong black twist, which she smoked in a clay pipe, usually coloured a brown-black. She always told the story that her doctor had recommended the habit to her for the sake of her stomach. She was the last of her generation, dying at her native Croft Dyke on 31 Dec 1872

Davina Lawson was another daughter of George Lawson and Elizabeth Pitcairn, born 13 May 1778. She died 11 Jan 1861 aged 82. She was contracted and married Ceres/St Andrews 21 June/5 July 1800 to David Forret (died 5 Jan 1837 aged 67), feuar at Blinkbonny in Kemback parish. Their son was Robert Forret, born 13 Sep 1806.

Robert Forret's photograph and biography can be found in the Fife News Almanac for 1900. He could trace his descent to one of three brothers, working men, who left France about the middle of the 18th century and settled in Fife. His father, David Forret, was the son of one of these brothers, and began his working life as a ploughman in the service of the Rev Dr George Campbell of Cupar, with his future wife, Davina Lawson, being a maid in the same household. Ultimately, he settled on the 2-acre smallholding of Blinkbonny in Kemback parish. To this holding, Robert Forret succeeded, and by his industry he not only managed to purchase it but also added to it considerably.

Robert Forret had begun life as a herd boy, earning only 8 shillings in the half year, and his food. In his teens he bought a horse and cart, coming to favourable terms with a neighbouring farmer, a joiner, and a blacksmith, all of whom had a liking for the lad and for him to do well. After doing carting for some time, he bought a second horse, which enabled him to do ploughing as well as carting. His hiring work increasing, he ultimately got another horse and did a great deal of driving for the neighbouring quarriers to St Andrews. An accident in his early years had left him with a permanent limp for life. In later years he retired to a house in Pitscottie, with the rent from Blinkbonny being one of his main sources of income.

For 70 years of his life, Robert Forret was a bachelor, with his sister, Margaret Forret (she died 12 July 1901 aged 81), acting as his housekeeper until 1876, when he married Jane Parker (d 4 Nov 1901 aged 70), then in the service of Sir John Low of Clatto, whom he had known earlier in life. The report in the Fife News Almanac stated that Robert Forret had every prospect of living to be a centenarian, but he died on 21 June 1903 in his 96th year.

Christina (Kirsty) Swan was born in c 1816, the daughter of Robert Swan and Mary Melville of Kemback. Mary Melville was the sister of Elspeth Melville, married to James Lawson of Radernie. She had more than a few admirers, and in the end married her cousin, William Swan, who was a farmer, like some other of her suitors. William Swan first farmed Barnyards in Kilconquhar parish, and then in about 1866 (Westwood's Parochial Directory of Fife, 2nd edition, 1866) took a lease of Newbigging of Blebo, a farm nearer Ceres, on the upland road between Ceres and St Andrews. It had a compact steading, an attractive farmhouse, and a large sunny garden. A widow for many years, Kirsty Swan died at Dron Mill, Dairsie, on 19 Dec 1891, and was buried beside her husband in Kemback Churchyard. The Croft House Anderson book devotes 4 pages to her on Pp 227-230.

The Forbears of David Le Cren (born in 1922 at Fairlie, New Zealand), with Family Histories on some Fergussons, Hunts, Le Crens, Newbolds and Other Families (2004). By David Le Cren.

Chapter 2 (Pp 23-34) deals with the family of Hunt in Dunfermline, and John Hunt and his family later in Manchester and London. Pp 48-50 has some record of James Fergusson, who was for many years the parish minister at Beath

Though family legend claims that the Hunts were a long established Scottish family connected with the aristocratic Douglasses, the author has found no evidence of this, and according to John Hunt of Logie the family in Dunfermline begins with an Edward Hunt, a soldier, who arrived in Dunfermline at the end of the 17th century and had two affairs with two local girls, one of whom, Elizabeth (or Elspeth) Wilson, he later married. They had a son, William Hunt (1710-1788), who has a memorial in the west porch of Dunfermline Abbey, which reads: "Sacred to the memory of William Hunt, Esq, merchant in Dunfermline, who died 25 Feb 1788 aged 78 years." This William and his son, also William, must have been successful merchants in Dunfermline, for in 1786 the younger William was able to purchase the estate and house of Logie, 3 miles west of Dunfermline, and added to it in 1800 the house and estate of Pittencrieff. A stained glass window was placed at the north side of the Abbey Church as a memorial to James and Margaret Hunt, soon after the latter's death in 1866; this James Hunt was the proprietor of Pittencrieff, and he had succeeded to the estate in 1812; on his death in 1858 his son, James Alexander Hunt, succeeded, and he in turn by his son, Lieut-Colonel Maitland Hunt. The estate was somewhat run down in 1903 when it was sold to Andrew Carnegie, who gifted it to the town of Dunfermline

Henry John Le Cren married Margaret Hunt at Holy Trinity Church, Lyttleton, ENG, on 21 March 1853. Family legend links this Margaret to the above Hunts of Dunfermline, but the author has not discovered absolute truth of this. Her father was John Hunt, first heard of in Manchester in Dec 1826; and he is almost certainly the John Hunt baptised at Dunfermline in June 1776, the 2nd son of Alexander Hunt (b 1750, married 5 Feb 1774 to Margaret Fisher of Torryburn), who was the 4th son of the original William Hunt (1710-1788) of Dunfermline

LIVES LIVED (2000) by Jessie Duncan and Doreen Raymer, is in fact two books within a book. Book One, "Storming Citadels," deals with the life of Dr Moir Duncan (1861-1906), born Aberdeen, missionary in China; and Book Two, "Souvenir of A Century" with his wife, Jessie Lister (1864-1966), who was born Leslie. We concentrate on the second book only. Her parents were Thomas Lister (1824-1887) and Isabella Whitson (1832-1916). Her father was a land surveyor by training and an accountant by trade, who spent most of his adult life with John Fergus and Co, flaxspinners. They had a family of four, two sons and two twin girls. The first born son was John Lister (1858-1942), who eventually moved to Edinburgh where he became a director of J A Weir Ltd; he married Jane Sidey of Berwick-on-Tweed. The second son, Thomas Whitson Lister (1861-1945), became the first minister (1880-1892) of Leslie Baptist Church, aided by: his mother, a woman of great spirituality and force of character; and brother, John, who acted as architect, and the church was built to his plan and under his supervision, and opened, free of debt, on 11 September 1886. "How this was accomplished is perhaps best known to the Lister family" (History of the Baptists in Scotland (1926), edited by Rev George Yuille). The first twin girl, Isabella Cairns Lister (1864-1939), also helped with the Church, but by 1933 had suffered a mental breakdown and was institutionalised in Dumfries. The second twin girl was Janet Chalmers Lister (1864-1966), alias Jessie, who married Dr Moir Duncan.

THE LEE FAMILY OF BALMERINO. The History of A Family with New Zealand Descendants (1988). Written and compiled by Aileen Jocelyn Wood, nee Lee. Arthur Lee (c. 1746-1833) was a gardener at Birkhill (1778-1781), and later at Naughton, both estates in Balmerino parish. He married Dec 11 1778, Christian Boyter (1749-1835), dau of Alexander Boyter and Isobel Patrick [The book gives a genealogy of the Boyter family]. Their son, James Lee (c 1794-1873), became a stone-mason, firstly at Kirkton of Balmerino, and later at Bottomcraig. He married Dundee, Nov 10 1825, Margaret Ogilvy (1799-1850), dau of James Ogilvy and Margaret Walker. Two of their sons, Alexander Lee (23 Oct 1832- 13 Oct 1913) and David Lee (21 Aug 1840-25 July 1903), emigrated to South Australia sometime between March 1851 and mid 1854, probably early 1854, and came to Dunedin, New Zealand in 1861. Both were skilled carpenters and cabinet-makers to trade, and both were in business. While in Dunedin and later in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, to where he moved in c 1880, Alexander built up a good business, and at the time of his death in Brisbane in 1913, he had four shops operating. David Lee moved from Dunedin to Port Chalmers in 1867, and opened a carpenter's shop in George Street.

NINIAN LOCKHART AND SONS LTD. 150 Years of Progress and Development (1797-1947). Anniversary history of NINIAN LOCKHART AND SONS LTD, linen manufacturers, Linktown, 1797-1981. The son of a farmer (Ninian Lockhart), in the autumn of 1797 the founder, Ninian Lockhart (1775-1848) began hand loom weaving in Linktown, which was then outside the Burgh boundary of Kirkcaldy. He opened a shop in Links Street, and a collateral enterprise of the family was that of shipping, the firm owning, amongst other vessels, a brig named the "Adam Smith."

Ninian Lockhart was a lay preacher and an active member of the local Baptist Church. He was ordained a Deacon in 1798 and became an Elder in 1809. He was also the author of a number of pamphlets. He died early in 1848, and he was succeeded by his two sons, John Lockhart (1817-1909) and Robert Lockhart (1822-1902). They decided to instal power-driven looms in 1857, and by 1858 they were in operation.

Of the 3rd generation, 2 sons of Robert Lockhart, Sir Robert Cook Lockhart (1861-1943) and Barclay Lockhart (1865-1931), entered the business in 1881 and 1885 respectively. Sir Robert was Provost of Kirkcaldy in 1914, in which year he was knighted, and took a keen interest in politics, being either President or Vice-President of the Kirkcaldy Liberal Association from 1888-1924.

Representing the fourth generation in the business were the sons of Sir Robert Lockhart: Robert Barclay Lockhart (1892-1932), John Sutherland Lockhart (1893-1916), and William Lockhart (1895-1944). The first died in 1932 from the effects of war service, while the second was killed during the 1st World War. George Barclay Lockhartst (1893-1917), the son of Barclay, was also in business, but he too was killed in the 1st World War.

Representing the 5th generation was Thomas Kyd Lockhart, son of William. He served as a pilot in RAF Coastal Command in the 1939-45 war. [Note: Mr Tom Lockhart was

Chairman when the firm closed in 1981; redundancy notices began to be issued to the 40-strong workforce at the beginning of Aug 1981, and at the end of Oct 1981 the firm shut its doors for the last time]

FIFTY YEARS WITH JOHN COMPANY (1936). By Ursula Low. Is written around the letters of General Sir John Low of Clatto (Kemback parish). There are genealogical tables at the beginning of the book. Robert Low, merchant in Dunfermline, married in 1743 Katherine, daughter of John Stobie of Wester Luscar. Their son (and only surviving child) was Robert Low (the first of Clatto), who married in 1782 Susanna Elizabeth Malcolm (1760-1843), dau of Dr John Malcolm, Senior Surgeon, 1st Royals, and Anne Gould. They had 8 children, of whom General Sir John Low (1788-1880) was the eldest son. Three daughters married into the landed gentry of Fife: Katherine (1786-1873) married Colonel Alexander Deas of Hilton; Susanna (1793-1865) became the wife of General Sir David Foulis of Cairnie Lodge; and Maria (1794-1886) wed General Alexander Bethune of Blebo (Kemback parish). General Sir John Low married Augusta Ludlow Shakespear (1809-1893), who was the daughter of John Talbot Shakespear (1783-1825) of the Bengal Civil Service and Amelia Thackeray (1780-1824). Her mother was the aunt of William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863), the novelist. General Sir John Low served in the Indian Army from 1804-1858 and in his later service, both as a soldier and political administrator, gave much valuable service during the years of the Indian Mutiny.

The Lumsdens in Fife. [CD] It is a compilation of all Lumsdens listed in the censuses for Fife for 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. The CD provides an index/summary of every Lumsden recorded in these six censuses; and in addition individuals have been placed as far as possible into family groups with trees showing relationships, dates, places, etc. The outcome is a comprehensive database which will assist anyone researching or with an interest in the name Lumsden. The CD was produced by Archie Lumsden, current Chairman of Fife Family History Society, on behalf of the House of Lumsden, and is the product of Archie's painstaking researches carried out over a number of years. Available from The Fife Family History Society

BEWARE IN TIME. A Genealogical History of Lumsden of that Ilk (1994), by Archie Lumsden, is "an attempt to record the long and involved genealogy and history of the senior branch of the family of Lumsden of that Ilk and Blanerne and the Lumsden families of Conland, Aidrie, Innergellie, Mountquhanie, Stravithie, Rennyhill, Strathtyrum and Lathallan." Available from the House of Lumsden Association via their Secretary, Mrs S Esplin, Kilrenny House, Kilrenny, Anstruther, Fife KY10 3JN

HISTORY OF THE CLAN LUNDY, LUNDIE AND LUNDIN. One of the Most Ancient Families of the Kingdom of Scotland. A History and Genealogy from the 11th Century to the Present Day (2005). By Robert Alan Lundie Smith. The Lundie family of Scotland descend from Phillip de Lundin, the first Laird of Lundin. He was chamberlain to King Malcolm IV, who granted him and his heirs the lands of Lundin, in Largo parish, in September 1164. He and his descendants held the Barony of Lundie to 1755, and are the senior branch of the family, from which all other branches descend. The book deals

with this senior branch, and the other cadet branches in Balgonie, Benholm (in Kincardineshire), Drums (formerly Conland), Gorthie (in Perthshire), Auchtermairnie, Baldastard, Breriehill, Bruntshiels, Clatto, Demperstoun, Inverlochtie, alias Spittal (in Markinch parish), St Monance, Strathairlie, and Drumeldrie. Also dealt with are Lundie families in Burntisland, Dysart, Fawfield (Falfield, Kilconquhar parish), Pittenweem and St Andrews. The book is published by The Grimsay Press in Glasgow, in paperback (ISBN: 1 84530 023 8) and in hardback (ISBN 1 84530 024 6). The book, which is published on a Print on Demand basis, will have to be ordered through your local bookseller.

THE LYONS OF COSSINS AND WESTER OGIL. Cadets of Glamis (1901). By Andrew Ross, Marchmont Herald. According to family tradition the Lyons came to Scotland from France, by way of England, in the course of the 12th century. The book deals principally with families in Angus and Perthshire, but of Fife interest we note the following:

Margaret Lyon (1751-1831), 3rd dau of the Rev George Lyon of Wester Ogil, minister of Longforgan, She married, 30 Sep 1773, Rev James Playfair, from 1799 until his death, 26 May 1819, Principal of St Andrews University. The chapter on Margaret Lyon (No XIX, Pp 100-111) gives a list of the Playfair descendants, which we will not give here, as many of the books on the Playfairs have been noted in past numbers of the Journal.

Rev Charles Jobson Lyon (1789-1859), 2nd son of Hugh Lyon (1748-1797) of Wester Ogil, Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company, Bengal Artillery, and his wife, Janet Jobson, can be found in Chapter XX, Pp 112-115. The Rev C J Lyon was Episcopal Minister at St Andrews from 1833 until his resignation, due to ill health, in 1854. His 2nd wife (married 1831) was his cousin, Margaret Playfair (d 1881), daughter of Patrick Playfair. The Rev Mr Lyon is noted as being the author of "The History of St Andrews, Ancient and Modern" (1838); "The History of St Andrews, Episcopal, Monastic, Academic and Civil" (2 vols, 1843); and "The Ancient Monuments of St Andrews," published by G S Tullis of Cupar in 1847.

THEY CAME FROM KETTLE: Tracing One Family of MacDonalds (2005). Compiled and printed by Flora Chisnall, Waitara, NZ. Her earliest traced Macdonald ancestor is James McDonald (born c 1762, not in Fife, and probably not in Scotland either), who married c 1786, Ann, or Anna, Dow, baptised Kettle, 12 Jan 1764, daughter of Peteer Dow and Hannah Knox. James McDonald was still alive at the time of the 1841 Census, living at the Hilton of Forthar, but was dead by 1851. As deaths are wanting in the Kettle OPR from 1843-54, he probably died between 1843 and 1851. His wife is probably the Ann Dow who died at the Hilton of Forthar on 23 Oct 1830

The direct line continued through their son, Robert McDonald, fireman, (born Kettle c 1802; died 24 Feb 1863), who married Anges Swan at Kettle, Kennoway, 29 Jan 1830. She was the daughter of George Swan and Margaret Sorley, and died at Hilton, Kettle, on 21 Oct 1877

The direct line was through their son, Robert McDonald (1840?-1921), miller, who died at Kettlehill on 3 April 1921 aged 82. He was married to Jane Goodall, who died on 7 July 1921. They were the parents of Robert McDonald (1860-1915), married in Dec 1881 to Mary Harris (1863-1918, daughter of George Harris and Janet Maxwell), who were the great-grandparents of the author. The latter couple had 14 children, of which 9 came out to New Zealand.

At this point we will leave the McDonald genealogy, which goes on to trace further generations and also co-lateral lines. We will mention only the following:

[1] Margaret Maxwell was a meal-dealer or meal-seller at the Hilton of Fortharand was murdered in her house/shop in Feb 1852 by the Scanlan brothers. Michael and Peter Scanlan, Irish labourers, also from the Hilton of Forthar, were publicly executed at Cupar in July 1852 in what was the last public execution in Fife. Margaret Maxwell, who was born Kennoway, daughter of Andrew Maxwell and Isabel Lister, was the sister of the author's great-great-grandfather, Andrew Maxwell (1784-1852), who was a butcher at Letham, Monimail.

[2] Margaret McDonald (c 1798-1878), sister of the above Robert McDonald (c 1802-1863), died at Forthar Cottage, Kettle, on 3 Dec 1878. She was twice married: [a] Edinburgh, 1 March 1827, William Miller, road labourer [b] 1838, William Seath, born Abdie, son of William Seath, flour miller, and Margaret Crocket, and widower of Mary Stevens, or Stevenson. He died at Forthar Cottage on 24 Feb 1876. William Seath was a Chelsea Pensioner, and his first-born son (by Margaret McDonald) was William Seath (1840-1905), weaver in Kettle, afterwards a chemical worker in St Helens, ENG, for 25 years, and well known as a local poet, with 3 books published. The first, "Poems, Songs and Miscellaneous Pieces" (May 1869) was published by Alexander Westwood of Cupar; the second, "Rhymes and Lyrics," was published in 1897 in St Helens, where he was then resident; the third, a new and enlarged edition of "Rhymes and Lyrics," was published in Jan 1905, shortly before his death, by Alexander Gardner of Paisley. The author was then living at Hazel Cottage in Kingskettle. Rhymes and Lyrics has poems on his father and mother, also on his brother, James (born 1842)

THE DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT McINTOSH AND MARGARET McINTOSH was published in the The McIntosh Family Journal, Winter 2002-2003.

Robert McIntosh was the son of James McIntosh and Agnes Davidson, born 24 July 1848 at Markinch (one of twin children, the other child being baptised John), and died 15 June 1916 in Cleveland, Ohio. Robert married Catherine or Kate, Ure, daughter of James Ure and Mary McClain, on 23 Feb 1881 at Cleveland Twp. Ohio (1 son and 2 daughters, but onnd the girls survived to adulthood), and following her death shortly after

ly

the birth of the 2 daughter in 1886. he married her sister, Mary Ure, on 2 Jan 1888. The article then lists the American descendants of this marriage; we will not detail these, but instead concentrate on the McIntosh family in Markinch.

The earliest traced is Donald McIntosh (c 1806), married to Agnes Linen, buried 2 March 1813. They were the parents of James McIntosh (buried 1 Dec 1838), married to Margaret McIntosh (buried 30 April 1837), the daughter of a John McIntosh, but it is unclear whether the latter came to Markinch; and also of Andrew McIntosh (buried 26 Jan 1836), married to Sophia Symers, buried 24 Jan 1829. Andrew and Sophia were the parents of Robert McIntosh, married 10 Dec 1836 to Elizabeth Herd, and the above James McIntosh, married 15 Nov 1834 to Agnes Davidson.

The James McIntosh (1808-1882), married to Agnes Davidson was described as a machine maker in a linen factory and residing Windygates in the Census of 1841; sometime during the 1840s he and his family removed to the Milton of Balgonie, where he and his family are located in the Census of 1851, described as smith at the Haughmill, with his two eldest daughters, Elizabeth (born 11 Jan 1836) and Sophia (born 30 Oct 1838), being employed at a flax mill (possibly the same mill as their father), with Elizabeth being described as "reeler" and Sophia as 'spinner.'" Their mother, Agnes Davidson, was the daughter of James Davidson (c 1766-1838) in Balgonie Bleachfield and Elizabeth, or Betsy, Horn (1775-1855), who died at Methil

[The article is confusing in parts regarding years of death; the death of the above James Davidson is also given as 1855, and that of his wife, Elizabeth Horn as 1888 - Ed]

The McIntosh Story (1995), researched and written by Ann Watters. **A H McINTOSH & CO Ltd**, now ESA McIntosh, is now the 2nd oldest manufacturer in Kirkcaldy. The firm was founded in 1869 by Alexander Henry McIntosh (1835-1919), a native of Dunfermline. His great-grandfather, Charles McIntosh, drove the mail coach from Inverness to Edinburgh, where he resided. He must have been born around 1740, and is said to have married "a paid singing girl from St Giles." His son, Thomas McIntosh (grandfather of AH), was an exciseman in Edinburgh, and married Janet Hyslop of Newton, Edinburgh, in 1789.

Their son, William McIntosh (father of AH), born 1799, was an upholsterer to trade, being apprenticed under Thomas Burke, an upholsterer in Dalkeith, from 1821-1827. The following year (1828) he married Margaret Henry, and shortly afterwards the family moved to Dunfermline, where William was in business as an upholsterer and paper hanger. At first he was employed by John Bonner, but left his employ in Feb 1840 to commence his own business in South Chapel Street, later removing to Guildhall Street (by 1850) and afterwards to Abbey Park Place (May 1851), which he left for Queen Anne Street in June 1866. His first wife, Margaret Henry, died in 1835, shortly after the birth of AH, and in Jan 1836 he married Mary Russell.

Alexander Henry McIntosh married in 1854 Jane Wishart (1829-1912), daughter of George Wishart (1799-1876) of Linktown and and Isabella Glass (1803-1892), a native of Kinghorn. His son, William McIntosh (1855-1943) and daughter, Isabella McIntosh (1857-1917), were both involved in the Company. The latter married (1886) George Ferguson (1859-1929), and this was the start of the Ferguson involvement with the Company. Their only son, Patrick George Ferguson (1887-1967) succeeded his uncle

as Chairman and Managing Director on his death in 1943. He retired in 1953, and he was succeeded by his son, George Ferguson (1918-1976), who was Chairman and Managing Director from 1958-1972.

The firm published a House Journal/House Magazine from 1962-1980, entitled The McIntosh Mirror (Vol 1 No 1, Oct 1962-Vol 4 No 11, July 1973), continuing as The Mirror (Vol 1 No 1, Dec 1973-Vol 2 No 9, Dec 1980). Kirkcaldy Library has a set. Vol 3 No 1 deals with the Centenary of the Company, 1869-1969.

MEMOIR OF THE FAMILIES OF McCOMBIE AND THOMS, Originally McIntosh and McThomas. Compiled from History and Tradition By William McCombie Smith (New Edition, 1890). This book deals principally with families in Glenshee, in Perthshire and in the Barony of Forter in Forfarshire (now Angus), added in 1652, with the mansion-house at Crandart as its headquarters; but one branch of the family did come into Fife and stayed there for three generations before moving into Dundee.

The founder of the Clan McIntosh was Shaw McDuff, second son of the 5th Earl of Fife, who distinguished himself in quelling a rebellion among the Moray tribes, against Malcolm IV, about the year 1161-63, and whose descendants thenceforward assumed the name of McIntosh = son of the foremost or chief man. From Angus Og, son of Angus, the 6th Chief of the Clan McIntosh, who died in 1345, were descended the McIntoshes of Glen Tilt, who afterwards settled at Dalmunzie in Glenshee. Adam McIntosh, the natural son of William, the 7th Chief of the Clan McIntosh, was the founder of that branch of the clan which afterwards came to be known by the surname of McThomas = son of Thomas, which in time became corrupted into McThomie, McHomie, McOmie, McComie, and latterly McCombie, Thomas, and Thoms. The surname McIntosh was used interchangeably with McComie until the settlement in Aberdeenshire.

After a long and eventful life, John McComie, known as McComie Mor, died at Crandart before 12th January 1676. Among his sons, were Angus and Donald, who both left the ancestral home. Both gave up the original surname of McIntosh and took the same surname in different forms: Angus adopted the more Saxon form of MacThomas, and went south to Fife; while Donald continued the form McComie, already employed as an alias for McIntosh and went north to Aberdeenshire. Although both branches knew of the existence of the other, there was to be no communication between the two families for over 200 years.

Angus is believed to have been the last McIntosh or McComie designated of Forter, and after leaving Crandart he settled at Collairnie, in the parish of Dunbog, as a "considerable" farmer "in comfortable circumstances as times then were." Angus was succeeded by his son, Robert, who shortened the family surname to Thomas, and left Collairnie for the farm of Belhelvie in neighbouring Flisk parish. He died in 1740, at the age of 57, and was buried in Monimail Churchyard. His son, Henry, continued in the tenancy of Belhelvie till his death in 1797. Henry was twice married: first to Margaret Miller, who died in 1765 aged 37, and was buried in Monimail Churchyard; and

secondly, to Elizabeth Reid, who died in 1818, and was buried in the Howff, Dundee. Henry Thomas was an elder in the Church at Flisk, but was buried at Monimail, which seems to have been the family burying-place so long as they continued in Fife. In Monimail Churchyard, at the foot of the west wall, nearly opposite the entrance, can be seen the family stone, a large flat stone, whose inscription is now most difficult to read, but it is inscribed as follows:

Here lyes the corpse of Robert Thomas, Tennent in Belhelvie, who departed this life the 29 day of Aprile 1740, and of his age 57 years. Here lyes also of his children: Robert Thomas, who departed this life the 23 day of November 1726, and of his age 5 months; and Antonia Thomas, who departed this life the 2 day of February 1729, and of her age 11 months; and Agnes Thomas, who departed this life the 22 day of Decembth 1750, and of her age 20 years; and David Thomas, who departed this life the 12 day of January 1751, and of his age 27 years. Also the corpse of Margaret Miller, spous to Henry Thomas, Tenant in Belhelvie, who dird the 23rd Nov 1765 aged 37. Also buried ed here the above Henry Thomas, who died 3 January 1797. His widow, Elizabeth Reid, is buried in the Howff, Dundee: born in 1730, died June 1818. Revised in 1883 by George Hunter MacThomas Thoms of Aberlemno, great-great-grandson of the above Robert Thomas.

Henry`s son, George, who died in 1831, and who shortened the family surname to Thoms, settled in Dundee as a magistrate and merchant. His eldest son, Patrick Hunter Thoms (1796-1882), also in business, was Provost of Dundee in 1847-53, and purchased the 500-acre estate of Aberlemno, in the parish of that name in Forfarshire (now Angus). He married in July 1830 Grace Scott, the second daughter of Thomas Watt of Denmylne (Abdie parish, Fife). It was their elder son, George Hunter MacThomas Thoms, Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney and Shetland, who "revised" the family stone in Monimail Churchyard in 1883.

THE MOON BEHIND THE HILL (Anstruther, 1997). By Masry Macgregor, is the biography and family history of John McGregor (1872-1899), who was killed at the Battle of Magersfontein, December 11 1899, in the South African Boer War Campaign. The history is written around several of his letters and his handwritten collection of popular songs kept in a thick exercise book.

The McGregor family was Roman Catholic. His grandfather, Michael McGregor (b Newry, IRL, c 1815; d St Andrews, Jan 1885), had come with his parents, Peter and Mary McGregor, and the rest of his family, to Dundee, where he married, 3 Nov 1835, Isabella Matthew. She was his first wife. They had children born in Dundee and Forfar between 1836 and 1845, and later in Anstruther Wester after 1850. Michael (John McGregor`s father) was the youngest child. Isabella Matthew died in the early 1850s, and "old" Michael McGregor married secondly Elizabeth McKannah.

"Old" Michael was a hawker of stoneware and buyer of rags, a vocation which he pursued with his brother, John (who lived in Pittenween), around the Fife coast. By 1871 "old" Michael had moved to St Andrews, where he settled. "Young" Michael moved to

Dundee, where he married, 23 Oct 1871, Catherine Mynon (who died in September 1886), and where their son, John McGregor (the subject of the biography) was born on 21 July 1872. By 1874 the young couple, with their son, had moved back to St Andrews.

John McGregor married Mary Banks, the daughter of Thomas Banks and Mary Reilly, who had moved to St Andrews from Dundee in about 1878. She was employed as a bookbinder with W C Henderson in Church Street before her marriage.

John McGregor enlisted in the Black Watch, in the recruiting office at Dundee, probably in the winter of 1889-90. He served 7 years in Ireland, Malta, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, Mauritius and India, before being discharged in December 1897. He returned to St Andrews, where, in January 1898, he was appointed caddy master to the R & A. On the outbreak of the Boer War, he was called up, and was killed at Magersfontein.

The Moon Behind the Hill was published by Holman`s Press, Elm Lodge, Union Place, Anstruther, Fife KY10 3HQ (Tel: 01333 310313). It should still be in print. If not, copies are readily available on internet book sites, such as www.abebooks.com

IN SEARCH OF TWO KINSMEN. A Scottish-Ulster Chronicle. By Angus Macnaghten (1979). Tells the story of two John MacNaughtons, the second of whom was resident in Fife for many years. This John MacNaughton (b c 1690; d 1773) was the last male descendant of the ancient family of MacNaughton, descended in an unbroken male line from his ancestor, Gillechrist in Argyll, who had a charter of his lands from King Alexander III in February 1267. This John MacNaughton served in the Customs and Excise at Anstruther from 1718 to 1761, joining as Tide Waiter in 1718, and being promoted to Landing Waiter and Searcher in June 1720 and Collector of Customs on 4th April 1728. He held this post until 24 June 1761 when he was promoted to Inspector General of Outports, which necessitated a move to Edinburgh, where he died 5th April 1773. Whilst in Anstruther he became connected with the bawdy and notorious Beggars Benison Club, founded in 1732 (some histories state that he was the founder). For a detailed history and commentary readers are directed to the scholarly recently-published book, "The Beggar's Benison. Sex Clubs of Enlightenment Scotland and Their Rituals" (Tuckwell Press, 2001) by David Stevenson, Emeritus Professor, Department of Scottish History, University of St Andrews.

STEADFAST AND BEYOND. A History of David and Margaret Mann and their Descendants, 1732-1995. Published by the Mann Family Committee. Earliest traced is John Man, who married Leuchars, 2 Dec 1732, Margaret Sanders. They had three sons: Robert (b 1734); John (b 1737); and David (b 1740). The family take its descent from the 3rd son, David Man (baptised 3 Feb 1740), who married Ann Auchterlony (b 1745) at Leuchars, 2 Nov 1770. Their eldest son was Alexander Man (1771-1863), who married Leuchars, 16 Aug 1805, Christian Sinclair (b 1779), daughter of Henry Sinclair and Janet Reid. Their eldest son was David Mann (1806-1876), who married at Cupar, 22 Nov 1833, Margaret Smith (1804-1883) of Moonzie, daughter of John Smith, weaver, and Isabell Balfour. The latter were the progenitors of the family in Australia.

David Mann and Margaret Smith were caught up in the process of rapid industrialisation of the Lowlands of Scotland in the first half of the 19th century, and, as farm labourers, had to keep on the move to find work in the agricultural districts of Fife. Over a period of 4 years the family moved from Luthrie (where children, Isabella and Janet, were born in 1835 and 1836) to nearby Rathillet (where daughter, Helen, was born in 1838). Farm-based work became so hard to find in Fife that eventually the family moved to Airdrie in Lanarkshire, where they are to be found in the Census returns of 1841 and 1851, and where their remaining 4 children were born. The Mann family emigrated to South Australia on board the "Steadfast," ex London, 29 July 1852, arriving Port Adelaide, 18 Nov 1852. In 1855 David Mann and family left Adelaide for Point Sturt, where he leased land and became a farmer, building a house, which he named "St Clair," and ultimately purchasing the land on 15 Sep 1863. Several of his children went on to marry members of the Yelland family of Cornwall, scions of Joseph and Maria Yelland, who had arrived in Australia in 1845 on the "Success," and in 1857 had bought sections of lands at Point Sturt, next to the Mann family.

David's brother, Joseph Lamb Mann (b 1815), born Leuchars, married Edinburgh, Elizabeth Waltar from Fife. They and their family were afterwards resident in Glasgow and Coatbridge, before emigrating to USA in the ss "Cumbria," Anchor Line, ex Broomielaw, Glasgow, 8 April 1870, arriving New York, on 22 April.

THE FAMILY OF MARTIN IN ANGUS AND FIFE (1938). By Edward R Boase. Typescript, but copies deposited with libraries. ANDREW MARTIN ("Mairten"), wright, was enrolled as Burgess of Dundee on 28 Jan 1645. He had at least 2 sons, ANDREW MARTIN, who was enrolled as Burgess of Dundee on 21 May 1671, when he was described as a solicitor in Edinburgh, and GEORGE MARTIN, who became the schoolmaster at Liff. George's son, JOHN MARTIN (bap 2 Nov 1701), became the schoolmaster of Anstruther Easter, and on 25 Sep 1749 was enrolled as Burgess of Dundee "by the privelege of the deceast Andrew Martine, wright, Burgess of Dundee, his grandfather." John's children by his 2nd marriage to Mary Boyack (m 1735) included DAVID MARTIN (1737-1797), famous as a portrait painter and engraver in line and mezzotint, and the Rev SAMUEL MARTIN (1740-1829), who became Minister at Monimail (1776-1829). The latter married 31 Oct 1768, Elizabeth Lawson (1741-1818), and their children included the Rev JOHN MARTIN (1769-1837), who became minister at Strathmiglo (1793-1807) and later at Kirkcaldy (1807-1837); and ANN MARTIN (1771-1828), who married 1799, Walter Brodie, and whose son, Rev JAMES BRODIE (1800-1878), succeeded his grandfather as Minister at Monimail (1829-1878). The above Rev John Martin married Nov 16 1796 Margaret Walker (1771-1846), dau of Andrew Walker, farmer at Carslogie. Their issue of 4 sons and 5 daughters included: (a) ISABELLA MARTIN (1797-1854), who married Oct 13 1823 the famous Edward Irving, the friend of Thomas Carlyle (b) MARGARET MARTIN (1801-1871), who married Nov 1 1830 the above Rev James Brodie, her first cousin (c) Rev SAMUEL MARTIN (1802-1850), minister at Bathgate from 1825-1850 (d) JANET MARTIN (1804-1848), who m in 1835 the Rev Fergus Jardine (1801-1848), minister at Kinghorn (1831-1848). This is only a brief extraction of some of Martin family. There are many others. The typescript also gives a genealogy of the Pitcairns of Kinninmont (Ceres) and the Pitcairns of

Kinnaird (Leuchars), based on a family tree compiled in about 1855 by Mary Ann Pitcairn (1818-1907), the wife of the Rev John Murray (1809-1882), minister at Milton of Balgonie (1837-1838) and later at Dunbog (1838-1882).

THE REMINISCENCES OF A CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTOR (1943) by Robert Brodie has limited family history which can be tied in with another work, *The Family of Martin in Angus and Fife* (Typescript, 1938; but copies deposited with libraries) to give a fuller genealogy. The author, Robert Brodie, had been born on 18 April 1861, son of Walter Brodie (1805-1883), farmer at Moonzie, and Elizabeth Mollison. He writes that "his ancestors on both sides had for centuries been farmers in the east of Scotland between the Dee and the Forth," and that his father had carried on the family tradition in Kincardine and Fife until his death in 1883. Walter Brodie was the son of Walter Brodie (1771-1845), farmer at Castleton and then at Pittarrow [married to Ann Martin (1771-1828) - and he in turn the son of Walter Brodie of Pitteuchar and Jean Mitchell.

The Ann Martin above was the daughter of the Rev Samuel Martin (1740-1829) of Monimail, whose brother, David Martin (1737-1797) was a celebrated portrait painter - Bicentenary Exhibition catalogues published in 1937 by the Royal Scottish Academy and in 1997 by the Crawford Centre for the Arts in St Andrews. They were the sons of John Martin, the schoolmaster of Anstruther Easter, by his second wife, Mary Boyack, and he in turn the grandson of Andrew Mairten, Burgess of Dundee in 1645.

Ann Martin`s son, the Rev James Brodie (1800-1878) succeeded his grandfather as minister at Monimail. He was a noted antiquarian, and, according to Robert Brodie, traced the Brodie line back to a border robber and persevered further until he arrived at a Pictish King, although he admitted that the latter part of his research was problematical. Brother of Rev James was Robert Brodie, who also became a civil engineer, and who was one of Brunel`s chief assistants in charge of the construction of the South Wales Railway from Neath to Neyland, which later became part of the Great Western Railway.

Before leaving we may mention that the son of the Rev Samuel Martin was the Rev John Martin (1769-1837), minister at Kirkcaldy, and following his death, the result of a carriage accident, his "Remains....Consisting of Sermons, Essays and Letters, With A Memoir" were published in book form in 1838

THE FAMILY OF PITCAIRN OF KINNINMONT AND KINNAIRD. (1938) by Edward R Boase (Typescript, but copies deposited with libraries) is to be found as an Appendix to his *Family of Martin in Angus and Fife*. Kinninmont is in Ceres parish and Kinnaird in Kilmany.

The progenitor of the family was Robert Pitcairn in the parish of Ceres who married in c 1672 Margaret Couper. The family tradition was that he was descended from the Lairds of Forthar and may have been either a grandson of David Pitcairn, 16th Laird of Forthar, or the Robert Pitcairn, baptised at Kettle on 17 August 1634 as Robert, "son lawful to Hjone Pitcairne of Dovine."

Their (Robert Pitcairn and Margaret Couper) son was Robert Pitcairn (1674-1734), who m Dec 1702 Martha Herd of Kilconquhar; in the Ceres OPR he is designed as "in Kinninmond" or "living at Kinninmond," but at his death (buried 14 Oct 1734) his designation is "feuar of Kinninmond;" so originally he must have been only tenant but bought a portion of the estate before his death.

From him the estate passed to his son, Thomas Pitcairn (b 1679, m to Katherine Morton), and from him to his son, Thomas Pitcairn (1718-1798; m to Catherine Ramsay, dau of - Ramsay, feuar of Baldinny), who, in 1761, was designed "feuar of Kinninmonth, residing at Craighall." His son, David Pitcairn (b 1768) succeeded to Kinninmonth on the death of his father in June 1798; he was married to Mary Henderson. Their son, David Pitcairn (1721-1816) - married to Euphan Ramsay (b 1727), dau of William Ramsay, tenant of South Falfield and Agnes Miller - was tenant of Kinninmonth in 1761 and probably for some years before and in 1762/1763 became tenant of the Mount (in Cupar parish) and Wilkieston (in Cameron parish) - see "Lives of Eminent Men of Fife" (1846), p216, by James Bruce - and some years later bought Kinnaird. His son, John Pitcairn (1769-1857) succeeded to Kinnaird, and married, 2 March 1808, Jean Martin (1781-1847), dau of the Rev Samuel Martin of Monimail. Their son, Hope Pitcairn (1816-1873), succeeded to Kinnaird, and married Isabella Dickson, who died 17 Feb 1899.

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE GENEALOGY OF MASTERTON OF THAT ILK

(1878) by R R Stodart. In this paper Stodart shows how fact and fiction were interwoven and several families thrown into one so as to compose a long pedigree. The Mastertons of Parkmill "were probably the most ancient landed proprietors in Clackmannanshire [1547-1763], the traditional account of their origin being that one of the chief architects of the building of the Abbey of Dunfermline obtained from Malcolm Canmore the lands of Masterton, in Fifeshire, from which he and his posterity assumed their surname." Malcolm Canmore reigned 1057-1093, but it was probably during the reign of his son, David I, that the Abbey was founded. It was the latter's grandson, Malcolm IV (reigned, 1153-1165), who granted the lands of Ledmacdunegil, afterwards called Masterton, as formerly held by Magister Ailricus cementarius, to the Abbey Church of Dunfermline. Ailric's designation was perhaps the basis of the architect fable. It was not until a century later that the lands fell into the hands of the Masterton family, and the pedigree of the family was as follows:

1. Hugo de Villa Magistri; witnessed a charter of Petrus de Rupe in 1250
2. William de Maystertun; son and heir of Hugh; in 1272 entered into an agreement with Symon, Abbot of Dunfermline, as to the multures of the lands of Maystertun, he being a vassal of the Abbey; in 1278, and later, he is the witness to several charters; swears fealty to King Edward 1 of England in 1296
3. Duncan de Maystertun; in 1316 witnessed the homage of Duncan, Earl of Fife, to the Abbot of Dunfermline, for lands held by the Abbey

4. Symon de Maysterton, in the reign of King David II (1329-71), witnessed the resignation of the lands of Wythker to the Abbey by Alan de Lybirton
5. John de Maisterton; dead by 23 March 1419, when his son and heir
6. William de Maisterton had sasine of the Villa de Maisterton as formerly held of the Abbots of Dunfermline by his ancestors

The Mastertons of Masterton probably sold or lost their ancient patrimony at or shortly before the Reformation. A great part of the Fifeshire lands of the Abbey of Dunfermline were included in a charter to Mr John Pitcairn of that ilk, but the lands of Masterton soon passed out of the hands of the Pitcairns and were feued out in small portions. The descendants of some of these retained their shares for several generations but the greater part of the lands about the middle of the 17th century belonged to Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and by 1878 were in the possession of Miss Caroline Augusta Madox Blackwood of Pitreavie

While the lands may have disappeared from the Masterton family the surname continued in the area. In about 1570 Robert Maisterton and his wife have a charter of two salt pans, and in 1588 he has a lease of his part of the teinds of the lands of Balsusney and Smeaton. Before 1583 John Walwod and his wife, Grizel Maisterton, have a feu charter of the lands and mill of Touch (see The Wellwoods of Touch, this article). In 1594 James Masterton was one of the surviving monks of Couper Abbey. Alexander Masterton and Catherine, his wife, obtained a feu charter of their lands of Beath, called Masterton-Beath, and of 4/7th of the lands of Grange; Alexander seems to have been the son of Robert of Beath, and father of Andrew of Beath, alive in 1593. While Masterton-Beath had been acquired by the Wardlaws of Wester Luscar before 1669, Easter Grange was retained by Adam Masterton, probably the son of the above-named Andrew. In 1662 John Masterton was served heir to his father, Adam, in the lands of Easter Grange; and in about 1673 Adam Masterton of Grange (? son of John) registered his arms, and in 1690 he appears as tutor to John Philp, nephew and heir of Mr John Philp, minister of Queensferry, who had been deprived of his benefice and died in 1688 as a prisoner on the Bass Rock in the Firth of Forth.

The Masterton genealogy also appears in the "Masterton Papers, 1660-1719," edited by Victor A Noel Paton, which was originally published in the Miscellany of the Scottish History Society, Vol XV, December 1893

THE MASTERTON, McDONALD and MOORE FAMILIES: Early Selectors at Buffalo River, Victoria [Australia], 2 vols, 2000). By Elizabeth McCombe. Volume 1 deals with the Masterton family; Volume 2 with the McDonald and Moore families.

Her Masterton ancestors were recorded as living in Culross, Dalgety, Inverkeithing and Kinghorn. Her first definite ancestor was William Mastertoun, possibly born Culross, who married Isobell Ballingall at Dalgety on 24 December 1725. There were 7 children, among whom was David Masterton (born 16 Feb 1733), who married Kinghorn, 18 Oct

1761, Mary Galloway (b 5 April 1741), daughter of James Galloway (b 1700) and Janet Brown (b 1703), who had been married at Kinghorn on 12 Aug 1726. Thisth branch of the Galloway family had moved from Dundee to Kinghorn at the end of the 17 century.

The above David Masterton was a mariner on board the "Hind" Man of War from at least 1760 to 1763. He was a "prest" man - ie seized by the press gang - and may have served at the Battle of Quebec in 1759. At his own request he was discharged on 10 Aug 1763. The naval records indicate that he was a long way from Kinghorn when he married Mary Galloway on 18 Oct 1761. Their only child appears to be David Masterton (b 24 Aug 1764), who was a sailor and apparently settled in Leith, where he was married, 29 Aug 1788, to Agnes Watson (daughter of the deceased Peter, or Patrick, Watson, late messenger in Kinghorn), although their children were baptised in Kinghorn parish. Among their children were Agnes (b 1799), who married James Auld in 1821 and the couple settled in Inverkeithing, where their 7 children were born; and Mary (b 1805), who died unmarried at Kinghorn in 1872. But the direct line continued through David Masterton (b 29 Aug 1791), who married Julia Mitchell of Bo`ness at North Leith on 4 Oct 1815, She (born 2 Dec 1790) was the daughter of James Mitchell, shipmaster, and Mary Cranston. They had 7 children - David, James, William, Peter (b 1825), Foulter, Mary and Julia.

Captain David Masterton (1816-1888), the eldest son, was a master mariner who married Margaret Fisher in Liverpool in 1838. Among the ships he captained were the Ferozepore and the Elizabeth, which he purchased in about 1853. His family appear to have arrived in Australia in 1854 and settled in Melbourne, where David left the sea to become a grocer and commission agent/provision merchant. He was Mayor of Brighton in 1877.

His brother, William Masterton (1820-1899), became a mason and married Isabella McKay in Glasgow in 1845. Shortly after the marriage they moved to Liverpool and settled in the Toxteth area. His family, with his sisters, Mary (1822-1916) and Julia (1830-1908), left Liverpool as passengers on Captain David`s ship, the Elizabeth, on 13 Oct 1853, arriving Melbourne, Feb 12 1854. William had emigrated, ex London, July 1852, in the Ferozepore, again captained by brother, David. He was a storekeeper, in partnership with his brothers, David and Foulter (1828-1868), who had apparently arrived in Australia in Sep 1853. The brothers later went into partnership with David and William Hamilton, in the firm of Masterton and Hamilton, Clydesdale Store, Beechworth, William and family had come to Beechworth in 1855/56, and Foulter and family were there by 1858. Following Foulter`s death on 29 Sep 1868, the firm evidently dissolved, and David Masterton took over the lease of the Dandongadale and Buffalo East Stations.

Their sister, Mary Masterton (1822-1916), married a widower, Thomas Cattanach of Kingussie, INV, whose daughter, Mary Jane Cattanach, was a fellow passenger with Mary Masterton on the Elizabeth in 1853. Thomas Cattanach had arrived with William Masterton in the Ferozepore in 1852.

Volume 2 deals with the McDonald family from the Highlands and the Moore family from Ireland. Colin McDonald had married Frances King Masterton (1850-1936), who was the 3rd child and eldest daughter of William Masterton and Isabella McKay. Janet Moore had married William Mitchell Masterton (1865-1938), who was the 10th and last child of William Masterton and Isabella McKay.

THE MELDRUM FAMILY (1976). By Martin Norgate. Typescript, but copies deposited with Libraries, including Dunfermline Central Library. Written by Martin Norgate, former Curator of Dunfermline Museum, the work deals with a famous Dunfermline family who were involved in the local weaving industry for several generations. The line was founded by DAVID MELDRUM (b c 1712), who, according to family tradition, came from Cleish, and settled as a cottar, or feuar, on Grange Farm, to the south of Dunfermline. He was also a weaver at Grange, and was admitted to the local Weaver Incorporation on 13 March 1734. Married to Margaret Gilmure. His son, WILLIAM MELDRUM (1736-1812), was admitted to the Weaver Incorporation on 11 September 1759, and in about 1770 purchased the house in Bothwell Street, which was still tenanted by his descendants in 1901. His son, HENRY MELDRUM (1764-1828), who was admitted to the Weaver Incorporation on 16 Jan 1781, was perhaps the most famous representative of the family, renowned locally for the manufacture of seamless shirts; the original was finished in 1813 and is now in Dunfermline Museum. He lived at 20 Nethertown Broad Street, which he had built in the latter 1790s. Another son, WILLIAM MELDRUM (1776-1848), was admitted to the Weaver Incorporation on 19 December 1799, but later became teacher at Brucefield, in connection with which he "got a heart-motion printing press made by a smith, purchased a lot of old types, and commenced printing on a small scale in 1813. His work was chiefly confined, in his bye-hours, to the printing of hand-bills, texts from the Scriptures for the Sunday Schools, and sic-like. He ceased printing in 1844." MARTIN MELDRUM (d 1825), the son-in-law of Henry Meldrum (1736-1812), having married his cousin-germain, Margaret Meldrum (1768-1840), entered the Weaver Incorporation on 15 September 1791, and in 1799 removed to the Nethertown, having built a one-storey house next door west to Henry Meldrum. He died 3 Feb 1825 from "disease of the stomach," aged 63. Henry's son, WILLIAM MELDRUM (1789-1866), was a weaver at 20 Nethertown Broad Street, having entered the Weaver Incorporation on 26 September 1810; Dunfermline Museum has a linen damask and table-cloth woven by him; married to Elizabeth Smeaton (1788-1872). Another of Henry's sons, JAMES MELDRUM (1791-1857), entered the Weaver Incorporation on 23 Sept 1820, and was a weaver either at Bothwell Haughs or in the Nethertown; a loom made for him by Robert Hay, and which was used by his sons until c 1906, is now in Dunfermline Museum. HENRY MELDRUM (1822-1901), the son of William Meldrum and Elizabeth Smeaton, was admitted to the Weaver Incorporation on 9 Sep 1857 as the eldest son of William, but later emigrated to Canada, arriving 12 July 1858, and was a farmer at Artemesia (1859), and later postmaster at Eugenia, where he died. This is only a brief extraction of some of the more famous members of the family in a work which also outlines the development of weaving in Dunfermline and which gives a history of its various linen factories.

THE MELVILLE FAMILY OF UTAH (1961). By Alton C Melville. The ancestor of virtually all of the Melvilles of Utah was Alexander Melville (1821-1911), a native of Pittenweem, born 15 February 1821. He gave his parents' names as John Melville and Anne Webster. The author supposed this John Melville to be the John Melville, shipmaster in Pittenweem, who died on the Isle of St Vincent in the West Indies on 18th June 1834, aged 40 (born 30 August 1793, the son of William Melville and Minzie Durie), but research by the author's daughter in the Pittenweem and St Monance Kirk Session Records, that while indeed his mother was Anne Webster, his father was Robert Philip in Anstruther Easter, the son of David Philip, baker in Crail, and Janet Melville. He was illegitimate. The Census of 1841 finds him in St Monance as a cooper, living with a widow named Elizabeth Hutt, apparently no relation. From April - October 1843 he engaged as 3 cooper on the "Alexander" whaler of Dundee to the Arctic. The book gives his own account of the voyage. Shortly after his return he married Elizabeth Adamson of Boreland [Dysart] and about a month later, in the autumn of 1843, was baptised into the Mormon faith. In the spring of 1844 the family set sail for America, departing Liverpool on the "Family of Boston," and arriving New Orleans, March 6 1845. From there it was on to Utah, where the family settled. His wife, Elizabeth Adamson, had died in the autumn of 1846, and on May 29 1848 he married Jane Anne Dutton. She died on 11 May 1911 and Alexander Melville followed her on 6 December 1911, leaving a family of seven sons and four daughters. In the book the author tries to connect, without success, his branch of the Melville family to the Melvilles, Earls of Melville and the Leslies, Earls of Leven, and the first half of the book is a history of these noble Fife families, taken principally from Sir William Fraser's 3-volume history of 1890.

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF THE DYSART FAMILY OF JOHN MELVILLE And His Descendants, 1715-1940 (2001) by Iain Gilmore, is a history of the family line founded by John (c 1715-1796) and Alexander (c 1717-1772), weavers in Dysart. They were self-employed men who ran their own businesses and employed staff and apprentices. They were members of their craft Incorporation and the class of man who was made Burgess and Freeman and who governed the Burgh. John, who was married 12 April 1743 to Margaret, or Euphan Orme, daughter of James Orme and Jean Brydie, was the founder of the firm of John Melville and Son, inherited by his son, John Melville (died 28 October 1842, apparently intestate), who was married 16 November 1782 to Agnes Brodie. Mr Gilmore has not been able to trace the family definitely beyond John and Alexander. He conjectures that it is possible that the family may be connected to the Earls of Melville, or from the Raith line, before the creation of the Earldom, when they were plain lairds of Raith and lords of Monimail. But a third possibility (and one which looks particularly good to the Editor) is that John and Alexander moved to Dysart from Leuchars sometime between 1720 and 1740. A David Melville of Leuchars and his wife, Elspet Harley had two sons, John (born 13 June 1714) and Alexander (born 24 November 1717). Their daughter, Jean, baptised Leuchars, 1 July 1722, definitely came to Dysart, where she married Thomas Anderson, a weaver, on 13 December 1750; while Alexander's wife, Agnes Kid (m 6 Feb 1741) and her parents, William Kid and Agnes Berrie, likewise moved from Leuchars to Dysart. It may be mentioned that many

of these Dysart Melvilles are buried in the Pathhead Feuars Churchyard. Copy with Kirkcaldy Library

THE MILLERS OF HADDINGTON, DUNBAR AND DUNFERMLINE. A Record of Scottish Bookselling (1914). By Rev W J Couper. This family, according to Couper, belonged to the yeoman class, and for generations had been engaged on the land. About the beginning of the 17th century, James Miller was born at Gifford Hall, and he married Isabel Wilson of Dunbar. Their son, James Millar (1725-1789), had been born in Dirleton, but early in life came to reside in Dunbar, where he opened a general merchant's business, He died on June 27 1789, leaving 3 sons by his 3 wives. His eldest son, James Miller (d 1851), succeeded to the business in Dunbar; the 2nd son by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Wilson (d 9 Oct 1776), was George Miller (1771-1835), bookseller and printer in Dunbar and Haddington, and author of the autobiographical, "Latter Struggles in the Journey of Life" (1833); the 3rd son by his 3rd wife, Mary Deans (d 1780), was John Miller (1780-1852), who later became a printer and bookseller in Dunfermline, and founded the firm of John Miller & Son (1805-1866), the son in the partnership being John Laing Miller (1811-1883), who settled in Liverpool after the collapse of the firm in 1866.

CANARY SAGA - THE MILLER FAMILY IN LAS PALMAS (1990). By Basil Miller. Is an account of the firm of Miller & Co of Las Palmas in the Canary Islands (still a flourishing company), founded by a Kennoway man, Thomas Miller (1805-1885), whose name is little known in Fife. He had been baptised at Balbriekie Farm, Kennoway, on May 9 1805, one of the ten children of James Miller, tenant farmer there, and his wife, Eliza Swanston. The family originally hailed from Oldhamstocks, on the Scottish side of the borders, and, by painstaking research, Mr Basil Miller, great-grandson of the founder. has traced the family tree back to 1610, when the family were tenant farmers of various farms in parishes near Dunbar. In 1824 Thomas Miller left Fife to join his border cousin, James Swanston, in the Canary Islands. They went into business, and first traded in cochineal and orchilla, used in dye making, and barrilla, a raw material in the manufacture of soap. Expansion followed into general merchandise and farming goods, then cloth, and schooner ships were acquired to to develop export links with Britain and China. But the commodity which brought overwhelming success to the firm of Thomas Miller & Co was coal. The founder recognised that steam power would soon replace sail, and by establishing coal bunkers at Las Palmas, he transformed it into one of the busiest shipping ports in the world, as ocean-going steamers halted to refuel and restock in coal, before continuing their journeys to all corners of the world. It is a fascinating history, and yet another proof of the initiative and success of the Fifer abroad.

BURNTISLAND TO BIDEFORD. A History and Genealogy of Alexander Millar and Janet (Crombie) Millar and Their Descendants (2004). Published by the compilers, Bev and Wyman Millar, in association with Crescent Isle Publishers, Canada.

The book tells the story of Alexander Millar, a native of Perthshire (born 1803), who, aged about 20, strayed into Fifeshire and settled in Burntisland, where he married a

local lass, and where he remained for some 20 years or so before emigrating to Prince Edward Island (henceforth abbrev as PEI) in 1850.

His father, William Millar, lived in Blairstruie, Perthshire, and in the year 1800 was working as a gardener on a gentleman`s estate. He also had a small farm in Blairstruie. On Dec 8 1801 he married Christian McGregor, a young woman servant to John Fraser. About 1825 he moved his family to Rossie, on the slopes of the Ochill Hills in Perthshire. It was understood that William, the youngest son, would stay at home to look after his aged parents, but when he enlisted in the Army, the latter went to live with the eldest son, the above Alexander Millar, at Sea Mills, near Burntisland, where they both died in about 1848.

William Millar and Christian McGregor had 6 children, all apparently baptised at Forgandenny, in Perthshire. The eldest son, Alexander Millar, worked as a ploughman and millwright for several years before settling in Burntisland, where he married on Feb 17 1826 Janet Crombie (pronounced Crummie), or Abercromby, born 1 May 1808, daughter of David Crombie and Alice Reid.

Following their marriage the couple rented a house with 2 acres of land, before renting, in the latter part of 1827 of the early month of 1828, the Sea Mills in Burntisland, owned by 2 middle-aged spinsters of the name of Dick, nieces of Dr William Dick, Professor of Veterenary Medecine at Edinburgh Veterenary College. The lease was taken for 21 years, but the family stayed for at least a year longer.

The Sea Mills property consisted of about 6 or 8 acres and beside the farm and pasture land, there were also the flour mills and granaries, kiln, main residence, a second small dwelling house (occupied by William Millar and Christian McGregor until their deaths in 1848), a bothie, horse stable, cow stable, and also coal and wash houses. Alexander Millar kept two horses and carts for hauling wheat from the railway freight sheds or from the piers in the harbour, and, when turned into flour, it was sold to the local bakers. He employed two carters who lived in the bothie, and in the early days of the Sea Mills he engaged a miller named Thomas Blackwell and a young man named Andrew McCauley (who lateer became his son-in-law) as his assistant.

After his 21 year lease at Sea Mills came to an end Alexander Millar decided to emigrate of PEI, Canada. On June 26 1850, with his son, William, and son-in-law, Andrew McCalley, he sailed for Canada, ex Liverpool, with a letter of introduction from Professor William Dick, and after a 58-day voyage landed at St John, New Brunswick. His wife and the remainder of the family, whom he had earlier settled at Kirkton, Burntisland, joined him on May 5 1851. The couple lived in Charlottetown and Wilmot, before settling in Bideford, PEI. Janet Crombie died on Aug 29 1885 and Alexander Millar on April 11 1889. They had 13 children, all born Burntisland.

[1] Agnes Millar; born 17 Sep 1826; m 14 Feb 1848 John Mollison (b Newton, Glamis, in c 1823); a stone mason to trade he was contracted to build two 3-storey houses for Professor Dick in the main street of Kirkton. He was also contracted to build a pier and

in order to complete the work a diving bell had to be used. He caught a severe cold, which turned into consumption, and he died in 1855. In the spring of 1861 Agnes Mollison (Millar) sent out her elder son, John Mollison (b 12 Jan 1849) to live with his grandparents, and she and her surviving daughter, Janet Mollison (b 6 July 1850) followed in 1862. She married John McArthur on 13 Jan 1865 and died of cholera on 29 Aug 1885.

[2] Christian (Kirsty) Millar; born 30 April 1828; on 30 Oct 1846 she married the above Andrew McCalley (10 Oct 1825 - 15 Sep 1891), a native of the Highlands. He sailed for PEI with his father-in-law in 1850, leaving his wife, and their three children, Janette (b 15 Feb 1847), Christina, and Ann Macdonald McCalley (b 21 May 1849) at Kirkton. They followed him, with Janet Crombie and the other members of her family on the "Sarah Boatsford," on April 1 1851, landing at Pictou, Nova Scotia, after 23 days at sea. They had a further 8 children in Canada. Christian Millar died at Salem, Oregon, on 18 Sep 1865 and Andrew McCalley on 15 September 1891.

[3] Janet Millar; born 19 May 1830; on June 7 1850 she married Henry Beattie (1828-1911), who was employed as a draughtsman in the shipyards at Granton and Burntisland. When the shipbuilding firm with which he was working in 1854, decided to open a plant in Sydney, Australia, Henry Beattie was selected to go there for a term of 15 years. He worked his passage out to Australia as a carpenter on board a company ship, and his wife, Janet, and children followed on an emigrant ship. He eventually opened his own shipyard in Sydney (Beattie and Sons), and continued shipbuilding there, with the help of his sons, for the rest of his life. He died of a heart attack on 24 June 1911 aged 83. Janet Millar had died on 27 June 1904. 11 children.

[4] William Millar; born 25 July 1832; emigrated to PEI with his father in 1850, and in 1851 made his way to New Brunswick, and from there to Marseilles, Illinois. In 1856 he married Ellen Elizabeth Barren, a school-teacher, who died 26 Feb 1876. He died in 1909. 6 children.

[5] Delvina Millar; born 18 April 1834; she came to PEI in 1851, and on Jan 5 1854 married Henry MacCaull (son of Anthony MacCaull), who died 8 Dec 1905. Delvina Millar died 2 Dec 1912.

[6] Margaret Millar; born 16 Jan 1836; emigrated to PEI with his family in 1851; became teacher; on 25 March 1856 she married James Mathieson (Nov 1818-15 Aug 1895) of Brackley Point, PEI, where the couple settled for the rest of their lives. She died 15 May 1875. 7 children

[7] Isabella (Easie) Millar; born 25 Oct 1837; on April 1 1851 she sailed with her mother and sisters on the "Sarah Boatsford." Arriving Pictou, Nova Scotia. On March 4 1861 she married Isaac William Schurman (4 Sep 1837 - 30 Aug 1914) of Wilmot Valley, PEI, and the couple lived on a farm in the area which Isaac had inherited from his father. In 1891 he sold the farm and moved to Carthage, Missouri, where he worked at mining, and from there to Terrel, Texas, where he was employed as a wagon builder.

Isabella Millar died at Terrel on 3 April 1913, and Isaac in Winona, Texas, on 30 Aug 1914. 6 children

[8] Alexander Millar; born 10 Sep 1839; emigrated to PEI with his family in 1851. In 1862 he went to work in the gold mines of Nova Scotia, but returned to PEI and on 25 June 1866 married Sarah J MacMurdo (6 Jan 1843 - 10 Nov 1921), eldest daughter of William MacMurdo. They lived for a time with her father in Kelvin, PEI, before buying the Rogers Farm on Lot 16, PEI, to where they moved in the spring of 1867. Alexander Millar died there in April 1923. 8 children

[9] John Millar; born 2 Sep 1841; in 1851 he came to PEI with his family. He worked for his father for a number of years building threshing machines, before moving to the United States in the autumn of 1862. This was during the American Civil War. He found employment as a foreman in one of the Navy yards, and at the end of war in 1865 he obtained contracts to build houses, and was later employed in the railway yards. He married one McCabe, and was last known (March 1884) to be living in Cincinnati, Ohio

[10] Peter Millar; b Oct 11 1843; came to PEI in 1851, aged 7; on June 22 1870 he married Margaret Ann Henderson (5 Aug 1851-3 June 1927), daughter of James Henderson of Freeland, Lot 11, PEI. Following their marriage the couple moved to The Landing, as Tyne Valley was then known, and Peter found employment at the sawmill. When his father needed help at the farmstead he returned to Bideford, which was later deeded to him. In 1909 he sold the farm to his son, Shrieve, and he and his wife bought land at Elleslie, where they built a new life for themselves. In 1903 and again in 1905 he had to have a leg amputated above the knee following gangrene. He died 9 Sep 1928

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[11] Euphemia Millar; born 10 Sep 1845; died infancy

[12] Euphemia Millar; born March 1847; died infancy

[13] David Millar; born 4 April 1849; came to Bideford, PEI, with family in 1851. Employed as a clerk and later in the grain buying business before settling on the trade of carpenter. In the autumn of 1870 he went to West Liberty, Illinois, where he married on 20 Dec 1877 Orinda McFadden. Following her death he went to live to live with his daughter, Fern Holmes (b 1895). Like his father he loved to play chequers, and he was the Iowa State Champion of several occasions. He died 22 Jan 1929, the last survivor of the family.

We have only dealt with those members of the Millar family who resided in Burntisland or who were born in the Fife town; but the book goes on to trace the later family history up to the present day.

MOIR GENEALOGY and Collateral Lines (1913). By Alexander L Moir. This book has one family in its section on Fifeshire Moirs, namely that of Dr James Moir (b 1780) of Edinburgh, son of James Moir of Fife and Winnifred Johnstone. He married 1805 Margaret Laing Stenhouse. At the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars he volunteered his

services as a medical officer, but was captured by the French and imprisoned at Verdun. There a fellow officer got permission for his wife to join him there, She came with a female attendant, who happened to be the above Margaret Stenhouse, Mrs Moir. Dr and Mrs Moir had three children:

(a) John Innes Allan Muir; born April 4 1808 at Verdun, where his father was prisoner of the French; President of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh

(b) James Moir, merchant in Edinburgh, afterwards in New York City, where he had landed 1836; he married Mary McElroy, daughter of the Rev Joseph McElroy, for over 50 years pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York City

(c) Alexander Wilson Moir (1825-1897), for over 40 years in HM Customs at Bahamas, President of Turks Islands, Virgin Islands, Dominica, and St Kitts, all in West Indies; Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George

THE MONCREIFFS AND THE MONCREIFFES. A History of the Family of Moncreiff of that Ilk and its Collateral Branches (2 volumes, Edinburgh, 1928), by Frederick Moncreiff and William Moncreiffe, has, in Part III (which deals with various collateral branches of the family), an account of the Moncreiffs in Fife - in Easter Cash, Balcaskie, Randerston, and Reidie and Myres (now Skene of Hallyards and Pitlour (Pp 509-625 and 613-15).

HISTORY OF A FIFESHIRE "TENANDRY." (1892). By James Ronaldson Lyell. Only an incomplete copy of this work (47 pages) has been seen by the Editor, many years ago in the Library of Messrs J & G Innes at Crossgate, Cupar. The work was originally serialised in the Fife Herald and its sister papers, The Fife News and St Andrews Citizen in Jan and Feb 1892 (Citizen dates: Jan 23 1892 - Feb 20 1892). The Citizen of Feb 27 1892 carried the notice that in order for the author to fully "digest the voluminous material he has collected," publication of the half dozen articles remaining was to be delayed by two or three weeks. However, publication was never resumed, and the article of Feb 20 1892 proved to be the last. This perhaps explains why the work was never published.

The "tenandry" in question, quite an ancient one, is that of Crosshills, in Auchtermuchty parish. The earliest proprietor of Crosshills was William Bickertoun in Leith, a master mason, and the younger son of William Bickertoun of Wester Cash, near Strathmiglo. He was succeeded in the early part of the 17th century by the Moncreif family, who held it for several generations. The mansion house of Crosshills was allowed to go to decay sometime in the 1820s, previous to which it had been the residence of the Marshalls of Hillcairn, who had latterly become proprietors of parts of Crosshills after the final disruption of the tenandry as such.

THE MOODIE BOOK (1906). By The Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. This book, privately printed, has a section on the Moodies of Cocklaw. Thomas Moodie of Lassodie (Beath parish), 2nd son of William Muir of the Muir of Blairhall in Muckhart parish,

Perthshire, married before 21 Nov 1679 Marion, 2nd dau and co-heir of John Mylne, portioner of Lassodie and Windie-edge, by Marjorie, eldest dau and co-heir of Nicol Dewar of Lassodie. His heir was his eldest son, John Moodie, who, by dispositions dated 6 June 1718, 13 March 1730 and 24 Nov 1747 acquired the lands of Cocklaw, and parts of Lassodie Mill and Windie-edge, all in the parish of Beath. He married about 1716 Elizabeth, daughter of James Moutray, 4th of Roscobie and 12th of Seafield, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and eventual heiress of James Kynninmond of that ilk and of Craighall, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, 3rd Bart. John Moodie died before 16 March 1772 and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Moodie yr (1720-1804). He died Dec 1804, having married at Beath, 26 July 1755 Janet (d April 1807), daughter of Robert Dalglish, 5th Laird of Tinnygask. He left one son and three daughters, and also an illegitimate son (by Mary Madder), Captain David Moodie (1755-1831), RN. His heir was his legitimate son, John Moodie yr (1759-1836), who married his cousin, Marion Aitken (1757-1802), 4th dau of John Aitken of Thornton. His heir was his son, James Moodie yr (1785-1843), who married Janet Bogie of Cleish, 2 May 1836. He got into difficulties owing to the failure of the Western Bank in the 1830s and his estates were put in the hands of Trustees. He was succeeded by his son, John Moodie yr (b 1838), fifth and last laird of Cocklaw, under whom the estate had to be sold in 1852. He died young, and was succeeded as representative of Cocklaw by his brother, George Moodie (b 1841), who emigrated to New Zealand and died without issue. His uncle, also George Moodie (1799-1888), succeeded as 7th of Cocklaw, marrying at Kirkcudbright, 26 Dec 1837, Mary Hunter Smith (1819-1879), dau of Andrew Smith of Barbadoes and grand-daughter of James Smith of Balgonie, Fife. Following his wife's death, in 1880 he emigrated to Canada, with his son, and died at Medicine Hat, North West Territories, 25 Feb 1888. His son, Major John Douglas Moodie (b 1849) of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, became the representative (8th) of Cocklaw.

There is also a section of the Moodies who were portioners of Masterton (Dunfermline parish) from 1579-1676

THE MORRISON FAMILY IN DUNFERMLINE

American genealogies of the Morrison family have been written by John Pattison and Mary Dover Norris Fuller. Both are inaccurate and full of gaps. The Pattison history, *Genealogy of the Morrison Family*, is a handwritten MS, dated Pittsburgh, 1935. It was until recently in the Carnegie Birthplace Museum in Dunfermline, where it was seen and cited by the Carnegie biographers, Joseph Wall and James Mackay. But it cannot now be located within the Museum by the present Curator; however, it is believed that it is still among the Carnegie papers in Dunfermline, and may eventually turn up. The second history, by Fuller, entitled *The Morrison Clan*, is a typescript document, and can still be found at the Museum, where it was seen and studied by the Editor.

Both begin their histories with a John Morrison, born around 1740, who migrated from probably Perthshire to Edinburgh, where he was successful as a leather merchant, which business he passed to his son, Thomas Morrison. The American historians state

that this Thomas Morrison was the one who married Ann Hodge. Unfortunately, he (Thomas) made "some unwise speculative investments," lost his father's business and wife's inheritance, and by August 1805 he had left Edinburgh for Dunfermline, where he set up business as a shoemaker.

Although the first recorded Morrison in Dunfermline, Thomas Morrison (born about 1751) did call his first-born son, John, which suggests that he was the son of a John Morrison, according to Duncan McNaughton, in his typescript history, "The Families of Carnegie, Morrison, and Lauder connected with Dunfermline" (1979; now with Carnegie Birthplace Museum), the name of John Morrison, leather merchant, cannot be found in the Edinburgh records. As for Thomas Morrison (married to Ann Hodge) succeeding him, this is out by two generations, at least.

A more accurate history is the account prepared by local genealogist, Sheila Pitcairn, with the help of Wendy Sinclair, which is also with the Carnegie Museum. This shows that the Morrison family (who also spelt their name Morris/Morres) had been in Dunfermline from at least 1776. The first Thomas Morrison in Dunfermline was born about 1751, and appears to be the Thomas Morrison, shoemaker, who died in Dunfermline on Aug 22 1827 aged 76. As stated above, since he named his first-born

son, John, it is perhaps safe to assume that he was the son of a John Morrison. He married at Dunfermline on 4 Jan 1776, Margaret Hepburn, and they had two sons, John and Thomas Morrison, both shoemakers, who became burgesses of Dunfermline on 7 October 1791 and 5 January 1797 respectively, and also a daughter named Catherine

The eldest son, John Morrison, was born at Dunfermline on 20 Nov 1776. He was married at Edinburgh, 2 Feb 1803, by the Rev Mr Walker, minister in the Canongate (marriage also recorded in the Dunfermline OPR) to Ann Humble of Torryburn, One of their sons was Robert Morrison, born 12 Jan 1814. He married Mary Manclark and had 4 children. The family resided in Abbot Street in 1861 and later in Bruce Street. He died Dunfermline Poor House on 12 July 1867 from chronic disease of the brain. Another son was Thomas Morrison, who migrated to the USA in 1837 with his cousin, William Morrison, and settled in Liverpool, East Ohio.

The second son of Thomas Morrison and Margaret Hepburn was Thomas Morrison, born Dunfermline, 10 Dec 1780. (Fuller gives his birthplace as Edinburgh, and date of birth as 22 December 1781) He was the maternal grandfather of Andrew Carnegie. He was contracted in marriage, Oct 28 1802, and married 22 Nov 1802 to Ann Hodge, of the parish of St Cuthberts, or West Kirk, in Edinburgh, daughter of William Hodge, merchant in Edinburgh. Fuller gives her name as Lady Ann Hodge, and states that she was a lady-in-waiting at the Court of Queen Victoria. Since she died in childbirth in 1814 (or perhaps 1816; accounts vary), and since Queen Victoria was not born until 1819, this cannot be right. Fuller writes that, as with the Andrew Carnegie/Elizabeth Thom marriage, there was opposition in the Hodge family to their daughter's marriage to Thomas Morrison; she states that although the couple first settled in Edinburgh, it was due to this opposition that they returned to Dunfermline some 18 months after the birth

of their first-born child, Thomas (jnr), certainly by August 1805, when Seaton Morrison (who married George Lauder) was born. Although the birth (11 Nov 1804) of Thomas Morrison jnr cannot be found in the Dunfermline OPR, according to later Census returns he was born in Dunfermline, which would seem to contradict Fuller's statement. The births of the Morrison children are recorded in the Dunfermline OPR from 1805-12; at the births of his children in 1810 and 1812, he is described as tanner in Clayacres, [in the slump in trade during the Napoleonic Wars, he was forced to give up the Tannery, which was sold in 1814 to satisfy his creditors] and the OPR also records that his twin daughters, born in 1812, were not baptised as the parents were Baptists [he was pastor of the Baptist Church in Dunfermline].

Thomas Morrison snr was a confirmed Radical and a prominent member of the Radical Party in Dunfermline. He was also a close friend of William Cobbett, who referred to him as his "esteemed friend and correspondent in Scotland." He also has the distinction of founding the first newspaper in Dunfermline, "The Precursor," which he based on Cobbett's "Political Register," but the Dunfermline printers refused to have anything to do with this Radical organ after the first number of January 1833, and the remaining two numbers of this short-lived paper had to be printed in Edinburgh. Morrison was still alive when Andrew Carnegie was born in November 1835. But he died shortly afterwards. There is some confusion regarding his death, which was not reported locally. Henderson gives the year 1840, while Krass states that it was in 1837; Fuller is more definite and gives the date of April 9 1839. All agree that he died "on the road," in the north of England, while either taking part in a political rally or on a lecture tour. It took six weeks for news of his death to reach Dunfermline.

Thomas Morrison and Ann Hodge had the following children:

1. Thomas Morrison jnr; born 11 Nov 1804; he succeeded his father as leader of the Radical Party in Dunfermline, and also seems to have succeeded to his grandfather's shoemaking business after the latter's death in August 1827. Later adverts for his shop state that the business was established in 1826/1827/1828, probably 1827, as Morrison stated on retiring in November 1864 that he had been 37 years in business. The Dunfermline Directory of 1832 lists him in Maygate, while the Directory of 1835 gives his address as 21 Maygate; by March 1836 he had removed his "ready-made boot and shoe shop" to 14 Bruce Street; 10 years later, in October 1846, his shop was situated at 9 Bruce Street, and "having obtained lease of his present premises, he will not remove to Bridge Street, as formerly advertised;" in May 1859 he opened another shop at 6 High Street, both shops operating under the firm of Thomas Morrison and Co; a Town Councillor in Dunfermline for 45 years, and Bailie for the greater part of that period, he died on Aug 13 1879 aged 74; he married 9 Sep 1826 Ann Gaylor (she died 24 Nov 1884 aged 80), daughter of Robert Gaylor and Annie Drummond, and sister of William Gaylor, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in Edinburgh (for their children see below)
2. Seaton Morrison; born 25 Aug 1805; she married, 21 May 1836, George Lauder (1815-1901), green grocer and fruiterer in Dunfermline from c 1838-70, the son

of George Lauder and Margaret Muir (m 1810) and grandson of George Lauder of Markinch; the Lauder College is named after him; she died in childbirth on 5 July 1842 aged 36; they had one son, George Lauder (1837-1924), the first cousin of Andrew Carnegie and his childhood playmate, affectionately known as Dod

3. William Morrison; b 25 July 1808; the pioneer emigrant of the family; with his cousin, Thomas Morrison, he sailed for America in 1837; Fuller states that they changed their names on boarding ship to William Morris and John Milton respectively, to avoid the press gang; more likely they worked their passage to the States as members of crew, jumped ship on arrival, and then changed their names to avoid detection. Both settled in Ohio; William Morrison died at East Liverpool, Ohio, on Aug 6 1860; married [1] Maria Bradford [2] Delia Bennet
4. Margaret Morrison; b 19 June 1810; died 10 Nov 1886; she married 19 Dec 1834, William Carnegie (1804-1855); they were the parents of Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919), other children were Ann (1839-1841) and Thomas (1843-1886); family sailed to America in the *Wiscasset*, which left Glasgow, May 17 1848
5. Catherine (known as Kitty) Morrison; b 2 July 1812, one of twins; she married Dunfermline, 21 May 1836 (in a double wedding celebration with sister, Seaton), Thomas Hoggan (d 1861); their first son, Thomas Morrison Hoggan, was born on 10 Feb 1837, after which the family emigrated to the USA in the spring of 1838 and settled at Allegheny, near Pittsburgh, where their other children were born; she died in 1897
6. Ann (or Annie) Morrison; born 2 July 1812, twin sister of Catherine; she married Andrew Aitken at Kirkcaldy on 18 May 1835; couple left for USA in May 1839, and also settled at Allegheny; no family, he died in February 1841, and she on 19 April 1892 in 80 year.
7. Jeanie; born 18 Oct 1814; died 2 October 1816 (from Fuller)

Fuller also gives the name of an 8th child, Johnie, born and died on 2 Feb 1816, but, as Wall gives 1814 as the death of Ann Hodge, it can be inferred by this that he did not acknowledge the last child.

The family of Thomas Morrison jnr and Ann Gaylor were:

1. Thomas Morrison; born 15 Jan 1827; he was a fruiterer and green-grocer in Dunfermline (in Kirkgate Street, later in High Street and Bruce Street) from c 1851 until his death, Buchanan Street, 8 Oct 1896; a local poet, he was the author of "Poems and Songs," privately printed by William Clark & Son of the Dunfermline Journal Office for his American nephew, Thomas Morrison in Braddock, Pennsylvania; he married 1 June 1849, his cousin, Rachel Anderson (she died 16 Jan 1897 aged 72), daughter of James Anderson, and Charlotte Carnegie
2. Robert Morrison; b 22 April 1828; master shoemaker in Dunfermline, admitted Burgess of Dunfermline on 3 Oct 1863 (Burgess Ticket now with Dunfermline Library; for mercantile history see below); m Edinburgh, 5 Dec 1855, Elizabeth Coutts, daughter of James Coutts, weaver, and Ann Law; family resided in

- Rolland Street; eldest son, Thomas Morrison (b 5 Dec 1861; died 26 Oct 1946), left for the USA in 1886 and worked as a machinist in the steel industry, eventually becoming a partner of his cousin, Andrew Carnegie
3. John Morrison; b 20 Oct 1831; journeyman baker in Woodmill Street and Moodie Street, Dunfermline; m to Margaret Ritchie; three sons
 4. Anne; no further information
 5. Mary (Gaylor) Morrison; born c 1836; m David Marshall of Pitreavie, with at least 6 children
 6. William Gaylor Morrison; b 31 July 1837; boot and shoemaker in Dunfermline (for mercantile history see below); family lived at Rolland Street, Woodmill Street, and Buchanan Street; died 1918; m 31 Oct 1864 Margaret Weir; 3 children;
 7. David; born 26 Jan 1839; no further information
 8. James Morrison; b 1 Nov 1840; to USA; died 1894; married Sadie McCaffery (three children); his brother, Thomas Morrison, wrote "Lines written to a brother long absent in America" in his "Poems and Songs" (1902), Pp 112-14

Thomas Morrison jnr had retired from business as a boot and shoemaker in November 1864 in favour of his sons, Robert and William Morrison. Robert, who had managed the Bruce Street shop for several years, succeeded to that property, while William was to manage the shop at 6 High Street (from Whitsunday 1866 at 46 High Street). In March 1867 the brothers entered into partnership under the firm of Morrison Brothers, with Robert managing the shop at 7 Bruce Street and William in charge of the branch at 46 High Street (later 65 High Street). The partnership was dissolved on 20 Sep 1883 and both brothers continued as independent boot and shoemakers. Robert intimated his intention of retiring from business at the end of December 1890 "as soon as he can reduce his large stock," while William continued at 65 High Street until May 1892, when the lease of the property terminated and he too retired from business. (see *Fife Shopkeepers and Traders, 1820-1870* by A J Campbell)

Moutray of Seafield and Roscobie by the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval appeared in the *Genealogical Magazine* March, April, November and December 1902, and was also separately published. It is a Scots-Norman surname, originally spelt Multre or Multrare, and is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm 111, about A.D. 1060. The first known ancestor of the Seafield line was Robert Multrare, who received a Royal Charter from King James II, confirming him in the lands of Seafield, situated on the north side of the Forth between Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, and Markinch in 1443. He died in 1469. These early Moutrays were involved in a feud which lasted for several generations and which led to the murder, or "slaughter" with the neighbouring family of Melville of Raith. It was Robert to Moutray, 9th Laird of Seafield, who, in 1627, obtained a charter from John, Lord Erskine, of the lands of Roscobie, in Dunfermline parish. He was dead before May 29 1630 and is said to have sold the Seafield to Dr Law, Archbishop of Glasgow. From then until 1801 there were 9 lairds of Roscobie. The 5th Laird was James Moutray (b 1687), son of James (d January 1726), the 4th Laird, whose daughter, Elizabeth, married John Moodie of Lassodie and Cocklaw. The 5th Laird married March 21 1713, Emilia, 3rd daughter of Sir John Malcolm of Innerteel (Kinghorn parish). She was probably the Mrs Moutray of Roscobie, who was living a widow, July 19 1734, and died in her house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, March 24 1762. Her son, James Moutray (d Dunfermline, May 18 1773), a Captain in the Army, was served heir to his grandfather in the lands of North and South Blairnbathie, and disposed Roscobie to his brother, John Moutray (1723-1785), the 8th Laird, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy. In July 1780 he was commander of the "Ramillies," which sailed in large convoy of merchant ships and transports bound for the East and West Indies and North America. This convoy was lost to a combined France-Spanish fleet, then blockading Gibraltar, Captain Moutray was blamed for the loss, was tried for court-martial, Feb 13

1781, and pronounced to be "reprehensible in his conduct for the loss of the convoy" and sentenced to be dismissed from the command of the "Ramillies." He was succeeded by his only son, James Moutray, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, as 8 Laird of Roscobie. He died of fever at the siege of Calvi in 1794. His only sister, Catherine Moutray, succeeded him. On October 17 1801, she, with the consent of "Mrs Mary Moutray, widow of Captain John Moutray," disposed of the lands of Roscobie to William Adam of Woodtoun.

James Moultrie, third son of James Moutray, the second Laird of Roscobie, married Catherine Craill at Culross. Their son was Dr John Moultrie (1702-1771), who emigrated to America in 1729. By his first wife, Lucretia Cooper (m 1728) he had among others, Thomas (b 1740), who was killed before Charleston, April 24 1780, and by his second wife, Elizabeth Matthew (m 1748), he had Alexander (b 1750), who fought in the Rebel Army. The eldest son of Dr Moultrie was John Moultrie (1729-1798), Lieutenant-Governor of East Florida, who remained loyal during the American Revolutionary War, after which he returned to England, and through his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of George Austin of Aston Hall in Co Salop, succeeded to Aston Hall in right of his wife.

THE MORGANS OF MONTREAL (1992). By David Morgan. This book tells the story of five generations of a family which owned one of the leading stores in Montreal, "Morgan's," which has been described as the "Harrods" of Canada. It was founded by Henry Morgan from Saline in 1845. The author has researched his Scottish beginnings in Saline. The first official recording of the family name was on Nov 8 1653 when Sir John Colquhoun of Luss "granted an honest man, James Murgan, and his heirs, the outfield land of two Auchtene (18th) parts of the east quarters of the Boreland and all the mill land lying east of said mill." This James Morgan m (1652) Janet Bennett. They called their 117-acre farm, Milton, which eventually passed to their son, James Morgan, who m Janet Mudie in 1686. They built a new farm house in 1707. The farm then passed to his son, James Morgan, who was twice married (1) Helen Smith (d 1725); (2) Margaret Dow (d 1776) - and then to a fourth generation, James Morgan (1743-1783), who was married to Jean Walls (d 1778). This James had 2 sons: James Morgan (1762-1843), who married (1804) Helen Cousin; and Colin Morgan (1766-1842), who was married to Mary Kidd. By right of primogeniture, the elder brother, James, inherited the farm when their father died in 1783. The farm-house was not large enough to support both families, and in 1810 Colin left Milton to become a ploughman at the neighbouring Grey Craig, which had once been part of the Bruce family estate. Two of Colin's sons, James Morgan (1807-1893) and Henry Morgan (1819-1893), emigrated to Canada; James in 1852, and Henry in 1844. The elder brother, James, was the first of the family to go into the dry goods business. He learned his trade in Glasgow, and in March 1837 went into partnership with Thomas Muirhead at 22 Argyle Street, under the sign of Muirhead Morgan. His younger brother, Henry, followed him to Glasgow, and worked with Muirhead Morgan and then with Robertson Reid, one of the largest dry goods retailers in Glasgow, for 2 years. At the end of this period Henry decided to try his luck in Canada, and booked passage on the sailing barque, "Favourite," which left for Montreal on April 2 1844, with an introduction to David Smith (d 1887), who had left Lanark for Montreal in 1841, and whose firm, Smith Waddell, was a customer of Muirhead Morgan. Henry suggested to David Smith that they should go into partnership; consequently, an agreement was drawn up on Jan 14 1845, and on May 22 1845 they opened shop at 204 Notre Dam, under the firm of Smith and Morgan. In 1850 Smith sold his share in the business to Henry's brother, James, who left for Canada on the "Glasgow" steamship, June 1 1852. Thus there was founded the firm of Henry Morgan

& Co, which created the first department store in Canada, later known as the "Harrods of Canada." After the death of Henry in 1893, the business was continued by his nephew, James Morgan (1846-1932), the son of James, and Colin Morgan (1846-1931), the son of Henry's brother, William Morgan (1811-1875), a draper in West Linton, who had emigrated to Canada in 1869, and continued to be run by the family until 1959 when it was sold to the Hudson Bay Co

THE MUDIES OF ANGUS (1959) by Sir Francis Mudie and Commander Ian Mudie.

This book has an appendix on Early Mudies outside Angus - "The first mention of a Mudie in Fife that we have come across is a John Mudy, who owned land in the Marketgait of Cupar some time before 1510. The next, also in Cupar, is that of Sir Andrew Mudy, chaplain there, whose will was proved in April 1550 (Comm. Of St Andrews). He left his money to the chaplains of Cupar and Inverkeithing and to his brothers, James and Robert, and his sister, Christian. An Andrew Mudy was a notary public in Fife in 1576. He was probably the same man who, as "Andrew Mudie, natary, servitor of Robert Douglas," son of William Douglas of Lochleven, appears as a witness to a deed of sale of land by Robert Douglas. He almost certainly appears again as the Andrew Mudie who was Sheriff Clerk of Kinross towards the end of the 16 century and whose son, Robert, was commissary clerk of Orkney in 1612.

An early Mudie in another walk of life was Beatrice Mudie of Inverkeithing, who was accused of being a witch. On 13 February 1621 a Commission was issued to the Provost and Bailies of Inverkeithing, to the parish minister of Aberdour, and to three others to try certain women of Inverkeithing suspected of witchcraft. The women, including Beatrice Mudie, had already been examined by the minister and the magistrates of "the said burgh" and had "confessit their divilische practices and the giving over of thame selffes saul and body to the divill." They were now to be put on trial. We do not know the result of the trial.

Most of the early wills of this area are those of the town of Dunfermline and the neighbouring parishes. In the town the earliest, proved on 25th May 1597 (Comm of Edinburgh), is that of James Mudie, maltman. In the parish of Dunfermline the earliest, proved on 14 June 1583 (Comm of Edinburgh) is of John Mudie, farmer in Easter Gellet. He is, presumably, the father or grandfather of Thomas Mudie in Easter Gellet, who, on 7 April 1603, was bound over by the Privy Council. . . In the parish of Saline the early wills are those of the Mudies of the small property of Masterton and in the parish of Muckhart they are of the Mudies of Muir and Blairhill. Account of these families are given in the Moodie Book [Ruvigny] , and a note on the present descendants of the Mudies of Masterton is given in Chapter XII of this book. The fact that Andrew was a family name in the two last, who were probably related, may be that the notary public and also the chaplains of Cupar belonged to one of them. There is also an early will, proved on 28th June 16th (Comm of Edinburgh) of a John Mudie who lived in Rosyth, 02 and one proved on 20 December 1614 (Comm. Of St Andrews) of the widow of a James Mudie, mariner in St Andrews.

There are now no Mudies in Dunfermline or the area round it, and very few in the whole of Fife, where the name is now spelt Moodie. The Mudies of Muir have died out, but the descendants of the Moodies of Cocklaw, a cadet branch of Muir, are now in Canada. The descendants of the Mudies of Blairhill went to Stirling."

THE NAIRNS OF KIRKCALDY (1956). By Augustus Muir. Is the history of the Kirkcaldy floor-cloth firm of Michael Nairn & Co, now known as Forbo-Nairn, founded in 1847. Mr Muir, who also wrote a "History of the Fife Coal Co Ltd" (1952), has traced the first Nairn in Fife to a George Nairn in St Andrews, who was active during the Reformation years. He saw George Wishart being burned as a heretic, saw the body of Cardinal Beaton dangling from the battlements of St Andrews Castle (both 1546), and was inspired by the preachings of John Knox. This George Nairn became an elder in the New Kirk in St Andrews. His son, also George Nairn, became a surgeon and Bailie in St Andrews, and a 3rd George Nairn followed his father in profession and public service. But it was to be more than a century later that a descendant of the first George Nairn settled in Kirkcaldy. This was Andrew Nairn, who was a master weaver and Deacon of Craft. His son, Robert Nairn, was both a master weaver and linen merchant, but suffered in the depression in trade after the 7 Years War of 1755. Robert's son, James Nairn, was also a weaver and, like all the other weavers of the period, suffered during the depression in trade brought about by the Napoleonic Wars, and for a time owned a grocery concern, and later a shoemaking business. He was married to Isabel Barker, the daughter of a Kirkcaldy shipmaster, and his 3rd son was Michael Nairn (1804-1848), who founded the linoleum factory in 1847.

JOHN NAIRNE (1711-1795) (Minister of Anstruther Easter) AND HIS DESCENDANTS (1931), compiled by "C.S.N." [ie Charles Sylvester Nairne (b 1880), retired Lieut-Col in the Seaforth Highlanders], and privately printed. In compiling the early history of the family, the author has relied heavily on Walter Wood's "East Neuk of Fife" (2nd edition, 1887). The Nairnes of Anstruther are said to have been descended from the Nairnes of Sandford through SIMON NAIRNE (d 1552), a probable great-grandson of one of the Nairnes of Sandford. He is known to have been the grandson of a Nairne who married the daughter of William Kembuck, or Parle, who received a tack of East Newton Rires in 1505 and again in 1511. This Simon was granted a feu-charter of East Newton Rires Farm in 1526. He married before 1525 Elizabeth Auchmutie, by whom he had 3 sons, JAMES, DAVID (1533-1596) and PETER. In 1558 James assigned his interest in Newton Rires to his brothers, and in 1604, David's son, also DAVID, sold Newton Rires and built a "great lodging" in Elie in 1606. David's son, PETER, apparently lived in the house, for a stone with his initials on it at one time formed part of it. Peter married Margaret Wood (d 1706), and their son was JAMES NAIRNE (b 1648), skipper in Elie, who, in 1678, m Janet, dau of John Small and Margaret Leuchars.

Their son was the Rev JAMES NAIRNE (1680-1771), minister at Forgan (1703-1717) and Anstruther Easter (1717-1771), who m 1706 Anne, dau of Principal John Anderson of St Leonard's College, St Andrews. He purchased the house and farm of Claremont, 4 miles east of St Andrews, from Dr Martine. Of his 4 sons, only one survived childhood. This was the Rev JOHN NAIRNE (1711-1795), who was ordained colleague and

successor to his father at Anstruther Easter in 1741. He married 5 April 1749 Elizabeth Gordon (d 1780), dau of Alexander Gordon, writer in Edinburgh. The following children were born to them:

(1) Rev James Nairne, b 30 Aug 1750, of whom more below

(2) Helen, b 6 Jan 1752; m 17 July 1780 George Hall, merchant

in Dundee; 4 children - Elizabeth, who afterwards married

her cousin, Alexander Cowan; Lucia, who became Mrs Hugh

McCorquodale; and the twins, John and Anne. In 1791 George

Hall went to Liverpool to push his fortunes, and in the

following year he was joined by his wife and young family

(3) Alexander, b 27 Aug 1753; accountant in Edinburgh; m 1794

Margaret, dau of James Anderson of Newbigging

(4) Ann; b 16 Feb 1755; m 25 Dec 1780 Alexander Wood, merchant

in Elie; d c 1796

(5) Jean, b 22 Jan 1759; m 27 Jan 1779 Rev James Forrester of

Kilrenny; she d October, 1779

(6) Peter; b 17 June 1761; merchant, St Kitts, West Indies; d

6 Aug 1786

The above Rev JAMES NAIRNE (1750-1819) of Claremont, was Minister at Pittenweem from 1776-1819. He m 1778 Helen, dau of Captain James Kyd (d 1795) of Elie Lodge and Mrs Hannah Bevis (d 1757) of Gosport in Yorkshire; they had married early in life when Captain Kyd was only a Lieutenant in the Navy. He soon retired from it and settled in Elie Lodge, where he got command in succession of various yachts in the Customs Revenue Service. He had previously sold his two family estates in Angus - Woodhill, and the larger estate of Craigie, on part of which the eastern part of Dundee now stands. After his first wife's death, he married his Yorkshire cousin, Mrs Anne Elmsall, the widow of Mr Nicholas Staunton, a purser in the Navy.

Captain Kyd's uncle was Thomas Kyd, a wine merchant in Leith. His son was Colonel Robert Kyd (1745-1793), who belonged to the Bengal Engineers and was Military

Secretary to the Governemnt of India in 1786. It was he who suggested (in 1787) to the Government the founding of the Botanical Gardens in Calcutta, where a memorial urn, with his name inscribed, stands. General Alexander Kyd (d 1826), the son of Captain James Kyd, was also in India as Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government. He had a natural son by a European woman, John Bevis Kyd, born in 1787, who was sent home to the General's step-mother's relations in Yorkshire; he obtained a cadetship to the infantry, but was lost at sea in the "Lady Burges" in 1806 before reaching India. General Alexander Kyd had also two sons by a Gentoo woman, Robert and James, who were sent to Scotland to be brought up by their grandfather in Elie. Here they were given some training as shipwrights, and in 1801 returned to Calcutta, where they eventually went into partnership as shipbuilders. The first and possibly only battleship built in Calcutta, "The Hastings, " was built by them, as well as the East India Co's ship, "The General Kyd", named after their father, which was commanded for many years by their cousin, Alexander Nairne (below). Robert died in 1825 and James in 1836; the latter was universally recognised as the leader of the Eurasian community in Calcutta.

Of the four sons of Rev James Nairne and Helen Kyd, Captains JOHN NAIRNE (1780-1807) and ALEXANDER NAIRNE (1785-1866), who both served with distinction in the Royal Navy, helped in part by the patronage of their maternal uncle, General Alexander Kyd, and both have entries in M F Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife (1866). Captain John Nairne died 24 July 1807 off the coast of Africa when commander of "The Favourite," and was interred in Cape Coast Castle. Captain Alexander Nairne was present at the Battle of Copenhagen (1801) under Admiral Nelson. He left the Navy in 1802, and through the influence of Alexander Kyd, obtained an appointment in the Hon East India Company's Sea service in 1804. He made many voyages to both India and China in his ship, "The General Kyd," of which he was part owner as well as master. The other two sons of Rev James Nairne and Helen Kyd were JAMES NAIRNE (1782-1847), who sold Claremont in 1844, and CHARLES NAIRNE (1794-1837), who married Amelia Forbes, daughter of the Rev Andrew Bell of Crail; they were both Writers to the Signet. The children of the above Alexander included Lieut-Gen Sir CHARLES EDWARD NAIRNE (1836-1899) of the Bengal Artillery, and Sir PERCEVAL ALLEYN NAIRNE (1841-1921), Solicitor. The book is profusely illustrated and there are extensive pedigree charts of the various lines.

NICOLL: golf club makers in Leven from 1881-1983. The firm was founded by George Nicoll (1861-1945), although it was really his son, Robert Nicoll (1884-1946), who was responsible for the development of the business. Their story can be found in *George Nicoll of Leven* (2003) by Roger Hill and Peter Georgiady, published by the Airlie Hall Press of Kernersville, North Carolina, and the first in the Airlie Hall Club Maker Series, "spotlighting the careers and products of Scotland`s great club makers, in the golden age of golf."

The book concentrates on the golf clubs manufactured by the firm. Biographical details are virtually non-existent. As to the founder the authors state: "His birthplace and date are not precisely known. His lineage is unfamiliar and his early background is a mystery. Various sources have intimated that he was probably born in Leven, Fife, or the

immediate surroundings. His family's smithy in Leven dates from 1831 [but no Nicoll, blacksmith, listed in Westwood's Parochial Directory of Fife and Kinross, 1862 - Ed], so he came into the metal-working business as a natural progression." George Nicoll's factory was the Fife Golf Iron Works in Glebe Street, Leven.

NORMAND CONQUESTS AND OTHER CONNECTIONS. By Christopher Normand. The Normand family has been associated with the Burgh of Dysart since the mid 1500s. They are best known as owners of the local linen mills, set-up first as a hand-loom linen factory as James Normand & Sons in the High Street, and evolving into the machine loom factories in Orchard Road in 1865. The company was eventually wound up in 1929. During this time, the Normands, as the largest employers in the Burgh, were involved in all aspects of life, providing Burgh Councillors and a Provost. They also contributed to the structure of the Burgh, building homes for their workers and funding a Memorial Hall for the use of the citizens.

During this long history they married into many other families in the Burgh and in the locality, including the Swaynes (Swines), Andersons, Jamesons, Hunts, Hills, Landales, Russells and many others.

Christopher Normand has researched the history of his family in great detail and published this privately in four volumes. Anyone who has researched or published a family history will appreciate the amount of work that has gone into these books. Volume 1 deals with the Normand family and the families they married into, containing thousands of names; Volume II deals in greater detail with the distaff side families; Volume III is a huge set of family trees; while Volume IV contains hundreds of photographs and illustrations, in really amazing quality.

AN ORR FAMILY OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, AND AYRSHIRE SCOTLAND

(privately printed, Feb 1983) by H C Bolton, has a Fife connection with John Cunningham Orr (1827-1880), who was printer and publisher of the *Fife Herald* from 1857-1869.

Professor Bolton has traced the family back to a Thomas Orr (d 1 Jan 1835), a grocer and spirit dealer (and possibly also boot and shoemaker and leather cutter), in High Street, Maybole, Ayrshire, who was married to Jean (or Jane Cunningham). She continued as a grocer and spirit dealer in Maybole after her husband's death, no doubt to support her young family.

A possible origin for the above Thomas Orr is that he could be the Thomas Orr, born 18 Sep 1794, the son of John Orr of Greenside (probably a misreading of Glenside) of Thomaston in the parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. John Orr was married to Margaret McClery of Kirkoswald on 11 November 1792. In the baptismal record of a later son, Peter Orr, born 25 Feb 1800, John Orr of Glenside was recorded as servant to the Earl of Cassilis.

There is a strong tradition in the Orr family linking it with Thomas Orr, the young friend of Robert Burns, who is thought to have been lost at sea in 1785. He had been born on 16 July 1761, son of William Orr and Jean Robison, who had been married at Kirkoswald on 17 November 1757. A link between the two Orr families, if it exists, may lie in an earlier generation.

John Cunningham Orr was born in Maybole on 18 Nov 1827. His siblings included a brother, Thomas Orr (born in 1831), and two sisters, Jean and Janet Orr (born respectively in 1825 and 1834). He came to Cupar in 1852 as book-keeper and cashier to the firm of Drummond and Mitchell, writers in Cupar, and five years later (in 1857) went into partnership with James Whitehead (d 1858), as printers and publishers in Cupar and proprietors of the *Fife Herald* newspaper. The partnership was dissolved shortly before Whitehead's death in November 1858. We will not delve too deeply with Orr's connection with the *Fife Herald*, as it is to be given in some detail in the new book, *Cupar, The Years of Controversy: Its Newspaper Press, 1822-1872*, written by the Editor.

John Cunningham Orr married firstly in Dundalk, Ireland, in 1849 to Wilhelmina Campbell, who had been born in Glyde, County Louth, Ireland, the daughter of John Campbell and Jane Brackenridge. Her wealthy uncle, Gavin Brackenridge (both of Jane) is said to have given her a finishing education in Liverpool, and she and John Cunningham Orr are said to have met in Maybole. Their first son, John Campbell Orr (1850-1921), was baptised in the parish of Gorbals, Glasgow, on 21 Nov 1850. There followed 3 daughters, all born Cupar: Jane Margaret Orr (born 10 July 1855); Catherine C Orr; and Gavina Brackenridge Orr

In the midst of J C Orr's financial troubles, his wife died in Cupar on 3 October 1866, aged 40. He was declared bankrupt on 27 March 1869. He and his son and daughters had to start a new life for themselves, which they did in Birmingham, England. It seems that they went there in 1873. The following year, on 14 September 1874, Orr took as his second wife, Sarah J McDiarmid, aged 28, of 11 Calton Street, Edinburgh, the daughter of John McDiarmid, landed proprietor, and Susan Thomson. They were married in Edinburgh. He and his second wife and family are recorded in various Directories at 121 Vincent Street, Birmingham, from 1874-77. Afterwards they returned to Scotland, and in 1879-80 J C Orr's name appears in the Glasgow Post Office Directory as a coalmaster at 80 Renfield Street, with house at 110 Great Western Road, where he died in January 1880.

His son, John Campbell Orr, remained in Birmingham, and he was living in Bull Street, Harborne, when he registered the death of his father in January 1880.. He later became very interested in association football and for many years was Secretary of the Birmingham and District Football Association. He presented a shield for interleague competitions, later known as the Campbell Orr Shield. He died in Birmingham in November 1921. He was married to Ellen Elizabeth Marsh, the daughter of George Henry Marsh and Sarah Vickers. Their daughter, Wilhelmina Catherine Orr, became a

schoolteacher, and she married in 1917, John Ritchie Campbell (1878-1962), also a schoolteacher.

For this Campbell family we can go to another of Professor Bolton`s works, A History of a Campbell Family of Birmingham, England, and Perthshire, Scotland (1982), written in conjunction with his wife, Mary Elizabeth Campbell, and again privately printed. A brief line of this family is as follows:

Peter Campbell (d c 1855), born Killin, Perthshire, soldier and tailor, m Edinburgh, 1797, Jean (or Jane) McKay, daughter of Alexander McKay. Their son, Peter Cleghorn Campbell (1812-1894), dyer in Edinburgh, m 1832, Rosetta Walker, daughter of William Walker. Their son, Donald Patterson Campbell (1845-1892), mechanical engineer, m Edinburgh, 1868, Elizabeth Hunter. Their son was the above John Ritchie Campbell (1878-1962), who was married to Wilhelmina Catherine Orr, the grand-daughter of John Cunningham Orr; and their daughter was Mary Elizabeth Campbell (b 1923) m who was married (1947) to Herbert Cairns Bolton, University Professor.

PAE DIRT. Diggings into Some Old Records and Recent Recollections of Pae Families in England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States (1962-1967; revised and enlarged, 1982-1986) by Phyllis Richards Kyle; has some Pae families who were connected to Fife. David Pae (1828-1884), who was born at Bucharty, Perth-shire, on 6 May 1828, son of William Pae (b 1795), tenant of Flemington Mill, parish of Ayton, and Janet Patterson, was the first editor of the Dunfermline Press from 1859-1860, and then edited the People`s Friend of Dundee, for which he wrote 27 works of fiction between 1863 and 1884, and was credited with being the founder of the system of serial publication in newspapers. He married Margaret Pae, daughter of James and Margaret Kirkham Pae. His son, David Pae (1864-1948), who lived at Craigmount, Newport, was also editor of the People`s Friend (1900-38).

GENEALOGY OF THE CELTIC EARLS OF ATHOLL (privately printed, 1878) by Sir Joseph Noel Paton (1821-1901), the celebrated Dunfermline-born painter, is, in effect, his detailed family pedigree on the maternal line. His mother, Catherine McDiarmid (d 1853), who married Edinburgh (1819) Joseph Neill Paton (1797-1874), damask linen designer of Wooer`s Alley, Dunfermline, came from the Highlands and was a member of the family of Robertson of Struan. This family could trace their descent back to

Alexander Robertson (the first of the name), son of Robert Reoch de Atholia (d_{nc} 1461), and from him back to Conan, founder of the De Atholia family, who was the 2^d son of Henry (d c 1222), third and last of the Celtic Earls of Atholl, and from him to Malcolm II, King of Scotland (1005-1034).

Her grandfather, Robert (Bane) Robertson of Invervack, was a remarkable man who fought in the Rebellions of 1689 (under Graham of Claverhouse, "Bonnie Dundee"), 1715 (under James Stuart, the "Old Pretender), and in 1745 (under Charles Edward Stuart, "Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender"). He died in 1777 at the patriarchal age of 104, having been four times married.

One of his daughters was Amelia Robertson, who married Archibald MacDiarmid, one of the "Fair" MacDiarmids of Glenlyon and Glenlochy, 7th in descent from Archibald, c 1560, head of the clan, and through Eva, daughter of the chief, c 1222, descended from the ducal house of Argyll and other Campbells, whose name the majority of his clan followed. Amelia`s daughter was the above Catherine MacDiarmid, wife of Joseph Neill Paton.

Three of Amelia`s brothers fought at Culloden. The eldest brother, Donald Robertson of Woodsheal, in the absence from old age of the clan chief, commanded the Clan Donochiadh, with the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, signed by Prince Charles Edward Stuart at Perth, 16 September 1745, but was left for dead at Culloden. After many hardships, he succeeded in making his way to France, where he was much with Prince Charles, but was allowed to return to Scotland in 1772 and died in 1775. Another brother, Alexander, was killed at Culloden, while attempting to cut his way through to the wounded Woodsheal; while another brother, Charles, died of wounds received at Culloden. Other Robertsons also fought there.

The wife of the above Donald Robertson of Woodsheal was Amelia, daughter of Alexander Robertson of Drumachine. The latter joined the Earl of Mar in the Rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston and condemned to death, but saved through the intervention of his devoted younger brother, Donald (also taken prisoner at Preston), who answered his name and took his place on the scaffold. Alexander left two sons, one of whom was Duncan Robertson of Struan, who succeeded Alexander Robertson of Struan, the "Poet Chief," in 1749.

This Alexander Robertson, the "Poet Chief," also led a remarkable life. He, too, took part in all three rebellions: in 1689 he was with Dundee, and had his estates confiscated the following year; in 1715 he commanded a battalion at Sheriffmuir, where he was taken prisoner, but rescued with much daring by his cousin, the above Robert (Bane) Robertson; in 1745 he again raised the clan and joined the standard of Prince Charles, and fought with him at the Battle of Prestonpans, but immediately after, obliged by the infirmities of old age, he retired to Rannoch in General Cope`s carriage, which had been captured after the Battle.

It may be mentioned that the above book was the source of a published genealogical chart entitled, "In Memorium: A Descent of Catherine McDiarmid, wife of Joseph Neill Paton of Wooer`s Alley."

TALES OF A GRAND-DAUGHTER by M H Noel-Paton was privately printed in 1970, and deals principally with the life of Sir Joseph Noel-Paton (1821-1901), the Dunfermline-born artist, who was Queen`s Limner for Scotland from 1866 until his death. We have dealt with this family before in past Journals: through his mother, Catherine McDiarmid, Sir Joseph was connected to the Robertsons of Struan and through them to the Celtic Chiefs of Atholl. However, this work also gives a genealogy of Sir Joseph`s wife, Margaret Gourlay Ferrier (1832-1900). This family also had a connection with Dunfermline, and it is this connection only that we will give here.

In 1745 while the Robertsons of Struan were dying at Culloden, William Pearson of Clow, Milnathort, aged 60, married a widow, Christina (or Katie) Hutton (m.s. Curror). They had 8 children, the last being born after the death of William.

The third son, John Pearson (1758-1840), was born at Balmule, and christened at Dunfermline. He became a merchant in Glasgow and was married in 1789 at Govan to Hamilton Campbell, by whom he had 11 children. One of his daughters was Margaret Pearson, who married Alexander Ferrier (d 1848), a Glasgow merchant. The book quotes from several letters written by Alexander Ferrier to his wife between 1831 and 1848. In 1835, at the height of his success, Alexander Ferrier had built Bloomhill at Cardross, in Dunbartonshire, but following his death from yellow fever at Surinam in 1848, the house had to be sold, and for some years thereafter Margaret Ferrier/Pearson and her four children, were on the move, staying with her relations, including for a time with her only unmarried sister, Hamilton Pearson, who had settled in Dunfermline. Margaret`s daughter (her 2nd child) was the above Margaret Gourlay Ferrier, and it was probably in Dunfermline where she and Joseph Noel Paton first met. They were married in 1858.

THE PASTORAL PATTERSONS: The History of Myles Patterson and his Descendants, 1822-1976 (1977). By J O Randell. In Henderson`s Australian Families (1941) in the entry on John Hunter Patterson (1809-1859), his father, Myles Patterson (1772-1828), was described as a farmer from Elie on emigrating to Australia. However, according to the above family history, "all the evidence disproves this." He was, however, connected to Elie by marriage.

Myles Patterson had been born in Canongate, Edinburgh, on 24 Feb 1772, the son of William Patterson, stabler, and Jean Forsyth. He became a merchant in the Canongate, and sometime before 1802 he married Katharine Hunter (1774-1852), one of the daughters of John Hunter of Callander House, Edinburgh, and Jacobina Yorston. Seven children were born to them - William, John Hunter, Jamima, Jane, Robert, Margaret and Frederick - but only the births of William (15 July 1802), John Hunter (10 June 1809) and and Robert (5 April 1811) have been recorded in the Canongate Register. According to family tradition, this William died in infancy, and the William who survived to adulthood and who died in London in 1887 was a later son, born about 1804.

On 27 August 1821 the couple, with 6 of their 7 children, left Leith in the "Castle Forbes," which arrived at Hobart Town, Tasmania, on 1 March 1822. They followed their son, William, and his aunt, Mrs Jacobina Burn (widow of David Burn, architect in Edinburgh, and sister of Katharine Hunter) who had arrived Hobart, 5 May 1821, in the "Westmoreland."

On reaching the colony, Myles Patterson took up 640 acres at New Norfolk, but eventually settled at Hunterston, on the Shannon. He died at New Norfolk on 13 February 1828 of "heart apoplexy," while visiting his daughter and son-in-law. Jamima and Robert Officer.

It would appear that researchers have confused Myles Patterson with James Paterson, eldest son and first child of Alexander Paterson and Margaret Halkerston, who succeeded his father as overseer of Captain Kyd's farm of Ardross in Elie parish. He married, 2 August 1794, Helen Chapman, daughter of Philip Chapman, mason in Elie, and Janet Goodwillie.

Myles Patterson was, however, connected to Elie by marriage. His second daughter, Jane, or Jean, Patterson, married, 1 October 1828, Captain Patrick Wood (1783-1846), the second son of William Wood, merchant in Elie, who was a fellow passenger on the "Castle Forbes." He had served in the East India Company from 1798-1814, and was one of the founders of the Clyde Company in Australia. Jane Patterson died on 9 November 1837 in giving birth to twin daughters, one of which was still-born. Their son, John Dennistoun Wood (1829-1914), became a noted barrister and politician.

Another daughter, Margaret Patterson, married William Russell (1794-1854), the son of Philip Russell (d 1833), farmer, Banchory, later of Clunie Mains, by his first wife, Isabella Russell. He was a full brother of Philip Russell (1796-1844), one of the managers of the Clyde Company, who had sailed in the "Castle Forbes," and a half-brother of George Russell (1812-1888) of Golf Hill. He had emigrated to Australia in the barque, "Midlothian," ex Leith, Feb 2 1839, arriving Port Philip in June 1839. He helped manage the estates at Dennistoun for the Clyde Company, and was also a partner in the station at Mawallock. He died at sea, off Cape Horn, 12 June 1854, whilst on a passage back to England on the "Marlborough," and was buried at sea the following day. Following his death, Margaret Patterson returned to Scotland and lived in Elie in one of the three houses in South Street built by her uncle-in-law, John Russell (d 1838), formerly tenant farmer in Abercrombie. She died Elie, 10 November 1894.

The youngest son, Frederick Patterson, on a visit to Scotland, married in 1857 Jean Harley Milligan (1829-1914) of Elie, daughter of the local minister, Rev George Milligan (1792-1858). Leaving his wife in Scotland, he returned to Australia to sell off the last of his Tasmanian property, bringing back with him, his brother John's two children, John Hunter Patterson 2nd, and Eliza Harvey Patterson, who had been left in Scotland in the care of relatives to finish their education. They sailed in a small steamer, the "Salzette," which arrived Melbourne, on 31 December 1859. After settling his business affairs, he embarked on the "Benares," but died on board this vessel in the Red Sea from sun-stroke on 22 June 1860. His widow survived him 54 years, dying at Leamington, ENG, on 27 Nov 1914.

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The ship surgeon on the "Castle Forbes" was Robert Officer (1800-1879), and in October 1823 he married Jamima Patterson (d 29 September 1881), the eldest daughter of Myles Patterson. They lived at New Norfolk for most of their lives. He became Sir Robert Officer, knighted in January 1869 for services to Tasmanian politics,

particular as Speaker of the House of Assembly (1861-1877). He has an entry in the Australian Dictionary of Biography, as do his two sons, Charles Myles Officer (1827-1904) and Suetonius Henry Officer (1833-1883), both pastoralists.

Another passenger on the "Castle Forbes" was Alexander Reid (1783-1858), who travelled with his wife, Mary Muirhead, and two children. He figures prominently in the early history of the Clyde Company.

Also on board the "Castle Forbes" was Peggy Wishart, the daughter of a Largo weaver named David Wishart, who also acted as preacher in the Old Independent Meeting-House at Balchrystie. For many years she acted as nurse to the children of John Wood, merchant in Elie, who died in September 1821. She accompanied Captain Patrick Wood to Hobart, and took up the position of housekeeper at Dennistoun, owned by Captain Wood.

Some other Fife emigrants are mentioned in the Patterson book. One is William Bisset (1821-1894), born Colinsburgh, 26 Nov 1821, son of Thomas Bisset, gardener, and Margaret Miller. A bounty immigrant, he had been imported by the firm of R Howe & Co of Sydney, and came out to Australia, ex Greenock, 5 July 1841, in the ill-fated "India," which was destroyed by fire in the South Atlantic, 19 July 1841, and his passage was completed in the barque, "Grindlay," which arrived Melbourne, 22 October 1841. Shortly afterwards he came into the employ of the Patterson family and served them continuously for over 20 years, latterly as overseer of their Kimbolton station. In 1864 he bought 1550 acres of land at Serpentine from the Patterson estate, and the family went there to live, and continue there today. William Bisset died on 29 March 1894 aged 73. His wife, Ann Ryan, a widow from Ireland, whom he had married at Melbourne on 30 January 1843, died 12 April 1880. For more information on this family see "William and Ann Bisset: Port Philip Pioneers" in the Dec 1974 issue of Ancestor

Another Fife emigrant mentioned is Robert Barr (d 1880), from whom Frederick Patterson leased the farm of Fordel on the Lower Clyde in Tasmania in July 1838 for 10 years at £450 per year. This Robert Barr was the son of Robert Barr, master baker and burgess of Inverkeithing, by his wife, Isabella Grandiston(e), and had served in the Low Countries and France with the British Commissariat during the Peninsular Wars, and was apparently at Antwerp when the Battle of Waterloo was being fought. He had arrived in Tasmania in 1821, and had managed another holding on the Lower Clyde for another Scottish settler, W A Bethune, before taking up Fordel, which he named after the Fordel in Dalgety parish. By 1858 he was living as a "retired sheep farmer" at 103 George Street, Edinburgh, where he died on 21 March 1880 aged 87. At his death he was still the owner of Fordel, and also owned two houses in Inverkeithing - the Priory, which he built, and Seabank, next to it.

PAST AND PRESENT COMPANY; A Family History of the Pittillochs (London, 2000). By Alan Pattillo. Published by the Author. The surname is derived from lands in both Fife and Perthshire, of which Pittilock House near Falkland and the adjoining Pattilock Farm survive today. The author deals with families from both counties, but we will concentrate with Fife only. His history begins with George Pattullo primus, minister of Newtyle from at least 1610-1657. His son, George Pattullo, secundus (d Nov 1679), became the minister at Kingsbarns (1663-1678), and married Marjorie Aytoun, daughter of John Aytoun of Kinaldy. Their son, Dr George Pattullo, tertius, who became the physican to Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews, purchased the estate of Balhouffie in Carnbee parish in about 1688. He was twice married, firstly to Catherine, daughter of Sir James Balfour of Denmiln in Abdie parish, and secondly (in 1681), to Ann Gibson, daughter of John Gibson of Durie (in Scoonie parish) and Elizabeth Aytoun, or Hope, who was the daughter of Sir John Aytoun of that Ilk and widow of Sir Thomas Hope. John Pattullo, the son of the 2nd marriage, succeeded to Balhouffie, and married Rachel Campbell in 1710. Their son, James Pattullo (d 1773) married (21 Oct 1754) Elizabeth, or Betty, Erskine, almost certainly connected to the Earls of Kellie, leaving a daughter, Janet Halket Pattullo, as heir, who married (1773) her cousin, John Pattullo (d 1795), the eldest son of Robert Pattullo of Kinnochtrie in Kettins (Angus parish). He succeeded as Laird of Balhouffie. Their son, Robert Pattullo (born c 1781), became the next and last Laird of Balhouffie, selling the estate in about 1817 to Walter Irvine of Dunino.

There was another estate in Fife which was bought by another family. This was the Coates estate in Upper Largo bought in 1783 by Captain James Pittullo (1745-1795), late of the East Indies. He had been born in Elie, where his father and grandfather - both named Nathaniel - and his great-grandfather, Robert Pitulloch, had all been mariners. Considering the proximity of Elie to neighbouring Kilconquhar parish, the author wonders whether there was a family connection with the covenanter, Andrew Pitulloch of Kilconquhar, who took part in the assassination of Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews at Magus Muir in 1679, and who was so cruelly put to death at Edinburgh in 1681 - his severed head was interred in Cupar Churchyard.

Captain James Pittullo had three natural children (a son and two daughters) by a lady called Cecilia Baptisto. The son, James Pittullo jnr (c 1782-1844) in 1803, then a midshipman on board the *Prince William and Henry*, inherited his father's properties, plus bonds and money realised from the sale of the lands at Coates and Hayfield. He had a natural son, Nathaniel Pittullo (1804-1880) by Janet Paton, and also a lawful son, James Drysdale Pittullo by Anne Drysdale of Haddington. Nathaniel ran away to America at an early age. His father, with his legitimate family, also moved to America (Illinois) around 1831, but Anne Drysdale did not settle, and is thought to have returned to Scotland with her two daughters, Ann and Grace (both born Edinburgh), leaving James in America with his two sons.

THE PETRIE FAMILY. Building Colonial Brisbane (1992). By Dimitry Durnan and Denis Cryle. As the title suggests, the book is about a family of builders who helped to develop Brisbane. The pioneer emigrant was Andrew Petrie (1798-1872) from Kettle, 2nd son of Walter Petrie, weaver, and Margaret Hutchison of Markinch. Apprenticed

under John Orford, wright in Kettle, and afterwards builder in Edinburgh, he had accepted the Rev John Dunmore Long's offer of being one of his "industrious married mechanics" to help build a Presbyterian Church in Sydney, and with his wife, Mary Cuthbertson (m Edinburgh, 1821, only daughter of Joseph Cuthbertson), and 4 sons - John (9), Andrew (7), Walter (5) and Tom (4 mths), emigrated to Australia on board the "Stirling Castle," leaving Greenock on 1 June 1831 and arriving Sydney, 13 October 1831. Andrew's son, Tom Petrie, was the author of *Reminiscences of Early Queensland* (1904), which was reprinted several times (2nd Edit., 1932)

A FIFESHIRE FAMILY. THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND THOMAS PHILP OF KIRKCALDY (1980). By Peter Philp. 400 copies of this work were printed in South

Africa for private circulation. There are notes on various branches of the Fife family, including the Philps of Ormiston, who took their name from the property at Ormiston, which was purchased at the turn of the 15th century by Stephen Philp, Bailie of Newburgh, or one of his immediate descendants. The family took its designation from this property for the next 200 years. The Swedish branch of Van Philp claim descent from the Ormiston branch. There are notes on the Philps of Kippo and Overcarnbie, a cadet branch of the Philps of Almerieclose, beginning with David Philp, Burgess of Andstruther, who died in 1581. Also dealt with are the Philps of Boarhills, whose descendants are now settled in England and Australia. Probably allied to this branch was Hugh Philp (d 1856), the famous golf-club maker in St Andrews (1819-1856). There is a section on the Dunfermline Philps, whose members were principally connected with the weaving trade in the town. There is a strong emphasis on the Kirkcaldy branch of the family, the earliest records of which are in 1625, when David, son of Wm Philp and Mgt Mackie, was baptised, and the marriage of John Philp and Eupham Birrell of Markinch. The great-grand-son of this union was James Philp, Deacon of the Hammermen in 1742-44, and his great-grandsons were John and Thomas Philp, the progenitors of the South African and New Zealand branches of the family. This John was, of course, the famous South African missionary, Dr John Philp (1775-1851), who was sent out to Cape Town in 1819 by the London Missionary Society.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIFE PITCAIRNS (1905). By Constance Pitcairn. A landed gentry family of Fife and also of Perthshire, the Pitcairns held the estate of Innernethy, about 3 miles from Perth. Besides Innernethy, they also owned Pitcairn, near Leslie, also Forthar and Freuchie (near Falkland), and Downfield, Colerny, Dovan and Drongie, and at different times Cordoun, Pitcurran, Halton, and Pitblae, and houses and lands at and near St Andrews, and lands near Dunfermline. There are chapters on many of the more famous Pitcairns in the various lines, and there are also extensive pedigree charts.

THE PLAYFAIR FAMILY (1984). By Hugh Playfair. 250 copies of this book were published by and printed for the author. Includes a section on the Playfairs of St Andrews, from the line founded by Rev JAMES PLAYFAIR (1738-1819), Principal of the United College, and his four brilliant sons - GEORGE PLAYFAIR (1782-1846), Surgeon General in India; WILLIAM DAVIDSON PLAYFAIR (1783-1851), Lieut-Col, India; Sir HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR (1786-1861), "the mildly despotic reforming Provost of St

Andrews;" and JAMES PLAYFAIR (1791-1866), merchant in Glasgow. Three of George's sons also became quite famous - GEORGE RANKEN PLAYFAIR (1816-1881), Surgeon General in India; Sir LYON PLAYFAIR (1818-1898), chemist and politician; and Sir ROBERT LAMBERT PLAYFAIR (1828-1899), author and administrator. The book also contains numerous pedigree charts. Other books on the family are: NOTES ON THE SCOTTISH FAMILY OF PLAYFAIR, compiled by the Rev A G Playfair, and which went to at least 4 editions (1906, 1913 and 1932); THE SCOTTISH BRANCH OF THE NORMAN HOUSE OF ROGER, WITH A GENEALOGICAL SKETCH OF THE FAMILY OF PLAYFAIR (1872), by Rev Charles Rogers, printed for private circulation (only 100 copies published); BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE LIEUT COL SIR HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR, PROVOST OF ST ANDREWS FROM 1842-1861 (1874) by David Louden; HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR, published by the Saint Andrew Society of St Andrews; MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF LYON PLAYFAIR OF ST ANDREWS (1899) by Wemyss Reid; and MY FATHER'S SON (1937) by Giles Playfair.

PRINGLES or HOPPRINGILLS OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER (1933). By Alex Pringle. This book has a page (p309) on the Fife Pringles. The family make an early appearance in Fife. In 1544 one Robert is employed on the New College. In 1547 Robert, in Scotlandwell, Kinross, died in 1593, and his son, Robert, gives up his testament in 1598, while in 1642 John grants his son, Robert, on his marriage, certain lands there. On 13 July 1559 William is one of the 150 citizens who subscribe to the band of the Lords of the Congregation. In 1606 appear Patrick and Henry, tenants of the Laird of Lundy; in 1614 Patrick and Thomas, sons of Thomas in Craigie, Leuchars; James in Dairsie, and his sons, David, James, and Alexander; and Thomas, seaman in Buckhaven (1638). In 1673 James Pringle, surgeon-apothecary, appears in Cupar. In 1677 he and another Bailie were fined £50 by the Privy Council for allowing certain prisoners to escape from the Tolbooth; he died in 1689, leaving two sons, Robert and Patrick. Robert matriculated as a student from the College of St Leonards on 30th April 1697. He died in 1746, leaving all his effects to his nephew, James Lumsden of Rennyhill, his sister Jean's son

THE PURVIS FAMILY (1694-1988) by John Purvis gives a history of the family between these two dates, the family being connected for a time with the small estate of Lochend, two and a half miles from Dunfermline. The roots of the family are in the farm of New Etal, Parish of Fife, Northumberland, which they farmed for several generations or previous to the 18th century. From there one Joseph Purvis (b c 1730) emigrated (about the middle of the 18th century) to Fife, where the family had regularly sent their sheep for wintering, and purchased the estate of Lochend in about 1770. He died unmarried, and Lochend passed to his elder brother, Alexander Purvis of New Etal, and at his death in 1790 (or perhaps 1796) Lochend passed to his nephew, Thomas Purvis (1755-1841), the elder son of his brother, John. This Thomas Purvis had been tenant of the Waukmiln at Charlestown, where his children were born, previous to succeeding to Lochend, and he later purchased Warroch in Kinross-shire, Morelands in Kinross-shire, and South Lethens, in Fife, in 1800. Through business losses connected with the Tulliallan Distillery (his daughter, Margaret had married James Bruce, distiller at

Tulliallan), his trustees had to sell the properties in 1843 after his death (he had died at Lochend, 14 March 1841 aged 86.) He married Ann, or Agnes Hunt (1764-1824), the sister of James Hunt (1746-1807) of Pittencrieff. Their four sons, William (c 1757-1826) John (c 1759-1811), Alexander (1765-1844), and Burridge (c 1770-1816), made their fortunes in Charleston, South Carolina from a store and cotton-broking business and also from extensive land holdings. Alexander and Burridge returned to Scotland where they became landed proprietors in Fife: Burridge purchased the house and estate of Glassmount in Kinghorn parish in about 1815, but died the following year at sea, aged 46, on his passage from South Carolina to Scotland, and is buried at Greenock; Alexander purchased at Christmas 1829 the estate of Kinaldy, near St Andrews, and built Kinaldy House (completed 1833) - see Burkes Landed Gentry for the later history of this family. A branch of the family settled in the Sandwich Islands from 1877 and their story has been told in "A Scottish-Hawaiian Story; The Purvis Family in the Sandwich Islands" (1994) by Nancy Oakley Hedemann.

For a short period after the death of Thomas Purvis in 1841 Lochend remained in the family, apparently passing to the eldest illegitimate son of Thomas's younger brother, William Purvis. This was William Purvis (1792-1862). It is not sure whether he was owner or tenant. What is sure, however, was that the farming enterprise was not successful, and at the end of that year (1841) his relatives helped him to go to Australia.

With his wife, Jane Readdie, or Reddie, and two eldest children, he set sail from Leith in on 22 November 1841 on the barque, "Ben Nevis," arriving Melbourne on 11th April 1842. The family settled on a large property called Yan Yean, near Plenty, Victoria (now a suburb of Melbourne), and he died at Heidelberg, near Melbourne, in 1862. We will leave the Purvis history at this point, but the book gives other family members who were either born in Fife or acquainted with Fife. The book has 561 pages and undated (but c 1989), and was printed by W M Bett Ltd, Tillicoultry.

RAE, GILBERT (1841-1924): grocer, later aerated water [lemonade] manufacturer in Dunfermline, 1867-1975. One of the histories held by Dunfermline Central Library is a undated typescript manuscript (post 1974), entitled: "A Century of Gilbert Rae's Lemonade and Baldrige Works," by Gilbert Rae, of West Hampstead, London. The founder was born in Rullion Green, near Penicuik. MLN, the son of James Rae, farmer, and Rachel Martin, and after serving an apprenticeship to the grocery trade in Edinburgh, he came to Dunfermline in Aug 1867 and succeeded to James Shearer's grocery business in Maygate. This was given up in Jan 1869, when he began the manufacture of aerated water (lemonade) in a small way in premises in Abbey Park Place, later (in 1875) removing to premises known as "The Barracks" at the west end of Goldrum Street, and afterwards to the Baldrige Works, where he developed his business on an extensive scale. The founder, who was married to Jane Crombie, died on 16 July 1924 aged 83, leaving the running of the business - which had been incorporated into a limited liability company (Gilbert Rae Ltd) - to his two sons, James Rae (d 1952) and John Crombie Rae (d 1959). The former was primarily in charge of the engineering section, while John Crombie Rae, who had training in a law office, was primarily Supervisor of all Office work, as Secretary of the Company. Those involved in the business at the end of its life in Dec 1975 were: Mrs Christine Drysdale (wife of

David Drysdale, the local manager of the Clydesdale Bank) and Mrs Jane Crombie Lind (wife of Mr Harry Lind, a local architect), who were daughters of John Crombie Rae; and Mr Gilbert Rae (probably the author of the history above), who was a son of James Rae. They came into the firm in 1954, two years after the death of James Rae. The major task of running the business devolved upon Mr Drysdale when he was appointed Secretary following the death of John C Rae on 20 Sep 1959.

The company produced a small advertising booklet, printed by David Watt of Dunfermline, and brought out before it became a limited company in 1911.

RICHMOND: father and son, clay-pipe manufacturers in Dunfermline, 1857-1942. Business founded by William Richmond (d 1908), married to Isabella Henderson, who was the son of George Richmond, flax-dresser, and Marion Gould, and continued after his death on 18 May 1908 by his son, Henry Henderson Richmond, until his death, 17 June 1942, aged 73. Although Martin Norgate, in his *Richmond and Others, Pipemakers, Dunfermline* (1980) states that the business commenced in 1852 (probably basing this date in an article on the Richmonds in *The Dunfermline Press* of Nov 5 1938, "founded 86 years ago"), existing advertisements for the Richmonds in the local press suggest the year was 1857. As well as Martin Norgate's work above, see also *Richmond's Pipemakers (1852-1942)*, a single sheet produced by Dunfermline Museum.

CONNECTIONS: ROBERTSON, 1696-1989. A FAMILY HISTORY. By Loard D ROBERTSON (privately printed, Illinois, USA, 2008)

The oldest ancestor found was David Robbstone, born about 1690, probably in Newburn parish (it is unknown where he was born and his birth coincided with the Glorious Revolution of 1688). David's name appears as subtenant of Moorehead, a village which no longer exists, but it was located north of Newburn Kirk, midway between Largo Law and Loanhead. He married Newburn, 25 May 1711, Suffia, or Sophia, Deer (b Newburn, 1688), dau of Alexander Deer and Jain Harvey. They had 4 children: Mary (b 1714); Isabel (b 1716); Elizabeth (b 1719); and David (b 1722).

Nothing could be found on the 3 daughters, but the son, David Robertson, carried the name forward. He was born 27 May 1722 and married Elie, 15 July 1742, Isobel Jervies (born Elie, 20 March 1719, dau of David Jevies and Isabel Taylor). They also had 4 children: James (b 1753); Peter (b 1756); Janet (b 1760); and Margaret (b 1760). All were born in Newburn, but only Peter Robertson (b 17 May 1756; died Cupar, 26 July 1816) could be traced forward. He married Cupar, 22 May 1791 Sophia Bell (b Aberdour, 26 April 1772; died Cupar, May 1816), dau of John Bell and Anna Stenhouse.

Peter Robertson became a flesher and sometime before 1790 he struck out on his own and moved from Newburn to the county town of Cupar, where he set up shop as a butcher. He and Sophia Bell had 2 children: David (born 19 June 1796); and James (7 March 1798 - 14 Dec 1856).

David Robertson married Cupar, 21 Dec 1823, Anne Stewart (born Cupar, 28 Feb 1799). Little could be found out about them, but it is likely that they moved from Cupar to Little Dunkeld in Perthshire, where a daughter, Catherine Taylor, was born 17 Oct 1828

The fleshing business was left to the younger son, James Robertson (1798-1856). His shop was at 21 Bonnygate, Cupar, and in 1851 he was employing 2 men and also an apprentice flesher, James Ritchie, aged 17. A total of 10 people were in his household on Census night, 1851, including his father-in-law, Andrew Ireland, born Ceres. James Robertson had married Cupar, 28 June 1826, Margaret Ireland (1807-1872), born Kilconquhar. She died 21 Bonnygate, 10 Oct 1872. James Robertson died on 14 Dec 1856, leaving an estate of £4819, recorded in the Sheriff Court of Fife, Register of Inventories. He and Margaret Ireland had 7 children:

[1] Anne; born 15 April 1827; single; died Cupar, 9 Feb 1876, leaving an estate of £3250

[2] Sophia Richardson; born Cupar, 15 May 1828; died Cupar, 27 April 1831

[3] Peter Robertson; born 25 Feb 1831; died Cuapr, 6 June 1860; he did not follow into the family business, but became a Customs Officer in London; probably ill health (tuberculosis) brought him back to Cupar, where he died, leaving an estate of £566

[4] Margaret; born 21 Oct 1833; died London, 1898; married Cupar, 12 March 1858, Robert Wallace (1831-1899)

[5] Andrew, born 1836; of whom more hereafter

[6] James; born 1839; of whom more hereafter

[7] David; born 18 March 1841; died Cupar, 13 Nov 1868; he too was struck down by tuberculosis, leaving an estate of £510; as he was a Sgt in the local Volunteer Corps, the Fifeshire Journal of 3 Dec 1869 carried an appropriate obituary notice

The 5th child and 2nd son, Andrew Robertson was born 22 Aug 1836, and died Cupar, 18 Oct 1881. He succeeded his mother and sister (probably the first daughter, Anne) in the fleshing business, employing 2 men, 1 boy and 1 female in 1881. He was also a prominent cricketer, and more than once he was telegraphed to play for Scotland against England. In later life he was an alcoholic, and this probably contributed to his early death on 18 Oct 1881 aged 45. His widow, Janet Thallon (1838-1924), - dau of Henry Thallon and Agnes Miller - whom he had married at Cupar on 31 March 1864, disposed of the fleshing business in May 1882 to Thomas Auld (d 1898). They had the following children:

[1] Agnes Sophia Robertson; born 1866; traced up to 1901 in Morningside, Edinburgh, perhaps never married

[2] Maggie Robertson; born 1867; died Edinburgh, April 1956; married Cupar, 14 April 1889, Rev George Simpson of Stirling

[3] Annie Hay Robertson; born Cupar, 27 June 1869; married Edinburgh, 20 Nov 1901, Charles Wood (1874-1953), solicitor in Edinburgh and afterwards in Kirkcaldy, son of William Wood and Janet Wilkinson

[4] James Robertson; born Cupar, 17 Oct 1872; was a bank clerk in Cupar in 1891; what happened to him afterwards is unknown

James Robertson (born Cupar, 14 July 1839) was the 6th child and 3rd son of James Robertson (1798-1856). He became quite a successful banker in London, where he died at Hampstead on 31 March 1907. He married Edinburgh, 31 Aug 1871, Margaret Elizabeth McVeigh (1847-1906), dau of John McVeigh and Jessie Croall. Her death was tragic. Late at night she tripped over the family pet, a Scottie dog, and fell down a flight of stairs. James Robertson was heartbroken and never got over her death, dying in March 1907. Of their children, we will mention only one daughter:

[1] Elsie Robertson (1875-1954). She was married to two distinguished men [a] 16 Nov 1910, Sir William Arroll (1839-1913), designer of both the Forth and Tay Railway Bridges [2] 1928, Sir John Collie (1860-1935), who held a number of important Government positions, including Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer of Health.

The rest of the Robertson book concerns later Robertson families in Edinburgh, London, Glasgow and the USA, and we will leave the history at this point

"The History of Hay and Robertson Ltd, and The Robertson Family in Dunfermline." (1996) by Hugh Walker. The firm of Hay and Robertson dated from 1854, and was originally a partnership of Robert Hay (1818-1864) and Charles Drysdale. We have dealt with the Hay family of Dunfermline before in past Journals (eg New Series No 6 of Spring 2006). Robert Hay was the elder son of Peter Hay (1794-1823), "labourer at Rumbling Well," Dunfermline, married (1817) to Susan Thomson, the cousin of Margaret Thomson (d June 1839), wife of David Beveridge (1770-1839), who were the parents of the above Erskine Beveridge primus. Their other children were Alexander Hay (1820-1898) and Susan Hay (1823-1880). Alexander Hay emigrated in 1839 to South Australia, where he became a successful merchant and politician, and his story has been written by his widow under the title of "Footprints: A Memoir of the late Alexander Hay, One of the Fathers and Early Colonists of South Australia (London, 1899). Susan Hay married James Donaldson (1819-1901), and their MS family history can be found in Dunfermline Library, "A Long and Stormy Voyage," the story of the Donaldson family of Dunfermline and their emigration to South Australia in 1853."

We have not dealt with the Robertson family before. A family tree can be found on p18 of the Hugh Walker book. William Robertson snr (1822-1893) was the brother-in-law of

Robert Hay and was taken into partnership by the latter on the death of Charles Drysdale in 1862. His 3 sons - Sir William Robertson (1856-1923), Robert Hay Robertson snr (1858-1935), and John Whyte Robertson (1861-c1959), were all employed in the family business. Sir William Robertson had 2 sons in the business, Angus Robertson (1892-1979) and William Berry Robertson (1890-1961). Robert Hay Robertson`s son, also Robert Hay Robertson (1900-1966) was also in the business, as was William Robertson, the son of John Whyte Robertson. The latter`s daughter, Miss Mima Robertson (1901-1985), was a distinguished local novelist and historian, best remembered today for her local history, "Old Dunfermline," published in 1979

LEAVES FROM MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY (1890). By Charles Rogers (1825-1890), author, genealogist and historiographer, son of the Rev James Roger (1767-1849) of Denino and Jean Haldane (d 1825), who died in giving birth to him. He was descended in an unbroken line from William Roger (d 1562), steward at Coupar Abbey at the period of the Reformation. The latter seems to have obtained his ecclesiastical office on the nomination of Abbot of Coupar, Donald Campbell, 4th son of the 2nd Earl of Argyle (see Life of Lord, John Campbell), and prior to the Reformation occupied the grange, or home farm, of Coupar Abbey. His son, also William Roger, purchased a 12th part of the abbey lands, and was thereafter styled "portioner of Coupar-Grange." Until the close of the 18th century the descendants of William Roger resided on the lands of Coupar-grange, though latterly as tenants. William Roger, great-grandfather of the historian, was born there in January 1684 and, as eldest son, succeeded to the lands. His 2nd wife (m 1726) was Janet Gellatly. His son, Peter Roger married Janet Davidson, and they were the parents of the Rev James Roger of Denino, who married Jean Haldane. She was the 2nd daughter of the Rev William Haldane, successively minister at Glenisla and Kingooldrum, by his wife, Anna, daughter of the Rev Charles Roberts of the Scottish Episcopal Church at Dundee. Mr Roberts belonged to a family of respectable yeomen in Kincardineshire, and married Anne, elder daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart, of Inverquharity, whose maternal grandfather, the Hon James Carnegie of Finhaven, was 2nd son of David, 2nd Earl of Northesk. The ancestors of the Rev William Haldane owned the lands of Bermony in Perthshire, which, according to tradition, were granted to the family by James V. The family of Haldane of Bermony were related to a family of the same name who owned the lands of Easter Keillor, Angus, at the beginning of the 16th century, and more remotely with the House of Haldane of Gleneagles, Perthshire.

A POT OF PAINT. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF ROLLAND DECORATORS LTD (1975) This old-established firm dated from 1875, and was founded by John Connacher Rolland (1850-1905), a native of St Andrews. He married Magdalene Taylor on June 2 1870 at Anstruther Easter, and originally a journeyman tailor in Glasgow, in 1875 he set up business in Crail in a small way, removing in 1885 to the larger and industrial town of Leven. John Connacher Rolland and Magdalene Taylor brought up a large family and four of their sons - John Connacher II, Jackson, Jim and David - joined the business. David emigrated to Australia and set up business in Sydney, while John Connacher II set off for South Africa and established a business in Port Elizabeth. In 1897 Jackson, with the help of a loan from his father, opened premises in Markinch, and this was the beginning of the Markinch branch of Rolland Decorators Ltd. By 1903 the founder

decided to retire, and Jackson and Jim took over the firm, incorporating Jackson's business in Markinch as a branch. The success of their brother's business in South Africa prompted the brothers to go there for an experimental period of 5 years, and their father agreed to come out of retirement to look after the business in Scotland. However, he died in 1905, and Jackson returned to Fife, leaving Jim to carry on activities in South Africa. This broke the partnership, and Jackson became the firm in Scotland. A further development in the story came in 1912 when John Connacher II retired from South Africa to set up a small business in Methil, which expanded to Edinburgh in 1914, and in 1924 this firm became J C Rolland Ltd, which continued separately in St Andrews. The next significant step in the history of the company came when they decided to enter the retail trade. A third generation of Rollands (Jackson II and Ogilvie Rolland) then entered the business, and on the death of Jackson 1 on January 10 1959 they succeeded to the business, with Jackson II as Chairman. In 1962 the problems of paint deliveries and the need for increased supplies were overcome when the company purchased the entire share capital of the Strathearn Paint Company Ltd. This took Rolland Decorators Ltd into the wholesale trade, with the Strathearn Company being run as wholly owned subsidiary, making Rolland Decorators Ltd one of the few companies in Scotland to be in the wholesale, retail, and service sides of the business, and in the supply of paints and finishes to the coachbuilding industry.

The firm of Rolland Decorators is now no more in Leven, but the Rolland name of painters lives on in Cowdenbeath with the firm of A T Rolland Ltd.

ROMANES. The history of the Romanes family in Dunfermline, printers and publishers of The Dunfermline Press, can be found within the Press centenary history, "100 Years of News," published in 1959, and the later history in "Bygone Dunfermline: Dunfermline Press millennium special" (2000). The progenitor of the family in Fife was Archibald Romanes (d 27 Sep 1900 aged 71), a native of Borthwick, Midlothian, son of James Romanes, joiner, and Margaret Edgar. He had come to the Dunfermline Press as its printer, when it was established by Erskine Beveridge (1803-1864) and became its editor and proprietor in 1866. After his death, his son, John Allan Romanes (1855-1924) and son-in-law, William Kirk (d 1945), the last surviving member of the family of James Kirk, a local linen factory manager, acquired the business, which became known as A Romanes & Son, with the former as business manager and the latter as editor. William Kirk was joint-author, with Alan Reid, of a local guide, "Royal Dunfermline," which ran to five editions between 1922 and 1934. They were later joined in the business by their sons, Andrew Blair Romanes and James Kirk (1879-1952). In 1946 the former's son, John Adam Romanes, joined the firm after war service in the Royal Air Force, and he later became Managing Director and Chairman. The 5 generation of the family in the business is the latter's son, Iain B Romanes (b 1947), who was joined on the Board of Directors by his wife, Deirdre, a member of an Irish family with interests in The Wicklow People and other newspapers. In 1966 A Romanes and Son Ltd acquired the Westwater newspapers in Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly. Further acquisitions came in 1991 with the take-over of the Scottish titles of the Leeds-based United Provincial Newspapers, now trading as the Clyde and Forth Press, and in 1993 with the

acquisition of the West Independent Newspapers, as a result of which the Dunfermline Press Group has become the third largest newspaper ownership based in Scotland.

GENEALOGY OF RICHARD ROSS (1601-1896). The Ross family of Burntisland has been touched in Traditions and Genealogies of Some Members of the Families of Boog, Heron, Leishman, Ross and Watson (1908), by Charles Brodie Boog Watson. This Genealogy of Richard Ross, collected by D M Watson, Burgess of Burntisland, gives more information.

Richard Ross (d 31 October 1648), described as chapman indweller in Burntisland and merchant burgess there (1601), and later Councillor and Treasurer (1609) and Bailie and J.P. (1610), married (1) Marion Falconer, by whom he had a son, John Ross, who died 1 April 1624, and (2) Agnes Mitchelson (d Nov 1651), by whom he had:

1. John Ross; merchant; married to Elizabeth Forbes, with three daughters: Agnes, Jean and Margaret
2. Rev Robert Ross; who married first Margaret Ayton and then Margaret Rutherford, by whom he had one son, David (b c 1670); imprisoned on the Bass Rock for three or four months in 1679 for his non-conformity, he was released and retired to Holland, but appears to have been buried at Burntisland
3. Andrew Ross; apothecary; m 5 Jan 1660 Agnes Montgomery, daughter of Captain Adam Montgomery
4. Katherine Ross

The traditional story of the life of David Ross (son of the Rev Robert) is as follows - He was brought up in Holland, and then apprenticed to a linen draper in London, where he became a merchant. Coming to Edinburgh after the Revolution, he recovered some houses in Burntisland, but having failed to recover the landed property which had once belonged to his father and later confiscated for his non-conformity, and having also apparently failed to find any kinsfolk there, he was on the verge of returning to his business in London where he met and wooed, and finally wed his cousin, Isabel Angus, the widow of Adam Ged in Burntisland. The couple settled in Burntisland, where David Ross appears on the Stent Roll in 1698, was chosen a Bailie in September 1699, and made Elder in 1702. They had the following children:

1. Elizabeth; b 1700; m 27 Feb 1718 Thomas Boog, shipmaster in Burntisland, son of George Boog and Agnes Hutchen; for children see below
2. Isabella; b 1702; m (1724) John Kynnier, who died 5 Nov 1763 aged 65
3. Margaret; b 1705; m Adam Anderson, with daughter, Janet (b 1738), who married John Thomson
4. Janet; b 1707; m (1734), Henry Moyes, carpenter and mariner in Burntisland, son of James Moyes and Barbara Orrock. This Henry Moyes is possibly the father of Dr Henry Moyes (1750-1809), blind lecturer on chemistry, whose biography appears in Kay's Edinburgh Portraits
5. Madeline, or Marjory; b 1714; m Dunfermline (by Rev Ralph Erskine) John Ferguson

The children of the above Thomas Boog and Elizabeth Ross were:

1. Agnes; b 14 June 1719; d 18 Aug 1720
2. David; b 6 Oct 1721; d 28 Feb 1807; Captain, R.N.; m (1767) Agatha Cowe, daughter of Captain Cowe
3. Isobel; b 8 Oct 1723; m (1753) John Rattray
4. Jean; b 4 Sep 1726; d 22 Nov 1726
5. Jean; b 17 Dec 1727; m (1755) Henry Boog (b 1722); son, Robert Boog (1757-1812), see below
6. George; b 11 June 1730
7. Elizabeth; b 24 Feb 1733; m Thomas Kinnear; among their children was Jane, who married Rev Dr Campbell of Kippen, minister of Tolbooth Church in Edinburgh, and their children were: (a) Elizabeth (1806-1881), m (1839) Rev James Gibson, Prof of Church History in Free College, Glasgow (b) Mary (1808-1892); m (1842) Rev D B Mellis (d 1861) of Tealing (c) Jane (1810-1881); m (1831) Rev John G Lorimer (d 1868) of St David's Church, Glasgow (d) Margaret (b 1814); m (1843) Charles J Kerr (1810-1884), banker in Edinburgh
8. Margaret; b 13 Feb 1736; kept house for brother, David, after his wife died
9. Thomas; b 2 March 1738
10. Janet; b 21 Nov 1741; died 1744
11. John; b 16 Nov 1743

The children of the above Isabella Ross, married to John Kynnier (d 1763), were:

1. James
2. Isabella (1727-1808); m (1762) Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh; among their daughters were Katherine (1763-1846) and Ann (1765-1848), who lived in Edinburgh and kept a boarding school for young ladies at Newington and Comely Bank; they left their means to establish a girls' day school
3. Katherine; b 1730; married a Mr Wishart; the Wisharts settled in London
4. Elizabeth (1732-1763); m 26 Jan 1761 Captain Robert Anderson (1730-1763), (son of Adam Anderson of Stabley Broom near Dunfermline), who was drowned at sea; his wife never recovered after the birth of their daughter, Robina Elizabeth Anderson, on 17 July 1763, and died a few days later on 28 July 1763
5. Jenny; b 1734; she lived with her mother, and brought up her niece, the above Robina Elizabeth Anderson (1763-1858)
6. Margaret (1736-1804); married Alexander Oswald
7. John (1738-1805); m (1782) Beatrice Dalrymple (1763-1804); among their daughters were Nancy, Isabella and Robina, who kept a boarding school at George Square, Edinburgh, and then at the Enclosure, Stirling; they owned house property in Burntisland, which had once belonged to Richard Ross
8. Christian; b 23 Feb 1741
9. William; b 26 Dec 1742; died 1808; Jamaica merchant, later of Place Green, in Kent, where his niece, Robina Elizabeth Anderson, kept house for him

Into the picture now comes Robert Boog (1757-1812), the son of Jean and Henry Boog, and grandson of Henry Boog and Elizabeth Ross. He was a West Indies merchant, and on a visit to England to visit his cousin, William Kynnier of Place Green, Kent, met and married (22 Nov 1799) his 2nd cousin, Robina Elizabeth Anderson, who was the granddaughter of Isabella Ross and John Kynnier (d 1763). The couple continued to care for old William Kynnier until his death in 1808, when they returned to Burntisland, where Robert Boog died suddenly in 1812 and is buried in the Kirkton Burial Ground. His widow survived him to 1858. Their children were:

1. Isabella (1800-1887); m (1821) Rev Charles Watson of Burntisland
2. Jane (1803-1874); m (1824) Rev Mathew Leishman of Govan
3. William (1809-1858); m (a) 1836 Margaret Elliot (1810-1839) and (b) 1848 Agnes Jerdan (d 1892)

MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF ROW OF CARNOCK (1828) by James Maidment. 40 copies only were produced. The family came from Row in Stirlingshire, between Stirling and Dunblane, and the father of the first Row of Carnock was Dr John Row (c 1525-1580), the Reformer, Minister of Perth, and one time Minister of Kennoway (1560) who married there (1560) Margaret Bethune, daughter of the Laird of Balfour, who is said to have been a relative of the Mary Bethune, one of the four Marys who attended Mary, Queen of Scots. His son was Rev John Row (1568-1646), Minister at Carnock (1592-1646), who married Grizel (d 30 Jan 1659), dau of David Ferguson, Minister at Dunfermline. The book also details the sons of this Dr John Row, the Reformer, and his son and namesake, most of whom were ministers. As Maidment's work is particularly bad in dates and also names of spouses, one should use FASTI when using this work; also the Rev J M Webster's "History of Carnock" (1938)

THE RUDDIMANS IN SCOTLAND: Their History and Works (1901). By George Harvey Johnston. This family was a small one and the author doubts if 100 members were ever alive at the one time. The family was first seen in Fife with a Duncan Rudeman, Bailie of Kinghorn in 1442-1459, but towards the end of the 16th century one or more members of the family appear to have migrated to Banffshire and from there the descendants spread through the neighbouring counties. The book deals mainly with these Banffshire families, one of the most prominent members of which was Thomas Ruddiman (1674-1757), printer in Edinburgh, publisher of the Caledonian Mercury, and also works by George Buchanan, Livy and Virgil.

RUSSELLANIA The following Russellania by George Russell of Pitbladdo, collected and arranged by John Russell of Beanston, in East Lothian, in June 1841, precedes The Narrative of George Russell of Golf Hill (1935) edited by P L Brown; Further details of the later members of the family can be found in the above book, and also in the 7- volume Clyde Company Papers, (1941-1973), again edited by P L Brown, in which the family were engaged]

1. "OLD GIBLISTON" and "OLD KILBRACKMONT". My great-great-grandfather, [Philip, or George, Russell] was farmer in Gibliston in the parish of Carnbee and County of Fife.

He had a large family, of which there were at least five daughters. One of these was married to Mr John Ness, Lathallan Den; another married a Mr Stocks, brewer, Kingsmuir; a third (Euphemia) was married into the family of Trails, who held the farms of Rathillet and Pitcorthie, and from whom the Trails of Kilconquhar are descended. One of the sons went to the farm of Hatton, or Pilmuir, and from him the Russells of Balfarg and Mr Russell, Newton, are descended.

Another son [George Russell], my great-grandfather, was farmer in Kilbrackmont somewhere about 1715. In the latter part of his life he took Muircambus Mill, and also part of Kincaig. He had ten of a family, seven of whom arrived at maturity, viz: Philip, born in 1715, who was the father of Mr Russell of Pitbladdo; William, my own grandfather, born in 1718; Anne; Helen; Isabella; Euphemia; and Thomas, who was the youngest.

11. CHILDREN OF "OLD KILBRACKMONT" [George Russell]

[1] ANNE [1712] was married to James Carstairs, who was tenant of Kincaig at the time of his marriage - Mr Carstairs of Balwearie is one of his grandsons. The Toft of Kincaig Den was then built for him, in 1733; he also took that portion of Kincaig which was occupied by his father-in-law, so that he had the whole farm. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. He seems to have been familiar to a great many of the present day, who carry more sails than they have ballast for; he neglected his business and accompanied his proprietors to the hunting field, and in consequence became a bankrupt in the course of seven years. In seven years again after his failure he was foreman to the Laird of Kincaig; but by the assistance of the Woods in Elie, who were his relations, he was enabled to take the Farm of Sandriggs. During all these fluctuations of fortune we are bound to believe that Anne performed her duty as a wife and a woman ought to do. She was a strong, hard-working woman, and the mother of several of a family.

[2] PHILIP RUSSELL was born in 1715 in Kilbrackmont. He spent his boyhood at Muircambus Mill, and it was then his usual employment to drive the plough upon that portion of Kincaig which his father possessed. He occupied a holding at Balchrystie for 16 years, and afterwards took a 19 years' lease of East Newton of Wemyss. At the expiry of his lease he went to the Braes of Dalginch in the parish of Markinch. He died five years after he had gone there [in 1775 of consumption], and the farm being a bad bargain his family left it the following year. He was married when in East Newton of Wemyss to Miss Isabel Greig, daughter of James Greig, tenant of Kirkforthar, by whom he had seven of a family, but three only arrived at maturity - viz, George, Philip, and Isabel. He was an honest, industrious and religious man.

[3] WILLIAM RUSSELL was born in 1718 at Kilbrackmont. In his early life he was lade carrier to his father at Muircambus Mill; he afterwards went with his father and brother to Balchrystie. He then took part of Kincaig. His part consisted of the Cross lots, the Kiln Hill, the Byreside, the Laird's Acre, Damflat, and part of Beanlands, which was at that

time divided into large riggs with Bulks between them. These he dug up and improved the land so as to have induced Mr Gourlay to say: "Our Meal Girnel is at the Den now!" About 1755 he took a lease of Fallside, intentionally for Mr Gourlay, his landlord's son. As however, Mr Gourlay was not accepted of as a tenant on the ground of the Johnstones not wishing a tenant to whom they would be under the necessity of lifting their bonnet, Mr William Russell occupied the farm himself. Fallside then comprehended Clepington, which was then erected into a Toft and separate farm for Mr Thomas Russell. He left Fallside in 1772 and went to Abercrombie, which had been taken a few years before at a rent of 24/- per acre; the rent during the second lease was 30/-. He also had a lease of Denino for about 19 years, commencing about 1768, at which farm most of his sons were trained as ploughmen. The rent of Denino was somewhere about \approx 100; the rent of Clepington was 7/- per acre. He married when at Fallside Miss Bell Ramsay, daughter of Laird Ramsay of Pittenweem. He had seven of a family, six of whom arrived at maturity. He died in 1800, and was succeeded at Abercrombie by his son, John. His remains are interred in Carnbee Church Yard.

[4] HELEN was married to a widower of the name of John Bruce, and a farmer at Lochty. The poor woman was maltreated by the daughters of the former marriage, and as she had no family of her own, she separated from her husband and took up house in Pittenweem. She was a well disposed and religious woman, and as her step-daughters turned very ill out, the presumption is that she was not the offending party.

[5] ISABELLA remained in a state of single blessedness and was housekeeper to her brother, Philip, and also lived in his house after his marriage until her death in the decline of life. She enjoyed the reputation of being a clever woman, and in the language of her nephew, Mr Russell of Pitbladdo, "She went through the house with a fine tramp."

[6] EUPHEMIA was married to James Scott, mill master, Ovenston Mill, to whom she had one son and one daughter. The daughter, Elizabeth, died young. The son, Philip, owned a brig which was taken by the French during the American [Revolutionary] War. He afterwards became proprietor of a sloop which sailed from Dunbar where he resided. His seafaring life induced irregular habits, and he retired to Pittenweem in bad health, where he resided until his death in the house of Helen Russell (alias Mrs Bruce). He left a little property in land and houses, which he inherited from his father.

[7] THOMAS RUSSELL [c 1725], well known as Uncle Thomas, was the youngest of the family. In his boyhood he assisted Philip and William Russell, his brothers, who had separate holdings at Balchrystie. He afterwards removed to Kincaig Den with William. He was foreman to Sir - Malcolm of Grange; afterwards he was engaged as clerk to Mr Gourlay's distillery at Haddington, where he resided four years. He afterwards returned to Fife and occupied the farm of Clepington, which he obtained from his brother, William; but, tiring of it, he became grieve to Lord Seaforth, Brand Castle, Ross-shire. He occupied this situation for 6 years, and then returned to Fife and lived one or two years with his relations. He then took a 19 years' lease of Montrave. After the expiry of his lease he was again out of a farm for a few years. He then took Kincaig Den, after

Mr Russell of Pitbladdo left it. He died after being a year and a half there, above 70 years of age, and was succeeded by Mr James Russell, my father. He was a downright honest man, and disdained to do a mean thing. He was shrewd and intelligent, with caution amounting to timidity.

111. CHILDREN OF ANNE RUSSELL - see [1] above & JAMES CARSTAIRS

[1] JOHN CARSTAIRS [1736] who occupied the farm of Grange, near Earlsferry, and married Emily Henderson. He left a family, viz

(a) Robert Cartairs [1774] of the farm of Balwearie

(b) James, who lived in the neighbourhood of Kirkcaldy; d unm

(c) Anne [1776], who married her cousin, Philip Russell, who

occupied the farm of Banchory, and afterwards the farm of

Clunie, and left a family

(d) Isabella, who married John Ovenston; no issue.

(e) Margaret, Emily, and Elizabeth all of whom were unmarried

and who lived with their mother in a house in Elie called

Henderson House. The last of this family was Margaret,

who died about the year 1861.

[2] JAMES CARSTAIRS, who occupied the farm of Fallside, married, and left a family of one son and five daughters. The son, James, occupied the farm of Leckiebank, near Auchtermuchty. When this lease expired he emigrated to Victoria AUS, in 1852. After trying his fortune on the goldfields for a short time, he lived with his nephew, John Simson, at his station at Trawallo, near Beaufort, where he died unmarried. One of the daughters, Emily, married Mr Robert Wilson, farmer, Firthfield, near Pittenweem, and left a family. Another, Elizabeth, married Robert Simson, son of Robert Simson, who occupied the farm of Kettle, and left a family. Another daughter, Anne, married Mr Gosman, RN, and left a family. The other two daughters, Isabella and Margaret, were not married; they lived in Pittenweem.

[3] PHILIP CARSTAIRS. who followed a seafaring life. He was employed in the Merchant Service, trading between England and America, when the American Revolutionary War broke out. He was seized by a press-gang from an English ship of

war lying off the American coast. Not liking the service he jumped overboard and swam ashore, having been fired at from the ship of war. I have always understood that it was ascertained by his relations that he reached the shore safely, settled in, and became a citizen of the United States. He had no further intercourse with his relations in his native country. One reason for this may have been that he was liable to seizure and punishment as a deserter from the British Navy.

[4] COLIN, who was the youngest of the family, settled in Dunbar, where he resided for many years, and had a family. He visited Fife when I was a boy. I remember seeing him: a tall, thin, wiry and venerable looking man, about 70 years of age.

IV CHILDREN OF PHILIP RUSSELL (see 2 above) AND ISABEL GREIG

[1] GEORGE RUSSELL was born in 1760 at East Newton of Wemyss. He took a lease of Kincaig Den at the age of 21; his lease was broken when he had enjoyed 13 years of it, his proprietors having reserved the right to do so. He then took a lease of North Bank, where he resided 12« years, and then went to Leggie Hill, which he had taken four years before; he possessed both farms for 19 years. At the expiry of the lease of Leggie Hill he purchased the land of Pitbladdo, in the year 1819, where he now resides in his 81st year in the full enjoyment of health and spirits, He was married in the year 1788 or 1789 to his cousin, Euphemia, by whom he had two children, Isabella and Philip. Philip died in his infancy, and Isabell was married, 27 March 1811, to Mr Alexander Russell, now of Newton, a distant relation of her own, being descended in a direct line from our ancestor, who was tenant in Gibliston. She died in July 1821. Seven children were the result of this union, of whom four only arrived at maturity, viz: Alexander; Euphemia; Thomas; and Helen Bell

[2] PHILIP was born in 1766. He had the misfortune to lose his speech when he was about 4 years old, from the coulter of a plough having fallen on his forehead. He lived always with his brother, George, and died at Pitbladdo in 1839. Notwithstanding his misfortune, he possessed great shrewdness and intelligence, accompanied with an affectionate disposition and great kindness of heart.

[3] ISABELLA, born in 1772, was married to her cousin, Philip Russell, and died about 1807. She was a woman much admired in her lifetime, and greatly regretted at her death.

V CHILDREN OF WILLIAM RUSSELL (see 3 above) and BELL RAMSAY

[1] GEORGE, born 1759 or 1760, spent 6 years of his early youth at Denino under his father. He took the farm of Pitkeiry and married Miss Gosman in 1801, by whom he had seven children, who all arrived at maturity. He died in 1834, and was succeeded in the farm of Pitkeiry by his fourth son, David. Of his family: William is now a writer in Cupar; George occupies the farm of Kilduncan; John occupies a brewery in Anstruther; David resides at Pitkeiry; and Philip, Isabel and Catherine reside with their mother at Pitkeiry.

[2] JANET RUSSELL was married somewhere about 1778 to Mr Robert Simson, then farmer at Easter Pitcorthie, and who afterwards occupied the farm of Kettle. Twelve children were the issue of this union. Two of these died in infancy, and four of consumption in mature life. Of the remainder:

(a) John Simson, the eldest of the family, is now a spirit

merchant in Leith; unmarried

(b) Nancy married Mr Alex. Gosman, farmer, Wester Pitkeiry,

brother of Mrs Russell, Easter Pitkeiry

(c) Janet married Mr James Luke, farmer, Muircambus Mill

(d) Isabella married Mr Thomas Gray, who took the farm of

Kettle after her father left it, where they now reside

(e) Philip Simson, the youngest son, is now farmer at Bogside

and is unmarried

(f) Robert at present occupies the farm of Coalfarm, in Pittenweem parish, this being his third lease, one of which extended only to 7 years. He married Elizabeth Carstairs, daughter of James Carstairs, Fallside, and grand-daughter of Anne Russell, already mentioned, who married James Carstairs of Kinraig Den. Robert Simson is now the father of a family of seven, viz - Robert, James, John, Margaret, Colin, Janet, and Elizabeth

[3] EUPHEMIA RUSSELL was married in 1788 or 1789 to her cousin, George Russell of Pitbladdo (above). She died of decline after enjoying very years of married happiness. She was a stout fine-looking woman, remarkable for gentleness and amiability of disposition.

[4] JOHN RUSSELL succeeded his father in the farm of Abercrombie. At the end of the lease he left it with great regret, and resided for some time with Mr Robert Simson at Coalfarm. He afterwards bought a small property in Elie, where he built three houses, in one of which he resided with Miss Janet Simson as his housekeeper, until her marriage to Mr James Luke. At his death he bequeathed the houses, one to each of his brothers' families. He died in 1838, much regretted by the poor in his neighbourhood, who often shared his charity. He was never married.

[5] PHILIP RUSSELL entered the farm of Banchory about 1789, and married his cousin, Isabel Russell [daughter of Philip Russell and Isabel Greig] in about 1793, by whom had seven children, one of whom died young and another (Isabel) in mature life. Isabel

Russell died in about 1807. He afterwards married Miss Anne Carstairs, daughter of Mr John Carstairs, farmer, Grange, and grand-daughter of Anne Russell. By her he had six children, one of whom (James) died in Edinburgh when at school. On the expiry of the lease of Banchory he took the farm of Clunie Mains, where he died in 1833.

[6] JAMES RUSSELL was born in 1768. After being inured to the hardships of a ploughman's life at Denino, he succeeded his uncle, Mr Thomas Russell, at Kincaig Den. He afterwards took the entire farm of Kincaig at a very high rent. He possessed it for part of two 19 years' leases. He married in 1801 Miss Elizabeth Couper, daughter of William Couper, millmaster, Abercrombie Mill, and farmer, Kilbrackmont. Fourteen children were the result of this union, one of whom (Mary) died in infancy. He died of palsy in 1839, and his remains were interred in the Churchyard of Kilconquhar. Of his remaining family:

(a) Anne, the eldest, was married to Mr James Landale, farmer

Wellsgreen, in 1826, to whom she has had four children

(b) Isabel resides at Kincaig

(c) Elizabeth resides at Beanston, East Lothian

(d) William is a farmer at Barnwell, Northamptonshire

(e) James is a writer in Kirkcaldy

(f) George is a farmer at Pitcorthie

(g) John, formerly farmer at Beanston, is now agent to Mr

Clive at Whytefield, Herefordshire

(h) Janet died in 1840, being then 24 years of age

(i) Euphemia resides at Barnwell

(j) Walter resides at Kincaig

(k) Philip resides at Beanston

(l) Mary resides at Pitcorthie

(m) Thomas is now at Haddington School

VI. CHILDREN OF PHILIP RUSSELL (son of Wm Russell/Bell Ramsay)

The survivors of the family by his first wife Isabel Russell are:

[1] WILLIAM, the eldest son, who after worthily discharging the duties of head of the family during his father's illness, and some time after his death, sailed for Van Dieman's Land in the spring of 1839 [per the barque, "Midlothian," arriving Port Philip, Melbourne, June 1839]

[2] PHILIP, who, when arrived at manhood. with courage creditable to his name, determined upon pushing his fortune ahead. Accordingly, he sailed for Van Dieman's Land in 1821 [in the "Castle Forbes," arriving Hobart, March 1 1822], where he has opened up a field of honourable enterprise for several other members of the family. He married in 1836 Miss Sophia Jennings, but has no family

[3] JANET, who resided at Clunie Mains until the lease of the farm was renounced, and now resides in Elie in the house bequeathed by her uncle, Mr John Russell

[4] EUPHEMIA, who married in 1825, Mr George Lewis, farmer, Boblilly. Nine children have been blessed by this union, viz: William; Isabella; Helen; Anne; Philip; Janet; Jane Pierce; Euphemia; Amelia Rose

[5] JOHN, who resided at Clunie Mains until the lease of the farm was renounced, and now resides with Mr Lewis at Boglilly

The survivors of his second wife, Anne Carstairs, are:

[1] ROBERT, the eldest, who was educated as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and has since been inducted into the charge of Evandale in Van Dieman's Land [sailed to Australia in 1837 in the "Royal George"]

[2] GEORGE, who sailed for Van Dieman's Land in 1830 [per the "Drommore,"] and is now in charge of the Clyde Company's concerns at Port Philip

[3] ALEXANDER, who sailed to join his brother, George, in 1841 [possibly in the "George," belonging to Messrs Beveridge of Kirkcaldy]

[4 & 5] AMELIA and ANNABELLA, who now reside in Elie.

THE SANDEMAN GENEALOGY. (1950). Printed for circulation among members of the family. Compiled in 1894 by John Glas Sandeman from Notes, Memoranda, and the Original Tree, dated 1870, and brought up to the years 1939-1949 by Gerard Lionel Sandeman. This family has several links with Fife. In 1950 the family was then in its 12th generation from the earliest knowledge available of the first named John Sandeman, a native of Alyth in Perthshire, who married Margaret A Smith on the 23 Nov 1628. Their son was David Sandeman of Piterarid, near Alyth, and his son was David Sandeman,

born 13 April 1681, who settled in Perth. The two wives of this David Sandeman, born 13 April 1681, both had connections with Fife, His first wife was Grizzel Eason, daughter of Thomas Eason, writer in Crieff, sometime in Strathmiglo and thereafter in Glentarkie. His second wife was Margaret Ramsay (1694-1778), daughter of David Ramsay Esq of Baldinnind (Ceres parish). He had a total of 16 children by his two wives. A descendant of his 2 wife was Hannah Ferrier Lindsay (1794-1846), who married Dr James Bonnar (1793-1828), and their son was George Lindsay Bonnar (1821-1888), born Auchtermucty, who was a medical practitioner in Cupar from 1846-1870 when he emigrated to South Africa

THE STAGGERING STATE OF SCOTTISH STATESMEN from 1550 to 1650 by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, in an edition published in 1872 has a memoir of the author and a brief genealogical history of the Scot family by the Rev Charles Rogers. We will not go into the memoir. His life is quite well known and can be found in such works as the Dictionary of National Biography. For a more detailed history the reader is directed to the book, Sir John Scot, Lord Scotstarvit (1968) by T G Snoddy. In addition his residence, Scotstarvit Tower, across from the Hill of Tarvit Mansion House, has been with the National Trust of Scotland for many years.. We will only deal with the genealogy given by Rogers.

Sir John Scot was three times married. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, by his wife, Anne, daughter of Robert, Lord Elphinstone; she bore him 2 sons and 7 daughters. Secondly, he married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Melvill of Hallhill, by whom he had one son. His 3rd wife was Margaret, daughter of H Monnypenny of Pitmilley and relict of Rigg of Aithernie; she bore him one son.

Sir John Scot left a Family Bible in which the births of some of his sons are recorded. The Bible was purchased by Principal Lee of Edinburgh University at the book sale of Professor Flint, St Andrews. At the Principal's own sale it was purchased by Mr Adam Sim of Coulter Mains, at whose sale in 1869 it was knocked down to 2s 6d to Mr Levy, Prince's Street. Edinburgh.

Sir John's eldest son, James, became conjoint Director of Chancery, and was knighted by King Charles 1. He predeceased his father in 1650, and was succeeded by his elder son, James, born August 1644, and who, dying without issue in 1668, was succeeded by his only brother, David. On the 3rd Nov 1668 David Scott was served heir male to his brother.

This David Scott improved the family estates. He married first, Nicolas, eldest daughter of Sir John Grierson of Lag, by whom he had one daughter, Marjery, who became the wife of David, fifth Lord Stormount. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ellies of Ellieston, by whom he had a son, David, his heir, and two daughter, Marjery and Elizabeth. Marjery Scot married Peter Ogilvy of Balfour, and Elizabeth became the wife of Alexander, Earl of Balcarres.

David Scott of Scotstarvit died in 1718 in his 73rd year, and was succeeded by his son, David, an advocate at the Scottish Bar and MP for Fifeshire. He married Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, baronet, by whom he had 2 sons and 2 daughters. Elizabeth, the elder daughter, married Peter Hay of Leys; Lucy, the younger daughter, died unmarried.

David Scott, the elder son, succeeded his father. John, the younger son, joined the Army and rose to the rank of Major General. After retiring from the Army he made his residence at Balcomie, Crail. The General died suddenly at Balcomie in Dec 1775. By his 2nd marriage to Margaret, youngest daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, the General left three daughters, Henrietta, Lucy and Joan, who all married well. Henrietta married, 4 Augth 1795, William Henry Cavendish, Marquess of Titchfield, who succeeded his father as 4th Duke of Portland, 30th Oct 1809, and died 28 April 1844. Lucy married, 26 Feb 1795, Francis Stuart, 1st Lord Doune, who, 28 Aug 1810, succeeded his father as 9th Earl of Moray; she died 3 Aug 1798, leaving two sons, Francis and John (who both died unmarried), who were successively the 10th and 11th Earls of Moray. Joan married,

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8 July 1800, George Canning, the distinguished statesman, on whose death, 8 Aug 1827, she was created Vicountess Canning. Her ladyship died on 15 March 1837, and was succeeded in the peerage by her only surviving son, Charles John, Viscount Canning, who, as Governor General of India during the Mutiny, acquired distinction.

OUR FOREFATHERS AND THEIR FRIENDS by Mary Anne Scott Moncreiff was printed for private family circulation in 1895. The authoress began collecting information on her ancestry from old letters and diaries during the months preceding her last illness. The MS was complete on 7 April 1894 and she died on 4 May 1894. Although she had no intention of publishing her history, her next of kin decided "no violence will be done to the wishes of the deceased, and no injury to her memory, if it was printed."

On the paternal side she could trace her lineage back to Robert Scott, a surgeon in Kirkcaldy, who bought the small estate of Coates in Largo parish in June 1704 from Sir William Hope of Craighall. According to family tradition, his father is said to have been of the family of Scott of Balwearie, and fled to Holland "in the times of the troubles," returning with King William the Third in 1688. Robert Scott was married to Mary Fleming, daughter of Fleming of Balbuthie in Fife and said to have been a sister of George Fleming, who was implicated in the murder of Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews at Magus Muir in May 1679.

His son, John Scott of Coates, also chose the medical profession, and died in Feb 1765. He was twice married: firstly, on 30 Oct 1730, to Magdalen Moncrieff (d Nov 1739), daughter of David Moncrieff of Easter Rhynd (an estate lying between the Rivers Tay and Earn in Perthshire) and grand-daughter of Rev Alexander Moncrieff (d Oct 1688) of Scoonie; and secondly, on 22 July 1743, to Jean, daughter of William Gourlay of Kinraig (Kilconquhar parish). He had a total of 12 children by his 2 wives (6 each). The children of the first marriage took the name of Scott Moncrieff. Of the children of the 2nd marriage, one was Jean Scott (1745-1839), who was married to Captain Cunningham, RN of Pitharvie (in Dairsie parish). Dr John Scott died in Feb 1765, and

Coates passed to his son, Robert Scott Moncrieff (1738-1815), who was also twice married: firstly to Jean Hogg (d 1770), daughter of William Hogg (1689-1766), W.S., and Jean Stuart, the latter being a daughter of Charles Stuart of Dunearn (Burntisland parish); and secondly, in 1772, to Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Wellwood of Garvock and Pitliver in Dunfermline parish (whose only son, Robert, succeeded to these estates and took the name of Scott Wellwood). Robert Scott Moncrieff died in 1815, the estates of Rhynd and Coates having been sold during his lifetime.

The family was also connected with a house in Elie, known as "the Castle," from 1765. It had originally belonged to the Gourlays of Kincaig. On the death of Dr John Scott of Coates in Feb 1765 it was bought for his widow, Jean Gourlay of Kincaig, and from her passed to the last survivor of her family, the above Jean Scott (1745-1839), widow of Captain Cunningham of Pitarthie. At her death in 1839, the Castle passed to her nephew, William Scott Moncrieff of Fossaway (1767-1846), son of Robert, at whose death in 1846 it became the property of his eldest son, Robert Scott Moncrieff of Fossaway (1793-1869). It was purchased from him by his second sister, Jane, who at her death in 1868 left it to the family of her nephew, Major Alexander Pringle Scott Moncrieff of the Bengal Staff Corps, who had died in 1865.

Robert Scott Moncrieff of Fossaway was married to Susan Pringle (1796-1840) of Whytbank, eldest dau of Alexander Pringle (1747-1827) of Yth r, and this family was also

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connected to Fife. Her sister, Elizabeth Pringle (d 1836), 4th dau of Alexander Pringle, was married, 2 April 1830, to Captain Charles Maitland Christie of Durie; while her daughter, Elizabeth Scott Moncrieff (1821-1848) was married, 1847, to Robert Christie, 2nd son of the said Charles Maitland. Earlier in the lineage the family could find Robert Pringle, married to Elspeth Dishington, daughter of Sir William Dishington of Ardross, near Elie, and grand-daughter of Elizabeth, the sister of King Robert the Bruce. A later ancestor was George Pringle, the second son of James Pringle and Christian Lundin, or Lundy (Largo parish), who entered the Swedish Army under Gustavus Adolphus and rose to the rank of Major during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648); on the death of the King, he retired to the little estate of Balmungo, in Fife, and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of his commanding officer, Sir Patrick Ruthven

THE SCRIMGEOURS and Their Chiefs, Scotland's Royal Banner Bearers (1980). By R W Munro and Jean Munro. Published by The Scrimgeour Clan Association. This was an early Scottish family, who inhabited not only Dundee, Angus, Perthshire and Fife, but also more distant areas of Scotland. In Fife they first appeared at Lillock, or Lillockfield, which appears to have formed part of the barony of Ballinbreich, and lay on the north side of the hill now crowned by the Hopetoun monument, between the kirk of Moonzie and Parbroath. These lands in North Fife were granted to the first recorded Alexander Scrimgeour and his wife. This Alexander Scrimgeour was made Constable of the Castle of Dundee, and also held the Office of the King's Banner Bearer. He paid with his life for his supth rt of Robert the Bruce, being hanged at Newcastle on 4 August 1306. In the po late 14 and 15th centuries at least four Nicholas Scrimgeours appeared at Lillock in little more than the same number of generations, but little than the names and a few dates are now known of them.

From before 1400 another branch of the Scrimgeour family established themselves at Myres, lands near Auchtermuchty, where they remained for over 200 years and for six or more generations. These Myres Scrimgeours held the office of King`s macer, which was much more than a formal or ceremonial function, but involved extensive travelling and no doubt some danger. One of these king`s macer, Mr John Scrimgeour of the Myres (married to Helen Little), as he was known to his contemporaries, also held the office of Master of Works from before 1529 to 1562 or later. As well as looking after buildings, the Master of Works had to attend to the defence of the Kingdom: strategic castles had to be rebuilt or repaired; there was work to be done on munitions and artillery; and timber had to be bought for the king`s ships. In 1553 Mr John Scrimgeour conveyed the office of macer and sergeant-at-arms, with the Myres and his other lands, to his natural (but legitimated) son, William. William died in 1568 as "fiar" of Myres (his father still being alive), and his son, James, eventually succeeded, being admitted as macer in 1583. However, he sold the office in 1611, followed by the lands of Myres in 1616 to Stephen Paterson, after which they passed through many hands.

William`s son, John Scrimgeour (d 1634) was minister at Kinghorn, 1606-1620, and his sons, David and James, succeeded to the estates of Bowhill and Cartmore in Auchterderran parish. David, who acquired Bowhill, was succeeded by his son, Henry, and he in turn by his son, John, an active Jacobite in 1715, who has the distinction of holding the smallest of all the forfeited estates in value. James, the second son of the minister at Kinghorn, became proprietor of Cartmore, a place not far from Bowhill, lying astride the boundary between the parishes of Auchterderran and Beath. He married a daughter of John Melville of Raith, and he was succeeded by his son, David, who died in 1700, naming his cousin, Henry Scrimgeour of Bowhill, as "only nearest of kin."

ALEXANDER SELKIRK

Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe`s Robinson Crusoe, was the 7th son of John Selkirk [or Selcraig(e), as the surname was then spelt], shoemaker and tanner in Nether Largo, and Euphan Mackie. The other sons were: David (the eldest, who was married 23 March 1697 to Jonet Waterstone), John (who was married 26 Oct 1683 to Margaret Bell), Andrew, William, and others. The family appear in the Largo Kirk Session records to answer accusations of family rows and disturbances.

In Ivy Jardine`s book, "Seatoun of Largo" (1982), there is an abbreviated family tree which gives the senior line of descent from David Selkirk, the eldest son of John Selkirk and Euphan Mackie. David worked with his father in the shoemaker shop in the village. His son was Alexander Selkirk and his grandson, John Selkirk, who married 20 February 1789 Isobel Peattie. It was the latter who took out title deeds to the house and yard and the westmost half of a tenement or toftstead of houses in the Seatoun of Largo, 16 July 1802, as heir to his father, Alexander Selcraig, shoemaker there. His daughter was Catherine Selkirk (1779-1862), who was widely known as the great-grand

niece of Alexander Selkirk. She lived in the thatched cottage in which Alexander had been born (demolished in 1865 to make way for the present building), and guarded most religiously the family relics left by him. She was married to David Gillies (d 1850), fisherman in Lower Largo, and died on 1st February 1862 aged 83. She had 13 children, and left about 100 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her son was James Gillies (1816-1902), who was a ship's carpenter on a whaling ship, married (11 January 1842 to Agnes White), with nine of a family. These included Margaret Gillies (wife of David Allan, shoemaker, Lundin Mill), Christian Gillies, wife of John Deas, fisherman, Buckhaven, whose descendant [1939] was James Deas), and Samuel, James, Alexander, William, Robert, and David Selkirk Gillies. William and Robert Gillies designed and built the yacht, "Semiquaver," in their little workshop in Lower Largo. The eldest son was David Selkirk Gillies (1843-1923), who demolished the old family cottage in 1865 and built the present Crusoe buildings; founded the Net Factory at Lower Largo (1867-1886); erected the Robinson Crusoe Statue there (1885), and also built Cardy House (1871), which was to remain the family home for over 100 years. He had 2 children, James and Isabella; Isabella (Daisy) Gillies married Mr Thomas Jardine of Kirkton of Largo Home Farm. The Jardines sold milk, butter, and eggs in the Largo area for over 70 years until 1975. Their son was Mr T Allan Jardine, who married Ivy Grant (d 30 December 2001). She was Ivy Jardine, a noted personality, and author of the book "Seatoun of Largo"

The first real biographer of Alexander Selkirk was John Howell, whose book, "The Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk," was published in 1829. He managed to track down a great-grand nephew of the castaway, John Selcraig who was then an old man in 1825, and a teacher at Canonmills in Edinburgh. The chronology of descent of this John Selcraig is to be found within a printed broadsheet, compiled by Thomas Selcraig in March 1869 ("Chronology of the Family of John Selcraig, father of Alexander Selcraig or Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe"), a copy of which is now with Edinburgh City Libraries. According to this broadsheet the eldest son of John Selcraig and Euphan Mackie was the John Selcraig, married (1683) to Margaret Bell. They had one son, William, who was married 21 Nov 1712 to Elizabeth Peirson, or Pearson. From this union came one son, John Selcraig (b 1714), and three daughters. This John Selcraig (b 1714) married [1] Susan Adamson, 24 Nov 1737 [2] Elizabeth Yule, or Yuill, proclaimed Largo\Wemyss, 25 December\31 December 1761. From the 2nd union came one son, John (born 7 February 1768) and one daughter, Euphemia. The John Selcraig (b 1768) was the teacher in Edinburgh tracked down by John Howell. This John Selcraig, teacher, as heir to his grandfather, William Selcraig, shoemaker, Largo, took possession, 9 February 1811 of a Toftstead and Tenement of Houses in the Overtoun of Largo, which he sold on to Andrew Dall and James Ness, masons in Lundin Mill in 1817. Howell makes the statement that the family of this William Selcraig "existed 110 years; John, the eldest son....having been born in 1714, and the last surviving daughter having died in 1824." But John Selcraig, the teacher, was still living in 1829, and he too had descendants. Although one certificate gives his wife's name as Elizabeth Aitchison, this is an error on the part of James Haxton, when he registered the death of his father-in-law, Thomas Selcraig (son of this John Selcraig) in 1880. For John Selcraig was

married at Scoonie 22 August 1790, to Agnes Barclay (daughter of John Barclay and Ann Thallon), and they had the following children, all born Lundiemill, Largo:

1 Ann - b January 1791; died November 1796

2 John - b May 1792; died May 1852, probably Edinburgh

3 Alexander - b April 1794; died October 1838, probably Edinburgh

4 George Morris - b 14 August 1796; flax-dresser, single, he died Canongate, Edinburgh, 11 March 1872 aged 76

5 Thomas - b May 1798; died 10 July 1880; of whom more below

6 Willis - b March 1800; died March 1840, probably Edinburgh; m 1821, Elizabeth Henderson, with two sons and one daughter

7 Elizabeth - b October 1802; m Edinburgh 29 July 1831 John Edwards, journeyman shoemaker; died Greenside Row, Edinburgh, 14 March 1869 aged 69; five sons and four daughters; one daughter, Agnes Edwards, was married to Thomas Selcraig (probably cousin), night watchman, and who died Edinburgh, August 15 1912 aged 77. Their children included Thomas Selcraig (d 1907) and Helen Jane Selcraig (d 1 May 1926), wife of David Cunningham, tailor

Child No 5 Thomas Selcraig (1798-1880), was described as a journeyman boot and shoemaker, afterwards grocer and provision merchant in Edinburgh (Glenorchy Place), where he married St Cuthberts, 31 July 1832, Agnes Burns. She was the daughter of Thomas Burns, wright and wood sawyer, and Elizabeth Macduff and died 27 May 1874 aged 64. They had four sons and five daughters, among whom were:

1 Agnes Barclay Selcraig; married to Thomas Carswell, boot closer; she died Rose Street, Edinburgh, 22 July 1889 aged 59

2 John Selcraig, master shoemaker, married to Elizabeth McIntyre; died Edinburgh, 4 September 1874

3 Elizabeth Selcraig; machinist, single; died Edinburgh, 10 April 1882 aged 48

4 Barbara Selcraig; married to John Ness, cattle dealer; died Edinburgh, 11 December 1915 aged 78

5 Mary Selcraig, married to Andrew Mould, letter press printer; died Edinburgh, 14 August 1888 aged 43.

In 1825 John Selcraig, the teacher, had in his possession a flip-can, made of brown stoneware, glazed, resembling a porter jug, which Alexander Selkirk is supposed to

have used on the Island of Juan Fernandez. After Commodore Powell and the officers of HMS Topeze erected a memorial tablet to Selkirk on the island in 1868, his son, Thomas Selcraig, of 2 Glenorchy Place, Greenside Row, Edinburgh, wrote to the Times of 24th December 1868, stating that he now had this flip-can in his possession, and "we being the only lineal descendants of the name...we would feel proud in showing it to you, or any other person who may feel interested in seeing it." It was this Thomas Selcraig, who compiled the above Chronology in March 1869.

In the Chronology Thomas Selcraig asserts that the John Selcraig marriednd Isabella to Peattie and father of Elizabeth Selcraig or Gillies, was descended from the 2nd marriage of William Selcraig to Catherine Wood (1733). This seems unlikely, as he could not have been their son, as their already was a son named John (b 1714).

In "The Real Robinson Crusoe" (1939) by R L Megroz, mention is made of another Largo Selkirk family, probably the descendants of Andrew Selkirk, brother of Alexander. In 1939 John Kinnear Selkirk, (d Largo Road, Lundin Links, 18 February 1959 aged 88) had in his possession an old feu duty receipt book dating from 1706-1859 for a property in Largo which consisted of a small house, with a weaver`s shop in front. The first name mentioned in the book is Andrew Selkirk (1706-1742); then (1751-53) it is Alexander Selkirk, son of the deceased Andrew Selkirk. In 1808 it is the heir of Alexander Selkirk to whom the receipt is made out, and from 1820 until 1842 it is George Selkirk, no doubt the George Selkirk, born 11 May 1760 to Alexander Selkirk and Elspeth Adamson and who married May 1783 Elspeth Jackson In 1842 begin Andrew Selkirk`s payments. Andrew Selkirk was a linen weaver/manufacturer in Largo, married (11 December 1790) to Margaret Smith, with children:

1 Margaret; b 27 October 1791; wife of James Clark, weaver, Temple of Largo; died 22 January 1870 aged 78

2 Elspet - born 18 May 1794; wife of James Gilchrist, weaver, Temple of Largo; died 1 April 1857 aged 63

3 Mary - born 28 February 1797; single; died 24 July 1881 aged 83

4 Alexander - born 12 May 1799; innkeeper; died 10 November 1867 aged 67; of whom more below

5 Magdalene - born 22 March 1804; single; died 26 January 1891 aged 86

The payments of feu of the above Alexander Selkirk begin in 1859. He was innkeeper in Largo, and married April 1835 Elizabeth Berwick (d 24 April 1878 aged 69), daughter of Thomas Berwick, shipowner. They had the following children:

1 Andrew - born 9 July 1836; died 23 March 1909; of whom more below

2 Thomas - born 22 November 1838

3 Alexander - born 18 November 1841; engineer, single; died 21 June 1866

4 James - born 30 June 1847; single, clerk; died 5 November 1874

Andrew Selkirk was an engineer, married 21 May 1874 to Jane Henderson, and when he died at Bridgend Cottage, Cowdenbeath, on 23 March 1909 aged 72, the Edinburgh Evening News of the following day carried the following notice: "There passed away at Cowdenbeath last night Mr Andrew Selkirk, Lower Largo, a descendant of the family of Alexander Selkirk of Robinson Crusoe fame, at the age of 73 years. Mr Selkirk was an engineer by trade, and for some years was lessee of the salmon fishings on the Largo estate, fishings that were held by the family for 60 or 70 years. In his early years he had travelled in Australia and New Zealand, and was among the early settlers in the goldfields there. He was a man of untiring energy, and an expert in all kinds of handicraft. He was the owner of much property in Largo, the houses being planned and largely built by him."

THE SETONS OF PARBROATH

The history of the ancient Scottish family, the Setons of Parbroath, in Creich parish, can be found in two books, both by Robert Seton (1839-1927), Archbishop of New York. The first was a small (28 pages) privately printed memoir, "Seton of Parbroath, in Scotland and America," printed in New York in 1890. The second was the more substantial (438 pages) "An Old Family, or the Setons of Scotland and America" (New York, 1899).

Like most of the ancient Scottish families, the Setons are of Anglo-Norman extraction, and spring from the House of Avenel, Lord of Say, in Normandy, some of whose descendants (William de Say was one) came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 at the time of the Norman conquest. The first settlers in Scotland got lands in East Lothian, and built a castle near the sea, which was called Say-tun. "the dwelling of Say," and thus gave rise to the name of the family.

From East Lothian the Setons extended into neighbouring lands, and one branch became Earls of Dunfermline. The Parbroath line dates from 1310, when the fourth son of Sir Alexander Seton (111) of Seton, John Seton, married one of the wards of King David 11 of Scotland, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Ramsay of Parbroath. He became the first Sir John Seton, Baron of Parbroath. By the aforesaid Elizabeth Ramsay, he had one son, Alexander, and was in turn succeeded by his own son, Sir Gilbert Seton of Parbroath, who married Marian Pitcairn, daughter of Pitcairn of that ilk, by whom he had five sons. The eldest, Sir Alexander Seton, married Helen, daughter of Sir William Murray, Laird of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Dukes of Atholl, by whom he had one son, Alexander, who died before him, leaving by his wife, Catherine, daughter of Lord Lindsay of the Byres, two sons, John and Andrew. John Seton of Parbroath succeeded his grandfather, but was killed at Flodden, 9 Sept 1513, when he

was succeeded by his brother, Andrew Seton (d 1563) of Parbroath, who married a daughter of Balfour of Burleigh. His only son, Gilbert, was killed at the battle of Pinkie, 10 Sept 1547, during his life-time, and he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir David Seton of Parbroath, who became a prominent statesmen during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots (he served as Comptroller of the Scottish revenue from 1589-1595), and raised the family to a high degree of prosperity. Sir George Seton of Parbroath succeeded his father, Sir David. His son, Robert Seton, became reduced in fortune by circumstances now unknown, and sold the estate and mansion of Parbroath, which gradually fell into ruin, so much so that by 1890 little remained of the building bar half of an arch that stood in the middle of a field and an old deserted dovecot at the foot of a hill. Robert Seton moved away after the sale of Parbroath and settled near Hawick, where he married the daughter of a gentlemen in the neighbourhood, but little more is known of him.

He was succeeded in the representation of the family by James Seton, who settled in London and married Margaret Newton, by whom he had, among other issue, his successor, John Seton (1712-1759?), who married his cousin, Elizabeth Seton (who had been "born on the family estate of Belsies on the 17th of February 1719"), by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Seton, emigrated to the West Indies and dying unmarried, was buried "within the parish of St James (Barbadoes) on December 22 1768."

He was succeeded by his brother, William Seton (1746-1798), who first came to New York in 1758, where his brother-in-law, Andrew Seton was already living, and where his kinsman, Captain Sir Henry Seton, was serving in the British Army, and finally settled there in 1763, and at age 16 was superintendent and part owner of Iron Works in New Jersey and of property in New York known as Mohawk Lands. During the American War of Revolution he was a Loyalist, elected 1 May 1775 to the Committee of One Hundred to control the affairs of the City and County of New York, and was the last Royal Notary Public (1779). Although he lost much property in the war, his course was so moderate and he himself so popular, that he remained in the city after the war, founding the great mercantile house of Seton, Maitland and Co, and was one of the founders of the Bank of New York (1784).

His first son by his first marriage, William Seton (1768-1803), succeeded his father as representative of Parbroath. He was an eminent New York merchant, succeeding his father as head of Seton, Maitland & Co. He died at Pisa, Italy, on Dec 26 1803. His son, William Seton (1796-1868) succeeded his father as representative of Parbroath. At one time a Lieutenant in the US Navy, he married, July 1832, Emily, daughter of Nathaniel Prime, founder of the once famous New York banking house of Prime, Ward & King. His son and successor, William Seton (1835-1905), who was twice wounded in the American Civil War, in which he served as Captain of the 41st New York Volunteers, was a man of letters, publishing two historical novels, "Romance of the Charter Oak" (1870) and "Pride of Lexington" (1871), as well as "The Pioneer", a poem (1874), "Rachel's Fate" (1882), "The Shamrock Goes West" and "Moire" (1884).

AN OLD FAMILY; or The Setons of Scotland and America (1899). By Monsignor Robert Seton. In our last we reviewed the 28-paged booklet, Seton of Parbroath in Scotland and America, by the same author, printed for private circulation in New York in 1890. Nine years later Monsignor Seton brought out the above book, a more substantial record of the family (Pp 438), and again published in New York. This deals with the family all over Scotland, and in Fife included the Setons of Parbroath, the Setons of Cariston (Kennoway parish), the Setons, Earls of Dunfermline, the Setons of Lathrisk, and Clatto. For those interested in the Earls of Dunfermline, see **Memoir of Alexander Seton** (1882) by George Seton, advocate. The same author, who was the representative of the Cariston branch of the family, also wrote **A History of the Family of Seton during Eight Centuries** (2 vols, Edinburgh, 1896), which, according to Monsignor Seton, contained "some things that are important, many things that are useful, and everything that is superfluous." Sir Bruce Gordon Seton, Bt, also wrote a two volume history of the family (**The House of Seton; A Study of Lost Causes**) which was posthumously published in bound typescript by his widow in 1939-1941; 150 copies only were produced.

SHANK OF CASTLERIG [Kinghorn parish] (1875). By R R STODART.

The lands of Shank lie in the parishes of Cockpen and Borthwick in Midlothian. The only persons whom Mr Stodart was able to find there were resident in Leith, "and seem to have been in a very mediocre station." He gives the Fife pedigree of this family as follows.

1. Murdoch, a younger son of this family, is said to have settled in Fife. Tradition has it that it was he who found and took charge of the body of King Alexander III after the latter had met his death at Kinghorn by falling from his horse in March 1286. For this service he was presented with the lands of Castlerig by King Robert the Bruce in 1319. This was supposed to have been confirmed in a charter of confirmation of the mortification of a chapel and hospital at Kinghorn in 1360, but Mr Stodart was unable to find any evidence of such a charter, or the existence of such a hospital

2 Robert; m Isobel Irvine; his lands are mentioned in a charter of confirmation, dated 1360 as bounding certain lands in Kinghorn

3. John; m - Kirkcaldy

4. Henry (infert 1442); married Christian, dau of Melville of Raith (but "this marriage is not given in the lineage of the Melville family, and it would require strong proof to overcome the presumption against it")

5. Martin; m Alison, dau of Boswell of Glasmount, in 1482

6. Martin (infert 1520); m Bessie Lochore

7. Henry; m (1565) Elizabeth, dau of John Balfour of Ballo; Church Elder, 1608

8. Henry; m (1609) Janet, dau of Robert Cunningham of Woodfield; in 1643 this Henry Shank sat in Parliament for the Burgh of Kinghorn

9. Martin; living 14 May 1683; m (1640) Christian, dau of John Reddie, shipmaster in Burntisland. He was a precursor of the Reddie family, afterwards proprietors of Redhouse in Auchterderran parish

10. Henry; in 1670 he is designated bailie of Kinghorn and afterwards "late Bailie," but never "of Castlerig;" he appears in the Valuation Roll of Fife, 1695, as owner of land in the parish of Kinghorn with a yearly rent of £48 Scots - i.e. £4 sterling; living 27 May 1723; m [1] (1689) Agnes, dau of Alexander Balfour of Balgarvie; [2] Margaret, relict of John Berry, burghess of Glasgow

11. Martin (1670-1747); minister at Auchtertool (1694-96), Newhills (1696-99) and Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire (1699-1747); died 18th April 1747; he m Margaret, dau of Thomas Downie, merchant in Edinburgh. The Downies were a family of respectable merchant burghesses and shipmasers, and held for three generations the small property of Binend near Burntisland. Castlerig passed to their son:

12. Alexander (d 24 Oct 1771); m 1723 Mary, dau of Rev John Burnet of Monymusk in Aberdeenshire; had several children, including John Schank (1726-1823), a distinguished Admiral, but after his death, by a Deed of Entail, executed by him on 13 March 1769, Castlerig passed to his kinsman, Rev Alexander Shank, minister of St Cyrus in Kincardineshire.

For the latter's ancestry we go to Fasti. He was descended from Alexander (d 1749), younger son of the above Henry Shank and Agnes Balfour, who was minister of St Drumoak in Aberdeenshire from 1703-1749. He died 6 March 1749 in his 73 year, leaving seven children, of whom William (1714-1744) was minister at Brechin (1740-1744) and Alexander (1708-1780) was minister at Arbuthnott in Kincardineshire (1743-1780). The latter, who was married to Jane, daughter of one Bailie Gordon, left a number of sons, including: William (1739-1763), minister of Fetteresso, Co Kincardine, in 1763; John (1738-1818), his successor at Arbuthnott (1780-1818) and the above Alexander Shank (1736-1814), minister at St Cyrus ((1759-1781), who succeeded to Castlerig. He died 5 January 1814 aged 77, leaving Castlerig to his son, Henry Shank (1778-1860), a civil servant in the East India Company. He died 4 January 1860 aged 81, leaving Castlerig to his eldest son, Alexander Shank (1811-1866) of the East India Company, and from him to his son, Henry Alexander Shank (1850-1894) of Castlerig, Captain in the 71st Highland Light Infantry, who fought in the Zulu and Egyptian Wars

Mr Stodart wrote: "It seems pretty evident that the Shanks were a respectable burghess family of Kinghorn, and acquired a small property in the neighbourhood [Castlerig], probably at the beginning of the 17th century....Henry Shank, who represented the Burgh of Kinghorn in Parliament in 1643, was probably the true founder of the family....Some families of no great antiquity seem to be admitted to a place in works on family history because they are great landowners. This qualification is wanting in the

present instance as the old family property of Castlerig in the parish of Kinghorn, in the printed Valuation Roll of the county of Fife, 1867-68, is only valued at a rental of £45, being 13 acres in extent." [Note: some additional information to the Stodart account has been added from "Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Shank, or Schank, of Castlerig in the County of Fife" (London, 1885) by E G Weaving]

SHARP FAMILY HISTORY. Our Caledonian Past (2006). By Robert Sharp. The book deals principally with the Sharps in West Wemyss (1795-1966), and their connection to the Sharps in Clackmannanshire (1555-1900), and the Sharps in Banff (1555-1900)

Such skeletons in the cupboard as shotgun marriages, three cases of bigamy, and two cases of imbecility have been unearthed. Tradition has it that the family was related to the lighthouse heroine, Grace Darling, who rescued the surviving passengers from the wreck of the ss "Forfarshire" in 1838; she is believed to have been a distant cousin of the family. However, the linkage of the family to Archbishop James Sharp of St Andrews, who was murdered at Magus Muir in May 1679, has, as yet, not been proved.

There are also extensive notes on emigrant Sharps and their ships.

Available from The Fife Family History Society

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ROBERT SHIELDS. By G W Grote (London, 1880, but printed in Toronto) is about a Canadian merchant, Robert Shields, born Dunfermline, 28 Jan 1848, who emigrated with his parents to Canada at the age of 4. The book is very short on his life and ancestry, being in effect an essay upon the attainment of commercial success. However, there is some family history. The book tells us that in the latter part of the 18th century there "flourished" in Dunfermline "a worthy burgher named John Shields, a pious and industrious Presbyterian." Of his family of seven, two sons and a daughter emigrated to Canada between 1850 and 1854. First to cross the Atlantic in 1850 was James Shields, who established himself successfully in business "in this city," which appears to be Toronto. He died in 1873. The above Robert Shields was associated with him business. Next to emigrate in 1852 was William Shields (father of Robert), who had a family of seven sons and four daughters. The book mentions a George Shields, who appears to be a brother of James and William; he remained in Scotland and became a Professor of Music in Glasgow. Erskine Beveridge, in his "Bibliography of Dunfermline and the West of Fife" (1901), lists a work by John Shields, born in Dunfermline who became a linen manufacturer in Perth and died in about 1889; he was a grandson of the first John Shields, and a cousin of the Robert Shields, both mentioned above.

The Sinclair Wemyss Family of Southdun (July 2002) by Gillian Tovey. In Sep 1784 Lieutenant William Wemyss (reputed to be a descendant of the Earl of Wemyss, and the tacksman of Aberdour Mains in the county of Aberdeen), late of the 76th Macdonald Highlanders, married Henrietta Sinclair in Edinburgh. Their union was the beginning of a line of Sinclair Wemyss which spanned 5 generations and lasted 200 years. It ended in

1982 with the death of a centenarian, when Marion Australia, known as "Miss Marjorie," was buried in the cemetery of Wick. Mostly deals with families in Aberdeen and Wick

WHO WAS WALTER SINCLAIR

It is always nice to have a published biography of an ancestor. But what happens when you cannot find any further family information from this biography, This happened to Mr Robert Sinclair of Port Macquarie, New South Wales, when researching the life of his great-grandfather, Walter Sinclair (1803-1885).

Walter Sinclair was a minor poet who published one volume of verse, "Stray Leaves, or Domestic and Other Poems." His biography is to be found within the Seventh Series of Modern Scottish Poets (1884), published Brechin by D H Edwards, pages 306-308. The Edwards biography is as follows:

Walter Sinclair has resided in Australia since 1839. He was born in Kirkcaldy in 1803. His parents having died when he was about 7th years of age, he was brought up by his maternal grandfather in Lochgelly. He left school in his 15 year, and went to Dunfermline, where he served his apprenticeship to the baking trade. As a journeyman he afterwards experienced many "ups and downs." He worked two years in London, and then returned to Scotland, starting in business in Inverkeithing. Not being successful, he went to America, joined the Naval Service, was promoted several times, returned again to Scotland, and was afterwards wrecked on his way to Calcutta, and was picked up with several of the crew, and taken to Calcutta, which he had no sooner reached than he shipped for Sydney, New South Wales. He is presently following the occupation of farming and dairyman at Limekilns, near Bathurst, New South Wales.

When trying to follow up the information in this biography, Mr Robert Sinclair drew a complete blank. According to the OPR and IGI there was no Walter Sinclair born in Kirkcaldy in 1803. His death certificate in Australia gave his parents names as "unknown." The death records for Kirkcaldy and Lochgelly (Auchterderran parish) were lacking, so he had no way of tracking down likely candidates for Walter's parents and grandfather.

However, a cousin of Mr Robert Sinclair, Kerry Turner of the Nepean Family History Society, who was also researching the family, had written an article on him entitled "The Confusing Scot." She had been told by her grandmother that Walter Sinclair had been born Walter Trotter, but had got into some trouble and had changed his name to his mother's surname of Sinclair. Since it was stated on Walter's death certificate in 1885 that he had been 46 years in Australia, Kerry Turner concluded that he was the William Sinclair Trotter who had arrived in Australia on the "Boyne," 2 Jan 1839, and that this William Sinclair Trotter had been born in Caithness in June 1805, the son of Alexander Trotter, overseer to Sir John Sinclair, and Jean Sinclair.

This is, of course, at variance with the Edwards biography. The name is wrong, the year and place of birth is wrong. They also had children born after 1810, when Walter's

parents are supposed to have died, and there were also too many children - Walter had mentioned in one of his poems that he had only one brother and two sisters.

But if the surname was correct, could there be another Trotter who could be Walter Sinclair. There was. The present thinking is that he is the Walter Trotter, christened Kirkcaldy, 30 Jan 1803, the son of James Trotter and Janet Sinclair (m Kirkcaldy, 24 March 1801). There was another recorded son, John Trotter, christened 5 Jan 1806. James Trotter had been born Auchterderran parish, 3 March 1771, son of Walter Trotter and Helen Williamson, who were married Auchterderran, 6 July 1765.

From Walter`s poems, Mr Robert Sinclair has been able to put together the following chronology of Walter`s life:

1803 - b Kirkcaldy

1810 - mother died

1810-1818 - at Lochgelly with grandfather.

1819-1823 - apprentice baker in Dunfermline

1824-1825 - in London as journeyman baker

1826-1827 - in business in Inverkeithing as baker

1827-1837 - in American Naval Service

1837 - returned to Scotland, family dead, to Australia

1837-1838 - in Calcutta, after shipwreck

1838-1839 - to Sydney, from Calcutta

1839 - to Bathurst, New South Wales.

The present thinking is that he made his way to Sydney as a member of crew, jumped ship on arrival, which was the reason behind his changing his surname to Sinclair.

In Bathurst he was probably employed as a shepherd by John Piper jnr. From there he proceeded to Yarras, where he had a position as servant to Mr Gavin Ralston. There he married, 21 July 1840, Janet (Jessie) Kennedy, probably born Inverness, who had arrived Australia in 1837 on board the Earl of Durham as housemaid to Donald McIntyre.

To the north and west of Bathurst is the parish of Watton, where the first of their children, John Donald Sinclair, was born in August 1841. Much nearer to Bathurst, but

still in the parish of Watton, is "Black Rock," where John Day had been granted a holding on the north side of the Black Creek, and here two more children were born in Oct 1848 and Nov 1850. Still nearer to Bathurst, in the parish of Jedburgh, was the property of George Ranken (1793-1860), farmer and pastoralist - see Australian Dictionary of Biography - known as "Kelloshiel," where 2 more children, Georgina Ranken, and William Claud Ranken (b Feb 1855) were born. In 1858 he purchased 500 acres on Winburndale Creek from John and Martha Hosking, which he named Glenallan, and from there they moved some years afterwards to "Willowdale," on the Limekilns Road, where he died in October 1885.

MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF SKENE OF SKENE (1887). Edited by William Forbes Skene and published by the New Spalding Club of Aberdeen, 525 copies only were printed. This has a chapter on the Skenes of Halyards in Auchtertool parish, who held the lands for nearly 100 years, from 1619-1713. The progenitor was Sir Andrew Skene (d January 1653), knighted 1641, eldest son of Andrew Skene in Auchorie, in Aberdeenshire, and Bessie Cadell. He appears during his father's lifetime to have filled the lucrative office of servitor to Sir John Skene, the Lord Clerk Register. Auchtertool had been granted to Sir William Forbes of Craiggievar in 1617 and subsequently to Mr John Skene, Clerk of Session, 2nd son of Sir John Skene, from whom it passed to Sir Andrew Skene, who received a crown charter, dated 1628, confirming these grants. He married Barbara Forbes, daughter of William Forbes of Craigievar. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John Skene (d 1707), who was twice married: (1) 4 Feb 1653 Margaret, daughter of David McGill of Rankeillour (2) Helen, daughter of Helen, daughter of Patrick Pitcairn, sometime of Pitlour. John Skene died 10 December 1707. His eldest son by his first marriage, John Skene yr (d 1709), succeeded him, but "ran through his estate," leaving his son (by Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bart, Lord-Justice Clerk), John Skene (d 1717) an encumbered estate, which was sold in 1713 to Charles, Earl of Murray. John Skene died unmarried in 1717 and the line of the family was carried on by his brother, James Skene (d 1736). He took part in the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715, was arraigned for high treason, but later pardoned. He afterwards engaged in trade, "but being unfortunate, died of grief in 1736." His son, Philip Warton Skene (1725-1810) then became representative of the line; he was afterwards in America, but on the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War he was arrested and his estates confiscated, he returned to England in 1778 and was awarded £20,000 for his personal losses, with which he purchased property in Northamptonshire. He died at Hartwell in June 1810. His son, Andrew Philip Skene (1753-1826) then became the male representative of the family of Skene, and he in turn was succeeded by his grandson and namesake, born 1832. There is also a small chapter on the Skenes of Pitlour (in Strathmiglo parish), David Skene (1696-c1747), son of John Skene of Halyards and Helen Pitcairn, succeeding to the estate in terms of his father's settlement. He married (1718) Jean Douglas of Strathendry, and was succeeded by his sons, Lt-Gen Robert Skene, who died without issue, and then by General Philip Skene, who died 22 June 1788; he was succeeded by his nephew, David Skene, who died in Paris in 1803, and he in turn by his aunt, Helen Skene, relict of Colonel George Moncrieff of Reidie (Auchtermuchty parish). who died in 1826 aged 96 years. She was succeeded by her grandson, Patrick George Moncrieff, who changed

his name to Skene, and he in turn by his son (by the 2nd marriage), William Baillie Skene.

THE SKINNERS OF RAVENSHALL Ravenshall lies in the parish of Falkland, bordering Auchtermuchty. It contains some 15 acres of arable land, and was tenanted by the Skinner family. John Menzies (1845-1928), a former pupil-teacher in Falkland, and later printer-stationer in London and married to one of these Skinners - Louise Skinner (1842-1933), daughter of Peter Skinner (1813-1870), bleacher at Auchtermuchty Bleachfield, and Lucy Petrie (d 1894), devoted a chapter (No XXIV) to this "Old Family" in his book on Auchtermuchty, "**Our Town and Some of its People**," published by T Fisher Unwin of London in 1894. (Pp 256-67).

We had been aware of this Chapter for many years and, although factual, could do little with it, until we had identified the characters within. For Menzies changed many of the names of the people and the places in his book. Nowhere is Auchtermuchty mentioned in the text, but is always referred as "Our Town." In his chapter on the "Old Family" Menzies certainly "went to town" with his changes. The Skinners became Tanners, Ravenshall was changed to Crawnsnest, and he called Falkland the parish of Palace-town. Fortunately, he only changed the family surname, but kept the Christian names, which has eased identification.

The first of the family he mentions is John Skinner, "the grandfather of the present tenant," who was married to Margaret Stocks of Strathmiglo, 17 December 1756. Menzies describes him as "a grave, devout man, a peasant of the nobler sort." His Bible remained among the family possessions at Ravenshall. "It is remembered of him that every week-day for many years he went into his byre to pray. Our Town bell sounded his Angelus at 12, and called him from his work to hold converse with God. No wonder there was always a light as of the other world in his mild grey eyes. He was not yet an old man when he was taken away at his devotions." He was found dead on his knees in the byre by his son, Robert. Menzies says that he died "about the beginning of the century [1800], perhaps even a few years earlier," but this has been impossible to verify due to the poor state of the Falkland\Auchtermuchty death registers.

He was succeeded in the tenancy by his son, Robert Skinner. "The new man walked in his father`s footsteps. He toiled afield and at the loom; for they were weavers as well as agriculturalists." He was married to Mary Watt (d 1871) from Tayside, daughter of Robert Watt, fisherman, and Elizabeth Seath. Menzies states that they were married in 1801, again impossible to verify as the marriage does not seem to have been recorded, but the fact that their first child, Elizabeth, was born in 1809, would seem to suggest that the marriage was more likely to have taken place in 1807 or 1808. There were 7 children born to them between 1809 and 1823, viz: Elizabeth (1809), John (1810), Peter (1813, the father of Louise Skinner, wife of John Menzies), Robert (1816), William (1819), Alexander (1822) and Margaret (1823). The children "were very early left fatherless," but again the death of Robert Skinner has not been recorded in either the Falkland or Auchtermuchty registers.

It was left to Mary Watt and her sister-in-law, Jean Skinner (1766-1857) to raise the family of 5 boys and 2 girls. "It was no easy job sometimes to keep the wolf from the door. The soil...was niggardly at the best, and there were years when the crops were scarcely worth reaping; but there was no year in which the widow lost heart. If the fields and her own ditches did not produce grass enough for the two cows, she went to the roadsides or the banks of the stream near by, while Jean kept close at her loom or worked for a friendly farmer. The oats were ground into oatmeal for food, the milk and butter were sold to raise the rent. Hemp was grown, spun into yarn, and woven into cloth. The children were fed, clothed, and schooled. Before they were 10 they were at work. Years went by. The lads and lasses became men and women, and most of them went out in the world."

Mary Watt was a widow for more than 40 years until her death. "She spent her last breath fondly repeating the name of a favourite son who preceded her by a few months into the silent world." Menzies gives her death as 1870, but according to Statutory Registration she died at Ravenshall on March 1 1871 aged 86.

Menzies devotes a few pages to Mary Watt`s sister-in-law, Jean Skinner (1766-1857), whom he calls Auntie Jean. She was the daughter of John Skinner and Margaret Stocks, and sister of Robert Skinner. Menzies gives her birth as 1766, and death as 1859 aged 93 years. The birth would seem to be correct, although again impossible to verify as it has not been recorded, but Statutory Registration gives her death at Ravenshall as 19 April 1857 aged 91. In all her years, not once did she sleep a night from home, and she never ventured further than 6 miles north and 3 miles south of Ravenshall. When the railway was opened, which ran within a mile of the cottar house, she refused to go to the top of the brae and see the train. "Hers was a very small world; but circumscribed as it was, she found in it plenty to do.

"Jean was no scholar. She could read, but not write. She knew her Bible and she knew no more of literature, saving the Shorter Catechism,. But she was learned in all matters concerning cows and such crops as grew on the croft; and she could spin yarn from the lint and weave a sheet with the most skilful. She was a little woman of a stout, well-knit figure. Long after she was 80 she went to the fields and did her day`s task, always cheerfully.

"She had reached the same advanced age ere she renounced hopes of matrimony. At least her friends said so, and she met the accusation - if such it be - with a smile. A friend of the present writer, then a very little girl, was present when Auntie Jean consented to the opening of the boxes in which she had stored her plenishing. There were three large trunks filled with the gatherings of more than 60 years. There were sheets of her own spinning and weaving; tablecloths, pillow-cases, webs and linen. It is easy to imagine the things which were there, for these boxes contained much of the old woman`s life. This she had bought when she was still a girl, that had been given her by relations dead for half a century...Over this little keepsake tender words were spoken by lips now long in the dust. No wonder the tears ran down the cheeks of the old spinster. The opening of her boxes was to her the calling back of her vanished life. She tried to

force a smile, but with little success; and before the task she had set herself was finished, she crept to her room in the garret.

"But melting moods were not frequent with Auntie Jean. She was a piece of genuine metal. There was in her no base alloy. That which she seemed to be, she was. She abhorred laziness, untruth, idle gossip, novels. Serve the Lord, rise at five, keep steadily to the work which lies at your hand, pay every man his due: these were her rules of life. She sharply rebuked children who could not repeat the Catechism; she sat back in her chair and uttered a dissatisfied grunt when idle gossip was spoken in her presence.

"There came a time when Auntie Jean could not walk to the Kirk on the Lord`s Day, but the day never came when she forgot to send her penny for "the collection;" and to the last she paid her full share of the expenses of her church."

THE GENEALOGY OF A SMITH FAMILY, 1590-1913 (1913). By Rev James Smith.

The Smiths were originally farmers at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, later booksellers and stationers in the city of Aberdeen. From the book we note that Isaac Forsyth Smith (1850-1902), wholesale bookseller and stationer in Aberdeen (Lewis Smith & Son), took as his 2nd wife, Petrina Stewart Currie (1863-1906), second daughter of Andrew Currie of Glassmount, in Kinghorn parish. She was the niece of the Rev Bruce Beveridge Begg (1837-1923) of Abbotshall, who had married (1871), Magdalene, the youngest daughter of Andrew Currie of Glassmount.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MARY SOMERVILLE (1873), edited by her daughter, Martha Somerville. As Mary Somerville (1780-1872) the distinguished scientific writer and philosopher, spent her early years in Burntisland, where her grandfather kept a property, Burntisland claims her as one of its own, although she was born in the Manse of Jedburgh, in the house where her future husband was to be born. She was also twice married to cousins, which help the genealogy. The family history found in this book can be tied in with another, "History of Inverkeithing and Rosyth" (1921) by the Rev William Stephen, to give a clearer picture.

She was the daughter of Admiral Sir William George Fairfax (1739-1813) by his 2nd wife, Margaret Charters (d 1832), daughter of Samuel Charters (d 1796), Solicitor of his Majesty`s Customs in Scotland, and grand-daughter of the Rev Samuel Charters (d 1733) of Inverkeithing. Her mother`s sister, Martha Charters, married the Rev Thomas Somerville of Jedburgh, who figures again in the family history. Another sister, Margaret, married the Rev James Wemyss of Buntisland. Her father`s first wife was Hannah Spears (d 1770), dau of the Rev Robert Spears of Burntisland.

Admiral Sir William Fairfax was the son of Joseph Fairfax (d 1783 aged 77) of Bagshot, in the county of Surrey, and grandson of Joseph Fairfax of Saxton in Yorkshire. The family was descended from the Fairfaxes of Walton in Yorkshire, the main branch of which were created Viscounts Fairfax of Emly in the peerage of Ireland (now extinct) and a younger branch Barons Fairfax of Cameron in the peerage of Scotland. Of the

last named was the great Lord Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Parliament, 1645-1650.

The future Mary Somerville's first husband (married 1803) was her second cousin, Samuel Greig (d Sep 1807 aged 29 years), Commissioner of the Navy of the Emperor of Russia and officiating Consul-General for Russia in Great Britain. He was the son of Admiral Sir Samuel Greig, a native of Inverkeithing, known as the Founder of the Imperial Russian Navy. The latter's mother was Jean Charters, daughter of the above Rev Samuel Charters, who married Captain Charles Greig, shipowner in Inverkeithing. He was the son of Captain Florence Greig, shipmaster at North Queensferry, and later at Inverkeithing, who married Janet Fife

After 3 years of married life in London, the future Mary Somerville returned to Burntisland as a widow, with her 2 small sons: the younger died in childhood; the elder, Woronzow Greig, became a barrister-at-law, was Clerk of the Peace for Surrey, and died in 1865.

In 1812 she took as her 2nd husband her cousin, Dr William Somerville, who was son of the above Rev Thomas Somerville of Jedburgh and her mother's sister, Martha Charters. This branch of the Somervilles was descended from the ancient family of Somerville of Camusnethan, which was a branch of the Somervilles of Drum, ennobled in 1434. The Rev Thomas Somerville was the son of the Rev William Somerville (1691-1757), minister at Hawick, who was the son of the 2nd Rev Thomas Somerville of Cavers (incumbent, 1674-1693), who in turn was the 2nd son of Sir James Somerville of Cambusnethan. The "Memoirs of the Somervilles," written by James, 11th Earl Somerville, who died in 1690, was edited by Sir Walter Scott and printed for private distribution.

"VERY GOOD SIR!" (1980s) By William Sinclair Speed (b 1901) is sub-titled, "A Biography," but it also has much information on his father, Andrew Mitchell Speed (1877-1958) - both were in service, hence the title - and also a family tree. The author has traced his lineage back on the paternal side to James Speed, linen weaver, who married Christina Whyte in about 1786. Their children were born in Cults (also in Monimail) between 1795 and 1811. The direct line continued through the third son, William Speed (b 1805), linen weaver in Cults, married to Anne Loudon, who had a son, William Speed (1834-1889), who was married to Margaret Mitchell (1834-1927). This William Speed was accidentally killed in 1889 when a stone slab fell and broke his back while he was working on the rebuilding of Ramornie House in Kettle parish. His widow remarried and settled in Perth with her new husband, Peter Kirk, a tanner, but her latter years were spent in Kingskettle.

William Speed and Margaret Mitchell had six children who grew to adulthood - two daughters and four sons - all born in Coutty's Wynd, Pitlessie. They were:

1. Ellen (b 1857); married Alexander Bayne
2. William (b 1859); emigrated to Australia in 1883; married Isabella Wotherspoon

3. Ann (b 1861); married John Henderson
4. Charles (b 1867); emigrated to Australia in 1883; twice married, firstly to Emma Kennedy and then to Eveline Churchill
5. Thomas (b 1870)
6. John Dryburn; died in infancy
7. Andrew Mitchell

The youngest son, Andrew Mitchell Speed (1877-1958) - the author's father - was in service all his working life. He began as a groom with Major Lumsden at Freuchie, then held a similar position with Sir Michael Nairn at Rankeillour, before becoming coachman (from 1900-1907) at Priestfield House, now demolished, near Pitlessie. He then became chauffeur to Major Alexander Lawson of Annfield House, in Kettle parish. He retired from service in 1933 and bought an old cottage at Sandyknowes, near Dunbog crossroads, which had been built in 1811 by local wheelwrights, William Matheson (d 11 Feb 1856 aged 85) and his only son, Alexander Matheson, as their home and business. In 1900 Andrew Mitchell Speed married Annie Sutherland MacDonald, whose father Sinclair MacDonald was also a coachman and likewise his father (name not given).

It may be mentioned that the family tree at the end of the book has branches on two of the original James Speed (m to Christina Whyte) brothers: namely William Speed (1788-1869), agricultural worker, married firstly to Elizabeth Carswell (d 1833) and then to Margaret Heggie, whose daughter, Isabella (1811-1836) married her first cousin, George Speed (1807-1889), son of James. His last son, by his 2nd wife, Ellen Dryburn, was George Speed (1854-1933), who married Agnes Kirk (1848-1921). The second brother, Robert Speed (1800-1873), a carter, married Jane McNaughton, with issue.

NOTES ON THE FAMILY OF SPREULL (1915). Collected and arranged by J M and G J Spreull. This family, of Norman origin, has no connection to Fife other than John Spreull (1646-1722), merchant and apothecary in Glasgow, the second son of Bailie John Spreull of Paisley, was imprisoned on the Bass Rock for six years in 1679 (thereafter he was known as "Bass" John), and he was made Burgess of Kinghorn in 1705 and of Kirkcaldy in 1709. His son, James Spreull, was Burgess of Kirkcaldy in 1712.

A HISTORY OF THE STENHOUSE FAMILY (1999) by Bruce Stenhouse and Lt-Col Denis Stenhouse and published by the Scottish Genealogy Society in a limited edition of 100 copies, is a genealogy of the Stenhouse families of Dunfermline from the early 16th century to the present day. The families were originally portioners of North and South Fod and Masterton. Copies are available from the Scottish Genealogy Society, 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh EH1 2JL and can be ordered via their secure shopping site, www.scotsgenealogy.com

STEPHENS, the bakers. This old-established business in Dunfermline, which still exists, dates from 1873, and celebrated its centenary in 1973 with the publication of a small booklet, "Stephens the Bakers: A Commemoration of 100 Years of Business in Dunfermline." Although it still bears the name of Stephen, the founder, William Stephen,

was the only member of his family to be involved in it. He founded the business in May 1873 after being made redundant from James Davie, a local baker. For over 50 years he was at the helm, until May 1927, when he retired and sold the business to Charles Bowman, who owned a licenced grocery in Chalmers Street. He installed Alexander Terris, a young man working with J D Bruce, as confectioner in 1933, and in 1935 made him foreman. In 1942 Alexander Terris purchased the business from Bowman. He died in a car accident on 22 October 1949. His widow, Mrs Margaret Terris, continued the business, with her sons, Ian M Terris and Alex D Terris.

EXTRANEUS. BOOK IX. STRANGE OF BALCASKIE, And The Clans Outlandish Strang and Stronge. By John R Mayer, Third Edition (March 1999), published by the Arapacana Press of Saginaw, Michigan, USA.

The author, John R Mayer, a native of Hillsboro, Illinois, died in San Francisco on March 31 1998, aged 45. He was a noted Strang(e) genealogical researcher. As a teenager he had been given a copy of his great-grandfather`s (Alexander Taylor Strange) work, *Biographical and Historical Sketches of the Stranges of America, and Across the Seas* (1911). This was the beginning of a life-time`s work. For most of his adult life, he researched the Strang(e) and related surnames, corresponding with over 1800 people, and was considered a world wide authority on the subject. At the time of his death he had written a series of 12 books on the family but, so far, only five have been published. The publishing company, which he established, the Arapacana Press, intends eventually to publish all of his works.

The County of Fife, where the surname is spelt as Strang, has been covered in Book IX, and this is one of the published five books. It deals with the Strangs of Balcaskie (1271-1642); and Strangs in Pitcorthie (1358-1513), Kilrenny (1511-1796), Kirkcaldy (1612-1847), Dunfermline in Stuart Times (1523-1660) and in Times Hanoverian and Victorian (1739-1883), Tulliallan, Torryburn and Culross (1755-1847), Inverkeithing, Aberdour and Dalgety (1759-1855), and Eden, Leuchars and Monimail (1705-1825).

BY ALLAN WATER: THE STORY OF AN OLD HOUSE (1901) by Katharine Steuart, is written around the family home at the Bridge of Allan in Perthshire. It was about the year 1632 that her ancestor, James Steuart (d June 1701 aged about 100) came south to Bridgend from Scone. According to the author his great-great-great-grandfather was King James II of Scotland, through whom he was descended by his son, the Duke of Albany, who preferred the French spelling of the family name rather than the Scots. The Duke`s son was Alexander Steuart of Scone, who died in 1534, and his son was John Steuart, portioner of Scone, who is mentioned in the Great Seal Register. His son was Alexander Steuart, also portioner of Scone, who took Issobelle Adame as his second wife on 9 May 1632. The latter was the father of the above James Steuart, who came to the Bridge of Allan.

James Steuart farmed some land on the left side of the River Tay known as Rome, named after some nearby Roman remains. Through the name of the farm the family

was nick-named the Paips, and he himself was known as Auld Paip. He was also a changekeeper (innkeeper). In about 1634 he married Isobel Nesbitt (d 1711), of the parish of Lecropt, and brought up a large family of sons and daughters, as well as his orphaned half-brothers, Robert and John, and their sister, Beatrix, from Scone.

William, the eldest son of James Steuart, married Margaret Ogilvy, the daughter of a near-neighbour, Archibald Ogilvy, who was a younger son of the first Earl of Airlie and portioner of Corntoune. He settled at the Burne of Campus, where his daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1679. The two daughters of James Steuart, Isobel and Jean, married brothers, respectively William and Alexander Feguson of Corntoune.

The two half-brothers and sister of James Steuart, as well as his three younger sons, left Bridge of Allan and settled in what is now a part of Fife. They became portioners of a farm-town in a clearing of Tulliallan forest. Beatrix married Andrew Penny in Kincardine; her brother, John, wed Margaret Colt, daughter of Walter Colt, while the other brother, Robert, appears to have remained single and died in 1698. Of the three younger sons of James Steuart: Walter (d c 1730 aged about 85) early married Agnes Crocket (the sister of John Crocket, innkeeper); while his brothers, James and Alexander, married rather late in life - James married Janet Thomson, and Alexander married Margaret Mill, daughter of William Mill of Gateside (when the latter couple lost their daughter, Margaret, in 1694, they paid seven shillings to the Kirk Session for the hire of the mortcloth). John Steuart, Walter's son, married, 12 July 1697, Marion Ronald, daughter of John Ronald. Sometime between 1714, when their youngest child, Margaret, was born, and 1730, when their daughter, Hannah, was married to her cousin, James Crocket, John Steuart and Marion Ronald moved to Wanrighead, now Righead, in the parish of Culross.

The 9th child of John Steuart and Marion Ronald was James Steuart, born 12 Sep 1710. Early in life he left Culross to the borders of the Carse of Stirling, and from there to the old family house at the Bridge of Allan. On 27 September 1744 he married Katherine Ogilvy, daughter of Archibald Ogilvy (d December 1743) and Katherine Chrystiesone (d Feb 1744). Of their children: their eldest daughter was Katherine Steuart (b 1745), who married, 15 April 1775, John MacGibbon; son, John, was born, 12 Feb 1752, followed by Robert in 1755, and twin daughters, May and Mary, in 1764. James Steuart was a millwright, and employed his son, Robert, as a partner in the business. Robert became the husband of Janet Stevenson, while John, who in 1778 had bought two different parts of Corntoune, consisting of 18 acres, married, 18 December 1779, Jean Davidson (d November 1783), daughter of John Davidson, waulk-miller, and Jean Whyte (married 1739). A daughter, Katharine, was born in 1780, followed by a son in May 1783. The story ends with John Steuart, living "many lonely years without Jean, but he was not altogether comfortless, for he made his fortune."

THE SUTHERLAND FAMILY IN TORRYBURN AND DUNFERMLINE (1997) by Merinda Maynard-Grange. Dunfermline Library has an MS copy of this. Includes the recollections of Daniel Sutherland (1852-1946), written when aged 93; a letter, dated October 1858, written by Janet Sutherland to her brother and sister in Scotland; and

genealogical trees which take the family back 5 generations to Torryburn and the late 17th century.

Daniel's parents, David Sutherland (1819-1900) and Janet, or Jessie Henderson (1820-1884), who was the daughter of John Henderson and Janet Moyes, had emigrated to Australia in 1856 to join the rest of their family in Australia; they arrived Port Jackson, 31 Dec 1856, in the "Conway," with their five children: John (1843-1868); David (1845-1939); Grace (1848-1927); Daniel (1852-1946); and George (1855-1905). The eldest son, John Sutherland, was killed in 1868, aged 25, when thrown off a wild horse, and is buried at Ipswich, Queensland. Grace went on to marry Henry Tickle from Devonshire, who had arrived in the Colony in 1857 on the Alfred, with his parents, John (aged 55) and Anne (aged 47); while David Sutherland married Margaret McKay.

David snr had followed his brother, sister and parents to Australia. His brother, Robert Sutherland (1814-1896) had married Dunfermline, 1839, Margaret Anderson (d 1898), daughter of John Anderson, and in 1849, with their five children, all born Dunfermline - Catherine (1840); Robert (1842); John (1844); Grace (1846); and Janet Dewar (1848) - the family emigrated to Australia, ex Plymouth, on the Duke of Roxburgh, arriving 13 August 1849.

His sister, Catherine Sutherland (1831-1878), had married 1850 William Smart (d 1889) and in 1852 the couple emigrated to AUS, arriving Port Philip on the ill-fated "Ticonderoga;" their first child, Robert, was born on the voyage, 24 Aug 1852. The family settled in the Warrnambool area of Victoria.

The parents, Robert Sutherland (1791-1866) and Grace Loutit, or Lightfoot (1793-1878) had arrived in Australia on 6 Jan 1856 in the "Bee;" Robert had been born at Torryburn, the son of Daniel Sutherland (1762-1843) and Jean Paterson (1761-1832), while his wife was the daughter of David Loutit/Lightfoot and Catherine Duncan.

THE COLONIAL ANCESTRY OF THE HONOURABLE SIR THOMAS WARDLAW TAYLOR (1937). By his daughter, Margaret Charteris-Thomson. Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor (1833-1917) was one of Auchtermuchty's most famous sons. He was born there on 25 March 1833, son of the local minister, Rev John Taylor (1801-1880), and Ann Marion Antill Wardlaw (1804-1855). He accompanied his parents to Canada in 1852, and after a short trial of farm life, he entered Osgoode Hall and was called to the Bar of Upper Canada (now the province of Ontario) in 1858. He rose to become Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba (1887-1899) and was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1897, in her Jubilee Year. He died 2nd March 1917.

His daughter quotes from a Journal kept by her father. His grandmother, Ann Cochrane, was born in Virginia, USA, the daughter of Richard Cochrane, an Army officer, who married a Virginian lady, Marion Antill, who died before the American War of Independence, leaving Ann Cochrane as the only child. Her father took the British side during the Revolutionary War, and soon afterwards left America to return to Scotland, leaving his daughter in the care of American relatives (see later), who took the

American side. Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor does not know when his grandmother came to Scotland to rejoin her father, but it must have been before 17 Oct 1796 when she became the 3rd wife of John Wardlaw - his first wives being [1] Agnes Edmund, daughter of David Edmund, merchant in Glasgow (married 12 April 1783) [2] Margaret Caddle, daughter of the deceased William Caddle in the parish of Prestonpans (married 21 April 1787)

The Wardlaw family sprang from the Wardlaws of Pitreavie in Dunfermline parish. John Wardlaw was a merchant in Dalkeith and for some years before his death was agent there of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. He must have been born in 1747, for he died on 13 March 1815 in the 68 year of his age. The exact place where he was buried in Dalkeith Churchyard cannot now be found, but it must have been close to the south wall of Dalkeith Parish Church. Ann Cochrane removed to Edinburgh, where she died in 1828/1829.

John Wardlaw and Ann Cochrane had four children - Anne, John, Richard, and Marion Antill Wardlaw. The last named, born 1 November 1804, was the mother of Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor. She married the Rev John Taylor on 2 March 1831, the service being conducted by the Rev John Brown of Broughton Church, Edinburgh, in whose congregation she belonged and with whose family she was closely connected.

The Rev John Taylor had been born in Overshiels, in the parish of Stow, Midlothian, on 25 September 1801, and entered Edinburgh University in Nov 1815 and later the Divinity Hall of the UP Church (1819). He later studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, being awarded the degree of MD in August 1824. In 1825 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and on 15 Aug 1827 he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh as minister of the UP congregation of the East Church, Auchtermuchty.

From his earliest recollections Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor remembers his mother as an invalid. Her disease was what is now known as creeping paralysis. As a youth of 13 or 14 he often carried her up and downstairs.

In 1852 his father resigned his charge at Auchtermuchty to become Professor of Theology in the United Presbyterian College in Toronto, Canada, and on the 25 May 1852 a start was made for Edinburgh, and from there to Glasgow, from where the family sailed for New York on the ss 'Glasgow' on 1st June. New York was reached on the 16th June and Toronto on the 24th. His mother had to be carried on board ship to her stateroom, which she never left during the voyage. She continued to slowly sink until her death on 12 June 1855.

The Rev John Taylor returned to Scotland in 1861 and in 1863 was inducted as minister at Busby, near Glasgow. In 1872 he resigned his charge and in 1874 went to live in Edinburgh, where he died in 1880. In 1867 he had married Janet Catherine Richardson.

When the author was bequeathed the miniatures of Ann Cochran and her husband, John Wardlaw, and of her parents, Richard Cochran and Marion Antill, this prompted her to undertake further research in the USA on the maternal side of the family. Marion Antill was the daughter of Edward Antill 2nd (1701-1770), who was prominent in New Brunswick as a merchant and farmer. He was a son of Edward Antill 1st (d 1704), late of Richmond, Surrey, ENG, who became a prominent merchant in New York City in the 17th century; he died in 1704, aged 45. The 2nd Edward Antill had married (1739) Anne Morris (b 1706; died 1778-81), the daughter of Lewis Morris (1671-1746), who was Chief Justice of New York (1715) and the first Governor of New Jersey (1738-46). His grandson, also Lewis Morris, was one of the signatories of the American Declaration of Independence. The father of the first Lewis was Richard Morris (d 1673), who held the rank of Captain in one of Oliver Cromwell's Regiments of the Commonwealth, commanded by an elder brother, Colonel Lewis Morris (d c 1690). When the monarchy was restored in 1660 and Charles II assumed the throne, both brothers had to seek refuge in foreign lands. Richard Morris first took up residence in Barbadoes, and from there made his way to New York, when that province was still under the influence of the Dutch. Here he obtained a tract of land of some 3000 acres, where he settled and called it after himself, Morrisania. He married in 1669 Sarah Pole, who died in 1671, six months after the birth of Lewis Morris. Richard Morris died in 1673, and his brother, Colonel Lewis Morris, moved from Barbadoes to assume guardianship.

The book has portraits of Lewis Morris, Richard Cochran and Marion Antill, Ann Cochran and John Wardlaw, Rev John Taylor and Marion Antill Wardlaw, and the Hon Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor. There is also a family tree at the end of the book detailing "The Colonial Ancestry of the Honourable Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor." The book is quite small (35 pages, + tree + index), and appears to have been privately printed.

CHERRY STONES. ADVENTURES IN GENEALOGY (1985) by Helen Lesley Hudson. In 1822 George Taylor was 64 years of age, and his wife, Mary Lowe, was 56. George was born at Muckle Bein Farm, about 700 acres), near Abernethy, on the border between Perth and Fife, on the Balvaird estate, where the tenants had lived for generations (from about 1670) as tenants of the Earls of Mansfield

During the latter half of 1822 George Taylor and his family decided to emigrate to Tasmania, sailing in the Princess Charlotte, ex Leith, and arriving Hobart, 10 Jan 1823. The family consisted of George Taylor and his wife, Mary Lowe, and 4 of their 8 children - Robert (the eldest, aged 31); David; George; and Christina (who later married Arthur Buist, a fellow passenger on board the Princess Charlotte.. Robert Taylor had been given permission to proceed as a free settler to Van Dieman's Land (VDL), and was granted 700 acres, after his application, made at VDL and dated 24 Jan 1823, was approved.

The other members of the Taylor family came out later to VDL. Jean Taylor and her husband, George Alston, arrived in the Castle Forbes (which also carried a number of other Fife immigrants) in 1823, two months after her parents. Mary Taylor, who had married Robert Davidson, arrived 27 April 1823 on the Thalia. Robert Taylor, the

youngest son, came out to VDL 6 years later, arriving VDL, 24 Jan 1828, on the Greenock

Isabella Taylor (died Runnymede, VICm 2 June 1876 aged 82), the 2nd child of George Taylor and Mary Lowe, was born at Balvaired, and sometime before 1822 married the miller of Farg, David Hutcheson, whose forebears had been the millers at Farg for many generations. The mill was by the Waters of Farg, at the entrance to Glen Farg, near Aberargie

The Hutcheson family consisted of David and his sister, Janet, who married William Fotheringham, Janet dying in 1832 and William in 1840. Their daughter, Margaret Fotheringham, married David Robertson of the Carse of Gowrie, and both lived and worked in Abernethy. It was their son, William Robertson who became Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in NSW, AUS, after he came out to Australia in 1889.

David Hutcheson died in 1828, the same year as George Taylor (aged 72). The book has a letter from George Cheape of Wellfield in Fife to George Taylor, dated 29 Aug 1825, in which George Cheape describes himself as an "old friend"

John Hutcheson, with his younger brother, George (d 4 June 1857 aged 34), sons of David Hutcheson and Isabella Taylor, arrived in Tasmania in 1838, and joined their Taylor uncles, already well established on their properties near Campell Town on the Macquarrie River. In about 1844, they were joined by their mother, Isabella Taylor,, with her daughter, Jeanie, and youngest son, David (died 28 Dec 1870 aged 44); But the glowing reports of the Portland Bay district in Victoria, AUS, plus the fact that good land in Tasmania was becoming increasingly scarce, no doubt influenced the Hutcheson brothers to try their luck in Victoria. In the vanguard was George Hutcheson, closely followed by John and David, and lastly by their mother, Isabella Taylor, and her youngest daughter, who arrived Port Philip, VIC, 22 Dec 1846, in the schooner, Minerva. In 1846 the three Hucheson brothers - George, John and David - took over the 20,000-acre Runnymede Station in Victoria.

We will leave the genealogy at this point, but other families mentioned in the book are: the Hawkins family from Scotland; Plaisted, Green and Hughes families from England and Wales; Hale of Gloucestershire; Longford and Sidebottom from Cheshire; Shorten from Cork, IRL; and Slater of Hampshire; all of whom immigrated to Australia between 1822 and 1850

A FIFE CHILDHOOD, 1913-1927 (2007). By Terry Telford. Published by The Fife Family History Society. Based on stories and memories of the author, many amusing, as he grew up on the Teasses Estate near Ceres, where his father was butler to the Baxter family.

THE THACKERAYS IN INDIA (1897), by Sir William Wilson Hunter, deals with a family which was indirectly connected to Fife through Sir John Low of Clatto (1788-1880). He married Augusta Shakespear (1809-1893), daughter of John Talbot Shakespear (1783-

1825) of the Bengal Civil Service, and Amelia (or Emily) Thackeray (1780-1824). The latter was the sister of Richmond Thackeray (1781-1816), also of the Bengal Civil Service, who was the father of William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863), the novelist. The book also mentions the Hon Robert Lindsay of Balcarres (son of the Earl of Balcarres), who succeeded the above Amelia's father (also William Makepeace Thackeray) as Resident, or "Collector" of Sylhet Province in 1778. Those interested in Sir John Low should consult "Fifty Years with John Company; from the letters of General Sir John Low of Clatto, Fife" (1936) by Ursula Low

D`ARCY WENTWORTH THOMPSON. The Scholar Naturalist, 1860-1948 (1958). By his daughter, Ruth D`Arcy Thompson. D`Arcy Wentworth Thompson was Professor of Natural History in the University of St Andrews for a record 64 years, from 1884 until his death in 1948. He was born in Edinburgh on 2 May 1860, the only child of D`Arcy

Wentworth Thompson (the elder) and Fanny Gamgee (d May 1860, six days after the birth), the youngest daughter and 8th child of Joseph Gamgee, veterinary surgeon, by Mary Ann West (m 1825) and their story has also been written by his daughter, under the title of "The Remarkable Gamgees; A Story of Achievement" (1974)

The Thompsons came from Cumberland, from the harbour town of Maryport, where their Scandinavian forbears had settled generations earlier. The tradition of the family was that all the menfolk went to sea, but none came home to die. In the early years of the 18th century William Thompson, master mariner, sailed up and down the English coast and across to Ireland, but his son, also William, went further afield and sailed to the China seas. The family married into the Skeltons of Cumberland, descended from John Skelton, tutor to Henry VIII and later poet laureate.

In 1828 John Skelton Thompson married Mary Mitchell, who had been a friend of Hartley Coleridge and other Lake poets. By this time Maryport was in decline following the end of the Napoleonic Wars, and rather than seeing his ship, the "Georgiana," of which he was master and part-owner, rotting in harbour, he agreed to take on a contract for the transport of convicts to Van Dieman's Land. His wife and sister went with him, and on 17th April 1829, within sight of Van Dieman's Land, Mary Mitchell gave birth to a son. Once the prisoners had been disembarked, they came on board as one of the passengers one Captain D`Arcy Wentworth of the 63rd Regiment, who was connected with the Wentworth Woodhouse family in Yorkshire, whose ancestor, Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Stafford, had been executed by Charles I. The young soldier was present at the baby's baptism and offered to stand sponsor for him and give him his name. And so was christened D`Arcy Wentworth Thompson (the elder), who later became classical master at the Edinburgh Academy, and Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Galway, father of the St Andrews Professor

As mentioned above D`Arcy Wentworth Thompson (the elder) was married to Fanny Gamgee, the youngest daughter of Joseph Gamgee, veterinary surgeon. Gamgee is a curious surname and no one is quite certain how it arrived in Essex. One theory is that the name came with 17 century foreign workmen who were drafted in to build new roads in the eastern counties. Another explanation is that the name is of French origin,

from Gamaches on the Somme, and came to England either (1) in the 16th century with fleeing Huguenots, escaping the persecution of the Edict of Nantes, or (2) perhaps much earlier in the 11th or 12 centuries. Most of the early Gamgees are to be found in Essex, in Elmdon parish. The earliest name in the parish register is that of Margaret, wife of Joseph Gamgee, who died in 1717. As his second wife, he took Martha Hoy, and founded a family. A generation or two later came John Gamgee, wheelwright, who married Susannah Wright in Hadstock in 1799. Their son was the above Joseph Gamgee (1801-1895), father of Fanny, who was a veterinary surgeon in Italy for 30 years, importing bloodstock for the Italian nobility. He discovered the secret of the horse's gallop, invented the modern horse-shoe, and became known as the Father of the Veterinary Profession. His three sons were also famous in the worlds of surgery, veterinary surgery, and physiology: (Joseph) Sampson Gamgee (1828-1886) turned from veterinary to human surgery, and was foremost in the fight for Public Health, foreseeing the need for a Public Health Service; John Gamgee (1831-1894) was a world famous veterinary surgeon who convened the first International Conference to try and forestall the Great Cattle Plague (1866), and early in life turned from science to thermodynamics, and pioneered the refrigeration of meat; he invented an early washing machine, and the first skating rink; and Arthur Gamgee (1841-1909), 3rd son and 9th child, was a scientific researcher into the chemistry of the body, part-inventor of a thermometer for the continuous registration of body temperature, and has been called "the first bio-chemist." His other children were Maryann (1826-1881), eldest child; Dr Clementina [Pam] (died middle of 1 World War), 5th child; Emma (d 1864), 3rd daughter and 6th child, married Lorenzo Capei, who died a few years after her, and their young family was brought up by his brother, an advocate; and Clara, 7th child, who married George Clark Stanton

THE TOD FAMILY HISTORY, 1672-1994. By Diana Anstruther Hopton, is a history of the Tods of Anstruther and their associated families. The family was originally known as Toddie, but David Tod (b 1741), master mariner, who was married to Beatrice Jordan, 20 March 1766, dropped the last three letters, "die." His son, David Tod (b 1769), married (1797) to Christian Small, and grandson, Philip Tod (1805-1884), married (1831) to Elizabeth Mathewson, were master shoemakers in Shore Street, Anstruther, until 1884, when, after the death of the latter, the business was sold. His son, Alexander White Tod (1852-1932), married to Jessie MacTear (1851-1938), emigrated to Canada 1904, following his sons, Andrew MacTear Tod (1884-1950) in 1901 and David Mathewson Tod (1879-1960) in 1902, and were the progenitors of the Anstruther Tods in Canada. The youngest son of Philip Tod and Elizabeth Mathewson was Frederick Tod (1856-1936), banker in Glasgow, who retired as joint general manager of the Clydesdale Bank. The fifth child of the above David Tod and Christian Small, was James Tod (1807-1851), baker in the High Street, Anstruther, who was married to Margaret Soutar (1809-1902) of Cameron, daughter of Robert Soutar and Elizabeth Kirk. James Tod died at the early age of 45, and the bakery was continued by his sons, David (1831-1881), Robert (1837-1887), and James (1842-1901), all of whom died unmarried. Another son, Philip Tod (1848-1902), was apprenticed as a draper (Ms Hopton says with William Murray snr of Anstruther, but as the latter retired in Feb 1861 this seems unlikely), before making his way to the London offices of his sons, D & W

Murray of Adelaide, and then, in 1873, onward to Australia with D & W Murray. He was the only passenger on board the freighter, "Tamesa," loaded with goods for Scottish Australian firms. He was employed with Messrs D & W Murray, merchants and commercial warehousemen, until April 1891, when, with a fellow employee, Thomas Crase, they left to become directors of the rival firm of drapers and merchants, Donaldson, Andrews & Co in Rundle Street. His sister, Elizabeth Tod (1833-1906) married John Bonthron (1830-1888), fishcurer in Anstruther, founder of the firm of Bonthron & Son. He had been born in Buckhaven on Dec 28 1830 the son of James Bonthron and Christian Laverock and the book has Bonthron and Laverock family trees.

GENEALOGY AND ITS CONCOMITANT CONNECTIONS OF THE TOD FAMILY, also other matters of varied interest in connection with Findaty, Brackley, etc (1947). By T M Tod (Typescript, but copies with several libraries, including Kirkcaldy). Best known as the author of the "Scots Black Kalendar (1938), Tod succeeded his father in 1915 as a farmer at Wester Brackley in Kinross and also bought the southern part of Benarty Hill and the Binn Lands and in 1926 the adjacent land, the estate, including Findaty, amounted to 709 acres. Although his work deals principally with Tod families in Findaty and Brackley in Portmoak parish in Kinross, it also deals with Tods who migrated to Fife. For example, the second son of William Tod of Findaty (d 20 July 1820 aged 75) and Giles Young (d 2 April 1854 aged 86) was Adam Tod (d August 1865), who was a farmer at Letham, Inverkeithing (although his name does not appear in Westwood, 1862). He was well-known for his breed of pen fowls, and is remembered riding weekly to the Corn Market at Kirkcaldy. He was buried in Portmoak, and T M Tod's father and brother, William Tod, carried on the farm for 18 months until the lease expired.

The 5th child (and 1st daughter) of William Tod and Giles Young was Janet Tod, who married Andrew Hogg of Pittendreich (Portmoak parish). Both are buried in Ballingry Churchyard, in Fife, where the family stone reads: Andrew Hogg, late tenant of Lumphinans, died 29 November 1723 aged 80. Margaret Kelloch, his wife, died 29 January 1738 aged 86. James Hogg, late tenant of Lumphinans, died 21 April 1759 aged 74. Margaret Tod, his wife, died 18 May 1807 aged 74. James Hogg, tenant in Lumphinans, died 20 October 1824 aged 58. Janet Tod, wife of Andrew Hogg, died July 1832 aged 45. Andrew Hogg, tenant of Lumphinans, died 21 February 1841 aged 70 [on back of stone] Margaret Hogg died 15 May 1838 aged 16. Julia Hogg died 22 February 1843 aged 23 [T M Tod notes that the above Margaret Tod would be a sister of William Tod of Findaty, who died in 1820; Janet Tod was his daughter]

There are notes on the Tods of Gospetry in Strathmiglo parish, although there was no family connection. The last William Tod (b 1815; died 11 February 1890) of Gospetry married Agnes Roger (4 April 1800-9 June 1892). Their family consisted of:

1. William; died New Zealand, 1906
2. Charles; died Belfast, 1864
3. James; died Belfast, 1904

4. David; he trained for the ministry, but abandoned it, and farmed Gospetry after his father`s death; he was at one time tutor to the Pitcairlie family; he died at Cockburn`s Path, 9 January 1909, aged 62
5. George
6. Jeannie; married a Mr Wyllie
7. Agnes 8.
Maggie
9. Johanna (or Joan); b 1859; m John Alexander Dewar (1856-1929), 1st Baron Forteviot, whiskey distiller, Chairman of John Dewar & Sons Ltd

There are notes on the Blacks of Tillywhaly and the Beveridges of Dunfermline. A John Black of Tillywhaly married Jane Tod, the cousin of the farmer Tods of Gospetry. Her brothers were William Tod, Gospetry, James Tod in Cash, and George Tod, Lochran. William Beveridge (d 1849), writer and Town Clerk of Dunfermline, had married Ann Simpson in Mawcarse (Kinross). Their family consisted of Jane Coventry Stevenson Beveridge, who married James Black (d 1857), farmer Casvilstone [parents of J B Black of Tillywhaly who died 20 January 1942 in 86th year)], and William Beveridge (1816-1905), also a writer and banker in Dunfermline, who was married to Grace Hill (d 1912) - both are buried in the Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard. Another brother, David Beveridge, was a farmer at Buckthorn, Largo, and died unmarried at Kirkcaldy, as did his sister, Ann Beveridge, who resided with him. Another daughter married Mr Meissener in London, and their daughter, Frances, married Dr George Lumgair (1818-1884) of Largo, who was in practice there for 47 years (1837-1884). Another brother, Andrew Beveridge (1831-1916), was a solicitor in Kirkcaldy from October 1855 under the firm of Beveridge and Aitken, continued by his son, David Beveridge (d 1951) as Beveridge, Herd and Whyte.

There are also notes on the Constable family of Benarty in Ballingry parish. The first William Briggs Constable (1821-1882) married Marion Meikle Nelson (1826-1888), sister of John Nelson, tenant of Wester Broomhouse in Dunbar. Their family consisted of:

1. William Briggs Constable (d 8 Nov 1898 aged 44); he succeeded to the estate of Benarty on the death of his uncle, William Briggs, who had died from cholera at Perth in 1849 (his wife also died from the disease; both died within a fortnight of each other); William Briggs Constable married Euphemia Harris, daughter of Robert Harris of the Green Hotel, Kinross, on 8 July 1890. Their family consisted of: [a] Marion Meikle Nelson, who was christened at Ballingry on 16 Feb 1893; became Mrs Locke [b] William Briggs Constable; born 26 June 1896; married Edith Oswald; had a son, William, and daughter, Ann [c] Ann Georgina; born May 1898; married Gordon Wright
2. Nelson Briggs Constable (1854-1917); Writer to the Signet; married Margaret Wyllie, younger daughter of Andrew Constable
3. Andrew Henderson Briggs Constable (1865-1928); advocate (1898), one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland from 1922 (Lord Constable); married (1895) Elizabeth, yst daughter of James Simpson of Mawcarse (Kinross)

And lastly, concerning Wester Brackley in Kinross, the heir portioners of Adam Low were his daughters, Margaret and Giles. Margaret, who died in 1781 aged 30, married George Buist, tenant in Orkie (Kettle parish) on 3 May 1771 [after her death George Buist erected a table stone in her memory in Kettle Churchyard], while Giles married John Christie jnr of Cupar. The latter had a disposition of the eastern half on 7 January 1796, and at the same time he seised the western half in a disposition from George Buist dated 5 November 1796. Robert Low of Easter Brackley bought both parts a year or so later.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORY OF THE TOD FAMILY AND CONNECTIONS

(1917). Compiled by John Tod and published in the USA, 50 copies only were printed. The progenitor of this family was Robert Tod of Gospetry (in Strathmiglo parish), married to Isabella Low. The Tods farmed Gospetry for many generations. Robert Tod and Isabella Low had two sons, David and John, both of whom came to the USA. We will deal with the younger son first: John Tod (1755-1777) came to Suffield, Connecticut, in 1775 to join his brother, but was drowned in a canoeing accident, while fishing, on Aug 10 1777, in his 22nd year. He apparently never married. David Tod (1746-1827) came to America in 1761, when 15 years old, and landed at Boston, where he remained for several years. From there he made his way to Suffield, where he purchased some land, 17 March 1770, and where he married, Aug 12 1772, Rachel Kent (1750-1798), whose family originated in England and had settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, prior to 1643. From being a farmer at Suffield, he later became a merchant in New York City (c 1797-1815), but his last years were spent at Jamaica, Long Island, where he died on Nov 7 1827. His son, George Tod (1773-1841) became a distinguished judge in Youngstown, Ohio, and his son was Governor David Tod (1805-1868). The book gives brief biographies of all the Tod children in the USA and their spouses. It may be mentioned that some more information on the Tods of Gospetry can be found in Genealogy and its Concomitant Connections of The Tod Family (1947) by T M Tod (Typescript, but copies deposited with libraries), but there was no connection between these Gospetry Tods and the family of T M Tod, who farmed Wester Brackley in Kinross-shire.

THE CHALMERS AND TRAIL ANCESTRY OF DR & MRS REV THOMAS

GUTHRIE...Also Incidental References to the Families of Guthrie and Burns (1902). By Charles John Guthrie, Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland. Rev Thomas Guthrie (1803-1873) was quite a famous Free Church minister in his day in Edinburgh, prominent in providing manses for seceding ministers and in establishing Ragged Schools for poor scholars. His wife was Mrs Anne Burns, daughter of Rev James Burns and Christina Chalmers (whose sister, Elizabeth Chalmers married Rev William Hamilton Burns (1779-1859), the pastor of Kilsyth, and among their children were the Rev William Chalmers Burns, missionary to China, Rev Islay Burns of the Free Church College in Glasgow, and Walter Burns (1824-1907), who was resident in Cupar from 1849-1857 as partner in the firm of Whitehead and Burns, printers and publishers of the Fife Herald. The Chalmers sisters were the daughters of James Chalmers jnr (1741-1810), printer, publisher and editor in Aberdeen ("Aberdeen Journal") and Margaret Douglas. His father, James Chalmers, was founder of the Aberdeen Journal, and

married 1739 Susannah Trail (1720-1791), one of the Trails of Blebo; she was the great-grandmother of Mrs Anne Burns. The book then traces the Blebo Trails back to John Trail (alive in 1517), married to Barbara Logan; they were the gt-gt-gt-gt-gt-gt-gt-grandparents of Mrs Anne Burns. The family are said to have come from Terrail in France, and were known first as de Terrail, which became corrupted into Trail. The first person of note in the Trail family was Walter Trail, who was Bishop of St Andrews from 1385 until his death in 1401. Some authorities state he was a son of the Laird of Blebo; others state that he bought the estate of Blebo and left it to his nephew, in whose family it remained for two centuries. Many of the Blebo Trails were prominent in the Church (most notably in Fife Rev Robert Trail, minister at Elie, and Rev William Trail, minister at St Monance) and also in the Army; while George Traill (d 1634) a younger son of Trail of Blebo m (1) Jean Kennedy and (2) Isabel Craigie was progenitor of the branch of the family in Orkney (see A Genealogical Account of the Traills of Orkney, with a Pedigree Table, Tracing their Descent from the Traills of Blebo in Fifeshire (1883) by William Traill).

A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE TRAILS OF ORKNEY, with a Pedigree Table Tracing their Descent from the Traills of Blebo, in Fifeshire (1883). By William Traill of Woodwick, M.D. Some degree of obscurity hangs over the exact time at which one if not two sons of the laird of Blebo removed to Orkney, but in the opinion of the best authorities, George Traill (d 1634), the ancestor of the present Orkney Traills, who was married (1) Jean Kennedy and (2) Isabel Craigie, was a younger son of Alexander Traill of Blebo. The name of Alexander Traill of Blebo occurs uninterruptedly from the year 1564 to 1583, and it would seem that it was during this time that his son, George Traill, came to Orkney. Mr Spence, the late Town Chamberlain of Orkney, held that two Traills came to Orkney with Earl Robert Stewart in about 1585. In the appendix to Bell's Life of Queen Mary, in Constable's Miscellany, it is stated that George Traill accompanied Earl Robert Stewart to Orkney in about 1580. And in a M.S. book, which belonged to Anthony Trail (d 1866 aged 64), W.S., of Edinburgh, compiled from Genealogical papers drawn up by at least 6 descendants of the Traills of Blebo, there is an entry regarding Alexander Trail in 1567, with the following statement: "About this time two of the younger sons of the house of Blebo went to the Orkneys."

Robert Nicholson, formerly Sheriff Substitute of Orkney, made up "Family Trees" for several Orkney gentlemen, but these Trees were full of errors and quite untrustworthy. In his account of the Orkney Traills he states that George Traill, from Blebo in Fife, came to Orkney with Earl Robert Stewart in the capacitynd Steward or Factor; that his of first wife was Jean Kennedy of Carmunks; and that his 2 wife was Isabel, daughter of Sir William Craigie of Gairsay. However, the author, William Traill of Woodwick, could find no evidence that George Traill had any management of Earl Robert's affairs, though in more than one document he is styled "Servitor to ane noble and potent Lord Patrick, Earl of Orkney." Opinion is divided as to whether his first wife was^{nda} Kennedy of Carmunks or of Bargeny; and with regard to the parentage of his 2 wife, Isabel Craigie, it is an undoubted fact that George Traill died and left her a widow with 13 children in the year 1634, at least 8 or 10 years before the birth of Sir William Craigie.

There is, however, some evidence to show that Isabel was the daughter of an ancestor of Sir William Craigie of Gairsay.

The descendants of the Fife Traills who settled in Orkney were so far removed from the great centres of active life that they had not the same opportunity of distinguishing themselves in the world. They seem, however, to have very soon taken an active part in the municipal affairs of Kirkwall: their names frequently occur among the members of the Town Council, and not a few of them from time to time occupied the position of Provost of Kirkwall. Some went abroad, or served in the Army or Navy, or entered the Church. Thomas Traill (1 of Holland, son of the first George Traill), served for some time under Gustavus Adolphus in Germany. Robert Traill, of the Hobbister family, son of the Rev Thomas Traill of Lady Parish, Island of Sanday, went to Philadelphia in 1763. The Rev George Traill of Hobbister, first cousin of the above Robert Traill, became minister of Dunnet, in Caithness; his only son, James, became Sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness, and married Lady Janet Sinclair, daughter of William, 10th Earl of Caithness. James' eldest son, George (b 1787), for many years represented Caithness in Parliament. His nephew, James Christie Traill, Barrister-at-Law, London, is the present proprietor of Ratter and Hobbister, and the younger brother of George Balfour Traill, Lieut-Colonel, Royal Artillery, who served through all the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

TULLIS RUSSELL The History of R Tullis & Company and Tullis Russell and Co Ltd 1809-1959 (1967). By C D M Ketelbey. This work is interesting in that it gives a genealogy of Robert Tullis who founded the firm in 1809. The family seem to have spread outwards from the Largo area to Cupar and St Andrews. Robert Tullis' grandfather was Robert Tullis, or Tillas, or Tholas, who was described as a smith in Newbigging, Lawhill, and then tenant and feuar of Blinkbonny in the parish of Newburn. In 1724 he married Margaret Millar of Kemback, by whom he had 4 sons and 3 daughters. The 2nd son, WILLIAM TULLIS (1729-1791), followed his father's craft, came to St Andrews, and set up his own smithy and workshop in Argyle, just outside the West Port in St Andrews. He was admitted to the local Hammermen Incorporation on 12 September 1766, and served as Deacon in 1771-73 and again in 1780-82. In 1765 he married Jane Russell of Dumbarnie, near Largo, whose brother, Alexander Russell, had married his sister, Agnes, the year before. They had 7 sons, of whom 4 died in infancy. The eldest surviving son, DAVID TULLIS (d 1837), succeeded his father to the smith business, was admitted Freeman of the Hammermen Incorporation on 20 April 1792, and served as Deacon in 1808-1811, and again in 1823-26. The yst surviving son, WILLIAM TULLIS, became a baker in Edinburgh. The 2nd son, ROBERT TULLIS (1774-1831), was apprenticed as a bookbinder (1786-1790) in St Andrews under Patrick Bower, set up his own printing and bookselling business in Cupar, for which he founded the paper-mills at Auchmuty in 1809, and a newspaper, The Fife Herald, in March 1822

THE HISTORY OF THE TWEEDIE, OR TWEEDY, FAMILY; A Record of Scottish Lowland Life and Character (1902). By Michael Forbes Tweedie. This has a page in the Appendix on The Family of Tweedie from Lindores in Abdie parish.

Peter Tweedie married 9th February 1790 Jean Stirling. They had issue:

1. Agnes; b 19 Dec 1792
2. Robert; b 9 Feb 1794
3. Grizel; b 15 Apr 1796
4. John; b 5 Apr 1798
5. Jean; b 19 May 1800
6. Ann; b 12 Sep 1802
7. William; b 5 May 1803
8. Peter; b 25 Apr 1807; see below
9. Charles; b 25 Nov 1809
10. Matilda; b 25 March 1811
11. Janet; b 28 June 1815

The eldest surviving son, Peter Tweedie, born 25 April 1807, married, c 1830, Margaret Lees, who died 27 August 1891 aged 83. Their son, Peter Tweedie (b 3 Oct 1834; d 23 Nov 1889), of HM Exchequer, Edinburgh, m 18 Sep 1862, Agnes Baigrie Bourhill. Their issue:

1. Charles Edward; b 7 July 1863
2. Thomas Bourhill; b 22 Oct 1864 (by 1902 in Dundee, Natal)
3. Jane Wilson; b 3 July 1869
4. John Archibald; b 20 Oct 1871
5. Agnes Mary; b 4 Dec 1873
6. James; b 27 Mar 1877; d 12 Apr 1881

AN ACCOUNT, HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL OF THE FAMILY OF VANCE IN IRELAND.

Vans in Scotland. And An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Family of Balbirnie. (Cork, 1860). By William Balbirnie. It is the family of Balbirnie which interests us. Although the surname undoubtedly takes its name from the lands of Balbirnie, in Markinch parish, these Vance Balbirnies came from Dairsie parish. The progenitor of the family was Patrick Balbirnie of Dairsie Mill, dyer and cloth fuller. Among his sons was John Balbirnie, baptised Dairsie Mill, 26 November 1699, also a dyer and cloth merchant, whose name frequently appears (from 1729 onwards) in the Kirk Session records as elder of the parish. One of John`s sons was Charles Balbirnie (1744-1826), who was shipwrecked in the Irish Channel en route to America in the neighbourhood of Drogheda, and there married a Miss Catherine Manning, with whom he had 19 children, three of which were still-born. His son was George Balbirnie, who, as an officer in a Scottish Regiment, married at the end of 1797 Miss Margaret Vance, 3rd daughter of John Vance Esq of Coagh, County Tyrone. This is a simplistic line of descent. We will now go into the various lines in more detail.

To return to the original Patrick Balbirnie of Dairsie Mill, who was an elder of the parish from at least 1701, his other sons were William, baptised 8 November 1707, and Patrick. The younger Patrick settled in St Andrews, where he too carried on the business of dyer and fuller of cloth. He rose to a position of respectability in the City,

became a member of the local Incorporation and a Magistrate of the Burgh. He died 30 November 1737. On 29 March 1721 he had married Beatrix, daughter of the Rev David Balfour of Logie, by whom he had two sons, Patrick and David, and two daughters, Catherine and Christian. The eldest son, Patrick, baptised 9 August 1722, left St Andrews and moved into Angus, settling down to the business of dyer and cloth fuller on the banks of the Dighty Water, near Dundee, where he married a Miss Margaret Gib. His children are recorded in the registers of Strathmartin parish.

Also at Dighty Water was a John Balbirnie, married to Margaret Tulloch, whose son, James Balbirnie (baptised 9 April 1707), settled at Kilconquhar Mill, where he married Euphemia Bruce, and had two daughters: Margaret (born 5 November 1739; married Adam Craig tailor and clothier in Edinburgh); and Agnes (born 8 October 1742), who died a spinster. The grandson, James Balbirnie Craig, eventually succeeded to his grandfather's business at Kilconquhar Mill, but late in life went to Musselburgh, where he died in October 1844 aged 84. He never had a son, but left three daughters, and the Balbirnie name died with them.

To return to Charles Balbirnie (1744-1826), the son of John. He had several brothers and sisters. A sister, Allison, married a Mr Loudon, whose descendants are to be found in the neighbourhood of Dairsie, while his eldest brother, Arthur Balbirnie, long held the farm of Pitscottie, in Ceres parish. It is believed that this Arthur never married; at all events he died childless. Another brother was Patrick Balbirnie, an Officer of Excise, who married a Miss Marjorybanks, and they had four daughters and a son, John Balbirnie (b Doune, Perthshire, 7 Feb 1776), of York Terrace, Kingsland, London, who married Miss Elizabeth Selkirk of Jedburgh on 10 Feb 1819. Among their children was George Balbirnie, who died at Renfrew in March 1846.

THE WALLACE FAMILY IN FIFE [The following is taken from THE BOOK OF WALLACE (2 vols 1889) by the Rev Charles Rogers. Pp 197-216 of Vol 2 deal with families in Fifeshire He begins with Wallaces in Lindores (1216), Inglis Tarvit (1296) and Dunfermline]

To that branch of the family settled in Western Fife appears to have belonged Matthew Wallace (d 1727), who was minister of Kincardine-in-Menteith from 1695 until his death in 1727. Married (1685) to Margaret Stewart, his only child, Dr Robert Wallace (1697-1771), was also a minister and moderator of the General Assembly. By his wife, Helen Turnbull, dau of the Rev George Turnbull of Tynningham, he had two sons, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The elder son, Dr Matthew Wallace, was vicar of Tenterden in the county of Kent. The younger son, George, was an advocate the Scottish Bar and latterly a Judge in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh.

There were also early Wallaces at Crail and St Andrews. Alexander Wallace, who graduated from the Univ of St Andrews in 1582, was minister at Clackmannan and Fossoway, and died 13 Feb 1606 at the age of 45. By his wife, Isobel Coustoun, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the first wife of the Rev Laurence Mercer, who succeeded his father-in-law at Fossoway.

Alexander Wallace in Gilmerton, near St Andrews, died on 23 Dec 1588. His testament dative was given up by his widow, Christian Boig, on behalf of their children, David, John, Isobel, Christian and Andrew.

John Wallace of the parish of St Andrews, took as his 2nd wife, Christian Donaldson, proprietrix of the lands of Polduff, near Boarhills. They had a son, William (born in 1691), and two daughters: Elspet (born in 1677); and Janet, born in 1689. On the death of Christian Donaldson, John Wallace obtained a sasine of the 4th part of the lands of Polduff. On 27 Aug 1730 David Wallace was served heir to his father, David Wallace, in the lands of Polduff.

On 8 Dec 1562 Margaret Wallace was served heir to her father, James Wallace, portioner of Ballomyln, parish of Cults, in the 8th parts of the lands of Ballomyln, together with the lands of Drumtenant, Mortoun and Easter Fernie. William Wallace in Cults Mill had, on 20 June 1696, sasine of a portion of land in the village of Pitlessie.

Walter and Andrew Wallace were, on 5th Dec 1622, elected deacons of the parish church of Ceres; and in the same parish, Andrew Wallace in Hillcairn, and Walter and Archibald Wallace in Struthers Barns, subscribed to the National Covenant in 1638,

On 1st Nov 1667 William Wallace, tenant in Cassendillie, parish of Ceres, obtained sasine in an heritable bond on the lands of Gladney. And on 29th Jan 1685 his eldest son, John Wallace, tenant in Monthrave, had sasine in an heritable bond for 1000 merks on the same lands. A son of the farmer at Cassendillie was in attendance when Archbishop James Sharp was murdered at Magus Muir in May 1679, and tried to defend the prelate against his assassins.

Robert Wallace, handloom manufacturer in Ceres, had three sons, Robert, William and Jasper. The first two followed their father's occupation. The youngest son, Jasper Wallace, became a landscape gardener and had several children. One of the sons, Robert Wallace (born 24 June 1831) became a minister in Edinburgh but quitted the Church in 1876 on succeeding Alexander Russel as editor of the Scotsman. In 1879 he settled in London, and being called to the Bar in 1882, practised in the English Courts. He was elected MP for the East Division of Edinburgh in 1886.

William Wallace, a native of Ceres, was in 1882 elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Univ of Oxford. His younger brother, Edwin Wallace (d 6 Oct 1884), was an unsuccessful candidate for the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the Univ of St Andrews.

Some time prior to the 20th Nov 1655 Robert Wallace in Kilconquhar married Marion Gourlay, dau of Sir Thomas Gourlay of Kincaig, representative of Ingelram de Gourlay, who obtained lands in Fife from William the Lion before 1213

On 10th Jan 1665, John Wallace, described as 'indweller at Kinghorn,' and his wife, Margaret Byers, obtained sasine of several tenements at Kilconquhar. His brother,

James Wallace, married prior to 23 July 1665 Margaret Wood, of the family of Wood of Grange.

Archibald Wallace in Kilconquhar married prior to the year 1669 Janet Makgill, of the family of Makgill of Rankeillour. They had four sons: George (born 1671); John; Robert (born 1678); and Archibald; also one daughter, Isobel, born in 1669.

On the 20 Jan 1687 William Wallace in Colinsburgh and his wife, Margaret Hunter, obtained sasine of 5 roods of land, proceeding on a charter granted to him by Colin, Earl of Balcarres.

Scions of the family of Wallace at Kilconquhar, settled in neighbouring eastern parishes. On the 29 July 1627 David Wallace, litster, granted sasine to Thomas Alexander, portioner in Drumeldrie, of an annual rent of #10 on a tenement in the Burgh of Elie. On 15 Jan 1653 sasine was granted to David Wallace in Baldurthie, and John and David Wallace, his sons, in the annual rent of #45 out of the lands of Cassingray in the parish of Carnbee. And on the 6th March 1663 David Wallace inthBalduthie was seised in the lands of Balcormo, in the parish of Carnbee. On the 7 April 1668 he had sasine proceeding on a charter by the Archbishop of St Andrews, of the fourth part of the lands of Radernie.

On the 22nd July 1663 William Wallace in Leven was conjointly with his wife, Margaret Anderson, seised in a tenement in the burgh of Leven.

The Kilconquhar family also moved westward. On the 13th April 1609 John Wallace, with histhwife, Katherine Heggie, obtained sasine of four roods of land at Buckhaven. On the 20 Jan 1628 they had, with their son, James, and his wife, Margaret Pollock, sasine of certain lands at Buckhaven, proceeding on a charter by James, Lord Colville.

Alexander Wallace, leather merchant in Dysart, married Janet Simson, of the family of Pitcorthie. Their son was William Wallace (1768-1843), who later became Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. He married, with issue: Archibald C Wallace, his youngest son, who died 14 May 1830 aged 25; his elder daughter, Margaret, married Thomas Galloway, FRS, and died on 30 Jan 1884; Anne Charlotte, the younger daughter, died unmarried on 12 Jan 1888.

John Wallace, a younger brother of Professor William Wallace, was minister of Abbey St Bathans in the Presbytery of Duns from 1823-1843. Joining the Free Church in 1843, he became Mathematical Tutor in the Free Church College, Edinburgh. He died 2 Nov 1866. He married in 1825, with issue a son, Alexander William, who long practised as a physician at Parsonstown, Ireland, and was afterwards resident in Canada.

Wallaces also settled in Kinghorn. Patrick Wallace from Kinghorn was a juror in an assize held in Cupar on 21 June 1522. He died at Kinghorn in Sep 1579. His testament dative was produced by his widow, Elspeth Wallace, on behalf of their children, William, David, Martin, and Elspeth.

Martin Wallace, mariner burghess of Kinghorn, had, on 13 Oct 1597, sasine of three acres of arable land at Vicar`s Grange, Easter Kinghorn.

On 7th July 1567 David Wallace and James Cunynghame in Kinghorn became cautioners for one another in 500 merks tht they would not injure John Boswell of Balmuto.

David Wallace in Kinghorn was witness to a baptsim on 7 April 1577. His elder son, George Wallace, maltman burghess of Kinghorn, died on 6 June 1581. In his will, executed on 3 June 1581, he named as his executors, David Wallace, his father; George Taylor, his mother`s brother; Mr Andrew Boswell of the West Mill of Kirkcaldy, and his wife, Janet Boswell. He also made a bequest to his daughter, Margaret.

David Wallace, younger son of David Wallace at Kinghorn, leased the farm of Easter Boglily, and died there in Sep 1586. In his will he appointed as his executors, David Wallace in Easter Quarter; Christian Boswell, his wife; and Agnes Wallace, his eldest daughter. There were also another 2 children.

Henry Wallace, merchant burghess of Kinghorn, died on 11 Aug 1584. In his "latter will," executed on the day before his death, he named his wife, Katherine Lepar; also his sons, John, Henry, Alexander, Robert, and Patrick; and his daughters, Alison and Katherine. The youngest son, Patrick Wallace, engaged in shipping, and "as skipper burghess of Kinghorn," obtained sasine of the lands of Abdie pn 10 July 1620, and of certain acres in Aberdour in June 1626. By his wife, Elizabeth Shanks, he had a son, Patrick, who, on 31 Oct 1622, obtained sasine of the rent of 130 acres out of "half of the castle rigs of Kinghorn." Patrick Wallace jnr represented Kinghorn in the Convention of the Estates, which assembled at Holyrood in July 1630. By his wife, Margaret Halkerston, he had a son, Patrick, who represented Kinghorn in Parliament from 1689 to 1702.

Members of the family at Kinghorn settled in Kirkcaldy. There Archibald Wallace and his wife, Agnes Kirk, had children born between 1669 and 1680. Archibald Wallace, the eldest son, migrated to Ediinburgh, where he became a burghess, and guild brother, a member of the Town Council and also a Magistrate. He died in Dec 1739 aged 70, and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. He married 13 June 1697 Isobel, daughter of James Feguson in Brackmont, parish of Leuchars, with issue 2 sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters, Helen (baptised 23 June 1704) and Anne (baptised 11 Nov 1709), died in childhood.

Archibald Wallace (bap 7 Sep 1707) joined his father in merchandise, and was served as his heir general on 5 July 1740, He too was also a member of the Town Council and a Bailie, and on his death in Nov 1769 was likewise buried in Greyfriars. He married, 2 Sep 1733, Bethia, daughter of Charles Stuart of Dunearn, and had issue, two sons (one of whom, Archibald, died in infancy in 1734) and two daughters..

Chalres Wallace (1736-1802), second son of Bailie Archibald Wallace, also became a merchant in Edinburgh and was also a burgess and member of the Town Council. Latterly he held office as Treasurer to the University of Edinburgh and died in December 1802. He married on 3 Nov 1776, Janet, dau of Andrew Thomson, merchant, with issue three sons and 2 daughters, who all died in childhood.

John Wallace, the younger son of Archibald Wallace and Agnes Kirk, was born at Kirkcaldy in Jan 1677. He was minister of Drummelzier in Peeblesshire from May 1705 until his death, 3 June 1733. He married on 6 March 1706 Christian, daughter of William Murray of Carden., who died 21 Nov 1755.. They had 4 sons and 3 daughters. Christian, the eldest daughter, baptised 9 Feb 1707, married Alexander Stevenson of Smithfield, with issue, two daughters, Christian and Agnes, who both died unmarried, and a son, Alexander, who became Sheriff of Tweeddale. The 2nd and 3rd daughters, Helen (bap 9 July 1710) and Agnes (bap 27 Feb 1715), both died unmarried, Agnes on 15 July 1784.

William Wallace (bap 2 May 1708), eldest son of John Wallace and Christian Murray, succeeded his father at Drummelzier in 1734 and died unmarried on 11 June 1786. Another two sons, Archibald (2nd son, bap 13 March 1712) and Andrew (3rd son, bap 21 Aug 1713) either died unmarried or young.

John Wallace, the 4th son, baptised 7 Jan 1718, emigrated to America, arriving Newport, Rhode Island, on 20 Feb 1742. He later settled in Philadelphia where he took part in the founding of the St Andrews Society of Pennsylvania in 1749. He died on 6 Sep 1783. He married Mary (she died 9 Jan 1784), only dau of Joshua Maddox, one of the King's Justices for Pennsylvania.

The rest of the chapter in Rogers` book deals with the descendants of John Wallace and Mary Maddox, which we will pass. Those who are interested are directed to Pp 214-16 of Rogers; also to the Historical Catalogue of The St Andrew`s Society of Philadelphia, Vol 1, 1747-1907, printed for the Society in 1907.

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THE WARDLAW IN SCOTLAND. A HISTORY OF THE WARDLAW OF WILTON AND TORRIE AND THEIR CADETS (1912). By John C Gibson. Another book on a landed family of Fife, 200 copies were published. As Gibson writes in the introduction: "The main object of this book has been to produce from trustworthy sources a history and pedigree of the Wardlaws of Wilton and Torrie, and to endeavour to prove that the Wardlaws of Balmule and Pitreavie are descended in the male line from this family and (if the extinction of the Wardlaws of Luscar can be shown) have a right to the representation of it...The scheme has been to show that not only do the descendants of Cuthbert Wardlaw (father of the founders of the Wardlaws of Luscar, Balmule, Pitreavie, and others), if my supposiiton is correct, come from last in order from the stem of Torrie, but that all the other cadets, whose pedigree can be proved, with the exception of the Wardlaws of Killernie, became extinct before the last laird of Torrie died in 1651." Two famous representatives of this family were Cardinal Walter Wardlaw (d 1390) of Glasgow, and Bishop Henry Wardlaw (d 1440) of St Andrews, the founder of St

Andrews University (1411). Gibson also privately published a pamphlet on HENRY WARDLAW, FOUNDER OF ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY in 1911.

THE CAPTAINS WATSON AND THE EMPIRE LINE, by David P H Watson. Two editions of this book have appeared: one privately printed by the author in 1977; the other, a "revised edition," published by the Deepwater Publishing Company of Ridgefield, Conn, USA, in 1989. The book traces the seagoing careers with the Empire Line of London over a period 1860-1916 of Captain John Thompson Watson (1828-1892), and his son, Captain David Watson (1851-1939), both of Lower Largo, and also gives a short history of the Empire Line, founded by George Duncan (b 1817), also from Fife, a native of Crail.

The author has traced his family history to Ceres, where the first Captain's father, David Watson, was born on 19 Jan 1793, son of James Watson, weaver in Craighrothie, and Elspeth Dall. This David Watson (1793-1832) also followed his father's profession, and married Margaret Thom(p)son of Largo in the 1820s, and settled in Temple (in Largo parish) as a weaver. His death is recorded in the burial register in the Largo OPR and also on his tombstone in Largo Churchyard (one of the few surviving), erected sometime after his death by his eldest son, and where the inscription reads: "Erected by David Watson in memory of his father, David Watson, who died 11 Nov 1832, aged 39 years. Also of his sister, Ann, who died 28 August 1847, aged 14 years and 8 months." His widow later (April 13 1839) married Andrew Rodger, also from Largo.

The above John Thompson Watson was the 3rd son of David Watson and Margaret Thomson, and was apprenticed as a mariner for 4 years, beginning May 1 1843, under William Ovenstone, part owner of the barque, "Elizabeth" of Leith, Mr James Gillon Jackson of Largo, being his cautioner. The apprenticeship was completed on July 1 1847. Around 1850 he married Jane Anderson (1829-1878), also of Largo, and on December 3 1851 his son, David Watson (the second Captain Watson of the title) was born, and baptised on 11 Feb 1852 by the Rev William Davidson. ThisthDavid married, Aug 2 1875, Elizabeth Clark Philp (1849-1946), born Oct 18 1849, the 5 of 13 children of Benjamin Philp (1820-1892), commission agent, and Euphemia Kirk (1822-1912), who, after moving their home from St Andrews in Nov 1853, lived in Drummochy House, close by the Lower Largo pier.

Captain David Watson rose to become Marine Superintendent for the Empire Line, from which office he retired in 1916, at the age of 65. He died at Lower Largo on Dec 19 1939. His widow, Elizabeth Philp, who had accompanied him on so many of his voyages, continued to live at "Serpentine Villa," facing Largo Bay, and died there on Nov 27 1946 at the age of 97. They left 4 sons: John Thompson Watson (1878-1956), the eldest, practised law in Vancouver, BC and Washington, DC; the second son, Benjamin Watson (1880-1976), was a surgeon and teacher on obstetrics and gynaecology in Edinburgh, Toronto, and New York; the third son, David Watson (1881-1962), spent his workingth life as a banker in India and East Africa, before retiring to Lundin Links; while the 4 and youngest son, John Watson (1885-1966), who had been born aboard his father's ship, "The Indian Empire," lived and practised law in Edinburgh.

WATSON. Ancestors and Descendants of George Watson (b 1835, Corsehill, Kilwinning, Ayrshire; d 1893, Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, USA (Feb 2002). Compiled by Bonita L Allan, 261 pages + Bibliography and Index.

The George Watson of the title married Mary Faires (1834-1919) in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, on June 3 1859. Three of George`s and Mary`s children - Margaret, James, and William - came to the USA on board the steamship, "State of Florida," arriving New York, May 18 1883, and it is believed that George, Mary, and their other children came out the following year. Early in 1892 the family moved to Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, where father and son (both George) began the Watson grocery store.

Although the Watsons had been resident in Ayrshire for two generations, the family originally came from Fife. The author has traced her family back to Kettle parish, and William Watson in Coaltown and Elspeth Mack (b 1729), the daughter of James Mack and probably Isobel Bell (m Nov 1728). Their son, James Watson (b 1762), followed his father as a coal miner, and married, 3 Dec 1785, May Imbrie of Kettle, daughter of Michael Imrie and Hannah Dall. Their son, James Watson (1791-1865) migrated to Irvine, parish of Ayrshire, where he married, 30 March 1812, Agnes Hood, or Hodge (b 1793), daughter of George Hod and Mary Barbour. The above George Watson, married to Mary Faires, was their youngest son.

THE WATSONS OF AITHERNIE by John A Inglis was originally printed in Miscellanae Genealogica et Heraldica 5th series, Vol VI, Sep 1927

Alan Watson, burgess of St Andrews, Dean of Guild, 1570, married Cathrine Gled, with issue, three sons, David, Robert and Alan. His eldest son:

David Watson, Dean of Guild of St Andrews at various times between 1587 and 1603; Customar, 1589-1599; Commissioner to Scots Parliament, 1593, 1596-98; died before 1613. His eldest son:

James Watson, admitted guild brother of St Andrews, 8 April 1613; Provost 1647-49 and 1651; bought the estate of Pircurvie in Largo parish in 1649, and between 1653 and 1659 acquired by apprisings for debt other properties in Fife, namely Lambeletham, Pryorletham, Grange, Carngoure, and Wester Balrymonth in Cameron parish; Easter and Wester Forret, and half the lands of Kilmany; and Balcaskie in Carnbee parish. He married Margaret, daughter of John Gladstaines of Over Kelwood, Dumfries. She died 17 March 1627. He died at Lambeletham, and was buried at St Andrews, 16 October 1657. They had issue:

1. David, see infra
2. Alexander, bailie and Dean of Guild of St Andrews, bought Denbrae, 3 miles west of St Andrews, in 1653; married (1) 13 July 1648, Helen Lentrone, who died without issue (2) 23 March 1665, Katharine, daughter of William Murray of Drumcairn. Alexander Watson died without issue in June 1672. His widow married 1 Jan 1673 her first cousin, Sir John Murray, a Lord of Session, with issue one son and two daughters.

3. Henry, died young
4. Agnes, married 22 July 1642 Patrick Lentrone, bailie of St Andrews, with issue two daughters, He died in May 1684
5. Jean.

David Watson married (contract dated 27 April 1637) Eupham, eldest daughter of John Lepar, or Napier, Provost of St Andrews, 1634-37, by his wife, Jonet, eldest daughter of John Carstairs, Provost of St Andrews 1621-23. David Watson died in 1645. His widow married 2 April 1652 William Lentrone, Provost of St Andrews, 1658-59, with issue four daughters. David Watson had issue:

1. Janet, bapt 7 July 1639; married 10 Dec 1658 John Pitcairn, Clerk of the Regality of St Andrews, with issue at least one son
2. Agnes, bapt 5 Feb 1642; married 25 June 1672 the Rev William Moore, D.D., Minister of St Andrews, with issue two daughters. He died 26 March 1684
3. Rachel, bapt 26 July 1642; died young
4. James (posthumous child), bapt 3 April 1645; succeeded his grandfather in his heritable properties, and his uncle in Denbrae; bought Aithernie in Scoonie parish in 1670 from Mr William Beaton, advocate, and Mothrive, or Montrave, in Scoonie parish in 1675. He was a Captain in the Master of Burleigh's Regiment of East Fife Militia in 1689. He married (1) 28 April 1664, Jean, fourth daughter of Sir William Scott of Ardross and Elie; (2) a lady whose name is unknown (3) in October 1682, Mary, daughter of Mr James Martin, minister of Ballingry. She died 6 May 1696 aged 44. He died at Edinburgh 22 Nov 1696 and was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard. By his first wife James Watson had issue:

1. Alexander, see infra
2. Helen, bapt 25 Jan 1667; married Christopher Seton of Cariston, near Markinch, with issue three sons and five daughters. He died 1718 aged 72
3. Anna, bapt 1 Nov 1669; married David Seton of Northbank, with issue four daughters
4. Christian, bapt 26 Dec 1670
5. John, bapt 9 Dec 1672; died young
6. William, bapt 26 Dec 1673; died young
7. Margaret, bapt June 1675; married 1698, as his second wife, John Lamont of Newton, near Kennoway, with issue 10 children
8. Sophia, bapt 5 Feb 1677; died young
9. Jean, born 1678; married (1) Alexander Watson of Glentarkie in Abernethy parish, with issue one daughter, Margaret; (2) [contract dated 27 Feb 1719] Patrick Davidson of Woodmiln, Provost of Perth. He died in February 1739

By his third wife James Watson had issue

10. Agnes, bapt 20 Sep 1683; died young
11. Mary, bapt 29 July 1685
12. Eupham, bapt 11 Nov 1686

13. James, bapt 8 April 1688; died in infancy
14. James, bapt 30 Aug 1690; died young
15. David, doctor of medicine

Alexander Watson of Aithernie, baptised 5 Feb 1666; admitted guild brother of St Andrews 11 May 1699; Provost 1710-16; Commissioner for St Andrews in the Scots Parliament, 1703-07; married, 8 Dec 1692, Margaret, eldest daughter of David Lindsay of Edzell, Forfarshire. She died 30 Dec 1723. Alexander Watson and his wife ruined themselves by extravagant living, and all his properties were sold. Lambeletham was sold to John Thomson of Charleton, W.S., in Dec 1724; Aithernie was sold at a judicial sale on 11 Dec 1735 to his son-in-law, Mr James Smyth. Alexander Watson died before October 1742. He and his wife had issue:

1. Jean, bapt 7 June 1693
2. James, bapt 15 Sep 1694
3. Anna, bapt 26 Oct 1695; married (contract dated 26 Oct 1742) Mr James Smyth, surgeon in Perth, with issue three daughters. He died at Paris, 8 March 1765 aged 84
4. Margaret, bapt 19 Nov 1696; married 25 Aug 1719 Mr David Balfour, doctor of medicine at Wemyss, Fife, He died at Kirkcaldy, 21 Feb 1763 aged 83
5. David, bapt 25 Dec 1697; died Dec 1775
6. Robert)
7. Elizabeth), twins, bapt 27 April 1699
8. Agnes, bapt 26 July 1700
9. Christian, bapt 29 Jan 1703
10. Helen, bapt 1 April 1704; died in infancy
11. Aemilia; bapt 25 Dec 1705
12. Mary, bapt 5 March 1707
13. Helen, bapt 17 June 1708; died unmarried at Balcormo, near Largo, 16 Nov 1784
14. James, bapt 26 Sep 1709
15. Magdalen, bapt 4 April 1711
16. Janet, bapt 9 June 1712
17. Alexander, bapt 3 Feb 1714; writer in Edinburgh; succeeded to Glentarkie in 1724 as heir of his uncle, Alexander Watson; alive in 1776
18. John, bapt 18 Nov 1715

MY LIFE STORY (1910) by John Hume Wells (1830-1911) is the autobiography of the Kirkcaldy-born minister of Dunbarney United Free Church, Bridge of Earn in Perthshire from 1858-1905. The book is interesting in that it gives some reminiscences of early teaching in Kirkcaldy at the time when the famous Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving were teachers there, his father, John Wells, and maternal grandfather, John Hume, both being teachers in Kirkcaldy.

His father, John Wells (1794-1877) was born at Kirkmahoe, near Dumfries, son of John Wells, general labourer, and - Thomson. The grandfather seems to have been still alive

in 1830 when he was described as "residenter in Lonehead in the parish of Lasswade" (Kirkcaldy OPR). The father advanced his education by attending evening classes after which he felt able to start his own school in Kirkcaldy. Although not strictly authorised to conduct a school he had the inborn teaching ability and enthusiasm for it, and for twenty years succeeded well. After that his voice began to fail, and in the last year of teaching, which seems to have been 1833-34, he hired a shop in the High Street, Kirkcaldy, and began to sell drugs. He is first noted as a druggist in Thomson's Kirkcaldy Directory for 1834-35 at 138 High Street. He kept the shop for about 20 years (certainly until 1851 - Census), after which he went to Edinburgh, where he kept boarders, and where he died on 8 Feb 1877 aged 83. He had married on 1 Jan 1830 Margaret Euphemia Hume (bap 24 Jan 1808), daughter of John Hume and Marion Torrance. [It may be noted here that next door to his father's druggist's was the wool shop at 136 High Street of Mrs Birrell, who also described herself as a "fancy toy dealer, draper and hosier" and who retired from business in November 1839 after trading for more than 12 years. Her son, Charles Birrell, became a non-conformist minister in Liverpool and his son was Augustine Birrell (1850-1933), Liberal MP for West Fife from 1889-1900 and North Bristol from 1906-1918, and Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1907-1916]

John Hume, first master of the Grammar School in Kirkcaldy, and Marion Torrance had been married there on 21 Nov 1800; from the Kirkcaldy OPR he was described as the son of the late John Hume, farmer, Bankhead, Eccles, in the parish of Berwickshire, and she from the parish of West Kirk in Edinburgh, daughter of James Torrance, lately farmer in the parish of Chichton. John Hume died on March 25 1840 aged 79, and Marion Torrance at St Anne's Bank House, Abbeyhill, on 30 Oct 1848 aged 77,

An account of the later career of John Hume as a teacher in Kirkcaldy can be found in *Memoirs of The Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle* (2 vols, 1881) by Richard Herne Shepherd, Vol 1, Pp 21-23, quoting a letter from a Mr R W Barbour, dated 26 Dec 1878: "In 1812 John Hume, then teacher of the Grammar School, had become superannuated and incapable. All efforts to induce him to resign having failed, Dr [John] Martin.... united with others like-minded in setting up a rival school, called the Academy, further east in the town, in a lane running up from the High Street. The Burgh School stood then nearly opposite the parish church on ground now included within St Brycedale. Edward Irving was recommended to the promoters of the new school as a teacher who had succeeded well in Musselburgh; he was, accordingly, brought to Kirkcaldy, and taught with success," though with a degree of corporal punishment, from 1812-1818. "By the year 1816 the Burgh School had been reduced to a feeble state by the efficiency of the new-comer on the one hand, and the growing incompetency of the old dominie on the other. In that year, however, Hume was persuaded to retire" and a delegation was sent to Edinburgh in search of successor. On the advice of Sir John Leslie (a native of Largo), they were recommended to try Thomas Carlyle of Annan, and he was accordingly installed in office in 1816. For two years from 1816-1818 Irving and Carlyle were in competition as schoolmasters in Kirkcaldy. Both quitted the town towards the end of 1818: Thomas Carlyle, by his energetic management, had restored the Burgh School to its old position; while the Academy began and ended with Irving.

To return to My Life Story (1910) the author mentions his father's brother, George Wells, who became a successful teacher of French in Edinburgh, and also his mother's brother and cousin, respectively John Hume (b 1801) and George M Torrance, who sponsored John Hume Wells through University. On Pp 132-133 other relatives are mentioned. In May 1878 he journeyed to the north of England to visit his father's cousin, Barbara Wells, who became Mrs Clement. Her daughter, Mrs McIntyre, whose husband was connected with the Palmer and Co shipbuilding firm, was the mother of Margaret Cleland McIntyre, who married, 29 March 1876, Rev John William Dunbar (1847-1922). UP minister in Edinburgh (St James Place) from 1884-1914. Another of her granddaughters, Jeannie Cleland, became the wife (1878) of Rev William George (1850-1919), minister of Chalmers UP Church Dunfermline from 1877-1904, when he became Secretary of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust.

Finally the book mentions the Rev James Walls (1838-1924), UP minister of Pollokshields West, Glasgow from 1875-1913, who was born at Torthorwald, Dumfries, son of David Wells and Janet Tait, and grandson of James Wells. As Torthorwald was near Kirkmahoe, where his father was born, the author reckoned that he was probably related to this Rev James Walls

THE WELLWOODS OF TOUCH. The first account of this family is to be found in the "Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline" (1843) by the Rev Peter Chalmers Vol 1, Pp 528-30 [also Volume 2 (1858), which is a second edition of Volume 1, with additional notes], but as Chalmers was unaware of the "multiplicity" of Johns and Williams in the family at one time due to the family "lacking in imagination in their choice of Christian names for their sons," his account is erroneous. Members should consult the history of the family written by Duncan McNaughton in The Scottish Genealogist for a more accurate account. "The Descent of The Wellwoods of Touch, 1437-1635" was published in Vol XVII, No1, March 1970, Pp 7-12; as McNaughton notes, the early history "is dependent to some degree on conjecture, but is as reasonably accurate as surviving records will allow. A follow-up article, "The Later Wellwoods of Touch and Garvock" was published in The Scottish Genealogist, Vol XX, No 1 (1973), Pp 17-22), and illustrated "the rise of a minor burghal family over a period of some two centuries, until it intermarries with the neighbouring county families, and becomes, by the end of the 18 century, one of the chief of that portions of society." We will not go into any detail as the early history of this family is rather confusing; members should consult the McNaughton articles.

MEMORIALS OF THE FAMILY OF WEMYSS OF WEMYSS (3 vols, 1888). By Sir William Fraser. Vol 1 deals with Memoirs; Vol II with Charters; and Vol III with Correspondence. Although there is a tradition that this landed family was descended from the Earls of Fife, the earliest proved ancestor of the family is Michael of Methil and Wemyss, who flourished during the reign of King William the Lion (1165-1214). The book chronicles the family from that time up to 1888. Fraser's work is used as the source for the history of the family included in the biographies of "**RANDOLPH GORDON ERSKINE WEMYSS: AN APPRECIATION** (1909) by Andrew S

Cunningham; and **THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD WESTER WEMYSS, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET** (1935) by Lady Wester Wemyss.

The House of Wemyss: A Thousand Years of History (1996) by Sir Thomas Wemyss-Kessler [CD]

This work also deals with the family of Wemyss of Wemyss, but also gives a history of the cadet branches of the family, including the Wemyss of Bogie

Three children of Sir James Wemyss, 1st Baronet of Bogie and 3rd Baronet of Wemyss, by his second wife, Elizabeth Loch, were early emigrants to the USA. They were James, Williamina, and David Wemyss, and left for America between 1715 and 1721. James, who was born in about 1700, was the first to go, being taken by his elderly cousin, Dr William Loch, a widower, as his heir and successor. He studied medicine under his instruction, and after his death moved to Maryland, where he occupied the plantation of Loch Eden in Calvert County. He died 13 August 1781. He was twice married: firstly (1734) to Sarah Parker; and then (February 1744) to Mary Wheeler Crompton. He left issue by both wives, and from him is descended the present Wemyss-Kessler baronets of Nova Scotia in Canada.

Williamina Wemyss (1706-1784), who was named in honour of King William III, came to America in 1721, probably to marry William Moore of Moore Hall, which she did the following year at Chester, Pennsylvania. They had 12 children. She died 6 December 1784, and she and her husband are buried at St David's, or Radnor, Episcopal Church, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Little is known of the 3rd child, David Wemyss, apart from the fact that he was born in about 1703, and probably accompanied his sister, Williamina, to Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1721.

THE WHYTES OF BENNOCHY, KIRKCALDY (offprint of *The Scottish Genealogist* for August 1965). According to family tradition, the first Whytes of this family in Kirkcaldy were two brothers, Robert and Michael Whyte, who acquired a wadset of the lands of Bennochie on 9 August 1583. They were succeeded by John Whyte, shipmaster, and he in turn by his 2nd son, Robert Whyte (b 1599), who was elected Bailie in 1636, 1644 and 1657, and Provost of Kirkcaldy in October 1658. Mr McNaughton then quickly passes through the succeeding Whytes, who held the Bennochie lands, to the Whyte-Melvilles of Strathkinnes.

THE LIFE OF SIR DAVID WILKIE (3 vols, 1843) by Allan Cunningham, is the best biography of this great painter. Wilkie (1785-1841) was born at Cults on 18 Nov 1785, son of Rev David Wilkie and Isabella Lister. The first few pages of Vol 1 contain the family history.

His father, Rev David Wilkie, came from the county of Midlothian. Sir David, in a brief memoir, wrote: "He [My father] was a native of Ratho Byres, a small property which had

been in possession of our family for 400 years, until, as he used to tell us, by the imprudence of his ancestors, it had passed to a younger generation of the same family and name, and was held by his father, John Wilkie, only as its tenant and cultivator....After his death [17 Nov 1785 aged 90], the family mansion, an humble structure, was allowed to sink to decay; but from a feeling of respect to his own ancestry, the proprietor, James Wilkie of Gilchristown, permitted a gable end, containing the chimney corner, where my grandfather loved to entertain his friends, to remain...." Here the memoir ends abruptly, but Cunningham, from family papers, was able to continue the history.

The Rev David Wilkie was licensed by the Presbytery of St Andrews in May 1770, and assisted at Glammis and Roscobie (in Fife) before being called to Cults in 1773. He left Roscobie on April 11 1774 and three days later was ordained Minister at Cults. He was three times married:

[1] Oct 18 1776 to Miss Mary Campbell, sister of the Rev George Campbell of Cupar; she died 8 Feb 1774, "having been taken ill by a fever, attended by consumption.

[2] 3 Nov 1778 Miss Peggy Wilkie, his cousin. She died 28 March 1780, after having given birth to a still-born child

[3] 4 Oct 1781 Isabella Lister, dau of James Lister, farmer at Pitlessie Mill. There were 5 children of this union - John (1782-1824); James (1784-1824); Sir David; and Thomas and Helen, who outlived their brother

A SCOTTISH FAMILY. The Story of Eight Generations (Librario, 2005), by Betty Wilsher. Those interested in St Andrews will be familiar with the name of Betty Wilsher. She has written a number of books on the City and also several on Scottish graveyards. She has recently published her family history, which is set in Elgin, Peebles, Edinburgh, St Andrews, London and Co Durham

Her great-great-grandfather was John Russel (1771-1847), merchant and Bailie in Elgin [son of John Russell (1743-1808), farmer in Cloves, married (1770) to Margaret Russell], who married (1806) Janet Russell (1786-1874), who was the daughter of Thomas Russell (1751-1833), wheelwright in Peebles, and Margaret Greive (1755-1834). The latter was the half sister of Helen Grieve (b 1744), who, by her second husband, James Chambers, was the mother of William (1800-1883) and Robert Chambers (1802-1871), printers and publishers in Edinburgh (W & R Chambers; Chambers Journal; Chambers Dictionary, etc).

Of the children of John and Janet Russel: the first son, Thomas Russell (1807nd1840) - became a merchant in Glasgow and was married to Charlotte Sutherland;rd 2 son, the

Rev James Russell (1809-1836) was schoolmaster atthKnockando; the 3 son, John Russell (1811-1845), was a merchant in Glasgow; the 4 son, Alexander Russell (1813-1878) was merchant and Provost of Elgin, conducted the Elgin Courant and married (1850) Keturah Gerard Merson (1832-1854), daughter of the Rev Peter Merson (1780-

1867) of Elgin Academy, who was the son of John Merson (b 1747), blacksmith in Huntley, and brother of the Rev William Merson (1792-1865), minister of Crail, married to Jessie Grant Glass; the 5th son, Francis William (Frank) Russell, was editor of the Banffshire Journal.

The only daughter of Alexander Russell and Keturah Merson was Keturah Elizabeth Russell (1851-1945), who married (1882) William Gordon Adam (1847-1930). Their first daughter, Mary Gordon Adam (1884-1955), married (1913) Dr William Greig Anderson, whose first daughter was Elizabeth Cameron Anderson, who married (1937) Rex Wilsher (1911-1998). This is Betty Wilsher, the author. She has lived in St Andrews from 1949.

This is only a very brief synopsis of the book, which amounts to 216 pages and is profusely illustrated. Branches of the family settled in Canada and New Zealand

Copies of the book can be ordered via the Internet from www.librario.com or from Librario Publishing Ltd, Brough House, Milton Brodie, Kinloss, Moray, IV36 2UA (Tel: 01343 850617)

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE WISHARTS OF PITTARROW AND LOGIE

WISHART (1914). By David Wishart. "After long and careful searches in the Parish Registers, Sasines, and Testaments, etc ... and after tracing back the family connection to Fifeshire to a period prior to the St Bartholomew massacre, there was only one conclusion to come to, and that was that we in Fifeshire must be a branch of the Wisharts of Pittarrow or Logie Wishart in Kincardineshire, and therefore related to George Wishart, the martyr, who was burned at St Andrews in 1546, and who was the son of James Wishart of Pittarrow. Sometime in the middle of the 15th century, the Fifeshire branch came from Kincardineshire and settled, I think, in St Andrews, and from there the various families have branched out. We have a record of Andrew, who was a farmer at Collernye, parish of Dunbog, and who died in 1549, and was born about 1480; and the Wisharts in Fifeshire today are descended from him. From that time until the present, a period of 450 years, the family have been settled within a radius of 7 miles from Auchtermuchty." Pp 42-77 deal with the various Fife families, and there are extensive genealogical notes on the Wisharts in Dunbog, St Andrews, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Kinglassie, Collesie, Monimail, Kettle, Auchtermuchty, Newburgh, Falkland, Markinch, and Strathmiglo. Wishart privately printed a few copies for families and friends and is now incredibly difficult to find, but the book has been put on the Internet and can be found at www.wishart.org. Also there is a family tree to which the book refers

MEMORIALS OF THE WOODS OF LARGO (1863). By Mary Frances Montagu.. The only book as yet written on the Woods of Largo. It consists of notes extracted from the legal papers of her uncle, Sir Mark Wood, when the latter was claiming the Earldom of Roxburgh in 1805; from a Memoir on the Woods of Largo published in Tait's Magazine; from writings and other sources in her possession; and lastly from personal

remembrances. The book appears to have been published to support the claim of her branch of the family as the senior male representative of the Woods of Largo. When the estate was sold in 1611, Andrew Wood was the fiar of Largo, son of the last laird, Andrew Wood, and Jean Drummond. His brother, John Wood, obtained a charter of confirmation to an annual rent from the Barony of Largo on behalf of himself and his three sisters, Lillias, Isabella, and Christina, although this did not prevent him dying in great pecuniary in London in 1661 and his body brought home to Largo. The above Andrew Wood, late fiar in Largo, was made Burgess of Perth in September 1632, and appears to be the father of Rev Alexander Wood, Episcopal clergyman, whose sons included: William (whose line became extinct with his grand-daughter, Anne, Mrs Dottin); and Mark, merchant in Perth, who married Isabel, or Jean, Mercer. William's son, John Wood (1713-1777), was Governor of the Isle of Man from 11 July 1765 till his death, 30th April 1777, and it was he who obtained, 25th March 1775, a matriculation of his arms as Heir Male and Representative of Wood of Largo and Chief of the name." When the latter died in 1777 the representation passed to his cousin Alexander (1712-1778) of Burncroft, Co Perth [son of the above Mark], who married Jean Ramsay, and when he died in 1778 the representation passed to his son, Sir Mark Wood (1750-1829), Bart, of Gatton, Surrey, and on his death, to his [Alexander's] grandson, George Wood, the only son and heir of Major-General Sir George Wood of Ottershaw and Gatton. Thus, once again, on the failure of the heirs male, the representation had passed from cousin germaine to cousin germaine. Mrs Montagu was the niece of Sir Mark Wood

THE WOODS OF ELIE AND EARLSFERRY

The family history of the Wood family, who were merchants and shipmasters in Elie and Earlsferry, can be found in "**William Wood (born 1656) of Earlsferry, Scotland, and some of his Descendants and their Connections**" (1916), by J Walter Wood; in Volume 1 of the "**Autobiography of William Wood**," printed for private circulation in New York in 1896; and in biographical notes on the Rev Walter Wood which accompany the 2nd Edition of his "**East Neuk of Fife**" (1887).

The family can be positively traced back to this William Wood (b 1656) in Earlsferry. The sources assert that his father was Alexander Wood in Carmurie, in Kilconquhar parish, and through him the family was related to the Woods of Grange, in Kilconquhar parish, and the Woods of Largo, whose famous progenitor was Admiral Sir Andrew Wood.

"In the middle of the 16th century the 'barony' of Carmurie was owned by the Dishingtons of Ardros. William Dishington, before 1543, married Elizabeth Crichton, but he appears to have died within a few years, and his widow, after 1548, married Alexander Wood of Grange, the 2nd son of Admiral Sir Andrew Wood of Largo.

"Alexander Wood of Grange sold the lands of Grange to his nephew, James Wood of Lambieytham. It would appear that the Carmurie property also passed to this same James Wood from Elizabeth Crichton, for in the printed Retours, under date 22 October

1596, Alexander Wood of Lambieletham appears as heir to James Wood of Lambielietham, his father, in (amongst other lands) 'Drummeis and Carmurie' in Kilconquhar.

"This Alexander Wood of Lambieletham (who in 1596 owned Carmurie) had a son, James Wood, who was his heir. Wiliam Wood, an uncle of this James Wood, is spoken of as his 'tutor.' William Wood had a son, David, his heir.

"Thus it would appear that the members of the family probably connected with the Carmurie property in the early part of the 16th century were the two brothers, Alexander and William Wood, and their resepective sons, James Wood and David Wood, and it would appear probable that the Alexander Wood in Carmurie was descended from one of these four men."

This Alexander Wood in Carmurie married on 23 April 1650 Agnes, daughter of John Pearson in Elie. Their children were: Agnes, born June 1654, married the Rev John Arthur, minister at Abercorn, William, born 1656, of whom more below; and John, born 1661, who married in 1690 Elspeth Henderson, and by her had a son, James, born in 1693.

The above William Wood, born in Carmurie in 1656, was a shipmaster, engaged in the West Indian trade. He was twice married: first to Elspeth Smith in 1690, by whom he had John (born 24 March 1692), of whom more below; Katherine, born 1695, and Ann, born in 1707. He married his 2nd wife, Janet Wilson in Elie, and died after 1720.

The above John Wood, born 1692, was also a shipmaster and shipowner, trading in his own vessel to the West Indies, and was also Bailie of Earlsferry in 1722-1725. He had entered Drumeldrie School in 1705, in which there were four bursaries for Woods. He married Anne Carstairs in 1721. It was said of him that he built his house in Earlsferry, married his wife, and had his first child all in the same year. The children of this marriage were: James (of whom more below); William (of whom more below), John, who settled in St Kitts, West Indies, and must have had a large family, for there was a son named "Decimus;" Margaret, Jean and Ann. The three daughters died unmarried, Margaret and Jean in middle life, but Ann, who was born in 1730, lived to be 96, and died in 1826.

The above William Wood was a merchant in Elie and married Anne Chalmers. They had six children: (1) Ann, b 3 March 1776; died unmarried; (2) Mary, b July 1777; married a Mr John Pearson of Kendal; (3) John, b 7 Aug 1779; m Elizabeth Dennistoun of Glasgow; died 1821; of whom more below; (4) Helen, b 16 June 1781; died unmarried, 16 April 1867 (5) Patrick Wood, b January 25 1783; died 29 July 1846; he emigrated to Tasmania on the "Castle Forbes," ex Leith, Aug 1821, arriving Hobart, March 1 1822, and was one of the original partners in the Clyde Company, and figures prominently in the Clyde Company Papers; (6) Walter, born Nov 22 1785; married Mary Dennistoun, yr sister of the above Elizabeth Dennistoun; died 13 Feb 1822.

The above John Wood (1779-1821), married to Elizabeth Dennistoun, was an importing merchant in Glasgow. His son, William Wood (1808-1894), began life in Glasgow with the mercantile firm of Dennistoun, Wood & Co, but, in 1844, emigrated to the USA, and settled in New York as a banker, He retired from business in 1869. Thereafter, he entered public life, and for nearly 20 years served on the Board of Education of New York, latterly as President, and introduced many improvements. It is in his "Autobiography" (2 vols, 1895) that the family history is to be found.

In this Autobiography, William Wood mentions his nurse, Peggy Wishart. She was from Largo, and was the daughter of David Wishart, who was lay preacher at the Old Independent Meeting House at Balchristie, where the family worshipped. She left with Captain Patrick Wood on the "Castle Forbes" for Tasmania in August 1821 as his housekeeper.

While a student at St Andrews William Wood lodged at 80 Market Street with the spinster sisters, Isabel and Janet Bower, daughter of Patrick Bower (d 1814), bookseller and bookbinder. They leased out their ship, firstly to Robert Tullis, and from September 1824, to Joseph Cook, who eventually acquired the business in 1858, following the death of the last sister, Janet Bower.

So far we have followed the descent through William Wood, the 2nd son of John Wood and Ann Carstairs. The first son of this union was James Wood, merchant in Elie, born 25 Dec 1721, and married 1st July 1746 Mary, daughter of Alexander Chalmers, and had by her: Alexander, his heir; Anna, born 7th June 1756, who m 1774 Walter Wood, a cadet of the Wood of Wariston, by whom she had Dr James Wood (see below) [Walter Wood and Anna Wood had first met in 1770, when the former had been shipwrecked off the coast of Elie; he had been taken in by James Wood, and fell in love with his daughter, Anna, then aged 14; he returned to Elie in 1774 to marry her and carry her off to Elsinore, where he was the British Consul]; and John, born 1760, who died unmarried in 1788. James Wood, who received the Freedom of the Burgh of Paisley, died at Elie, 17 October 1788.

His son and heir, Alexander Wood of Grangehill, merchant in Elie, was born 2nd March 1755, and married on 25 December 1780 Ann, daughter of the Rev John Nairne of East Anstruther, by whom he had James, b 1781, died while travelling in Persia, 1806, unmarried; John, b 1785, d unmarried in 1813; and Mary, his heiress (see below). Alexander Wood of Grangehill took as his 2nd wife in 1807 Catherine Spens, and died at Edinburgh in 1836.

His heiress, Mary Wood of Grangehill, born 19 Feb 1783, was married in 1811 to her cousin, the above Dr James Wood. Their son was the Rev Walter Wood (1812-1882) who was Minister of the Free Church, Elie, from 1845-1882, and author of the East Neuk of Fife. Another son was Dr Alexander Wood (1817-1884) of Edinburgh, inventor of hypodermic injections.

We have only dealt with the male line here, but the books also give a genealogy of the maternal line, particularly Chalmers and Dennistoun

MEMOIR OF JAMES WYLD OF GILSTON and his Family, Also of Robert Stodart of Kailzie and Ormiston Hill (1889). By Robert Stodart Wyld. Printed for private family circulation, it is an account of the life of James Wyld (1776-1860), who bought the estate of Gilston, in Largo parish, in 1824, from the impoverished James Dewar, a London barrister without practice, who had inherited it from his father, General Dewar. James Wyld, however, did not belong Fife, nor did his forbears. He had been born in Penicuik in 1776, the son of John Wyld, papermaker, and had been in business in Leith and Edinburgh as a merchant and banker prior to purchasing Gilston. He had 15 children, most of whom had been born in Leith or Edinburgh. Three died young (sons, James and John, the second and fourth children, at ages six and eight; and a daughter, Charlotte May, died at Gilston of fever in 1838 when 12 years of age); so that when James Wyld died at Gilston in 1860, aged 84, he left a family of 12 children - 7 sons and 5 daughters. The book deals with the lives of the children in turn, and ends with a sketch of the author's grandfather, Robert Stodart of Kalzie, in Peeblesshire, thereafter of Ormiston Hill, in West Lothian.

THE YELLOWLEES FAMILY (1931) by John Yellowlees. Some later members of this family were resident in Fife. John Yellowlees, the compiler of the history, born at Drummond`s Hall, near Lauder, on 6 July 1853, was headmaster at Gateside Public School, Strathmiglo, from Oct 1874 to 30 Sep 1893. In October 1893 he took charge of Tweedsmuir Public School, where he remained until he retired in 1920. He was married, 25 Dec 1873, to Jessie Taylor Ingram (d 28 March 1914), dau of the Rev James Ingram of the UP Church, Eday, Orkney. All but one of their children were born in Fife

[1] John Alexander Yellowlees, eldest son, born UP Manse, Eday, 27 July 1874. Educated at Gateside Public School and Dollar Academy. He became a chemist, and was for years at Berwick-upon-Tweed, North Berwick, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but the longest part of his career was spent in Edinburgh. Married Isabella B Statham on 16 June 1909; no children

[2] Isabella Victoria Yellowlees, born Gateside, 10 Jan 1876. She was attacked by influenza in an epidemic which originated in Russia, and died 21 May 1892. Buried Strathmiglo Churchyard

[3] Janet Lees Yellowlees, born Gateside, 8 July 1878. For some time she was a teacher but latterly became housekeeper to her father after her mother`s death.

[4] Maria Anne Yellowlees; born Gateside, 5 Feb 1880. She died when nearly 3 years of age, and buried Strathmiglo Churchyard

[5] Elizabeth Ingram Yellowlees, born Gateside, 12 Jan 1883; and died when about a year old. She had a fall from her nurse`s arms, and never recovered from the accident

[6] James Ingram Yellowlees, born Gateside, 5 Dec 1884. Became a watchmaker and jeweller and held various positions in Edinburgh; married Jessie Lethbridge of Peebles on 16 June 1909

[7] William Valentine Yellowlees, born Gateside, 14 Feb 1890, and youngest of the family. He became a wood carver and gilder, establishing his own business in Edinburgh. He was one of the Edinburgh craftsmen who executed the beautiful turned and carved pillars and other woodwork for the Stalls of the Chapel of Stowe School in England to the design of Sir Robert Lorimer, and about the same time was engaged on work at Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh and also at Windsor Castle. He was married, 20 Dec 1917, to Isabella Scott Brodie, daughter of John Brodie, Walkerburn, and great-granddaughter of Alexander Brodie, the philanthropist, who built mills and introduced the tweed trade into Innerleithen.

In an addendum on p46 the compiler mentions a Mrs Waddell, resident in Fife, who was a sister Mary Yellowlees (Mrs Hall) of Dalrymple Crescent, Edinburgh, who died in about 1931. They were the daughters of David Yellowlees, coachbuilder in Edinburgh, and a member of the mid-Scotland branch of the family.

In the introduction the author gives the various traditions of how the surname came about.. One tradition, and probably the correct one, was that the name was at first "Lys," pronounced "Lee" in the French and often "Lees" in English. It is said to have derived from the district in which they lived, that of the River Lys in France, where the Fleur de Lys (the iris) grows very plentifully and in different colours - yellow, white, blue. When the family came to Britain, probably with William the Conqueror in 1066, they had the yellow flour (Lys D'Or) as their badge, to distinguish its members from others of the name from the same district. The name Lys D'Or of the Norman French became Yellowlys, as the adjective in Saxon and English is placed before the noun. According to another tradition the name is said to have originated from the yellow leas or fields studded with primroses which the first of the name possessed. A third states that they were called Yellowlees from the golden crops, the result of their successful farming.

Account of the Family of Younger (1889). Co Clackmannan. By A W Cornelius Hallen. Reprinted from Northern Notes and Queries.

From Craigton in Clackmannanshire at the beginning of the 16th century the family spread out to Culross, Torryburn, Tulliallan and Alloa. Thomas Younger, the first of Craigton, married Margaret Schaw, daughter of Andrew Schaw of Knockhill, and his son, Thomas (2), baptised at Clackmannan, 18 Jan 1609, spent the whole of his life in Culross, where his children, by Elizabeth Miller, were baptised. Thomas (3), the eldest son, baptised Culross, 22 Jan 1642, married Culross, 21 Aug 1680, Jane, daughter of George Tilloch or Tulloch, and sister of Agnes, the wife of his brother, James Younger (bap Culross, 30 Nov 1644). The Tillochs were salt-makers, residing by the middle of the 16th century at the Preston salt-pans, as is shown by their wills. The Tilloch name is met early in the 17th century in Torryburn, where George Tilloch married Margaret

Wright, 1 Dec 1655, he being the son of John Tilloch, married there in 1633. He moved to Clackmannan and died at Kennet-pans

The children of Thomas Younger and Jane Tilloch were baptised at Culross between 1689 and 1700. George Younger of this union (baptised Culross, 14 Feb 1694), was a sailor, and perhaps he received encouragement to adopt this profession from his brother-in-law, James Morrison of Alloa, who had married (1713) his sister, Margaret Younger (baptised Culross, 4 Oct 1691). He married Jane Thompson, and their son was George Younger (1722-1788), founder of the Younger brewing dynasty. As these later Youngers lived and died in Alloa, we will leave the Younger genealogy at this point. We will only mention that the book has 2 pedigree charts: one of the Younger family; and the other of Schaw of Kockhill. We will also mention Dr James Younger, who acquired the estate of Mount Melville, near St Andrews, in 1900, and gifted The Younger Hall to the University of St Andrews. See company history - The Younger Centuries: The Story of William Younger and Co Ltd, 1749-1949 (1951)

THOMAS YOUNG OF ROSETTA (1980). Compiled and published by Sheila Scott in Peebles, and printed by Walter Thomson in the Advertiser Office, Selkirk, this 9-paged pamphlet is an account of the life of Thomas Young (d 1836), an army surgeon from at least 1775-1802, for 12 years (1790-92) with the Royal Scots. He was the son of John Young, portioner, in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire. In 1807, after his army career was over he bought the small estate of Acrefield, just outside Peebles, which he renamed Rosetta, and in the following year he married Violet Burnet, daughter of James Burnet of Barns (which explains why some of his papers ended up in the Barns Papers in the National Archives).

We give this pamphlet not for Thomas Young but for his brother, William Young (d Aug 30, 1831 aged 86), who is mentioned in the booklet. This William held land in Orwell parish, but got into financial difficulties, which ended in sequestration, and with his wife and children moved to Burntisland, where the family prospered. They prospered by opening the Grange Distillery in 1786. The Youngs soon became an influential family in the area, owning most of the large houses, including those at Dunearn, Colinswell and Newbigging. His son, William Young (who was killed in a gig accident on Nov 10 1855 aged 69), succeeded to the distillery; he was twice Provost of Burntisland in 1831-34 and 1848-51. His elder brother, George, with another brother, Thomas, ran the firm of George Young and Co, wine and spirit merchants in Leith. It was to this William Young, his nephew, that Thomas Young left his Marmeluke sabre, and all his guns, pistols and swords at Rosetta "to perpetuate his regard for an old uncle." [Note: William Young was succeeded at the Grange Distillery by his son, Joseph Young, who became part-proprietor of the Edinburgh Courant, and then owned the Fifeshire Journal in Cupar from 1862-64. He died at Folkestone in Nov 1864. At a later period David Young became proprietor of the Distillery and at the beginning of 1887 he sold the firm of William Young & Co to a group of influential local and national businessmen, including the Hutchisons of Kirkcaldy, and on March 1 1888 a limited liability company (William Young & Co Ltd) was incorporated, with an initial capital of £72,000. In July 1914 William Young & Co Ltd joined with a number of similar companies to form the Scottish

Malt Distillers Ltd, which later became the Distillers Company Ltd, although by that time the Grange Distillery had long since closed (c 1916) - Ed].

SOME OLD FAMILIES. A Contribution to the Genealogical History of Scotland (1890). By Hardy Bertram McCall. This is really a detailed and very well researched family history, with numerous illustrations and pedigree charts. The author was connected to many Fife families, and these are:

(a) Allan family of Kirkcaldy. According to family tradition these Allans were descended from the McDonalds, one of whose clansmen is said to have assumed his christian name of Allan as a surname. During the 17th century there were several Allan families settled in Kirkcaldy, apparently all related to each other as they acted as mutual witnesses to their children. The branch to which the author was connected was the family of Andrew Allan and Janet Allan, who were married at Kirkcaldy on 30th November 1648. Their youngest son, Robert Allan, born 15 Nov 1659, became a Captain in the Royal Navy, and was apparently at one time in the Dutch Navy. He died at Burntisland about the year 1732 and was buried "beneath the blue marble stone next the church," a stone which cannot now be traced. He married Eupham Dempster, daughter of William Dempster, portioner of Kinross, sometime of Brackley, and his wife, Agnes Ranken, sister of John Ranken of Colden. They had two sons, Andrew (who died unmarried at Edinburgh, 25 Jan 1740, and was buried in his father's tomb at Burntisland) and James (who became a cloth merchant in Edinburgh, where he died 9th December 1758 and was buried Greyfriars Churchyard). All succeeding Allans belonged Edinburgh.

(b) Halkerston, also spelt Halkertoun, Hackstoun, or Haxtoun, derived its name from the lands of Halkertoun in Fife. In the 16th and 17th centuries the principal family was that of Rathillet, in Kilmany parish, the most famous, or rather infamous representative, being David Hackstoun (executed Edinburgh, July 30 1680), who took part in the assassination of Archbishop James Sharp at Magus Muir on May 3 1679. There is a pedigree of the Halketstons of Rathillet compiled by the last of the family, Helenus Halkerston, who died before 1st March 1782, when his daughter, Miss Charles Halkerston, was served heir-general. A cadet of the Halkerstons of Rathillet settled in the Over Grange of Kinghorn Wester as early as 1560. This was John Halkerstoun, married to Mariota Johnston, whose son, Henry Halkerstoun (married to Margaret Anderson and Helen Cunningham) had a charter of Trumbullis Baith, afterwards known as Halkerston's Beath (in Beath parish), 20th December 1621. The book then runs through the various Halkerstons of this line. Included in it is John Halkerston (d 1767), and his son, Robert Halkerston of Carskerdo (d 1799), who were successively Town Clerks of Culross from c1715; daughters of the above John Halkerston married into the Geddes and Hardy families, both prominent in Culross. Several members of the Halkerstons also married into the Rankens of Colden (see Allan family above and Ranken family below).

(c) Hardy family of Culross. The first Henry Hardy was tenant of Gogarmains, in the parish of Corstorphine, near Edinburgh. His grandson, Henry Hardy (1716-1752),

became the minister of Culross, September 1741, and in 1750 acquired the small estate of Navity in Ballingry parish. He married Dec 1743 Anne Halkerston (1719-1805), daughter of the above John Halkerston, Town Clerk of Culross, and Janet Ranken of Colden. His son, Rev Thomas Hardy (1748-1798) was minister at Ballingry (1772-1783), before moving onward to Edinburgh as minister and Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh. His sister, Janet Hardy (1744-1814) married the Rev Robert Liston of Aberdour.

(d) Liston family of Aberdour. Descended from the Listons who were tenant farmers at Over Newliston, in the parish of Kirkliston, near Edinburgh, the Rev John Lister (1687-1764), who became minister at Aberdour (1723-1764), was the third son of Patrick Liston and Janet Wilkie in Cliftonhall (of the Rathobyres family). His son, Rev Robert Liston (1730-1796), was his assistant and successor (from 1754), and elected Moderator of the General Assembly, 17 May 1787; he married 11 Nov 1766 Janet Hardie (1744-1814), daughter of Rev Henry Hardie of Culross

(e) McCall. We will deal quickly with this branch as it does not belong to Fife. John McCall, merchant in London, m April 1847 Agnes Allan (d 1890), daughter of Robert Allan, surgeon in Edinburgh, descended from the Kirkcaldy Allans above.

(f) Ranken of Colden. Although belonging to Kinross, we will deal quickly with this family, connected as it was by marriage to Fife. James Ranken and his wife, Anna Bogie (who both died 24 April 1732), had two daughters, Janet and Eupham, who both married brothers, the former in 1711 to John Halkerston, clerk of Culross, and the latter in 1708 to William Halkerston, of Halkerston's Beath. Their brother, James Ranken yr (d 1732), married Katherine Thomson of Nether Magask (Ceres parish), daughter of James Thomson, jnr, of Nether Magask, and Helen Black. Their son, Robert Ranken (1724-1789) was served Heir General to his mother, Katherine Thomson, and grandfather, James Thomson jnr of Nether Magask, 18 June 1745. By his wife, Janet Chalmers, who survived him and died 16 April 1812 aged 71, he had among others, Katherine Ranken (d 1844), who married her cousin, Captain Christian Geddes of the Park, Culross, and Janet Ranken (1770-1796), who married Dr James Davidson of Dunfermline, by whom she had an only daughter, Janet Davidson (d 28 August 1865), of the Park Culross, who succeeded her uncle, John Ranken of Colden, the last of race, a West India merchant in London, who died unmarried at Derby in 1845, but is buried in Culross.

(g) Wilkie of Rathobyres. We have seen how Janet Wilkie in Cliftonhall, married to Patrick Liston, was the mother of Rev John Liston (1687-1764), minister at Aberdour. We have dealt with the Wilkies of Rathobyres in an earlier Journal, and perhaps we need only repeat here that Rev David Wilkie (1738-1812), son of John Wilkie (1695-1785) of Rathobyres, was the minister at Cults (1773-1812), and was the father of Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841), the celebrated painter.

Some Old Families. A Contribution to the Genealogical History of Scotland by Hardy Bertram McCall was originally privately printed in Birmingham in 1890 in an impression

of only 100 copies, but the work was reprinted in 2000 by Heritage Books Inc of Maryland.

FOUR PERTSHIRE FAMILIES (1887). By Rev Charles Rogers. 125 copies were printed for private circulation. The families in question were Roger, Haldane, Constable, and Haldane of Barmony, all connected by marriage. We have dealt with most of these families before and will quickly run through them. The Roger family were tenants of Coupar-Grange from the time of the Reformation and were the ancestors of Rev James Roger (1767-1849) of Denino, married to Jean Haldane (d 1825), who were the parents of the above Rev Charles Rogers (1825-1899) - he added an "s" to his surname. The connection to the Playfairs of St Andrews is through Jean Roger (1711-1804), the daughter of William Roger and Margaret Wright (d 1721), who married her cousin, George Playfair, rector of Knowhead of Bendochy; they were the parents of Rev JAMES PLAYFAIR (1738-1819), Principal of the United Colleges of St Andrews. The Constable connection comes with William Roger (b 1727), eldest son of William Roger, rector of Northtarn Coupar-Grange, who married firstly (1758) Isabel, eldest daughter of George Constable in Mains of Bendochy. This George Constable had married firstly, 4 Oct 1716. Margaret, daughter of James Playfair, farmer in Couffie. A scion of the Perthshire Constables was the Rev John Constable (d Feb 1703) of Kingoldrum, whose son, or nephew, John Constable, rented a farm at Inverarity, near Forfar, and afterwards at Leuchars, where he m June 1691, Euphemia Ross of the parish of Leuchars, with issue a son, John (bap 29 Jan 1698), who rented the farm of Arncroach, and whose son, Thomas Constable (1737-1791), married to Elizabeth Myles (d 1819), was the father of Archibald Constable (1774-1827), the Edinburgh printer and publisher. The Haldane of Barmony connection is through Jean Haldane (d 1825), mother of the Rev Charles Rogers.

FIFE FAMILY HISTORY BOOKS

Fife family history books have always had a small print run, and original copies are now quite difficult to find on the antiquarian market. It is therefore quite gratifying to note that the number of reprint family histories is increasing year by year. Most are published from the United States, and can be ordered from various booksellers, through most of the internet book sites, one of the largest being www.abebooks.com. The following are currently available:

The Auchmuty Family of Scotland and America (New York, 1932) by A Townsend

The Balfours of Pilrig; A History for the Family (Edinburgh, 1907), by Barbara Balfour-Melville

Ancestors and Descendants of Lieut John Henderson of Greenbrier County, Virginia, 1650-1900 (Richmond, Va, 1902) by Joseph Lyon Miller

The Honeyman Family in Scotland and America (New Jersey, 1909) by A Van Doren Honeyman

Genealogy of the Imbrie Family of Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, 1953) by Addison Murray Imbrie

The Melville Family of Utah (Salt Lake City, 1961) by Alton Crane Melville

Melville, Earls of Melville, and Leslie, Earls of Rothes (3 vols, 1890). By Sir William Fraser (CD Rom, 2005)

The Moodie Book (1906) by the Marquis de Ruvigny et Raineval

Moutray of Seafield and Roscobie (1902) by the Marquis de Ruvigny et Raineval

The History of the Fife Pitcairns (Edinburgh, 1905) by Constance Pitcairn (on Archive CD)

Some Account of the Tod Family and Connections (Youngston, Ohio, 1917) by John Tod

Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss (3 vols, 1888), by Sir William Fraser

The House of Wemyss: A Thousand Year History. By Sir Thomas Wemyss-Kessler (Heritage Books CD-Rom)

William Wood (born 1656) of Earlsferry, Scotland, and some of his Descendants and their Connections (New York, 1916), by J Walter Wood