

# Appendix 3

## The Ancestry of Alexander Kinghorne

First Edition (Ver 34a AP)

This Appendix is a genealogical and historical study accompanying the book *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne, Alexander Kinghorne (1770-1846)* by Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh. It is provided for those wishing to follow Alexander's family origins in greater detail. It advances the understanding the authors had in their biography of Alexander's son, *The Master of Hell's Gates, William Kinghorne (1796-1878), Van Diemen's Land Mariner and New South Wales Pastoralist*. It examines Alexander's family from the earliest records found, up to the mid-1850's, the decade after Alexander's death, although this has been extended in some cases to clarify certain issues. It is not intended to be a full genealogical study of the Kinghorne Family to the present day, but to address Alexander's origins, the direction his family took, and to identify those relationships which affected his life.

Alexander believed his family had a noble past and had fallen to a lowlier status in terms of the ranking of Scottish society in his times. However, it will emerge that he had little knowledge beyond his grandparents. This study has identified that he had forbears who had significant roles in society, from the mediaeval period until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. However, they were not 'noble', and the knowledge of them had been lost in Alexander's part of the family. This study examines who they were, and how this came about.

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Most sources are identified in the Endnotes, but some are reproduced in the Annexes below. **The authors are very grateful to Val Kinghorne for her painstaking and detailed review of the genealogical tables, providing leads and much information.**

## Select Glossary

The terms used in this Appendix may be found in dictionaries, but the following are provided for easy access.

abbey	a larger community of monks, nuns or equivalent subject to a monastic rule headed by an Abbot or Abbess.
advowsons	the right to nominate someone to an ecclesiastical benefice
archbishop	a high level Bishop responsible for a number of dioceses.
archdeacon	church official next in dignity to the Bishop, responsible for the administration of a geographical subdivision of a Diocese.
Benedictine Order	the monastic order founded by St Benedict of Nursia in the 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
benefice	an ecclesiastical appointment typically to an Abbacy, Archbishopric, Bishopric, Archdeaconry, Prebendary or Parish.
bishop	the head pastor and administrator of a Diocese.
burgh	a town established by royal charter for mercantile purposes.
chapter	the community and governing body of an Abbey, Priory or Cathedral
cathedral	the central church of a Diocese, and seat of a Bishop or Archbishop.
collation	the act of admission of a clergyman to an benefice, typically recorded in the registers of a Diocese or Monastic Order.
curate	a priest directly responsible for the 'cure of souls' in a parish under its vicar.
diocese	a geographical area of the Church headed by a Bishop or Archbishop.
feu tenancy	a subdivision of land held in tenancy from a feudal lord or overlord; usually heritable depending on the provisions of the tenancy.
heritable	a heritable property would pass to a person's heir under law; depending on the legal provisions (e.g., entail) it might be sold. <sup>1</sup>
monastery	see 'abbey'.
monastic order	the wider community of monks, usually international, living under a monastic rule given by its founder and endorsed by the Pope
monastic rule	the foundation document of a monastic order, specifying the regulations under which monks of that order should live; offshoots of an order had their own rules; rules had to be approved by the Pope.
parish	a local area of the Church headed by a vicar or priest.
Pope	the Bishop of Rome and head of the western Catholic Church
portion	part of a previously large feudal estate broken into smaller feu tenancies; portions were heritable.
prebendary	subdivision of a diocese held by a prebend, who had a stall in the Cathedral.
priory	a smaller community of monks, nuns or equivalent subject to a monastic rule headed by a prior or prioress.
vicar / vicarage	the head priest of a parish.

## Part I – A History of Alexander Kinghorne’s Ancestors

The history of Alexander Kinghorne’s ancestors will be described in Part I of this Appendix. This will focus on the origins of Alexander’s family, and the direct paternal line leading to Alexander himself. The wider spread of Alexander’s family is shown in ‘Part II – Genealogical Tables’, as far as it has been traced for this study. Part I will also describe the history of the Brockies, the family of Alexander’s wife, Betty Brockie.

### The origins of Alexander Kinghorne’s family

#### The origins of the name *Kinghorne*

The Kinghorne family name came from the town of Kinghorn in Fife, Scotland. In the Middle Ages, when this study begins, Kinghorn (variously spelt) had been a Burgh established under Charter of the Kings of Scotland. *Kinghorne* was a toponymic surname, given to people from that town or its surrounding areas, in the earliest records ‘de Kyngorn’ (‘of’ or ‘from Kinghorn’).<sup>2</sup> It was not a clan name. (The later-created Earls of Kinghorne were of the Lyon family, originating from Northumberland in England, and were given their title from the Burgh also.<sup>3</sup>) The town’s name has been said by some to have come from the Scottish Gaelic *ceann gronn* meaning ‘head of the marsh’,<sup>4</sup> by others *caenn gorm* or ‘blue headland’.<sup>5</sup>

Different spellings of the Kinghorne surname can be found in the Scottish records: those in Alexander Kinghorne’s family were ‘Kyngorn’, ‘Kingorne’, ‘Kinghorne’, ‘Kingcorn’, and ‘Kinghorn’, in order of first appearance. It is often the case with early records that the name of the same person might be spelt differently, dependant on the vagaries of the ministers and clerks, as well as the person in question. For this reason, variations in spelling might not be significant. However, this is not the case in Alexander’s family. The early form of the name, ‘Kingorne’, was mostly consistent, and as shall be seen, clearly shows the family’s origin, and aids the identification of its members where church records might be missing. While there were clerical variations, spellings tended to change with the geographical moves of family members, and relate to their origins, how individuals saw themselves, their aspirations, as well as factors outside their control.

The spelling of the surname of Alexander’s earliest traced family, ‘Kingorne’, corresponds to archaic spellings of the Burgh, ‘Kingorne’, and the two towers near the Burgh, Kingorne-Waster and Kingorne-Easter. This gives a firm indication of the family’s origin, together with other evidence discussed below. The features of this spelling were the absence of the ‘h’ seen in the now common spelling of the Burgh, ‘Kinghorn’, that the ‘i’ might be replaced with a ‘y’ (‘Kyngorn’), and that the ‘e’ on the end of their surname was usual but not invariable. ‘Kingorne’ was the usual spelling of the family surname while in Dunfermline and other towns in Fife for over two centuries. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century the spelling in Alexander’s line changed, after one of his ancestors moved to Edinburgh, where ‘Kinghorne’ began to emerge beside ‘Kingorne’ for the same person, by now no longer spelt with the interchangeable ‘y’. These two side-by-side were carried into Berwickshire, after which ‘Kingcorn’ appeared briefly, and then settled on ‘Kinghorn’. Alexander himself was baptised ‘Kinghorn’, and deliberately changed his spelling to ‘Kinghorne’ by 1794. These changes corresponded roughly with a shift in the nature of the records accessed for genealogical

purposes, from legal and civil records to parish registers. While both were subject to clerical variations, in the case of the latter the subject might not have seen what was written in the registers by the minister or clerk in order to verify the spelling, and might not have been asked, the record-keeper assuming how it should be spelt. All types of records were subject to unintended variations, which then might be carried forward down the generations.

For convenience this biography uses Alexander's chosen 'Kinghorne' as a general use for the surname but maintains the spellings for individuals as they appeared in the source documents. <sup>6</sup> Similarly, 'Kinghorn' is used generally for the name of the Burgh.

The Old Parish Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials for Scotland date from 1538, and show the presence of people named Kinghorne in Fife, Midlothian, Berwickshire, Roxburghshire and East Lothian from 1582, 1594, 1606, 1607 and 1611 respectively. <sup>7</sup> Almost exclusively, people were given the name after they had moved to another area. Supporting this, the early parish registers before 1650 do not show anyone named Kinghorne in the town of Kinghorn or neighbouring Burntisland. The records up to 1800 show pockets of the name in different parishes, the largest number of persons being in Berwickshire, across a twenty-mile band of countryside north of the River Tweed. <sup>8</sup>

The records before 1650 show 138 entries for individuals named Kinghorne, of which at least 93 were related to Alexander's extended family, by far the largest family group. The remaining 45 records were from 2 parishes in Fife, and 11 parishes elsewhere in Scotland, perhaps no more than 10 different family groups. <sup>9</sup> Two centuries later, the 1841 census showed that there were not many Kinghornes in Scotland still: 371 individuals out of a total population of 2.6 million. <sup>10</sup> A rare species, if not an endangered one.

This means that, in researching Alexander's family, and looking back from a time when the parish records are increasingly complete to a period when this was not the case, there appears to have been only a few individuals originating the Kinghorne name, emigrants to a small number of locations, from which their descendants subsequently spread. There is also *less* risk of a pool of Kinghornes who might have been in an area, but are invisible now due to the incompleteness of the registers. This question of a 'hidden population' is always a consideration when researching early periods, particularly as people tend to appear in church records only a limited number of times in their lives, relating to baptism, marriage and burial. So, wariness remains essential, but the infrequency of the name does influence the assessment of how people might be linked over periods and locations, where records are missing or silent.

The formative elements in the lives of Alexander's ancestors lie in Kinghorn and Dunfermline in Fife, their civic and religious structures, and aspects of these should be understood to make better sense of the Kinghorne family's path.

### Kinghorn in Fife, Burgh and Towers

In the Early Middle Ages, Kinghorn was a small settlement on the coast of Fife, where the native population was said to have been Pictish in origin. The town grew to sufficient importance to be granted a charter as a Burgh by King David I of Scotland in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. There was a King's Castle at Kinghorn, believed to have controlled the seaway from

the headland above Pettycur, just west of the Burgh, and it was from those cliffs that King Alexander III was killed while riding at night in 1286.<sup>11</sup> This event represents one of the fault-lines in Scottish history, the disputed succession leading to the wars with England, which would lie across the lives of the Kinghorne family well into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Another castle, the Tower of Kingorne-Easter, stood in the Burgh of Kinghorn, behind the present High Street. This is sometimes known as 'Glamis Tower' or 'Glamis Castle' in the literature, but is not to be confused with Glamis Castle in Forfar, some 46 miles north. When in 1373 Sir John Lyon married Princess Johanna, the daughter of King Robert II of Scotland, her dowry included the Tower of Kingorne-Easter, which passed thus to the Lyon family. Princess Joanna was a granddaughter of King Robert the Bruce (Robert I), the Scottish hero-King who had defeated the army of King Edward II of England at Bannockburn in 1314, and whose name recurs in this book as part of the mythology of the Kinghorne family.<sup>12</sup>

Burghs (pronounced /'bʌrə/ i.e., burr-u) were established in Scotland from the reign of King David I (r. 1124-1153). Each Burgh was created by a royal charter, following a model copied from England and the Continent. The charters were designed to foster domestic and international trade, and to be consistent with those of their trading partners. This facilitated networks which had existed since before Greco-Roman times. The charter conferred a corporate structure, along with rights and privileges regarding trade and taxation. As the burghs expanded their commerce and influence, they often invited English and Flemish merchants to join the corporation as burgesses and set up merchant houses. An English view of this was expressed by the Augustinian canon William of Newburgh, who wrote in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century that 'the towns and burghs of the Scottish realm are known to be inhabited by English'.<sup>13</sup> A Flemish writer might have written the same of his countrymen. It is, therefore, quite possible that Alexander's ancestors came from England or the Continent, attracted to the Burgh of Kinghorn by the trade opportunities. Their name at that stage would not have been Kinghorne. Apart from the merchants, the burghs were made up of tradespeople, administrators and law officers, church officials, servants – the variety of people and roles which were present in society at the time. Military protection was provided by the local barons, and this was of particular importance for the coastal burghs like Kinghorn, which were susceptible to attack from overseas raiders and armies.

Over time different types of burgh developed. Kinghorn was of the earliest type, a 'Royal Burgh', and as such it was independent from the control of the local barons but owed certain entitlements and customs to the King. There were, however, two 'baronial' towers adjacent to the Burgh, the one Kingorne-Easter described above, belonging to the Lyon family. The other, Kingorne-Waster, belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, having been granted to the Abbey by King David I by Charter in 1130.<sup>14</sup> It became the centre for the Durie family, as tenants of the Abbey, and is the current Rossend Castle in the neighbouring town of Burntisland, about three miles west along the coast from Kinghorn.

These three, Kingorne-Waster (Dunfermline Abbey - Durie family), the Burgh of Kinghorn (an independent Royal Burgh), and Kingorne-Easter (the Lyon family), represented the power axis of Kinghorn.<sup>15</sup> Of these, Kingorne-Waster was to be the most significant to Alexander Kinghorne's ancestors. It was through the Abbey of Dunfermline that they would

leave Kinghorn and take up roles in the Abbey and the Burgh of Dunfermline, some possibly in the royal service.

### Dunfermline Abbey, Burgh and Royal Capital

Dunfermline Abbey was one of the principal abbeys of Scotland. It had been founded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century under the Rule of Saint Benedict. It was a royal foundation, under the aegis of Queen Margaret (1045-1093), wife of King Malcolm III of Scotland (parents of King David I). Margaret was buried in the Abbey Church. She was later canonised, Saint Margaret. The tomb of King Robert the Bruce is also located there, under the pulpit in the surviving portion of the Church. However, his heart was said to have been buried at Melrose Abbey in Roxburghshire, a place close to Alexander Kinghorne's heart, and part of the Kinghorne mythology which emerges in this book (below 'Noble ancestors?').

For centuries Dunfermline was the seat of the royal government, with the royal palaces and administration centred in Dunfermline. Although the kings were itinerant upon royal progresses, their Palace at Dunfermline was their principal residence, and was in modern parlance the capital of Scotland. The original Royal Palace was 'Malcolm's Tower' or 'Canmore's Tower' (map Annex 1 [256]). This was on a hill a few hundred yards west of the Abbey Gate. The Abbey's guest house was remodelled as the Royal Palace some time after 1429. This was just outside the Abbey Gate, shown on the maps below as 'Palace' (map in 'Property and children'). After the murder of King James I at Perth in 1437, the monarchs largely removed to Edinburgh Castle, which they thought safer, but visited Dunfermline frequently. The links between Crown and Abbey were close, both physically and practically. The last Abbot, George Durie, had his apartments in the new Royal Palace, and the Abbey was a source of educated men for the royal administration.

Dunfermline was created as a Royal Burgh in 1128, and as such an independent Corporation was formed. However, it probably had become a 'Burgh of the Regality' quite early, perhaps by 1147, meaning that ownership of the Burgh and its rights had been conferred by the Crown upon a local potentate, in this case the Abbot of Dunfermline (a Charter of King Robert the Bruce in 1322 survives stating this). This included the rights over markets, and taxes. In Dunfermline's case this included foreign trade, Bruges being specified in royal letters. It also included the right to hold courts over wide-ranging matters, criminal and civil. There are records of executions among the sentences handed down by the Regality Courts, but most cases related to commerce, property and inheritance.<sup>16</sup> Much of the secular focus of the Abbey was upon the Abbot's overlordship of the Burgh, and the revenues derived from that.

This was exercised through the structure of the Burgh, which was common across the burghs of Scotland. The Burgh was headed by the Provost (sometimes termed Alderman), an official elected with some regularity in the Burgh records, but operating within the rights of the 'Regality' i.e., the Abbot, and perhaps his nominee. There was always a balance to be struck between the interests and rights of the Abbot, and those of the Burgh, on whose commerce both parties depended.<sup>17</sup> The 'Principal Baillie of the Regality', usually a lay person and often a heritable office, was responsible for the properties and finances of the Burgh; the records often refer to more than one baillie under him, conducting the business of the Burgh.

Magistrates (of the Regality) appear to have had dual functions, delivering judgements in the Regality Court (Assizes), but also making representations on civic matters. For many centuries the Regality Courts appear to have sat in the Abbey's Chapter House. A number of Alexander Kinghorne's family would hold the position of the 'Clerk of the Regality'. They oversaw the Burgh's administration, including the functioning of the courts and keeping of records. This was described as Town Clerk in the later literature, but their role was not identical to modern Town Clerks. The burgesses formed the body of the Corporation, the merchants of Dunfermline, for whose commerce the Burgh was provided.<sup>18</sup> To become a Burgess was a formal process, and burgesses were then accredited to trade under the legal rights of the Burgh (for example below Annex 1 [1489]. Note: The word 'Regality' might be misleading. The 'Regality' refers to the Burgh, its owner (the Abbot), administration and courts, and not the royal administration and law courts, which were the principal administrative and judicial bodies Scotland.



A view of Dunfermline<sup>19</sup>



Dunfermline Abbey 2007 (Geograph Project) <sup>20</sup>



## The Kinghornes of Dunfermline and Edinburgh

### Adam Kingorne, ‘the first Kinghorne’

Alexander Kinghorne’s family has been traced with reasonable certainty to Adam Kingorne (1490’s – c.1563). His surname and patronage links point to his family’s origins being in Kinghorn in Fife, from which one or more families provided young men into the Church and administrative professions mainly through Dunfermline Abbey. Adam was a monastic priest, who rose to be Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey (c.1541), as well as holding several other ecclesiastical appointments. Although a celibate priest, he nevertheless fathered children, his descendants remaining in Dunfermline and other parts of Fife for some generations. However, a branch of his family moved to Edinburgh, and then Alexander’s line to Berwickshire in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. There are indications as to the origins of Adam’s family, and these again centre on Dunfermline, with roots back to Kinghorn:-

#### *Adam Kingorne’s antecedents*

The Kinghorne name has been found in Church and royal records since the year 1208. This was well before the surviving Old Parish Registers for Scotland (Baptisms, Marriages and Burials) which date from 1538. There is, therefore, a gap of 330 years in which it is known there were people named Kinghorne in Scotland, without the parish records that would normally be used to establish their parentage. In the absence of Parish Registers, the names of individuals appear in other types of records, which might indicate patronage, mercantile, property or professional links. A few of them state family relationships, while others suggest them, or the existence of family groups sitting unseen behind those records.

The records which emerge from this early period relate to Kinghornes who were in the Church, involved in administration, or held property. So, it should be recognized that the picture they paint stems from the nature of the records, as opposed to the rest of human life in its diversity. Some of these records suggest patronage links with Dunfermline Abbey or the Abbey’s lands at Kingorne-Waster, but others have less definite connection, where the patronage or property links are more difficult to determine. The records are:-

- Adam de Kyngorn Clerk to King William I (most likely through Dunfermline Abbey and the Royal Palace), witnessed documents c. 1208. <sup>21</sup>
- William de Kyngorne: There appear to have been three different people of this name, roughly contemporaneous, who emerge from records between 1275 and 1328. The first related to Dunfermline Abbey, the others less clear:
  - William de Kyngorne holding a tenancy of Dunfermline Abbey lands during the time of Abbot Radulfus (1275-96). <sup>22</sup> Perhaps the same person as:
    - William de Kyngorn Constable of Edinburgh in 1288 <sup>23</sup> and 1292 (Annex 9 p. 400). Perhaps the same as:
    - William de Kinghorn who in 1328 discharged letters and goods to the King [Robert the Bruce] at Edinburgh. <sup>24</sup>
  - William de Kyngorne Vicar-General of St Andrews Diocese during the incumbency of Bishop William Fraser (1279-1297). After the death of King Alexander III in 1286, King Edward I of England supported the claims of John Baliol to be King of Scotland. This led to Edward’s invasion of Scotland,

culminating with his defeat at the Battle of Stirling Bridge on 11 September 1297 by a Scottish army led by Andrew Moray and William Wallace. This William de Kyngorne was aligned with the Scots:

- Willam de Kyngorne Vicar General of St Andrews in 1286 ‘put furth all yglisshmen benefic within his diocy and ye executor yairof was willam wallace’.<sup>25</sup> i.e., he ejected Englishmen holding benefices in St Andrews Diocese, enforced by the secular authorities headed by William Wallace. Probably the same as:
  - William Kingorne Chaplain to the Bishop of St Andrews in 1296.<sup>26</sup>
- William de Kyngorn, Rector of Liston and parson of Kiltearn. This William de Kyngorn had sided with the English:-
- Rector of the Church of Liston swore fealty to the King of England, record of 1296 Jul 5.<sup>27</sup> (Liston is now Kirkliston, east of Linlithgow, and across the Firth of Forth from Dunfermline)

Anno Dñi et Indictione p̄dictis / mensis Julij die quinto / p̄sentibz / dñis / Petro Corbet / Johē Wake / Briano fit Alani / Robto de Hiltoñ / et Walto de Huntrecombe / Baronibz / cum aliis q̄mpluribz / in  
 M. 6. p̄sencia mei Notar̄ subscripti / magister Wils de Kyngorñ Rector eccie de Listoñ / venit ad fidem et voluntatem dñi Regis Angl̄ memorati / non vi nec metu coactus / s̄ spontaneus ut dicebat / et confederaciones / contractus / cōuenciones / et pacta / si que vnq̄m suo nomie cum Rege F̄ncor̄ cont̄ d̄m d̄m Regem Angl̄ inite extitissent / q̄tenus ip̄m contingebant penit̄ annullauit / et eidem sponte pure renūciauit et absolute / et tactis sacros̄cis et osculatis Dei Eūngeliis fidelitatem fecit dño Regi Angl̄ sepefato / in subscripta forma / et super fidelitate sua sic facta / suas patentes fecit litteras sub nomie suo conceptas / suo sigillo pendent̄ consignatas / quar̄ tenor est talis .  
 A touz ceaus qui cestres lettres verront ou orront : William de Kyngorñ / persone del Eglise de Listoñ / saluz . Pur ceo [ &c. ut supra. ]  
 Doñ a Forfare le quint iour de Jul / [ &c. ut supra. ]

He has been identified by Black as the William de Kyngorne Clericus (Clerk or Cleric c. 1296) whose Seal showed an eagle with wings expanded not on a shield.<sup>28</sup> (Annex 9 p. 400).

- Probably the same as ‘William de Kingorn persone del Eglise de Kiltyerne del Counte de Inthernes’ listed among those who swore fealty to King Edward I of England in 1296.<sup>29</sup> (This is Kiltearn in Ross and Cromarty.) Elsewhere referred to as follows: ‘In 1296 William of Kyngorn parson of the church of Keltiern of the county of Inernys swore fealty to King Edward I. of England.’<sup>30</sup> Mediaeval Vicars often held more than one benefice.

- Johannes de Kingorn, *fistularius regis* (the King's piper) had a uniform of striped cloth 1303-4 (below Annex 9, p, 400). At the time when the King's Palace was at Dunfermline. Contemporaneous with:
- A Charter of Dunfermline Abbey dated 1306 includes the name 'J de Kingoř...' amongst witnesses to a matter.<sup>31</sup>
- Laurentio de Kingorne clerk or cleric mentioned in the Registers of the Abbey of Paisley, Renfrewshire, undated document somewhere between 1318 and 1352.<sup>32</sup> Mentioned in an instrument of 1358 July 15 as being a Cantor.<sup>33</sup> He was possibly related to Roberto Kingorn who was a monk of Paisley in 1400 (below).
- Sir John de Kingorne (*primus*) instituted in 1342 Vicar of Aberdeen.

In the year of our Lord 1342, a venerable man, Sir John de Kingorne, *primus*, was instituted, by the Reverend Father in Christ and Lord, the Lord Alexander de Kynninmounde, Bishop of Aberdeen, into the vicarage of the Parish Church of Aberdeen. And he adorned the Altar of the Blessed Nicholas with a priest's vestment of silk woven in various colours, and a cope of cloth of gold. And he was buried in the choir. Whose soul may God lead unto eternal glory.<sup>4</sup>

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(Uncle of the below Sir John Kingorne *secundus*).

- Adam de Kyngorn Clericus (Clerk or Cleric) of St Andrews Diocese and Public Notary, notarized a document of 1343 Nov 25.<sup>35</sup> He might have been the Adam de Kynghorn who was rector of Karn in 1357 (Annex 9 p. 400).
- Bartholomeus de Kyngorn Constable of the Burgh of Kyngorn in 1359<sup>36</sup> (The only instance found in the early records of a person named Kinghorne actually living in the Burgh of Kinghorn.)
- Thomas de Kyngorne in 1390 made returns for the customs of the Burgh of Inverkeithing,<sup>37</sup> which is about 5 miles south of Dunfermline, and was a dependency of the Abbey.<sup>38</sup>
- Gilberto de Kyngorne, Burgess of Glasgow, signatory to a documents regarding the Church of Sts Mary and Anne, Glasgow, 1426 Oct 28,<sup>39</sup> and 1428 Jun 4.<sup>40</sup>
- Sir John de Kingorne (*secundus*, nephew of the above *primus*) who was Perpetual Vicar of Aberdeen, documents 4 February 1431<sup>41</sup> and 12 September 1431 et seq, died 21 June 1438.<sup>42</sup>
- Roberto de Kingorn who c. 1400 was mentioned in the Registers of the Bishopric of Moray (Aberdeenshire) as holding property in South Berwick (Berwick-upon-Tweed, now in Northumberland).<sup>43</sup> Roughly contemporaneous with:
- Roberto Kingorn monk of Paisley Abbey, mentioned in 1432 in the registers of the Abbey.<sup>44</sup> Paisley Abbey, west of Glasgow, was a Cluniac foundation, an offshoot of the Benedictines, and there is evidence of interchange of monks with Dunfermline in the mid-late 15<sup>th</sup> Century.<sup>45</sup> Whether Roberto Kingorn was part of this is unclear. Adam Kingorne's possible father, David Kingorne, would become Abbot of Crossraguel, another Cluniac abbey, and a daughter house of Paisley Abbey (see next section).
- Henrico Kyngornie presbiteris [priest] 1434 3 April attested a document relating to Coldstream Priory.<sup>46</sup> Perhaps the same as:

- Henry de Kingorn in 1438 Royal Seneschal in Edinburgh, and Chamberlain for Garvock and Brechin in Aberdeenshire, and still so in 1462. <sup>47</sup> Perhaps the same as:
- Henrico de Kyngorne rectore de Kyngusy (Kingussie) Diocese of Moray, Inverness-shire 1473 Aug 2. <sup>48</sup>
- A charter c. 1450 held by Dunfermline Abbey mentioning John de Kyngorn a regular Canon of the Church of St Andrews. <sup>49</sup>
- Emmote de Kyngorn, who in 1454 held land in Glasgow Annex 9 p. 400.
- Symone de Kingorne, Vicar of Tullich Aberdeenshire in 1484. <sup>50</sup>
- Laurentio Kinghorn attested a document relating to Croy and Kilravock, Inverness 1492 Apr 10. <sup>51</sup> Perhaps not the same as:
- Laurence Kyngorne who had warrant to import Scottish goods and export English merchandise in 1495. Annex 9 p.400.
- Alexander Kinghorn, a Scot who was Physician in Ordinary to King Christian II of Denmark (1513-1523), and led embassies from Denmark to the King of Scotland. <sup>52</sup>

Aberdeenshire, and the Diocese of Brechin, tend to favour a link with Kingorne-Easter and the Lyon family, but this does not preclude Dunfermline Abbey being somewhere in the making or education of these clerics and clerks. Rather, the name 'Kinghorne' suggests it.

A link to Kingorne-Easter is more definite in the case of Alexander de Kingorne, who appeared in a papal document, having been at his death, some time before 1427, Vicar of Kirkben in Glasgow Diocese. He was a priest of some prominence, as the document records his having been 'outwith the Roman Court' i.e., that he died while attached to the Papal Curia in Rome (see Annex 3 below). Alexander's name, 'de Kingorne', again indicates his or his family's origins having been as émigrées from the Burgh of Kingorne or one of the two castles Kingorne-Waster (Dunfermline Abbey – Durie family) or Kingorne-Easter (Lyon family). There is some complexity in Alexander's position, but his appointment to Kirkben owed itself to Henry Wardlaw, the Bishop of St Andrews (the principal Bishop in Scotland), and his assignment to Rome also necessitated Wardlaw's patronage. The patronage connections might have originated with Wardlaw's relatives, the Lyon family of Kingorne-Easter. <sup>53</sup> However, again, this does not preclude a link with Dunfermline Abbey, and would sit quite comfortably with the Lyons initially seeking an ecclesiastical profession for him through their neighbours.

The above are tantalising with regard to names and professions, but in most cases there is insufficient data to establish family connections. Many of the above were celibate clerics, who would not be expected to father children if they kept to their vows of chastity. Given the overall context, it gives the impression of families, originating from Kinghorn, perhaps Burgess merchants and administrators, contributing successive sons to religious, legal and royal service, going back to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The list is short compared to the span of 315 years, and might have represented only a small number of families. This is consistent with the picture – overall, across all professions – of a small number of families with the name Kinghorne, that emerges from the Old Parish Registers after 1538 (as discussed above 'The origins of the name *Kinghorne*'). There would have been other circumstances in which an entrant to the Abbey or its school might have taken the name Kinghorne, anyone

from the area of the town seeking a vocation or being given an education, perhaps having been separated from his family name e.g., an orphan. What does *not* emerge from the records is a noble family named Kinghorne contributing sons to the clergy, such as will be seen below with the Beaton and Durie families.<sup>54</sup>

*David Kingorne (c.1430's? – c.1522?)*

The situation becomes clearer from the mid-1400's, with the emergence of David Kingorne. There is evidence that he might have been Adam Kingorne's father, or certainly a close relative mentoring him, his grandfather or uncle. David was a middle-level cleric, a Chaplain of Dunfermline Abbey, who became a protégé of the Abbot James Beaton. During Beaton's meteoric rise, David became Abbot of Crossraguel Abbey in South Ayrshire, and a Member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow.

David's first appearance in the records was in December 1457, when a Praeceptum of King James II of Scotland was issued regarding a dispute between Dunfermline Abbey and the Burgh of Kinghorn over certain lands of Kingorne-Waster. The matter had been investigated by David Kyngorn and William de Kirkaldy.<sup>55</sup> (The earlier records generally spell his Christian name as 'Dauid', while later records use the spelling 'David'. To avoid confusion the spelling 'David' is used by default in the text of this Appendix, but in Genealogical Tables and Annexes below the spelling is used as it appears in the cited record.)

In 1496 David Kingorne was listed among the Chaplains of Dunfermline Abbey (below Annex 1 [1496-66]; 'David Kingorn' Vide Burgh Records 1480-1500<sup>56</sup>). On balance, this appears to have been the same David Kyngorn as the preceding record, although there is some concern as to his advanced years at some of the subsequent events of his life. Assuming that to be the case, that would place his birth perhaps in the 1430's, and in his 60's at Adam's birth. The last record of David was in 1522 (further below), described there as 'venerable' and a 'pensioner'. This would make him in his 90's in the present calculation.

Apart from being a Chaplain, David Kingorne sat as a magistrate on the Assizes of the Regality of Dunfermline, the records of this dated 1500 (below Annex 1 [1496] et sub; the Assize Courts were held in the Abbey's Chapter House.) After 1500, he has not been found in the records of Dunfermline. His movements appear to have been tied to those of James Beaton, who, although Abbot of Dunfermline from 1504 to 1509, was much absent, holding royal and other ecclesiastical appointments. In 1509 Beaton became Archbishop of Glasgow, and seems to have taken David with him on his peregrinations.

In that year, 1509, David Kinghorn became Abbot of Crossraguel Abbey in South Ayrshire, within the Glasgow Archdiocese, a position he held until 1521,<sup>57</sup> by which year he was sufficiently ancient to become a pensioner of the Abbey. Crossraguel Abbey was a Cluniac foundation, about 45 miles south of Paisley Abbey, of which it was a daughter house, but from 1265 it had been an independent house 'free of all interference from the Abbot of Paisley'.<sup>58</sup> The Cluniacs were a sub-branch of the Order of Saint Benedict, wearing the black habit like the monks of Dunfermline, and with interchanges of senior personnel with Dunfermline Abbey, as has been seen above in the case of Paisley ('Adam Kingorne's antecedents'). While the recurrence of the Kingorne name at Paisley might suggest a dynasty,

David's origins and early life were back in Dunfermline, while his presence in the west and preferment were more likely the result of Beaton's holding the See of Glasgow and his influence with King James IV. By then it was established practice for Abbots in Scotland to be nominated by the King and confirmed by the Pope and Abbey Chapter.<sup>59</sup> In the case of Crossraguel, however, there is some suggestion the advowsons had passed to the University of Glasgow: a document of 1521, mentioning 'Dompni David Kyngorne pensionarii de Corsraguell ac suppositi universitatis Glasguensis'; 'ac suppositi...' meaning 'subject to the University of Glasgow'.<sup>60</sup> Other sources state it remained an independent Abbey until its dissolution.<sup>61</sup> Either way, James Beaton was Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in 1508, and Archbishop of Glasgow, among his numerous offices,<sup>62</sup> and David's appointment to Crossraguel bears the hallmarks of Beaton's patronage.

On 26 October 1521 (St Crispin's Day), David's name appeared as a member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow, the document referring to him as 'Incorporati sub-dicto domino rectori / Venerabilis pater David Kyngorne pensionarius de Corsragoll...' first on a list of 34 members of the Corporation under the Rector. The process and the politics behind David's election are difficult to unravel from the documents. The formula used in the entries is that a new Rector was elected annually on St Crispin's Day, by the General Congregation of the University ('Congregacione generali alme universitatis Glasguensis...'), the name of the new Rector then stated, and the new members elected to the Corporation of the University listed in the document under him (Incorporati sub-dicto domino rectori...). The names vary from year to year. A Rector might be elected several years in succession, and then be replaced by another. Some names of the other members of the Corporation appear for a few years, others not. David Kingorne's name appeared only in documents of 1521-22. The name Georgius Betoun appeared amongst members in 1518 (presumably a relative of James Beaton/Betoun)... The process has the appearance of being democratic, but it is unclear who the electors were, as their names were not listed, and what family, loyalty and patronage relationships lay behind them.

That St Crispin's Day of 1521 saw the election of a new Rector, 'Jacobus Steward prepositus de Dunbertane [Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton] ac rector alme universitatis Glasguensis.'<sup>63</sup> This was James Stewart, Canon of Glasgow and Rector of Cardross, who had been previously Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1512.<sup>64</sup> He was a cousin of the King, James V, and a kinsman of John Stewart 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Lennox.<sup>65</sup> James Stewart would be Rector of Glasgow University from 1521 to 1524, and was appointed Abbot of Dryburgh from 1523, holding that abbacy until 1539. So, with Beaton and Stewart, David Kingorne was in exalted company. (The spelling 'Stewart' will be used in Part I of this Appendix, although it appears as 'Steward' in a number of the sources.)

Like many late mediaeval churchmen, it is likely that David was much absent from Crossraguel Abbey, leaving its Prior in charge, and even after he became a 'pensioner', drawing his income in venerable retirement, he might have remained in James Beaton's household. Beaton does not seem to have been in Glasgow much either, his royal duties keeping him in the east (see below 'A matter of patronage'). However, on 28 March 1522 David was at the University of Glasgow where a matter of a dispute between clerics was

resolved.<sup>66</sup> That record is the last found of him. He might have gone with Beaton when his patron became Archbishop of St Andrews in that year.

By this stage David was elderly, in his 90's, and maybe not up to much. It is not known when he died. He held the Abbacy at Crossraguel until 1521, but there was an interregnum with his successor from 1520.<sup>67</sup> At the next round of elections at the University of Glasgow, on St Crispin's Day 1522, his seat was taken by Adam Kyngorne, without comment in the records as to David's whereabouts or his relationship with Adam.

#### *Adam Kingorne's close relatives*

Meanwhile, in Dunfermline, the picture was complicated somewhat, because the records show another David Kingorne present in the same period. He was not the same person, as both David Kingornes appeared separately named in the same case in the Assizes, the one as Chaplain and the other as Sergeant of the Regality (Annex 1 [1496-66], [4 August 1500]). This David Kyngorne appeared first in the Burgh records in 1487. A 1488 record showed him married to Margaret Kyrkcaldy, daughter of John Kyrkcaldy, Burgess of Dunfermline and sometime Provost of the Burgh, and grand-daughter of William of Kirkaldy, Burgess of Dunfermline and sometime Provost. This was the same William de Kirkaldy whose name appeared in the Praeceptum of 1457 (above), alongside that of David Kyngorn the Chaplain. The document of 1488 attests that Margaret was the lawful heir of her father (John Kirkaldy). She would have brought to the marriage her father's business house and monies, as well as lands (Annex 1 [1503]). The marriage saw David the Sergeant elected a Burgess in 1489, and in the role of Sergeant of the Burgh, mentioned frequently from 1500 to 1502, acting briefly as Baillie in 1502.

This points to David Kyngorne the Sergeant and Burgess having been born some time in the 1460's. He seems to have come lately into the merchant ranks, by virtue of his marriage, and it appears he was much younger than David Kingorne the Chaplain, possibly a son, or a nephew. David the Sergeant last appeared in the Burgh records in 1503 (below Annex 1). Dunfermline was afflicted by the plague and dysentery between the years 1497 and 1506, with the loss of many lives,<sup>68</sup> and while this cannot be said definitively, it represented a significant danger to life for those remaining within the Burgh.

It is in this period that Adam Kingorne emerges from the records as being a close relative of David Kingorne the Chaplain. It is estimated that Adam was born in the 1490's. The question whether David Kingorne the Chaplain, or David Kingorne the Sergeant might have been his father hangs partly on a petition Adam made in 1547, where he asked for a provision to be made in respect of his Vicarage of Kinglassie due to 'his defect of birth' (below Annex 5 p. 326). While it has not been established what this defect was, the most likely circumstance was that it was due to him having been 'illegitimate'. This is consistent with David Kingorn the Chaplain being his father, and that Adam was the 'natural son' of a celibate priest.<sup>69</sup> It tends to preclude David Kingorne the Sergeant being his father, as he was already married to Margaret Kirkaldy in 1488, before the period in which Adam is likely to have been born. No other candidate Kinghornes have emerged from the records of Dunfermline or environs at the time of Adam's birth. Adam would name his own eldest son David, and David was a family name, handed down the Kingorne generations along with Adam – following a custom of

naming an eldest son after his grandfather. Adam's becoming a Member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow the year after David the Chaplain is suggestive (previous section), and part of the picture, but not proof. But, it does show Adam had been under David the Chaplain's wing, and that this bought him under the patronage of James Beaton.

These circumstances suggest David the Sergeant might have been a brother or cousin to Adam, perhaps an older son of David Kingorne the Chaplain, or perhaps David's nephew. David the Sergeant and Margaret Kyrkcaldy had no known issue, but it is possible that any of the following might have been their children, or otherwise closely related.

The next possible close relative of the David Kingorne the Chaplain appears to have been Joneta Kingorne, who in a record of 1537 was among the nuns of the Priory of Coldstream, Berwickshire.<sup>70</sup> There were property links between the Cistercian Priory of Coldstream (nuns) and the Benedictine Priory of Coldingham (monks), the latter a dependency of Dunfermline Abbey. There might have been influence in her placement, at a time when patronage and influence came across many of the larger matters in a person's life, and females were particularly vulnerable through lack of independent opportunities, and an absence of social support other than that provided by the Church. Both David the Chaplain and Adam would have been able to secure her a position in the Priory, but there is insufficient evidence to firm this further.<sup>71</sup> Joneta was still a nun of Coldstream in 1563, when the seven nuns were ejected from the Priory upon its dissolution in the Reformation. The nuns were paid a discharge of £140 to be shared between them, presumably £20 to Joneta. The accounts note 'They also received 1 b. 3 f, of wheat becaus thai wer indigent [after the death of the prioress] to suppoit thame in the meantyme.'<sup>72</sup> Otherwise, they were left to their own devices, and the support of their families. That was the year Adam is thought to have died, and her support might have fallen to Adam's children. While this is speculative, her circumstances suggest she was a close relative of Adam, a sister or cousin.

Three other names emerge from the records in 1555 in connection with Adam Kingorne, in a way that suggests a close family relationship. These were Thomas Kyngorne, a portioner of Gaitmilk in Fife, Katheryn Kingorne of whose orphaned children Adam was a guardian, and Jonet Kingorne her sister. These were younger women than Joneta the nun, and clearly close relatives of Adam, more likely his nephew and nieces. They will be discussed below 'The temporalities of Kinglassie and the mysteries of Gaitmilc' and sub.

### *David Kingorne's legacy*

The evidence points to David Kingorne the Chaplain being Adam Kingorne's mentor, and at least his close relative. It is possible he was Adam's father or grandfather, but this might be an unfair suggestion considering he might have been faithful to his vows. Indisputably, however, through his position and longevity he was the key relative influencing Adam's trajectory, and that of Adam's descendants over the coming centuries. David was not, however, highly ranked. He was not noble but owed the status he achieved to his noble patron, James Beaton. He came late in life to the Abbacy of Crossraguel, which while significant was not a first-ranked Abbey. The influence he wielded for Adam's advancement was through his patrons, not of his own authority in relationship with the King, who was the fount of patronage for high ecclesiastical offices.

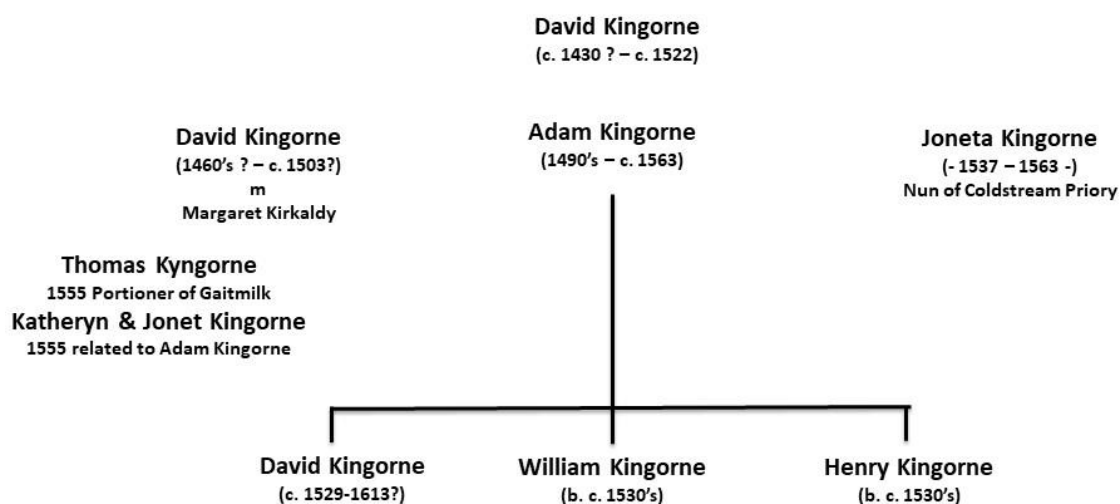


Adam's 'defect of birth' was significant, in terms of his own place in the Church and society. David, if it was him, appears to have passed through these waters pleasantly enough, under the wing of his powerful patron, but this was the eve of the Reformation in Scotland, and this along with many surrounding issues would be magnified in Adam's life.

### Adam Kingorne (1490's - c.1563)

While there are these uncertainties in the placement of David the Chaplain and the aforementioned Kinghornes in the line which led to Alexander Kingorne, the subject of this biography, things become more definite with Adam Kingorne, to take his place as Alexander's great x 5 grandfather in the following family trees, (I) and (II) further below.

#### The Family Tree of the Kinghornes of Dunfermline and Edinburgh (I)



The date of Adam's birth is not known, but it appears from the events in his life to have been somewhere between 1490 and 1500. As discussed above, the evidence points to him being a son or close relative of David Kingorne, Chaplain of Dunfermline Abbey and a celibate priest. The identity of his mother is not known. Adam's death has been placed shortly before 1563, when a successor was appointed Vicar of Linton (below Annex 7 p. 544).

Adam rose to be Chamberlain of the Abbey of Dunfermline, a member of the Abbey's Chapter, and was a monastic priest. He obtained other benefices, including Vicar of Linton in Peeblesshire, and of Kinglassie in Fife. However, like many mediaeval vicars he was mostly absentee, resident in Dunfermline, enjoying the income of his parishes, but with a curate running them in his stead. Although he had taken the Benedictine vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and stability within the monastic community, he earned an income, owned property outside the Abbey walls, fathered a family, and maintained a household for them. These, including Adam's own 'defect of birth', would prove significant issues for him and his children, because he had broken his vows, because 'illegitimacy' was a stigma in an increasingly Puritan society, and because his children did not have full rights under law.

#### *A priest of Dunfermline Abbey*

Adam probably entered Dunfermline Abbey early in life, having been placed there by his parents or guardian. Although David Kingorne the Chaplain appears to have been attached to

James Beaton's household, he was away from Dunfermline, and not in a situation in which he was likely to take a young boy with him, if he was to provide him with the skills to fit him in life. It is thus likely that he left him in the care of the Abbey for his formative years at least. This is consistent with the path Adam would take.

A Grammar School had been located within the Abbey grounds since the twelfth century to educate future monks, and Adam might have been taught there by its best-known schoolmaster, Robert Henrysoun, who was a notary and a poet. Indeed, Henrysoun was a major Scottish poet of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. His poems spanned his long life, ranging from subjects drawn from Classical mythology, to verging on the bawdy, to Marian devotion, and philosophical meditation.<sup>73</sup> Despite the variety of his subject-matter, Christian devotion and moralisation had never been far from his pen. Thus, he ended his telling of the pagan myth of *Orpheus and Eurydice* in the bleak Classical underworld with these words:-

For than gois bakwart to the fyn agayn,  
 Oure appetite as it before was flayn  
 In worldly lufl and fenfualitee,  
 And makis refoun wedow for to be.  
 Now pray we God fen oure affectioun  
 Is alway prompt and redy to fall down,  
 That He wald help us wyth his haly hand  
 Of manetenance, and geve us grace to ftand  
 In perfyte lufe, as He is glorius.  
 And thus endis the Tale of ORPHEUS.

Robert Henrysoun, *Orpheus and Eurydice* c. 1499 ll. 624-633<sup>74</sup>

It is reasonable to suppose that Adam's education in Latin would not have been confined to the Church texts but would have included the Classics. Scotland was much influenced by the University of Paris, where Classics had been studied since the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and Henrysoun is thought to have been an early graduate of the University of Glasgow.<sup>75</sup> Some insight into Henrysoun's teaching can be found in a poem he wrote shortly before his death:

"O ETERNE GOD ! of power infinyt,  
 To quhois hie knowlege na thing is obscure  
 That is, or was, or evir salbe, perfyte,  
 In to thy sicht, quhill that this world indure!;  
 Haif mercy of us, indigent and pure,  
 Thou dois na wrang to puneiss our offens;  
 O Lord ! that is to mankynd haill seccure  
 Preserve us fra this perrelus pestilence,

Robert Henrysoun, *Ane Prayer for the Pest*, c. 1499

A pious tutor, and elderly, about 76 years of age when this poem was written, Henrysoun is thought to have died of the plague in 1499.<sup>76</sup> He can only have had charge of Adam's early education, but the school continued under the monastery's guidance until it was ruined when the Abbey was sacked in 1560, after which it moved into the town, and eventually became the Dunfermline High School.<sup>77</sup> The school taught children of all backgrounds, including the poor.

In Adam's circumstances, with his early life influenced by David Kingorne, he entered the Abbey as a student. During his education, he would have come to the point where he needed to decide his own vocation. Would he leave the Abbey with its guaranteed security or embrace it as David had done, becoming a postulant? This would lead to the full vows of a monk, by which he would oblate himself in service to God in poverty, chastity, obedience and stability under the Rule of Saint Benedict.<sup>78</sup> Later he would have been ordained a priest, a profession to which he would have aspired with the encouragement of the Abbot, Prior, and David, but which also was requisite for the positions to which he would be appointed. Although entering a monastery provided young men with the essentials of life and many opportunities, the same could be said of those who obtained an education and went into civil administration. Whatever happened later in his life, Adam likely was sincere in his profession. The monastic discipline was not to be undertaken lightly, but it did bring the benefit of security of accommodation and sustenance for the whole of a person's life, as well as purpose and inspiration, the attractiveness of which should not be underestimated.

Much of Adam's youth and early adulthood were as a member of the monastery, advancing his education, attending each day the eight Canonical Hours (prayer services) beginning with Matins at 2 a.m. and ending with Compline at 7 p.m., after which the monks went to bed. Postulants and monks were required to attend all these services unless given leave by the Abbot. This brought the Abbey community together in prayer nine times a day, and they also had meals together three times a day. As a priest, Adam would have celebrated the Mass himself with some frequency. There might be several Masses during the day, the main daily Mass attended by all the monastic community held in Choir at the High Altar,<sup>79</sup> but also Masses said in the chapels. These included Masses for the souls of the dead, endowed in their Wills, or by their relatives. As was usual for a priest of his rank and skills, Adam was literate, fluent in Latin, working in the library and scriptorium. Additionally, he undertook some work in the Abbey's functioning, certainly administrative and financial tasks, and perhaps also in the Abbey garden.<sup>80</sup> As a monk and monastic priest he was required to live in the dormitory, take his meals with the community in the refectory, and be within the Abbey gates between 5 p.m. and 5 a.m.. These were requirements under the Rule, unless given leave by the Abbot. Later, having become Chamberlain, he would have had his own apartment within the dormitory (it appears that by 1560 all the monks had individual cells in the dormitory). It was a regulated life, in which every hour of the day was allocated and subject to the monastic discipline.

Throughout his time as a member of the monastic community, Adam would have been unmistakably and outwardly separate from lay members of Dunfermline society by his wearing the black habit of the Order, which included the hood, the white cincture, perhaps knotted representing his vows, and on his head the shaved circle of the tonsure. During the celebration of the Mass he would have donned the priestly vestments, which have been worn since Roman times, which included the white alb and amice symbolizing separation from the world and purity. It is difficult to visualise the absolute expressions represented by these things, in contrast with Adam's soon to be broken vows and family life.

In addition to the monks and priests, the Abbey had a wider community of 'lay brothers', who lived and worked in the Abbey, fulfilling a diversity of tasks, without taking full monastic vows. There is evidence from the Burgh records that the monks had personal servants, and it is likely that these were drawn from the lay brothers. The monks' lives were comfortable, a stretch from the asceticism envisaged by the Rule. The wealth of the Abbey is also clear, that its 'temporalities' had developed into a commercial centre, with a population beyond the core monastic community. The Abbey had mercantile interests and manufactories in the Burgh, of which the Abbot was overlord, as well as the rentals and products of the Abbey's lands across Scotland, many of which were tenanted. It was perhaps the largest business in the realm, an attractive acquisition for a later king.

The Abbey was not 'enclosed'. The Abbey Church was the main Church for the Burgh of Dunfermline, and there would have been men and women from the Burgh coming to the Church daily for services (there was a 'Parish Altar' within the Abbey), as well as coming and going for their various employments. There were other churches in the Burgh and further afield, served by the priests of the Abbey. The Abbey also had its daily interactions with the Burgh, and the Royal Palace, which in Adam's time was near its gates. The Abbey was by no means separated from the Burgh or the Palace, and women were not excluded from attending Church there. A reasonable body of the Abbey's and the Burgh's records have survived, going back to the foundation of them both. From these there is little evidence of widespread breaches of discipline by the monks and lay brothers, such as spilled over into the Burgh records, which might be expected if there was a general failure of discipline. This was at odds with the accusations during and after the Reformation, that the monasteries were riddled with sexual excesses, other debaucheries and financial corruptions.<sup>81</sup>

The same can not be said of the high officials of the Abbey. Adam's patron, Abbot George Durie kept a mistress and had children, domiciled, according to his family's tradition, at the Durie estates of Craighluscar.<sup>82</sup> Consistent with this good example, Adam Kingorne had a house outside the Abbey walls, and fathered a family. The evidence suggests this was a long-standing part of Adam's life, his eldest son being born perhaps before 1529 (below, 'Property and children'.) This in turn questions the motives for his monastic and priestly professions, if not when he first took his vows, then how he followed them in maturity.

The Reformers' invective against the Church was often a spray against Popery, idolatry and corruption, but, when they got particular, they focused on the highly ranked clergy. In the case of Dunfermline Abbey, the antiquarian Ebenezer Henderson considered the 'election' of Henry Creighton as Abbot in 1473 as marking the beginning of the rot. The Abbey's Chapter had elected one of its members to be Abbot, following a process well-established under the Rule. However, King James III over-rode this with his own nominee, Creighton, who was installed with the agreement of the Pope. The Chapter eventually complied in obedience. Thereafter the Abbots were nominated by the King. These appointees tended to be absent from the Abbey – pluralists holding royal positions and bishoprics – with a Commendator (a trustee abbot) in place in their stead. However, the Commendators were also increasingly absentees and pluralists. Thus, Henderson wrote: 'This "outrage on the Convent of Dunfermline" is supposed to have been the first committed on the Church, and which

culminated at the Reformation in 1560.’<sup>83</sup> By the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the King and the aristocracy had wrested for themselves effective control of the Church, its powers and wealth, the Pope rubber-stamping royal requests. The favour of the King was requisite for advancement to the upper echelons of the clergy, and at all levels having powerful patrons was essential. The Reformation would do little to change this. The rights of appointment of Presbyterian ministers were in the hands of the aristocracy in the majority of parishes, and even the appointment of schoolteachers, as would be the case with Alexander Kinghorne centuries later in the 1790’s. The custom continued for aristocrats and gentry to send their sons into the clergy, providing a pool of often biddable ministers for the new church, filling vacancies to which a relative held the rights of appointment.

#### *A matter of patronage*

Adam owed his advancement to patronage. This would become a hallmark of the Kinghorne family’s saga over the next three centuries, both in Scotland and in New South Wales; their fortunes rose and fell on the basis of patronage, or in Alexander Kinghorne’s case his ‘connections’. Adam Kingorne’s principal patrons were James Beaton, during Adam’s early life, and Beaton’s nephew, George Durie, who was Abbot during Adam’s adult life.

James Beaton, encountered above as David Kingorne’s patron, was the son of John Beaton (Bethune), the Fifth of Balfour, who held substantial estates about 12 miles north of Kinghorn.<sup>84</sup> James was Abbot of Dunfermline from 1504 to 1509, and from 1522 to 1539. He held prominent positions elsewhere as Lord High Treasurer of Scotland under King James IV (1505 onwards), Archbishop of Glasgow (1509-1523), and Commendator of the Abbeys of Arbroath and Kilwinning. He became Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1515, a member of the Council of Regency during the minority of King James V. In 1522 Beaton became Archbishop of St Andrews, and held this See until his death in 1539. Concurrently he was Abbot of Dunfermline, his second term from 1522 to 1539. Though mostly absent from the Abbey, Beaton was the source of patronage for the first forty or more years of Adam’s life, both for Adam, and for David Kingorne, as already seen.

George Durie was born in about 1496, and was of a similar age to Adam, give or take some years. Durie’s mother, Janet, was James Beaton’s sister.<sup>85</sup> The Duries were influential lairds of Scotland, family members had held offices to the King, and had been bishops and other prominent clergy. They had a long association with the tower of Kingorne-Waster, occupying it either as stewards or tenants of the Abbey since at least 1382.<sup>86</sup> Durie’s early education is not known, but its natural recourse would have been to the Abbey Grammar School, where he and Adam might have known each other as boys. Durie’s name appears in Burgh records associated with Dunfermline Abbey in 1522, as a witness. He was thirty years of age when in 1526 he became Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey due to Beaton’s absence as Archbishop. Like Beaton, Durie was a pluralist. In 1526, the same year he became Abbot, Durie was appointed by his uncle to be Archdeacon of St Andrews, a position he held until 1559. He also sat in Parliament, as did all the Abbots of Dunfermline, and he served terms as a Privy Councillor and Keeper of the Privy Seal. After Beaton’s death, Durie became titular Abbot of Dunfermline from 1539 to 1572, the later years, after 1560, in name only after the Reformation.<sup>87</sup>

These patronage links, together with Adam Kingorne's surname, once again point to his family origins being either in Kingorne-Waster, held by the Abbey and the Durie family, or the Burgh of Kinghorn, or Kingorne-Easter, held by the Lyon family. This might have played out over some generations (as discussed above 'Adam Kingorne's antecedents')

Adam's patrons were two of the most powerful clergymen in Scotland, and the potential advancements they could obtain for him extended from higher offices within Dunfermline Abbey or its dependencies, to the wider Church in Scotland with its wealth of benefices, and to the royal administration. While Adam did achieve several preferments, it should be asked why he did not rise higher than he did.

*Member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow (1522)*

The role of David Kingorne as Abbot of Crossraguel and member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow has been discussed above ('David Kingorne (c.1430's? – c.1522?'). David was present at the University for the election of the new Rector on 25 October 1521, and was also present at the resolution of a dispute on 28 March 1522. At the following election on 25 October 1522 David Kingorne was replaced by Adam Kyngorne as a member of the Corporation (below Annex 11 [11-02] Adam Kyngorne, Delegate 25 October 1542). Predictably James Stewart was re-elected, though in absentia.

As noted above, this might suggest David's paternity, while not proving it. Nevertheless, it does demonstrate David's mentorship of Adam, and that James Beaton's patronage had extended to Adam. Adam's presence in Glasgow suggests he had followed David, and raises the question as to whether he had found a place in Beaton's household. He might have continued his education at the University after completing his early education and profession at Dunfermline. At Glasgow Adam would have found a freer life and outlook away from the strictures of the monastic Rule at Dunfermline. Universities and travel can do that. It is tempting also to see this as an opportunity to deepen his relationship with Beaton, as David Kingorne would have recognized and encouraged, and another circumstance in which he might have met and formed an early bond with George Durie, before Durie's elevation to Commendator of Dunfermline and Archdeacon of Saint Andrews in 1526. While this is speculative, it is clear these relationships formed and developed. Adam would return to Dunfermline and take on higher office in the Abbey.

He probably served part at least of his term on the University Corporation in 1522-1523 and returned to the east not long after that. He was not re-elected at the end of 1523, and his name did not appear further in the University's Statutes and Annals. By then Beaton had taken up the See of Saint Andrews, become Abbot of Dunfermline again (1522-1539) and from 1526 had installed George Durie as Commendator, all under the nomination of the King, or rather the Council of Regency of which Beaton was a member.

As for James Stewart, and his Members of the Corporation, the year 1522 had not been plain sailing. In June 1522 a letter was sent by the King apparently accepting of Stewart's election, while listing several matters of grievance relating to the incumbency of previous Rectors,<sup>88</sup> of whom Stewart happened to be one. King James V was then only 9 years old, and the letter was issued with the consent of his cousin and Regent, John Stewart, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke

of Albany. Considerable efforts were made following this letter to comply with the King's wishes.<sup>89</sup> This apparently satisfied Albany (Beaton's role in the background is unclear), and Stewart would hold the position of Rector of Glasgow University from 1521 until the election at the end of 1524. At the end of 1523 he was nominated by the King (i.e., Albany and Council) to the Abbacy of Dryburgh, which he would hold until 1539. By then Beaton was installed as Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Primate of Scotland. He would have influenced the King and Regent in Stewart's appointment to Dryburgh.

However, Stewart, Beaton, and those close to them, would be near to the epicentre on one of the fault lines in Scottish-English politics. In late 1524, at the age of 12, James V dismissed his regents at the behest of his mother, Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of King Henry VII of England, and sister of Henry VIII. This was another deadly step in England's interference in Scottish politics. In 1525 Archibald Douglas, 6th Earl of Angus, Margaret's second husband, and the young King's stepfather, took custody of him, and effectively held him prisoner for three years, ruling on his behalf. Several attempts were made to free the King, one by James Stewart's kinsman, John Stewart 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Lennox, who on 4 September 1526 engaged Angus' army at the Battle of Linlithgow Bridge. Angus was victorious, and Lennox was murdered straightway afterwards. King James would not escape until 1528, when he finally assumed the reins of government for himself.

#### *Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey*

Adam Kingorne was next recorded in 1541 as being the 'camerarius' (Chamberlain) of Dunfermline Abbey. (Annex 5 p. 325). The date of his accession to this office is not recorded. The latest record of a predecessor was in April 1535, Beaton's nephew, Archibald Beaton of Capildra,<sup>90</sup> a situation which was untenable, because Archibald does not appear to have been in Holy Orders. Archibald also held the office of Principal Baillie of the Regality from 1531-1538. Adam might have held the position of Chamberlain at any time after April 1535, if James Beaton had decided to return the two roles to their separate functioning. Alternatively, his tenure might have begun after James Beaton's death on 14 February 1539. After this, George Durie was given the full title of Abbot, and might have made changes to the occupants of positions. Adam's assuming the role of Chamberlain by 1541 would be consistent with this. As for the other, Patrick Halkett of Pitfirrane was recorded as bailie in 1548,<sup>91</sup> but a year later George Durie's brother, Robert Durie, held the office of Principal Baillie (Annex 1 [lxviii]). Halkett was George Durie's nephew. Both Halkett<sup>92</sup> and Robert Durie were laymen, and able to take the position of Principal Baillie of the Regality. However, the Chamberlain of the Abbey needed to be a member of the Abbey Chapter, a priest or monk under the vows of obedience and stability to the Abbot. So, this would favour 1540-1541 as the beginning of the personnel changeover.

Adam was still Chamberlain in 1544, when he witnessed a charter of Abbot George Durie conceding the feodifirmam of the Nether Grange of Kingorne-Waster to his brother Robert Dury and Katherine Lundy his wife. This was not a significant piece of nepotism, as the Duries had tenanted Kingorne-Waster for two hundred years or more.<sup>93</sup> Adam was not identified as Chamberlain in the Charter of August 1549 (below Annex 1 [lxviii]), and had

probably relinquished the office by then, or he would have signed as Chamberlain, certainly by October 1552, when a successor, Alan Cowttis, was recorded as being in his place.<sup>94</sup>

As Chamberlain, Adam was a member of the Abbey's Chapter, with a significant role in the monastery's affairs. According to the antiquarian Ebenezer Henderson, the 'camerarius' or Chamberlain of the Abbey, 'had the charge of the wardrobes and the dormitory, and provided whatever was required by the Abbot or the Prior when they set out on a journey'. By 1541 the Abbot was often absent on other duties – George Durie was Archdeacon of St Andrews, from 1526 to 1559, some 36 miles away, had his estate and family at Craigluscar, 3 miles north-west of Dunfermline, and relied on the other officials for the running of the monastery. Henderson further described the structure of the monastery as follows: 'The Prior of a Monastery was next in dignity to an Abbot. He was chosen by the Abbot, and acted for him at conventual meetings in the Choir, Chapter-house, Refectory, &c., in his absence. He lived "in considerable state and pomp" in his apartments in the Monastery... [The] Sub-Prior... was the Prior's assistant, and sometimes acted as his substitute. His special duties appear to have been to take notice of any of the conventual brethren who neglected their duties, or were absent without leave. He took care that the doors were kept locked from five o'clock in the evening till five o'clock in the morning, and, when at the dormitories at night, to read or call over the names of the monks who were bound to answer him.' The temporalities (properties and monies) were the responsibility of the Baillie: 'The Seneschal, Bailie, or Steward, was the Abbot's deputy, in his character of temporal lord of the Abbey property. This office was usually held by a layman of distinction.'<sup>95</sup> The Abbey had considerable property interests across Scotland.

These descriptions, provided by Henderson, are generic. While this suggests Adam's role within the monastery was of a middle order (wardrobe and dormitories), surviving records of the Abbey show his authority was more far-reaching:- The 'Chamberlain Books' kept by Adam's successor, Alan Cowttis, have survived for 1561, and show that he was responsible for the rents of Abbey properties, the purchase of provisions of food and materials, disbursements to trades people, and had custody £ Scots 2,513/10/9.<sup>96</sup> This was an enormous amount; a quarter of the Abbey's income that year.<sup>97</sup>

The question should be asked whether Cowttis' records of 1561 reflected Adam's role in the 1540's. Without doubt Cowttis' role was impacted by the 'cleansing' and sack of the Abbey in 1559-1560 (below The Protestant Reformation and the end of Dunfermline Abbey). However his records mirror property and financial arrangements and formularies stretching back for centuries (relating to charters, tenancies, rights, rentals, tithes, taxes etc), most likely managed in the same way by the Chamberlain, and locked into the role by charters and customary usages. Indeed, the role of Chamberlain would continue with regard to these functions well into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, long after the Reformation and the dissolution of the monastery.<sup>98</sup> Thus, it appears that the structuring of the monastery's affairs differed from Henderson's model, going back many years, in that the Baillies mentioned in the surviving Burgh records were attached to the Regality i.e., the Abbot's interests as lord of the Burgh of Dunfermline, while the Abbey's own temporalities, and the running of the monastery as a household, were in the hands of the Chamberlain, including the keys to at least some of the



coffers. From this it is clear that Adam's was a key role in the daily functioning of the temporalities of the Abbey.

It is worth noting that the two people known to have been chosen by Durie to look after his fiscal interests during the 1540's were his older brother, Robert Durie, who as Principal Bailie of the Regality looked after the Abbey's income from the Burgh of Dunfermline (below 'The Charter of 1549'), and Adam Kingorne, who as Chamberlain looked after the finances of the Abbey. Durie would have had personal servants to care for the day-to-day running of his household, a valet, a groom, a chef... The role of Chamberlain was nevertheless a relationship to his person at a higher level of his interests and trust. It is certain from this that there was a strong personal relationship between Durie and Adam.

These incomes were not George Durie's personal incomes, but the Abbey's. Durie was also a monastic priest, bound by the vow of poverty, and theoretically had no income or property of his own. Nevertheless, he was lord of the Abbey, by hook or by crook exercising full *use* of the Abbey's resources, and there would be many instances in which the lines would be blurred, as with his other vows.

George Durie's residence as Abbot was an apartment in the Royal Palace. As part of his duties, Adam would have been coming and going between Abbey and Palace, and between Abbey and Burgh, and have had a high profile from these. Earlier records show that the Chamberlain was responsible for the wardrobe for royal ceremonies in the Abbey, including robes worn by the royal family, as was the case with the funeral of King Robert the Bruce.<sup>99</sup> Adam might have been involved with the royal wardrobe for ceremonies held within the Abbey during his tenure, although no specific record of this survives.

Whether Adam travelled much is also uncertain. He might have been required to visit Durie at Craiguscar, St Andrews or in Edinburgh. His responsibility for lands and rents might have taken him to the Abbey's lands further afield, although much of this would have been delegated to local Abbey officials or outriders.

Adam's was not in a position exercising spiritual authority, but he exercised a significant temporal authority. There is no record of the Chamberlain deriving an income from his role, and this was not expected under his vows of poverty. He would have enjoyed a status and lifestyle within the monastery and Durie's circle. However, Adam had financial obligations and interests outside the Abbey, and for an income he had to look elsewhere.

#### *Vicar of Kinglassie, Fogo, Linton and Newdoske*

In 1541 Adam was appointed as Vicar of Kinglassie, (below Annex 5, p. 325) a village some 12 miles along the road between Dunfermline and St Andrews. It was a possession of Dunfermline Abbey, located within the Diocese of St Andrews. The advowsons (rights of nomination) to the Church of Kinglassie were held by the Abbot of Dunfermline,<sup>100</sup> and Adam obtained this with direct nomination from George Durie, who was also Archdeacon of St Andrews. The appointment needed to be confirmed by the Archbishop of St Andrews. Archbishop James Beaton had died in 1539, but his nephew, David Beaton, succeeded him as Archbishop, and the old firm was still in place.

Adam might have visited Kinglassie a number of times a year, as it was on the way he would have taken to visit Durie in St Andrews. It was common in the mediaeval Church for Vicars to be absentee, taking the principal income from the Parish, while employing a curate to take charge of the 'cure of souls', at a somewhat lesser rate.<sup>101</sup> In 1561 a third of the income of Kinglassie was valued at £8/12/8d (Scots) for the purposes of a levy instituted that year,<sup>102</sup> equivalent to £25/18/4d in total for the year, much poorer compared to his later parishes. The going rate for a curate seems to have been about £4 per year,<sup>103</sup> leaving Adam about £21 before other expenses.

Adam was still in possession of Kinglassie in 1547, when he made a petition regarding his income, and requesting 'a provision recording his defect of birth' (Annex 5 p. 325). While the nature of the 'defect' was not revealed, this indicates that he was 'illegitimate'. This is the first intimation of a reason why Adam did not rise to dizzy heights in the ecclesiastical tree. Not so much that he was illegitimate, because the illegitimate sons of aristocrats and senior clergy were often found high positions in the Church. Rather, that he was illegitimate, holding a parish with a low income, and his father or mother were of more humble status, deceased by this time, and not in a position to aid his advancement. This needs to be seen in context of the protracted negotiations involving Fogo and Linton.

In 1543 Adam became Vicar of Fogo in Berwickshire, a distance of some 86 miles, a wealthier parish,<sup>104</sup> but a position he would resign in 1546, as part of a series of negotiations, claims and counter-claims which brought him the Vicarage of Linton (Annex 7 p. 559). The date of his appointment to Linton is unclear. He signed a charter as Vicar of Linton and Fogo on 22 May 1543,<sup>105</sup> but the negotiations continued for some time, and the first clear recognition of his holding Linton was in The Charter of 1549 (next section).

This was Linton in Teviotdale (Peeblesshire), now known as West Linton to distinguish it from at least two other Lintons in the Scottish Borders. Its advowsons were held by the Church of St Mary Kelso (Kelso Abbey), a foundation of the Tironensian Order. However, from 1534 Kelso Abbey was in the hands of a Commendator, James Stewart (c.1529-1547), the illegitimate son of King James V of Scotland (not the James Stewart mentioned above at the University of Glasgow). James Stewart was concurrently Commendator of Melrose Abbey from 1535 to 1557 (his death), where the titular Abbot was Andrew Durie, the brother of George Durie.<sup>106</sup> This slightly extended chain of patronage prevailed to secure Adam Kingorne the Vicarage of Linton, through the protracted process with other claimants described in Annex 5 p. 290. Adam appears to have held it until his death c. 1563 (Annex 7 p. 544), and Adam would be identified as Vicar of Linton in several documents (next two sections). However, again, Adam was an absentee vicar. He remained resident in Dunfermline, and would have travelled south rarely, if at all. The cure of souls was left to a curate. In 1561 a third of the income of Linton was valued at £14/7/4d (Scots) for the purposes of a levy instituted that year,<sup>107</sup> £43/2/3d in total for the year. As aforesaid, the going rate for a curate was about £4 per year, and so he would have taken about £39 per year before other expenses.

In 1547 Adam Kingorne contested another benefice, the Prebendary of Elgin in the Diocese of Moray. Adam might have held some hopes of success, as the Bishop of Moray, Patrick Hepburn, was a former Prior of Saint Andrews, and an ally of the Beatons and Durie.

However, Hepburn was intent on getting his own natural son installed, and Adam's bid was unsuccessful. (Annex 5 p. 176)

By January 1555 Adam had come into possession of Newdoske, his name appearing that year as 'Parson of Newdoske' (below Annex 12). The parish was in Kincardineshire, a good 65 miles north-east of Dunfermline,<sup>108</sup> and within the boundaries of the Diocese of Brechin. It was, however, a dependency of the Diocese of Saint Andrews, and well within the remit of the Beatons or Durie, who was Archdeacon of Saint Andrews until 1559. Newdoske was on a par with Linton in terms of income. In 1561 the third part of its income was valued at £13/6/8d for the purposes of the levy instituted that year,<sup>109</sup> £43 in total, about £39 to Adam after paying his curate and before other expenses.

Adam's monastic offices, like that of Chamberlain of Dunfermline, would not have provided him with an income. For that he needed appointment to parishes or cathedral prebendaries, those being the main types of benefice within his reach. Presuming he held Kinglassie, Linton and Newdoske concurrently, around 1555, this would place his income at £99 Scots per annum after paying his curates, and before other expenses. A comfortable living from these sources, but not a great fortune, given that he would have had expenses and other claims on his pocket.

#### *The Charter of 1549*

Adam's name appeared in a Charter of the Abbey of Dunfermline of 1549 (this copy confirmed in 1588 by King James VI of Scotland):-

"CONFIRMATION CHARTER OF KING JAMES VI.  
in favour of the Burgh of Dunfermline, 1588...

George Dury, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Perpetual Commendator of Dunfermline, on account of the distinguished services of the present Provost, Bailies, Council, Burgesses, and community of the Burgh of Dunfermline, for which they are well known, like their progenitors and predecessors, has confirmed the Charter which follows...

—In testimony whereof, to the present Charter has been attached the common seal of our Chapter.—Witness : The Chapter; likewise the indenture witnesses : Master Abraham Creichtoun, Provost of Dunfermline and Official of St. Andrews, within the Archdeanary of Laudonia; Robert Dury of that ilk, principal baillie of the Regality of Dunfermline; Robert Steward, junior, Lord of Rosyth ; David Martyne, of Cardven ; John Betoun, of Capildray : Likewise, Messrs. (Landlords) William Murray, Treasurer of Dunfermline ; John Lauder, Archdeacon of Tweeddale; **Adam Kingorne, Vicar of Lynton** ; and John Coupar and Thomas Malcolm, Chaplains and Notaries Public.—2d August, 1549.<sup>110</sup>

The Charter of 1549 was a confirmation by George Dury, styling himself 'Perpetual Commendator of Dunfermline', of 'the liberties, concessions, donations, and privileges', including lands, made by earlier Abbots of Dunfermline to the Burgh of Dunfermline, i.e., between the two parts of the Abbot's overlordship. It conferred nothing new, only a summary of particular historic charters, and its significance in 1549 was as a statement for both parties of the status quo amidst the growing religious chaos in Scotland.

Adam's role as an 'indenture witness' was civil in nature, along with a number of prominent persons, both clergy and laity, including 'Robert Dury of that ilk, principal baillie of the Regality of Dunfermline', George Durie's eldest brother, who held the lands of the Durie family until his death in 1554. (The phrase 'of that ilk' in Scottish records indicates the head of a clan or extended landed family). It seems Adam was no longer Chamberlain of the Abbey (or he would have signed as a member of the Abbey's Chapter) and might well have left the monastery. As noted above, he had certainly relinquished the position of Chamberlain by October 1552, when the name of a successor appeared in the records. The Charter also identifies him as a 'Landlord', meaning he owned property.

Forty years later, the Confirmation Charter of 1588, which included the text of the 1549 Charter, was being used by the King for a similar purpose, to determine the respective properties of the Abbey and the Burgh on the eve of the annexation of the Regality by the Crown. (Full text Annex 1 lxviii).

### *Property and children*

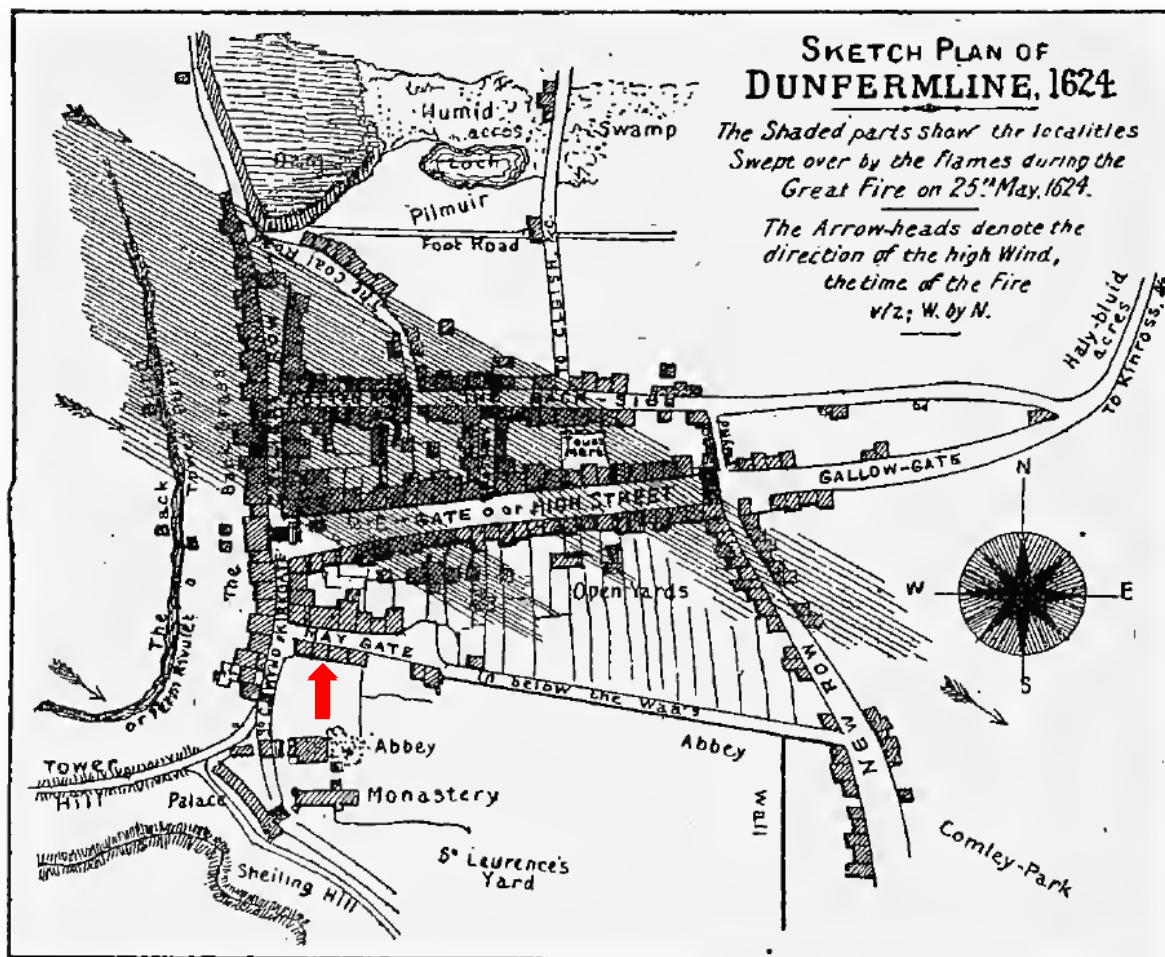
In February 1550 Adam sold a property he owned within the Burgh of Dunfermline.

The lord Adam Kyngorne, vicar of the church of Lyntoune, lord of the freehold of the undersigned lands, and David Kyngorne, his natural son, lord of the same feoffment some of his tenement on the front and back, with a garden of the same and appurtenances lying on the south. (Full text, and notes, Annex 1 [256])

The term 'lord', or 'sir', do not mean he had been ennobled or knighted by the King, but are translations of the Latin 'dominus', used of a cleric, or a layperson of some standing.

This property bordered the north wall of the Abbey, in an area between the Abbey and the Burgh. It was a pleasant location, with a garden. In the plan below it would have been in the area shown as 'May Gate', with properties either side, with the 'Open Yards' to its north. Further east, though, was the lane below the Abbey walls shown as 'In-below-th'-wa's' This was also known as the 'Foul Vennel' due to its rank unwholesomeness.<sup>111</sup> The sale and property are examined in detail below Annex 1 [256], where the location of the property is established, indicated by the red arrow in the plan below. The plan shows the house escaped the fire of 1624, which destroyed much of the Burgh, but it is no longer standing, the site now of a small park (photograph Annex 1 [256]), Notes).

There is no record of how Adam acquired this property. Monastic officials had been granted lands by the Abbey in the past, and this might have been the case with Adam.<sup>112</sup> It was within the area of the original Abbey settlement of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. By Adam's time, houses in the May Gate had passed into the ownership of burgesses. It is possible he had



Sketch Plan of Dunfermline, 1624. <sup>113</sup>

inherited the land, though from whom is less clear, whether from David Kingorne, the Chaplain, or from David Kingorne the Sergeant. However, no record has been found of a grant of land by the Abbey to either of them, or to Adam. In the day, when the vow of poverty was applied in full asceticism, any inheritance would have been offered to the Abbey. However, researcher Sue Mowat has written that by the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was common for monks to retain inherited property. <sup>114</sup> And Adam had other concerns.

This document is the first mention found of 'David Kyngorne, his natural son'. To be his father's tenant suggests that David had reached his majority, and thus would have been born some time before 1529. <sup>115</sup> Thus, inescapably, while Adam was Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey, a monastic priest under vows of poverty, chastity, obedience and stability, he had obtained or retained title to property, and started a family with at least one 'natural wife'. By 1550, David was living in this property as a tenant, and Adam might have had at least one other property, his own residence. David would move to another property and might have had his own family by that time. By 1553 he was fully embarked on a career as a notary public (below 'David Kingorne (c.1529-c.1613?)').

To rectify some of the ‘defects’ arising from his domestic arrangements, in November 1552 Adam undertook a process of ‘Legitimation’, having three sons recognized as ‘legitimate’: David, William and Henry.

1552] NOV 7. — David, William, and Henry Kingorne, sons of Dominus Adam Kingorne, vicar of Lintoun. LEGITIMATIONS. xxvi. 66. <sup>116</sup>

For his sons this was an advantageous process because illegitimate children did not have rights of succession under law. In doing this, Adam was able to look to their future. The identity of Adam’s ‘natural wife’ is not known. Under Scottish Common Law children of such a relationship could go through a process to have them legally recognized as legitimate if the couple subsequently married. <sup>117</sup> However, because Adam remained a celibate priest, he could not marry. He remained Vicar of Linton another decade, a position still requiring celibacy, at least until the 1560’s when the structures of the Church were being dismantled. So, how the legitimations were able to proceed is a question which has not been answered.

#### *The temporalities of Kinglassie and the mysteries of Gaitmilc*

There is little to tell what level of interest Adam held in the spiritual wellbeing of the people of the parishes entrusted to him. The surviving evidence relates to his tenure in those parishes and their properties, and this is very much governed by the nature of the records. However, they show that Adam might have taken a keener interest in Kinglassie than his other vicarages, which was closer to Dunfermline, and that he was involved in property transactions which would have taken him there a number of times.

In 1543 Adam created a charter disposing of some of the Dunfermline Abbey lands belonging to the church of Kinglassie. The lands were occupied by Thomas Ford, John Ford, John Greiff, David Stirk and Thomas Stirk (the last two identified as chaplains). The lands were disposed to Thomas Arnot, natural son of deceased Alexander Arnot in Fymoucht, with the consent of George Durie, the chapter of that monastery, and Thomas Boswell. The charter was signed by Kinghorn, Durie and Boswell (below Annex 13). The feu tenants probably remained in possession, but the ownership passed to Arnot. The motivation for this transaction has not been discovered, nor whether Adam or Durie benefitted from it. Adam was still Chamberlain then, and the funds should have gone into the Abbey’s coffers. Previously, as tenanted lands, the Abbey would have been in receipt of rents, and these were alienated by the disposal.

The second set of matters relate to the lands of Gaitmilk (a bucolic name meaning ‘Goat’s Milk’). These were located within Adam’s Parish of Kinglassie, and belonged to Dunfermline Abbey, probably gifted to the Abbey at or soon after its foundation. In older documents it was referred to as the ‘schiram de Gatemilc’ (1128, thereafter variously spelt). The word ‘schiram’ or ‘Scheyr’ denotes a small to moderate area of land. Nevertheless, it was significant enough to list among the possessions of Dunfermline Abbey, in 1063 in a Bull of Pope Alexander II as ‘Syram de Gatemilc’, <sup>118</sup> and confirmed in successive royal charters thereafter (Annex 14 [14-05] and [14-06]).

In earlier times, it might have been leased intact in feu, similarly to Kingorne-Waster. At some stage it was broken up into ‘portions’, each held in tenancy by a ‘portioner’. In

Scottish practice, these were small subdivisions of a once larger estate. No record has been found as to when Gaitmilk was portioned, but the process had been significantly advanced by 1555, when surviving charters and registers name the portioners. A record of rents collected survives in Alan Cowttis' Chamberlain books of 1561.<sup>119</sup>

A charter enacted in 1555 records that Thomas Kyngorne took possession (seisin) of an eighth portion of land at Gaitmilk.<sup>120</sup> This was while Adam Kingorne was Vicar of Kinglassie, the parish in which the land was located. He was no longer Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey, a position he had relinquished by 1552, but still had strong links with the Abbey, and Abbot George Durie who would have enacted the Charter.

The plot surrounding this is thickened by a record of 20 July 1613, when the Will of a David Kingorne was probated, identifying him as a 'portioner of Gaitmilk, and Janet Davidson, his spouse, parish of Kinglassie.'<sup>121</sup> Whether this was the same portion as Thomas' has not been found. Nor whether this David was Adam Kingorne's eldest son, David Kingorne, Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline, for whom another burial record has not been found, or another David heir of the said Thomas. These questions remain unanswered.

#### *Adam Kingorne, Vicar of Newdoske, and the sisters Kingorne*

The matter is further complicated by a curious occurrence, earlier in the same year as Thomas' Charter. On 16 January 1555 'Adam Kingorne parson of Newdoske' visited a notary, Gilbert Grote, who had a booth on the High Street of Edinburgh. Accompanying Kingorne was 'William Gurlay in Leith (spouse of Jonet Kingorne, sister of umquhile [deceased] Katheryn Kingorne, who was spouse of umquhile William Blaky)'. Kingorne and Gurlay swore the memorandum as curators [guardians] of William, Margaret and Jonet Blaky, the three minors being children of the deceased William and Katheryn, in respect of monies claimed to be owed to the children (below Annex 12).

Although Jonet (Janet) was a very common name, Kingorne was not, and as to an Adam Kingorne in Holy Orders, there is no record of another in this period. This was not the same Joneta who was a nun at Coldstream Priory in 1537, as she was still so in 1563 (above 'Adam Kingorne's close relatives'). This Jonet was married in 1555, and probably younger than Joneta.

The coincidence of these events in 1555 – Adam being curator of the orphaned children of Katheryn Kingorne, and the charter giving Thomas Kingorne seisin of the Gaitmilk portion – have the appearance of him making provision for the wellbeing of close relatives.

Thomas does not appear to have been Adam's son, because he was not named in the Legitimations which had been registered just three years earlier in 1552. Neither were Jonet and Katheryn named as his daughters. The coincidence of their appearing in those separate records in 1555, and that he was looking after their interests, suggests that they were close relatives, perhaps nephew and nieces, or near cousins. That Adam's son David Kingorne might have inherited Thomas Kyngorne's portion only reinforces this.

*The gathering storm*

The events of 1550-1555 suggest that Adam was getting his house in order, attempting to deal with the issues presented by his own and his children's births, addressing the family's property affairs, and making provision for the well-being of close relatives for whom he had taken responsibility. One reason for this was doubtless his increasing age, by then entering or into his 60's. The other was the gathering storm of the Reformation, well-advanced in England, long so on the Continent, contended in Scotland by his own patrons, but the writing increasingly on the wall. Adam's personal circumstances were precarious, and he was taking measures to distance himself and his family from the centre of attention. He had left the monastery, in appearance at least, without severing his ties, or cutting off his income from his benefices. He was taking a lower profile, living in the Burgh, perhaps out at Kinglassie or even Gaitmilk.

Adam's patron, George Durie, also undertook a process of 'legitimation' for his own family without relinquishing his Abbacy. He had fathered at least four children with his mistress, Katherine Sibbald, (Peter, Henry, George and John)<sup>122</sup> in contravention of his vow of chastity. His relationship with Katherine was no casual fling or secret concubine. She was the high-born daughter of the Laird of Balgonie, held by the Sibbalds since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Durie established himself and Katherine at Craiguscar early in his period as Commendator of Dunfermline and Archdeacon of Saint Andrews and lived a double life. At Craiguscar he was a lord on his family's estates, with a 'wife' and a burgeoning family.<sup>123</sup> Elsewhere he was the high-ranking celibate Churchman, exhibiting such piety as he could muster.

The two personae of George Durie crossed over in significant areas. In 1543 he conceded the Abbey's property of Kingorne-Waster to his older brother, 'Peter Dury, the Castle, &c., and certain lands known as Grasslandes, and Cunyngayrlands, &c., vulgarly called Burntisland.'<sup>124</sup> This was land for which the Duries had been tenants or custodians on behalf of the Abbey for at least 200 years. However, once George had become Abbot in full title, he transferred ownership to his family. Then in 1559, on the cusp of the Reformation, he transferred the perpetual lease of the Abbey's lands at Pitcorthie (Easter), a few miles south-east of Dunfermline, "Given in Few-tack to Kathrine Sibbald and John Durie, her son."<sup>125</sup> The break-down in monastic discipline was most evident at the top.

It is worth reflecting the effect George Durie had on Adam's moral compass. That the two had formed a personal bond has already been remarked. Durie's example, and what he as Abbot would allow Adam in terms of lifestyle and discipline, appear to have been closely related. Durie's accession as Commendator in 1526 and the birth of Adam's first son c.1529 had been separated by only a few years. Adam's breach of his vows, setting up house with his own mistress, owning a house, fathering children, were not only after Durie's example, but would have been prevented by him if he was governing himself and Adam in accordance with the Rule of St Benedict. This did not absolve Adam of the breach, and it placed him in the firing line of the reformers.

Indeed, Adam's position was more precarious, because he lacked the protections of noble status. A cause celebre of the reformers was the corruption of the clergy, their taking mistresses, fathering families, holding property, their nepotism – alienating the properties



belonging to the Church, obtaining benefices and high offices for their children, relatives and supporters – all in contravention of their vows, while continuing to exercise the powers and enjoy the privileges of their offices with impunity. Adam's whole life had revolved around the Abbey and his powerful patrons, on the one hand, and his family on the other. How would he react? Would he reinvent himself as a reformer, as many of his contemporaries did, or would he keep trust with the Church and his patron?

#### *The Protestant Reformation and the end of Dunfermline Abbey*

Adam was aligned to clergymen who were directly opposed to the Reformation that was sweeping Scotland. The conflict on both sides, reformers and counter-reformers, was savage, politicised, and in many cases hypocritical, with little likeness to Christ's teachings.

Adam's patron, George Durie, along with Durie's uncle James Beaton, and cousin, Cardinal David Beaton, the successive Archbishops of St Andrews, prosecuted as many as they could on grounds of heresy, in a conflict that was as political, and to do with the advantage of power, as it was ideological. Ebenezer Henderson described 1 March 1527 as 'a black-letter day in the history of Dunfermline, for [James Beaton] the Abbot of Dunfermline (Archbishop of St. Andrews, &c.) superintended the martyrdom of Patrick Hamilton —a pious young man, only 23 years of age—almost at the door of his castle at St. Andrews.'<sup>126</sup> He had been tried as a heretic, found guilty and handed over to secular authorities to be burnt at the stake, Scotland's first martyr of the Reformation. Beaton's and George Durie's names were appended to the judgement. This was less than ten years after Luther had posted his Thirty-nine Theses on the Church door at Wittenberg. The Reformation in Europe was in its infancy, and in England Henry VIII was still aligned with Rome and persecuting protestants. In Scotland there was but a small group of people like Hamilton, and the advantage was certainly in the hands of the Church authorities.

In December 1545 Cardinal David Beaton, arranged for the arrest, trial and execution of Protestant preacher George Wishart, who on 28 March 1546 was strangled and afterwards burned.<sup>127</sup> George Wishart had many sympathisers, and this led to the assassination of Cardinal Beaton soon after Wishart's death. A group of conspirators entered St Andrews Castle at daybreak on 29 May 1546, killed the porter, and then murdered the Cardinal, mutilating his corpse and hanging it from a window.<sup>128</sup>

Here, in the last two decades of Adam Kingorne's life, Scotland's most famous reformer, John Knox, had not risen to prominence and did not do so until Adam's final four years. John Knox (c.1514 – 1572) was a protégé of Wishart. He had been ordained a Catholic priest in 1536, embracing the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. By 1543, though, he had converted to Protestantism, and around 1545 became Wishart's associate and bodyguard. He joined forces with Douglas and Cockburn, two of Beaton's assassins. Taking up residence with them in the Archbishop's Castle at St Andrews, which they had seized, he became tutor to their sons, and preached his first Protestant sermon. Imprisoned when a French naval force took the castle, he became a galley slave, for nineteen months, released in 1549 in bad health. He then exiled himself in England, from 1549 – 1554, where he married his first wife, Margery Bowes, with whom he was to have two of his five known children, all his vows now irrevocably renounced. He fled to the Continent after the accession of the Catholic Queen Mary I of

England (r.1553-1558). He returned to Scotland briefly in 1555, but soon fled again to the Continent, pursued for heresy. He did not return until May 1559, where he joined forces with the Lords of the Congregation, who began the military enforcement of the Reformation in Scotland.<sup>129</sup> Thus, though Knox was to become the headline act in the Scottish Reformation, his role was at a distance during most of Adam Kingorne's life. As a post-note, Ebenezer Henderson identified 'Knox's House' in Edinburgh as having been owned previously by the Abbey of Dunfermline, where the Abbots resided during their meetings of the Estates. It was there that Knox lived comfortably in his final years, until his death in 1572.<sup>130</sup>

After Cardinal Beaton's murder, George Durie remained assiduous in pursuing heretics directly, although his ability to do so was restricted increasingly by political pressures. In 1558 John Durie, one of the monks of Dunfermline and the Abbot's own cousin, was brought to trial for heresy by the Abbot. He was found guilty, and condemned to be immured, i.e., built up between two walls to be left there until he died. His friends pleaded on his behalf with the Earl of Arran, Regent during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and John Durie was set at liberty, becoming a celebrity as a pious preacher.<sup>131</sup>

Not to be deterred by this, George Durie was one of the judges who condemned Walter Mill to be burnt at the stake. John Knox is reported to have said: 'That blessed martyr of Christ, Walter Mill, a man of decrepit age, was put to death most cruelly the 28th April, 1558. The Papists, seeing they could not make him recant, made many fair promises to him, and offered him a monk's portion 'for all ye dayes of his life in ye Abbey of Dunfermling.' But to no effect. He adhered to the Protestant faith to the end.'<sup>132</sup>

Despite such sentiments. Knox was no shrinking violet. In the summer of 1558, while in exile in Geneva, he published his most famous manifesto, *The first blast of the trumpet against the monstrous regiment of women*, in which he called the rule of women 'monstrous', 'unnatural', and stated 'how abominable before God is the Empire or Rule of a wicked woman, yea, of a traiteresse and bastard'. The women rulers he had in mind were Queen Mary I of England (then dying) and Mary of Guise, the Dowager Queen of Scotland and regent on behalf of her daughter, Mary Queen of Scots.<sup>133</sup>

Adam Kingorne and his fellow clergy had been forewarned by the Dissolution of the Monasteries in England, where there were executions, murders and theft. The Abbey churches had been stripped and torn down, and the lands and treasures of the Church taken by the Crown and rapacious nobles. Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, had been executed in 1539, for refusing to hand over his monastery to Thomas Cromwell's Commissioners. Monks and nuns were cast out to fend for themselves. At best, some monastic officials who acquiesced, like Gervase Markham the last Prior of Dunstable, were allowed to retire to the town with a few altar vessels to live out their days quietly on a small pension, their former vocations and monastic communities but memories.<sup>134</sup>

In Scotland, things kicked off in earnest from 1559 onwards, when the Lords of the Congregation began to oversee the Reformation, after a conflict involving rival Scottish armies and a French invasion. John Knox was among their spiritual advisers, having returned from his exile on the Continent. Most coveted by the Reformers were the lands and wealth of the

monasteries, and the power and education of the clergy in high positions. Dunfermline Abbey was 'cleansed' in September 1559, and it was sacked in March 1560. The latter had been anticipated by the Burgh, which in December 1559 sequestered some of the treasures of the Abbey 'because of the troublous world bothe of the Congregation and the French men'. Individual burgesses took other items for safe-keeping. Researcher Sue Mowat has described the 'sack' of the Abbey as less severe than what happened in England, not so much attacking the fabric of the building, as clearing it of Popery. The instructions of the Lords of the Congregation were to 'Take down all the images and bring forth to the Kirk-yard and burn them openly. And suchlike cast down the altars and purge the Kirk of all kind of monuments of idolatry....Fail not but see ye take heed that neither the dasks [stalls], windows nor doors be any way hurt or broken either glasswork or ironwork.'<sup>135</sup> These instructions were moderated more by a wish that the property not be pillaged, but preserved for careful distribution, rather than by any consideration for the Church, or of this taking place during the minority of the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots. Nevertheless, many of the Abbey buildings were burnt and ruined. The school was destroyed in 1560, after which it moved into the town.<sup>136</sup> The roof of the chancel and choir of the Abbey Church were removed by 1563. So they became ruined, the towers collapsed and metals of value taken. The nave was in a perilous state, but was eventually restored, and is still in use.<sup>137</sup>

As for the monks, they were seen by some of the zealots involved in this destruction as having 'little or no inclination to reform themselves', and being like vermin, 'pulling down their nests to cause the rooks to fly away.'<sup>138</sup> According to Sue Mowat, the situation of the Dunfermline monks was less severe. The 26 monks who acceded to the new religion were allowed to remain in the Abbey, retaining their dormitory cells for the rest of their lives, and were allocated pensions for their upkeep and their servants.<sup>139</sup> It is not known how many did not accede and were cast out to fend for themselves. The temporalities of the Abbey continued to be overseen by Commendators: Robert Pitcairn 1553-1584 was a cousin of George Durie, and the last, Henry Pitcairn from 1582 to 1593, was Robert's nephew. The financial affairs of the Abbey were continued in respect of lands and rentals until 1590, when the Regality was infeft to the Queen, Anne of Denmark, wife of King James VI; and in 1593, when the Regality was annexed to the Crown.<sup>140</sup> Over time much of the Abbey's lands were divided amongst the Burgh, the Crown, wealthy landowners, or the new church. Dunfermline's status as a 'Burgh of the Regality' continued well into the next century, despite it having lost its once head, the Abbot.

Some senior clerics fled the country, fearing for their lives. Adam's patron, George Durie, escaped with his family to France in January 1561, taking the relics of Saint Margaret with him for their safety.<sup>141</sup> He was in France for most of the 1560's, until he could return to Scotland, dying senile at Craighluscar in 1577. Though deprived of his living, he remained Abbot in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church until his death. He was buried in the north aisle of Dunfermline Abbey Church (during his cousin Robert Pitcairn's Commendatorship). There are mentions in the secondary sources that he was beatified in 1579.<sup>142</sup> If this was so, the Pope would have strangely overlooked his shortcomings regarding his vows. However, no such beatification has been found in the published lists, and this is likely another myth of dubious motivation.

As for Adam Kingorne, he was still a priest, retaining his vicarages of Linton and perhaps Kinglassie, but like his fellow monks had been dispossessed of the life and community of the Abbey. Over some years he had established another life in the Burgh, with his family and property there. He nevertheless witnessed the dismemberment of a significant part of his life, and much of the destruction of the Abbey buildings. He can be expected to have been deeply affected by these events.

He maintained a role with the Abbey until his death. The last record of him during his lifetime was in 1561, when the Abbey's Chamberlain, Alan Cowttis, noted Adam's receipt of a pension from the Abbey funds. It is unclear whether this was the type of pension received by those monks who had acceded and were allowed to live on in their monastery cells. Perhaps not. Cowttis included the now cryptic note that 'he has ye commoun seill'.<sup>143</sup> This was the Common Seal of the Abbey, used to transact its day-to-day business. It indicates that Adam was still performing a significant role in the Abbey's temporalities – these continued well after 1561, even after its spiritualities had been dismembered. Adam would have been domiciled nearby, with easy access to the Abbey and Burgh. Presumably the Great Seal of the Abbey had escaped to France with the Abbot, or was held by the Commendator Robert Pitcairn, who was often absent from Dunfermline, with the Common Seal entrusted to Adam for the continuing transactions of the Abbey's finances.

This means that, though 'retiring quietly', Adam continued to look after the Abbey's interests amid the turmoil around him. It was, nevertheless, a low profile, and by keeping his head down he was able to continue without losing it. He is thought to have died before 1563, when a successor was appointed to Linton (Annex 7 p. 544). This was only two years after the sack of the Abbey, and it is presumed that the vacancy was due to his death, aged about 70. Unlike some sons of the clergy, none of Adam's became ministers of the new religion, but followed paths into Burgh administration and other civil professions.

#### *Adam Kingorne's legacy*

Adam Kingorne had attained a status of some prominence, evidenced by his having been Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey, holding the Vicarages of Kinglassie, Fogo, Linton and Newdoske, being a freehold property owner in the Burgh of Dunfermline, and witnessing documents along with prominent members of Scottish society. However, he did not progress into the upper ranks of the clergy or civil society. This was probably because of his 'defect of birth', and that his parents were not able to secure his future. Nevertheless, he was cared for in his youth by the Abbey. Moreover, he was sufficiently talented and personable to obtain the patronage of three of the most highly-ranked clergy in Scotland, James Beaton, George Durie and David Beaton.

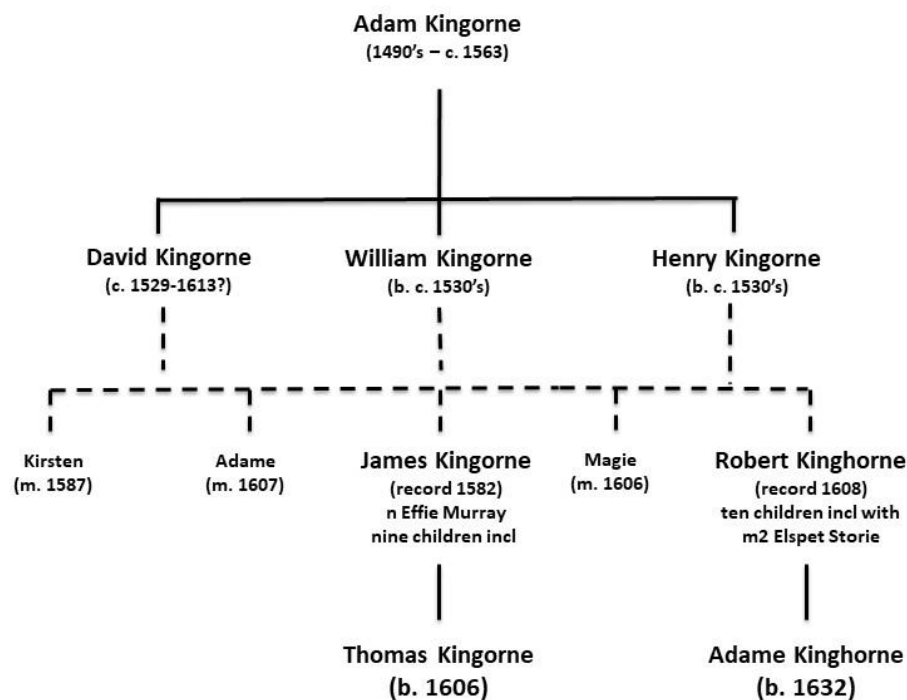
Adam was a celibate priest, who had at least three illegitimate children in contravention of his vows. This was a significant matter, in terms of his advancement, and one which required a balancing act for most of his life. He undertook the Legitimations process to shield three of his sons from the same 'defect' he had experienced. This was effective, and Adam's achievements, such as they were, would provide a springboard for the advancement of his family.

Another part of his legacy was a moral lassitude, which would contrast starkly with post-Reformation puritanism. It will be seen that premarital affairs featured amongst Adam's Dunfermline descendants, noted assiduously by the Presbyterian ministers who had charge of the baptismal registers.

### Adam's descendants – Dunfermline, Edinburgh

Adam Kingorne's descendants will now be examined in this study, following his line 'the Kinghornes of Dunfermline and Edinburgh'. There are some weak links in the genealogical chain, as there often are where early surviving baptismal records are incomplete. These are indicated by dotted lines in the Family Tree and discussed in the narrative below.

#### The Family Tree of the Kinghornes of Dunfermline and Edinburgh (II)



It is not proposed to discuss each descendant of Adam in detail, but to focus on the paternal line which led to Alexander Kinghorne. The wider spread of the family, as far as it has been traced, is identified below in 'Part II – Genealogical Tables'.

As discussed above, Adam Kingorne was a priest, a member of the monastic community, who had children while still under his vows. In 1552, seven years before the 'cleansing' of his monastery, Adam undertook a legal process to 'legitimize' his three sons.

1552] NOV 7. — David, William, and Henry Kingorne, sons of Dominus Adam Kingorne, vicar of Lintoun. LEGITIMATIONS. xxvi. 66. <sup>144</sup>

The Old Parish Registers for Scotland have been preserved from 1538, recording Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, along with other registers, such as Parish Sessions. Their completeness varies from parish to parish over time, depending on which registers have survived, and the diligence of the Ministers and clerks. The registers for Dunfermline also exist in published form. Baptismal records for David, William and Henry Kingorne have not been found in either. It is assumed that they were born before the records commenced or were baptized quietly.

As discussed above, David, the eldest, was probably born around 1529, and on that basis William and Henry might have been born during the 1530's. It is unlikely there were other surviving sons, as Adam would have had them legitimised in 1552 also. The question of daughters is not so clear, as there might have been reasons not to highlight the circumstances of their birth.

*David Kingorne (c.1529-c.1613?)*

It has been established that it was David 'his natural son', who was Adam Kingorne's tenant on the property in the May Gate, which Adam sold in 1550 (above 'Property and children'.) David Kingorne's name appeared next as a witness to a charter of vendition, signed on 24 July 1553 at Edinburgh.

Charter of venditioun to James Bannatyne and Katheryne Talliefeir his spoufe, be William Fowlair burges of Edinburgh, makand Johne Carkettill of Finglen his baillie, for fefing to be geven to thame of his faid weft tenement of land, lyand in maner befoir fpecifeit, " with the fowth half of the clofe lyand at the backfyd of the faid William uthir tenement of land lyand on ye north fyd of the faid tenement now fald." Dated at Edinburgh, 24th July, 1553. Witneffis, " Gilbert Greg burges of Edinburgh, David Kingorne, James Libbertoun and Johne Robefone, with utheris diverfe."

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This indicates that David had by this stage established himself in Edinburgh, at least for a time. It is worth noting that Adam himself was in Edinburgh in January 1555, when he visited the notary Gilbert Grote in the High Street (Annex 12, p. 10).

David's stay in Edinburgh might have been short-lived, because in 1561 Alan Cowttis' Chamberlain Books for Dunfermline Abbey show tithes from the land of Kirkaldy assessed from David Kyngorne £23/6/8.<sup>146</sup> Wherever David was usually resident, this indicates he held property in Kirkaldy, probably in tenancy from the Abbey. (This begs the question of a possible inheritance originating from Margaret of Kirkaldy, David the Sergeant's wife.)

David's admission as a procurator (probably as a notary) was recorded in the 'Register with White Parchment Covering 1557-1585' fo. 80 Procuratorium: Daudis kingorne. fol. 80.

<sup>147</sup> Unfortunately, the precise date and details were not published.

On 18 February 1577 David Kingorne was identified in a notarial document as David Kingorne, Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline and Notary Public.<sup>148</sup> As such he was the principal administrative official of the Burgh of Dunfermline, responsible for its day-to-day running, courts and records. There is no record when David became Clerk of the Regality. In 1577 he was at least 44 years of age. He had ceased to hold this position by 1583, when James Kingorne appeared in a record as his successor (Table 2 A1.3).

As noted previously, he was possibly the same David Kingorne whose Will was probated 29 July 1613, identified as 'David Kingorne, portioner of Gaitmilk, and Janet Davidson, his spouse, parish of Kinglassie.'<sup>149</sup> Gaitmilk was a possession of Dunfermine Abbey,<sup>150</sup> and David would have held this land as a feu tenant of the Abbey.

David was the first of four Kingornes to be identified as Clerk of the Regality in the surviving records, a situation that looks as if the position was heritable for many years. Therefore, it is unlikely he obtained the position solely based on merit or appointment from within the Burgh structure. Instead, it has all the hallmarks of patronage. The source of this patronage would be the relationship between his father Adam Kingorne and the Abbot, George Durie. It is unclear whether David's preferment occurred while his father was still alive, and Durie was in full control of Abbey and Burgh, but it would have continued under the later Commendators Robert Pitcairn, Durie's cousin, and Henry Pitcairn, Robert's nephew. While the Abbey community had been dissolved due to the Reformation, these Commendators continued to control the Abbey's temporalities, including the Regality, until 1593, when the Commendatorship was abolished. 'The Regality', however, continued in name well into the following centuries.<sup>151</sup>

#### *The next generation*

No baptismal entries have been found which identify David, William or Henry as fathers of children. There clearly were children, as the name Kingorne continued in Dunfermline and other burghs, several as Clerks of the Burgh and notaries, and there were no other Kingorne parents in Dunfermline in the Burgh and Church records. Apart from the David Kingorne of the preceding section, there is a gap between the 'Legitimations' of Adam Kingorne's sons in 1552, and the emergence in the records in the later 16<sup>th</sup> century of a group of siblings or cousins. This gap is likely to represent one generation, but possibly two:

- Kirsten Kingorn (1587 Dunfermline marriage to Jhon Watson Table 2 A2.1.1)
- perhaps Adame Kingorne (1607 Kelso married to Meg Achesone at the Baptism of Isobell Kinghorne Table 2 A2.1.2)
- James Kingorne (1582 Dunfermline birth of son, Table 2 A2.1.3) Records after 1583 show him as Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline and notary.
- Magie Kingorne (1606 Dunfermline marriage to Thomas Deis, Table 2 A2.1.4)
- Robert Kinghorne / Kingorne (1608 Edinburgh married to Marioun Alexander at the Baptism of Rachel Kinghorne, Table 2 A2.1.5)

These are all followed in Table 1, A2.1a et sub, and might be defined as a family group or cluster. Kirsten and Magie by location in Dunfermline, James by the same and by his taking the position of Clerk of the Regality, which was becoming a family profession.

*Adame Kingorne (-1607-)*

Adame Kingorne's membership of this family cluster is less certain due to his occurring at a greater distance from Dunfermline at Kelso in Roxburghshire. The register entry records the baptism of his daughter, Isobell Kinghorne, on 18 June 1607, and his wife Meg Achesone. Adame's name is suggestive of an eldest son of a son of Adam Kingorne of Dunfermline. Kelso was a Burgh of Barony, and he might have gone there to pursue the family notarial profession. However, these are speculations, and against them needs to be set the emergence of a number of other Kinghornes from the records of Berwickshire and East Lothian from the early 1600's, who have not been found to have links with the Dunfermline group.<sup>152</sup> Adame is, therefore, included here as a 'perhaps'.

His wife, Meg (Margaret) Acheson, was of a family responsible for several entries in the parish registers around this time. It appears she had been married previously, in Kelso on 10 July 1599 to Adam Trumble.<sup>153</sup> That she was able to remarry with Adame Kinghorne would indicate, under the normal legalities, that she had been widowed some time before late 1607. Presuming Meg and Adame Kinghorne were roughly the same age. This would place their births somewhere around 1579 or earlier, which is in the zone for Adame to have been a son of one of the three sons of Adam Kingorne of Dunfermline.<sup>154</sup> However, no further records have been found relating to Adame, Meg or Isobell, and the matter has to remain uncertain.

*James Kingorne (-1582-1631)*

James Kingorne appeared in the parish records in Dunfermline for the first time in 1582 (Table 2 A1.3):

"That day James Kingorn and Catherine Landels had William (in fornication)."<sup>155</sup>

He was involved in a love nest with his servant John Anderson, both of whom would father children outside of marriage, and go beyond the master-servant relationship to form a lifelong friendship. (Table 2 A 1,3c).

James settled for married life, marrying Effie Murray some time before 1589, with her having 9 or 10 children. In 1605 he was identified as "Clerk of the Regality" (the Burgh of Dunfermline) but might have held this position for some period prior to that. He probably held the position of Clerk of the Regality until his death in 1631. Dunfermline Protocol Books survive for him as Clerk of Regality covering the years 1609 to 1625 (Annex 6 p.398).<sup>156</sup> James had considerable property and personal financial interests, mostly stemming from the Burgh of Dunfermline, as well as being prominent in the society of the Burgh. These are identified in Table 1 A2.1.3.

*Thomas Kingorne (1606-)*

The history of James' children may be followed in Table 1 below A2.1.3 et sub. One of his sons played a significant supporting role in the descent of Alexander Kinghorne. Thomas Kingorne was born in 1606 (Table 1 A2.1.3.6). He had an extramarital affair with Janet Burn, which resulted in the birth of a child, Effie Kingorne, in 1628. He did not attend his daughter's baptism and did not appear again in the records of Dunfermline. These appear robust for births, marriages and deaths, and the implication is that he moved elsewhere.



He appears to have found his way to Fetteresso in Kincardineshire, and is likely the Thomas Kingorne who married Issobell Hutchone there on 10 June 1632. She might have been a widow. The couple had three children. The first Margaret was born 25 November 1632, and her imminent arrival likely precipitated the wedding. There was an unnamed child in 1634, and then William in 1636.

There is no further record of Thomas or his family in Kincardineshire, nor the rest of Scotland, until 1652, when a Thomas Kinghorne appeared in the records of Greenlaw in Berwickshire, where he married with Joane Johnstone. After eliminative searches and bearing in mind the problems with completeness of the registers, the strong indication is that these were the same person. His employment there has not been found, but he can be expected to have followed the family profession into civil or legal administration.

It appears that Margaret and William (or William's son) followed Thomas to Greenlaw in Berwickshire, where records show a Margaret and a William Kinghorne in the neighbouring parishes of Gordon, and Stichill and Hume (see further below Adam Kingorne and Thomas Kinghorne (Greenlaw, Gordon and Hume), also Table 2 1.2. Also see further below 'The strength of the link'.)

#### *Robert Kinghorne / Kingorne (-1605-c.1635)*

Robert Kinghorne was more idiosyncratic. His name first appeared in 1605 as Robert 'Kinghorn', a school teacher, being mentioned in 1605 and 1633 among the Unassigned Masters of the Edinburgh Vernacular Schools (Annex 6, pp. 229, 285). These were parish schools taking children's education up to about the age of 7, whereas grammar schools were for boys only up to about the age of 12.<sup>157</sup> His was therefore a similar placement to that of Alexander Kinghorne in the Bowden parish school two centuries later. Robert eschewed the family notarial profession, finding his vocation elsewhere.

He next appeared in the registers of St Cuthbert's Edinburgh on 30 April 1608, at the baptism of his daughter Rachel; his wife was shown as Marioun Alexander. She might have been the one with more romantic inclinations, in the naming of their next two children Hercules (1610) and Archibald (1613). The spelling of his surname - 'Kinghorne' – appears at all three baptisms in St Cuthbert's Edinburgh, and might represent an assumption of the minister or clerk keeping the registers. Marioun died sometime between 1613 and 1617.

Robert's name next appeared in Edinburgh Parish, where he married Elspet Storie on 4 December 1617. His name was again spelt 'Kinghorne'. There was a period of three and a half years before the couple's first son Johnne, was baptised on 20 May 1621, the surname spelt 'Kingorne', after which that spelling was retained. Presumably the minister had bothered to ask. The children's names were much more conventional: James (1623), Robert (1625), Issobell (1626), Margaret (1628) Agnes (1631) and finally Adame Kingorne baptised in Edinburgh Parish on 15 November 1632 – his name perhaps a nod to his ancestor.

Apart from the two appearances in Edinburgh noted above of Adam Kingorne (in 1555) and his son David Kingorne (in 1553), there has been no record found of Kinghornes resident in Edinburgh, who might have been alternative candidates for Robert Snr's forebears.<sup>158</sup> So, the connection with the Dunfermline family appears safe.

*Adame Kingorne (1632-)*

Robert Snr did not have much opportunity to parent Adame, as Robert died not long after Adame's birth. Robert was perhaps 50 or more at the time of his death, based on the dates above. His Will, probated in 1635, survives in transcribed form, but is almost illegible due to the writing of the clerk of the Commissariat Court. It nevertheless can be seen that Robert had particular concern for his son Adam being a 'minor', although what provision he made for him is less clear. School teachers were not highly paid.

After this, like his cousin Thomas Kingorne, Adame vanished from the records of Edinburgh and Dunfermline. An Adam Kingorne, origin unspecified, appeared in the registers of Greenlaw, Berwickshire, in 1649, when he married with Issobell Pringlle. As seen above, Thomas Kingorne married Joane Johnstone in Greenlaw in 1652. The spelling of Adame's name had a brief aberration as 'Yingherhn' before reverting to 'Kingorne', the variations again from minsters or clerks in different parishes. However, the spelling would be inconsistent, 'Kingorne', 'Kinghorne', 'Kingcorn', before settling on 'Kinghorn' around 1734, the ministers and clerks of Gordon having a better idea than the owners of the name as to how it should be spelt.

The spelling of the name is significant, because the particular spelling 'Kingorne' is not found in the parish registers of Scotland before 1644 outside of the descendants of Adam Kingorne of Dunfermline, and Thomas Kingorne in Fetteresso Kincardineshire (discussed above). The only other 'Adam Kingorne' in the timeframe was a cousin A2.1.3.8, Thomas' brother, but he died in 1653, and thus was not this Adam Kingorne, who had a child in Gordon in 1663. Again, following eliminative interrogation of the records, and bearing in mind the problems with completeness of the registers, the strong indication is that Robert Kingorne's son was the Adam who married in Greenlaw in 1649. (See further below 'The strength of the link'.)

This being the case, it appears that, following his death, Robert's large family were looked after in various ways during their upbringing, within their immediate family group, by their mother Elspet Storie and their respective Kingorne and Storie relatives. By the 1650's, the records suggest that Adam was in company with his older cousin Thomas in Greenlaw, Berwickshire. Adam's marriage date to Issobell Pringle (1649) would make him 17 years old, quite possible, Cupid afflicting young and old alike. However, it is perhaps a cause of unease, as people at that time tended to marry at an older age.

*The strength of the link*

Further consideration should be given to the genealogical strength of the link between Thomas Kingorne and Adam Kingorne of the Dunfermline and Edinburgh family, and Thomas Kingorne and Adam Kingorne of Greenlaw. It is the basis for considering Alexander Kingorne a descendant of the Dunfermline family.

Ideally in genealogy solid-state connections are made though birth records, closely supported by marriage, death and other types of records. In the period in question, where a baptism record has not been found, other factors might become more important, such as

geographical location, family occupations, spelling of surnames, passing of given names down the generations, oral traditions, amongst many other things.

In the case of Alexander's family, the spelling of the surname is a crucial consideration. Up until 1645 the spelling 'Kingorne' is found only in the Dunfermline and Edinburgh family,<sup>159</sup> and this is carried into Greenlaw in the early generations there, before eventually falling victim to the ministers and clerks of Gordon. The passing on of the Christian name Adam is another marker, which eventually falls by the wayside.

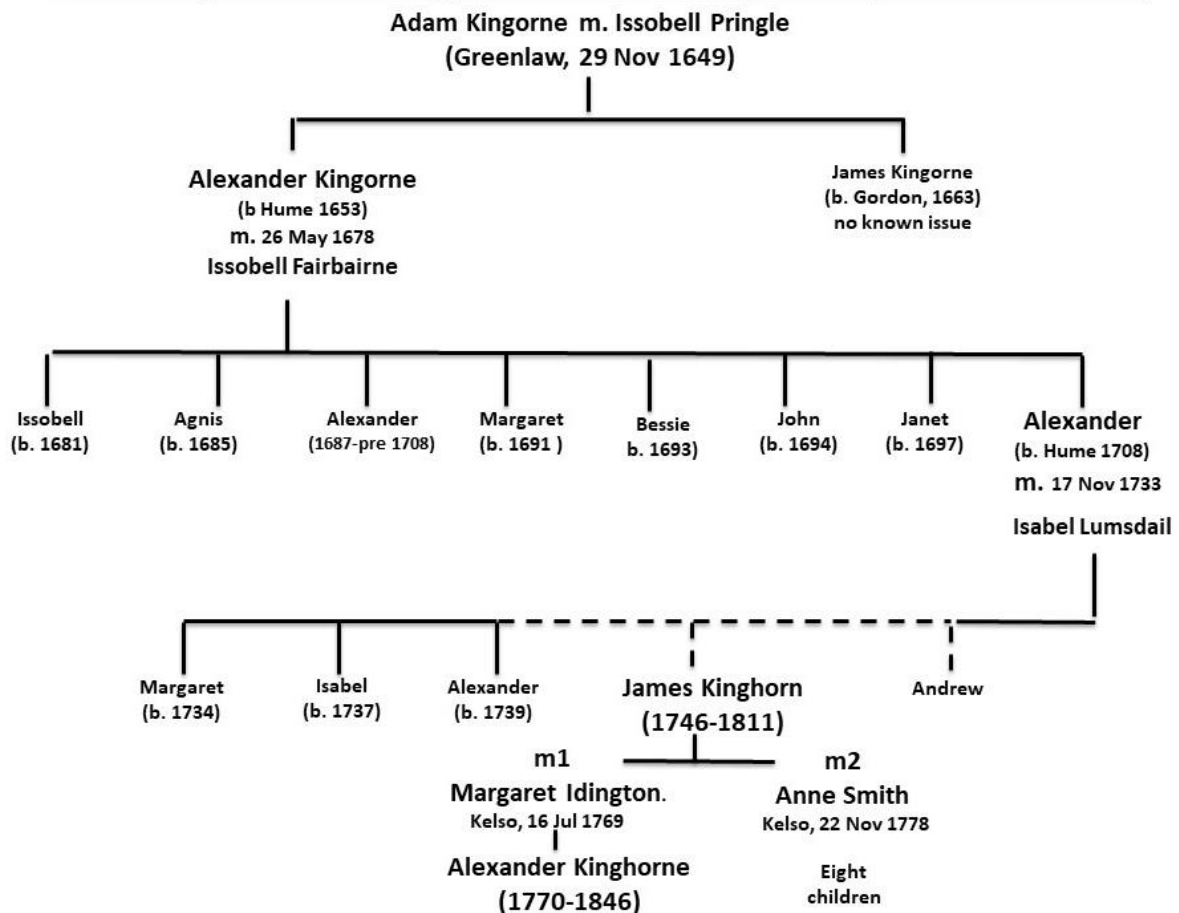
The scarcity of people bearing the name Kinghorne, described above ('The origins of the name *Kinghorne*') is another important consideration. In the following century, the registers of Greenlaw and Gordon do not show people named Kinghorne emerging outside the known family group, making it less likely others named Kinghorne were there unseen.

The picture that emerges into the next generations in Greenlaw and Gordon is consistent with the evidence found and the narrative above, which indicates that the link is strong, if not the absolute ideal.

## The Kinghornes of Greenlaw, Gordon and Kelso

Adam Kingorne and Thomas Kinghorne (Greenlaw, Gordon and Hume)

### The Family Tree of the Kinghornes of Greenlaw, Gordon, Hume and Kelso



As described in the previous section, the names Adam Kingorne and Thomas Kinghorne emerged in the Parish Registers for Greenlaw upon their marriages in 1649 and 1652, respectively. It is thought they were cousins, coming from the Kingorne family in Edinburgh and Dunfermline. Adam would thus have been 17 at the time of his marriage, and Thomas would have been 45 at his.

#### *Adam Kingorne of Greenlaw, Hume and East Gordon*

Adam Kingorne married Issobell Pringle at Greenlaw on 29 November 1649. (Table 2, 1). Neither were shown in the marriage entry as being from another parish, although Issobell's origins appear to have been in the direction of Gordon or Hume.

Adam and Issobell had two children:

- Alexander Kingorne (spelt Yingherhn) baptized 1653 in Stichill and Hume (Table 2, 1.1) the great grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne, subject of this biography
- James Kingorne, baptized at Gordon in 1663, the son of Adam Kingorne, mother's name not given, but Pringles named as witnesses. (Table 2, 1.3)

The known movements of the family between Greenlaw, Gordon and Hume parishes should be noted. The records show them in Stichill and Hume in 1653 at Alexander's baptism. James was baptized in Gordon in 1663, but the baptismal record described his father as 'Adam Kingorne in [HumeCherlace?]' . "HumeCherlace" appears to indicate Adam and Issobell were resident in or near Hume, in the Stichill and Hume parish. The map of Roxburghshire drawn by Alexander Kinghorne (the subject of this biography) and dated 1822 showed the lie of the land 150 years later.



The distance from Greenlaw to East Gordon (buildings shown, Alexander knew it well) is about three miles as the crow flies, as is the distance from Greenlaw to Hume village, and from East Gordon to Hume village, although in this last case the road was less direct. They were neighbouring parishes, and what might be termed 'Kinghorne country' was bounded by a triangle about 3 miles on each side. This compact terrain was the family's centre for perhaps a century and a half. The road from East Gordon to West Gordon crosses the picturesque Eden Waters, with Greenknowe Tower a little under two miles westerly of East Gordon (more below). From Greenlaw to Kelso is about 7 miles on the crow's back, the road passing through Hume and then Stichill.

The name 'HumeCherlace' places the Kingornes at the northern Hume part of the present Stichill and Hume parish. It does not correspond with any of the place names on the 1822 map. The nearest likenesses are Hume (the village), Hume Castle (surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1640 and ruined not long after), Hume Hall, and Humechyres. Nor does 'Cherlace' seem to be a family name, or appear in the available Scots vocabularies. It might represent a place of lacemaking or couture. Hume and Stichill were separate parishes, but

were united in 1640, the church records are now together.<sup>160</sup> The civil parishes appear to have remained separate, as Alexander's 1822 map shows Stichill as a discrete parish.

The residences of Adam and his descendants may be followed in Table 2, 1 et sub, and are frequently shown as Greenlaw, Stichill and Hume, Gordon or East Gordon. The land between them now is mostly farmland, with cottages around a larger house. There has been no indication as to Adam's and Thomas' professions. The suggestion above would be that Thomas was following the Dunfermline family's legal and notarial line in Greenlaw. Adam might have commenced with him there, but other circumstances might have intervened.

Issobell Pringle appears to have been from the Hume or Gordon parishes. In Gordon she shared the surname of the local laird, Sir Walter Pringle of Greenknowe (1625-1667). Greenknowe Tower was in West Gordon, as shown above. Sir Walter was the third son of Sir Robert Pringle, the first of Stichill. No records have been found of Issobell's baptism, and her name does not appear in the known genealogies of Sir Walter's and Sir Robert's family. However, other factors are suggestive.

Sir Walter Pringle was a noted Covenanter who was on the run from Cromwell's army after the Battle of Dunbar in 1652. During this time, his wife Janet Pringle (she was from the Pringle family of Torwoodlee, Selkirkshire) took refuge at Stichill.<sup>161</sup> This was the same period in which Adam and Issobell's son Alexander was baptized in 1653 in the Stichill and Hume records. (The Pringles of Torwoodlee came from further west. Torwoodlee Tower is west of Galashiels, about 15 miles by crow from Hume.)

When Adam and Issobell's son James came to be baptized ten years later in 1663, the baptism took place in Gordon, but Adam's residence was given as 'HumeCherlace?', as per above. The baptism record mentions 'Witness George & And[rew?] pringle in Groonlau parois'.<sup>162</sup> George Pringle was possibly the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Pringle, George Pringle of Torwoodlee (1631–1689), who fought with him at Dunbar (he was the brother of Sir Walter's wife Janet). George spent some years in exile, but had returned to Scotland by 1663.<sup>163</sup> No mention has been found as yet of an Andrew Pringle either side of the Pringle family in that period, although the name Andrew does occur in the annals of the Pringles of Torwoodlee.

This suggests there might have been some relationship between Issobell and the high-born Pringles, more likely Janet Pringle. It is tempting to think Adam Kingorne might have had Covenanter affiliations. An anti-conformist streak would become apparent with his grandson (below Alexander Kinghorn (1708-1746-) of Gordon). However, his name does not appear among the known Covenanters, and this has not firmed in any way.

Pringle was a common enough name, shared by rich, poor and in-between, as was often the case in a clan-based society. The station and prospects of the Kinghornes of Gordon and Hume might have been very different had Issobell been born as a landed Pringle. Adam and Issobell might have had very different interests in East Gordon and Hume, rather than following in the wake of a high-born relative. Equally, the death of Adam's father, Robert, in Edinburgh while Adam was an infant, and the lack of provision Robert was able to make for

him, were factors with an impact upon Adam's wealth, prospects, and ultimately the family's connection with its past.

Regardless of any such affiliations, Adam and Issobell's early life together, and the circumstances of their son Alexander's birth, were marked by the invasion of their home countryside by a Parliamentary army, and the taking and destruction of Hume Castle. These were high and traumatic events.

Burial records have not been found for Adam and Issobell.

#### *Thomas Kinghorne of Greenlaw and his children*

As for Adam's cousin, Thomas Kinghorne, the bans for him to marry Joane Johnstone, were proclaimed at Greenlaw on 9 May 1652. After that, there are no records naming to this couple in the surviving parish records for Greenlaw or the rest of Scotland. (Table 1, 2).

However, as discussed above, it is thought that Thomas Kinghorne had been married previously with Issobell Hutchesone in Fetteresso, Kincardineshire. They had three children, Margaret (1632), an unnamed child (1634), and then William in 1636 (Table 1 A2.1.3.6 et sub). A Margaret and a William Kinghorne would appear in the records of Gordon and of Stichill and Hume, alongside the records for Adam and Issobell's children in those parishes.

Margaret Kingorne was resident in Gordon upon her first marriage in 1674, and also at her second marriage in 1681. At the latter it was recorded: 'Alexr Kingorne in East Gordon is caur for the woman' (Table 2, 1.2) The 'caur' was her formal witness to the marriage, and in these circumstances would indicate she was closely related to Alexander Kingorne (Adam and Issobell's son), his sister or his cousin or his aunt... Any of these might have been the case. Alexander Kingorne had an aunt Margaret, sister of Adam, born in Edinburgh in 1628, of whom no other record has been found (Table 1 A2.1.5.8). Thomas Kingorne had a daughter Margaret born in Fetteresso in 1632, again no other record found (Table 2, 2.2). Both of these were of an age to be married in 1674 and 1681. Alternatively Margaret might have been a daughter of Adam and Issobell whose baptism record has been lost. She was clearly part of this family group, and sufficiently closely related to Alexander for him to be her 'caur'. On balance it is likely that this Margaret was Alexander's cousin, the daughter of Thomas Kinghorne, and she is shown as such Table 2, 2.2.

William Kinghorn (Table 2, 2.3.1) is less clear. He is recorded as marrying Bessie Mader in Stichill and Hume in 1697, and having a family of seven children there between 1698 and 1714. He appears to have been the same William Kinghorn who married Margrat Familton in 1748. It is likely another generation intervened, and that William was the grandson of Thomas. All the Kinghornes in Stichill and Hume before the 1770's have been accounted for as descendants of Adam or Thomas.

Burial records have not been found for Thomas and Joane. However, by 1678 Thomas would have been aged 72, and one would think ready to retire from his profession, though hopefully not from life. The move of the family's centre from Greenlaw towards Hume and Gordon was in some way a consequence.

## Alexander Kingorne (1653-1708-) of Greenlaw, Gordon and Hume

As stated above, Alexander Kingorne (misspelt Yingherhn) was baptized in Stichill and Hume in 1653, the son of Adam Kingorne and Issobell Pringle, the elder of two sons. He was the great grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne, the subject of this biography.

The bans for the marriage of 'Alex Kingorne' with Issobel Fairbairne were proclaimed in Greenlaw and Gordon in May 1678, and the marriage solemnised in Gordon 26 May 1678 (Genealogical Table 2, 1.1). These marriage entries managed to spell his name three different ways 'Kingorne' (at Greenlaw), 'Kinghorne' and 'Kinghorn' (at Gordon). Issobel was from the Gordon parish. Alexander was living in Greenlaw, likely related to his employment, but moved to East Gordon by 1681. Later records find them in Stichill and Hume also. Alexander and Issobel would have eight known children, with spellings of Alexander's surname as they appeared in the baptism entries:

- Issobell Kinghorne (1681 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.1)
- Agnis Kinghorne (1685 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.2)
- Alexander Kingcorn (1687 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.3)  
died before 1708 when his brother Alexander was baptised.
- Margaret Kingorne (1691 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.4)
- Bessie Kinghorn (1693 Stichill and Hume Table 2, 1.1.5)
- John Kinghorn (1694 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.6)
- Janet Kinghorn (1697 Gordon Table 2, 1.1.7)
- Alexander Kinghorn (1708 Stichill and Hume Table 2, 1.1.8)  
the grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne, the subject of this biography

No burial record has been found for Alexander the father. He was 55 when his youngest son, Alexander, was born, and it might have been another point at which an older father was not able to pass on much knowledge of the family's background, or be able to guide him in his choice and entry into a profession.

The children's families are traced below in Genealogical Table 2, 1.1 et sub. From 1693 onwards the spelling 'Kinghorn' became common. It was most likely imposed by the ministers and clerks keeping the registers in Gordon. However, it appears that it was in this generation that knowledge of the original spelling was lost, and perhaps of the family's origins. Another feature of the registers of Gordon parish in this period was that the names of mothers were not recorded in the baptismal register, their roles in birth being apparently of little consequence. Such narrowness of attitude was not evident in this way across all of Scotland, more in pockets like Gordon, and will be evidenced further below.

It should be noted that in these years other Kinghorne families emerged in the records for Berwickshire and Roxburghshire:

- Kelso, Roxburghshire, 1688 ff
- Fogo, Berwickshire, 1689 ff
- Dunns and Coldstream, Berwickshire, 1689 ff



These family groups appear discrete but might have had a common ancestor. No link has been found between these and the Greenlaw – Gordon – Hume family.

### Alexander Kinghorn (1708-1746-) of Gordon

This Alexander was baptized 2 November 1708 in Stichill and Hume. He married Isabel Lumsdail, at Gordon on 17 November 1733. He was 25 years of age. The couple had five children, who were the father, aunts and uncles of Alexander Kinghorne, the subject of this biography:

- Margaret Kinghorn baptized at Gordon on 17 December 1734 and married to George Hunter at Gordon on 6 December 1752) (Table 2, 1.1.8.1)
- Isabel Kinghorn baptized at Gordon on 24 April 1737 and married to James Mitchell at Gordon on 21 December 1767 (Table 2, 1.1.8.2)
- Alexander Kinghorn baptized at Gordon on 24 June 1739. Alexander Kinghorn married Margaret Smith (at Gordon on 27 May 1768). After their marriage, Alexander and Margaret moved first to Greenlaw, then to Ednam, and then to Stichel and Hume. They had eight children. (Table 2, 1.1.8.3 et sub) <sup>164</sup>
- James Kinghorn, no baptismal record, born at Gordon on 10 March 1746<sup>165</sup> (Table 2, 1.1.8.4), the father of Alexander Kinghorne, the subject of this biography.
- Andrew Kinghorn, no baptismal record, whose circumstances are in the next section (Table 2, 1.1.8.5)

The following entry in the Gordon parish registers in 1746 identifies that Alexander Kinghorn (now spelt) was resident and employed in Gordon, but that he was in trouble with the church authorities:

1746... July 27 ... After prayer Sedrt the minister William Shaw John Brown Wm Hope & Jon Murray Eldrs this day is being laid before the session that John Walker had given scandal offence in procuring and allowing his measure to be taken upon a Lords day about ye end of May last by Alexander Kinghorn Taylor. the minister represented yt he (ye sd John) had expressed his sorrow to him for the same and was willing to satisfie the session in whatever they should appoint & yt he would attend this day. The session were of opinion that he should be called in & be rebuked for ye sd scandal & offence and he being called in it was accordingly done.... Ye Sedrt closed with prayer. <sup>166</sup>

Alexander Kinghorn did not appear before the session at the Kirk to answer this grievous charge against him by the council of the elders. This was most likely because he was a dissenter and had placed himself beyond the authority of the kirk. This matter establishes that Alexander Kinghorn was a 'Taylor', a profession he was to pass on to his son, James.

### James Kinghorn (1746-1811) of Gordon and Kelso, father of Alexander Kinghorne, subject of this biography

There is no baptismal record for James Kinghorn. The record of his birth appears in the Kinghorne Family Bible in his son Alexander's handwriting: "James Kinghorne was born at East Gordon on the 10th March 1746..." <sup>167</sup> There is no doubt that Alexander Kinghorn and Isabel Lumsdail were his parents. They were the only potential parents living long-term in the parish, and East Gordon had been the family location since Alexander Kingorne in 1681. James'

brother, Alexander, would feature in his life, and that of at least one of his children. James took on his father's profession of tailor. He was either not baptized in the kirk, or his baptism record has not survived.

That James was not baptized in the kirk might be the result of his father's dissidence. James' birth preceded by three and a half months the recorded trouble with the kirk authorities, but it was unlikely to have been the only issue. Another son, Andrew was also missing from the baptismal register, but was present as a witness to James Kinghorn's second marriage.<sup>168</sup> Andrew also would have been born during this period of dissidence, and after the eldest brother, Alexander. It should be noted, however, that James Kinghorn appears to have had a comfortable relationship with the established church, from his two marriages to the regular baptism of his children. Alexander would definitely follow in his stead, as might be seen in his church affiliations in *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*.

James was trained as a tailor by his father and moved to Kelso as a young man. He would marry Margaret Idington / Eddington of Gordon, the marriage solemnised at Kelso on 16 July 1769:

[6 July 1769 Bans at GORDON] "1769... July 6 Compeared to Proclamation in Order for Marriage James Kinghorn in the Parish of Kelso and Margaret Idington in this Parish. Received one Shilling for the use of y Poor." <sup>169</sup>

[16 July 1769 Bans and Marriage at KELSO "James Kinghorn of this and Margaret Eddington of Gordon parish are to be proclaimed on the 16th of July 1769. Witnesses Alexander Kinghorn and Robert Crosby." <sup>170</sup>

The witness Alexander Kinghorn might have been either James' father, or more likely his older brother who did not share the father's aversion to kirks. The couple had one child:

- ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1770 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.1)  
the subject of this biography.

Alexander's mother, Margaret, died some time in 1775. James remarried on 29 November 1778 with Anne Smith at Kelso, witnesses David Glasgow and Andrew Kinghorn.<sup>171</sup> Note: This was a double wedding. See notes below on Andrew Smith, Anne Smith and Alison Aimers. Nothing has been found on David Glasgow. Andrew Kinghorn was most likely James' brother, although no baptism record has been found for him.

James and Anne had eight children:

- Isabella (1779 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.2);
- Andrew (1780 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.3);
- James (1784 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.4);
- Margaret (1781 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.5)
- John (1787 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.6);
- William (1788 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.7);
- Anne (1790 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.8);
- Jane (1792 Kelso Table 2, 1.1.8.4.9)

James Kinghorn died 25 October 1811 at Kelso, as recorded by his son Alexander: “James Kinghorne my father, died at Kelso, on Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1811, Aged 65 years and 7 months” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible.<sup>172</sup> Anne Smith died 25 February 1813 at Kelso: “Ann Smith my stepmother died at Kelso on Thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of February 1813” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible.<sup>173</sup>

The lives of James Kinghorn and Alexander Kinghorne are described in detail in the body of this biography and will not be elaborated here. The key documents pertaining to them are in Table 2 below, 1.1.8.4., et sub. The siblings of Alexander Kinghorne are in Table 2 below, 1.1.8.4.2 et sub. Their interaction with Alexander is in Chapter 8 of the biography.

#### *Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne (1850-1906)*

Perhaps the most famous of the Kinghornes was Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne. His life is followed in detail below [Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne \(1850-1906\)](#). He was the grandson of Alexander’s brother James Kinghorn (1784-1821) and Jane Smith (1788-1820), and a splash of light at the end of the brother James’ family’s tragic circumstances, the outlines of which are below Table 2, 1.1.8.4.5 et sub.

Mark Kinghorne was a comic actor, playing supporting character roles with some of the stage luminaries of the day. He was an associate of Henry Irving in the Worthy Company of Actors and the Arbuthnot Club, and performed with prominent actors of his day, Alice Oates, Edward Terry, Marie De Grey, Kate Vaughan, Arthur Bourchier, Violet Vanbrugh... He worked principally in London, but also toured around Britain, with overseas tours of India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and two of the United States. His performances were frequently mentioned in newspaper and magazine reviews, almost exclusively favourably. An Adelaide reviewer was particularly fulsome, reporting that Mr Kinghorn’s performance was ‘replete with every minute detail of artistic excellence. His face suggests the idea that he was blessed at his birth with a broad grin, and has not lost it since.’ (*Adelaide Punch* 9 May 1884)<sup>174</sup>

It is almost certain that Alexander had lost contact with his brother’s family around the time of James’ death in London in 1821, and when he was planning his emigration. It also appears that the Australian Kinghornes had no or little knowledge of them. They are not mentioned in the Miriam Chisholm Papers. Alexander’s grandson, William Alexander Chisholm (son of James Chisholm Jnr and Elizabeth Kinghorne), was an avid theatre goer and diarist. He did not mention Mark Kinghorn or the plays in which he performed in Sydney in 1884-5, although they and his name were extensively advertised and reviewed in the newspapers.

In contrast, it is a mark of the impact of the 1884-5 tour, and the friendships he made, that it was remembered regularly in the Australian newspapers for decades after, his name appearing beside Marie De Grey’s until 1933, almost fifty years after the tour itself, and almost thirty years after Kinghorne’s death in 1906. Rare tribute indeed, for an art Shakespeare depicted as ephemeral. Indeed the Australian newspapers are a significant source for Mark Kinghorne’s career, as they followed its progress in England and abroad.

## Noble ancestors?

Alexander Kinghorne believed his family had a noble past and had fallen to a more lowly status, in terms of the ranking of Scottish society, in his times. A story in the Kinghorne family in Australia was that they were descended from King Robert the Bruce, as recounted by Miriam Chisholm in the Miriam Chisholm Papers:

Cousin Fanny Grose, formerly Sendall (née Chisholm) told me that this family [Kinghornes] were of very Blue Blood indeed and that they claimed descent from King Robert the Bruce of Scotland. Her father Arthur Bowman Chisholm whose mother was Elizabeth Kinghorne had always told his family the above. Information supplied by word of mouth, July 20th 1935. <sup>175</sup>

There is no written record of this from Alexander himself, but this story from his daughter, Elizabeth Kinghorne, would have come from him. <sup>176</sup> Miriam employed a genealogist in Scotland to research the family's history, but was unable to discover much, and did not pursue this line of inquiry with any vigour thereafter.

This study has identified that Alexander's ancestor, Adam Kingorne, had a significant profile in the Abbey and the Regality of Dunfermline, and would have passed in and out of the Royal Palace on his duties. His descendants also had significant roles as Clerks of the Regality in Dunfermline and other places. Adam Kingorne's patronage links were to the high-ranking families of Kinghorn, the Duries, Beatons and possibly the Lyons. The Lyons were descended from Robert the Bruce. However, there is no evidence that Adam Kingorne his descendants or possible forbears had a blood relationship with royalty or the aristocracy. If they had, their trajectory in society would have been much more exalted.

Alexander's beliefs about his origins are examined further in the body of the book, *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*. Suffice it to observe here that no evidence of royal or aristocratic ancestry has been found in Alexander's family.

Alexander Kinghorne speculated that the origin of his surname came from *King Horn* or 'Horn Child of Havelock', an Anglo-Saxon romance. He pasted a journal article on this in his Family Bible, and it became a story in the Kinghorne family, as Charles K. Kinghorne wrote to Miriam Chisholm, who was researching the history in 1935:

An old student of genealogy at North Sydney told me that he had traced the family [Kinghorne] back to AD 1452 where the name was "Hornchild". The family coat of arms is in the old Bible. <sup>177</sup>

Miriam's transcription of the journal article is below Annex 10 [\[10-01\] The Horne Child of Havelock \(Kinghorne Family Bible\)](#). See also an image of Alexander's transcription of the article, which is in his own hand ([The Kinghorne Family Bible](#), below.)

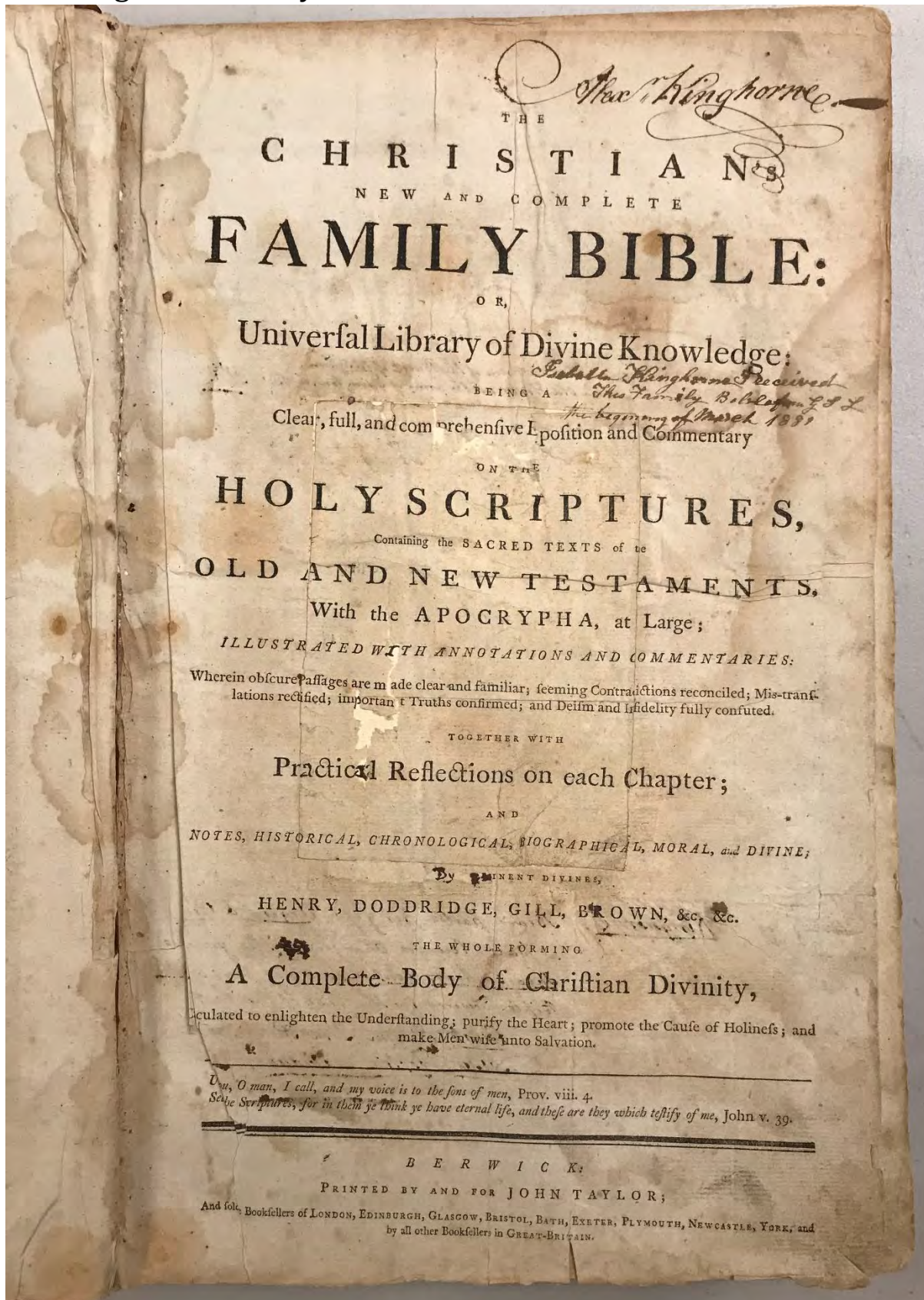
The article conflates two Anglo-Saxon romances, found in the Bodleian Library, which researchers have dated to 1225 (see Annex 10 [\[10-02\] Bibhash, Choudhury, English Social and Cultural History: An Introductory Guide and Glossary, Delhi 2019, p. 360](#)). As romances, they are historical myths, in the sense that the Homeric epics or the Arthurian legends were,

meaning they might have had some foundation in history, but that the art of the story-tellers had very much taken over. In this, Alexander was searching for an explanation of his name more appealing to his romantic streak than the name of a town in Fife.

These ideas about lost nobility and status were key aspects of Alexander's character. He visited Melrose frequently, sometimes no doubt with Elizabeth and other members of his family to go shopping. Several visits and contacts with Melrose are mentioned in his correspondence with John Seton Karr, many more times than he mentioned Dryburgh Abbey, where his wife Betty and he had a right of burial. The legend of King Robert the Bruce's heart being buried at Melrose Abbey would have been well-known to him, as it was to his friend Sir Walter Scott. Scott had long planned a restoration project at Melrose Abbey, which he commenced in 1822. It was the setting of his novel *The Monastery*, and these matters would have been discussed by the two in their encounters, including Alexander's visits to Scott at Abbotsford, where *The Monastery* was discussed. (Chapter 19 of the book, 'Death of the Mentors'.) The visits and contacts with Melrose, and recounting his visits to Sir Water Scott, are contexts in which the story of the Kinghorne family's descent from King Robert the Bruce would have been told by Alexander to his children.

This was one of his motivations in finding out more about his ancestry through obtaining a coat of arms, which he commissioned in 1820 from the Edinburgh heraldic house of Alexander Deuchar. What he got was a pastiche of the coat of arms of the Burgh of Kinghorn, which would have disappointed him. He later pasted the Horn Child of Havelock story as a flap over the coat of arms. This is described below *The Kinghorne Coat of Arms* and in Chapter 15 of *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*. Encouraged by Scott, and by his subservience to those members of high society in Scotland whom he cultivated as his connections, it was a motivation for his emigration to the colonies, one of the defining acts of his life.

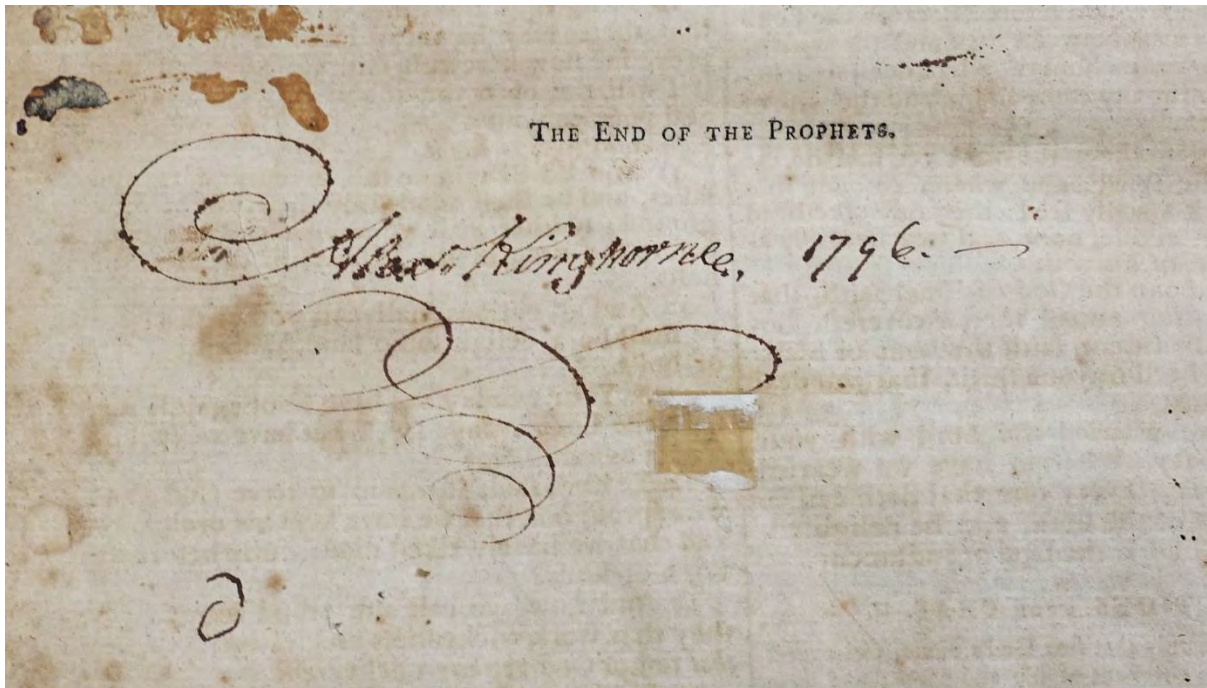
## The Kinghorne Family Bible



Title page, Kinghorne Family Bible, Nowra Museum N.S.W.

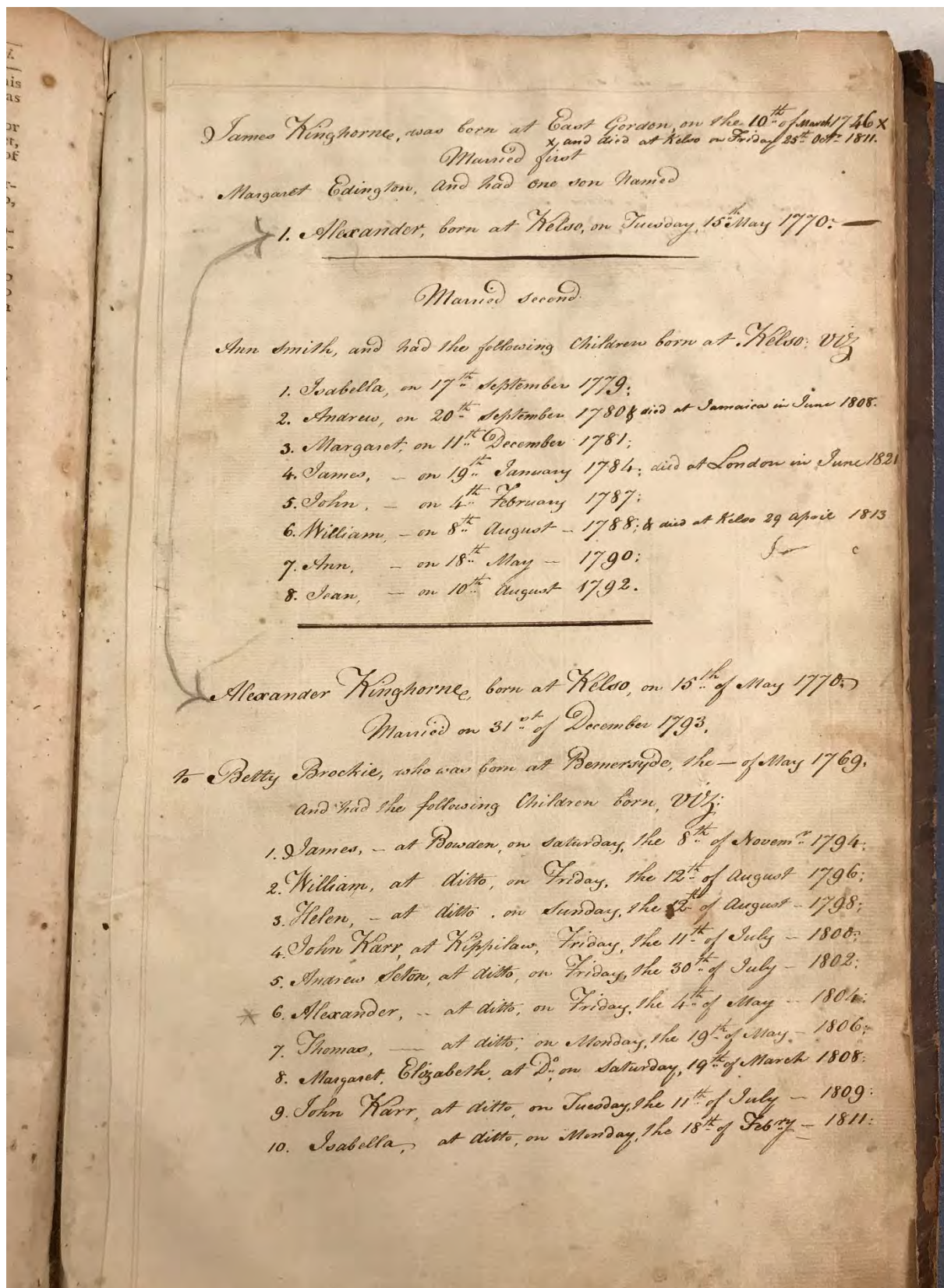
A key source cited in *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne* is the Kinghorne Family Bible. This was viewed by Miriam Chisholm during the course of her research into the Kinghorne and Chisholm families. Her extensive notes on the genealogical content are in the Miriam Chisholm Papers in the National Library of Australia, and were the source accessible to the authors during much of the writing of the biography. However, in May 2021 the original Bible was donated by a Kinghorne descendant to the Nowra Museum, New South Wales. Following the end of widespread restrictions due to the corona virus pandemic, the authors have been able to view this immediately prior to publication.

The Kinghorne Family Bible is the *Family Bible* published by John Taylor of Berwick in 1788.<sup>178</sup> It was in Alexander Kinghorne's possession by 1796, attested by his signature and date on an inner page at the end of the Old Testament.



Alexander used this Bible to record the key events in the history of his family: births, marriages and deaths; along with the careers of his sons, the Havelock article referred to above, suggestive to him of a long family nobility, as well as the Coat of Arms, which will be examined in detail in the next section. However beyond the genealogical information, the edition of the Bible is itself interesting:

The foundation of the *Family Bible's* text is the Authorised Version of the Bible, originally produced under the authority of King James I of England (James VI of Scotland), but with provenances going back to Tyndale and Wycliffe. However, this is not acknowledged, and the title page notes that it is 'Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries: Wherein Obscure Passages are made clear and familiar; seeming Contradictions reconciled; Mistranslations rectified; important Truths confirmed; and Deism and Infidelity fully confuted.' In other words, the Biblical Text (mistranslations), Annotations and Commentaries were intended to conform with the theology and attitudes of the contributors to this edition (many of whom were not identified).



Record In Alexander Kinghorne's hand of the families of James Kinghorne [Kinghorn] and Alexander Kinghorne, sheet pasted into the Kinghorne Family Bible. One of a number of pages recording matters relating to the history of his family, including some entries made by later members of the family after Alexander's death.



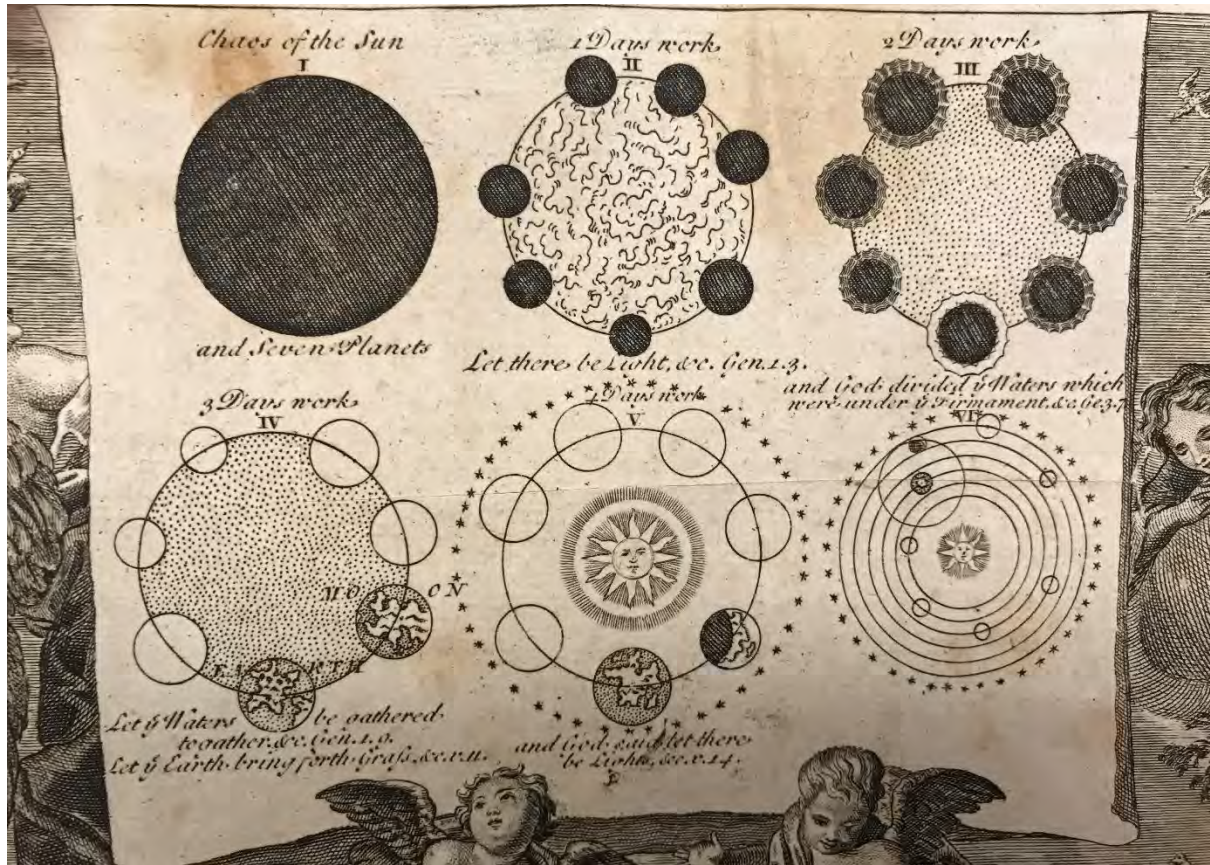
This was intended to convey to the purchasers that this Bible was not beholden to the authority of the Church of England, nor particularly the established Presbyterian Church in Scotland. It was nevertheless a Trinitarian theology that was being promoted, if with Non-conformist credentials. The Commentators whom were acknowledged on the title page were:

1. Matthew Henry (1662-1714) a 'Non-conformist' and at times Presbyterian cleric active in England, whose *Exposition of the Old and New Testaments* (1708–10) is used by Protestant theologians and ministers to this day. It is an exegetical and devotional commentary, not straying overmuch into technical theology. Anti-Papist passages in his sixth volume were completed posthumously by his '13 friends'.<sup>179</sup>
2. Philip Doddridge (1702-1751) an English cleric, who eschewed a career in the Church of England to become a 'Non-conformist' minister, educator, and hymnwriter.<sup>180</sup>
3. John Gill (1697-1771) an English Baptist pastor, biblical scholar, and theologian with Calvinistic leanings, and relationships with Methodists such as George Whitefield.<sup>181</sup>
4. John Brown of Haddington (1722-1787), a Scottish minister and author, minister of the Secession Church in Haddington from 1750 until his death.<sup>182</sup>

All four were steeped in the Protestant theology of the day. They aligned themselves as 'Non-conformists', i.e., outside the established Church of England or Presbyterian Church (although Henry for around two decades headed a Presbyterian church in Chester). They were not known to be proponents of theologies with what might have had 'gnostic' elements, which abounded in close proximity to some of them in their day. (The term 'gnostic' is used here in the generic sense, of propounding secret knowledge, sometimes revealed only to initiates, as for example was the case with Freemasonry). However, in addition to the above four, the title page of the *Family Bible* indicates commentators under '&c. &c.', who are not identified, and these are more problematic, along with the way in which terms and concepts found in a commentary on one part of the bible might have been drawn into another.

The title page states its purpose being that 'important Truths [be] confirmed; and Deism and Infidelity fully confuted.' 'Deism' was a philosophical position that the existence of God could be established solely from rational thought, without any reliance on revealed religions or religious authority. A significant exponent of Deism was John Locke (1632-1704), who widely influenced other thinkers of the Enlightenment.<sup>183</sup> 'Infidelity' in this context represented people who had gone further to take positions of anti-theism or atheism, attacking religion and the authority of 'the church'. Those who might have fallen under this label included Thomas Paine (1737-1809), David Hume (1711-1776), Voltaire (1694-1778) and Rousseau (1712-1778).<sup>184</sup> These were among the most significant philosophers of the day, 'icons', though controversial and by no means universally revered. Against them the *Family Bible* ranged the four Commentators acknowledged above, who upheld the 'important Truths' represented by the reformed non-conformist theology.

The editors of the *Family Bible* did not wish to appear unfriendly to other forms of Enlightenment thinking, notably science and 'improvement'. These were extremely popular in the Scotland of the day, and the editors wanted to appeal to people of progressive tendencies and keep them on the path of true religion, as they saw it.



Thus in the engraving of the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve look up in wonder towards the heavens, and six diagrams depicting the shape of the universe on each of the six days of Creation:-

In the illustration of the sixth day a Copernican-Galilean solar system emerges. It is not a 'flat-earth', 'earth-centred' view, but an 'Enlightenment' view of a universe in harmony and order, governed by divine reason and light, with contemporary science and theology seen at one.

Among all the possible animals in the Garden of Eden, the majority are those one might expect on one's Scottish estate: a stag, an horse, a peacock, a rabbit, an hedgehog, a pussycat, a rooster, a dog, geese, a goat, a rat, a mouse,

a turkey imported from the Americas, a partridge, perhaps it is a ram and a ewe which stand behind Adam, essential considering Isaiah's prophecies of a restored Eden.<sup>185</sup> In all, it presents a very Scottish view of the Garden.

The Commentary to Genesis 1 uses two terms which are strange in that context: the 'WORSHIPFUL ONES' referring to the three persons of the Trinity, and the 'third heaven, or residence of the blessed'. Neither of these terms are associated with the Genesis 1 text in Christianity, but both were identifying terms in Freemasonry.<sup>186</sup> In the *Family Bible*, both are given prominence in the opening sentences of the Commentary on Genesis 1. It would appear the editors were trying to convey that this *Family Bible* was friendly to Freemasons, who were widespread in Scotland. The use of scientific diagrams and models was also common in Freemasonry, notably the Copernican-based orrery as a model of planetary motion.<sup>187</sup>

Nevertheless, to Alexander Kinghorne, who was to best knowledge a well-conformed follower of the established Presbyterian faith, there would have been little about this Bible that would have jarred over-much. Indeed, the above elements should have appealed to his ideas of science and 'improvement' in the Christian context.

No evidence has been found that Alexander Kinghorne was a Freemason, and there is no evidence that any of Alexander's sons were Freemasons.<sup>188</sup> Most notably the membership records of the Goulburn Lodge are available in the Goulburn Museum, New South Wales, and do not include Alexander or his sons. It is reasonable to assume that if any of them were Freemasons, they would have been members of the Goulburn Lodge. The sons were resident near Goulbourn many years, and rented a pew in Presbyterian church there. It is almost certain that they were not Freemasons.

It is not known how and why this *Family Bible* came into Alexander's possession. It would have been an expensive purchase, and in 1796 he was on a school teacher's salary. It might have been a gift from a family member or friend. The year 1796 was when his second child William was born, likely named after Betty's father, William Brockie. Alexander might have felt the need to record his family, and a Family Bible was a common contemporary practice. Perhaps it was the available large family Bible to suit the purpose, which would have been at least twofold: a Bible to read to the family of an evening, with explanations suitable in his mind for his wife and children; and secondly somewhere to hold his family's names, wrapped safely within the covers of God's Word.

## The Kinghorne Coat of Arms

Matters relating to Alexander Kinghorne's Coat of Arms has been described above in [Noble ancestors?](#), and in Chapter 15 of *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*. It was a commonplace for aspiring people in Scotland and across Europe to seek a coat of arms, particularly as Romantic ideas of chivalry took hold in the early nineteenth century. Alexander's friend Sir Walter Scott was a principal exponent. The use of clan names as surnames in Scotland, along with the devastations of many middle to high rank families caused by the Civil War, the Jacobite Rebellions and other conflicts, meant in many cases that detailed family traditions and documentation about their history had been lost.

Alexander Deuchar's "heraldic house" in Edinburgh made good business out of this. For his part, Alexander Kinghorne had romantic ideas of restoring a lost nobility. He approached Deuchar in 1820 in the hope of discovering his ancestry, at a time when heraldry was one of the few ways available to establish his genealogy, and confirm that with the desired armorials. The latter Deuchar duly produced.

Upon the coat of arms Deuchar described himself as 'Seal Engraver to H.M. Geo. IV'. He in fact held no royal warrant, but his company, previously owned by his father and uncle, had designed a seal for the then Prince of Wales on a visit to Edinburgh in 1784. Neither Deuchar nor his company held heraldic status in matters controlled by the Lord Lyon King of Arms and the Lyon Court in Edinburgh. Deuchar was a fabricator of arms.<sup>189</sup>

The Coat of Arms comprises the following elements, drawn mostly from Deuchar's 'Heraldic Library'. Heraldic designs hold multiple layers of meaning, but to be brief:

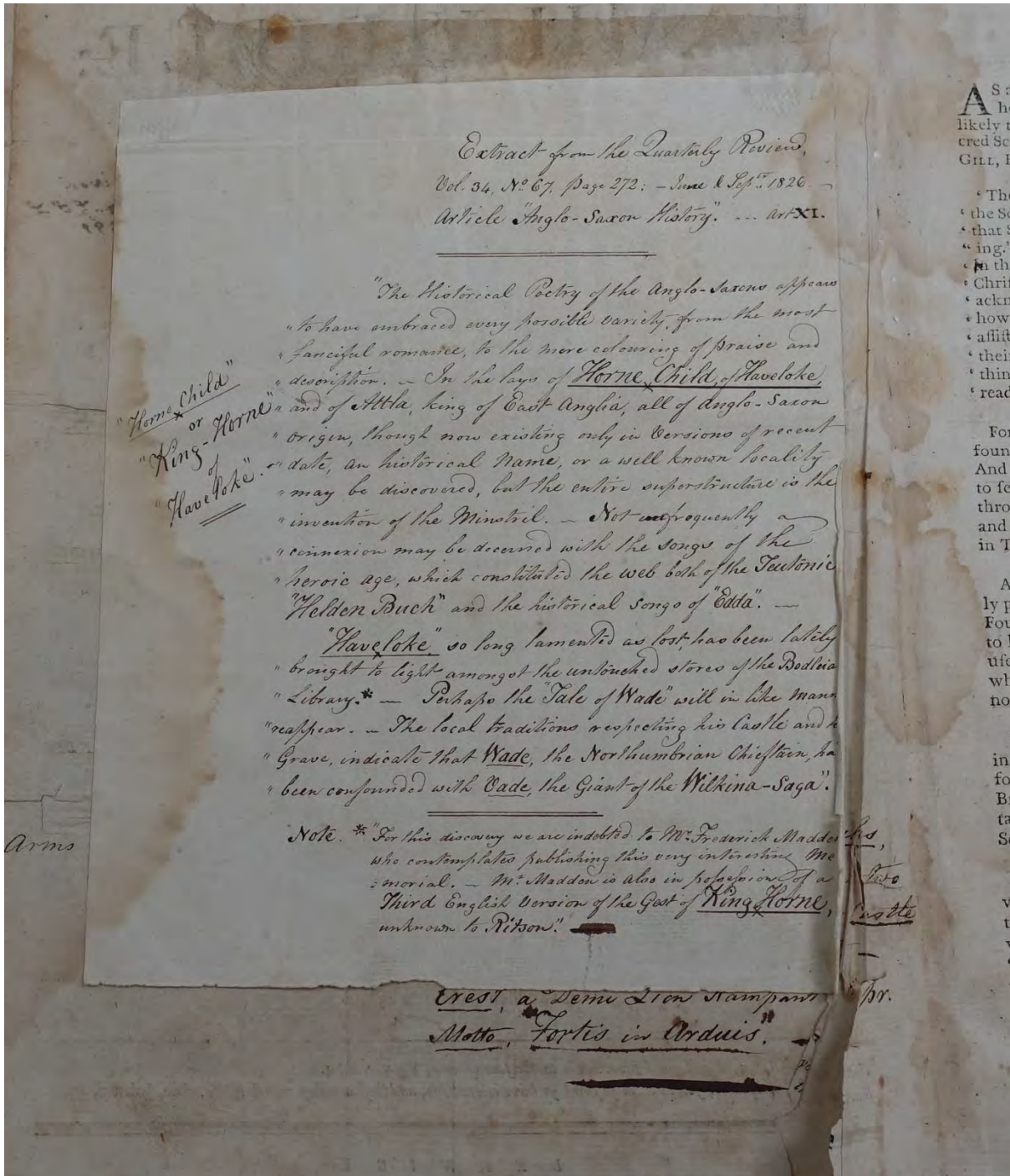
1. The Crest and Helm. The inscription on the bottom left is "Ducs of Est" and the helm and crest ('lion') are the same as for the coat of arms of Francesco I d'Este who was duke of Modena and Reggio in Italy, a sub-branch of the d'Este. The connection with Scotland was Mary of Modena (Maria Beatrice Anna Margherita Isabella d'Este) second wife of James II and mother of James Francis Edward Stuart – the 'Old Pretender'. As Alexander Kinghorne would have been horrified to discover.
2. The designs on the shield are as Miriam Chisholm noted: "The Smaller [lower half] are the arms of the Burgh of Kinghorn ... the old [upper half] the for [difficult to read MSC] are the arms of Edington mother of A.K."<sup>190</sup> Deuchar had taken Alexander's name "Kinghorne" and used the tower which forms part of the coat of arms of the Burgh of Kinghorn, and his mother's name "Edington" two of the three savage heads from the coat of arms of the clan Edington. He had not given Alexander any information he did not know already, his father's and his mother's surnames.
3. The motto "fortis in arduis" (strong in adversity) was used by a number of families, and it is hard to discern why it was chosen. It would have appealed to most people in Scotland in the economic conditions of 1820.

What Alexander received for his pounds of investment was a pastiche, which would have disappointed him. It nevertheless represented his shadowy ancestors, and he duly pasted it safely within the covers of the Family Bible. He later pasted the more romantic story of the Horn Child of Havelock as a flap over the coat of arms (refer above [Noble ancestors?](#)).



Arms of Kinghorne. Bears parted per fess, Argent & Gules,  
 a Pale Counter charged ~~with~~ the first two  
Savage's heads couped in chief, and a Castle  
triple Towered in the base of the last —  
 Crest, a Demi Lion Rampant pr.  
 Motto, Fortis in Arduis.

Armorial Bearings of the family of Mr Alex. "Kinghorne", together with notes thereon sub on the same page in Alexander's handwriting, probably as explained to him by Deuchar. Kinghorne Family Bible Nowra Museum N.S.W.



The Horne Child Haveloke flap over the coat of arms, Kinghorne Family Bible Nowra Museum N.S.W. The article was from the *Quarterly Review* (Edinburgh) September 1826, the hurtful year of Alexander’s tenure and sacking as Civil Engineer for N.S.W, although it is unlikely to have been seen by him before mid 1827. The transcription is in Alexander’s handwriting. The *Quarterly Review* was a Tory-leaning publication, Sir Walter Scott among its contributors.<sup>191</sup> As opposed to the Whig-leaning *Edinburgh Review*,<sup>192</sup> a predecessor of which, *The Edinburgh Magazine*, had been founded in 1783 by James Sibbald and his associates, a family connection (below Annex 15, SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3). Alexander had both Tory and Whig elements in his make-up, as described in *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*.

## The Sibbald connection

The connection between Alexander Kinghorne's ancestor, Adam Kingorne, and Katherine Sibbald has been described above [A matter of patronage](#) et sub. Katherine (1500-) was the mistress of George Durie (c.1496-1577), Abbot of Dunfermline. Adam Kingorne (1490's – c.1563) would have met her on many occasions due to his relationship with Durie, and would have been involved in some at least of the transactions through which Durie provided for her and their children.

Katherine was of a landed family, the Sibbalds of Balgonie, and was the grand-daughter of the laird of that family, Sir John Sibbald of Balgonie, fl mid-15<sup>th</sup> Century.

Over two centuries later, Alexander Kinghorne knew four members of that landed Sibbald family as near neighbours at Bowden and Kippilaw in Roxburghshire:

1. John Sibbald of Whitelaw (1755-1822) was tenant of the neighbouring Whitelaw and Borthaugh farms, and appeared in Alexander's correspondence with his employer John Seton Karr during 1803, when Sibbald acted as an adjudicator in a dispute between Karr and another neighbour.<sup>193</sup>
2. William Sibbald (1748-1817) merchant of Edinburgh, purchased the nearby Gladswood estate in 1803, and Alexander described the interaction in a letter to his employer John Seton Karr, 9 March 1803...<sup>194</sup> With John Seton Karr's agreement, Alexander was to survey Gladswood in 1803, and plan building work there in 1805.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel William Sibbald of Whiterigg (1771-1836) held local estates at the Pinnacles and Whiterigg, while his wife Susan Mein brought to the marriage Eildon Hall and other neighbouring estates.
4. Alexander's first cousin, Elizabeth Kinghorn, was to marry John Sibbald (1771-1850) Portioner of Eildon (probably Eildon Mains Farm). While the exact line of descent is unclear due to missing baptismal records, it is almost certain that John Sibbald was a member of the Whitelaw branch of the Sibbalds, and a cousin of the three abovementioned, though not as well-heeled.

Annex 15 below examines the genealogy of the Sibbalds, what people knew of it, and describes Alexander's interaction with the above Sibbalds.

It establishes that all four of the above (and hence Alexander's cousin Elizabeth's children) were direct descendants of Katherine Sibbald's grandfather, John Sibbald of Balgonie. However, key members of that family were demonstrably unaware of their Balgonie descent.

Neither Alexander Kinghorne nor his family were aware of their forebear Adam Kingorne, nor of his connection with George Durie and Katherine Sibbald. Hence they were unaware of their forebear's connection with the Sibbalds.

The Sibbalds, including Elizabeth Kinghorn's family, were as severely affected as Alexander by the problems in Scotland in the early nineteenth century, the factors being recession in the rural economy, and the number of children to inherit or be provided for from the straitened resources. Alexander opted to emigrate to New South Wales.

A number of the children of John Sibbald and Elizabeth Kinghorn emigrated to Ontario, Canada, from the 1830's, and established themselves along the shores of Lake Simcoe. After Lieutenant-Colonel William Sibbald's death in 1836, his wife Susan Mein and her family also emigrated to Canada, and built Eildon Hall on Sibbald Point. This was about 10 miles by boat along the shore of Lake Simcoe from where John and Elizabeth's children settled. Both families had descendants in Scotland, England, Canada and the United States.

The Sibbald Connection is a side-line to Alexander Kinghorne's story, but may be of interest to some readers. See Annex 15 below.



## The Ancestry of Betty Brockie (Alexander Kinghorne's wife)

The name Brockie or its variants has been found in Scotland since at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century, its origins generally from the Lowlands. Flemish merchants and weavers were involved in the wool industry in England, Scotland and Wales since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Many were based at Berwick-upon-Tweed in the north of England.<sup>195</sup>

The origins of the Dryburgh Branch of the Brockie family have been described in one source as follows:

The Dryburgh Branch - - The settlement of the family in the South of Scotland is comparatively modern and although its branches are now numerous there, all claim and can count blood relation.

The first who settled south of the Forth were two brothers, Thomas and James, who came over from Holland in the early part of the 18th century. Their progenitors are said to have been refugees from the Caroline or Jacobite persecution. Thomas settled at Dryburgh and James settled near Fala in Midlothian. The Dutch spelling of the name is Broecke and that Netherlands branch has furnished a respectable author.

The first known mention of the name is in a paper "given at Banff the twenty sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand three hundred and sixty four" where Stephen Broky, the dempster (?spelling) of said shereffdom (?spelling) is named.

Extract from Charterlary of Murray - Registium Moravience p. 131 <sup>196</sup>

This quotation (and citation) is the only reference found to this source, and it is difficult to attest to its bona fides. However, some aspects appear to be borne out by the analysis of the Brockie Family of Midlothian, Table 3 below.

This appendix will proceed to test another element of the above the story, that of the two brothers, with James settling in Fala and Soutra, Midlothian, and Thomas at Dryburgh.

Other occurrences of the name Brockie have been noted by researchers, none of them appear relevant to Betty's family:

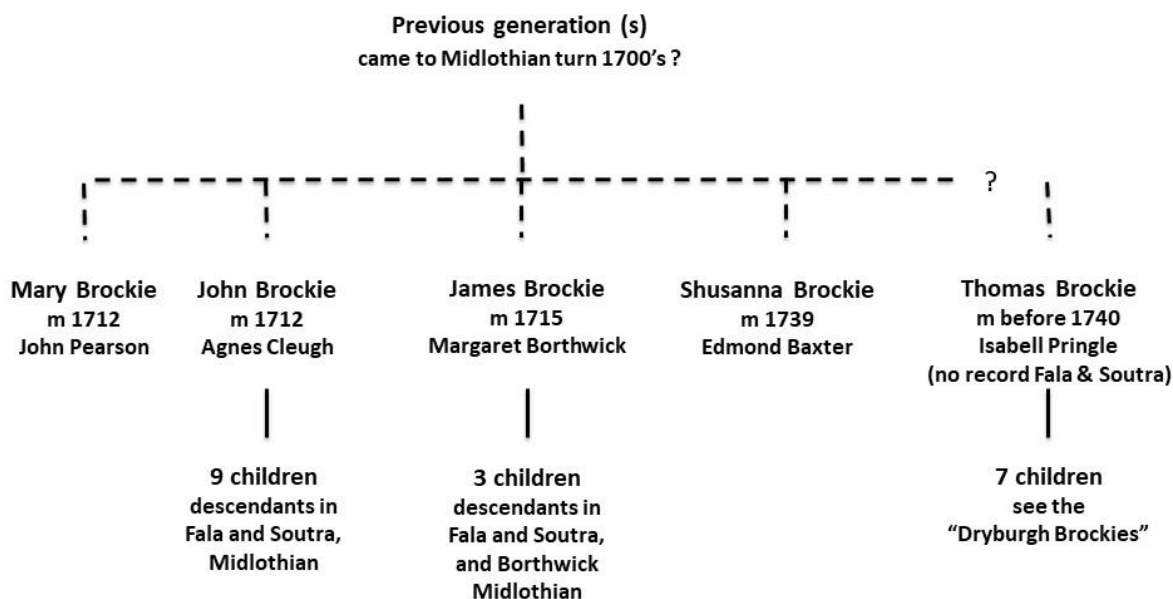
Brockie - Gilbert Broky was "chantour" of Brechin 1411 (R.E.B., 1.32); Robert Broky - witness in Edinburgh, 1429 (Reg 336); Archibald Broky in Downe 1581 (R.H.M. 1, 124); Robert Brockie in Glengarin in sixteenth century and the surname is found in Sticheil in 1684 as Brocky (Sticheil, p. 96); John Broikie, heir of William Broikie in Castain, 1603 (Inquis, Tut. 29); and three of the name occur in Edinburgh after 1666 (Edinb ,Main); Marianns Brockie, quatum of Edinburgh was Prior of the Monastery at Ratisbon. His M. S. in the Library of Blairs R. C. College near Aberdeen; John M Brockie of King Edward served in the first Great War (Tuerill); Lorver says that the family of Brockie is of Moray descent and that the name is found in REM in 1364, but I do not find it there. R.E.M. p 164 (AD 1364) has mention of Bridamus Breach Handly from Bruchtie, Bougtie or Brocktie in Forfar Retours (38,71, 249,330) These would give Broughty? "The Surnames of Scotland, their origin, meaning and History" by George F. Black, PHD, New York Public Library 1946.

The Court of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh - Scott and Col. H.A.B. Lawson, Lion's Court, Register House <sup>197</sup>

## The Brockies of Fala and Soutra

Betty's wider family origins, said to have centred around Fala and Soutra in Midlothian.

### The Family Tree of the Brockies of Fala and Soutra



The surviving records examined show a number of occurrences of the name Brockie (various spellings) as follows:-

- Pencaitland, East Lothian from 1611 (Table 4, BM-HP et sub)
- Liberton, Midlothian from 1635 (Table 4, BM-L et sub)
- Saltoun, East Lothian from 1641 (Table 4 BM-HS et sub)
- Edinburgh, Midlothian from 1670 (Table 4 BM-E et sub)
- Fala and Soutra, Midlothian and surrounds from 1678 (Table 4 BM-F et sub)
- South Leith, Midlothian from 1681 (Table 4 BM-SL et sub)
- Colinton, Midlothian from 1682 (Table 4 BM-C et sub)
- Ratho, Midlothian from 1684 (Table 4 BM-R et sub)

These occurrences should not be considered overly significant. There appears to have been little connection between these groups: an occasional movement from one town to another, but very little evidence of firm family connections between towns, and nothing to connect firmly to Betty Brockie's family early on.

There were no instances of the name in its Dutch form of "Broecke" referred to in the above-quoted Charterlary, neither here, nor in the whole of Scotland. The variants were Brockie, Brock, Broke, Broky, Brokey, Brokie, Brokkie, Brekkie... as varied as the imagination of the clerks keeping the registers. As with the Kinghornes, the same person's name was often spelt variously by the clerks or ministers.

The Flemish connection in the early records should not be taken for granted also, as there are other meanings of the word Brock (brock in English, Gaelic and Scandinavian can mean brook or badger, while broch means a fort. Nevertheless, there was an oral tradition in Betty Brockie's family about the family having Flemish origins, and there is nothing in the records to contradict this.

The name Brockie begins to appear in the registers of Fala and Soutra and nearby Humbie, Midlothian, in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century:

- An unnamed male Broky married 1678 (BM-F1)
- Bessie Broky married 1681 (BM-F2)
- Alizon Brockie married 1698 (BM-F3)

The parents and circumstances of these are unknown, but this suggests a family group emerging in Fala and Soutra in the previous decades, marrying into local families. This impression is further reinforced in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century with what appears to be a further generation in the registers of Fala and Soutra:

- Mary Brockie, a marriage of 1712 (BM-F5)
- John Brockie, a marriage of 1716 (BM-F6) descendants in Fala and Soutra
- James Brockie, a marriage of 1715 (BM-F7) descendants in Borthwick
- Shusanna Brockie, a marriage of 1739 (BM-F8)

Again, marriages to locals. There are no Burial records for any of the family in Fala and Soutra in that period.

There is no record of Betty Brockie's grandfather, Thomas Brockie, before the baptism of his son William in Mertoun, Berwickshire in 1740 (Table 3 B1 et sub.) This in turn questions the story in the Charterlary:

- that Thomas was part of this family group has not been confirmed;
- the 'two brothers' story has to be set against the two male and two female marriages, although some of these might have been cousins;
- that the two brothers moved to Fala from the Netherlands in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century has to be set against a Brockie family group being present in Fala and Soutra in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

There was a Brockie family group in Fala and Soutra before 1678, who have the appearance of being the forebears of the Brockies married in Fala and Soutra in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. However, the Charterlary story is still possible, in that Thomas and James might have been their cousins, who came from the Netherlands to join them.

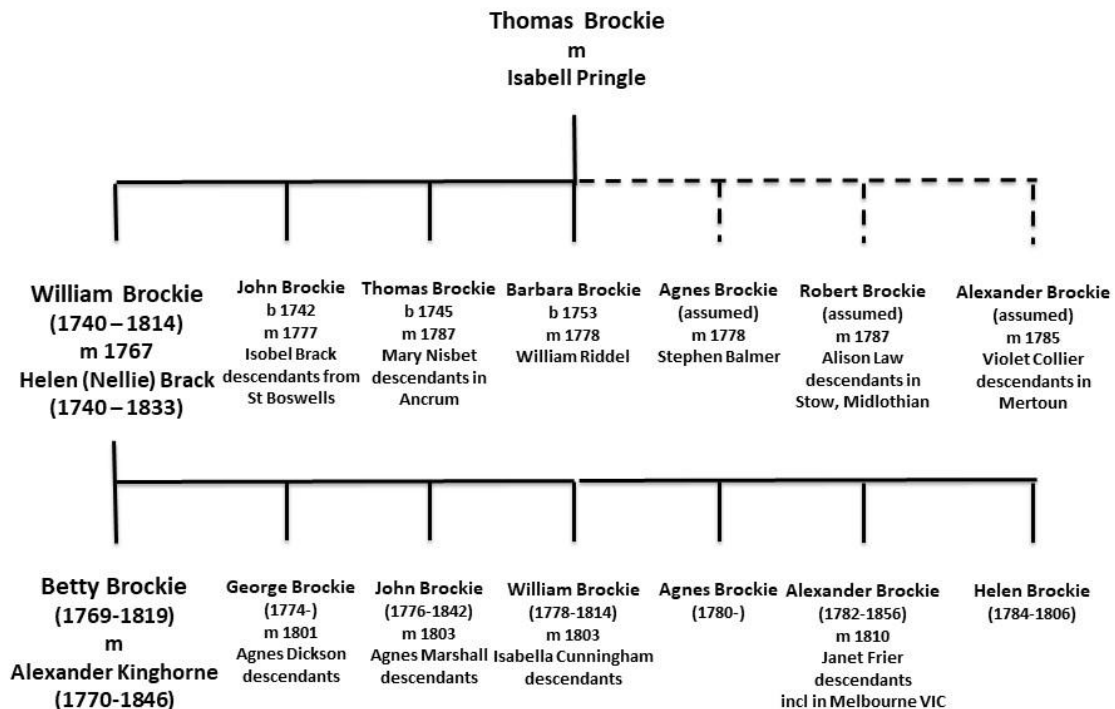
The records in Table 4 below (BM-F and ff) show a growing family in Fala and Soutra and nearby Borthwick. The study of the Midlothian family was cut off at the end of 1759, across the whole of Table 4. So, it presents a reasonably comprehensive picture of the occurrence of the name and its variants in the records which survive for Midlothian and nearby areas of East Lothian.

Apart from examining the Charterlary story of the origins of the family, the genealogical study was undertaken to see whether there was evidence of ongoing interchange between the families, for example members of the Fala and Soutra family settling in Berwickshire, or vice versa. There was no evidence of this. Which is not to say there was no interchange or communication, only that none was found.

## The Brockies of Dryburgh

The family of Alexander's wife, Betty Brockie, mainly in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire

### The Family Tree of the "Brockies of Dryburgh"



#### Notes to the Family Tree

1. The title 'Brockies of Dryburgh' refers to the family of Thomas Brockie, which spread from Mertoun to other locations in Berwickshire and beyond. The family was granted right of burial in Dryburgh Abbey (see further below).
2. There were no baptismal records found for Agnes, Richard and Alexander Brockie. It is likely that they were the children of Thomas Brockie (Snr), as they appeared within this family group centred on Mertoun, at a time when he and Isabel were the only members of the group producing children.

No baptismal or marriage record has been found for Betty Brockie's grandfather, Thomas Brockie, in Fala and Soutra or anywhere else in Britain. He first appears with the baptism of his son William in Mertoun, Berwickshire in 1740 (Table 3 B1 and B1.1). His *appearance* in 1740 is consistent with the story in the Charterlary,<sup>198</sup> but there is no evidence that confirms or contradicts it. This would have him arriving in Mertoun in the period 1720 to 1740.

Thomas Brockie settled at Dryburgh which, along with Bemersyde, is in the Parish of Mertoun, Berwickshire, just north of the River Tweed from St Boswells in Roxburghshire.

Thomas Brockie married Isabell Pringle; they had seven children, of whom Betty's father, William (1740 - 1814), was the eldest.<sup>199</sup>

Betty's uncle, Thomas Brockie, became a tenant at Barnhills, in the Parish of Ancrum, owned from 1797 by Gilbert Elliot, Lord Minto, who became an important connection for Alexander Kinghorne. Thomas' farming operation was of medium size, as he employed six horses for draught and ploughing in August 1797.<sup>200</sup> Later, in January 1806, Alexander Kinghorne was to take out a forty-two-year lease on Prieston Farm, near Kippilaw to the west of Eastfield, for his wife's uncle Thomas. The reason for this arrangement has not been found, but Alexander's family presumably retained a share in the business.<sup>201</sup> Uncle Thomas also might have farmed at Southfield, near Port Seaton on the Firth of Forth in East Lothian, where Betty took summer holidays.<sup>202</sup> Uncle Thomas' sons George and David Brockie became managers of the East India Company's farms on the Island of St Helena.<sup>203</sup>

As for the eldest son, Betty's father, William Brockie's tenancy on the Bemersyde Estate is confirmed by the following extract from the Haig family history:

Between 1750 and 1780 we annually find James Haig<sup>204</sup> noting so much money as given on the 31<sup>st</sup> (Hogmanay) 'as hansel for the children of the toun' a fine old custom now all but extinct. Also such entries as 'By my wife and Jamie, for musick at Wm Brockie's (a tenant's) marriage' 4s.....Trifling as such memoranda are, they manifest the existence of that kindly relationship between 'gentle and semple,' which was long a distinguishing feature of Scottish baronial life.<sup>205</sup>

Betty was the eldest child of William Brockie (1740-1814) and Helen (Nellie) Brack (1740-1833) who were married at Bemersyde on 25 February 1767.<sup>206</sup> According to Alexander Kinghorne, by virtue of their father's tenancy at Bemersyde, the so-called 'Dryburg Brockies' earned the privilege of being buried in Dryburgh Abbey alongside their masters, the Haigs of Bemersyde.<sup>207</sup> This is confirmed by the survival of many of their gravestones in the grounds of Dryburgh Abbey today.

William Brockie's feu tenancy at Bemersyde encompassed the Maidenhall farm and part of the Bemersyde Estate, the latter passed on to his son Alexander Brockie. Maidenhall was located east of Bemersyde House and northeast of the Mertoun Bridge, which crosses the Tweed between Lessudden on the south bank and Clint Mains on the north. In 1856, Maidenhall was described as having 'a comfortable farm house with extensive outhouses, offices and attached'.<sup>208</sup> The horse tax records for 1797 indicate William Brockie had four draught horses at Bemersyde and nine horses at Maidenhall. Altogether, William and son Alexander were running seventeen horses, suggesting that they were tenanting a significant area and farming on a large scale.<sup>209</sup>

In 1807, William Brockie gifted his Bemersyde feu to his son Alexander, and purchased the tenancy of a farm at Blainslie, on the north-east extremity of Melrose parish, about five miles south of Lauder.<sup>210</sup> This was part of the estate of James Maitland, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Lauderdale (1759-1839). Brockie had a very good relationship with this younger peer, more like a mentor than a tenant. He helped him improve his estate after the recent death of his factor.<sup>211</sup> Here

Brockie remained until his death in 1814,<sup>212</sup> sometimes supplying pigs, pigeons and other livestock to his son-in-law Alexander Kinghorne at Kippilaw.<sup>213</sup>

After Alexander Brockie received his father's feu at Bemersyde, he ran eight draught horses there in April 1797.<sup>214</sup> He married Janet Frier and their son, William Brockie (1811-1850), who was educated in the parish schools of Lauder, Smailholm, Mertoun and Melrose, became a writer, newspaper editor, poet and songwriter in Edinburgh, and later Sunderland, England.<sup>215</sup> Alexander Brockie's children are noted in Table 3 B1.1.6, a number of them emigrating to Melbourne, Victoria around the 1850's.

Another of Betty's uncles, John (b. 1742) was also a farmer at Lochton, near Eccles, where he produced cereals and ran sheep, requiring eight draught horses for his cropping operation in 1797.<sup>216</sup>

Betty's family are otherwise followed through the text of *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*. Of particular interest is the story of *The Twa Sisters*, in Chapter 2.

## The Aimers family of Galashiels

A study was made of the Aimers family of Galashiels, Table 5 below. Alexander Kinghorne's son Andrew Seton Kinghorne married Helen Aimers of that family. The study was undertaken to locate Helen within that family, and determine whether there were other family connections that led to that union. None was found. The results of the study below Table 5.

## Investigation into the family of Andrew Blaikie

An investigation was made into the family of Andrew Blaikie. Blaikie became Alexander Kinghorne's mentor in Bowden, and influential in connecting him with other leading families in the area. The investigation was made to see if there were family connections between Blaikie and the Kinghornes or the Brockies. The genealogical information is unfortunately incomplete. Andrew Blaikie's own birth record has not been found, but a biographical note exists [Table 6 Investigation into Family of Andrew Blaikie](#). Nothing was found linking Blaikie with Alexander Kinghorne's family or the Brockies, notably in the decades leading up to Alexander's move to Bowden in the early 1790's. It appears therefore that Alexander's relationship with Blaikie developed after his arrival in Bowden. There were, however, other touchpoints with the Sibbald and Mein families, that bear on the Sibbald study, which have a connection with the family of Alexander's first cousin Elizabeth Kinghorn, but this occurred after her marriage to John Sibbald in 1798, i.e., after Alexander's arrival in Bowden in the early 1790's (below Annex 15 [\[15-03\] The Sibbalds of Eildon and Bowden](#) SE3.1). This is unlikely to have been a major factor in the development and failure of Alexander's relationship with Blaikie. (The two fell out eventually over the Roxburgh succession, at least in part.) Blaikie's relationship with Alexander is described in *The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne*, Chapter 2 onwards.

Andrew Blaikie's descendant Jeanie Lang Blaikie was a source in the Blaikie study, and she or her mother contributed to the Sibbald genealogy. She was an historical author, a descendant of John Lang and Jean Sibbald (Annex 15 SK1.2.1.2.2.7), John Lang having been a colleague of Alexander Kinghorne and Sir Walter Scott in the Selkirk courts. The study was extended to the point of understanding where she fitted in the Blaikie family tree.

## Part II – Genealogical Tables

### Table 1 – Kinghornes of Dunfermline and Edinburgh

#### A            Daid Kingorne (c. 1430's? – c. 1522?) and close relatives of Adam Kingorne

A	<p><b><u>DAUID KINGORNE (c. 1430's? – c. 1522?) Chaplain of Dunfermline Abbey</u></b></p> <p>Baptismal record not found. It appears from other events in his life that he was born in the 1430's.</p> <p>1496 April 15 Chaplain of the Abbey of Dunfermline, sitting as a Magistrate of the Regality of Dunfermline in Assizes [Annex 1 [1499-6]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Records of him sitting in Assizes 1500 June 19 and 1500 August 4 [Annex 1]</p> <p>1509-1521 Abbot of Crossraguel <sup>217</sup></p> <p>1521-1522 Member of the Corporation of Glasgow University (above 'David Kingorne (c.1430's? – c.1522?')</p> <p><u>Children or close relatives:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The following are believed to be his children or close relatives:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Dauid Kingorne (c.1460's A1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Adam Kingorne (turn 1500 A2)</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">Joneta Kingorne (A3)</p> <p><u>Death:-</u></p> <p>c. 1522 or not long after (in his 90's).</p>
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A1	<p><b><u>DAUID KINGORNE (c. 1460's? – after 1503) Sergeant and Burgess of the Burgh of Dunfermline</u></b></p> <p>Baptismal record not found. It appears from other events in his life that he was born in the 1460's, and that he was either a son or close relative of DAUID KINGORNE Chaplain of DUNFERMLINE (A)</p> <p>1488 or before married with MARGRET KYRKEALDY (Annex 1 [1488])</p> <p><u>Children or close relatives:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">No known issue, but parents or close relatives of:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Thomas Kyngorne (record of 1555 A1.1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Kathryn Kingorne (record of 1555 A1.2)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Jonet Kingorne (record of 1555 A1.3)</p> <p><u>Death:-</u></p> <p>After last found record of him 5 January 1503 (Annex 1 [1503]) possibly in epidemic of plague and dysentery.</p>
(A1.1)	<p><b><u>THOMAS KYNGORNE (-1555-) Portioner of Gaitmilc</u></b></p> <p>Baptismal record not found. He appears to have been a close relative of Adam Kingorne (A2), perhaps the son of DAUID KINGORNE (A1) or another close relative.</p> <p>1555 Portioner of GAITMILC Parish of KINGLASSIE, FIFE (Annex 14 [14-01])</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">See also above 'The temporalities of Kinglassie and the mysteries of Gaitmilc'</p>



(A1.2)	<p><b><u>KATHERYN KINGORNE (d. before 1555)</u></b>  Baptismal record not found. She appears to have been a close relative of Adam Kingorne (A2), perhaps the daughter of DAUID KINGORNE (A1) or another close relative.  <u>Siblings:-</u>  Sister of Jonet Kingorne (A1.3).  Possibly sister of Thomas Kyngorne (A1.1)  Married to WILLIAM BLAKY (d. before 1555)  <u>Children:-</u>  William Blaky (b. before 1555)  Margaret Blaky (b. before 1555)  Jonet Blaky (b. before 1555)  <u>Death:</u> Before 1555 January 16:-  On 16 January 1555 ‘Adam Kingorne parson of Newdoske’ visited a notary, Gilbert Grote, who had a booth on the High Street of Edinburgh. Accompanying Kingorne was ‘William Gurlay in Leith (spouse of Jonet Kingorne, sister of umquhile [deceased] Katheryn Kingorne, who was spouse of umquhile William Blaky)’. Kingorne and Gurlay swore the memorandum as curators [guardians] of William, Margaret and Jonet Blaky, the three minors being children of the deceased William and Katheryn, in respect of monies claimed to be owed to the children. (below Annex 12).  See further above ‘Adam Kingorne, Vicar of Newdoske, and the sisters Kingorne’.</p>
(A1.3)	<p><b><u>JONET KINGORNE (-1555-)</u></b>  Baptismal record not found. She appears to have been a close relative of Adam Kingorne (A2), perhaps the daughter of DAUID KINGORNE (A1) or another close relative.  <u>Siblings:-</u>  Sister of Katheryn Kingorne (A1.2).  Possibly sister of Thomas Kyngorne (A1.1)  Married to WILLIAM GURLAY  <u>Children:-</u>  No record found.  Documentation see Katheryn Kingorne (A1.2) and below Annex 12.</p>
A2	<p><b><u>ADAM KINGORNE (turn 1500’s-c.1563)</u></b>  See below ‘A2 Adam Kingorne (turn 1500 – c. 1563) and descendants’</p>

A3	<p><b><u>JONETA KINGORNE (-1537-1563-)</u></b></p> <p>Believed to be a daughter or close relative of DAUID KINGORNE (A) Chaplain of Dunfermline Abbey  1537 February 23, Nun of Coldstream Priory BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>218</sup></p> <p>1563 Joneta was still a nun of Coldstream when the seven nuns were ejected from the Priory upon its dissolution in the Reformation. The nuns were paid a discharge of £140 to be shared between them, i.e., £20 to Joneta. The accounts note 'They also received 1 b. 3 f, of wheat becaus thai wer indigent [after the death of the prioress] to suppoirt thame in the meantyme.' <sup>219</sup></p>
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## A2 Adam Kingorne (turn 1500 – c. 1563) and descendants

A2	<p><b><u>ADAM KINGORNE (turn 1500 – c. 1563)</u></b></p> <p>Baptism record not found. Believed to be the son of DAUID KINGORNE (A) and UNKOWN MOTHER.  Born likely between 1490 and 1500 (above 'Adam Kingorne (1490's - c.1563)')</p> <p>Parentage unknown, but father possibly David Kingorn Chaplain of Dunfermline Abbey (above 'David Kingorne (c.1430's? – c.1522?)' ff.)</p> <p><u>Siblings or cousins</u> (exact relationship uncertain):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dauid Kingorne Burgess of Dunfermline in Burgh records 1478-1503</li> <li>Joneta Kingorne Nun of Coldstream Priory a record in 1537</li> </ul> <p>these discussed above 'Adam Kingorne's')</p> <p><u>Children</u>:- (mother/s unknown)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>David Kingorne (likely born before 1529) (A2.1)</li> <li>William Kingorne (b.c. 1530's)</li> <li>Henry Kingorne (b.c. 1530's)</li> </ul> <p>Legitimations [1552] Nov. 7. David, William, and Henry Kingorne, sons of Dominus Adam Kingorne, vicar of Lintoun. xxvi. 66.  <sup>220</sup></p> <p><u>Benefices</u></p> <p>In 1522 University of Glasgow (above 'Member of the Corporation of the University of Glasgow (1522)')</p> <p>By 1541 Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1543 May 22: recorded as Chamberlain <sup>221</sup></li> <li>1544 Feb 7: recorded as Chamberlain</li> </ul> <p>witnessing a charter of Abbot George Durie conceding the feodifirmam of the Nether Grange of Kingorne-Waster to Robert Dury and Katherine Lundy his wife (brother and sister-in-law of George)</p> <p>Note that in 1625 David Kingorne A2.3.1 married a Jean Londie/Lundie possibly the same family <sup>222</sup></p> <p>Probably relinquished by the 1549 Charter which he signs only as Vicar of Linton. (above 'Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey')</p> <p>1541-1547+ Vicar of Kinglassie</p> <p>1543-1546 Vicar of Fogo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1543 22 May recorded as Vicar of Fogo <sup>223</sup></li> </ul>
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	<p>1549-1563 Vicar of Linton by a protracted legal process beginning in 1543 (annex 5 p. 290):- 1543 May 22: predecessor James Schoriswood recorded as Vicar of Linton <sup>224</sup> Kingorne and others disputed his appointment. Schoriswood died May 1544. 1549 Aug 2: recorded as Vicar of Linton <sup>225</sup> 1552 Oct 22: recorded as Vicar of Linton <sup>226</sup> (above 'Vicar of Kinglassie, Fogo, Linton'). 1550 Sold property in May Gate, Dunfermline (above 'Property and children'.) 1555 Vicar of Newdoske 1555 Jan 16 Memorandum below Annex 12. 1561 Recipient of a pension. Custodian of the Abbey's Common Seal. <sup>227</sup> <u>Death</u> Died by 1563 when his successor appointed to Linton. (assumed below Annex 7 p. 544)</p>
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A2.1	<p><b><u>DAVID KINGORNE (b. c. or before 1529 – c. 1613?)</u></b></p> <p>Baptism record not found. Son of Adam Kingorne (A) see above ‘Property and children’ et sub.  Most likely born in or before 1529, as he was a legal tenant of his father in 1552 (above Property and children)  Legitimations [1552] Nov. 7. David, William, and Henry Kingorne, sons of Dominus Adam Kingorne, vicar of Lintoun. xxvi. 66.  <sup>228</sup></p> <p>Register with White Parchment Covering 1557-1585 fo. 80 Procuratorium: Daudis kingorne. fol. 80. <sup>229</sup>  Date of folio not given, but would have been when he became a notary.  1553 July 24. David Kingorne witnessed a charter. <sup>230</sup>  1561 Tithes from the land of Kirkaldy assessed from Daud Kyngorne £23/6/8. <sup>231</sup>  The same David Kingorne ?  18 February 1577 Notarial Document David Kingorne, Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline and Notary Public. <sup>232</sup></p> <p><b><u>Death</u></b></p> <p>Perhaps the same: Will of 29 July 1613, KINGHORNE, DAVID, portioner of Gaitmilk, and Janet Davidson, his spouse, parish of Kinglassie <sup>233</sup></p> <p>A portioner Sc. Law usage: the proprietor of a small estate or piece of land resulting from the division of an original piece of land among co-heirs or otherwise, a small land-owner (Sc. 1808 Jam., 1838 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot. 753), “the proprietor of a small feu” (Sc. 1946 A. D. Gibb Legal Terms 66). Comb. heir-portioner, see Heir, I. 10. <sup>234</sup>  Gaitmilk listed as a possession of Dunfermine Abbey <sup>235</sup>  See also Thomas Kyngorne portioner of Gaitmilk 1555-1583 in Endnotes</p>
(A2.1a)	<p><b><u>UNKNOWN KINGORNE FATHER (-1549-)</u></b></p> <p>Note AP: The following would be children of any one of the three sons of Adam Kingorne, DAVID, WILLIAM or HENRY KINGORNE.  <b><u>Children:-</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kirsten Kingorn (record from 1587 Dunfermline A2.1.1)</li> <li>Adame Kinghorne (record from 1607 Kelso A2.1.2)</li> <li>James Kingorne (record from 1582 Dunfermline A2.1.3)</li> <li>Magie Kingorne (record from 1606 Dunfermline A2.1.4)</li> <li>Robert Kinghorne (record from 1608 Edinburgh A2.1.5)</li> </ul>

A2.1.1	<p><b><u>KIRSTEN KINGORN (-1587-)</u></b>  Baptism record not found. Likely to be daughter of David, William or Henry Kingorn  Marriage 14 May 1587 KIRSTEN KINGORN with JHON WATSON in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>236</sup>  The 14 day John Watson was married to Christian Kingorn. <sup>237</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  JAMES WATSONE Bap. 23 April 1589 in DUNFERMLINE son of JOHN WATSONE and CHRISTIAN KINGORNE  The 23 day John Watsone and Christian Kingorne had James. <sup>238</sup></p>
A2.1.2	<p><b><u>ADAME KINGORNE (-1607-)</u></b>  Baptism record not found. Likely to be the son of David, William or Henry Kingorn, and named after his grandfather.  Married to MEG ACHESONE marriage record not found, but:  <u>Children:-</u>  ISOBELL KINGHORNE bap. 18 June 1607 in KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter ADAME KINGORNE and MEG ACHESONE  <sup>239</sup></p>
A2.1.3	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (-1582-1631) Regality Notary of Dunfermline and Clerk of the Regality</u></b>  See below 'A2.1.3 James Kingorne (-1582-1631) Regality Notary of Dunfermline, Clerk of the Regality, and descendants'</p>
A2.1.4	<p><b><u>MAGIE KINGORNE (-1606-1635)</u></b>  Marriage 1606-10-28 MAGIE KINGORNE with THOMAS [DEIS] in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>240</sup>  28, Thomas .... to Magie Kingorne. <sup>241</sup>  THOMAS DEIS baptized 25 July 1571 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of HENRY DEIS and BESSIE ARNALD <sup>242</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  JAMES DEIS baptized 1607-09-20 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of TOM DEIS and MAGIE KINGORNE <sup>243</sup>  20, Tom Deis and Magie Kingorne had James. <sup>244</sup>  HENRY DEIS baptized 1610-04-15 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of TOM DEIS and MAGIE KINGORNE <sup>245</sup>  15, Thomas Deis, cutler, and Magie Kingorne had Henry. <sup>246</sup>  JOHN DEIS baptized 1613-04-25 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of THOME DEIS and MAGIE KINGORNE <sup>247</sup>  25, Thome Deis and Magie Kingorne had John. <sup>248</sup>  Adulterous relationship with THOMAS ABERCROMBIE  <u>Children:-</u>  JOHN DEIS baptized 1620-02-20 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of THOMAS DEIS and MARGARET KINGORNE <sup>249</sup></p>

	<p>[FEB 20 1620] George Davidson, weaver, presented Thomas Abercrombie's child to baptism, begotten in adultery upon Margaret Kingorne, wife of Thomas Deis, cutler, called George (over half a year old). <sup>250</sup></p> <p>Marriage with THOMAS SANDERS? no marriage record found</p> <p>MARGARET KINGORNE Burial 1635-05-07 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; wife of THOS SANDERS? <sup>251</sup></p>
2.1.5	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGHORNE (-1608-c.1635) Teacher of Edinburgh</u></b></p> <p>See below 'A2.1.5 Robert Kinghorne (-1608-c.1635) and descendants'</p>

### A2.1.3 James Kingorne (-1582-1631) Regality Notary of Dunfermline, Clerk of the Regality, and descendants

A2.1.3	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (-1582-1631)</u></b></p> <p>Baptismal record not found. Likely to be either the son of David, William or Henry Kingorne. (A2 et sub)</p> <p>Relationship with KATHRYN LANDELLS</p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Wilziam Kingorn (1582 Dunfermline) probably died in infancy, see baptism of his brother Wilyem below “That day James Kingorn and Catherine Landels had William (in fornication).” <sup>252</sup></p> <p>Marriage with EFFIE MURRAY, marriage record not found.</p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">David Kingorne (1589 Dunfermline A2.1.3.1) Wilyem Kingorne (1590 Dunfermline A2.1.3.2) Jon Kingorne (1605 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3) Alexander Kingorne (1603 Dunfermline A2.1.3.4) Patrik Kingorne (1605 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5) Thomas Kingorne (1606 Dunfermline A2.1.3.6) Andro Kingorne (1608 Dunfermline A2.1.3.7) Adam Kingorne (1610 Dunfermline A2.1.3.8) Harie Kingorne (1613 Dunfermline A2.1.3.9)</p> <p><u>Of unknown parentage:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Helen Kingorne (around 1599 or earlier, Dunfermline see note below A2.1.3d)</p> <p><u>Personal Property and Revenues</u></p> <p>After 1574 (1555-1583 Register) Carta Jacobj Kingorne de patella salina jacente apud Kirkcaldie. fol. 340. <sup>253</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Note: possibly inherited from Kirkaldie family.</p> <p>1593 June Rentals of Dunfermline ‘And the teind victuale of Saint Margarettis Stane and Randellis Craigis in Dumfermlingschere, extending to j b. ij qr. quheit, iij b. beir and x b. autis sett in tak be the Master of Gray to James Kingorne for vij li.” <sup>254</sup></p> <p>1597 Carta confirmacionis Jacobj kinghorne terrarum de morpheisfauld cum decimis garbahbus earundem. 20° Julij 1597. <sup>255</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The lands of Morphiesfauld were near Lymekillis (Limekilns) about 3.5 miles south of Dunfermline.</p>
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A2.1.3 cont'd	<p>1603 Tak of the great customes of Dumfermeling and of the port and heavin of Lymkillis Disponit to James Kingorne. 3"* februar 1603.<sup>256</sup></p> <p>This appears to be a substantial grant to James, in the form of customs monies of which he would have retained his portion. At the time Limekilns was the port of Dunfermline.</p> <p>1605 Tak of the greit customes of Dumfermeling To James Kingorne. 20 June 1605. <sup>257</sup></p> <p><u>Death</u></p> <p>JAMES KINGORNE Burial 1631-03-08 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>258</sup></p>
A2.1.3a	<p><b><u>James Kingorne as Clerk of the Regality, Dunfermline (Note AP)</u></b></p> <p>James Kingorne held the position of "Clerk of the Regality", the principal Clerk of the Burgh of Dunfermline.</p> <p>1583 7 August Notarial Document James Kingorne, Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline and Notary Public <sup>259</sup></p> <p>c. 1588 .James Kingornis assedatioun of the teindis of S' Margrats stano and randelhs craigis. <sup>260</sup></p> <p>c. 1588 Jamis Kingornis tak of ye erle of huntlie of ye teinds of Saint Margrats stane and randellis craiges. <sup>261</sup></p> <p>The nature of the above two entries uncertain, perhaps to Kingorne's own benefit.</p> <p>1600. The Abbey Barns were initialled 'I.K.E.M. 1600', believed by Ebenezer Henderson 'refer to John Kingorne, who, about this period, was clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline'. There having been no John Kingorne, this would have been James. <sup>262</sup></p> <p>James' position was mentioned in the Church Registers of Dunfermline, the earliest found, 1 July 1605 referring to him as "James Kingorne, clerk of the regality of Dunfermline" <sup>263</sup></p> <p>1600-27 Due to his position, James would have witnessed many documents of the Court. In the Church Registers his name appeared as a witness a number of times, over a date range of 26 July 1600 to 14 November 1627. <sup>264</sup></p> <p>1603 'The Great Customes of Dunfermline, Let.—"A talc of the great customes of Dumfermeling, and of the port and heaven' of Lym Killis, were disponet to James Kingorne, Regality Notary, 3 Feb., 1603." <sup>265</sup></p> <p>1609-25 Protocol Books for the Burgh in the name of James Kingorne survive for 1609-1625 Annex 6 p, 398</p> <p>1610 5 September Witnessed a document as Clerk of the Regality <sup>266</sup></p>

A2.1.3b	<p><b><u>James Kingorne Witness to baptisms</u></b> in DUMFERMLINE <sup>267</sup></p> <p>James Kingorne was a “witness” to baptisms in Dunfermline Kirk. The mention of witnesses at a baptism was infrequent in the early registers, but frequent later on. The “witness” might have had a role similar to god-parent. I.e., more friend than official. Instances found were (the name of John Anderson should be noted). The baptismal records locate James at certain points of his life, and show a complex set of relationships, and are worthy of note.</p> <p>11 August 1618 “Il, Jean Pratus, daughter to William P., had Jean baptised (presented by James Kingorne), begotten in fornication and father not compearing.”</p> <p>27 Aug 1620 William Walwod and Nanse Alexander had John ; witnesses, John Anderson, younger, Harry Stewart, James Kingorne.</p> <p>25 Feb 1621 “25, John Simsone and Bessie Hutone had James ; witnesses, James Kingorne, Gilbert Sanders, David Lawrie.”</p> <p>31 July 1627: “3f, James Hutone, weaver, and Mary Dempstertoun had James ; witnesses, James Kingorne, James Hutone, David Watson.</p> <p>14 November 1627 “14, Andrew Barhame of Skelpie and Margaret Stewart had Margaret; witnesses, James Kingorne, Peter Law, David Stewart.”</p>
A2.1.3c	<p><b><u>Extramarital – James Kingorne – John Anderson</u></b></p> <p>James had an unmarried relationship with KATHRYN LANDELLS, noted A2.1.3 above, the couple having a son Willze. This was labelled in the Church Registers as “in fornication”, a phrase appearing often enough in respect of other people. James’ moral example appears to have extended to his servant. On 16 June 1601. “John Andersoun, servant to James Kingorge, and Janet Michie had James (in fornication).” <sup>268</sup></p> <p>John Anderson, presumably the same, was to become a prominent citizen, a “litster” (dyer of fabrics), and perhaps son-in-law to James. This appears to have been a life-long friendship.</p> <p>While there was obviously a John Anderson senior about, it seems a reasonable proposition that John Anderson owed his prominence in the records to his friendship with James Kingorne.</p>
A2.1.3d	<p><b><u>HELENE KINGORNE (-1616-)</u></b></p> <p>No baptismal record found.</p> <p>Marriage 1616-07-30 HELENE KINGORNE with JOHNE ANDERSONE in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>269</sup></p> <p><u>30, John Andersone to Helen Kingorne.</u> <sup>270</sup></p>

<p>A2.1.3d cont'd</p>	<p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p>WALTER ANDERSONE Baptized 25<sup>th</sup> May 1617 in DUMFRERLINE son of JOHN ANDERSONE and HELEN KINGORNE 25, John Andersone, younger, litster, and Helen Kingorne had Walter. <sup>271</sup> [litster = dyer]</p> <p>JEAN ANDERSON Baptized 24<sup>th</sup> January 1619 in DUMFERLINE daughter of JOHN ANDERSON YOUNGER and HELEN KINGHORNE 4, John Anderson, younger, and Helen Kingorne had Jean. <sup>272</sup></p> <p>EUPHAM ANDERSON Bap. 7<sup>th</sup> December 1619 in DUMFERLINE daughter JOHN ANDERSON, YOUNGER and HELEN KINGHORNE 7, John Anderson, younger, litster, and Helen Kingorne had Eupham ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifuid, Archibald Douglas. <sup>273</sup></p> <p>DAVID ANDERSON Baptized 16 October 1621 in DUMFERMLINE son of JOHN ANDERSON, YOUNGER, LITSTER and HELEN KINGHORNE. "16, John Anderson, younger, litster, and Helen Kingorne bad David ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifurd, Mr. David Kingorne, George Ferguson, servant to the Chancellor." <sup>274</sup></p> <p>ISOBEL ANDERSON Baptized 10 August 1623 in DUMFERMLINE daughter of JOHN ANDERSON and HELEN KINGHORNE 10, John Anderson and Helen Kingorne had Isobel. <sup>275</sup></p> <p>ANDREW ANDERSON Baptized 22 September 1624 in DUMFERMLINE son of JOHN ANDERSON, BAILIE and HELEN KINGHORNE 22, John Anderson, bailie, and Helen Kingorne had Andrew ; witnesses, Andrew Wricht, Andrew Mekiljohne. <sup>276</sup></p> <p>GEILS ANDERSONE Baptized 17 October 1626 in DUMFERMLINE daughter "YOUNG" JOHN ANDERSONE and HELEN KINGHORNE 17, "Young" John Andersone and Helen Kingorne had Geils ; witnesses. Sir John Gib of the Knok, knight, James Gib, Peter Law. <sup>277</sup></p> <p>GRIZEL KINGORNE Baptized January 1629 in CARNOK KIRK, DUNFERMLINE daughter of JONH ANDERSON, YOUNGER and HELEN KINGHORNE: "John Anderson, younger, and Helen Kingorne had Grizel ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifuid, James Gib, Mr. Patrick Fleck. David Reid and Margaret Lawson had John ; witnesses, John Stobie, John Walker, John Scotland. (Baptised in Carnok kirk.) <sup>278</sup></p> <p>MARY ANDERSON Baptized 24 February 1631 in DEMFERMLINE daughter of JOHN ANDERSON, LITSTER and HELEN KINGHORNE. "24, John Anderson, litster, and Helen Kingorne had Mary ; witnesses, Mr. Andrew Melvill, Harry Melvill, Peter Law." <sup>279</sup></p>
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A2.1.3d cont'd	<p><u>Notes re Helen Kingorne's parentage (AP)</u></p> <p>A baptismal record has not been found for Helen, at a time from which the Church Registers for Dunfermline appear to have survived reasonably complete. This compares with the records of James' children from 1582 to 1613 noted above, including "fornications".</p> <p>Helen would have been born 1599 or earlier. This coincides with a gap of ten years in the births of the children of James and wife Effie Murray, noted A2.1.3 above. Helen appears to have had a close relationship with James. She married John Anderson, who as noted above might have been James' former servant and friend. These circumstances suggest she was a close relative and perhaps his daughter. There are other possibilities, including her omission by the minister or clerk keeping the registers.</p>
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### A2.1.3.1 David Kingorne (1589-by 1657) Clerk of Dysart, later Clerk of the Regality Dunfermline, and descendants

A2.1.3.1	<p><b><u>DAVID KINGORNE (1589-by 1657)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 27 May 1589 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of JAMES KINGORNE and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>280</sup></p> <p>Married with UNNAMED MOTHER</p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Barnard Kingorne (1625 Dysart, Fife A2.1.3.1.1)</p> <p>Marriage 1625-05-31 DAVID KINGORNE with JEAN LONDIE in DYSART, FIFE <sup>281</sup></p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">David Kingorne (1628 Dysart A2.1.3.1.2)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Katherine Kingorne (1629 Dysart A2.1.3.1.3)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Margreit Kingorne (1631 Dysart A2.1.3.1.4)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">George Kingorne (1633 Dysart A2.1.3.1.5)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Robert Kingorne (1635 Dysart A2.1.3.1.6)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">William Kingorne (1636 Dunfermline A2.1.3.1.7)</p> <p><u>Clerk of the Regality</u></p> <p>The records show David Kingorne in Dunfermline up to 1621. Thereafter he moved to Dysart, where he was a clerk presumably of the Burgh. Some time before Barnard's baptism in 1625.</p> <p>Described as Clerk of the Regality, position previously held by his father. 25 August 1635: "25, Patrick Kingorne, clerk of the burgh, and Margaret Forrester had David ; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, clerk of regality, James Reid, Gilbert Sanders. <sup>282</sup></p> <p>David remained in Dysart after his father James' death in 1631, making the move to Dunfermline and the new position some time between March and August 1635.</p> <p>Protocol Books for the Burgh of Dunfermline in the name of David Kingorne survive for 1604-1630 Annex 6 p, 398</p> <p>Records witnessed by him 1621-03-22 to 1638-11-29 <sup>283</sup></p> <p><u>Death:-</u></p> <p>DAVID KINGHORNE WILL 1657-02-30 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of sometime clerk of Dysart. See Lundie, Jean. <sup>284</sup></p>
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A2.1.3.1a	<p><b>David Kingorne as Witness to Baptisms</b> in DUMFERMLINE <sup>285</sup>:-</p> <p>As mentioned in respect of his father, James, the baptismal records locate David at certain points of his life. At times he appears to be almost on a rota, but it's more than that, and they show a complex set of relationships which are worthy of note.</p> <p>22 March 1621 "22, Harry Stewart of Bayth and Catherine Kirkcaldie had Sarah ; witnesses, James Primrose of Todsmilne, Peter Law, Mr. David Kingorne."</p> <p>16 October 1621 16, John Anderson, younger, litster, and Helen Kingorne had David ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifurd, Mr. David Kingorne, George Ferguson, servant to the Chancellor."</p> <p>25 August 1635 (A2.1.3.1 above)</p> <p>12 January 1636 "12, David Moreis of Baithe and Janet Lundie had David; witnesses, David Lundie, Mr. David Kingorne, David Hodge in the Foulfurd.</p> <p>20 March 1636 "20, John Potter and Elspet Walker had Jean ; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, William Anderson, Thomas Cowper</p> <p>27 June 1636 "27, James Walwod, officer, and Catherine Key had Helen ; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, Mr. Beinard Gib, Peter Buist.</p> <p>23 July 1636 "23, James Reid and Marion Broun had Isobel ; witnesses, James Espline, Mr. David Kingorne, John Bennat.</p> <p>4 June 1637 "4, James Walwod and Catherine Kay had William ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifurd, Mr. David Kingorne and Patrick Kingorne, "clerkis of burghe and regalitie," and William Ferrie, servitor to the Earl of Dunfermline.</p> <p>18 February 1638 "18, Thomas Cowper in the Newra and Isobel Walwod had Patrick; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, William Anderson, litster, Patrick Kingorne.</p> <p>6 July 1638 "6, Robert Ba.xter and Bessie Anderson had Robert ; witnesses, James Reid, Wilham Walker, Mr. David Kingorne.</p> <p>29 November 1638: "29, John Hog and Margaret Thomson had Jane; witnesses, Robert Livingstone, Mr. David Kingorne, Patrick Kingorne</p>
A2.1.3.1.1	<p><b><u>BARNARD KINGORNE (1625-)</u></b></p> <p>BARNARD KINGORNE Baptized 1625-02-01 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of DAUID KINGORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>286</sup></p> <p>Mother and child might have died near childbirth.</p>
A2.1.3.1.2	<p><b><u>DAVID KINGORNE (1628-)</u></b></p> <p>DAUID KINGHORNE Baptized 1628-02-24 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of DAUID KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>287</sup></p> <p>The 27 day James Kingorn and Effie Murray had David. <sup>288</sup></p>

A2.1.3.1.3	<p><b><u>KATHERINE KINGORNE (1629-)</u></b>  KATHERINE KINGORNE Baptized 1629-12-21 in DYSART, FIFE; Daughter of DAVID KINGORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>289</sup>  Marriage Mar 1651-01-09 KATHERINE KINGORNE with JOHNE MURIE in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>290</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  JAMES MURIE baptized 24 July 1653 in DUMFERMLINE, FIFE, son of JOHN MURIE and KATHRYN KINGHORNE  “24, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had James ; witnesses, George Trumble, James Kingorne, Thomas Dowglass. <sup>291</sup>  JOHN MURIE baptized 23 October 1655 in DUMFERMLINE, FIFE, son of JOHN MURIE and KATHRYN KINGHORNE  23, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had Johne ; witnesses, Johne Kingorne, Adam Murie, Thomas Douglas. <sup>292</sup>  ADAM MURIE baptized 6 June 1658 in DUMFERLINE, FIFE, son of JOHN MURIE and KATHRYN KINGHORNE  “8, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had Adam ; witnesses, Adam Murie, Johne Kingorne, John Peirie.” <sup>293</sup>  These entries indicate a close relationship between Katherine and her uncle John Kingorne, who by 1654 was undergoing serious personal difficulties. Katherine Kinghorne was in his camp.</p>
A2.1.3.1.4	<p><b><u>MARGREIT KINGHORNE (1631-)</u></b>  MARGREIT KINGHORNE Baptized 1631-12-13 in DYSART, FIFE; of DAVID KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>294</sup>  Marriage 1661-09-03 MARGARET KINGORNE with HARIE BROUN in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>295</sup>  M. 3, Harie Broun to Margaret Kingorne. <sup>296</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  WILLIAM BROUN baptized March 1663 in DUMFERMLINE son of HARIE BROUN and MARGARET KINGORNE  Harie Broun and Margaret Kingorne had William ; witnesses, David Murray, Walter Anderson, Johne Lason. <sup>297</sup></p>
A2.1.3.1.5	<p><b><u>GEORGE KINGHORNE (1633-)</u></b>  GEORGE KINGHORNE Baptized 1633-10-26 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of DAVID KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>298</sup></p>
A2.1.3.1.6	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGHORNE (1635-1637)</u></b>  ROBERT KINGHORNE Baptized 1635-03-20 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of DAVID KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>299</sup>  ROT KINGORNE Bur 1637-05-20 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of DAVID KINGORNE <sup>300</sup></p>

A2.1.3.1.7	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGORNE (1636-)</u></b>          WILLIAM KINGORNE Baptized 1636-12-18 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of DAVID KINGORNE and JEANE LUNDIE <sup>301</sup>          18, Mr. David Kingorne and Jean Lundie had William. <sup>302</sup>          WILLIAM KINGHORNE SESSIONS 1664-02-16 in DYSART, FIFE; Rebuked for relationship with CHRISTIAN HALBAIRD <sup>303</sup></p>
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### A2.1.3.2 Wilyem Kingorn (1590-) in Dysart, and descendants

A2.1.3.2	<p><b><u>WILYEM KINGORNE (1590-)</u></b>          Baptized 16 August 1590 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of JAMES KINGORN and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>304</sup>          The 16 day James Kingorn and Efifie Murray had William. <sup>305</sup>          Marriage 1613-10-22 WILLIAM KINGORNE with JANET CLARK in DYSART, FIFE <sup>306</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              Elspet Kingorne (1614 Dysart, Fife A2.1.3.2.1)              James Kingorne (1616 Dysart A2.1.3.2.2)              Effie Kingorne (1618 Dysart A2.1.3.2.3)              David Kinghorne (1619 Dysart A2.1.3.2.4)              Patrik Kinghorne (1620 DysartA2.1.3.2.5)              Unnamed Kinghorne (1621 Dysart A2.1.3.2.6)              Cicel Kinghorne (1622 Dysart A2.1.3.2.7)  <u>Clerk at Dysart and Notary Public</u>          1617, Aug 22, Document from a Register of Wills kept by Wm Kingorne, Clerk, Dysart, and Notary Public. <sup>307</sup></p>
A2.1.3.2.1	<p><b><u>ELSPET KINGORNE (1614-)</u></b>          ELSPET KINGORNE Baptized 1614-10-24 in DYSART, FIFE; Daughter of WILLIAM KINGORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>308</sup>          Marriage 1634-03-30 ELSPET KINGHORNE with DAVID GAY in DYSART, FIFE <sup>309</sup></p>



A2.1.3.2.2	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (1616-)</u></b>          JAMES KINGORNE Baptized 1616-12-31 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of WILLIAM KINGORN and Unnamed mother <sup>310</sup>          Married with MARGARAT KIRK marriage record not found.  <u>Children:-</u>              Bessie Kingorne (1642 Dunfermline A2.1.3.2.2.1) Twin              Helene Kingorne (1642 Dunfermline A2.1.3.2.2.2) Twin          Margarat Kirk died in childbirth. <sup>311</sup></p> <p>Marriage 1642-08-08 JAMES KINGORNE with CHRISTIANE PHIN in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>312</sup></p> <p><u>Witness to baptisms</u> in DUMFERMLINE <sup>313</sup>          24 July 1653 “24, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had James ; witnesses, George Trumble, James Kingorne, Thomas Dowglass.          13 July 1654 (his uncle, John, in serious personal difficulty) “13, Johne Kingorne and Bessie Tailyeour had Robert ; witnesses, James Legat, Johne Colyeare, James Kingorne, and Robert Mudie, presenter of the childe because of the parent his ignorance and scandalous life in drunknes, for the which he was publictlye 89arried89 unworthie of the benefeets of the kirk <sup>314</sup>.          21 November 1654 “21, Alexander Fairlie and Margaret Miller had Margaret ; witnesses, James Kingorne, Johne Murie, William Rae.”</p>
A2.1.3.2.2.1	<p><b><u>BESSIE KINGORNE (1642-)</u></b>          BESSIE KINGORNE Baptized 1642-02-06 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JAMES KINGORNE and MARGARAT KIRK <sup>315</sup>              6, James Kingorne in Lymekilles and Margaret Kirk had twins, Helen and Bessie ; witnesses, Andrew and George Trumble in Bfoomhall, Robert Anderson in Lymekilles. <sup>316</sup></p>
A2.1.3.2.2.2	<p><b><u>HELENE KINGORNE (1642-)</u></b>          HELENE KINGORNE Baptized 1642-02-06 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JAMES KINGORNE and MARGARAT KIRK <sup>317</sup>              6, James Kingorne in Lymekilles and Margaret Kirk had twins, Helen and Bessie ; witnesses, Andrew and George Trumble in Bfoomhall, Robert Anderson in Lymekilles. <sup>318</sup></p>

A2.1.3.2.3	<p><b><u>EFFIE KINGHORNE (1618-)</u></b>          EFFIE KINGHORNE Baptized 1618-02-06 in DYSART, FIFE; Daughter of WILLIAM KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>319</sup></p>
A2.1.3.2.4	<p><b><u>DAVID KIGHORNE (1619-)</u></b>          DAUID KINGHORNE Baptized 1619-04-28 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of WILLIAM KINGHORNE and Unnamed Mother <sup>320</sup></p>
A2.1.3.2.5	<p><b><u>PATRIK KINGHORNE (1620-)</u></b>          PATRIK KINGHORNE Baptized 1620-07-02 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of WILLIAM KINGHORNE and Unnamed Mother <sup>321</sup></p>
A2.1.3.2.6	<p><b><u>UNNAMED KINGHORNE (1621)</u></b>          ----- KINGHORNE Baptized 1621-10-22 in DYSART, FIFE; Son of WILLIAME KINGHORNE an Unnamed mother <sup>322</sup>          Probably stillborn.</p>
A2.1.3.2.7	<p><b><u>CICEL KINGHORNE (1622-)</u></b>          CICEL KINGHORNE Baptized 1622-12-01 in DYSART, FIFE; Daughter of WILLIAM KINGHORNE and Unnamed mother <sup>323</sup></p>

### A2.1.3.3 Jon Kingorne (1600-) Clerk, in Dunfermline, and descendants

A2.1.3.3	<p><b><u>JON KINGORNE (1600-)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 26 July 1600 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; son of JAMES KINGORN and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>324</sup>  26, James Kingorne, clerk, and Eupham Murray had John. <sup>325</sup></p> <p>Marriage 1639-09-10 JOHNE KINGORNE with BESSIE TALYEOUR in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>326</sup>  M. 10, ... John Kingorne to Bessie Talyeour <sup>327</sup></p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>George Kingorne (1643 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.1)</li> <li>James Kingorne (1645 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.2)</li> <li>Isobell Kingorne (1648 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.3)</li> <li>Jonet Kingorne (1651 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.4)</li> <li>Robert Kingorne (1654 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.5)</li> <li>Agnes Kingorne (1657 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.6)</li> </ul> <p>By July 1654 John was in serious personal difficulty:  13, Johne Kingorne and Bessie Talyeour had Robert ; witnesses, James Legat, Johne Colyeare, James Kingorne, and Robert Mudie, presenter of the childe because of the parent his ignorance and scandalous life in drunknes, for the which he was publictlye 91arried91 unworthie of the benefeets of the kirk <sup>328</sup>.</p> <p>By 23 October 1655 he appears to have been partially restored, witnessing his nephew's baptism (John Murie A2.1.3.1.3):  23, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had Johne ; witnesses, Johne Kingorne, Adam Murie, Thomas Douglas. <sup>329</sup></p> <p>6 June 1658, again for Katherine: "8, Johne Murie and Katherine Kingorne had Adam ; witnesses, Adam Murie, Johne Kingorne, John Peirie." <sup>330</sup></p> <p>These entries indicate a close relationship with his niece, Katherine Kingorne A2.1.3.1.3.  29 January 1660 (a continued measure of redemption) "29, Richard Harrower and Annas Ramsay had Alexander; witnesses, Robert Haliburton, Johne Kingorne, Johne Gray. <sup>331</sup></p> <p>Marriage? with JONET NICHOLL marriage record not found</p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Robert Kingorne (1665 Dunfermline A2.1.3.3.7)</li> </ul> <p>Marriage 1676-08-31 JOHNE KINGORNE with JONET SANDERS in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>332</sup></p>
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A2.1.3.3.1	<p><b><u>GEORGE KINGORNE (1643-)</u></b>          GEORGE KINGORNE Baptized 1643-01-17 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHNE KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>333</sup>          Marriage 1665-10-19 GEORGE KINGORNE with HELEN PHILP in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>334</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              CHRISTAN KINGORNE Baptized 1666-12-04 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of GEORGE KINGORNE and HELEN PHILP <sup>335</sup>              BESSIE KINGORNE Baptized 1667-12-08 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of GEORGE KINGORNE and HELEN PHILP <sup>336</sup></p>
A2.1.3.3.2	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (1645-)</u></b>          JAMES KINGORNE Baptized 1645-11-15 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHN KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>337</sup></p>
A2.1.3.3.3	<p><b><u>ISOBELL KINGORNE (1648-)</u></b>          ISOBELL KINGORNE Baptized 1648-03-26 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JOHNE KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>338</sup>          Marriage 1671-08-03 ISSOBELL KINGORN with ANDRO PEIRSON in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>339</sup>    <u>Possibly further marriages:</u>              ISOBEL KINGHORN Mar 1690-06-06 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with ROBERT SYMSON <sup>340</sup>              ISOBEL KINGHORN Mar 1699-09-15 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with WILLIAM WALWOOD <sup>341</sup>              ISOBEL KINGORN Mar 1708-05-03 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with WILLIAM CURRIE <sup>342</sup></p>
A2.1.3.3.4	<p><b><u>JONET KINGORNE (1651-)</u></b>          JONET KINGORNE Baptized 1651-02-04 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JOHNE KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>343</sup></p>
A2.1.3.3.5	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGORNE (1654-)</u></b>          ROBERT KINGORNE Baptized 1654-04-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHNE KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>344</sup>              13, Johne Kingorne and Bessie Tailyeour had Robert ; witnesses, James Legat, Johne Colyeare, James Kingorne, and Robert Mudie, presenter of the childe because of the parent his ignorance and scandalous life in drunknes, for the which he was publictlie married unworthie of the benefeets of the kirk <sup>345</sup>.</p>
A2.1.3.3.6	<p><b><u>AGNES KINGORNE (1657-)</u></b>          AGNES KINGORNE Baptized 1657-04-28 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JOHNE KINGORNE and BESSIE TAILYEOR <sup>346</sup>              28, Johne Kingorne and Bessie Tailyeour had Agnes ; witnesses, Johne Stanehous, Johne Donald, Thomas Elder. <sup>347</sup></p>
A2.1.3.3.7	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGORNE (1665-)</u></b>          ROBERT KINGORNE Baptized 1665-07-30 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHNE KINGORNE and JONET NICOLL <sup>348</sup></p>

#### A2.1.3.4 Alexander Kingorne (1603-1624)

A2.1.3.4

**ALEXANDER KINGORNE (1603-1624)**

Baptized 1603-05-07 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EWPHAM MURRAY <sup>349</sup>  
7, James Kingorne, clerk, and Eupham Murray had Alexander. <sup>350</sup>

**Death:-**

Assuming it is this Alexander Kinghorne:-

ALEXR KINGHORNE Burial 1624-10-21 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of ----- <sup>351</sup>

### A2.1.3.5 Patrik Kingorne (1605-1642) of Dunfermline, Clerk of the Burgh, and descendants

A2.1.3.5

#### **PATRIK KINGORNE (1605-1642)**

Baptized 1605-07-01 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EUPHANE MURRAY <sup>352</sup>

James Kingorne, clerk of the regality of Dunfermline, and Eupham Murray had Patrick.

Relationship with JANET SHORTUS (not married)

#### Children:-

Frances Kingorne (1625 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5.1)

Marriage 1630-09-21 PATRIK KINGORNE with MARGARET FORRESTER in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>353</sup>

M. 21, Patrick Kingorne to Margaret Forrester. <sup>354</sup>

#### Children:-

James Kingorne (1631 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5.2)

Helene Kingorne (1632 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5.3)

David Kingorne (1635 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5.4)

George Kingorne (1637 Dunfermline A2.1.3.5.5)

Patrik Kingorne described as Clerk 29 July 1633 , 12 April 1635 (see below A2.1.3a).

Described as Clerk of the Burgh 26 August 1635, 4 June 1637 (see below A2.1.3a)

Records of him witnessing multiple documents 1632-04-17 to 1642-01-06 <sup>355</sup>

#### Deaths

PATRIK KINGORNE Burial 1642-02-05 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>356</sup>

MARGT KINGORNE / FORRESTER Burial 1643-07-29 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>357</sup>

A2.1.3.5a	<p><b><u>As a Witness to Baptisms</u></b> In DUMFERMLINE<sup>358</sup></p> <p>As mentioned in respect of his father, James, the baptismal records locate Patrick at certain points of his life. At times he appears to be almost on a rota, but it's more than that, and they show a complex set of relationships which are worthy of note.</p> <p>17 April 1632 "17, John Wels and Catherine Drummond had Janet; witnesses, Patrick Kingorne, John Bennat, baker, John Hunter in Culross."</p> <p>29 July 1633: "25, David Hoge and Marjory Bull had David ; witnesses, John Walcar, merchant, Patrick Kingome, clerk, Mr. David Stirk."</p> <p>20 October 1633 "20, Sir William Nisbiti of the Dean, knight, and Marjory Schortus had Mary (in fornication) ; witnesses, James Reid, Mr. Patrick Fleck, bailie, Patrick Kingorne, presented by James Legat."</p> <p>12 January 1634 "12, Laurence Watson, cordiner, and Grizel Wilson had Patrick ; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, Patrick Kingorne, John Bennat."</p> <p>22 June 1634 "22, Archibald Honyman and Margaret Wels had Andrew ; witnesses, Andrew Wilson, Patrick Kingorne, James Car, mason."</p> <p>3 August 1634 "3, Laurence Neilson and Jsobel Litljohnne had Margaret ; witnesses, Patrick Kingorne, James Kennedie, Alexander Beane."</p> <p>12 April 1635 "12, Alexander Drysdell, bailie, and Bessie Walwod had Bessie; witnesses, Peter Law, bailie, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, Patrick Kingorne, clerk, John Clerk, William Walker."</p> <p>31 January 1636 "31, John Bryse and Helen Quhyt had Helen ; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, Robert Anderson in Gellat, Patrick Kingorne."</p> <p>17 August 1636 "17, James Kellok, tailor, and Nanse Aittone had Elspet ; witnesses, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, Patrick Kingorne, David Stewart.</p> <p>13 May 1637 "13, Mr. Harry Makgill, minister, and Margaret Wardlaw had a daughter . . . ; witnesses, John Bennat, Mr. John Walker, Patrick Kingorne, Tobiah Murebeck. 13, Tobiah Murebeck and Christian Cant had Anna; witnesses, Mr. Harry Makgill, John Bennat, Patrick Kingorne, James Espline."</p> <p>4 June 1637 "4, James Walwod and Catherine Kay had William ; witnesses, William Mentethe of Randifurd, Mr. David Kingorne and Patrick Kingorne, "clerkis of burghe and regalitie," and William Ferrie, servitor to the Earl of Dunfermline.</p> <p>15 August 1637 "15, James Kellok, tailor, and Marjory Schortus had Margaret; witnesses, «Mr. Patrick Auchinleck, Patrick Kingorne, James Moyas."</p>
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A2.1.3.5a cont'd	<p>31 January 1638: “31, John Davidson and Elspet Walwod had Charles ; witnesses, Patrick Kingorne, William Walker, bailie, Jamie Hamilton</p> <p>18 February 1638 “18, Thomas Cowper in the Newra and Isobel Walwod had Patrick; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, William Anderson, litster, Patrick Kingorne.</p> <p>29 November 1638: “29, John Hog and Margaret Thomson had Jane; witnesses, Robert Livingstone, Mr. David Kingorne, Patrick Kingorne</p> <p>18 September 1639: “j8, James Walwod, land officer, and Catherine Key had Harry; witnesses, Mr. Harry Makgill, William Walcar, merchant, Patrick Kingorne,</p> <p>26 April 1640 “26, Laurence Watson, cordiner, and Grizel Wilson had Margaret; witnesses, Patrick Kingorne, John Bennat, Mark Donald.”10 November 1640: “10, Mr. John Hodge, doctor in the grammar school, and Margaret Scott had Christian ; witnesses, Harry Steward, Mr. James Readdie, Patrick Kingorne.”</p> <p><b>19 January 1641 “19, James Durie of Craiguscour and Christian Durie had John ; witnesses, Sir Robert Halkett of Pitfirran, James Gib, George Bothwell, Walter Cokburne, Patrick Kingorne.”</b></p> <p>6 January 1642 “6, James Hamilton and Jean Sanderis had Margaret; witnesses, James Reid, provost, Patrick Kingorne, Walter Coburne, Andrew Purves. Presented by James Espline.”</p>
A2.1.3.5.1	<p><b><u>FRANCES KINGORNE (1625-)</u></b> FRANCES KINGORNE Baptized 1625-02-15 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of PATRIK KINGORNE and JANET SCHORTUS <sup>359</sup> 15, Patrick Kingorne and Janet Schortus had Francis (in fornication); witnesses, Mr. James Durie, Charles Richardson, and George Moreis. <sup>360</sup></p>
A2.1.3.5.2	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (1631-)</u></b> JAMES KINGORNE Baptized 1631-03-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of PATRIK KINGORNE and MARGARIT FORRESTER <sup>361</sup> 13, Patrick Kingorne and Margaret Forrester had James ; witnesses, Mr. Thomas Wardlaw of Logie, George Bothwell, Mr. Bernard Gib. <sup>362</sup></p>
A2.1.3.5.3	<p><b><u>HELENE KINGORNE (1632-)</u></b> HELENE KINGORNE Baptized 1632-11-05 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of PATRIK KINGORNE and MARGARET FORRESTER <sup>363</sup> B. 5, Patrick Kingorne and Margaret Forrester had Helen ; witnesses, John Anderson, litster, Mr. Patrick Auchinleck. <sup>364</sup></p>



A2.1.3.5.4	<p><b><u>DAVID KINGORNE (1635-1640)</u></b>          DAVID KINGORNE Baptized 1635-08-25 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of PATRIK KINGORNE and MARGARET FORRESTER <sup>365</sup>          25 August 1635 “25, Patrick Kingorne, clerk of the burgh, and Margaret Forrester had David ; witnesses, Mr. David Kingorne, clerk of regality, James Reid, Gilbert Sanders. <sup>366</sup>          DAVID KINGORNE Burial 1640-03-06 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>367</sup></p>
A2.1.3.5.5	<p><b><u>GEORGE KINGORNE (1637-1639)</u></b>          GEORGE KINGORNE Baptized 1637-10-09 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of PATRIK KINGORNE and MARGARET FORRESTER <sup>368</sup>          9, Patrick Kingorne and Margaret Forrester had George ; witnesses, George Bothwell, James Durie, Mr. James Redy. <sup>369</sup>          GEORGE KINGORNE Burial 1639-01-30 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>370</sup></p>

### A2.1.3.6 Thomas Kingorne (1606-) of Dunfermline and descendants

A2.1.3.6	<p><b><u>THOMAS KINGORNE (1606-)</u></b>          THOMAS KINGORNE Baptized 1606-07-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>371</sup>          13, James Kingorne and Effie Murray had Thomas. <sup>372</sup>          Relationship with JANET BURNE.  <u>Children:-</u>          Effie Kingorne (1629 Dunfermline A2.1.3.6.1)  <b>Believed to be Thomas Kinghorne in Fetteresso and Greenlaw see below (Table 2, 2)</b></p>
A2.1.3.6.1	<p><b><u>EFFIE KINGORNE (1628-)</u></b>          EFFIE KINGORNE Baptized 1628-04-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of THOMAS KINGORNE and JANET BURNE <sup>373</sup>          13, Thomas Kingorne and Janet Burne had Effie [in fornication]; witnesses, Mr. Bernard Gib, Laurence Merser, Francis Cokburne. Presented by William Anderson, son of John Anderson, litster, because of the father's absence. <sup>374</sup>          Presumably her:          Marriage 1658-11-11 EUPHAM KINGHORN with JOHNE WEIRE in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>375</sup>          11, Johne Weire to Eupham Kingorn. <sup>376</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          GEORGE WEIR baptized 8 November 1659 in DUMFERMLINE, FIFE; son of JOHN WEIR and EUPHAM KINGORNE          8, Johne Weir and Eupham Kingorne had George ; witnesses, Peter Hay of Naughton and George Hay, his sone, Robert Walwood and Johne Thomson. <sup>377</sup></p>

### A2.1.3.7 Andro Kingorne (1608-)

A2.1.3.7	<p><b><u>ANDRO KINGORNE (1608-)</u></b>          ANDRO KINGORNE Baptized 1608-11-08 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>378</sup>          8, James Kingorne and Efifie Murray had Andrew. <sup>379</sup></p>
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### A2.1.3.8 Adam Kingorne (1610-1653)

A2.1.3.8	<p><b><u>ADAM KINGGORNE (1610-1653)</u></b>  ADAM KINGGORNE Baptized 1610-06-25 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGGORNE and EUPHAME MURRAY <sup>380</sup>  25, James Kingorne, clerk of the regality of Dunfermline, and Eupham Murray had Adam. <sup>381</sup>  ADAME KINGORNE Burial 1653-07-26 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE, son of JAMES KINGHORNE <sup>382</sup></p> <p>Note AP:- This is not Adam Kinghorne Table 2 No, 1, who had a child in 1663.</p>
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### A2.1.3.9 Harie Kingorne (1613-)

A2.1.3.9	<p><b><u>HARIE KINGGORNE (1613-)</u></b>  HARIE KINGORNE Baptized 1613-09-21 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>383</sup>  B. 21, James Kingorne and Efifie Murray had Harrj'. <sup>384</sup></p>
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## A2.1.5 Robert Kinghorne (-1608-c.1635) and descendants

A2.1.5	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGORNE (-1608-c.1635)</u></b>  Baptismal record not found. Likely to be either the son of David, William or Henry Kingorne. (A2 et sub)  Marriage with MARIOUN ALEXANDER marriage record not found.  <u>Children:-</u>  Rachel Kinghorne (1608 St Cuthbert’s Edinburgh A2.1.5.1)  Hercules Kinghorne (1610 St Cuthbert’s Edinburgh A2.1.5.2)  Archibald Kinghorne (1613 St Cuthbert’s Edinburgh A2.1.5.3)  Marriage 1617-12-04 ROBERT KINGHORNE with ELSPET STORIE in EDINBURGH, EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>385</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  Johnne Kingorne (1621 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.4)  James Kingorne (1623 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.5)  Robert Kingorne (1625 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.6)  Issobell Kingorne (1626 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.7)  Margaret Kingorne (1628 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.8)  Agnes Kingorne (1631 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.9)  Adame Kingorne (1632 Edinburgh City A2.1.5.10)  <u>Death:-</u> c. 1635  ROBERT KINGORNE WILL 1635-07-04 in EDINBURGH CITY CITY/MIDLOTHIAN; schoolmaster in Edinburgh. See also Alexander, Marion. <sup>386</sup></p>
A2.1.5.1	<p><b><u>RACHEL KINGHORNE (-1608-)</u></b>  RACHEL KINGHORNE Baptism 1608-04-30 in ST CUTHBERT’S, EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Daughter of ROBERT KINGHORNE and MARIOUN ALEXANDER <sup>387</sup></p>
A2.1.5.2	<p><b><u>HERCULES KINGHORNE (1610-)</u></b>  HERCULES KINGHORNE Baptism 1610-04-15 in ST CUTHBERT’S, EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGHORNE and MARIOUN ALEXANDER <sup>388</sup></p>
A2.1.5.3	<p><b><u>ARCHIBALD KINGHORNE (1613-)</u></b>  ARCHIBALD KINGHORNE Baptism 1613-07-18 in ST CUTHBERT’S, EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGHORNE and MARGARET ALEXANDER <sup>389</sup></p>

A2.1.5.4	<b><u>JOHNNE KINGORNE (1621-)</u></b> JOHNNE KINGORNE Baptism 1621-05-20 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPET STORIE <sup>390</sup>
A2.1.5.5	<b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (1623-)</u></b> JAMES KINGORNE Baptism 1623-05-04 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPET STORIE <sup>391</sup>
A2.1.5.6	<b><u>ROBERT KINGORNE (1625-)</u></b> ROBERT KINGORNE Baptism 1625-01-09 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPET STORIE <sup>392</sup> See Below Table 1 AU2
A2.1.5.7	<b><u>ISSOBELL KINGORNE (1626-)</u></b> ISSOBELL KINGORNE Baptism 1626-04-26 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Daughter of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELIZABETH STORIE <sup>393</sup>
A2.1.5.8	<b><u>MARGARET KINGORNE (1628-)</u></b> MARGARET KINGORNE Bap. 1628-06-04 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Daughter of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELIZABETH STORIE <sup>394</sup>
A2.1.5.9	<b><u>AGNES KINGORNE (1631-)</u></b> AGNES KINGORNE Baptism 1631-02-20 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Daughter of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPETH STORIE <sup>395</sup>
A2.1.5.10	<b><u>ADAME KINGORNE (1632-)</u></b> ADAME KINGORNE Baptism 1632-11-15 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPETH STORIE <sup>396</sup> <b>Believed to be Adam Kingorne (Table 2, 1) who married Issobell Pringle in GREENLAW BERWICKSHIRE in 1649 (Table 2, 1)</b>

## AU Unlinked Kinghornes

AU1	<b><u>AGNES KINGHORNE (-1606)</u></b> AGNES KINGHORNE WIL 1606-02-20 ; sometime spouse to Alexander Pryd, mason, burgess of Dysart in DYSART , FIFE <sup>397</sup>
AU2	<b><u>ROBERT KINGORNE (-1676-)</u></b> Marriage 1676-12-08 ROBERT KINGORNE with MARIE CAMPBELL in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>398</sup> <u>Children:-</u> Robert Kingorn (1685 Dunfermline A2.1) George Kinghorn (1688 Dunfermline A2.2)

<p>AU2.1</p>	<p><b><u>ROBERT KINGORN (1685-)</u></b>                  ROBERT KINGORN Baptized 1685-12-17 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of ROBERT KINGORN and MARIE CAMPBELL <sup>399</sup></p>
<p>AU2.2</p>	<p><b><u>GEORGE KINGHORN (1688-)</u></b>                  GEORGE KINGHORN Baptized 1688-07-12 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of ROBERT KINGHORN and MARY CAMPBELL <sup>400</sup></p>
<p>AU3</p>	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGORNE (-1666-)</u></b>                  Merchant Captain out of Leith                  1666.—This yeire, whille the warr was continued betwixt the English and the Dutch, ther was divers perfons in Scotland that contributed to the reaking owt of leffer vessels to be Capers ;† nire 16 or 20 vessels or therby ; so that itt was affirmed by some that, before Michaelmisse 1666, they had gained off the Dutch, and others, betwixt 60 and 70 ships merchant men ; viz. some owt of Leith, as Capt. Murray, C. Browne, Capt. Hamilton ; Kingorne, C. Allexander ; Bruntelland, Capt. . . . . ; † Kirkaldie, Capt. . . . . ; § Weyms, Captain Weyms, C. Blyth ; Enfter, Capt. Bennet, Capt. Enfter ; St Andrews, Capt. Mortown ; Dundie, Capt. Maifertown, C. . . . .    and other places. Amonge others that contributed to this employment were</p> <p style="text-align: right;">401</p>
<p>AU4</p>	<p><b><u>GEORGE KINGHORN (-1747-) in DYSART</u></b>                  Marriage 1743-08-09 GEORGE KINGHORN with CHRISTIAN NAIRN in DYSART, FIFE <sup>402</sup></p>
<p>AU4</p>	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGHORNE (-1747-) in EDINBURGH</u></b>                  Marriage 1747-01-25 MARGARET KINGHORN with JAMES DAES in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>403</sup>                  re DEIS see A2.4 MAGIE KINGORNE (-1606-1635)</p>

AU5	<p><b><u>JOHN KINGHORN (-1775-) in DUMFERMLINE</u></b></p> <p>Marriage 1775-05-05 JOHN KINGHORN with EUPHAN DEWAR in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>404</sup></p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p>ALEXANDER KINGHORN Baptized 1777-09-21 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHN KINGHORN and EUPHAN DEWAR <sup>405</sup></p> <p>MARGARET KINGHORN Baptized 1779-11-21 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JOHN KINGHORN and EUPHAN DEWAR <sup>406</sup></p> <p>MARGARET KINGHORN Mar 1808-12-23 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with WILLIAM WALLS <sup>407</sup></p> <p>HELEN KINGHORN Baptized 1782-01-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JOHN KINGHORN and EUPHAN DEWAR <sup>408</sup></p> <p>HELEN KINGHORN Mar 1803-10-18 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE with JOHN THOMSON <sup>409</sup></p> <p>JAMES KINGHORN Baptized 1785-06-04 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHN KINGHORN/EUPHAN DEWAR <sup>410</sup></p> <p>JAMES KINGHORN Baptized 1786-06-04 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JOHN KINGHORN/EUPHAN DEWAR <sup>411</sup></p> <p>JAMES KINGHORN Mar 1812-11-17 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with JEAN MELVILL <sup>412</sup></p> <p>ISABELL KINGHORN Bap 1814-01-09 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JAMES KINGHORN/JEAN MELVILL <sup>413</sup></p> <p>EUPHEMIA KINGHORN Bap 1815-03-04 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Daughter of JAMES KINGHORN/JEAN MELVILLE<sup>414</sup></p> <p>JOHN KINGHORN Bap 1817-09-29 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGHORN/JEAN MELVILLE <sup>415</sup></p> <p>WILLIAM BLACKWO KINGHORN Bap 1820-01-19 in DUNFERMLINE; Son of JAMES KINGHORN/JEAN MELVILLE <sup>416</sup></p> <p>JAMES KINGHORN Bur 1826-11-10 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of ----- ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0180 0018</p> <p>JOHN KINGHORN? no baptismal record found</p> <p>JOHN KINGHORN Mar 1813-03-30 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; with ANN WHYTE <sup>417</sup></p>
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AU6	<p><b><u>ADAM KINGHORN (-1827-) in DUMFERMLINE</u></b></p> <p>Marriage 1827-04-07 ADAM KINGHORN with EUPHEMIA MURRAY in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE <sup>418</sup></p> <p>EUPHEMIA KINGHORN Baptized 1828-03-12 in CARNOCK (FIFE), FIFE; Daughter of ADAM KINGHORN/EUPHEMIA MURRAY <sup>419</sup></p> <p>DORETHA THOMSON KINGHORN Baptized 1831-06-07 in DALTON, DUMFRIES; Daughter of ADAM KINGHORN/EUPHEMIA MURRAY <sup>420</sup></p> <p>WILLIAM KINGHORN Baptized 1833-06-03 in DALTON, /DUMFRIES; Son of ADAM KINGHORN/EUPHEMIA MURRAY <sup>421</sup></p> <p>ADAM GEORGE MUR KINGHORN Baptized 1838-12-23 in LOCHMABEN, /DUMFRIES; Son of ADAM KINGHORN/EUPHEMIA MURRAY <sup>422</sup></p>
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## Table 2 Immediate line of Alexander Kinghorne (1770-1846)

Based on the Old Parish Registers of Scotland extracts from 1 January 1538 to 31 December 1854 with addenda.

Census dates: 6 June 1841; 30 March 1851; 7 April 1861; 2 April 1871; 3 April 1881; 5 April 1891; 31 March 1901; 2 April 1911

Genealogical description of the descendants of Adam Kinghorne, ancestor of Alexander Kinghorne (1770-1846), the subject of this biography. The date range for this study is 1649 to 1850, but the records will stray from the latter to give a more complete picture.

### 1 Adame Kingorne (1632-) in Greenlaw, Gordon and Hume

1	<p><b><u>ADAME KINGORNE (1632-)</u></b>  <b>Thought to have been Adam Kinghorne baptized in Edinburgh 15 March 1632 Table 2 A2.1.5.10 Thus:-</b>  ADAME KINGORNE Baptism 1632-11-15 in EDINBURGH CITY, MIDLOTHIAN; Son of ROBERT KINGORNE and ELSPETH STORIE <sup>423</sup>  29 November 1649 married <b>ISSOBELL PRINGLLE</b> at GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE  “1649... in [Nov] ... 29 said day alexr [illeg]trotter [illeg] [presbyter?] adam Kinghorne Issblle Pringile was maried [illeg] [Orbie ?] [parle ?] for ye said [alizr ?] and Issoblle” <sup>424</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  Alexander Kingorne (1653 Stichill and Hume 1.1)  James Kingorne (1663 Gordon 1.2) baptized in Gordon but parents resident it seems in Stichill and Hume Parish</p>
1.1	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGORNE (1653-)</u></b>  Followed in the next section 1.1</p>
1.2	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGORNE (1663-)</u></b>  Baptized 31 May 1663 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; Son of ADAM KINGORNE.  “1663... May 31... This day Adam Kingorne in [HumeCherlace?] had a Son baptized named James. Witness George &amp; And[rew?] pringle in Groomlau parois” <sup>425</sup> “HumeCherlace” appears to indicate Hume, in Stichill and Hume, the neighbouring parish to Gordon..  No further record found.</p>

## 2. Thomas Kinghorne (1606–) in Greenlaw

2	<p><b><u>THOMAS KINGHORNE (1606-)</u></b>  <b>Thought to have been Thomas Kingorne baptized in Dunfermline 13 July 1606 Table 2 A2.1.3.6. Thus:-</b>          THOMAS KINGORNE Baptized 1606-07-13 in DUNFERMLINE, FIFE; Son of JAMES KINGORNE and EFFIE MURRAY <sup>426</sup>          13, James Kingorne and Effie Murray had Thomas. <sup>427</sup>          Relationship with JANET BURNE.  <u>Children:-</u>          Effie Kingorne (1629 Dunfermline A2.1.3.6.1)          Believed to be the THOMAS KINGORNE who married 1632-06-10 with ISSOBELL HUTCHONE in FETTERESSO KINCARDINESHIRE          'Thomas Kingorne and Issobell Hutchone [both of this parish?] proclaimed' <sup>428</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          Margaret (1632 Fetteresso 2.1)          Unnamed child (1634 Fetteresso 2.2, possibly died in infancy)          William (1636 Fetteresso 2.3)          Believed to be THOMAS KINGHORNE who married 1652-05-09 with JOANE JOHNSTONE in GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE "1651...          May... 9<sup>th</sup>... ""The first day of proclamatne be fmge Thomas Kinghorne and Joane Johnstone both in this parish" <sup>429</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          No known issue from this marriage          9 May 1651 married with JOANE JOHNSTONE in GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE.          "1651... May... 9<sup>th</sup>... ""The first day of proclamatne be fmge Thomas Kinghorne and Joane Johnstone both in this parish"  <sup>430</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          No known issue of this marriage.</p>
2.1	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGORNE (1632-)</u></b>          Thought to be the daughter of Thomas Kinghorne and Issobell Hutchone see Table 1 A2.1.3.6). Thus:          Margaret baptized 25 November 1632, daughter of THOMAS KINGORNE in FETTERESSO KINCARDINESHIRE <sup>431</sup>          15 December 1674 married <b>JAMES WOOD</b> at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE.          "Dec 15 1674 James Wood &amp; Margaret Kingone wer [illeg] 106arried in this church." <sup>432</sup>          21 July 1681 married <b>JOHN CRAIG</b> at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE.</p>

	<p>“John Craig in the parish of Kelso &amp; Mgt Kingorne in this parish for purpos of mariage [illegible] For the first tym [illegible] [illegible] Grants to the sd John Craig that he was free of [??] Several words illegible] from this parish Alexr Kingorne in East Gordon is caur for the woman [illegible] it under his hand [init] <sup>433</sup> East Gordon is along the road to Hume.</p>
2.2	<p><b><u>UNNAMED CHILD (1634-)</u></b>          Unnamed child baptized 9 November 1634, daughter of THOMAS KINGORNE in FETTERESSO KINCARDINESHIRE <sup>434</sup>          Possibly died in infancy.</p>
2.3	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGORNE (1636-)</u></b>          WILLIAM baptized 18 January 1636 son of THOMAS KINGORNE in FETTERESSO KINCARDINESHIRE <sup>435</sup>          He or his son might be the William Kinghorn who married as follows:-</p>
(2.3.1)	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORN (-)</u></b>  <b>Thought to be either a later-born son or a grandson of Thomas Kinghorne (above 2)</b>          23 April 1697 WILLIAM KINGCORN married with BESSIE MADER in STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGH : ‘William Kingcorn in this paroch and Bessie Mader in the paroch of Eccles, James Stephensone cautioner for the man and James Mader for the woman’ <sup>436</sup></p> <p>Thomas Kingorne had moved to nearby Greenlaw before 1651.</p> <p><u>Children</u> (all in STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGH):-</p> <p>JEAN bap. 17/04/1698 daughter of WILLIAM KINGHORN and BESSIE MADER <sup>437</sup>          ALYSONE bap. 22/09/1700 daughter of WILLIAM KINGCORN and BESSIE MATHER <sup>438</sup>          JAMES bap. 07/03/1703 son of WILLIAM KINGHORN and BESSIE MATHERS <sup>439</sup>          ALYSONE bap 09/07/1705 daughter of WILLIAM KINGHORN and BESSIE MATHER <sup>440</sup>          THOMAS bap. 13/10/1706 son of WILLIAM KINGHORN and BESSIE MATHER <sup>441</sup>          JAMES bap. 08/05/1709 son of WILLIAM KINGHORN and BESSIE MADDERS <sup>442</sup> descendants in Makerstoun          WILLIAM bap. 03/10/1714 son of WILLIAM KINCORN and BETTY M. <sup>443</sup></p> <p>26 November 1748 WILLIAM KINGHORON married MARGRAT FAMILTON in STICHILL and HUME <sup>444</sup>          Seems to have been the same MARGT. FAMILTOUN who married William’s cousin John Kinghorn 20 July 1721 1.1.6          After this the family is no longer found in the records of Stichill and Hume, and has not been pursued further for the purposes of this study.</p>

## 1.1 Alexander Kingorne (1653-1708-) in Greenlaw and Gordon, and descendants – Great-grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne subject of this biography

1.1	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGORNE (1653-1708-)</u></b>  Baptized 16 January 1653 at STICHIL AND HUME, ROXBURGHSHIRE, the son of ADAM YINGERHN and ISSOBELL PRINGLE. 'Adam yingerhn a child baptized together [with his wife?] Isobell pringle [?named] Alexander [witness?] John Lang Abercorn [day 2?]' <sup>445</sup>  26 May 1678 married <b>ISSOBELL FAIRBAIRNE</b> at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE.  Transcription: "Dated May 12 1678 Alex Kingorne in the parish of Groonlan produced a [illeg illeg illeg] yr that yr was nothing known in that parish to [illeg illeg] proclamation in order to Mariage woth Issobelle Ffairbairne in our parish yre purpos of Mariage was publgyly Inlimat this day for ye first tym and no Impodremen known...; May 19 1678 Alexr Kinghorn and Issobel Fairbairne proclamd for ye second tym...; May 26 1678... Allexr Kinghorne Issobell Fairbairn for purpose of Mariage pr[illeg] for the third and 108ast tym." <sup>446</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Issobell (1681 Gordon 1.1.1);</td> <td style="width: 5%; border-left: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td style="width: 45%;">Bessie (1693 Stichill and Hume 1.1.5);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agnis (1685 Gordon 1.1.2);</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td>John (1694 Gordon 1.1.6);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alexander (1687 Gordon 1.1.3);</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td>Janet (1697 Gordon 1.1.7)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret (1691 Gordon 1.1.4)</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;"> </td> <td>Alexander (1708 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8)</td> </tr> </table> </p>	Issobell (1681 Gordon 1.1.1);		Bessie (1693 Stichill and Hume 1.1.5);	Agnis (1685 Gordon 1.1.2);		John (1694 Gordon 1.1.6);	Alexander (1687 Gordon 1.1.3);		Janet (1697 Gordon 1.1.7)	Margaret (1691 Gordon 1.1.4)		Alexander (1708 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8)
Issobell (1681 Gordon 1.1.1);		Bessie (1693 Stichill and Hume 1.1.5);											
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Alexander (1687 Gordon 1.1.3);		Janet (1697 Gordon 1.1.7)											
Margaret (1691 Gordon 1.1.4)		Alexander (1708 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8)											
1.1.1	<p><b><u>ISSOBELL KINGHORNE (1681-)</u></b>  Baptized 6 November 1681 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>447</sup>  3 June 1714 ISOBLE GINGHORN married WALTER DICKSON at GORDON. BERWICKSHIRE.  Transcription: "June 3d Walter Dickson in E.G. and Isoble Ginghorn were married." <sup>448</sup>  <u>Children</u>  ISOBEL DICKSONE bap. 13 March 1715 GORDON BERWICKSHIRE <sup>449</sup>  AGNES DICKSONE bap. 8 December 1717 GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>450</sup></p>												
1.1.2	<p><b><u>AGNIS KINGHORNE (1685-1719-)</u></b>  Baptized 4 January 1685 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>451</sup>  5 June 1719 AGNES KINGHORN married GEORGE DICKSONE at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>452</sup>  See sister Isobell Kinghorne's marriage to Walter Dickson. No further information.</p>												

1.1.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGCORN (1687-before 1708)</u></b>  Baptized 16 July 1687 at GORDON BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGCORN  Transcription: “1687... July 16 Alexr Kingcorn in eastgordon had a sonn baptized named Alexr witnesses Alexr [Fogryton/] [illeg] and [George?] Ffairbairne” <sup>453</sup>  Died before 2 November 1708, when his brother Alexander was baptized 1.1.8</p>
1.1.4	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGORNE (1691-)</u></b>  Baptized 26 August 1691 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGORNE. <sup>454</sup> [and ISSOBEL FAIRBAIRNE]  6 June 1717 married THOMAS FAIRBAIRN at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>455</sup>  Note 1. that Margaret’s mother was ISSOBELL FAIRBAIRNE and that Thomas might have been her cousin. While this appears likely, it is not feasible to determine the degree of relationship, because there were a significant number of people with the surname Fairbairn in Gordon at the time (possibly a large extended family, possibly some unrelated), there is a break in the baptism records for Gordon in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and there appears to have been more than one person with the name Issobel Fairbairne.  Note 2. There were three marriages registered to a Thomas Fairbairn in Gordon during the relevant period:  1. 25 June 1701 to Issobell Tait <sup>456</sup>  2. 6 June 1717 to Margaret Kinghorne (above)  3. 8 May 1719 to Isobel Murdo <sup>457</sup>  This might mean there were more than one person of the name Thomas Fairbairn in Gordon at the time, or the same person whose wives died, or both. I.e., that it is possible that Margaret Kingorne died some time between 1717 and 1719. When it comes to children, the mother’s name is not given in the Gordon registers. So, the following can only be considered to be possible children of Margaret Kingorne:-  <u>Children registered to Thomas Fairbairn:</u>  Alexander Fairbairn (2 Nov 1718 Gordon) <sup>458</sup>  Thomas Fairbairn (28 Jun 1724 Gordon) <sup>459</sup>  John Fairbairn (16 Feb 1729 Gordon) <sup>460</sup>  Note 3. There is a limited recurrence of the name Alexander among the Fairbairns in Gordon in the late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and as aforesaid a break in the baptism records. So, while it is possible that Alexander Fairbairn was so-named after Margaret’s father Alexander Kingorne (particularly if she died in childbirth), its is also possible that he was named after a member of Thomas’ family. Or both.  Not traced further</p>

1.1.5	<p><b><u>BESSIE KINGHORN (1693-)</u></b>          Baptized 23 April 1693 at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGH; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN. <sup>461</sup>          Marriage 22 May 1727 BETTY KINGHORN and JOHN MANDERSON at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGH <sup>462</sup>          No further records confirmed. Possible Manderson connections in Coldstream and Kelso.</p>
1.1.6	<p><b><u>JOHN KINGHORN (1694-)</u></b>          Baptized 31 May 1694 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALLEXANDER KINGHORN.          Transcription: “1694... May: 31 Allexander Kinghorn in east Gordon had a son baptized called John” <sup>463</sup>          20 July 1721 married MARGARET FAMILTOUN at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE          Transcription: “1721... July 20th This day bookd in order for Marriage John Kinghorn in this parish &amp; Margt Familtoun in the parish of Earlestoun.” <sup>464</sup> [Earlston is about two miles south-west of Gordon.]  <u>Children:</u>              Margaret (1722 Gordon 1.1.6.1);              Alexander (1725 Gordon 1.1.6.2);              Helen (1730 Gordon 1.1.6.3);              Isabel (1733 Gordon 1.1.6.4)          26 November 1748 a MARGRAT FAMILTON married a WILLIAM KINGHORON at Stichill and Hume Roxburghshire above 2.3.              Seems the same Margaret Familtoun.          In which case John Kinghorn would have died before or in 1748.          John’s family remained connected to the East Gordon – Greenlaw – Hume triangle, appearing occasionally in the records as per below.</p>
1.1.6.1	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGHORN (1722-)</u></b>          Baptized 10 August 1722 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of JOHN KINGHORN. <sup>465</sup>          Note: It is possibly this Margaret Kinghorn who on 6 December 1752 married GEORGE HUNTER at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>466</sup> and not her cousin daughter of Alexander Kinghorn (1.1.8.1). See record of descendants under 1.1.8.1 above. It is not possible to determine this with any certainty.          No further information.</p>

1.1.6.2	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1725-)</u></b>          Baptized 21February 1725 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; son of JOHN KINGHORN. <sup>467</sup>          Note: While it is not possible to determine with absolute certainty, the circumstantial evidence rests firmly that this was not the Alexander Kinghorn who married Margaret Smith in GORDON and STICHEL in 1767, but his cousin Alexander 1.1.8.3 above.          No further information..</p>
1.1.6.3	<p><b><u>HELEN KINGHORN (1730-)</u></b>          Baptized 11 October 1730 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; son of JOHN KINGHORN. <sup>468</sup>          Possibly the Helen Kinghorn who married THOMAS WOOD at STICHILL, ROXBURGHSHIRE 28 May 1768. <sup>469</sup> See also her cousin Alexander 1.1.8.3 above, her brother Alexander 1.1.6.2 above.          Her mother MARGRAT FAMILTON possibly married in Stichill and Hume in 1748 see 1.1.6 above.          No further information.</p>
1.1.6.4	<p><b><u>ISABEL KINGHORN (1733-)</u></b>          Baptized 16 September1733 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of JOHN KINGHORN. <sup>470</sup>          Possibly the Isabel Kinghorn who married JAMES MITCHEL at GORDON 21 December 1767. See under her cousin above 1.1.8.2          No further information.</p>
1.1.7	<p><b><u>JANET KINGHORN (1697-)</u></b>          Baptized 19 December 1697 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of KINGHORN. <sup>471</sup> [ALEXANDER 1.1]          Possibly the JANET KINGCORN or KINGHORN who married JOHN BLACK at ECCLES, BERWICKSHIRE 5 June 1744. <sup>472</sup>No other Janet Kinghorn found in the Eccles area, but there is no other known connection with Eccles.          No further information.</p>
	<p><u>If so, the following children:</u>          Janet Black (22 November 1746, Eccles) <sup>473</sup>          This Janet does not appear again in the surviving registers. It is possible she died and John Black remarried.</p>

### 1.1.8 Alexander Kinghorn (1708-1746 or after) – Grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne subject of this biography

1.1.8	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1708-1746 or after)</u></b>          Baptized 2 November 1708 son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and ISOBELL KINGHORN at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGH <sup>474</sup>          17 November 1733 ALEXANDER KINGHORN married ISABEL LUMSDAIL at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE.          Transcription: “1733... Novmr 17 Alexr Kinghorn &amp; Isabel Lumsdail both in this parish were booke for procl in order to Marriage. James Merlin in Huntewood became caur for ye man and Andrew Lumsdail there caur for the woman.” <sup>475</sup>  <u>Children:</u>              Margaret (1734 Gordon 1.1.8.1);              Isabel (1737 Gordon 1.1.8.2);              Alexander (1739 Gordon 1.1.8.3);              James (believed 1746 1.1.8.4);              Andrew (believed, date unknown, 1.1.8.5]</p>
	<p><b><u>27 July 1746 - ALEXANDER KINGHORN - RECORD OF SESSION IN PARISH REGISTERS, GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE</u></b>          " “1746... July 27 Coll one pound six shill. four penies scots.          After prayer Sedrt the minister William Shaw John Brown Wm Hope &amp; Jon Murray Eldrs this day is being laid before the session that John Walker had given scandal offence in procuring and allowing his measure to be taken upon a Lords day about ye end of May last by Alexander Kinghorn Taylor. the minister represented yt he (ye sd John) had expressed his sorrow to him for the same and was willing to satisfie the session in whatever they should appoint &amp; yt he would attend this day. The session were of opinion that he should be called in &amp; be rebuked for ye sd scandal &amp; offence and he being called in it was accordingly done.... Ye Sedrt closed with prayer. ” <sup>476</sup></p>
1.1.8.1	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGHORN (1734-)</u></b>          Baptized 17 December 1734 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of KINGHORN. <sup>477</sup> (Thought to be daughter of Alexander Kinghorn: a year after the marriage, and John Kinghorn already had a daughter named Margaret.)</p>



	<p>6 December 1752 married GEORGE HUNTER at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>478</sup>                  Note: it is not possible to determine whether one or both of these marriages were with the above Margaret Kinghorn, or with her cousin Margaret, see 1.1.5.1 below,  <u>Children:</u> assumed because only father’s name appears in registers                      William Hunter (19Feb 1753 Gordon) <sup>479</sup>                      William Hunter (21 Jun 1761 Gordon) <sup>480</sup>                      George Hunter (21 Nov 1762 Gordon) <sup>481</sup>                  21 December 1765 married JAMES STUART, the bans read at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE and GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>482</sup>  <u>Children:</u> mother’s name is shown                      Alexander Stuart (21 Dec 1766 Kelso) <sup>483</sup>                      Thomas Stuart (15 Aug 1770 Kelso) <sup>484</sup>                  Not investigated further</p>
<p>1.1.8.2</p>	<p><b><u>ISABEL KINGHORN (1737-)</u></b>                  Baptized 24 April 1737 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN. <sup>485</sup>                  Possibly the Isabel Kinghorn who married James Mitchel as per below, but also possibly it was her cousin see 1.1.5.4                  21 December 1767 ISABEL KINGHORN married JAMES MITCHEL at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE. <sup>486</sup>  <u>Children:-</u> assumed, mother’s name not shown                      Isabel Mitchel (11 Dec 1768 Gordon) <sup>487</sup>   Jean Mitchel (25 Jun 1775 Gordon) <sup>488</sup>                      Alexander Mitchel (27 Jan 1771 Gordon) <sup>489</sup>   Andrew Mitchel (3 May 1778 Gordon) <sup>490</sup>                      Jean Mitchel (28 Feb 1773 Gordon) <sup>491</sup>  </p>
<p>1.1.8.3</p>	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1739-)</u></b>                  Followed below ‘1.1.8.3 Alexander Kinghorn (1739-) uncle of Alexander Kinghorne’.</p>
<p>1.1.8.4</p>	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORN (1746-1811) Alexander’s father</u></b>                  Followed below ‘James Kinghorn (1746-1811) of Gordon and Kelso, father of Alexander Kinghorne, subject of this biography’.</p>
<p>1.1.8.5</p>	<p><b><u>ANDREW KINGHORN (- 1833?)</u></b>                  Believed to be a brother to JAMES KINGHORN and son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN 1.1.8 and ISABEL LUMSDAIL.                  ANDREW KINGHORN was witness to the marriage of JAMES KINGHORN and ANN SMITH 29 Nov 1778 see 1.1.8.4                  Perhaps the ANDREW KINGHORN Bur 1833-11-08 in GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>492</sup></p>

### 1.1.8.3 Alexander Kinghorn (1739-) uncle of Alexander Kinghorne

1.1.8.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1739-)</u></b>          Baptized 24 June 1739 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN. <sup>493</sup>          27 May 1768 married MARGARET SMITH the wedding recorded in the registers of both GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE and STICHILL AND HUME ROXBURGHSHIRE the same day. <sup>494</sup>          Children:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Mary (1769 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.1);</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Margaret (1778 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.5);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alexander (1771 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.2);</td> <td>Jean (1781 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.6);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isabel (1773 Ednam 1.1.8.3.3);</td> <td>Robert (1783 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.7);</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth (1776 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.4);</td> <td>Andrew (1788 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.8)</td> </tr> </table>	Mary (1769 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.1);	Margaret (1778 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.5);	Alexander (1771 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.2);	Jean (1781 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.6);	Isabel (1773 Ednam 1.1.8.3.3);	Robert (1783 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.7);	Elizabeth (1776 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.4);	Andrew (1788 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.8)
Mary (1769 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.1);	Margaret (1778 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.5);								
Alexander (1771 Greenlaw 1.1.8.3.2);	Jean (1781 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.6);								
Isabel (1773 Ednam 1.1.8.3.3);	Robert (1783 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.7);								
Elizabeth (1776 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.4);	Andrew (1788 Stichill and Hume 1.1.8.3.8)								
1.1.8.3.1	<p><b><u>MARY KINGHORN (1769-)</u></b>          Baptized 8 June 1769 GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>495</sup></p>								
1.1.8.3.2	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1771-)</u></b>          Baptized 28 April 1771 at GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>496</sup></p>								
1.1.8.3.3	<p><b><u>ISABEL KINGHORN (1773-)</u></b>          Baptized 28 June 1773 at EDNAM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>497</sup></p>								

1.1.8.3.4	<p><b><u>ELIZABETH KINGHORN (1776-)</u></b>  Baptized 29 September 1776 at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH. <sup>498</sup></p> <p><b>Many thanks to Val Kinghorne for leads to Elizabeth Kinghorn and her descendants</b>, vide Val Kinghorne' Family Tree <sup>499</sup> et sub.</p> <p>Married JOHN SIBBALD 17 November 1798 in GORDON BERWICKSHIRE  bans at ECCLES BERWICKSHIRE 16 November 1798 <sup>500</sup>  solemnised at GORDON BERWICKSHIRE 17 November 1798 <sup>501</sup></p> <p>John Sibbald described on his gravestone as "Portioner of Eildon" was almost certainly a descendant of the Sibbalds of Whitelaw, and a descendant of the John Sibbald of Balgonie (fl mid-15<sup>th</sup> century), the grandfather of Katherine Sibbald who was mistress of George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, who was the patron of Alexander Kinghorne's ancestor, <i>Adam Kingorne (1490's - c.1563)</i>, Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey. This connection with the Sibbalds was unknown to Alexander or his family, who were unaware of their descent from Adam Kingorne. <sup>502</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD (Morebattle 1799) 1.1.8.3.4.1  MARGARET SIBBALD (Morebattle 1802-1870) 1.1.8.3.4.2  ALEXANDER SIBBALD (Morebattle 1805-1851) 1.1.8.3.4.3  THOMAS SIBBALD (Morebattle 1807-1840) 1.1.8.3.4.4  GEORGE SIBBALD (Morebattle 1809-) 1.1.8.3.4.5  WILLIAM SIBBALD (Morebattle 1811-1900) 1.1.8.3.4.6  ELIZABETH SIBBALD (Morebattle 1815-) 1.1.8.3.4.7</p> <p>ANDREW SIBBALD ? There is mention of another brother Andrew Sibbald in the biographical note to John Sibbald 1.1.8.3.4.1 cont'd below. He became a teacher of the Indian people in the far north-west. However, no baptismal record has been found for him. He is also possibly a cousin, as the name Andrew appears in the extended family. Descendants of the children identified in Scotland, England, Canada, U.S.A</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD died 21 March 1850 buried BOWDEN ROXBURGHSHIRE  Described as "Portioner of Eildon" on his gravestone. Buried with his wife</p> <p>ELIZABETH KINGHORN died 25 April 1856 buried BOWDEN ROXBURGHSHIRE See grave 1.1.8.3.4 cont'd below.  Also buried with them were their son William and daughter-in-law Catherine Scott 1.1.8.3.4.6. <sup>503</sup></p>
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1.1.8.3.4  
cont'd

**JOHN SIBBALD PORTIONER OF EILDON (1771-1850) – BOWDEN GRAVE 4**



Transcription (from Find a Grave)

In Memory of JOHN SIBBALD late Portioner Eildon born 4<sup>th</sup>.March 1771. Died 21<sup>st</sup> March 1850.

And of ELIZABETH KINGHORN his wife born 29<sup>th</sup> August 1775, died 25<sup>th</sup> April 1856.

Also of WILLIAM SIBBALD, their son farmer Eildon Mains who died at Edinburgh 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1900 aged 88 years.

Also of CATHARINE SCOTT, wife of the said WILLIAM SIBBALD who died at Edinburgh, 7<sup>th</sup> March 1899, aged 77 years. <sup>504</sup>

1.1.8.3.4.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (1799-1865) – SETTLED TOLLENDAL, ONTARIO, CANADA</u></b></p> <p>Details from Val Kinghorne with citations, also Find a Grave <sup>505</sup>  Born 1 Dec 1799 son of JOHN SIBBALD and ELIZABETH KINGHORN in MOREBATTLE ROXBUGHSHIRE  Val Kinghorne Family Tree in Ancestry. com <sup>506</sup> Birth record not found in OPR, but 1799-1800 from grave record below.  Married 23 December 1825 with ELSPETH HOGG in ST CUTHBERT’S, EDINBURGH and LARGO, FIFE <sup>507</sup>  Elspeth c.1802-1869</p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD (1826-1887) bap. 27 Nov 1826 ST CUTHBERT’S <sup>508</sup> died 9 Aug 1887 bur INISFIL ONTARIO, <sup>509</sup>  Details sub: Mar Elizabeth (Sibbald 1825-1887); son Andrew Kinghorn Sibbald (1857-1920)</p> <p>ELIZABETH SIBBALD (SOULES) (1828-1924) bap. 2 Sep 1828 ST CUTHBERT’S <sup>510</sup>  Mar 8 Jul 1851 WILLIAM J SOULES (1822-1864); died 31 Mar 1924 aged 95 Toronto, bur INISFIL ONTARIO <sup>511</sup></p> <p>ALEXANDER SIBBALD (1830-) bap. 29 May 1830 ST CUTHBERT’S <sup>512</sup>  No further details found; possibly died before the birth of his brother Andrew Alexander Sibbald in 1833</p> <p>ANDREW ALEXANDER SIBBALD (1833-1934) born 19 Nov 1833 BARRIE ONTARIO died 13 Jul 1934 BANFF ALBERTA  CANADA Aged 100, Obituary with biography <sup>513</sup>, also biography with photograph <sup>514</sup></p> <p>MARGARET MAY (1839-1923) born BARRIE ONTARIO 1839; died 26 Mar 1923 CALGARY ALBERTA.  Aged 93-94 Grave, obituary with biography <sup>515</sup> : “survived by three sons and four daughters. The sons are: A.E.  May and George May of Calgary; Wilbur May, of Colorado. The daughters: Mrs. T.T. Bowes and Mrs. F.H. Brown,  of Calgary, Mrs. Ida Comer, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Robt. Livingstone, of Lethbridge”</p> <p>Descendants in Canada and U.S.A named SIBBALD, SOULES, MAY, and others as per above</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD died 26 Sep 1865 buried INNISFIL, ONTARIO CANADA aged 65  ELSPETH SIBBALD (HOGG) died 3 July 1869 buried with husband INNISFIL, ONTARIO CANADA aged 67 <sup>516</sup></p>
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1.1.8.3.4.1  
cont'd

**JOHN SIBBALD (1799-1865) – TOLLENDAL, ONTARIO, CANADA** (cont'd)

**Biographical (John Sibbald and his brothers)**

Other early residents of Tollendal were the Sibbalds. John came with his wife and family of small children to Canada in 1832. They arrived at Kempenfeldt, in November, when the weather was too rough for the steamer "Colborne" to land at Tollendal, so they had to cross the bay in a small boat to their destination after the storm had abated. They came from Edinburgh, although Mr. Sibbald was a native of Roxburgh, and his wife a native of Fifeshire, the two having met and married in the Scottish capital. Mr. Sibbald died, Sept. 26th, 1865, aged 65 years.

Alexander Sibbald, as we have said, was for some time the tenant of the Lally sawmill. John Sibbald, his brother, was also for many years a resident of Tollendal. Andrew, another son, of the same family, followed the teaching profession, and in 1875, when Rev. George McDougall, the North-west missionary, was on a visit to his friends in Innisfil, Andrew Sibbald accompanied him to the far North-west, where he has been a teacher of the Indians since that time. The father of this family, John Sibbald, was the proprietor of the earliest public-house in Tollendal.

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1.1.8.3.4.2	<p><b><u>MARGARET SIBBALD (1802-1870) married name GALBREATH</u></b>  Details below from Val Kinghorne Family Tree and as otherwise cited <sup>518</sup>  Born 16FEB 1802 <sup>519</sup>baptized 28 Mar 1802 in MOREBATTLE ROXBURGHSHIRE, MARGARET daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and ELIZABETH KINGHORN <sup>520</sup>  Married 4 June 1830 with JOHN GALBREATH in MELROSE ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>521</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  ROBERT GALBREATH (1831-)  ELIZABETH (BETTY) GALBREATH (1834-)  JOHN GALBREATH (1839-)  MARY GALBREATH (1843-)  1851 Census resident MELROSE ROXBURGHSHIRE  Household JOHN GALBRAITH Ladhope Quoad Sacra, Roxburghshire. John's profession Road Man. <sup>522</sup>  1861 Census resident LADHOPE ROXBURGHSHIRE  Household JOHN GALBRAITH High Buckholmside, Ladhope, Roxburghshire, Scotland. John's profession Local surveyor of roads. <sup>523</sup>  (In Galashiels, perhaps a mile from where Alexander Kinghorne stayed in Galashiels in his final years 1841-1846 Table 2, 1.1.8.4.1a above. Also about the same distance from Andrew Seton Kinghorne in Galashiels. No interactions identified.)  <u>Deaths:</u>  MARGARET GALBREATH née SIBBALD died 1870 LADHOPE, ROXBURGHSHIRE cit 799/2/16  JOHN GALBREATH died 1870 LADHOPE, ROXBURGHSHIRE cit. 799/2 50</p>
1.1.8.3.4.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER SIBBALD (1805-1851) – TOLLENDAL, ONTARIO, CANADA</u></b>  Baptized 9 Feb 1805 in MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, ALEXANDER son of JOHN SIBBALD and BETTY KINGHORN. <sup>524</sup>  Biographical note see above with his brother John 1.1.8.3.4.1 cont'd  <u>Death:</u>  ALEXANDER SIBBALD died 20 January 1851 bur INISFIL, ONTARIO, CANADA <sup>525</sup>  Vide also Val Kinghorne's Family Tree <sup>526</sup></p>

1.1.8.3.4.4	<p><b><u>THOMAS SIBBALD (1807-1840) – CAVERS ROXBURGHSHIRE</u></b></p> <p>Details below from Val Kinghorne’s Family Tree and as otherwise cited <sup>527</sup></p> <p>Baptized 8 Feb 1807 in MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE THOMAS son of JOHN SIBBALD and BETTY KINGHORN. <sup>528</sup></p> <p>Married with MARGARET OLIVER 10 April 1834 in CAVERS, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>529</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>    THOMAS SIBBALD (1834-1882) Bap. 20 April 1834 in CAVERS, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>530</sup></p> <p>        Mason d. c.1882 Cavers Roxburghshire. Descendants named SIBBALD.</p> <p>    EBENEZER SIBBALD (1836-1892) Bap. 3 October 1836 in CAVERS, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>531</sup></p> <p>        Mason d. 4 Dec 1892 in HAWICK ROXBURGHSHIRE. Descendants named SIBBALD</p> <p>    ELIZABETH SIBBALD (1838-1909) Bap 23 May 1838 in CAVERS, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>532</sup></p> <p>        d. March 1909 WESTMORELAND, ENGLAND. Descendants NEWTON.</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>THOMAS SIBBALD died about 1840 most likely in Cavers.</p> <p>MARGARET OLIVER died about 1892,</p> <p>    she had re-married twice names WILLIAM BROWN MESSER (1797-1873, Occupation Cooper 9 Waularight)</p> <p>    and ROBERT STEWART (1791-, Occupation Master Gardener)</p>
1.1.8.3.4.5	<p><b><u>GEORGE SIBBALD (1809-)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 1 Mar 1809 in MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, GEORGE son of JOHN SIBBALD and BETTY KINGHORN <sup>533</sup></p>



1.1.8.3.4.6	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD – EILDON MAINS (1811-1900)</u></b></p> <p>Details below from Val Kinghorne and as otherwise cited <sup>534</sup></p> <p>Baptized 10 Jun 1811 in MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and BETTY KINGHORN <sup>535</sup></p> <p>Married 1 July 1842 in MELROSE with CATHERINE SCOTT <sup>536</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Catherine (1821-1899) daughter of William Scott and Agnes Murray of Hawick, Roxburghshire <sup>537</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">AGNES SIBBALD (1844-1914) b. Melrose d. Edinburgh descendants SYMINGTON</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">JOHN SIBBALD (1845-1913) emigrated to U.S. 1874 or earlier Sonoma County, California; died Santa Rosa, Malheur, Oregon.</p> <p><u>Census records for William Sibbald:</u></p> <p>1841 Census Household JOHN SIBBALD Father, Eildon Village, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Occupation Tenant <sup>538</sup></p> <p>1851 Census Household WILLIAM SIBBALD Eildon Mains Farmer of 870 Acres Employer 4 Labourers <sup>539</sup></p> <p>1861 Census Household WILLIAM SIBBALD Eildon Mains Farmer of 114 ac em 1 man 2 boys &amp; one woman <sup>540</sup></p> <p>1871 Census Household WILLIAM SIBBALD Eildon Mains Farmer of 127 acres (arable employing 1 man &amp; 1 boy) <sup>541</sup></p> <p>1881 Census Household WILLIAM SIBBALD Clyde View LANARK retired farmer. <sup>542</sup></p> <p>1891 Census Household JAMES SYMINGTON Brushmaker Son-in-law Fountainhall Road, St Cuthbert, EDINBURGH, William Retired Farmer <sup>543</sup></p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>WILLIAM SIBBALD died 2 Feb 1900 in EDINBURGH</p> <p>CATHERIN SIBBALD née SCOTT died 7 March 1922 EDINBURGH</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Both buried in Bowden Churchyard with William's parents 1.1.8.3.4.6 cont'd above.</p>
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1.1.8.3.4.7

**ELIZABETH SIBBALD (1815-) married name PRINGLE**

Details below from Val Kinghorne and as otherwise cited <sup>544</sup>

Baptized 27 Jul 1815 in MOREBATTLE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and BETTY KINGHORN. <sup>545</sup>

Married before 1840 with ROBERT PRINGLE (1810-1874) EDINBURGH <sup>546</sup>

**Children:**

ROBERT PRINGLE (1840-) b. Melrose, Roxburghshire

ELIZABETH PRINGLE (1842-1927) b. Melrose, Roxburghshire

1892 married SAMUEL GRAY, in Vernon, British Columbia, Canada

Var residences British Columbia and died there 1927

JANE PRINGLE (1844-by1880) b. Melrose d. Ontario Canada

Descendants named ELLIOTT in Canada

JOHN SIBBALD PRINGLE (c.1847 – 1922) b. Melrose d. Ontario Canada

No known marriage or descendants.

MARGARET PRINGLE (1851-1875) b. Melrose d. Ontario Canada

Descendants LOWRY in Canada

WILLIAM G PRINGLE (1856-1934) b. Melrose d. British Columbia

Descendants VEALE? <sup>547</sup>

**Census records for Elizabeth Pringle:-****1841 Census**

Household Eildon Village, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>548</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
Robert	Pringle	Male	25	1816	Roxburghshire, Scotland
Elisabeth	Pringle	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire, Scotland
Robert	Pringle	Male	1	1840	Roxburghshire, Scotland

Robert's Occupation given as Mason

1851 Census Household Eildon, Melrose, Eildon & Newtown & C, Roxburghshire Robert's occupation gives as Mason <sup>549</sup>

No record found for them 1861, might mean they had emigrated by then.

1871 Census of Canada has them there. <sup>550</sup>

No death entry found.

1.1.8.3.5	<b><u>MARGARET KINGSHORN (1778-)</u></b> Baptized 29 November 1778 at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGSHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>551</sup>
1.1.8.3.6	<b><u>JEAN KINGHORN (1781-)</u></b> Baptized 22 March 1781 in STICHILL AND HUME; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>552</sup>
1.1.8.3.7	<b><u>ROBERT KINGHORN (1783-)</u></b> Baptized 3 August 1783 at STICHILL AND HUME; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>553</sup> Marriage record not found: with HANNAH WINTER likely at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE before 20 November 1815. Children: Helen (1815 Kelso 1.1.8.3.7.1); Alexander (1817 Kelso 1.1.8.3.7.2);
1.1.8.3.7.1	<b><u>HELEN KINGHORN (1815-)</u></b> Baptized 20 November 1815 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT KINGHORN and HANNAH WINTER <sup>554</sup>
1.1.8.3.7.2	<b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN (1817- 1891 or after)</u></b> Baptized 02 March 1817 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ROBERT KINGHORN and HANNAH WINTER <sup>555</sup> Born 4 February 1817 Married with MARY NIELSEN Eleven children born Northumberland England from 1848 to 1863 MARY NIELSEN died in Northumberland in 1887 ALEXANDER KINGHORN died after 1891 Census (Details from Val Kinghorne and as otherwise cited) <sup>556</sup>
1.1.8.3.8	<b><u>ANDREW KINGHORN (1788-1885)</u></b> Baptized 21 Sep 1788 in STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and MARGARET SMITH <sup>557</sup> 1808 joined First Regiment of Artillery and served until 1826 21 February 1822 married with SUSANNAH OLDFIELD (1794-1852) in EAST WICKHAM, KENT <sup>558</sup> Children born in Ireland (Army births), Smailholm and Canada. (Details from Val Kinghorne and as otherwise cited) <sup>559</sup>

### 1.1.8.4 James Kinghorn (1746-1811) in Kelso, father of Alexander Kinghorne subject of this biography

1.1.8.4	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORN (1746-1811)</u></b>  Born 10 March 1746 at GORDON, BERWICKSHIRE; thought to be the son of ALEXANDER KINGHORN and ISABEL LUMSDAIL. There is no baptismal record at Gordon, his birth and death recorded in Kinghorne Family Bible.  Transcription: “James Kinghorne was born at East Gordon on the 10th March 1746 x x and died at Kelso on Friday 20th Oct 1811.” <sup>560</sup></p> <p><b><u>First Marriage</u></b>  Married (1) 16 July 1769 with MARGARET IDINGTON / EDINGTON  Transcription: [6 July 1769 Bans at GORDON] “1769... July 6 Compeared to Proclamation in Order for Marriage James Kinghorn in the Parish of Kelso and Margaret Idington in this Parish. Received one Shilling for the use of y Poor.” <sup>561</sup>  [16 July 1769 Bans and Marriage at KELSO “James Kinghorn of this and Margaret Eddington of Gordon parish are to be proclaimed on the 16th of July 1769. Witnesses Alexander Kinghorn and Robert Crosby.” <sup>562</sup></p> <p><b><u>Child:</u></b>  <b>ALEXANDER KINGHORN SUBJECT OF THIS BIOGRAPHY (1770 Kelso 1.1.8.4.1)</b></p> <p><b><u>Second Marriage</u></b>  Married 29 November 1778 with ANNE SMITH at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE witnesses DAVID GLASGOW and ANDREW KINGHORN. <sup>563</sup>  [Note: A double wedding. See notes below on Andrew Smith, Anne Smith and Alison Aimers. Nothing found on David Glasgow. ANDREW KINGHORN is most likely James’ brother, although no baptism record has been found for him.]</p> <p><b><u>Children:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Isabella (1779 Kelso 1.1.8.4.2);</li> <li>Andrew (1780 Kelso 1.1.8.4.3);</li> <li>James (1784 Kelso 1.1.8.4.4);</li> <li>Margaret (1781 Kelso 1.1.8.4.5)</li> <li>John (1787 Kelso 1.1.8.4.6);</li> <li>William (1788 Kelso 1.1.8.4.7);</li> <li>Ann (1790 Kelso 1.1.8.4.8);</li> <li>Jane (1792 Kelso 1.1.8.4.9)</li> </ul>
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1.1.8.4 cont'd	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORN (1746-1811)</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>MARGARET IDINGTON died some time in 1775. No death record found.</p> <p>JAMES KINGHORN died: 25 October 1811 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE “James Kinghorne my father, died at Kelso, on Friday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October 1811, Aged 65 years and 7 months” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>564</sup></p> <p>ANNE SMITH died: 25 February 1813 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE “Ann Smith my stepmother died at Kelso on Thursday the 25<sup>th</sup> day of February 1813” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>565</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4 cont'd	<p><b><u>NOTE RE ANDREW SMITH AND ANNE SMITH</u></b></p> <p>The double wedding might indicate that Andrew Smith and Anne Smith were siblings. There were two people of this name born in the village of Ancrum Roxburghshire. ANNE SMITH baptized 22 October 1749 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of ANDREW SMITH mother unnamed.<sup>566</sup> ANDREW SMITH baptized 5 June 1757 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE son of ANDREW SMITH mother unnamed<sup>567</sup></p> <p>The name ANNE SMITH passes out of the BDM records thereafter, and is not among the Ancrum Anne Smiths in the 1841 Census.</p> <p>The name ANDREW SMITH passes out of the BDM records thereafter, and is not among the many Ancrum Smiths in the 1841 Census.</p> <p><b><u>NOTE RE ANDREW SMITH AND ALISON AIMERS</u></b></p> <p>Marriage as above.</p> <p><u>Their Children:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Andrew Smith b. Kelso 1784.<sup>568</sup>  Isabella Smith b. Kelso 1789<sup>569</sup>;  John Smith b. Kelso 1792<sup>570</sup></p> <p>An ANDREW SMITH listed as a tailor in Bridge Street Kelso 1825<sup>571</sup></p> <p><u>1841 Census</u></p> <p>An ANDREW SMITH aged 25 (1816) listed as a tailor's journeyman; Roxburgh Street East Side, Kelso with younger tradespeople.<sup>572</sup></p> <p>No listing for Alison Aimers in 1841 Census. A listing for Alison Smith Ag Labourer b. 1776, and so not her. No likely listing for John Smith in 1841 Census (of near birth year, or as a tailor in Kelso).</p> <p>The following listings are most likely not the same family:-</p> <p><u>1851 Census</u></p> <p>An ANDREW SMITH aged 17 (1834) listed as a tailor's apprentice and son of John Smith sawyer from Crailing Roxburghshire; household James Jacks Close, Kelso<sup>573</sup></p> <p><u>1861 Census</u></p> <p>An ANDREW SMITH aged 27 (1834) listed as a tailor and head of household; Edenside Road, Kelso<sup>574</sup> (same Andre Smith as 1851)</p>
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1.1.8.4 cont'd	<p><b><u>NOTE RE ANDREW SMITH AND ALISON AIMERS</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><u>1871 Census</u></p> <p>An ANDREW SMITH aged 35 (1836) listed a tailor and head of household; 5, Bowmont Street, Kelso <sup>575</sup> (same family group as 1861)</p> <p><b><u>Conclusions</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ There is no indication as to the origins of Alison Aimers, nor link found between Alison Aimers and the Aimers of Galashiels.</li> <li>➤ Andrew Smith and Alison Aimers cease mention in the BDM records after 1792.</li> <li>➤ It is likely that Andrew Smith was a tailor, and as such a colleague of James Kinghorn in that trade.</li> <li>➤ The double wedding may indicate that Andrew Smith and Ann Smith were siblings.</li> </ul> <p>He might have been the same Andrew Smith as was in business as a tailor in 1825.</p>																											
1.1.8.4 cont'd	<p><b><u>NOTE RE APPRENTICES OF JAMES KINGHORN</u></b></p> <p>Known apprentices of James Kinghorn, Master Tailor of Kelso.<sup>576</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date of Record</th> <th>Apprentice</th> <th>Reference: Piece &amp; Page</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>28 May 1772</td> <td>Wm Stewart</td> <td>Piece 58 (p. 90)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 May 1774</td> <td>Jno Lourie</td> <td>Piece 59 (p. 51)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Sep 1778</td> <td>Jno Kirk</td> <td>Piece 61 (p. 61)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 May 1780</td> <td>Alex Stewart</td> <td>Piece 61 (p. 147)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Aug 1782</td> <td>Rob Wood</td> <td>Piece 62 (p. 150)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13 Oct 1785</td> <td>Wm Smith</td> <td>Piece 63 (p. 181)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 Mar 1790</td> <td>Thos Black</td> <td>Piece 65 (p. 156)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>29 Sep 1792</td> <td>Walter Scott</td> <td>Piece 66 (p. 143)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date of Record	Apprentice	Reference: Piece & Page	28 May 1772	Wm Stewart	Piece 58 (p. 90)	13 May 1774	Jno Lourie	Piece 59 (p. 51)	2 Sep 1778	Jno Kirk	Piece 61 (p. 61)	12 May 1780	Alex Stewart	Piece 61 (p. 147)	1 Aug 1782	Rob Wood	Piece 62 (p. 150)	13 Oct 1785	Wm Smith	Piece 63 (p. 181)	12 Mar 1790	Thos Black	Piece 65 (p. 156)	29 Sep 1792	Walter Scott	Piece 66 (p. 143)
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### 1.1.8.4.1 Alexander Kinghorne (1770-1846) – subject of this biography

1.1.8.4.1	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORN later KINGHORNE (1770-1846) – SUBJECT OF THIS BIOGRAPHY</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 20 May 1770 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JAMES KINGHORN and MARGARET IDINTIN. <sup>577</sup></p> <p>He is the subject of the present biography by Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh: <i>The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne</i> (extensive source material therein).</p> <p>18 December 1793 ALEXANDER KINGHORN married with BETTY BROCKIE at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>578</sup></p> <p>Bans for same at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>579</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>James (1794 Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.1);</li> <li>William (1796 Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.2);</li> <li>Helen (Nelly, 1798 Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.3);</li> <li>John Karr (1800 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.4);</li> <li>Andrew Seton (1802 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.5);</li> <li>Alexander (1804 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.6);</li> <li>Thomas (1806 Kippilaw 1.1.8.4.1.7);</li> <li>Margaret Elizabeth (1808 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.8);</li> <li>John Ker (1809 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.9);</li> <li>Isabella (1811 Kippilaw-Bowden 1.1.8.4.1.10)</li> </ul> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>BETTY BROCKIE died 20 August 1819 ST BOSWELLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE</p> <p>‘after a long and painful illness of not less than twelve years, which she bore with Christian fortitude’, aged ‘50 years and 8 months’. She was buried near her father and mother at Dryburgh Abbey, just across the River Tweed from St Boswells ‘amongst these splendid ruins my beloved spouse was interred on Monday the 23rd of August 1819....’ <sup>580</sup></p> <p>ALEXANDER KINGHORNE emigrated in 1824 to NEW SOUTH WALES per vessel <i>Portland</i>.</p> <p>He returned 1841 to SCOTLAND.</p> <p>ALEXANDER KINGHORNE died 16 February 1846, GALASHIELS, SCOTLAND. <sup>581</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.1a

**ALEXANDER KINGHORNE IN GALASHIELS – HOUSEHOLD OF WILLIAM BROWN (“THE BARON”)**

Alexander Kinghorne’s return to Scotland coincided with the 1841 Census of Scotland, where on Census Night (6 June 1841) he was domiciled in Galashiels. There he was staying, not with his son, Andrew Seton Kinghorne, and his family in the Oald Town of Galashiels (see 1.1.8.4.1.5 below), but in another household in Patten Street.

1841 Census of Scotland:-

6 June 1841. Household: Patten Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland <sup>582</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
William	Brown	Male	71	1770	Scotland
Isabella	Brown	Female	67	1774	Selkirkshire
Henry	Brown	Male	12	1829	Selkirkshire
Isabella	Brown	Female	7	1834	Selkirkshire,
Alexander	Kinghorn	Male	70	1771	Scotland
Elizabeth	Gray	Female	40	1801	Scotland

Was Isabella Brown Alexander’s sister Isabella Kinghorn?

No further information about Isabella Kinghorn has been found since her baptismal record. Isabella the sister was born in Kelso in 1779, while the census record has Isabella Brown born in 1774 in Selkirkshire. However dates and places of birth are often flaky in census records, particularly the early censuses, and so the proposition should not be excluded on those grounds.

There is no surviving record of a marriage between a William Brown and an Isabella Kinghorn. Due to breaks in the parish records, this does do not exclude the proposition.

However, the best tracking of the identity of William Brown from the existing records appears to be as follows:

WILLIAM BROWN baptized 21 October 1769 MELROSE, ROXBURGH son of JAMES BROWN and CHRISTIAN LAUDER <sup>583</sup>

WILLIAM BROWN married with ISABEL WILLIAMSON 17 April 1787 at MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>584</sup> His wife perhaps:

ISABEL WILLIAMSON baptized 21 June 1772 GALASHIELS, SELKIRK daughter of JAMES WILLIAMSON and ELISABETH MURRAY <sup>585</sup>

WILLIAM BROWN master weaver 1800 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, George Watson apprentice <sup>586</sup>

While the above identifications are not absolute, they are sufficiently consistent with other information, and appear to preclude Isabel Brown from being Alexander’s sister.

1.1.8.4.1a  
(cont'd)



William Brown

Exploratory searches of ISABEL WILLIAMSON's forbears have not turned up any names associated with the Kinghorns'.

What, then, were Alexander Kinghorne's circumstances with the Browns?

Was he there as a lodger, an associate, or was there some other connection?

This household does not appear in subsequent censuses. However, it is possible to follow the career of the young Henry Brown, to get some appreciation of of the household's circumstances.

The 1851 Census finds him in Rue Bank, Edinburgh Road, Selkirk, Selkirk Burgh Suburbs, in the house of his father, James Brown, both father and son described as "Manufacturer Fancy Woollen". There are two servants. <sup>587</sup>

The 1861 Census has him in Bridge Place, Ladhope, Roxburghshire. His grandmother, Isabella Brown, Widow, is the head of the household, birth c. 1769 in Galashiels. Henry is described as "Woollen Manuf Empl 159 Persons". <sup>588</sup>

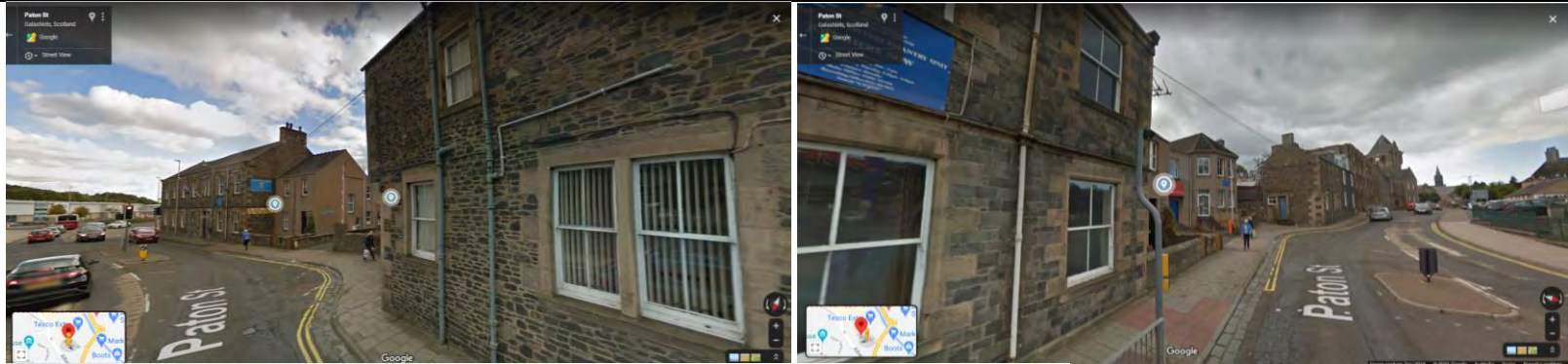
The 1871 Census has Henry married with a young family in Buckholm Mill House, Melrose, Ladhope, Roxburghshire, where he is described as "Woolen Manufacturer". A number of staff also lived in the mill house. Isabella Brown was no longer with them. At the mill house a post office is also listed with Elizabeth Johnstone and her daughter listed as occupants. <sup>589</sup>

The 1881 Census has Henry is living more substantially in Buckholm Burn House, Melrose, Ladhope. Occupation "Woollen Manufacturer & Farmer Employing 122 Men 136 Women 48 Boys 24 Girls." He was 51 years old, <sup>590</sup> and by the 1891 Census had passed from the record.

As will be seen below, he died in an accident in 1885.

The indications from the Census records were that the Browns were a well-heeled manufacturing family, running woollen mills in Galashiels. While the records indicate increasing wealth from the 1860's onwards, it is likely they were living comfortable in 1841.

1.1.8.4.1a  
(cont'd)



Photographs Paton Street, Galashiels (Patten Street) two above by Google left by Chis Maxwell.)

A large area opposite the first two photographs is now a Tesco store and car park. The remaining houses are not large, most of them two storey semidetached. Their age is unknown.

Extracts from Robert Hall, *History of Galashiels*, 1898

## BUCKHOLM MILL

The original portion of this factory was built in 1846 by Henry Sanderson, one of the original owners of Botany mill, where in 1825 they carried on business under the name Hugh Sanderson & Son. ¶ The site had previously been occupied by Buckholm Corn Mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1839. [Note AP. I.e., at the time of Alexander Kinghorne's residency with William Brown in 1841, Buckholm Corn Mill had been destroyed, and the new mill not built. As follows, the Browns did not purchase the mill until four years after Alexander's death.]... During the period that Buckholm Mill was in the possession of Henry Sanderson it was partially occupied by Andrew & Richard Watson, Thomas & George Clapperton and others. In 1850 it was acquired by Messrs Brown, Selkirk, grandsons of William Brown ("The Baron"), who was one of the original owners of Nether Mill, and was a member of the Manufacturers' Corporation in 1800. He acquired the name "The Baron" on account of his personal appearance and the amount of interest he took in all matters pertaining to the village. He died in 1847, and the name is perpetuated by the Baron's Close, between Paton Street and Albert Place. ¶ About 1819 his sons James and Henry Brown started business on their own account in Galashiels, and in 1835 removed to Selkirk, where they erected the original portion of Ettrick Mills, both brothers being presented with the freedom of that burgh in recognition of the benefit they had conferred upon the local industry. ¶ James Brown died in 1853 and in 1859 the partnership was dissolved, when his sons William, Henry and Adam acquired Buckholm Mill, where they commenced business under the name Brown Brothers. ¶ In 1875 Adam Brown retired from the firm, and in 1883 William Brown died, followed two years later by Henry, who lost his life in an accident. Since 1875 the sons of both William and Henry have at various times acquired an interest in the business, and continue to carry on the works under the old name.

No indication has been found of Alexander doing business with William Brown or his sons. However, this was a period in which they were expanding their milling operations, these being water-powered mills, which was for Alexander's an area of engineering expertise.

Conclusion

There is nothing to link Isabella Brown with Alexander Kinghorne's sister, Isabella, and this appears to be precluded by the available evidence.

William Brown was a noteworthy figure in woollen manufacture in Galashiels, a master of some reputation. This would not have been a poor household, although the evidence of increasing wealth comes after William Brown's death. So, the household was probably comfortable.

	Alexander appears to have been either staying or lodging with the Browns because he was unable to stay with Andrew Seton and family. It is possible he had some role in advising the Browns on milling construction. By 1843 the available correspondence appears to have him staying with Andrew Seton and family when in Galashiels.
1.1.8.4.1.1	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORNE (1794-1859)</u></b>  Baptized 24 November 1794 at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>591</sup>  Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1822 per <i>Castle Forbes</i> with his brother, WILLIAM KINGHORNE. <sup>592</sup>  Did not marry. No descendants.  Died 6 November 1859 at BALMAIN, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. “James Kinghorne died at Balmain N.S.Wales <del>Sep.</del> Nov 6<sup>th</sup> 1859 and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery Sydney “ Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>593</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.2	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORNE (1796-1878)</u></b>  Baptized 28 August 1796 at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>594</sup>  His biography by Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh: <i>The Master of Hells Gates</i>  Emigrated to VAN DIEMENS LAND 1822 per <i>Castle Forbes</i> with his brother JAMES KINGHORNE. <sup>595</sup>  Did not marry. No descendants.  “William Kinghorne died at the Cottage Maxton New South Wales August 31<sup>st</sup> 1878“ Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>596</sup> His grave is in the Anglican cemetery of S. James’ KIPPILAW, NEW SOUTH WALES. <sup>597</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.3	<p><b><u>HELEN (NELLY) KINGHORNE (1798-1858)</u></b>  Baptized 27 August 1798 at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>598</sup>  Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1824 per <i>Portland</i> with her father, ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>599</sup>  Married WILLIAM MOIR Monday 20 June 1836 at LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES, Rev. J. McGarvie (Presbyterian) celebrant. <sup>600</sup>  No descendants. (VK)  Died 2 September 1858 at LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES. “Helen Kinghorne (Mrs Moir) died at Liverpool N.S.Wales Sep. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1858 and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery Sydney “ Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>601</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.4	<p><b><u>JOHN KARR KINGHORNE (1800-1805)</u></b>  Baptized 25 July 1800 registered BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>602</sup>  Died 7 December 1805 at KIPPILAW MAINS, ROXBURGHSHIRE. <sup>603</sup></p>

1.1.8.4.1.5

**ANDREW SETON KINGHORNE (1802-1850)**

Baptized 13 August 1802 registered BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>604</sup>

Married with HELEN AMERS of GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE no registration found. For Helen see [Table 5 Aimers Family of Galashiels](#) A1.1.4.9.2

**Children:**

Jane (1826 Galashiels 1.1.8.4.1.5.1);

Elisabeth ( 1829 Galashiels 1.1.8.4.1.5.2);

Alexander (1840 Galashiels 1.1.8.4.1.5.3)

**1841 Census of Scotland**

6 June 1841. Household: Oald Town Of Galashiels <sup>605</sup>

Name	Age	Occupation
Andrews Kinghorn	33	Engineer
Helen Kinghorn	30	
Eliza Kinghorn	10	
Alexander Kinghorn	1	

ANDREW SETON KINGHORNE died 1850 GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>606</sup>

**HELEN AMERS (1804-1879)**

After Andrew Seton Kinghorne's death, HELEN AMERS migrated to NEW SOUTH WALES in 1850.

21 June 1850 departure from GREENOCK, RENFREWSHIRE per vessel *Admiral*

8 October 1850 arrived PORT PHILIP BAY per *Admiral*. "Arrived October 8 (1850) per Admiral Ship from Greenock June 21. . . Mrs Kinghorn and family. . ." A cabin passenger, Mr Wade, also mentioned.

2 November 1850 arrived SYDNEY per *Victory*. "Mrs Kinghorne, two daughters and son, per Victory November 2." <sup>607</sup>

Died 9 March 1879 registered GOULBURN NSW. Buried S. James' Church KIPPILAW. <sup>608</sup>

1.1.8.4.1.5.1	<p><b><u>JANE SETON KINGHORN (1826-1875)</u></b> Baptized 25 July 1826 JANE KINGHORN at GALASHIELS SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ANDREW KINGHORN and HELEN AMERS <sup>609</sup> Emigrated 1850 to NEW SOUTH WALES with her mother, HELEN KINGHORNE (AMERS) as per 1.1.8.4.1.5 Married 28 February 1858 to WILLIAM ALEXANDER CHISHOLM (1832-1902) in AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND <sup>610</sup> <u>Children:</u>     Edith Kinghorne Chisholm “Edie” (1860-1924) m John Cropper     Alice Elizabeth Chisholm “Ally (1861-1914 m Charles Stanger Leathes     Robert James Chisholm “Bobby” (1863-1866) JANE CHISHOLM died 22 June 1875 at GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES buried S. James’ Anglican Cemetery KIPPILAW <sup>611</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.1.5.2	<p><b><u>ELISABETH KINGHORNE (1829-)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 20 Dec 1829 ELISABETH KINGHORNE, GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ANDREW KINGHORNE and HELEN AMERS <sup>612</sup></p> <p>Emigrated 1850 to NEW SOUTH WALES with her mother, HELEN KINGHORNE (AMERS) as per 1.1.8.4.1.5</p> <p>Married 1 December 1851 CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY aka WILLIAM GREY WADE at GLEDSWOOD NSW <sup>613</sup></p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <p>6 January 1853 HELEN JOHNSON WADE (BARLEY) in GEELONG VICTORIA <sup>614</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Baptized 26 October 1855 HELEN JOHNSON BARLEY daughter of CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY merchant of Waverley Place Westminster and ELIZA BARLEY. <sup>615</sup></p> <p><u>Further records:-</u></p> <p>Charles had a sister, MATILDA, who travelled to Australia with the Barleys. <sup>616</sup></p> <p>25 February 1856 arrived NEW ZEALAND per “Oriental.” <sup>617</sup></p> <p>11 July 1857 Charles, Eliza and Helen arrived NEW SOUTH WALES per “Moa” <sup>618</sup></p> <p>19 August 1857 CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY Grocer wine and spirit merchant, Queen Street, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, leaseholder (Electoral Roll) <sup>619</sup></p> <p>28 February 1858, Charles and Matilda witnesses to the marriage in AUCKLAND of Eliza’s older sister Jane, aged 31, to William Alexander Chisholm.</p> <p>31 December 1858 CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY Merchant, Queen Street, AUCKLAND, leaseholder (Electoral Roll) <sup>620</sup></p> <p>31 December 1858 CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY Grocer, Queen Street, AUCKLAND, Freeholder (Electoral Roll) <sup>621</sup></p> <p>7 April 1861 Census: Charles, Eliza and Helen in Chertsey, Surrey. His occupation master grocer, Helen’s place of birth Australia.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Matilda employed as governess with the Pinder family in Welburn, Lincolnshire.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">From 1861 to 1870 Charles was conducting business in London Street, Chertsey. <sup>622</sup></p> <p>1872 Charles applied for a grocery licence, resident in Chapel Street WINDSOR, VICTORIA.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The business failed in 1880. <sup>623</sup></p> <p><u>Deaths;_</u></p> <p>13 September 1887 MATILDA BARLEY died in Melbourne Benevolent home, HOTHAM, VICTORIA, aged 57. <sup>624</sup></p> <p>17 August 1888 CHARLES CULLEDGE BARLEY died in WINDSOR VICTORIA. <sup>625</sup></p> <p>23 March 1895 ELIZA died at her daughter’s home in PORT ARLINGTON, VICTORIA. <sup>626</sup></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">See also Chown, Carolyn, <i>Australian Chisholms in New Zealand: Romance across the Tasman.</i> <sup>627</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.1.5.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORNE (1840-1881) “ALICK”</u></b>  Baptized 4 September 1840 ALEXANDER KINGHORNE at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ANDREW KINGHORNE and HELEN AMERS <sup>628</sup>  Emigrated 1850 to NEW SOUTH WALES with his mother, HELEN KINGHORNE (AMERS) as per 1.1.8.4.1.5  Never married. No issue.  Died in a riding accident near GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>629</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.6	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORNE (1804-1847) “Alexander Kinghorne Jnr” or “Alexander II”</u></b> <sup>630</sup>  Baptized 04 May 1804 registered BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>631</sup>  Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1824 per <i>Portland</i> with his father, ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>632</sup>  Married with JANE LAMBERT 30 December 1834 BATHURST AREA, NEW SOUTH WALES  <u>One child:</u>  Alexander Kinghorne (1835 Raineville NSW 1.1.8.4.1.6.1) “Alexander III”  <u>Deaths:</u>  JANE LAMBERT died on 14 September 1837, during the stillbirth of their second child. <sup>633</sup>  ALEXANDER KINGHORNE JNR departed on 20 July 1847 as a passenger on the schooner <i>Rambler</i>, bound for Twofold Bay (present day Eden), and eventually for New Zealand. <sup>634</sup> Neither the <i>Rambler</i> nor any of her passengers and crew was seen again. The press reported her missing in September, and the shipwreck, with the loss of all on board, was assumed by October. <sup>635</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.6.1	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER KINGHORNE (1835-1917) “Alexander III”</u></b> <sup>636</sup>  Born 30 October 1835 at RAINEVILLE via Bathurst, NEW SOUTH WALES, the son of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE JNR and JANE LAMBERT <sup>637</sup>  Married 26 August 1863 with HELEN LOUDEN KIRKPATRICK (1843-1923) in GRUBBENBUNG NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>638</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  Grace Jean Kinghorne (1864 Grabine NSW 1.1.8.4.1.6.1.1)  Clara Isabel Kinghorne (1864 Grabine NSW 1.1.8.4.1.6.1.2)  Charles Kerr Kinghorne (1868 Sunnyside Garland NSW 1.1.8.4.1.6.1.3)  Helen Mabel Kinghorne (1870 Carcoar NSW 1.1.8.4.1.6.1.4)  ALEXANDER III Died 29 October 1917 at MANLY, NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>639</sup> Buried Gore Hill NSW 30 October 1917.</p>

1.1.8.4.1.6.1 cont'd	<p><b><u>HELEN LOUDEN KIRKPATRICK (1843-1923)</u></b>  Born 21 February 1843 at WILBERFORCE NEW SOUTH WALES, the daughter of THOMAS KIRKPATRICK and ELLEN DUNNAGE; baptized in S. John's Church Wilberforce by Rev Thomas W Bodenham. Her father's occupation given as "Engineer" <sup>640</sup>  Died 31 October 1923 in PYMBLE, NEW SOUTH WALES. Buried 2 November 1923 GORE HILL, NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>641</sup></p>			
1.1.8.4.1.6.1.1	<p><b><u>GRACE JEAN KINGHORNE (1864-1945)</u></b>  Born 15 September 1864 in GRABINE, NSW daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and HELEN LOUDEN KIRKPATRICK <sup>642</sup>  Married 2 April 1891 with WILLIAM ARTHUR CLEMENTS in GARLAND NSW <sup>643</sup>  Died 17 September 1945 in ALBURY NSW; buried 19 September 1945 GRENFELL NSW <sup>644</sup></p>			
1.1.8.4.1.6.1.2	<p><b><u>CLARA ISABEL KINGHORNE (1866-1955)</u></b>  Born 15 March 1866 in GRABINE, NSW, daughter of ALEXANDER KINGHORNE and HELEN LOUDEN KIRKPATRICK <sup>645</sup>  Died 31 August 1955 in CHATSWOOD, NSW <sup>646</sup></p>			
1.1.8.4.1.6.1.3	<p><b><u>CHARLES KERR KINGHORNE (1868-1958)</u></b>  Born 29 May 1868 SUNNYSIDE, GARLAND NSW, the son of ALEXANDER III KINGHORNE and ELLEN LOUDEN KIRKPATRICK. <sup>647</sup>  Married 26 June 1900 in S. Mary's Church NORTH SYDNEY, NSW (R.C.) with MARGARET MARY FOX <sup>648</sup>  <u>Children:</u></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Stanislaus John Kinghorne (1901-1984) }  Charles Kerr Kinghorne (1901-1979) } Twins  Alexander Francis Kinghorne (1902-1962)  James Austin Kinghorne (1903-1973)  Roland Leo Kinghorne (1905-1990) </td> <td style="width: 5%; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 45%; vertical-align: top;"> Margaret Mary Kinghorne (1906-1989)  Kathleen Claire Kinghorne (1907-2004)  Monica Grace Kinghorne (1909-1992)  Eva Jeanne Kinghorne (1911-1974) <sup>649</sup> </td> </tr> </table> <p>MARGARET MARY FOX died 9 July 1935, 37 Gillroy Ave, TURRAMURRA, NSW <sup>650</sup>  CHARLES KERR KINGHORNE died 10 July 1958 in TURRAMURRA, NSW. Buried LYNDHURST, NSW <sup>651</sup></p>	Stanislaus John Kinghorne (1901-1984) } Charles Kerr Kinghorne (1901-1979) } Twins Alexander Francis Kinghorne (1902-1962) James Austin Kinghorne (1903-1973) Roland Leo Kinghorne (1905-1990)		Margaret Mary Kinghorne (1906-1989) Kathleen Claire Kinghorne (1907-2004) Monica Grace Kinghorne (1909-1992) Eva Jeanne Kinghorne (1911-1974) <sup>649</sup>
Stanislaus John Kinghorne (1901-1984) } Charles Kerr Kinghorne (1901-1979) } Twins Alexander Francis Kinghorne (1902-1962) James Austin Kinghorne (1903-1973) Roland Leo Kinghorne (1905-1990)		Margaret Mary Kinghorne (1906-1989) Kathleen Claire Kinghorne (1907-2004) Monica Grace Kinghorne (1909-1992) Eva Jeanne Kinghorne (1911-1974) <sup>649</sup>		
1.1.8.4.1.7	<p><b><u>THOMAS KINGHORNE (1806-1807)</u></b>  No baptism record found.  Died 2 May 1807 at KIPPILAW MAINS, ROXBURGHSHIRE "Thomas Kinghorne my son, died at Kippilaw on Saturday the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May 1807 – aged 11½ months – and was buried at Bowden" Miriam Chisholm's transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>652</sup></p>			

1.1.8.4.1.8	<p><b><u>MARGARET ELISABETH KINGHORNE (1808-1894)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 19 March 1808 MARGARET ELISAB registered BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of KINGHORNE and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>653</sup></p> <p>Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1824 per <i>Portland</i> with her father, ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>654</sup></p> <p>Married 9 June 1829 with JAMES CHISHOLM JNR at LIVERPOOL, NEW SOUTH WALES. <sup>655</sup></p> <p>The parish record of the marriage ‘certifies that James Chisholm of Minto, bachelor, aged 23, to Elizabeth Kinghorne of Liverpool, spinster, aged 21, were this day married after proclamation of the banns there several times according to the customs and institutions of the National Church of Scotland, by me, John Dunmore Lang, Presbyterian Chaplain, Liverpool New South Wales, 9 June 1829’. The witnesses were the respective fathers of the groom and bride, James Chisholm Snr and Alexander Kinghorne Snr. <sup>656</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>James Kinghorne Chisholm (1830-1912)</li> <li>William Alexander Chisholm (1832-1902)</li> <li>Andrew Seton Chisholm (1833-1905)</li> <li>Edward Chisholm “Ned” (1837-1898)</li> <li>Charles Kerr Chisholm “Charley” (1839-1914)</li> <li>John Chisholm (1841-1882)</li> <li>Arthur Bowman Chisholm (1842-1908)</li> <li>Walter Chisholm (1845-1899)</li> <li>Robert Chisholm (1846-1862)</li> </ul> <p>Descendants from the above in AUSTRALIA. <sup>657</sup></p> <p><u>Death:</u></p> <p>ELISABETH MARGARET CHISHOLM died 1 July 1894 reg. GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES buried in S. James’ Anglican Cemetery at KIPPILAW, NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>658</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.1.9	<p><b><u>JOHN KER KINGHORN (1809-1857)</u></b>          Baptized 11 July 1809 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; JOHN KER son of KINGHORN and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>659</sup>          Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1824 per <i>Portland</i> with his father, ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>660</sup>          Did not marry. No descendants.          Died 30 September 1857 MAXTON, NEW SOUTH WALES. “John Karr Kinghorne, died at Maxton N.S.Wales Sept 30<sup>th</sup>1857 and was buried at Goulburn on Saturday October 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Presbyterian Cemetery”, Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>661</sup></p>
1.1.8.4.1.10	<p><b><u>ISABELLA KINGHORN (1811-1896)</u></b>          Baptized 18 Feb 1811 ISABELLA KINGHORN registered at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of KINGHORN and BETTY BROCKIE <sup>662</sup>          Emigrated to NEW SOUTH WALES 1824 per <i>Portland</i> with her father, ALEXANDER KINGHORNE. <sup>663</sup>          Did not marry. No descendants.          Died 26 July 1896 GOULBURN, NEW SOUTH WALES. S. James’ Anglican Cemetery, KIPPILAW NEW SOUTH WALES <sup>664</sup></p>

## 1.1.8.4.2 ff The step-family of Alexander Kinghorne, subject of this biography

### 1.1.8.4.2 Isabella Kinghorn (1779-), Alexander’s sister

1.1.8.4.2	<p><b><u>ISABELLA KINGHORN (1779-)</u></b>          Baptized 17 September 1779 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNA SMITH <sup>665</sup>          “1. Isabella [born] on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September 1779” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>666</sup>          No further information.</p>
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## 1.1.8.4.3 Andrew Kinghorn (1780-1808) Alexander's brother

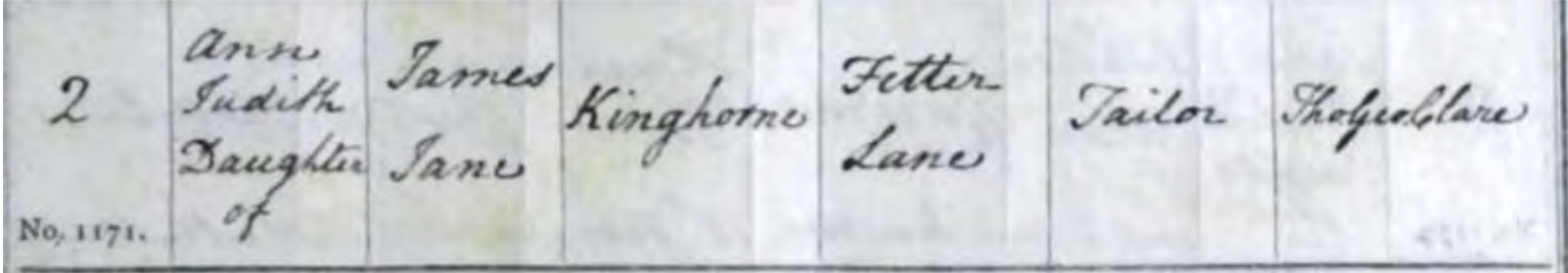
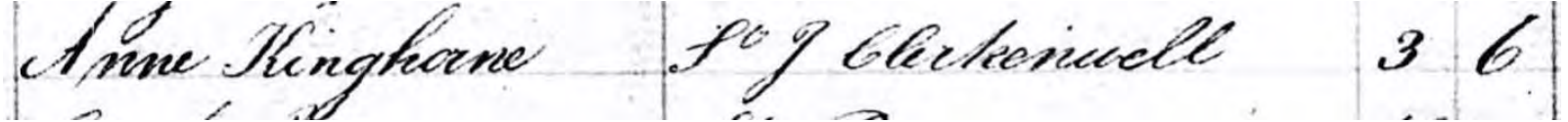
1.1.8.4.3	<p><b><u>ANDREW KINGHORN (1780-1808)</u></b>          Baptized 20 September 1780 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>667</sup>          “2. Andrew [born] on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September 1780 &amp; died at Jamaica June 1808” Miriam Chisholm’s transcr. Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>668</sup>          Occupation: House painter: Departed for Jamaica March 1801 “My Brother sailed for Jamaica in March last but the painting can be got done by a young man who has begun business in that way in Melrose” Letter Alexander Kinghorne to John Seton Karr. <sup>669</sup>          Died June 1808 as per Kinghorne Family Bible above.</p>
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## 1.1.8.4.4 Margaret Kinghorn (1781-1851), Alexander's sister

1.1.8.4.4	<p><b><u>MARGARET KINGHORN (1781-1851)</u></b>          Baptized 11 December 1781 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>670</sup>          “3. Margaret [born] on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 1781” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>671</sup>          Married with JOHN SCOTT, Innkeeper (no marriage record found)  <u>Children:-</u>              Ann Scott (b. 21 Nov 1815 Morebattle Roxburghshire, d. 18 May 1896 Kelso, Roxburghshire)                  Married with Andrew Dunn (1811-188) Meal dealer / corn merchant of Kelso                  – descendants Kelso et ff named DUNN, possibly TAIT              James Scott (b. 2 Apr 1818 Morebattle Roxburghshire, d. 8 Dec 1866 Roxburgh, Roxburghshire)                  Married 4 Dec 1853 with Margaret Stocks (1809-1863) no known descendants.              John Scott (bap. 9 Aug 1819 Ancrum, Roxburghshire, d. 15 Jul 1899 Kelso, Roxburghshire)                  Married by 1850 Margaret Stoddart, descendants, resided Durham, Northumberland, Kelso – Corn miller <sup>672</sup>  <u>Death:-</u>          MARGARET KINGHORN (/SCOTT) died 29 Aug 1851 HEITON, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>673</sup>          Margaret death was reported in Kelso Chronicle 5 Sep 1851: "At Heiton, suddenly, on 29th ult., Margaret Kinghorn, aged 69, relict of the late Mr. John Scott, innkeeper, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her." <sup>674</sup>          (Details above from Val Kinghorne except as cited.)</p>
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## 1.1.8.4.5 James Kinghorn (1784-1821), Alexander's brother

1.1.8.4.5	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORN (1784-1821)</u></b>  Baptized 19 January 1784 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>675</sup>  “4. James [born] on the 19<sup>th</sup> of January 1784 &amp; died at London in June 1821” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>676</sup>  In 1805 Alexander asked John Seton Karr if he would find him a placement with a London tailor to improve his skills. “I thank you kindly for your attention in arranging a position for my Brother and informing me of his arrival – I hope he will behave himself in London with sobriety &amp; industry – I thought his going there for a little time might brush him up a little in order to succeed my father in his business who is now an old man” <sup>677</sup></p> <p><u>Marriage 1</u>  Married 23 May 1808 with JANE SMITH, St George Hannover Square, Middlesex.  Jane Smith died Sep 1820 St James Clerkenwell London, buried 20 Sep 1820 Spa Fields London <sup>678</sup></p> <p>Much of the research on James Kinghorn and his descendants from this point is from or based on Val Kinghorne’s Ancestry Family Tree, or follows on from her research. With thanks. <sup>679</sup></p> <p><u>Children:-</u>  James Manley Kinghorn (1809, St Andrews Holborn, London, 1.1.8.4.5.1)  Ann Judith Kinghorne (1816, St Andrews Holborn, London, 1.1.8.4.5.2)  William Kinghorne (bap. 7 Nov 1819 St Andrews Holborn 1.1.8.4.5.3)</p> <p><u>Marriage 2 ?</u>  Bans read May – 3 June 1821 for James to marry MARY EMMS, but it seems he died before the marriage was solemnised. <sup>680</sup>  The EMMS family raised William (see below).</p> <p><u>Death</u>  James Kinghorn died LONDON 20 June 1821. <sup>681</sup>  Kinghorne Family Bible in Alexander Kinghorne’s hand: “died at London in June 1821”</p>
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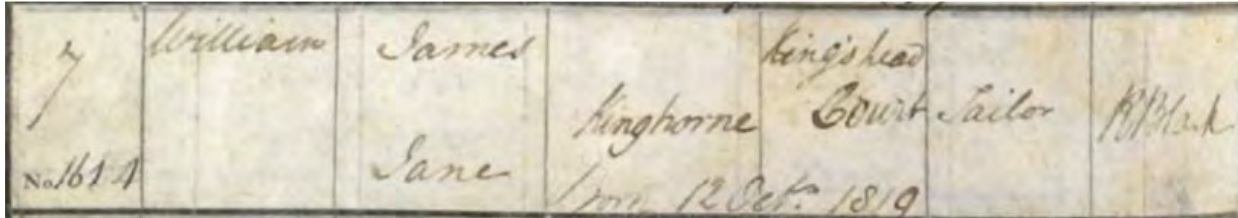
<p>1.1.8.4.5.1</p>	<p><b><u>JAMES MANLEY KINGHORN (1809-)</u></b>                  Baptized 9 Apr 1809, ST ANDREW, HOLBORN, LONDON. “James Manley son of James &amp; Jane Kinghorn Leather Lane 9 [April 1809]” <sup>682</sup>                  No further record found. Probably died young.</p>
<p>1.1.8.4.5.2</p>	<p><b><u>ANNE JUDITH KINGHORNE (1816-1821)</u></b>                  Baptized 2 June 1816 ST ANDREW, HOLBORN. Parents’ address Fetter Lane, Father’s profession Tailor</p>  <p><sup>683</sup>                  Died 4 Jan 1821 SPA FIELDS, LONDON (aged 4. Died 3 months after her mother and 5 months before her father).</p>  <p><sup>684</sup></p>

1.1.8.4.5.3

**WILLIAM KINGHORNE (1819-1876)** <sup>685</sup>

Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne’s Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>686</sup>

Born 12 October 1819, baptized 7 November 1819 at ST ANDREW’S HOLBORN, LONDON; son of JAMES and JANE KINGHORNE.



Parents’ address King’s Head Court. Father’s profession Tailor. <sup>687</sup>

(Jane Kinghorne died Sep. 1820, James Kinghorn June 1821.)

William was brought up by James’ fiancée or second wife MARY EMMS (1792-1864) see 1841 Census below <sup>688</sup>

1841 Census

7 June 1841 WILLIAM KINGHORN in household of JANE and MARY EMMS: Leather Lane, St Andrew Holborn, London. <sup>689</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
Ellis	Emms	Female	75	1766	Middlesex, England
Mary	Emms	Female	50	1791	-
William	Kinghorn	Male	21	1820	Middlesex, England
Jane	Smith	Female	13	1828	Middlesex, England

Marriage 1

WILLIAM KINGHORN married 28 Apr 1850 with ALICE TROTTER (1831-1862) at ST SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK, LONDON. <sup>690</sup>

Children:

Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorn (1850 London 1.1.8.4.5.3.1)

James Kinghorne (1852 London 1.1.8.4.5.3.2)

William Kinghorne (1854 London 1.1.8.4.5.3.3)

John Kinghorne (1857 London 1.1.8.4.5.3.4)

Andrew Kinghorne (1859 London 1.1.8.4.5.3.5)



<p>1.1.8.4.5.3 (cont'd)</p>	<p><u>Marriage 2</u> WILLIAM KINGHORNE married 29 January 1866 with JANE TOWERS (1816-1901), ST ANDREW HOLBORN, LONDON <sup>691</sup> No known issue.</p>								
	<p><u>Deaths:</u> ALICE KINGHORNE (née TROTTER) died Oct 1862 reg. ST GEORGE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON <sup>692</sup> WILLIAM KINGHORNE died Sep 1876 reg. CAMBERWELL, LONDON <sup>693</sup> JANE KINGHORNE (née TOWERS) died 1901 (Jul-Sep) FULHAM, LONDON <sup>694</sup></p>								
	<p><u>1851 Census</u> 30 March 1851 Household: Great Charlotte Street Blackfriars Road, Christchurch, St Saviour Southwark, London &amp; Surrey, England</p>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	William	Kinghorn	Head	Married	Male	31	1820	Chemical bettle stapper	Middlesex, England
	Alice	Kinghorn	Wife	Married	Female	19	1832	Dressmaker	Lambeth, Surrey, England
	Mark	Kinghorn	Son	Unmarried	Male	0	1851	-	Christchurch, Surrey, England
Mary	Emms	Visitor	Unmarried	Female	59	1792	Milliner &c	Yarmouth, Norfolk, England	

1.1.8.4.5.3 (cont'd)	<b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORNE (1819-1876)</u></b> (cont'd)								
	<u>1861 Census</u>								
	7 April 1861 Household 18, Union Street, St George the Martyr, St George Southwark, London & Surrey, England								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	William	Kinghorne	Head	Married	Male	41	1820	Chemical stopperer	St Andrew's, Middlesex, England
	Alice	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	29	1832	-	Southwark, Surrey, England
	Mark A E	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	10	1851	-	Southwark, Surrey, England
	James	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	9	1852	-	Southwark, Surrey, England
	William	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	6	1855	-	Southwark, Surrey, England
	John	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	4	1857	-	Southwark, Surrey, England
Mary	Emms	Visitor	Unmarried	Female	70	1791	-	Yarmouth, Norfolk, England	
Note continued presence of Mary Emms in the 1841, 1851 and 1861 census records									

1.1.8.4.5.3 (cont'd)	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORNE (1819-1876)</u></b> (cont'd)</p> <p><u>1871 Census</u> 2 April 1871 Household: Mosedale Street, St Giles Camberwell, Camberwell, London &amp; Surrey, England</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Head</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>51</td> <td>1820</td> <td>-</td> <td>Middlesex, England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Wife</td> <td>-</td> <td>Female</td> <td>55</td> <td>1816</td> <td>-</td> <td>Middlesex, England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mark A E</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Son</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1851</td> <td>-</td> <td>Surrey, England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Son</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>16</td> <td>1855</td> <td>-</td> <td>Surrey, England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Son</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>14</td> <td>1857</td> <td>-</td> <td>Surrey, England</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Son</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>12</td> <td>1859</td> <td>-</td> <td>Middlesex, England</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>1881 Census</u> (after William's death) JANE KINGHORNE Widow in the household of her sister Mary A Towers Hanover Park, Camberwell, London <sup>695</sup></p>	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	William	Kinghorne	Head	-	Male	51	1820	-	Middlesex, England	Jane	Kinghorne	Wife	-	Female	55	1816	-	Middlesex, England	Mark A E	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	20	1851	-	Surrey, England	William	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	16	1855	-	Surrey, England	John	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	14	1857	-	Surrey, England	Andrew	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	12	1859	-	Middlesex, England
First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place																																																								
William	Kinghorne	Head	-	Male	51	1820	-	Middlesex, England																																																								
Jane	Kinghorne	Wife	-	Female	55	1816	-	Middlesex, England																																																								
Mark A E	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	20	1851	-	Surrey, England																																																								
William	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	16	1855	-	Surrey, England																																																								
John	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	14	1857	-	Surrey, England																																																								
Andrew	Kinghorne	Son	-	Male	12	1859	-	Middlesex, England																																																								
1.1.8.4.5.3. 1	<p><b><u>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</u></b> Birth 14 June 1850, LONDON <sup>696</sup> (Parents WILLIAM KINGHORN and ALICE TROTTER) Followed below <a href="#">1.1.8.4.5.3.1 Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne (1850-1906), Actor, descendant of Alexander's</a> brother James</p>																																																															
1.1.8.4.5.3. 2	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORNE (1852-1868)</u></b> Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne's Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>697</sup> Born c. 1852, SOUTHWARK LONDON son of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORNE [née TROTTER] <sup>698</sup> <u>1861 Census</u> 7 April 1861 JAMES KINGHORNE aged 9 in household of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORNE 18, Union Street, St George the Martyr, St George Southwark, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above) <u>Death</u> March 1868 death of JAMES KINGHORNE in W LONDON aged 15 <sup>699</sup></p>																																																															

1.1.8.4.5.3. 3	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORNE (1854-1939)</u></b></p> <p>Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne's Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>700</sup> Born WILLIAM KINGHORNE Jul-Sep 1854 ST SAVIOUR, LONDON <sup>701</sup></p> <p><u>1861 Census</u> 7 April 1861 WILLIAM KINGHORNE aged 6 in household of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORNE 18, Union Street, St George the Martyr, St George Southwark, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)</p> <p><u>1871 Census</u> 2 April 1871 WILLIAM KINGHORNE aged 16 in household of WILLIAM and JANE KINGHORNE Mosedale Street, St Giles Camberwell, Camberwell, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)</p> <p><u>Emigrated to U.S.</u> 1894 naturalised Aligani City, Cumberland, Maryland, USA 18 August 1930 arrived Liverpool from U.S.A. 13 September 1930 departed Southampton for U.S.A. per Caronia 22 September 1930 arrived New York per same Residence 1930 448 Park Road, Washington, DC, US</p> <p><u>Death</u> WILLIAM KINGHORNE died Jun 1939 in WASHINGTON, D. C. A son mentioned JOSEPH WILLIAM KINGHOME. No further information.</p>
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1.1.8.4.5.3.

**JOHN KINGHORNE (1857-1915)**

4

Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne’s Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>702</sup>

Birth JOHN KINGHORNE 1857 Jan-Mar registered ST SAVIOUR SOUTHWARK [Parents WILLAM and ALICE KINGHORNE as per censuses]

1861 Census

7 April 1861 JOHN KINGHORNE aged 4 in household of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORNE 18, Union Street, St George the Martyr, St George Southwark, London & Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)

1871 Census

2 April 1871 JOHN KINGHORNE aged 14 in household of WILLIAM and JANE KINGHORNE Mosedale Street, St Giles Camberwell, Camberwell, London & Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)

1881 Census

3 April 1881 JOHN KINGHORN Private Gunner Barracks Soldiers Quarters, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE <sup>703</sup>

Marriage

Married 22 October 1884 JOHN RINGHORN with SARAH ANN PENNY in BRADFORD-ON-AVON WILTSHIRE Occupation Bombardier Royal Artillery.

1884. Marriage solemnized at *the Parish Church* in the Parish of *Bradford-on-Avon* in the County of *Wilt*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
415	October 22 <sup>nd</sup>	John Ringham	26	Bachelor	Bombardier Royal Artillery	No. 55. Vine Street	William Ringham	Glass fitter
		Sarah Ann Penny	22	Spinster	Wife Maker	No. 55. Vine Street	Jacob Penny	Labourer

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, ~~by~~ *W. J. Campbell* or after *Prayers* by me, *W. J. Campbell* *W. J. Campbell* *M. A. Gurne*.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { *John Ringham* } in the Presence of us, { *Henry Penny + his mark* }  
 { *Sarah Ann Penny* } { *Mary Jane Doel + her mark* }

<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 4 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b><u>JOHN KINGHORNE (1857-1915)</u></b>  <u>Children:-</u>          John William Kinghorne (b. Dec 1886 Fermoy, Cork Ireland, d. Oct 1935 Bermondsey Surry, Soldier) descendant KINGHORN          Alice Mary Kinghorn (b. 20 Nov 1884, d. 12 Mar 1976 Redbridge Greater London) descendants DRURY, possibly GIBBONS          Annie Kinghorn (b. 30 Sep 1891 Nagpur, Maharashtra, India, d. Oct 1974 Brent, Greater London) descendants ROBERTS          Possibly EDWARDS          Andrew Harry Kinghorne (b. 8 Sep 1893 Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan [then India], d. 21 Sep 1962 Camberwell, London)          No known descendants. Poor house record London 1896 aged 3; further Poor house records 1901, 1909, 1914;          Paper seller 1911 aged 17, General Labourer 1939 .</p> <p><u>Deaths:-</u>          SARAH ANN KINGHORN [née PENNY] died 30 July 1896 in LONDON, ENGLAND.          JOHN KINGHORN died 9 September 1915 in HOWRAH, BENGAL, INDIA.</p>
<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 5</p>	<p><b><u>ANDREW KINGHORNE (1859-1923)</u></b>          Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne's Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>705</sup>          Born ANDREW KINGHORNE Apr-Jun 1859 in ST GEORGE'S SOUTHWARK. <sup>706</sup> [Son of WILLIAM and ANNE KINGHORNE née TROTTER]</p> <p><u>1861 Census</u>          Not found in household WILLIAM KINGHORNE (above 1.1.8.4.5.3) or elsewhere.</p> <p><u>1871 Census</u>          2 April 1871 ANDREW KINGHORNE in household WILLIAM KINGHORNE Mosedale Street, St Giles Camberwell, Camberwell, London &amp; Surrey, England (above 1.1.8.4.5.3)          Married 1880 with CHARLOTTE ANN TURNER (1860-1916)</p> <p><u>Child:-</u>          Charlotte Ada Kinghorne (1881-1962) descendants named GARWOOD, WAUER.</p> <p><u>1881 Census</u>          3 April 1881 ANDREW KINGHORN Waiter in Household HARRY GILL Licensed Victualer (Three Compasses), 66, Cowcross Street, St Sepulchre, Holborn, London &amp; Middlesex, England <sup>707</sup></p>

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
5 (cont'd)

**ANDREW KINGHORNE (1859-1923)** (cont'd)

1891 Census

5 April 1891 Household ANDREW KINGHORN Furnival Street, St Andrew, City of London, London & Middlesex, England <sup>708</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Andrew	Kinghorn	Head	Married	Male	32	1859	Timekeeper	Blackfriars, Surrey, England
Charlotte A	Kinghorn	Wife	Married	Female	30	1861	Housekeeper	Bristol, Gloucestershire, England
Charlotte A	Kinghorn	Daughter	Single	Female	9	1882	Scholar	Middlesex, England

1901 Census

31 March 1901 Household ANDREW KINGHORN 21, Furnival Street, St Andrew Holborn Below the Bars, City of London, London & Middlesex, England <sup>709</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Andrew	Kinghorn	Head	Married	Male	42	1859	Time keeper	Surrey, England
Charlotte	Kinghorn	Wife	Married	Female	40	1861	-	Bristol, Gloucestershire, England
Charlotte Ada	Kinghorn	Daughter	Single	Female	19	1882	Book folder	Middlesex, England

1.1.8.4.5.3. 5 (cont'd)	<b><u>ANDREW KINGHORNE (1859-1923)</u></b> (cont'd)									
	<u>1911 Census</u>									
	2 April 1911 Household ANDREW KINGHORN Book Collector 9B Block, Peabodys Buildings, Farringdon Rd, Clerkenwell E C <sup>710</sup>									
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	
	Andrew	Kinghorne	Head	Married	Male	52	1859	Book collector	Middlesex London	
Charlotte Ann	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	50	1861	-	Gloster Brislot		
<u>Deaths</u>										
CARLOTTE ANN KINGHORN née TURNER died Jul 1916 registered HOLBORN, LONDON <sup>711</sup>										
ANDREW KINGHORN died 1923 Apr-Jun registered HOLBORN, LONDON <sup>712</sup>										



## 1.1.8.4.5.3.1 Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne (1850-1906), Actor, descendant of Alexander's brother James

<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1</p>	<p><b><u>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</u></b>          Entries below are from or based on Val Kinghorne's Ancestry Family Tree, with thanks <sup>713</sup>          Birth 14 June 1850, LONDON <sup>714</sup> (Parents WILLIAM KINGHORN and ALICE TROTTER)  <u>Marriage</u>          Married 1872 MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE with FANNY ESTHER ANN BIRD (1853-1930) in ABERGAVENNY MONMOUTHSHIRE <sup>715</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          Fanny Esther Alice Kinghorne (b. 1873 Newington London d. 11 October 1964 Worthing, Sussex) descendants named PLOWMAN <sup>716</sup>  <u>Biographical Notes</u>          See sections following  <u>Deaths</u>          MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE died 4 November 1906 in LONDON buried Camberwell Old Cemetery <sup>717</sup>          FANNY ESTHER ANNE KINGHORNE [née BIRD] died 14 November 1930 in SURREY buried 20 November 1930 in SOUTHWARK <sup>718</sup></p>
<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b><u>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)</u></b>  <u>Biographical Notes</u>  <b>Born 14 June 1850</b> details above  <b>1851 Census</b>          30 March 1851 MARK KINGHORN aged 0 in household of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORN Great Charlotte Street Blackfriars Road, Christchurch, St Saviour Southwark, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)  <b>1861 Census</b>          7 April 1861 MARK A E KINGHORNE aged 10 in household of WILLIAM and ALICE KINGHORNE 18, Union Street, St George the Martyr, St George Southwark, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)  <b>Educated at the Birkbeck Institute</b>          studied music and elocution.<sup>719</sup> (The Birkbeck was founded by Sir George Birkbeck 1823 to provide adult university education, including part-time. From 1858 its degrees were associated with The University of London. <sup>720</sup>)  <b>1867 Strand Theatre</b>          Joined Strand Theatre, first appearance a burlesque by William Brough <i>Pygmalion</i>, where he silently carried a spear. <sup>721</sup></p>

<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd) <b><u>Biographical Notes</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><b>Birmingham and Plymouth</b> Joined the stock companies at Birmingham and Plymouth, but also found work as a clown in a travelling circus, bass singer in a minstrel troupe, sailor, engineer, clerk, a corner man, and bass singer in a minstrel troupe. At one point he had the memorable experience of playing the Gravedigger in a series of living pictures that formed the background to a performance of <i>Hamlet</i>.<sup>722</sup></p> <p><b>1871 Census</b> 2 April 1871 MARK A E KINGHORNE aged 20 in household of WILLIAM and JANE KINGHORNE Mosedale Street, St Giles Camberwell, Camberwell, London &amp; Surrey, England (1.1.8.4.5.3 above)</p> <p><b>1872 Married with FANNY ESTHER ANN BIRD</b> Marriage 1872 MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE with FANNY ESTHER ANN BIRD (1853-1930) in ABERGAVENNY MONMOUTHSHIRE<sup>723</sup></p> <p><b>1873 Birth of their daughter FANNY ESTHER ALICE KINGHORNE</b> in Newington London details above Fanny Esther Alice Kinghorne (b. 1873 Newington London d. 11 October 1964 Worthing, Sussex) descendants named PLOWMAN<sup>724</sup></p> <p><b>1873-1874 Surrey Theatre London</b> In 1873 Kinghorne returned to London to play in stock at the Surrey Theatre. After engagements at the Oxford and other music halls (where he performed several songs and sketches of his own composition), he made had his first major success in 1874 as Trenitz in <i>Madame Angot</i> with Mrs. Liston's Company.<sup>725</sup></p> <p><b>1875 Alice Oates Opera Company – toured United States</b><sup>726</sup> He joined the Alice Oates Opera Company in 1875 and toured the United States with them<sup>727</sup></p> <p><b>1877-1883 Edward Terry Company</b><sup>728</sup> before spending six years as principal comedian, stage manager and musical director for Edward Terry.<sup>729</sup></p> <p><b>1880-1881 Drury Lane Theatre (<i>Mother Goose</i>)</b> Clement Scott and Cecil Howard, <i>The Life and Reminiscences of E.L. Blanchard</i>, London 1891 vol II pp. 591 ff<sup>730</sup> Colyer Ferguson Albums, MS108, University of Birmingham<sup>731</sup> Extract below.</p>
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1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)	<b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)</b> <u>Biographical Notes</u> cont'd							
<b>1881 Census</b>								
3 April 1881 MARK KINGHORN aged 30 in household of HENRY SLOPER 9, New Street, Newington, St Saviour Southwark, London								
First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Henry	Sloper	Head	Married	Male	37	1844	Pier master(harbour dock)	Gravesend, Kent, England
Elizabeth	Sloper	Wife	Married	Female	36	1845	-	Deptford, Kent, England
Edward	Cohen	Adop child	Single	Male	8	1873	-	City of London, Middlesex, England
Lydia	Rayner	Servant	Single	Female	15	1866	Serv dom	-
Mark	Kinghorn	Boarder	Married	Male	30	1851	Actor	-
<p>Mark and Fanny were apparently separated, with Mark in lodgings. No 1881 census record has been found for Fanny or their daughter Fanny. No emigration or census record found for the United States or elsewhere.</p>								
<p>See mention below of “Miss Jinks Kinghorne” on the Australian tour of 1884-5. Was this Fanny, his daughter Fanny then aged eleven’ish, or some other sort of companion? There does not appear to have been a sister or cousin who might have fitted the bill. “Miss Jinks Kinghorne” was listed in newspaper advertisements on many occasions from June to December 1884 as a member of the touring company, but she did not appear as an actress in any of the dramatis personae. She might have filled any of a number of roles in the group, understudy, costumes, dresser, prompter... It is a strange name, perhaps based on Jennifer or Jean or the surname Jenks, but in a comedy troupe a nick-name based on the more unfortunate meaning of “jinx” is quite likely.</p>								

<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd)  <b>Biographical Notes</b> cont'd  <b>1884-1885 London Comedy Company Tour of India, Australia and New Zealand (Miss De Grey's Company)</b>  <b>Calcutta March 1884</b>  Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta March 1884 (<i>The Lorgnette</i>, Melbourne 14 April 1884 p. 4 <sup>732</sup>)  <b>Adelaide May 1884</b>  Theatre Royal Adelaide May 1884  Tom Taylor <i>The Unequal Match</i> Theatre Royal opened Sat 8 May 1884 (<i>The Express and Telegraph</i> Thu 1 May 1884 p. 1 <sup>733</sup> <i>The Express and Telegraph</i> Thu 1 May 1884 p. 3 <sup>734</sup> <i>Evening Journal</i> Adelaide, Mon 5 May 1884 Page 3 <sup>735</sup> <i>Adelaide Punch</i> 9 May 1884 <sup>736</sup> <i>South Australian Weekly Chronicle</i> Adelaide Sat 10 May 1884 Page 15 <sup>737</sup> <i>Adelaide Observer</i> Sat 10 May 1884 Page 26 <sup>738</sup>  Oliver Goldsmith, <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i>, Theatre Royal Sat 17 May 1884 ff <i>The Express and Telegraph</i> Adelaide, Sat 17 May 1884 Page 1 <sup>739</sup>  Sheridan, <i>The School for Scandal</i>, opened Theatre Royal Sat 24 May 1884 <i>Evening Journal</i>, Adelaide <sup>740</sup>  <b>Melbourne June-July 1884</b>  Princess' Theatre Melbourne June-July 1884  Oliver Goldsmith, <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i>, The Argus Melbourne Fri 13 Jun 1884 <sup>741</sup> ran to at least 10 July <sup>742</sup>  Also mentioned as part of the troupe "Miss Jinks Kinghorne" <sup>743</sup>  Sheridan's <i>The School for Scandal</i>, The Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 12 Jul 1884 <sup>744</sup> Negative review <sup>745</sup>  Tom Taylor <i>The Unequal Match</i> The Age Melbourne Sat 19 Jul 1884 <sup>746</sup> Negative and positive reviews. <sup>747</sup>  Ran to at least a31 July <sup>748</sup>  Re Melbourne Princess' Theatre performances June 1884 See Australian Obituary below  <b>Ballarat August 1884</b>  Academy of Music, Ballarat August 1884  Sheridan, <i>The School for Scandal</i>, opened Academy of Music Ballarat Sat 2 Aug 1884  <i>Ballarat Star</i> Mon 4 August 1884 <sup>749</sup>  Oliver Goldsmith, <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i>, Academy of Music Ballarat Tue 5 Aug 1884 ff <i>Ballarat Star</i> 6 August 1884 <sup>750</sup></p>
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<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd)  <u>Biographical Notes</u> cont'd</p> <p><b>Bendigo August 1884</b>  'The theatre' Bendigo, August 1884  Sheridan's <i>The School for Scandal</i>, Review Bendigo Advertiser Thu 14 Aug 1884 <sup>751</sup>  Frank Harvey's <i>Woman against Woman</i>, review Bendigo Advertiser Tue 19 Aug 1884 <sup>752</sup></p> <p><b>Sydney Season August – October 1884</b>  advertised to commence Saturday August 30 1884 at the New Opera House  In 'A Round of Old English Comedies' "Miss Jinks Kinghorne" listed among the company. Sydney Morning Herald  Sat 23 August 1884 <sup>753</sup>  Commencing with <i>The School for Scandal</i> <sup>754</sup> Favourable review <sup>755</sup>  <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> advertised Sydney Morning Herald Saturday Sep 6 1884 <sup>756</sup>  Positive review Australian Town and Country Journal Sydney Sat 6 Sep 1884 <sup>757</sup> The Sydney Morning  Herald Mon 8 Sep 1884 <sup>758</sup>  The company to participate at a benefit Saturday afternoon 13 September <sup>759</sup> performing <i>Married Life</i>  at the Theatre Royal <sup>760</sup> Review. <sup>761</sup>  The Fraternity of Imps at the Opera House, Mark Kinghorne and others performed 16 Oct <sup>762</sup>  <i>An Unequal Match</i> advertised Sydney Morning Herald Saturday Sep 20 1884 <sup>763</sup> Review <sup>764</sup>  <i>An Unequal Match</i> 27 Sep Review <sup>765</sup>  Dion Boucicault's <i>London Assurance</i>, advertised for Thu and Fri 25-26 September 1884  The Sydney Morning Herald Thu 25 Sep 1884 <sup>766</sup> Review <sup>767</sup>  Susan Centliver's <i>The Busy Body</i> advertised for Sat 4 October 1884 in the Sydney Morning Herald <sup>768</sup> Reviews <sup>769</sup>  Frank Harvey's <i>Woman against Woman</i> advertised for immediate production Tue 7 Oct <sup>770</sup> evening  Advertised for Sat 11 Oct and every until further notice <sup>771</sup> Review <sup>772</sup>  Wycherley's <i>The Country Girl</i> followed by a farce <i>The Silent Woman</i>. Advertised Thu 23 October  Benefit for Miss De Grey for Thu Oct 30 advertised for one night <i>Adrienne Lecouvreur</i> <sup>773</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

**Regarding the Sydney Season August – October 1884**

Alexander Kinghorne's descendants in Australia appear to have been unaware that one of their cousins was visiting Australia and appearing on the Sydney stage. Alexander's grandson, William Alexander Chisholm, though resident at Merilla near Goulburn, was frequently in Sydney on family business. He was an avid theatre goer, and diarist, but his diaries do not mention Mark Kinghorne or the plays in which he performed. The theatre outings he mentioned were: <sup>774</sup>

Date	Location	Play	Notes
Mon 19 May 1884	Theatre Royal (Sydney)	<i>Impulse</i>	<sup>775</sup>
Wed 16 July 1884	Theatre (Sydney)	<i>Macbeth</i>	"Very Good. Cold" <sup>776</sup>
Fri 18 July 1884	Theatre (Sydney)	Not named	

This may represent a 'near miss'. Similarly no reference to Mark Kinghorne have come down from other members of the Chisholm and Kinghorne families, notably in the extensive Miriam Chisholm Papers.

**Second Melbourne Season November 1884 – January 1885**

*Woman against Woman* at the Bijou Theatre advertised The Lorgnette Melbourne Mon 10 Nov 1884 <sup>777</sup>

Ditto 11-14 November

*The Country Girl* advertised 15 November <sup>778</sup> ditto 19 Nov, 20 Nov. Review <sup>779</sup>

*London Assurance* advertised 20 November <sup>780</sup> ditto 24 Nov, 25 Nov.

Shakespeare's *As you Like It*, advertised Sat 29 Nov 1884 <sup>781</sup> ditto 1 Dec, 3 Dec. Review <sup>782</sup>

Buchanan's *Lady Clare* advertised Sat 6 Dec 1884 <sup>783</sup> ditto 8-13 Dec. Review <sup>784</sup>

Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* advertised Tue 16 Dec 1884 <sup>785</sup> ditto 17-19 Dec.

*The Busybody* advertised Sat 20 Dec 1884 <sup>786</sup> ditto 22 Dec. Review <sup>787</sup>

Royal Princess Theatre

Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer* advertised Tue 30 Dec 1884 <sup>788</sup> ditto 31 Dec. 1 Jan, 5 Jan Review <sup>789</sup>

*Adrienne Lecouvreur* to be performed Thu 8 Jan 1885 <sup>790</sup> (probably the closing benefit)

**Mark Kinghorne's Australian tour would be well remembered. It is a mark of the popularity of his performances and those of Miss De Grey's company, and the friends Kinghorne made, that the tour would be referred to by Australian newspaper correspondents for close to fifty years afterwards, long after his death, reports specifically mentioning him by name. Instances will be highlighted in what follows.**

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)**Biographical Notes** cont'd**1885 New Zealand Season**

*She Stoops to Conquer*, Opera House Auckland (Auckland Star 20 Apr 1885 <sup>791</sup>)

**1886 Novelty Theatre London**

In Willy Edouin's troupe performing Charles Dance's burlesque *Oliver Grumble. The Lorgnette* Melb. Sat 22 May 1886 <sup>792</sup>

**1886-1892 Freemason, Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge Islington**

28 May 1886 MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE aged 35 of 35 Manor Place SE, Actor, admitted to Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge Islington of Freemasons. Record shows certificate 31 January 1888, financial contributions for 1886 to 1892 when he resigned.<sup>793</sup> (Sir Hugh Myddelton 1560-1631 was a Welsh entrepreneur who became a baronet. He was not a Freemason, but a prominent merchant in Islington, the lodge named in his honour).

**1886 Arundel Club**

June 2 1886. Mark Kinghorne was present among the members at a meeting honouring his longtime mentor and friend the playwright, director and producer E.L. Blanchard. Many theatre, literary and artistic luminaries attended. Henry Irving presided. Mark Kinghorne was listed among the members. Blanchard's reminiscences might have been his also:

' The Arundel Club,' remarks Mr. Herbert Fry in his ' London in 1885,' the last edition issued, ' has been the chief feature of Salisbury Street for more than twenty years. It was founded in 1859 for literary men and artists, whose club-house is at No. 12, the last edifice in the street upon the left-hand side of the way. <sup>794</sup> From the balcony of this club one used to look below upon a busy scene of coal-heavers and their barges at the neighbouring wharf. Just beyond was the pier for the halfpenny steamboats, to and from which a continual stream of passengers seemed to flow uninterruptedly; except perhaps a few, who eddied, so to speak, round the picturesque old tavern known as the Fox-under-the-Hill. The Thames Embankment now occupies the site of the wharf ; the river, once so near, has retired, with the barges and the coals and mine host of the Fox, to a respectful distance ; but the relics of the old tavern, before which Charles Dickens remembered himself as a boy resting himself from his labours at the adjacent blacking factory on Hungerford Stairs, and watching the coal-heavers dancing to the sound of street music, are not yet demolished.' "Those who now belong as old members to the Arundel Club, must miss when they enter its portals many a cheery voice that gave them salutation; but the

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

recollection remains of many valued friendships formed, and many pleasant evenings passed, under a roof that has covered during its time a host of celebrities, whose names still linger familiarly on the public ear, and who in days gone by have provided a vast amount of intellectual gratification and amusement. “ On the verge of midnight every seat at the supper-tables had found its occupant... After the customary loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of the guest of the evening, dwelling at some length on Mr. Blanchard’s life-long labours in the cause of dramatic art, and presenting him, on behalf of a few friends, with a silver teapot and stand... Mr. Blanchard, who was visibly moved at the enthusiasm and kindness of those around him, in returning thanks, gave some interesting reminiscences of his career, playfully accounting for the very early interest he took in the drama by explaining that, as a baby, he had learned the letters of the alphabet from those large Covent Garden playbills, which not only impressed them on the mind, but also on the palm of the hand, so that you had always the rudiments of the English language at your fingers' ends. Mr. Blanchard mentioned that among the most treasured of his histrionic remembrances were these three. As a child, he had sat in the lap of that great tragic actress Miss O'Neil; as a boy, he had been kissed by Miss Fanny Kemble during a rehearsal in 1831 of Much Ado About Nothing, when her father played Benedick ; and prouder than all was he, when a youth, of receiving one morning in Gower Street a complimentary slap on the back from the illustrious ' Jack ' Bannister, whose name he had been taught to reverence as the most comprehensive actor who had ever lived since the days of David Garrick...”

Clement Scott and Cecil Howard, The Life and Reminiscences of E.L. Blanchard, London 1891 vol II pp. 591 ff <sup>795</sup>



<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd) <b><u>Biographical Notes</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><b>1886 Vaughan-Conway Company</b> He was at the Haymarket in 1886 with Kate Vaughan, followed by a tour with the Vaughan-Conway Company.<sup>796</sup></p> <p><b>1887 Farren and Conway Company</b>, Strand Theatre, London, 9 May 1887 Clement Scott and Cecil Howard, <i>The Life and Reminiscences of E.L. Blanchard</i>, London 1891 vol II pp. 605 ff<sup>797</sup> Also reported to be performing in Manchester (Lorgnette Melbourne 26 Mar 1887<sup>798</sup> Reported performing at The Stand Theatre in <i>The Clandestine Marriage</i> (Lorgnette Melbourne 16 Jul 1887<sup>799</sup>)</p> <p><b>1887 The Australian tour remembered in The Lorgnette Melbourne 26 July 1887</b><sup>800</sup></p> <p><b>1887 Gaiety Theatre, London</b> at the Gaiety as the jailer in <i>Loyal Love</i>.<sup>801</sup> also reported in Lorgnette, Melbourne 22 Oct 1887<sup>802</sup> In <i>Fun at the Bristol</i> 5 Sep 1887 at the Gaiety (Lorgnette, Melbourne 22 Oct 1887<sup>803</sup>) And also in <i>As in a Glass</i> (Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 10 Dec 1887<sup>804</sup>)</p> <p><b>1887 Opera Comique Strand</b> Reported performing at Opera Comique Strand in <i>As in a Glass, or his Double</i>. "Johnny Sheridan is having written for him a new comedy, to be called " Bridget O'Brien, Esq." (Melbourne Punch 15 Dec 1887<sup>805</sup>)</p> <p><b>1888 Grand Theatre, Islington</b> Australian report Mark Kinghorne appeared there in <i>Cinderella</i> on Boxing Night 26 Dec 1888 (The Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 28 Feb 1889<sup>806</sup>)</p>
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1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

**1888 Electoral Register**

KINGHORNE, Mark Alexander Freehold property owner, 83 Manor Place Walworth S.E.; qualifying place 1-9 Victoria Place, Elm Vale, Norbiton

KINGSTON DIVISION.

Polling District of Kingston-upon-Thames (A) contd.—Parish of Kingston-upon-Thames (exclusive of New Malden and Surbiton Districts and part of Parish South of Ditton Road)—contd.  
**Ownership Voters—contd.**

Margin for entering Overseers' Objections.	No. of Voter.	Surname and Christian Name of each Voter at full length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Description of Qualifying Property.
	A 624	Kinghorne, Mark Alexander	83, Manor place. S.E.	Freehold houses	1 to 9, Victoria place, Elm vale, Norbiton
	A 625	Kinghorne, Mark A	83, Manor place, Walworth. S.E.	Freehold cottages and land	1 to 9, Victoria place, Elm vale, Norbiton

Note: Manor Place Walworth is behind Lambeth on the south the Thames; Norbiton is in SW London west of Wimbledon.

**1888 Avenue Theatre, London**

Australian report Mark Kinghorne was a prominent member of cast in *Gladys*, dir Henry Bracy (reported Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 27 Oct 1888 <sup>807</sup>)

**1889 Strand Theatre**

Australian report he participated in a benefit Apr 19 performing in *Dr Glynn*. (The Lorgnette Melb Sat 8 Jun 1889 <sup>808</sup>)

**1889 Princess Theatre**

Australian report performing in *Proof* Aug 12 (The Telegraph Brisbane Sat 5 Oct 1889 <sup>809</sup>)

**1890 Court Theatre, Liverpool**

Australian report he was performing in *Paola* (The Daily Telegraph Sydney Sat 31 May 1890 <sup>810</sup>)

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

**1890 Terry's Theatre London**

Australian report he was playing Mowle in Arthur Law's *The Judge* (The Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 25 Oct 1890 <sup>811</sup>)

**1891 Census**

5 April 1891 MARK A KINGHORNE household: Carter Street, Newington, St Saviour Southwark, London & Surrey, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mark A	Kinghorne	Head	Married	Male	39	1852	Retired actor	Lambeth, Surrey, England
Fanny	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	37	1854	-	Paddington, Middlesex, England
Gert	Kinghorne	Daughter	Single	Female	17	1874	-	Walworth, Surrey, England
Ada	Ball	Servant	Single	Female	20	1871	Domestic servant	Bermondsey, Surrey, England

**1892 South Africa**

Australian report Mark Kinghorn touring South Africa (*Town and Country Journal* Sydney 30 April 1892 <sup>812</sup>)

With Mr J.L. Goodman's new London company touring South Africa major success with *Little Jack Sheppard* (The Daily Telegraph Sydney Sat 30 Jul 1892 <sup>813</sup>)

Australian report Dec 1892: "Mr. Mark Kinghorne, the comedian, who was in Australia some eight years ago with Miss Marie De Grey's Company, was awhile since obliged to return to England from South Africa in consequence of ill health. His friends in this country will, however, be glad to learn that he has in a great measure recovered". (Australian Town and Country Journal (Sydney, NSW : 1870 - 1919) Sat 3 Dec 1892 <sup>814</sup>)

**1893 Brighton**

"Mr Mark Kinghorne at Brighton" (The Lorgnette Melbourne Sat 3 Jun 1893 <sup>815</sup>)

**1893 London Vaudeville**

Australian report of him playing in John F Sheridan's play *A Trip to Chicago* (The Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader (North Brighton, Vic.) Sat 28 Oct 1893 <sup>816</sup> at London Vaudeville <sup>817</sup>)

1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd)</p> <p><b>Biographical Notes</b> cont'd</p> <p><b>Jul 1894 remembered in the Sydney Morning Herald</b> <sup>818</sup></p> <p><b>Oct 1894 Prince of Wales Theatre Dublin</b>  Australian report he played in <i>Mam'selle</i> c. Oct 1894 (The Broadford Courier and Reedy Creek Times (Broadford, Vic) Fri 14 Dec 1894 <sup>819</sup>)</p> <p><b>Nov 1894 remembered in the Express and Telegraph South Australia</b> <sup>820</sup></p> <p><b>1895 Metropole London</b>  Australian report he played in <i>Cinderella</i> (Truth Sydney Sun 3 Mar 1895 <sup>821</sup>)</p> <p><b>1895 Royalty Theatre London</b>  Australian report of him playing there (Evening News Sydney Sat 5 Oct 1895 <sup>822</sup>)  Played in Henry Arthur Jones' <i>Harmony</i>, the central character of a blind and boozy organist. (The Bird O' Freedom Sydney Sat 16 Nov 1895 <sup>823</sup>)</p> <p><b>1896 Royalty Theatre, London</b>  Seasons April-July, November 1896 <i>Monsieur de Paris</i> Royalty Theatre April-May 1886  William Archer, <i>The Theatrical 'World' of 1896</i>, Walter Scott Ltd London 1897 <sup>824</sup>  Australian report <sup>825</sup>  <i>The Queen's Proctor</i> Royalty Theatre June-July 1896  William Archer, <i>The Theatrical 'World' of 1896</i>, Walter Scott Ltd London 1897 <sup>826</sup></p> <p><b>Aug 1896 remembered in the Australasian, Melbourne</b> <sup>827</sup></p> <p><b>1896 The Prince of Wales Theatre, London</b>  <i>Donna Diana</i> Prince of Wales Theatre November 1896  William Archer, <i>The Theatrical 'World' of 1896</i>, Walter Scott Ltd London 1897 <sup>828</sup></p> <p><b>1896-1897 Tour of the U.S.A.</b>  Mr MARK A KINGHORN arrived NEW YORK 27 Nov 1896 per <i>Teutonic</i> out of Liverpool in company other actors. <sup>829</sup>  <i>The Queen's Proctor</i>, Bijou Theatre New York December 1896 <i>The New York Clipper</i>, 12 Dec 1896. <sup>830</sup></p> <p><b>May 1897 remembered The Express and Telegraph Adelaide</b> <sup>831</sup></p>
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1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

**1897-1899 Theatre Royal London**

*The Little Minister*, Theatre Royal 1897 Colyer Ferguson Albums, MS108, University of Birmingham <sup>832</sup>

*The Black Tulip*, Theatre Royal 1899 Colyer Ferguson Albums, MS108, University of Birmingham <sup>833</sup>

**Mar 1898 A Benefit in London**

Performed in *Trial by Jury* at a benefit performance <sup>834</sup>

**Mar 1900 remembered in The Sydney Morning Herald** <sup>835</sup>

**1901 Census**

31 March 1901 Household of MARK and FANNY KINGHORNE 26, Dagmar Road, Camberwell, London & Surrey, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mark	Kinghorne	Head	Married	Male	50	1851	Actor	Lambeth, Surrey, England
Fanny	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	46	1855	-	Lisson Grove, Middlesex, England
Jessie	Easton	Servant	Single	Female	16	1885	Servant domestic	Peckham, Surrey, England

**Aug 1901 Wyndham's Theatre London**

Australian report he played in Labiche's *My Bachelor Past* ( Sydney Morning Herald Sat 14 Sep 1901 <sup>836</sup>)

**Mar 1902 remembered in the Daily Telegraph Sydney** <sup>837</sup>

**April 1902 D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, Savoy London**



His one engagement with the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company came in April 1902 when he created the part of Silas Simkins in Hood and German's *Merrie England* at the Savoy. He did not remain for the entire run. <sup>838</sup>

**October 1902 Adelphi, London**

MacTodd in a play called *Captain Kettle*. <sup>839</sup> Australian report <sup>840</sup>

**1903 Imperial Theatre, London**

Australian report he would play with Ellen Terry in her production of Ibsen's romantic drama *The Vikings*. (Chronicle, Adelaide, Sat 23 May 1903 <sup>841</sup>) more details. <sup>842</sup> Production and controversy. <sup>843</sup>

<p>1.1.8.4.5.3. 1 (cont'd)</p>	<p><b>MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)</b> (cont'd)  <b>Biographical Notes</b> cont'd  <b>Dec 1903 Apollo Theatre, London</b>                  Australian report he was to play in <i>Mme Sherry</i>. (Evening News Sydney Sat 16 Jan 1904 <sup>844</sup>)  <b>May 1904 The Royalty, London</b>                  Australian report he played in George Rollit's <i>The Money Makers</i> (Punch, Melbourne Thu 30 Jun 1904 <sup>845</sup>)  <b>1904 St James' Theatre, London</b>                  Australian report he played in <i>The Garden of Lies</i>. (Sydney Morning Herald Sat 22 Oct 1904 <sup>846</sup>)  <b>June 1906 Criterion, London</b>                  His last appearance was as Dr. Fergus Munro in <i>The Macleans of Bairness</i> . <sup>847</sup>  <b>Died November 1906</b>                  MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE died 4 November 1906 in LONDON buried CAMBERWELL OLD CEMETERY <sup>848</sup></p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Mark Kinghorne as Silas Simkins in <i>Merrie England</i> <sup>849</sup></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Photograph from biographical notes <sup>850</sup></p> </div> </div>

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)

**Biographical Notes** cont'd



Postcard of Mark Kinghorne probably in *The Money Makers*

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**

**Biographical Notes cont'd**



Postcard of Mark Kinghorne in 'The Money Makers'



1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906)** (cont'd)

**Biographical Notes** cont'd

**Some Highlights from the Reviews**

Drury Lane Theatre 1880-1881

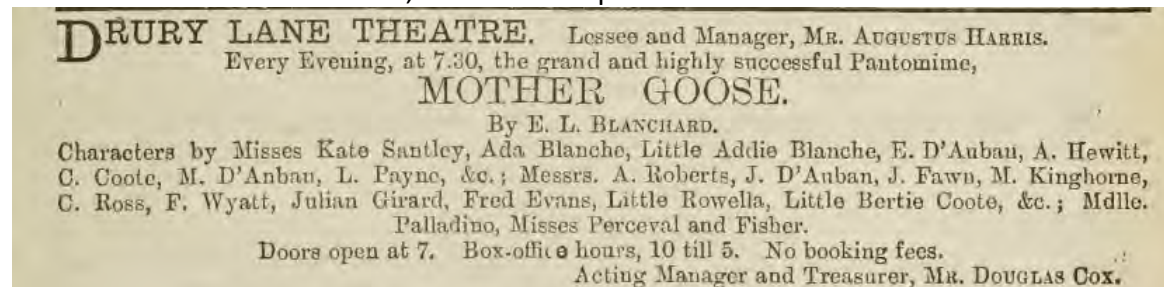
*Mother Goose* Christmas 1880-1881

Clement Scott and Cecil Howard, *The Life and Reminiscences of E.L. Blanchard*, London 1891 vol II pp. 591 ff <sup>851</sup> Blanchard writes with footnote by Scott and Howard:

[Dec] 24<sup>th</sup> [1880] ; Wife attends Drury night rehearsal, 2 while I go on with copy. Wife returns at midnight, bringing satisfactory tidings of *Mother Goose*, and I go after that down Fleet Street with my usual three columns of Christmas amusements.

2. This was E. L. B.'s pantomime, *Mother Goose and the Enchanted Beauty*, illustrating the story of "La Belle au Bois Dormant." Agnes Hewitt, Carrie Coote. Master D. Abrahams, **Mark Kinghorne**, Emma d'Auban, John d'Auban, Frank 'WJKt, Master Bertie Coote, Fred Story, Ada Blanche, Kate Santley, Arthur Eoberts, and James Fawn were the principals in the opening ; and the harlequinade consisted of Fred Evans, Great Little Rowella and Master Bertie Coote, clowns ; W. Waite and Carrie Coote, harlequins ; Bradford and Abrahams, pantaloons ; Marian d'Auban, Clara Fisher and Miss Ridgway, columbines.

*The Theatre* ed. Clement Scott, London 1881 p. xi sub



Scott dreams he is in Old Drury Lane on Boxing Night, and writes (pp. 6-7):-


But as yet I have said nothing of the lovely creatures—the princes and princesses, the dancers and the pantomimists, the actors and actresses who passed in review before me, enchantingly attired by Mr. Alfred Thompson. I had expected to see Miss Fanny Leslie, the best burlesque prince on the stage, a graceful dancer and sympathetic singer, who follows in the traditions of the best of schools; but, alas ! ill-health kept this delightful actress away from Old Drury this year. But in her place came Miss Kate

Santley, happily recovered, and making her reappearance after a sad absence, and in her train Miss Agnes Hewett (the Prince's Lieutenant), Miss Carrie Coote and Miss Marie D'Auban. What fun there was- with Arthur Koberts — actor and singer, as well as the Prince's tutor; Mr. John D'Auban, the King's Chamberlain ; Mr. James Fawn, a rustic peasant; and Mr. Frank Wyatt, the jester to **Mr. Mark Kinghorn**—the King. Here was an embarras de richesses of humour. And what Avords could paint the beauty of Miss Louisa Payne, Miss Emma D'Auban, and Ada Blanche, the over-sleeping beauty; or the fun of Julien Girard, the Prince's servant, and most active of pantomimists, as the black legs in our cartoon show perfectly well. Little Addie Blanche Avas Mother Goose, and Mdlle. Palladino was constantly called " La Patti de la Danse," and the harlequinade brought out Fred Evans (without his moustache) for clown, and the great little Rowella to assist him, and little Bertie Coote as well; and as to Flenry Emden's transformation scene, everyone declared it eclipsed " Vertumna and the Swallows "; and, Avonder of Avonders, the harlequinade Avas so good and full of tricks, that no one attempted to leave until the curtain finally fell.

*Adelaide Punch* 9 May 1884 <sup>852</sup>

In this review, "Yorick" described Mark Kinghorn's performance as 'replete with every minute detail of artistic excellence. His face suggests the idea that he was blessed at his birth with a broad grin, and has not lost it since.'

**Frets, Struts, and Octaves.**  
[By "YORICK."]



THE Royal after a six days period of "close sesame," was thrown open to the largest assemblage of clouds and clawhammers that has been gathered together down Hindley Street for a long time. One naturally anticipated that directly the calico rolled up, a bushranger, a duelling scene, or an abduction, accompanied by best emery polished "bowies," would present itself. The Royal *habitués* have become so imbued with a relish for "blood" and throat clutching, that many an eye present glistened with astonished relief upon the sweet little English view, with which the first act opens. To give an idea of the beauty of this scene, it need only be said it is the outcome of George Gordon's harmonious palette.

*The Unequal Match*, by Tom Taylor, is a delightful comedy of the thoroughly English type, for which that author has always been as popular as Johnny Bray, at East Adelaide, or "Big Ben" in the once famous copper country.

Miss Marie De Gray, being the star of the company, calls for first attention. Of her Hester Grazebrook it is difficult to determine the phase of character in which you are more directly attacked by cupid. Her beauteous rusticity and artless manner as the country maiden, or her delicious daintyness and queen-like manner and attire as the cultivated lady. In her company Miss De Gray resembles the renowned Eclipse amongst his contemporary equine rivals in being "first," and the rest "nowhere."

The Misses Florence Cowell, Grace Otway, Goddard, Rose Stapleton ("Oh this delicious twinge near my watch pocket;") and the memory of our youth Mrs. Walter Hill, completed the beauty spots on the "bill."

The male members of Miss De Gray's company are somewhat uneven in quality, the only one who really floated to any prominence being Mr. Kinghorn, his Blenkinson being replete with every minute detail of artistic excellence. His face suggests the idea that he was blessed at his birth with a broad grin, and has not lost it since. Messrs. A. R. Lawrence and F. T. Lingham were the most acceptable of the remainder.

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**

Australian Obituaries

*Sunday Times*, Sydney, 23 December 1906 <sup>853</sup>

DEATH OF AN OLD COMEDIAN.

Mr. Mark Kinghorne, who died last month at Camberwell, was a "character" comedian, well-known in Australia 20 years ago. In his youth he wrote and produced a number of pantomimes in collaboration with George Lash Gordon, who wrote the songs for "Little Jack Shepherd," and appeared therein with the late Robert Brough at Melbourne Bijou. Mr. Mark Kinghorne toured through Australia and New Zealand in 1884, with Miss Marie de Grey. At the time of his death he was 55.

*Daily Telegraph*, Launceston, Tas Fri 21 Dec 1906 <sup>854</sup>

Mr Mark Kinghorne, who toured Australia in 1884-5 with Miss Marie de Grey in old comedies, died in London last month. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Strand Theatre in 1867, in a burlesque by William Brough, and during his career he wrote a number of pantomimes and political sketches. His most recent impersonations were those of Sneaky Hobart in "The Little Minister," M'Todd in "Captain Kettle," and Sir Gavin M'Kenzie in "The Garden of Lies."

Other Australian obituaries <sup>855</sup>

His performances continued to be remembered in Australian newspapers:

1908, 1909, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1927, 1929, and 1933, the last almost fifty years after the 1884-5 tour.

**Further Biographical Material**

Biography MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE (from Find a Grave) <sup>856</sup>

Biography THE D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY <sup>857</sup>

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**



(Photographs Find a Grave Camberwell Old Cemetery, Camberwell, London Borough of Southwark, Greater London)

1.1.8.4.5.3.  
1 (cont'd)

**MARK ALEXANDER EMMS KINGHORN (1850-1906) (cont'd)**

Grave inscriptions

CAMBERWELL OLD CEMETERY, LONDON Square 57 Grave 20304 (transcribed from the photograph in Findagrave.com <sup>858</sup>)



IN EVER FONDEST MEMORY OF  
MARK ALEXANDER KINGHORNE  
(COMEDIAN)  
"DEAD DADD"  
LOVED BY ALL  
WHO PASSED AWAY NOVEMBER 4<sup>TH</sup> 1906  
"THERE SHALL BE NO MORE FUN"

---

IN EVER FONDEST MEMORY OF  
MY DARLING LITTLE MOTHER  
FANNY ESTHER ANN KINGHORNE  
SUDDENLY CALLED TO THE HOMELAND  
NOVEMBER 14<sup>TH</sup> 1930  
"DEATH HIDES BUT IT DOES NOT DIVIDE  
THOU ART BUT ON CHRIST'S OTHER SIDE  
THOU ART WITH CHRIST AND CHRIST WITH ME  
IN HIM I STILL AM CLOSE TO THEE" <sup>859</sup>

---

FOUNDER OF AND FOR 36 YEARS THE HON  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE VERY WORTHY C... [OMPANY OF  
ACTORS AND ACTRESSES? *obscured*]  
AND FOR 44 YEARS LEADER OF [obscured]  
RICHMOND STREET WA... [*obscured*] <sup>860</sup>

1.1.8.4.6 John Kinghorn and descendants, Alexander’s brother

1.1.8.4.6	<p><b><u>JOHN KINGHORN (1787-before 1851)</u></b>                  Baptized 10 February 1787 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>861</sup>                  “5. John [born] on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 1787” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>862</sup>                  27 May 1815 married with <b>BETTY HUNTER</b> at GREENLAW, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>863</sup>                  15 June 1815 married with <b>ELISABETH HUNTER (c.1796-1870)</b> at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>864</sup>  <u>Children:</u>                  James (c. 1816 Roxburghshire 1.1.8.4.6.1);   Jessie (c.1823 Roxburghshire 1.1.8.4.6.3) } possibly                  John (c. 1821 Roxburghshire 1.1.8.4.6.2);   Janet (c.1825 Roxburghshire 1.1.8.4.6.4) } the same  <u>Deaths:</u>                  JOHN KINGHORN died: between 1841 and 1851 censuses (see below)                  ELISABETH HUNTER died Kelso Roxburghshire 7 Sep 1870 <sup>865</sup>  <u>1841 Census</u>                  6 June 1841 Household: Roxburgh Street West Side, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>866</sup>                  John Kinghorne’s Occupation: Woollen Hand Loom Weaver; All are listed as a family members of Alison Robson.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">First name(s)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Last name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Sex</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Age</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Birth year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Lamb</td> <td>Male</td> <td>30</td> <td>1811</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>Lamb</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adam</td> <td>Lamb</td> <td>Male</td> <td>0</td> <td>1841</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Male</td> <td>50</td> <td>1791</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Betty</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Female</td> <td>45</td> <td>1796</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Male</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alison</td> <td>Robson</td> <td>Female</td> <td>69</td> <td>1772</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Robson</td> <td>Female</td> <td>30</td> <td>1811</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>Fairban</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Neither Jessie nor Janet Kinghorne not included in the above record.</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	James	Lamb	Male	30	1811	Roxburghshire	Margaret	Lamb	Female	25	1816	Roxburghshire	Adam	Lamb	Male	0	1841	Roxburghshire	John	Kinghorne	Male	50	1791	Roxburghshire	Betty	Kinghorne	Female	45	1796	Scotland	James	Kinghorne	Male	25	1816	Roxburghshire	John	Kinghorne	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Alison	Robson	Female	69	1772	Roxburghshire	Helen	Robson	Female	30	1811	Roxburghshire	Christian	Fairban	Female	25	1816	Roxburghshire
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1851 Census

30 March 1851 Household: Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland.<sup>867</sup> – John Kinghorne had died by then.

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Eliza	Kinghorn	Head	Widow	Female	58	1793	-	Greenlaw, Berwickshire
James	Kinghorn	Son	Unmarried	Male	34	1817	Currier	Kelso, Roxburghshire
Jessie	Kinghorn	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	28	1823	-	Kelso, Roxburghshire

1861 Census:-

7 April 1861 Household: Coble Wynd, Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland<sup>868</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Elizabeth	Kinghorn	Head	Widow	Female	68	1793	-	Greenlaw, Berwickshire
Jessie	Kinghorn	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	38	1823	-	Kelso, Berwickshire
James	Kinghorn	Son	Unmarried	Male	44	1817	Currier	Kelso, Berwickshire

1.1.8.4.6.1	<p><b><u>JAMES KINGHORN (c. 1816-after 1891)</u></b>          Born c. 1816 ROXBURGHSHIRE. No birth record found. Birth date from 1841 Census.          Married HELEN some time between 1871 and 1881; she had died by 1891 (see Censuses below). No marriage record found.          Died after 1891 (see 1891 Census below) No death record found.  <u>1841, 1851 and 1861 Censuses</u>          6 June 1841 aged 25 living with parents and other families at Roxburgh Street West Side KELSO.          Occupation: "Currier J" A currier is a specialist in the leather processing industry. The leather is stretched and burnished to produce a uniform thickness and suppleness, and dyeing and other chemical finishes give the leather its desired colour. "J" probably indicates Journeyman.          Household for 1841, 1851 and 1861 Censuses: see parents' 1.1.8.4.6 above</p> <p><u>1871 Census:-</u>          2 April 1871 Household: 57, Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>869</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Kinghorn</td> <td>Head</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Male</td> <td>55</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Currier And Leather Cutter (Journeyman)</td> <td>Kelso, Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Janet</td> <td>Kinghorn</td> <td>Sister</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>46</td> <td>1825</td> <td>-</td> <td>Kelso, Roxburghshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>1881 Census:-</u>          3 April 1881. Household: Winchester Row, 6, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>870</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Head</td> <td>Married</td> <td>Male</td> <td>65</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Shopman Boot &amp; Shoe</td> <td>Kelso, Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Kinghorne</td> <td>Wife</td> <td>Married</td> <td>Female</td> <td>72</td> <td>1809</td> <td>Shopman's Wife</td> <td>Berwickshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	James	Kinghorn	Head	Unmarried	Male	55	1816	Currier And Leather Cutter (Journeyman)	Kelso, Roxburghshire	Janet	Kinghorn	Sister	Unmarried	Female	46	1825	-	Kelso, Roxburghshire	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	James	Kinghorne	Head	Married	Male	65	1816	Shopman Boot & Shoe	Kelso, Roxburghshire	Helen	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	72	1809	Shopman's Wife	Berwickshire
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First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place																			
James	Kinghorne	Head	Widower	Male	75	1816	Annuitant	Kelso, Roxburghshire																			
1.1.8.4.6.2	<p><b><u>JOHN KINGHORN (c. 1821-1841 or after)</u></b> Born c. 1821 ROXBURGHSHIRE son of JOHN KINGHORN and ELISABETH HUNTER. No birth record found. Birth date from 1841 Census. <sup>872</sup> <u>1841 Census</u> 6 June 1841 aged 25 living with parents and other families at Roxburgh Street West Side KELSO. <sup>873</sup> Occupation: Draper Journeyman. John Kinghorn then disappears from the Census records for Kelso, and as far as can be determined England, Scotland and Wales. The presumption that he either died or emigrated. (There is another John Kinghorn who then appears in the Kelso Census records, but he was a Blacksmith from Eccles Berwickshire, and was resident there 6 June 1841)</p>																										
1.1.8.4.6.3	<p><b><u>JESSIE KINGHORN (c.1823-1861 or after)</u></b> Born c. 1823 daughter of JOHN KINGHORN and ELISABETH HUNTER. No birth record found. Birth date from 1851 Census. <u>1851 Census</u> 30 March 1851 Household: Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland. <sup>874</sup> – resident with her mother and brother. James <u>1861 Census:-</u> 7 April 1861 Household: Coble Wynd, Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>875</sup> - resident with her mother and brother James. No further information.</p>																										

1.1.8.4.6.4	<p><b><u>JANET KINGHORN (c.1825-1871 or after)</u></b> Born c. 1825 daughter of JOHN KINGHORN and ELISABETH HUNTER No birth record found. Birth date from 1871 Census. <u>1871 Census</u>:- resident with her brother James 2 April 1871 Household: 57, Roxburgh Street, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>876</sup> No further information. Janet suddenly appears in the census records in 1871, and does not appear again. This is very strange. A question whether she and Jessie are the same.</p>
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## 1.1.8.4.7 William Kinghorn (1788-1813) in Kelso, Alexander's brother

1.1.8.4.7	<p><b><u>WILLIAM KINGHORN (1788-1813)</u></b>          Baptized 13 August 1788 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>877</sup>          “6. William [born] on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1788 &amp; died at Kelso 29 April 1813” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>878</sup>          Died 29 April 1813 at Kelso, ROXBURGHSHIRE; “William Kinghorne my step brother, died at Kelso, on Thursday the 29<sup>th</sup> day of April 1813, Aged 24 years and 8 months” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>879</sup>          Died at KELSO 29 April 1813. <sup>880</sup> I.e., Two months after his mother.          No further information</p>
	<p><b><u>Unspecified brother of Alexander Kinghorne, almost certainly William</u></b>          ‘P:S: The Old Gamkeeper at Fleurs sent up one of my brothers last Wednesday desiring me to send down the young pointer LOT that he might train him for you to be ready for the Shooting Season – I accordingly sent him &amp; wrote him to take particular care of him – A:K. (Alexander Kinghorne to John Seton Karr 16 March 1806.)          This reference meaning at least one of Alexander’s brothers had found employment as a game keeper at Fleurs Castle on the Duke of Roxburgh’s Estate. This was most likely William. Of Alexander’s brothers:-              Andrew had departed for Jamaica 1801 and died there in 1808.              James – unlikely: he had left for London in 1805, and died there in 1821. It was he Alexander had been grooming, with John Seton Karr’s assistance, to take over James Kinghorn’s tailoring business.              John – possibly: by 1841 he was a woollen hand loom weaver journeyman in Kelso, possibly working from his father’s house. He is likely to have been apprenticed young, and there are no apparent connections to rural work.          William looks the most likely by elimination.</p>

## 1.1.8.4.8 Ann Kinghorn (1791-1869) Alexander's sister, descendants in Lanarkshire,

1.1.8.4.8	<p><b><u>ANN KINGHORN (1790 - 1869)</u></b></p> <p><u>Baptized</u> 24 May 1790 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>881</sup></p> <p>“7. Ann [born] on the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1790” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>882</sup></p> <p>The youngest daughter, she was 20 at the death of her father JAMES KINGHORN in 1811, 22 at the death of her mother ANN SMITH. By the time of her marriage she was apparently staying with the family of her uncle ALEXANDER KINGHORN at STICHILL AND HUME, ROXBURGHSHIRE.</p> <p><u>Married</u> 11 April 1817 with <b>ALEXANDER DEANS</b> at <b>STICHILL AND HUME</b>, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>883</sup></p> <p>ALEXANDER DEANS (1795-1873 baptized 1795 WESTRUTHER, BERWICKSHIRE; son of JOSEPH DEANS <sup>884</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joseph Deans (1817, Stichill 1.1.8.4.8.1);</li> <li>James Deans (1820, Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire 1.1.8.4.8.2);</li> <li>    Grand Daughter: Lillias (c. 1845, daughter of James, Cambusnethan 1.1.8.4.8.2.1)</li> <li>Alexander Deans (1821 Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire 1.1.8.4.8.3);</li> <li>William Deans (c. 1827 Lanarkshire 1.1.8.4.8.4);</li> <li>Alexander Deans (1829 Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire 1.1.8.4.8.5);</li> <li>Janet Deans (1829 Cambusnethan 1.1.8.4.8.6)</li> </ul> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>ANN KINGHORN (DEANS) died 29 Oct 1869 BRAEHEAD, CARNWORTH, LANARKSHIRE <sup>885</sup></p> <p><u>Narrative</u></p> <p>The BMD and Census records give the strongest indication of Anne’s life. Initially living with her parents in Kelso, Anne was 20 when her father died in 1811. At some stage in the years that followed she moved to Stichill and Hume, where her father’s brother Alexander had settled in the 1770’s. It was there she married Alexander Deans, a native of Westruther Berwickshire. The dates of marriage and birth of their first child, Joseph, suggest she might have been pregnant at her marriage. By 1820 the couple had moved to Lanarkshire. It is unclear whether Alexander had connections there, but Anne did not. By the 1851 Census Alexander was a farmer of 100 Acres, doubtless a small tenant farmer. This might have been a precarious position, and yet better than many. There they had four more children, and lived to see their children’s children. Anne died after 1861 (over 71 years of age) and Alexander after 1871 (over 76 years of age). By 1871 he had retired from farming, and was living with a servant, Christine Wilson aged 35, perhaps the mother or sister of his son William’s servant, Alexander Wilson aged 17.</p>
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1.1.8.4.8  
(cont'd)

**ANNE KINGHORN (1790 – 1869) (cont'd)**



Ann Kinghorn <sup>886</sup>



Alexander Deans <sup>887</sup>

1.1.8.4.8  
(cont'd)**ANNE KINGHORN (1790 – 1869)** (cont'd)At the 1841 Census:-SCALGILL, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>888</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
Alexander	Deans	Male	45	1796	Scotland
Anne	Deans	Female	44	1797	Scotland
Joseph	Deans	Male	20	1821	Lanarkshire
Alexander	Deans	Male	12	1829	Lanarkshire
Martha	Reid	Female	28	1813	Lanarkshire

At the 1851 Census:-SCABGILL FARM, CARNWATH, UPPER WARD, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>889</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Alexander	Deans	Head	Married	Male	55	1796	Farmer Of 100 Acres	Westruther, Berwickshire
Ann	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	56	1795	Farmer's Wife	Kelso, Roxburghshire
William	Deans	Son	Unmarried	Male	24	1827	Farmer's Son	Lanarkshire
Lillias	Deans	Grand Daughter-	-	Female	6	1845	-	Lanarkshire
Joanna	Peacock	Servant	Unmarried	Female	20	1831	House Servant	Inveresk, Midlothian
Janet	Watson	Servant	Unmarried	Female	18	1833	Out Door Servant	Carnwath, Lanarkshire

1.1.8.4.8  
(cont'd)**ANNE KINGHORN (1790 – 1869)** (cont'd)At the 1861 Census:-SCABGILL, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>890</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Alexander	Deans	Head	Married	Male	65	1796	Farmers Of 90 Acres	Berwickshire
Ann	Kinghorne	Wife	Married	Female	66	1795	-	Kelso, Roxburghshire
Alexander	Deans	Son	Unmarried	Male	33	1828	Farmers Son	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Lilias	Deans	Grand Daughter	Unmarried	Female	15	1846	Domestic Serv	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Isabella	Tweedie	Servant	-	Female	18	1843	Domestic Serv	Walston, Lanarkshire
Helen	Gray	Servant	-	Female	15	1846	-	Carnwath, Lanarkshire

At the 1871 Census:BRAEHEAD, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>891</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Alexander	Deans	Head	<b>Widower</b>	Male	72	1799	Retired Farmer	Berwickshire
Christine	Wilson	Servant	Widow	Female	35	1836	-	Lanarkshire.

1.1.8.4.8.1	<p><b><u>JOSEPH DEANS (1817-1891+)</u></b></p> <p><u>Born</u> 1817 STITCHEL, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER DEANS and ANN KINGHORN. <sup>892</sup></p> <p><u>Married</u> 27 May 1842 with MARTHA REID, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND. <sup>893</sup></p> <p>Martha was doubtless the same as shown as part of Joseph's parents' household at the 1841 Census. Her birth year indicated there was 1813, but no birth record has been found for her at that date.</p> <p>She was possibly MARTHA REID baptized 20 April 1817 at CAMBUSNETHAN; daughter of THOMAS REID and ANN DRYBURGH. <sup>894</sup></p> <p>No record of Martha's death found. This would have been after the 1891 Census, and most likely before the 1901 Census.</p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alexander (c. 1844);</li> <li>Anne (c. 1846);</li> <li>James (c.1850);</li> <li>Joseph (c. 1854);</li> <li>William (c. 1858)</li> <li>Martha (c. 1859)</li> </ul> <p>The above from the census records, but their genealogy has not been traced further, being outside the scope of this study.</p> <p><u>Death:</u> No record of Joseph's death found. This would have been after the 1891 Census, and most likely before the 1901 Census.</p> <p><u>Census Narrative</u></p> <p>The Census records for Joseph Deans show that from a reasonably privileged background, as the eldest son of parents farming 90 acres, by his 30<sup>th</sup> year he was working as a Common Labourer, and by his 54<sup>th</sup> year as an Underground Labourer, most likely in a Colliery, where his son was also working, aged 13. His census records contain errors as to his age and place of birth. He lived beyond the age of 74.</p> <p>At 1841 Census unmarried and residing with his parents and brother at SCABGIL FARM, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE <sup>895</sup></p> <p>At 1851 Census Common Labourer married to MARTHA DEANS living at OVERTOWN, CAMBUSNETHAN, MIDDLE WARD, LANARKSHIRE. He gave his place of birth as CAMBUSNETHAN c. 1820.</p> <p>At 1861 Census Labourer married to MARTHA DEANS, living at a PRIVATE HOUSE, CAMBUSNETHAN, he gave his birth place as MIDLOTHIAN c. 1819.</p> <p>At 1871 Census Underground Labourer married MARTHA DEANS, MILLARS LAND, 2, CAMBUSNETHAN, he gave his place of birth as KELSO c. 1817. By 1871 both Joseph (aged 54) and his son William (aged 13) had gone down the colliery pits.</p>
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1.1.8.4.8.1 cont'd	<p><b>JOSEPH DEANS (1817-1891+)</b> cont'd</p> <p>At 1881 Census General Labourer married MARTHA DEANS, HMILTON LAND, CAMBUSNETHAN, he gave his place of birth as KELSO c. 1817</p> <p>At 1891 Census Retired General Labourer married MARTHA DEANS, HAMILTON'S LAND, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>896</sup> he gave his place of birth as KELSO c. 1817.</p> <p><u>Census details:-</u>  <u>At 1841 Census:-</u>            See parents' record ANN KINGHORN 1.1.8.4.8 above.</p> <p><u>At 1851 Census:-</u>            OVERTOWN, CAMBUSNETHAN, MIDDLE WARD, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>897</sup></p>							
First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Joseph	Deans	Head	Married	Male	31	1820	Common Lab	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Martha	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	27	1824	House Keeper	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Alexander	Deans	Son	-	Male	7	1844	Scholar	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Ann	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	5	1846	At Home	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
James	Deans	Son	-	Male	1	1850	At Home	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Alexander	Deans	Brother	-	Male	23	1828	Ag Lab	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
John	Donaldson	Lodger	Widower	Male	64	1787	Engine Keeper C	Strathaven, Ayrshire

1.1.8.4.8.1 cont'd	<b>JOSEPH DEANS (1817-1891+)</b> cont'd								
	<u>At 1861 Census:-</u> PRIVATE HOUSE, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>898</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	Joseph	Deans	Head	Married	Male	42	1819	Labourer	Midlothian
	Martha	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	40	1821	Labourer Wife	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	Alexander	Deans	Son	Unmarried	Male	18	1843	Labourer	Newmains, Lanarkshire
	Ann	Deans	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	15	1846	-	Newmains, Lanarkshire
	James	Deans	Son	-	Male	10	1851	Scholar	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	Joseph	Deans	Son	-	Male	7	1854	Scholar	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	William	Deans	Son	-	Male	3	1858	-	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	Martha	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	2	1859	-	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	<u>At 1871 Census:-</u> MILLARS LAND, 2, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>899</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	Joseph	Deans	Head	Married	Male	54	1817	Underground Lab	Kelso, Roxburghshire
	Martha	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	53	1818	-	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
	William	Deans	Son	-	Male	13	1858	Colliery Labourer	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
	Martha	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	11	1860	Scholar	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire

1.1.8.4.8.1 cont'd	<b>JOSEPH DEANS (1817-1891+)</b> cont'd								
	<u>At 1881 Census:-</u>								
	HMILTON LAND, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>900</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	Joseph	Deans	Head	Married	Male	64	1817	Gen Lab	Kelso, Roxburghshire
	Martha R	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	63	1818	-	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	William	Deans	Son	Unmarried	Male	23	1858	Gen Lab	Overtown, Lanarkshire
	<u>At 1891 Census:-</u>								
	HAMILTON'S LAND, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>901</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Joseph	Deans	Head	Married	Male	74	1817	Retired Gen Laborer	Kelso, Roxburghshire	
Martha	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	73	1818	-	Overtown, Lanarkshire	

1.1.8.4.8.2	<p><b><u>JAMES DEANS (1820-1844-)</u></b>  <u>Baptized</u> 23 January 1820, CAMBUSNETHAN LANARKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER DEANS and ANNE KINGHORN. <sup>902</sup>  <u>Married</u> to MARGRET BROUNLIE by 29 June 1845, as recorded at birth of their daughter LILLIAS. <sup>903</sup> No marriage entry confirmed but  possibly with MARGARET BROWN 19 December 1842 at BARONY, LANARKSHIRE. <sup>904</sup>  <u>Children:</u> Lillias (1845, Cambusnethan, 1.1.2.4.8.1.1)  <u>Death:-</u> 1847 NEWMAINS LANARKSHIRE <sup>905</sup></p> <p>No further records found. At 1851 Census, Lillias was living with her grandparents. Possibly some catastrophe.</p> <p><u>At 1841 Census:-</u>  NEWMAINS, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>906</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Lanarkshire, Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Male</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Lanarkshire, Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Janet</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Female</td> <td>11</td> <td>1830</td> <td>Lanarkshire, Scotland</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	James	Deans	Male	20	1821	Lanarkshire, Scotland	William	Deans	Male	15	1826	Lanarkshire, Scotland	Janet	Deans	Female	11	1830	Lanarkshire, Scotland
First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place																				
James	Deans	Male	20	1821	Lanarkshire, Scotland																				
William	Deans	Male	15	1826	Lanarkshire, Scotland																				
Janet	Deans	Female	11	1830	Lanarkshire, Scotland																				
1.1.8.4.8.2. 1	<p><b><u>LILLIAS DEANS (1845-1861-)</u></b>  <u>Baptized</u> 29 June 1845 at CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE; daughter of JAMES DEANS and MARGRET BROUNLIE. <sup>907</sup>  At 1851 Census living with her grand parents at SCABGILL FARM, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE. <sup>908</sup>  At 1861 Census aged 15 unmarried domestic servant and residing with grand-parents at SCABGILL FARM, CARWATH, LANARKSHIRE <sup>909</sup>  No further record found.</p>																								
1.1.8.4.8.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER DEANS (1821-1825)</u></b>  Born 22 November 1821 CAMUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE; baptized 16 December 1821 CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE <sup>910</sup>  Died 14 April 1825 CAMUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE <sup>911</sup></p>																								

1.1.8.4.8.4	<p><b><u>WILLIAM DEANS (1823-1896)</u></b></p> <p><u>Baptized</u> 21 December 1823 CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER DEANS and ANN KINGHORN <sup>912</sup></p> <p><u>Married</u> 27 June 1856 to JANET WILSON CARSTAIRS, LANKASHIRE <sup>913</sup></p> <p>JANET WILSON birth record not found. In 1861 Census her birth details were 1826 at CARSTAIRS, LANARKSHIRE (below). Appears to have been the daughter of JAMES and MARGARET WILSON of MUTTONOLE, CARSTAIRS (below). No death record found for Janet. Would be after 1901 census below.</p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>Margaret (c. 1858 Carnwath Lanarkshire);  Alexander (c. 1861 Carnwath);  Ann (c. 1863 Carnwath);  Janet (c. 1865 Carnwath);  Lillias (c. 1867 Carwath) – from the census records below, and otherwise not investigated.</p> <p><u>Death:</u></p> <p>WILLIAM DEANS died 1 April 1896 ARBUTHNOT, KINCARDINESHIRE. <sup>914</sup></p> <p>JANET WILSON died 19 January 1911 MILLTOWN, ARBUTHNOT, KINCARDINESHIRE <sup>915</sup></p> <p><u>Narrative</u></p> <p>Apart from the basics of his life above, William Dean’s history is heavily reliant on the census records.</p> <p><u>At the 1841 census</u> he was staying with his brother, James Deans, at Newmains Cambusnethan. This might have been a residence or a short stay.</p> <p><u>By the 1851 census</u> he was at his parents’, Scabgill Farm Cambusnethan, together with his parents and James’ daughter Lillias. At the 1861 census he was at Old Town Carnwath, married to Janet Wilson, with two children. He was farming 44 acres. This appears to have been in some concert with his brother-in-law, William Wilson, who was farming 41 acres at Oldtown at the 1851 census.</p> <p><u>By the 1871 census</u> William and Janet Deans’ family had grown to five children. William was farming 117 acres. Also part of his household as a servant was Alexander Wilson, most likely his nephew. William Wilson on the other hand was farming 45 acres, but showed himself as proprietor of 162 acres.</p> <p><u>By the 1881 census</u> William Wilson and family remained at Oldtown, with William showing himself as a farmer of 160 acres. However William Deans and family moved to MILLTOWN FARM, ARBUTHNOT, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND, where William was shown as a farmer of 200 Acres employing 2 men and 3 girls. His son Alexander also living there unmarried. This appears to indicate he had achieved some prosperity, at least in his own eyes.</p>
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1.1.8.4.8.4  
(cont'd)

**WILLIAM DEANS (1823-1896) cont'd**

By the 1891 census, William's and his family remained at MILLTOWN FARM, ARBUTHNOTT, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND. His son, Alexander had married CHRISTINA E DEANS (c. 1863, Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire) and was farming GOBBS FARM, ARBUTHNOTT, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND, with sons, WILLIAM (c. 1889 Garvock, Kincardineshire) ALISTAIR A (c. 1891, Arbuthnot).<sup>916</sup>

By the 1901 census William Deans had died. His wife Janet, Widow and retired farmer's wife, was living at CONVETH PLACE, LAURENCEKIRK, LAURENCE KIRK, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND, together with Annie and Lillias. His son Alexander and his growing family were at TOWNHEAD, BERVIE, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND, where his occupation was shown as Ploughman. It would appear that Milltown Farm had been relinquished, leaving Alexander little share in the former prosperity.<sup>917</sup>

Census records

At 1841 Census residing with brother JAMES DEANS at NEWMAINS, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND birth given as Lanarkshire 1826. (details above 1.1.8.4.8.2)<sup>918</sup>

At 1851 Census unmarried and residing with his parents and brother at SCABGILL FARM, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE birth given as Lanarkshire 1827 (details above 1.1.8.4.8)<sup>919</sup>

At 1861 Census:-

OLDTOWN, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND<sup>920</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
William	Deans	Head	Married	Male	36	1825	Farmer Of 44 Acres	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
Janet W	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	35	1826	-	Carstairs, Lanarkshire
Margaret	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	3	1858	-	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
Alexander	Deans	Son	-	Male	0	1861	-	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
Jane	Gillespie	Servant	Unmarried	Female	18	1843	Domestic Serv	Carnwath, Lanarkshire

1.1.8.4.8.4 (cont'd)	<b><u>WILLIAM DEANS (1823-1896) cont'd</u></b>								
	<u>At the 1871 Census:-</u>								
	OLDTOWN FARM, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>921</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	William	Deans	Head	Married	Male	47	1824	Farmer Of 117 Acres	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire
	Janet	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	46	1825	-	Carstairs, Lanarkshire
	Margaret	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	13	1858	-	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
	Alexander	Deans	Son	-	Male	10	1861	Scholar	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
	Ann	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	8	1863	Scholar	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
	Janet	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	6	1865	Scholar	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
	Lillias	Deans	Daughter	-	Female	4	1867	-	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
	Alexander	Wilson	Servant	-	Male	17	1854	Servant	Carnwath, Lanarkshire
Isabella	Cunningham	Servant	Unmarried	Female	21	1850	Servant	Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire	
Alsey	McLowd	Servant	-	Female	13	1858	Servant	Whitburn, Linlithgowshire (West Lothian)	

1.1.8.4.8.4 (cont'd)	<b><u>WILLIAM DEANS (1823-1896) cont'd</u></b>								
	<u>At the 1891 Census:-</u>								
	MILLTOWN FARM, ARBUTHNOTT, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>922</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	William	Deans	Head	Married	Male	67	1824	Farmer	Lanarkshire
	Janet	Deans	Wife	Married	Female	66	1825	Farmers Wife	Carstairs, Lanarkshire
	Annie	Deans	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	28	1863	Farmers Daur	Lanarkshire
	Lillias	Deans	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	24	1867	Farmers Daur	Lanarkshire
Peter	Mathers	Servant	Unmarried	Male	19	1872	Farm Servant	Marykirk, Kincardineshire	



1.1.8.4.8.4 (cont'd)	<p><b><u>WILLIAM DEANS (1823-1896) cont'd</u></b></p> <p><u>At 1901 Census:-</u>  CONVETH PLACE, LAURENCEKIRK, LAURENCE KIRK, KINCARDINESHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>923</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Janet</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Head</td> <td>Widow</td> <td>Female</td> <td>76</td> <td>1825</td> <td>Retired Farmer's Wife</td> <td>Carstairs, Lanarkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annie</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Single</td> <td>Female</td> <td>38</td> <td>1863</td> <td>House Duties</td> <td>Carnwath, Lanarkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lillias</td> <td>Deans</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Single</td> <td>Female</td> <td>34</td> <td>1867</td> <td>House Duties</td> <td>Carnwath, Lanarkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nellie J</td> <td>Simpson</td> <td>Boarder</td> <td>Single</td> <td>Female</td> <td>24</td> <td>1877</td> <td>Teacher Patrick School</td> <td>Forgue, Aberdeenshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No record found at 1911 Census for Janet, Annie, Lillias or Alexander</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	Janet	Deans	Head	Widow	Female	76	1825	Retired Farmer's Wife	Carstairs, Lanarkshire	Annie	Deans	Daughter	Single	Female	38	1863	House Duties	Carnwath, Lanarkshire	Lillias	Deans	Daughter	Single	Female	34	1867	House Duties	Carnwath, Lanarkshire	Nellie J	Simpson	Boarder	Single	Female	24	1877	Teacher Patrick School	Forgue, Aberdeenshire
First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place																																						
Janet	Deans	Head	Widow	Female	76	1825	Retired Farmer's Wife	Carstairs, Lanarkshire																																						
Annie	Deans	Daughter	Single	Female	38	1863	House Duties	Carnwath, Lanarkshire																																						
Lillias	Deans	Daughter	Single	Female	34	1867	House Duties	Carnwath, Lanarkshire																																						
Nellie J	Simpson	Boarder	Single	Female	24	1877	Teacher Patrick School	Forgue, Aberdeenshire																																						
1.1.8.4.8.5	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER DEANS (1827-1863)</u></b></p> <p>Born 2 December 1827 CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE.  At 1841 Census unmarried and residing with his parents and brother at SCABGIL FARM, CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE <sup>924</sup>  At 1851 Census Agricultural Labourer residing with his brother Joseph Deans OVERTOWN, CAMBUSNETHAN, MIDDLE WARD, LANARKSHIRE <sup>925</sup>  Died 20 March 1863 CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE <sup>926</sup></p>																																													

1.1.8.4.8.5	<p><b><u>JANET DEANS (1829-1901)</u></b> <u>Born</u> 1829 CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER DEANS and ANNE KINGHORN. <sup>927</sup> Married 1 November 1850 WILLIAM WILSON at CARNWATH, LANARKSHIRE. <sup>928</sup> Note Christine Wilson above.</p> <p><u>Children</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Alexander Wilson (b. 19 May 1853 Carnwath) Margaret Wilson (b. 16 April 1857, Carnwath) <sup>929</sup></p> <p><u>At 1841 Census</u> aged 11 residing with his brothers James and William at NEWMAINS, CAMBUSNETHAN, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND <sup>930</sup></p> <p>Not traced further. The name Deans does not appear in Alexander's correspondence, and while the name Wilson does, there appears no relationship with these Wilsons.</p>
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## 1.1.8.4.9 Jane Kinghorn (1792 – after 1871) Alexander’s sister and descendants

1.1.8.4.9	<p><b><u>JANE KINGHORN (1792-1871 or after)</u></b></p> <p><b>JANE KINGHORN</b> Baptized 15 August 1792 at KELSO, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JAMES KINGHORN and ANNE SMITH <sup>931</sup>  “8. <b>Jean</b> [born] on the 10<sup>th</sup> of August 1792” Miriam Chisholm’s transcription of Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>932</sup>  (Possible transcription error as “Jean” by Miriam. Two ScotlandsPeople entries as “Jane”. Alternatively she might have been called “Jean” in the family.) However, there is some doubt here, as Jane/Jean gave her place of birth in different places over the years:-  12 June 1818 <b>JANE KINGHORN</b> married with JOHN LILLIE (1789-1871) at KELSO, /ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>933</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  Thomas Lillie 1819 Kelso Roxburghshire  John Lillie 1821 Hume Berwickshire?  Allan Lillie 1823 Hume Berwickshire?  Agness Lillie 1827 Hume Berwickshire?  William Lillie 1831 Kelso Roxburghshire  <u>1841 Census:</u> She appears to be the Jean Lillie married to John Lillie Road Contractor of Kelso, with a sizeable family.  6 June 1841 Household: Roxburgh Street West Side, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>934</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>50</td> <td>1791</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jean</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>50</td> <td>1791</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allan</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>18</td> <td>1823</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agness</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>14</td> <td>1827</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>10</td> <td>1831</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isabella</td> <td>Lillie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alexander</td> <td>Whitilaw</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Thomson</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	John	Lillie	Male	50	1791	Roxburghshire	Jean	Lillie	Female	50	1791	Roxburghshire	John	Lillie	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Allan	Lillie	Male	18	1823	Roxburghshire	Agness	Lillie	Female	14	1827	Roxburghshire	William	Lillie	Male	10	1831	Roxburghshire	Thomas	Lillie	Male	25	1816	Roxburghshire	Isabella	Lillie	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Alexander	Whitilaw	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire	John	Thomson	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire
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1.1.8.4.9  
cont'd

**JANE KINGHORN (1792-1871 or after)** cont'd

By 1851 this family appears to have become farmers at Queenscairn, Kelso. The connection with Stichill and Hume her father's brother, Alexander Kinghorn, with whom her sister Ann appears to have been living at the time of her marriage.

1851 Census:

30 March 1851 Household: Queenscairn, Stichill, Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>935</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
John	Lillie	Head	Married	Male	62	1789	Farmer Of (306) Acres Employing 16 Labr	Eccles, Berwicks
Jane	Lillie	Wife	Married	Female	60	1791	-	Hume, Berwicks
John	Lillie	Son	Unmarried	Male	29	1822	Farmers Son (Employed On Farm)	Hume, Berwicks
Agnes	Lillie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	22	1829	Farmers Daur Employed At Home	Hume, Berwicks
William	Lillie	Son	Unmarried	Male	19	1832	Farmers Son Employed At Home	Kelso, Roxb
Mary Ann	Lillie	Grand Child	Unmarried	Female	7	1844	Scholar At Home	Hume Berwicks

Note Mary Ann Lillie recorded was not their "Grand Child" as recorded above, but daughter of Thomas Lillie (1812-1907) and Alison Scott (1823-1902). Thomas was the son of John Lillie and Jane Allan, part of the Lillie clan. (Val Kinghorne <sup>936</sup>)

1.1.8.4.9  
cont'd**JANE KINGHORN (1792-1871 or after)** cont'd1861 Census7 April 1861 Household: Queenscairn, Stichel, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>937</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
John	Lillie	Head	Married	Male	72	1789	Farmer Of 305 Acres Employing 8 Labourers	Eccles, Berwickshire
Jane	Lillie	Wife	Married	Female	70	1791	-	Swinton, Berwickshire
William	Lillie	Son	Unmarried	Male	27	1834	Farmers Son	Hume, Berwickshire
Mary Ann	Lillie	Grand Daughter	Unmarried	Female	18	1843	-	Kelso, Roxburghshire
Isabella	Whittlaw	Visitor	Married	Female	42	1819	Ag Lab Wife	Hume, Berwickshire
Agnes	Davidson	Servant	Unmarried	Female	24	1837	General Serv	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire

1871 Census

2 April 1871 Household: Barmoor Mill Farm House, Lowick, Glendale, Northumberland, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
William	Lillie	Head	-	Male	36	1835	-	Scotland
Mary	Lillie	Wife	-	Female	28	1843	-	Scotland
Jessie	Lillie	Daughter	-	Female	1	1870	-	Northumberland, England
John	Lillie	Father	-	Male	82	1789	-	Scotland
Jane	Lillie	Mother	-	Female	79	1792	-	Scotland

John Lillie died later in 1871. No record found for Jane or family after that. <sup>938</sup>

### Table 3 Brockie Family of Dryburgh

Genealogical description of the descendants of family of Thomas Brockie of Dryburgh. The date range for this study is 1719 to 1851, to include the 1851 Census, i.e., to the end of the decade of Alexander Kinghorne's death.

#### B1 Thomas Brockie of Mertoun and Ancrum fl 1740-1760

B1	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (-)</u></b>          Baptism record not found.          Married with ISSABELL PRINGLE before 1740 <sup>939</sup>  <u>Children:</u>              William Brockie (1740 Mertoun B1.1)              John Brockie (1742 Mertoun B1.2)              Thomas Brockie (1745 Mertoun B1.3)              Barbara Brockie (1753 Mertoun B1.4) or “Barbrie” or “Baby”              Agnes Brockie (Ancrum? B1.5) baptism record not found              Robert Brockie (Ancrum? B1.6) baptism record not found              Alexander Brockie (Mertoun B1.7) baptism record not found</p>
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## B1.1 William Brockie (1740-) in Mertoun, and Descendants (Betty Brockie's father)

B1.1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1740-)</u></b>          Baptized 27 March 1740 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of THOMAS BROCKIE and ISABELL PRINGLE <sup>940</sup>          Married 25 February 1767 with NELLIE BRACK, at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>941</sup> (“HILEN’ or “HELEN”)          (see marriage of his brother JOHN with ISOBEL BRACK 13 June 1777 B1.2 below)  <u>Children:</u>              Betty Brockie (1769 Mertoun B1.1.1)              George Brockie (1771 Mertoun B1.1.2)              John Brockie (1776 Mertoun B1.1.3)              William Brockie (1778 Mertoun B1.1.4)              Agness Brockie (1780 Mertoun B1.1.5)              Alexander Brockie (1782 Mertoun B1.1.6)              Helen Brockie (1784 Mertoun B1.1.7)</p>
B1.1.1	<p><b><u>BETTY BROCKIE (1769-1819)</u></b>          Baptized 21 June 1769 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>942</sup>  <b>Married 18 December 1793 with ALEXANDER KINGHORN at BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>943</sup></b>          Bans for same at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>944</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              <b>See 1.1.3.4.1.</b>          BETTY BROCKIE died 20 August 1819 ST BOSWELLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE          ‘after a long and painful illness of not less than twelve years, which she bore with Christian fortitude’, aged ‘50 years and 8 months’. She was buried near her father and mother at Dryburgh Abbey, just across the River Tweed from St Boswells ‘amongst these splendid ruins my beloved spouse was interred on Monday the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August 1819....’ <sup>945</sup></p>
B1.1.2	<p><b><u>GEORGE BROCKIE (1774-)</u></b>          Baptized 29 March 1774 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of WILLIAM BROCKIE mother’s name not given <sup>946</sup>          Married 16 October 1801 in MERTOUN with AGNES DICKSON  <u>Children:</u>              WILLIAM BROCKIE bap. Mertoun 1 Sep 1803 <sup>947</sup> d. 21 Jun 1879 Melrose descendant BROCKIE              AGNES BROCKIE b. 1810 d. Mertoun 15 Jul 1862 descendants MATHIESON          (Val Kinghorne except where cited) <sup>948</sup></p>

B1.1.3

**JOHN BROCKIE (1776-1842)**Baptized 10 January 1776 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and NELLIE BRACK. <sup>949</sup>Marriage 26 January 1803 JOHN BROCKIE with AGNES MARSHALL in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>950</sup>Children:WILLIAM BROCKIE b. Mertoun 3 Nov 1803 <sup>951</sup>AGNES BROCKIE b. Mertoun 29 Mar 1807 bap. 14 Apr. 1807 <sup>952</sup> descendants BROADHELEN BROCKIE b. Mertoun 6 Nov 1809 bap 8 Dec 1809 <sup>953</sup>1831 Census:-

1831 Census of JEDBURGH LANDWARD

Household of JOHN BROCKIE FARMER in MOUNTHOOLY, JEDBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>954</sup>1841 Census:-6 June 1841 Household Mountholly, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>955</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
John	Brockie	Male	64	1777	Scotland
Agness	Brockie	Female	60	1781	Roxburghshire
Margaret	Nisbet	Female	19	1822	Roxburghshire
Isabella	Campbell	Female	16	1825	Roxburghshire

JOHN BROCKIE listed as Farmer;

Note AP: presence of MARGARET NISBET a connection with the Ancrum Brockies, MARY NISBET the mother.

Death

JOHN BROCKIE d. 10 Feb. 1842 in Mountholly Jedburghshire

(Val Kinghorne except where cited) <sup>956</sup>



B1.1.4	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1778-1814)</u></b>          Baptized 7 January 1778 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and NELLIE BRACK. <sup>957</sup>          Married 1? 21 November 1794 with ELIZABETH HOOD in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>958</sup>          Married 24 February 1803 with ISABELLA CUNNINGHAM in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE  <u>Children:-</u>              WILLIAM BROCKIE b. Mertoun 21 Jun 1803 d. 24 Oct 1873 in Portobello, Midlothian descendants          Died 27 Dec 1814 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE          (Val Kinghorne except where cited) <sup>959</sup></p>
B1.1.5	<p><b><u>AGNESS BROCKIE (1780-)</u></b>          Baptized 26 January 1780 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and HELEN BRACK. <sup>960</sup></p>

B1.1.6	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER BROCKIE (1782-1856)</u></b>  Baptized 17 April 1782 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and HELEN BRACK. <sup>961</sup>  Marriage 27 April 1810 ALEXANDER BROCKIE with JANET FRIER in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>962</sup> (or “FREIR”)  <u>Children:</u>  WILLIAM BROCKIE bap. Lauder 1 Mar 1811 <sup>963</sup> d. Sunderland, Durham 20 Oct 1890  Writer, newspaper editor, poet and songwriter who lived for many years in Edinburgh, relocating to Sunderland in 1860. <sup>964</sup>  AGNES BROCKIE bap. Lauder 1812 <sup>965</sup> d. 1812  HELEN BROCKIE bap. Lauder 1813 <sup>966</sup> d. 12 Nov 1893 Melbourne, Victoria – married name SWIFT  JANET BROCKIE (Jessie) bap. Smailholm 4 Oct 1815 <sup>967</sup> d. 14 Oct 1876 Gattonside Roxb. married name BRIGGS  AGNES USHER BROCKIE bap. Smailholm 22 Jul 1817 <sup>968</sup> d. 12 Jan 1895 in Melbourne, Victoria, descendants SMITH  A son James Alexander Smith (1862-1940) was a prominent engineer in Victoria  ELIZABETH BROCKIE bap. Smailholm 3 Feb 1820 <sup>969</sup>  JAMES BROCKIE b.c. 1822, d. 28 Sep 1849 South Shields, Durham  ISABEL COCHRANE BROCKIE b. 1826 in Rachelfield Roxb. d. 14 Jul 1899 in Melbourne, Victoria, married name SMITH  Her husband Mr Arthur Kennedy. Smith (1824-1881) an engineer, became MLA for East Melbourne  JOAN BROCKIE b. 1827 in Hawick Roxb. d. 17 Mar 1905 Melbourne, Victoria, married name WILSON  THOMAS FRIER BROCKIE b. 1830 in Smailholm Roxb d. 1 Jul 1906 in Melrose Roxb – Composer, landscape painter  JANE BROCKIE b. 1834 in Sprouston Roxb. d 23 May 1903 Northumberland, England married names ROBINSON and BEVERIDGE  Agnes Smith (Brockie) and Jane Brockie lived in Islington from at least 1850 until their departure for Victoria in 1858. Their father Alexander died in Islington 1856. Note above that other members of the family emigrated to Victoria.  <u>Death</u>  ALEXANDER BROCKIE died 1856 ISLINGTON, LONDON  (Val Kinghorne except where cited) <sup>970</sup></p>
B1.1.7	<p><b><u>HELEN BROCKIE (1784-1806)</u></b>  Baptized 15 July 1784 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and HELEN BRACK <sup>971</sup>  Died 21 October 1806 in MAIDENHALL, buried at DRYBURGH ABBEY  “Helen Brockie my sister-in-law died at Maidenhall Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> October 1806 aged 22 years (buried at Dryburgh)” <sup>972</sup>  Maidenhall farm and part of the Bemersyde Estate.</p>

## B1.2 John Brockie (1742-) in St Boswells and descendants

B1.2	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1742-)</u></b>  Baptized 6 December 1742 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of THOMAS BROCKIE and ISABELL PRINGLE <sup>973</sup>  Married 13 June 1777 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE with ISOBEL BRACK. <sup>974</sup>  Bans in ST BOSWELLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE “ISSOBEL BRACK” 12 June 1777 <sup>975</sup>  (see marriage of his brother WILLIAM with NELLIE BRACK 25 February 1767 B1.1 above)  <u>Children:-</u>  Thomas Brockie (1778 St Boswells B1.2.1)  George “Brackie” (1783 St Boswells B1.2.2)  William Brockie (1785 St Boswells B1.2.3)  John “Brocky” (1786 St Boswells B1.2.4)  Betty “Brocky” (1789 St Boswells B1.2.5)</p>
B1.2.1	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1778-)</u></b>  Baptized 14 October 1778 at ST BOSWELLS ROXBURGHSHIRE; the son of JOHN BROCKIE mother’s name not given <sup>976</sup>  Assumed it was this Thomas Brockie who married with JOAN JOHNSON before 1796.  <u>Children:</u>  William Brockie (1796 Mertoun B1.2.1.1)</p>
B1.2.1.1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1796-)</u></b>  Baptized 12 July 1796 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE and JOAN OVENS <sup>977</sup></p>
B1.2.2	<p><b><u>GEORGE BROCKIE (1783-) “BRACKIE”</u></b>  Baptized 15 September 1783 in ST BOSWELLS ROXBURGHSHIRE; the son of JOHN BRACKIE mother’s name not given <sup>978</sup></p>
B1.2.3	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1785-)</u></b>  Baptized 7 April 1785 in ST BOSWELLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE; the son of JOHN BROCKIE mother’s name not given <sup>979</sup></p>

B1.2.4

**JOHN BROCKIE (1786-)**

Baptized 13 December 1786 in ST BOSWELLS, ROXBOROUGHSHIRE; JOHN “BROCKY” the son of JOHN BROCKY mother unnamed<sup>980</sup>

Marriage 13 May 1809 JOHN BROCKIE with CHARLOTTE WEYNESS in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN<sup>981</sup> (WEMYS/WINNES)

Children:

Janet Brockie (1810 Stow Midlothian B1.6.1.1)

Robert Brockie (1812 Melrose B1.6.1.2)

George Brockie (1817 Melrose B1.6.1.3)

Margaret Brockie (1818 Ashkirk B1.6.1.4)

John Brackie (1821 Ashkirk B1.6.1.5)

George Brockie (1825 Ashkirk B1.6.1.6)

Archibald Bracke (1829 Ashkirk B1.6.1.7)

1841 Census:-

6 June 1841 Household Headshaw, Ashkirk, Roxburghshire, Scotland<sup>982</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
John	Brockie	Male	55	1786	Roxburghshire
Charlotte	Brockie	Female	55	1786	Scotland
George	Brockie	Male	16	1825	Roxburghshire
Archibald	Brockie	Male	12	1829	Roxburghshire

JOHN BROCKIE is listed as Agricultural Labourer

B1.2.4 cont'd	<u>1851 Census:-</u> 30 March 1851 Household Langlee (East), Melrose, Melrose Allan Water, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>983</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	John	Brockie	Head	Married	Male	65	1786	Ag Lab	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	Charlotte	Brockie	Wife	Married	Female	65	1786	-	Traquair, Peeblesshire
	George	Brockie	Son	Unmarried	Male	25	1826	Ag Lab	Ashkirk, Roxburghshire
	Archibald	Brockie	Son	Unmarried	Male	22	1829	Ag Lab	Ashkirk, Roxburghshire
	Isabella	Fair	Servant	Unmarried	Female	18	1833	Farm Servant	Lauder, Brecknockshire, Wales
	Ann	Brockie	Visitor	Unmarried	Female	13	1838	Visitor	Corstorphine, Midlothian
B1.2.5	<b><u>BETTY BROCKY (1789-)</u></b> Baptized 8 June 1789 in ST BOSWELLS ROXBOROUGHSHIRE; the daughter of JOHN BROCKY mother unnamed <sup>984</sup>								

### B1.3 Thomas Brockie (1745-) in Ancrum and descendants

B1.3	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1745-)</u></b>          Baptized 2 July 1745 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the son of THOMAS BROCKIE and ISABELL PRINGLE <sup>985</sup>          Married 1 November 1787 THOMAS “BROKIE” with MARY NISBET in SMAILHOLM, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>986</sup>          Married 25 November 1787 with MARY NISBET in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>987</sup>  <u>Children:</u>              Thomas Brockie (1788 Ancrum B1.3.1)              George Brockie (1790 Ancrum B1.3.2)              Mary Brockie (1791 Ancrum B1.3.3)              William Brockie (1794 Ancrum B1.3.4)              David Brockie (1796 Ancrum B1.3.5)              William Brockie (1798 Ancrum B1.3.6)              John Brockie (1800 Ancrum B1.3.7)</p>
B1.3.1	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1788-)</u></b>          Baptized 23 December 1788 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>988</sup></p>

B1.3.2	<p><b><u>GEORGE BROCKIE (1790-)</u></b>  Baptized 9 June 1790 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>989</sup>  Married with JANE LYMINGTON marriage record not found  <u>Children:-</u>  Robert Brockie (1823 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.1)  Mary Nisbet Brockie (1824 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.2)  Christiana Brockie (1827 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.3)  Thomas Walker Brockie (1829 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.4)  Catherine Symington Brockie (1834 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.5)  Jean Brockie (1846 Stow Midlothian B1.3.2.6)</p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>  6 June 1841 Household Bowshank, Stow, Midlothian, Scotland <sup>990</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>George</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>45</td> <td>1796</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>35</td> <td>1806</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas Walker</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>12</td> <td>1829</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Catherine</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>7</td> <td>1834</td> <td>Midlothian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robert</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>2</td> <td>1839</td> <td>Midlothian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Willson</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Crawford</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Gledston</td> <td>Female</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GEORGE BROCKIE is listed as Farmer</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	George	Brockie	Male	45	1796	Scotland	Jane	Brockie	Female	35	1806	Scotland	Thomas Walker	Brockie	Male	12	1829	Scotland	Catherine	Brockie	Female	7	1834	Midlothian	Robert	Brockie	Male	2	1839	Midlothian	Helen	Willson	Female	25	1816	Scotland	Helen	Crawford	Female	20	1821	Scotland	Helen	Gledston	Female	15	1826	Scotland
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Robert	Brockie	Male	2	1839	Midlothian																																																		
Helen	Willson	Female	25	1816	Scotland																																																		
Helen	Crawford	Female	20	1821	Scotland																																																		
Helen	Gledston	Female	15	1826	Scotland																																																		
B1.3.2.1	<p><b><u>ROBERT BROCKIE (1823-)</u></b>  Baptized 1823 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of GEORGE BROCKIE and JANE LYMINGTON <sup>991</sup>  Named after ROBERT BROCKIE of STOW MIDLOTHIAN, B1.6, likely George's uncle</p>																																																						

B1.3.2.2	<p><b><u>MARY NISBET BROCKIE (1824-)</u></b>          Baptized 1824 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of GEORGE BROCKIE and JANE SYMINGTON <sup>992</sup>          Named after MARY NISBET (BROCKIE) B1.3, George's grandmother          Marriage 2 April 1846 MARY N BROCKIE (d GEORGE BROCKIE) with ALEXANDER RENWICK in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>993</sup>          Marriage 2 April 1846 MARY NISBET with ALEXANDER RENWICK in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE</p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>          Note AP:- She is possibly the Mary Brockie in the household of David Brockie Clarilaw Moor Farm, Bowden B1.3.5 along with her grandmother Mary Nisbet.          6 June 1841 Household of ALEXANDER RENWICK Hawksnesh, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alexander</td> <td>Renwick</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth</td> <td>Renwick</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Dgliesh</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew</td> <td>Waddel</td> <td>Male</td> <td>35</td> <td>1806</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew</td> <td>Hartune</td> <td>Male</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ALEXANDER RENWICK listed as FARMER. Note AP:- He had previously been married to ELIZABETH.</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	Alexander	Renwick	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Elizabeth	Renwick	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Mary	Dgliesh	Female	20	1821	Scotland	Andrew	Waddel	Male	35	1806	Scotland	Andrew	Hartune	Male	15	1826	Scotland
First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place																																
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B1.3.2.3	<p><b><u>CHRISTIANA BROCKIE (1827-)</u></b>          Baptized 1 September 1827 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of GEORGE BROCKIE and JANE SYMINGTON <sup>994</sup>          Possibly named after CHRISTIAN TURNBULL BJ1.          Died 30 March 1836 buried 1 April 1836 CHRISTINA BROCKIE, aged 9, residence Bowshank in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>995</sup>          "Daughter Of Mr George Brockie, Tenant, Child's Mortcloth 10d"</p>																																				
B1.3.2.4	<p><b><u>THOMAS WALKER BROCKIE (1829-)</u></b>          Baptized 13 November 1829 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of GEORGE BROCKIE and JANE SYMINGTON <sup>996</sup></p>																																				
B1.3.2.5	<p><b><u>CATHERINE SYMINGTON BROCKIE (1834-)</u></b>          Baptized 1834 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of GEORGE BROCKIE and JANE SYMINGTON <sup>997</sup></p>																																				
B1.3.2.6	<p><b><u>JEAN BROCKIE (1846-)</u></b>          Baptized 1846 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of GEORGE BROCKIE and JEAN SYMINGTON <sup>998</sup></p>																																				



B1.3.3	<p><b><u>MARY BROCKIE (1791-)</u></b>  Baptized 23 November 1791 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>999</sup>  Assumed to be this Mary Brockie:-  Marriage 17 December 1821 MARY BROCKIE with THOMAS JEFFREY in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1000</sup></p>
B1.3.4	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1794-by 1798)</u></b>  Baptized 18 February 1794 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1001</sup>  Presumed to have died before the baptism of his brother of the same name in 1798.</p>
B1.3.5	<p><b><u>DAVID BROCKIE (1796-)</u></b>  Baptized 22 June 1796 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1002</sup>  Marriage 15 February 1838 DAVID BROCKIE with JESSEY RUTHERFORD in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1003</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  CATHARINE BROCKIE bap. 2 Feb 1841 born 1840 d DAVID BROCKIE and JESSIE RUTHERFORD in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1004</sup>  THOMAS BROCKIE bap. 10 April 1842 d DAVID BROCKIE and JESSIE RUTHERFORD in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1005</sup>  JOHN BROCKIE bap. 1844 s DAVID BROCKIE and JESSIE RUTHERFORD in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1006</sup>  MARY BROCKIE bap. 1846 d DAVID BROCKIE and JESSIE RUTHERFORD in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1007</sup>  JESSIE ELISABETH BROCKIE bap. 15 March 1848 d. DAVID BROCKIE and JESSIE RUTHERFORD in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1008</sup></p>

B1.3.5  
cont'd1841 Census:-6 June 1841 Household Clarilaw Moor, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1009</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
David	Brockie	Male	40	1801	Scotland
Mary	Brockie	Female	80	1761	Scotland
Mary	Brockie	Female	15	1826	Scotland
Chirsty	Roger	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire
Betsy	Melrose	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire
Adam	Pringle	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire
Walter	Reid	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire
John	Reid	Male	15	1826	Roxburghshire
David	Graham	Male	16	1825	Roxburghshire

DAVID BROCKIE listed as Farmer. Note AP: MARY BROCKIE (80) would be his mother, MARY NISBET; MARY BROCKIE (15) is possibly David's niece MARY NISBET BROCKIE B1.3.2.2

6 June 1841 Household Tweedlank, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
Catherine	Rutherford	Female	70	1771	Roxburghshire
Jessie	Brockie	Female	30	1811	Roxburghshire
Catherine	Brockie	Female	0	1841	Roxburghshire
Margaret	Mason	Female	15	1826	Roxburghshire

Notes AP: Catherine Rutherford supposedly the mother of Jessie Brockie née Rutherford; David Brockie resident Clarilaw Moor Farm. Presumably Jessie staying with her mother on account of child..

B1.3.5 cont'd	<u>1851 Census:-</u> 30 March 1851 Household Kaims, Minto, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	David	Brockie	Head	Married	Male	53	1798	Farmer Of 1000 Acres (Employing 9 Labourers)	Ancrum, Roxburghshire
	Jessie	Brockie	Wife	Married	Female	43	1808	-	Melrose, Roxburghshire
	Catherine	Brockie	Daughter	-	Female	10	1841	Scholar	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	Thomas	Brockie	Son	-	Male	9	1842	Scholar	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	John	Brockie	Son	-	Male	6	1845	Scholar	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	Jessie	Hogg	Servant	Unmarried	Female	21	1830	House Servant	Galashiels, Roxburghshire
	Jean	Tinline	Servant	Unmarried	Female	18	1833	House Servant	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	John	Fairbairn	Servant	Unmarried	Male	24	1827	Farm Servant	Selkirk, Selkirkshire
	Walter	Hogg	Servant	Unmarried	Male	23	1828	Farm Servant	Yarrow, Selkirkshire
	Henry	Brown	Servant	Unmarried	Male	16	1835	Farm Servant	Galashiels, Roxburghshire
William	Knox	Servant	Unmarried	Male	16	1835	Farm Servant	Ancrum, Roxburghshire	

B1.3.6	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1798-)</u></b>          Baptized 8 June 1798 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1010</sup></p> <p><u>1851 Census:-</u>          30 March 1851 Household Water Row, Selkirk, Selkirkshire, Scotland <sup>1011</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Brokie</td> <td>Head</td> <td>Widower</td> <td>Male</td> <td>52</td> <td>1799</td> <td>Draper Keeps 3 Apprentice</td> <td>Ancrum, Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thomas</td> <td>Brokie</td> <td>Son</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Male</td> <td>18</td> <td>1833</td> <td>Drapers Son</td> <td>Selkirk, Selkirkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>Brokie</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>21</td> <td>1830</td> <td>Drapers Daughter</td> <td>Selkirk, Selkirkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Brokie</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>19</td> <td>1832</td> <td>Drapers Daughter</td> <td>Selkirk, Selkirkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane</td> <td>Brokie</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>17</td> <td>1834</td> <td>Drapers Daughter</td> <td>Selkirk, Selkirkshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicholas</td> <td>Dods</td> <td>Daughter</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1831</td> <td>House Maid</td> <td>Bowden, Roxburghshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	William	Brokie	Head	Widower	Male	52	1799	Draper Keeps 3 Apprentice	Ancrum, Roxburghshire	Thomas	Brokie	Son	Unmarried	Male	18	1833	Drapers Son	Selkirk, Selkirkshire	Margaret	Brokie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	21	1830	Drapers Daughter	Selkirk, Selkirkshire	Mary	Brokie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	19	1832	Drapers Daughter	Selkirk, Selkirkshire	Jane	Brokie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	17	1834	Drapers Daughter	Selkirk, Selkirkshire	Nicholas	Dods	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	20	1831	House Maid	Bowden, Roxburghshire
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Nicholas	Dods	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	20	1831	House Maid	Bowden, Roxburghshire																																																								
B1.3.7	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1800-)</u></b>          Baptized 22 May 1800 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of THOMAS BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1012</sup></p>																																																															

## B1.4 and B1.5 Barbara and Agnes Brockie (1750's ff)

B1.4	<p><b><u>BARBARA BROCKIE (1753?-) "BARBRIE"</u></b>          Baptized 1753 at MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; the daughter of THOMAS BROCKIE and ISABELL PRINGLE? <sup>1013</sup>          Marriage 12 March 1778 BARBRIE BROCKIE with WILLIAM RIDDEL at MERTOUN HOUSE, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>1014</sup>          (Possibly one of the Riddells of Camieston. On Camieston see the Blaikie study Table 6)</p>
B1.5	<p><b><u>AGNES BROKIE (-1778-)</u></b>          Assumed to be daughter of THOMAS BROCKIE B1          Married 29 November 1778 AGNES BROKIE with STEPHEN BALMER at ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1015</sup></p>

## B1.6 Robert Brockie (fl 1787 ff) in Ancrum, Bowden and Stow Midlothian, and descendants

B1.6

### **ROBERT BROCKIE (-1787-)**

Assumed to be son of THOMAS BROCKIE B1

Married 27 May 1787 with ALISON LAW in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1016</sup>

ALISON LAW bap. 27 March 1766 in ST BOSWELLS ROXBURGHSHIRE, d ARCHIBALD LAW mother unnamed <sup>1017</sup>

#### Children:

John Brockie (1788 Ancrum B1.6.1)

Archbald Brockie (1790 Bowden B1.6.2)

Joseph Brockie (1792 Ancrum B1.6.3)

Robert “Brockey” (1794 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.4)

Isabella Brockie (1798 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.5)

William “Brockey” (1800 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.6)

David “Brockey” (1802 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.7)

Thomas Brockie (1804 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.8)

James Brockie (1807 Stow, Midlothian B1.6.9)

**Note AP:- The above chronology places Robert Brockie and his family in Bowden around the time Alexander Kinghorne moved there. It provides an opportunity for Alexander to meet Betty Brockie, who was either Robert’s niece or cousin. Robert then returned to ANCRUM, and then moved to STOW, MIDLOTHIAN. He returned to BOWDEN by 1841:-**

#### 1841 Census:-

6 June 1841 Household Midlens Mill, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1018</sup> Note AP:- I.e., MIDLEM MILL

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
Robert	Brockie	Male	75	1766	Scotland
Isabella	Brockie	Female	40	1801	Scotland
Robert	Brockie	Male	8	1833	Scotland

ROBERT BROCKIE is listed as “Ind” (of independent means).

Note AP:- ROBERT BROCKIE had retired, and by 1841 was living at MIDLEM MILL, BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE. He might have been Factor there or one of the adjoining estates, or moved there from Stow, Midlothian. Robert’s youngest son, JAMES BROCKIE see B1.6.9 was Farm Steward on the adjacent LINTHILL Estate. ISABELLA BROCKIE appears to have been Robert’s daughter ISABELLA, unmarried see B1.6.5. Young ROBERT BROCKIE appears to have been his grandson, see under his son THOMAS BROCKIE B1.6.8.

B1.6.1	<b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1788-)</u></b> Baptized 20 July 1788 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ROBERT BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1019</sup> See also John Brockie (1786-) B1.2.4
B1.6.1.1	<b><u>JANET BROCKIE (1810-)</u></b> Baptized 6 May 1810 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROCKIE and CHARLOTTE WEYNESS <sup>1020</sup> Marriage 30 May 1834 JANET BROCKIE with JOHN LAIDLAW in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1021</sup>
B1.6.1.2	<b><u>ROBERT BROCKIE (1812-)</u></b> Baptized September 1812 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JOHN BROCKIE and CHARLOTTE WEMYS <sup>1022</sup>
B1.6.1.3	<b><u>GEORGE BROKIE (1817-by 1825)</u></b> Baptized 24 August 1817 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JOHN BROKIE and CHARLOTTE no surname <sup>1023</sup> Died before 1825 when his brother was baptized George B1. 6.1.6
B1.6.1.4	<b><u>MARGARET BROCKIE (1818-)</u></b> Baptized 13 December 1818 in ASHKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JOHN BROCKIE and CHARLOT WINNES <sup>1024</sup>
B1.6.1.5	<b><u>JOHN BRACKIE (1821-)</u></b> Baptized 28 October 1821 in ASHKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE; JOHN BRACKIE son of JOHN BRACKIE and CHARLOT WINNES <sup>1025</sup> Assumed this John Brockie in the household of William Law in 1831 Census:- <u>1831 Census:-</u> 1831 Census of MELROSE and LINDEAN, household of WILLIAM LAW, in MELROSE; GALASHIELS JOHN BROCK <sup>1026</sup>
B1.6.1.6	<b><u>GEORGE BROCKIE (1825-)</u></b> Baptized 18 December 1825 in ASHKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JOHN BROCKIE and CHARLOT WINNES <sup>1027</sup>
B1.6.1.7	<b><u>ARCHIBALD BRACKE (1829-)</u></b> Baptized 17 May 1829 in ASHKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of JOHN BRACKE and CHARLOT WINNES <sup>1028</sup> Likely named after his grandfather ARCHBALD BROCKIE 1.6.2 or his grandfather ARCHIBALD LAW see 1.6
B1.6.2	<b><u>ARCHBALD BROCKIE (1790-)</u></b> Baptized 4 April 1790 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ROBERT BROCKIE and ALLISON LAW <sup>1029</sup> Likely named after his grandfather ARCHIBALD LAW see 1.6

<p>B1.6.3</p>	<p><b><u>JOSEPH BROCKIE (1792-)</u></b>                  Baptized 15 January 1792 in ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ROBERT BROCKIE mother unnamed <sup>1030</sup>                  Marriage 3 June 1820 JOSEPH BROCKIE with BETTY WOOD in STOW MIDLOTHIAN, Father’s name ROBERT BROCKIE <sup>1031</sup>                  Marriage 5 June 1820 JOSEPH BROKIE with ELISABETH WOOD in MELROSE ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1032</sup>  <u>Children:</u>                      Margaret Brockie (1822 Melrose B1.6.3.1)                      Alison Brockie (1827 Melrose B1.6.3.2)</p>																																																					
<p>B1.6.3.1</p>	<p><b><u>MARGARET BROCKIE (1822-)</u></b>                  Baptized 25 February 1822 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JOSEPH BROCKIE and ELISABETH WOOD <sup>1033</sup></p>																																																					
<p>B1.6.3.2</p>	<p><b><u>ALISON BROCKIE (1827-)</u></b>                  Baptized 1 August 1827 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of JOSEPH BROCKIE and ELISABETH WOOD <sup>1034</sup></p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>                  In household of her uncle David Brockie B1.6.7</p> <p><u>1851 Census:-</u>                  30 March 1851 Household Albert Place, 3, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Thorburn</td> <td>Head</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Male</td> <td>51</td> <td>1800</td> <td>Merchant General &amp; Inspector Of Poor</td> <td>Traquair, Peeblesshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jean</td> <td>Thorburn</td> <td>Sister</td> <td>Widow</td> <td>Female</td> <td>54</td> <td>1797</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jessie</td> <td>Lund</td> <td>Niece</td> <td>-</td> <td>Female</td> <td>9</td> <td>1842</td> <td>Scholar</td> <td>Glendevon, Perthshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alison</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Servant</td> <td>-</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1831</td> <td>Gen Servant</td> <td>Stow, Midlothian</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	John	Thorburn	Head	Unmarried	Male	51	1800	Merchant General & Inspector Of Poor	Traquair, Peeblesshire	Jean	Thorburn	Sister	Widow	Female	54	1797	-	-	Jessie	Lund	Niece	-	Female	9	1842	Scholar	Glendevon, Perthshire	Alison	Brockie	Servant	-	Female	20	1831	Gen Servant	Stow, Midlothian
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Alison	Brockie	Servant	-	Female	20	1831	Gen Servant	Stow, Midlothian																																														



B1.6.4	<p><b><u>ROBERT “BROCKEY” (1794-)</u></b>  Baptized 1794 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROCKEY and ALISON LAW <sup>1035</sup></p>
B1.6.5	<p><b><u>ISABELLA BROCKIE (1798-)</u></b>  Baptized 3 June 1798 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of ROBERT BROCKIE and ALISON LAW <sup>1036</sup></p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>  ISABELLA BROCKIE on the Census Record for her father at MIDLEM MILL, see ROBERT BROCKIE B1.6</p>
B1.6.6	<p><b><u>WILLIAM “BROCKEY” (1800-)</u></b>  Baptized 12 April 1800 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROCKEY and ALISON LAW <sup>1037</sup></p>
B1.6.7	<p><b><u>DAVID “BROCKEY” (1802-)</u></b>  Baptized 18 July 1802 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROCKEY and ALISON LAW <sup>1038</sup>  Married with BETTY SANDILANDS marriage entry not found</p> <p><u>Children:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JEAN BROCKIE bap. 20 April 1827 in STOW MIDLOTHIAN, d DAVID BROCKIE and BETTY SANDILANDS <sup>1039</sup>  Marriage 29 December 1848 JANE BROCKIE with ROBERT WELSH in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1040</sup></li> <li>ISABEL BROCKIE bap. 1835 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, d DAVID BROCKIE and BETTY SANDILANDS <sup>1041</sup></li> <li>MARY BROCKIE bap. 1839 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, d DAVID BROCKIE and BETTY SANDILANDS <sup>1042</sup></li> <li>ELIZABETH BROCKIE bap. 1841 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, d. DAVID BROCKIE and ELIZABETH SANDILANDS <sup>1043</sup>  Died in infancy. See baptism of her sister Elisabeth 1842.</li> <li>ELISABETH BROCKIE bap 1842 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, d. DAVID BROCKIE and BETTY SANDILANDS <sup>1044</sup></li> <li>MARGARET BROCKIE bap 1844 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE d. DAVID BROCKIE and ELIZABETH SANDILANDS <sup>1045</sup></li> </ul>

B1.6.7  
cont'd1841 Census:-6 June 1841 Household Kilnknowe, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland <sup>1046</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place
David	Brockie	Male	30	1811	Scotland
Elisabeth	Brockie	Female	30	1811	Scotland
Robert	Brockie	Male	14	1827	Scotland
Jane	Brockie	Female	13	1828	Scotland
Alison	Brockie	Female	11	1830	Scotland
Alexander	Brockie	Male	8	1833	Scotland
Isabella	Brockie	Female	6	1835	Selkirkshire

DAVID BROCKIE listed as Agricultural Labourer.

1851 Census:-30 March 1851 Household Kiln Know, Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland <sup>1047</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
David	Brockie	Head	Married	Male	18	1833	Farm Servant	Stow, Midlothian
Eliza	Brockie	Wife	Married	Female	48	1803	-	Midlothian
Alexander	Brockie	Son	Unmarried	Male	18	1833	Shepherd	Stow, Midlothian
Elizabeth	Brockie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	9	1842	-	Galashiels, Selkirkshire
Marg	Brockie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	6	1845	-	Westruther, Fife
William	Dodds	Servant	Unmarried	Male	19	1832	Farm Serv	Westruther, Fife
John	Graham	Servant	Unmarried	Male	30	1821	Farm Serv	Liberton, Midlothian

<p>B1.6.8</p>	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1804-)</u></b>                  Baptized 18 November 1804 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROCKIE and ALISON LAW <sup>1048</sup>                  Marriage 27 July 1832 THOMAS BROCKIE with GRACE STIRLING in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1049</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>                  ROBERT BROCKIE bap 4 July 1833 s. THOMAS BROCKIE and GRACE STIRLING in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1050</sup>                  JEAN BROCKIE bap 8 February 1836 s THOMAS BROCKIE and GRACE STIRLING in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1051</sup>                  JOHN BROCKIE bap. March 1839 s THOMAS BROCKIE and GRACE STIRLING in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1052</sup></p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>                  ROBERT BROCKIE on the Census Record for his grandfather at MIDLEM MILL, see ROBERT BROCKIE B1.6</p>																																																						
<p>B1.6.9</p>	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKIE (1807-)</u></b>                  Baptized 1807 in STOW, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROCKIE and ALISON LAW <sup>1053</sup>                  Marriage 26 February 1835 JAMES BROKIE with MARY DOBSON in LILLIESLEAF, ROXBURGHSHIRE note PARISH OF BOWDEN <sup>1054</sup></p> <p><u>1841 Census:-</u>                  6 June 1841 Household Linthill West Offices, Lilliesleaf, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1055</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>30</td> <td>1811</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>30</td> <td>1811</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robert</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>5</td> <td>1836</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adam</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>2</td> <td>1839</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Betty</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>0</td> <td>1841</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alison</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>0</td> <td>1841</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Stewart</td> <td>Male</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Hogg</td> <td>Female</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>JAMES BROCKIE listed as Farm Steward; MARY HOGG as FS (Female Servant?)                  Note AP:- In 1841 JAMES BROCKIE was Farm Steward at LINTHILL. His father ROBERT BROCKIE B1.6 was living in retirement on the adjoining estate of MIDLEM MILL. Both locations feature on Alexander Kinghorne’s Survey of Linthill of 1820.</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	James	Brockie	Male	30	1811	Scotland	Mary	Brockie	Female	30	1811	Scotland	Robert	Brockie	Male	5	1836	Roxburghshire	Adam	Brockie	Male	2	1839	Roxburghshire	Betty	Brockie	Female	0	1841	Roxburghshire	Alison	Brockie	Female	0	1841	Roxburghshire	John	Stewart	Male	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Mary	Hogg	Female	15	1826	Scotland
First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place																																																		
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Mary	Hogg	Female	15	1826	Scotland																																																		

B1.6.?	<p><b><u>BROCKIE CHILD DEATH 1817</u></b>  A death record for Brockie no Christian Name given; death date 3 November 1817, burial date 5 November 1817, residence GALABRIDGE, STOW MIDLOTHIAN; “Child Mortcloth 10d” <sup>1056</sup></p>
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### B1.7 Alexander Brockie (fl, 1785 ff) in Mertoun and descendants

B1.7	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER BROCKIE (-1784-)</u></b>  <b>Birth record not found. Likely a son of Thomas Brockie B1.</b>  Married 28 December 1784 “ALXANDER” BROCKIE with VIOLET COLLYER in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1057</sup>  Married 14 January 1785 ALEXANDER BROCKIE with VIOLET COLLIER in MERTOUN HOUSE, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>1058</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>  Peggy Brockie (1785 Melrose B1.7.1)  Alexander Brockie (1786 Mertoun B1.7.2)  Isobel Brockie (1788 Mertoun B1.7.3)  Violet Brockie (1790 Mertoun B1.7.4)  Alexander Brockie (1792 Mertoun B1.7.5)  Agness Brockie (1794 Mertoun B1.7.6)  Gideon Brockie (1796 Mertoun B1.7.7)  Mary Brockie (1798 Mertoun B1.7.8)  Andrew Brockie (1803 Mertoun B1.7.9)</p>
B1.7.1	<p><b><u>PEGGY BROCKIE (1785-)</u></b>  Baptized 17 April 1785 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLEY COLLEYR <sup>1059</sup></p>
B1.7.2	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER BROCKIE (1786-by 1792)</u></b>  Baptized 15 October 1786 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1060</sup>  Died by 1792 the baptism of his brother Alexander B1.7.5</p>
B1.7.3	<p><b><u>ISOBEL BROCKIE (1788-)</u></b>  Baptized 26 October 1788 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1061</sup>  Marriage 3 November 1809 ISOBEL BROCKIE with G. PENNIE in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE <sup>1062</sup></p>

B1.7.4	<b><u>VIOLET BROCKIE (1790-)</u></b> Baptized 5 November 1790 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1063</sup>																		
B1.7.5	<b><u>ALEXANDER BROCKIE (1792-)</u></b> Baptized 21 June 1792 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1064</sup> See Alexander Brockie (1782-) B1.1.6																		
B1.7.6	<b><u>AGNESS BROCKIE (1794-)</u></b> Baptized 20 May 1794 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1065</sup> Marriage 12 July 1841 AGNES BROCKIE with WILLIAM HUME in ST BOSWELLS, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1066</sup> This Agnes Brockie?  <u>1841 Census:-</u> 6 June 1841 Household Lessudden or Boswells, St Boswells, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1067</sup> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agnes</td> <td>Brockie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>35</td> <td>1806</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violet</td> <td>Jeffrey</td> <td>Female</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>AGNES BROCKIE listed as Dressmaker; VIOLET JEFFREY listed as Dressmaker. Note AP: disparity in age. The name Violet shared by Violet Jeffrey and Violet Collier</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	Agnes	Brockie	Female	35	1806	Scotland	Violet	Jeffrey	Female	15	1826	Scotland
First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place														
Agnes	Brockie	Female	35	1806	Scotland														
Violet	Jeffrey	Female	15	1826	Scotland														
B1.7.7	<b><u>GIDEON BROCKIE (1796-)</u></b> Baptized 12 July 1796 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1068</sup> Marriage 23 August 1819 GIDEON BROCKIE with CATHARINE TINLINE in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1069</sup>																		
B1.7.8	<b><u>MARY BROCKIE (1798-)</u></b> Baptized 28 October 1798 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; daughter of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1070</sup>																		
B1.7.9	<b><u>ANDREW BROCKIE (1803-)</u></b> Baptized 5 June 1803 in MERTOUN, BERWICKSHIRE; son of ALEXANDER BROCKIE and VIOLET COLLIER <sup>1071</sup>																		

## Table 4 Brockie Families in Midlothian

Limited genealogical study of family of Brockie Family of Midlothian and East Lothian in a five mile radius of Fala and Soutra. The objective to test the origins of the Dryburgh family, and any ongoing links. The date range for this study is the commencement of the Old Parish Registers for Scotland c. 1550 to 1759.

### BM-HP Brockies of Pentcailtland, Haddingtonshire, East Lothian c. 1611ff

BM-HP1	<p><b><u>PATRIK BROCKIE (-1611-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Marriage 7 May 1611 PATRIK BROCKIE with BITRICE KATHIE in PENCAITLAND, HADDINGTONSHIRE, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1072</sup>          The same Patrik Brockie?          Marriage 10 October 1637 PATRIK BROCKIE with KATHEREN HARDIE in PENCAITLAND, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1073</sup></p>
BM-HP2	<p><b><u>JOHNE BROK (-1624-)</u></b>          No birth or marriage record found  <u>Children:-</u>          Margreat Brok (1624 Pencaitland BM-HP2.1)          Elisabeth Brok (1629 Pencaitland BM-HP2.2)</p>
BM-HP2.1	<p><b><u>MARGREAT BROK (1624-)</u></b>          Baptized 14 May 1624 in PENCAITLAND, EAST LOTHIAN; daughter of JOHNE BROK and Unnamed mother <sup>1074</sup></p>
BM-HP2.2	<p><b><u>ELISABETH BROK (1629-)</u></b>          Baptized 20 June 1629 in PENCAITLAND, EAST LOTHIAN, daughter of JOHNE BROCKE and Unnamed mother <sup>1075</sup>          The same?          Marriage 3 November 1749 ELIZABETH BROKIE with JOHN SKED in OENCAITLAND, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1076</sup></p>
BM-HP3	<p><b><u>AGNES BROKE (-1654-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Marriage 30 May 1654 AGNES BROKE with WILLIAM BELL in PENCAITHLAND, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1077</sup></p>

## BM-HS Brockies in Saltoun, Haddingtonshire, East Lothian c.1641 ff

BM-HS1	<b><u>MARIOUN BROKKIE (-1641-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 31 August 1641 MARIOUN BROKKIE with JOHNE SINCKLAR in SALTOUN, HADDINGTONSHIRE, EAST LOTHAN <sup>1078</sup>
BM-HS2	<b><u>WILLIAM BREKKIE (-1647-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 6 July 1647 WILLIAM BREKKE with JEANE SWANSTOUN in SALTOUN, HADDINGTONSHIRE <sup>1079</sup>
BM-HS3	<b><u>KATHRIN BROCKIE (-1675-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 16 November 1675 KATHRIN BROCKIE with JOHN MIRRILEES in SALTOUN, HADDINGTONSHIRE <sup>1080</sup>

## BM-L Brockies in Liberton, Midlothian c.1635 ff

BM-L1	<p><b><u>JOHN BROKIE/BROCKIE (-1635-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Married with JEAN LAYNG/LAING marriage record not found  <u>Children:-</u>              Robert Brokie (1635 Liberton BM-L1.1)              Jonet Brockie (1638 Liberton BM-L1.2)</p>
BM-L1.1	<p><b><u>ROBERT BROKIE (1635-)</u></b>          Baptized 1 March 1635 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROKIE and JEAN LAYNG <sup>1081</sup></p>
BML-1.2	<p><b><u>JONET BROCKIE (1618-) [LIBERTON]</u></b>          Baptized 29 April 1638 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROCKIE and JEAN LAING <sup>1082</sup></p>
BML-2	<p><b><u>ANDREW BROCKIE (-1640-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Married with JEAN LAING marriage record not found          see BM-L1 Marriage John Brockie and Jean Laing  <u>Children:-</u>              Agnes Brockie (1640 Liberton BM-L2.1)</p>
BML-2.1	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKIE (1640-)</u></b>          Baptized 27 December 1640 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of ANDREW BROCKIE and JEAN LAING <sup>1083</sup></p>



BML-3	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (-1655-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Married 29 November 1655 WILLIAM BROCKIE with BESSIE RAMSAY in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1084</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              Christian Brockie (1655 Liberton BM-L3.1)              Jhon Brockie (1660 Liberton BM-L3.2)              Agnes Brockie (1662 Liberton BM-L3.3)              Thomas Brockie (1665 Liberton BM-L3.4)              Helen Brockie (1668 Liberton BM-L3.5)</p>
BM-L3.1	<p><b><u>CHRISTIAN BROCKIE (1655-)</u></b>          Baptized 22 August 1658 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE RAMSAY <sup>1085</sup></p>
BM-L3.2	<p><b><u>JHON BROCKIE (1660-) [LIBERTON]</u></b>          Baptized 5 August 1660 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE RAMSAY <sup>1086</sup></p>
BM-L3.3	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKIE (1662-)</u></b>          Baptized 23 November 1662 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE RAMSAY <sup>1087</sup></p>
BM-L3.4	<p><b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1665-)</u></b>          Baptized 4 June 1665 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE RAMSAY <sup>1088</sup></p>
BM-L3.5	<p><b><u>HELEN BROCKIE (1668-)</u></b>          Baptized 1 November 1668 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE RAMSAY <sup>1089</sup></p>
BM-L4	<p><b><u>MARGARET BROCKIE (-1670-)</u></b>          Marriage 30 April 1670 MARGARET BROCKIE with GEORGE PEACOCK in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1090</sup>              The same?          Marriage 14 December 1674 MARGARET BROKIE with JAMES GRAHAM in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1091</sup></p>
BM-L5	<p><b><u>MARGARET BROOKIE (-1691)</u></b>          Perhaps BM-L4          Buried 12 March 1691 in LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN “Muckle Best Velvet £3” <sup>1092</sup></p>

## BM-E Brockies in Edinburgh, Midlothian c. 1670ff

BM-E1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (-1670-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Same as BM-L3?          Married with BESSIE KER  <u>Children:-</u>          Issobell Brockie (1670 Edinburgh Parish BM-E1.1)          Jonet Brockie (1675 Canongate, Edinburgh BME-1.2)          Agnes Brockie (1677 Canongate, Edinburgh BM-E1.3)</p>
BM-E1.1	<p><b><u>ISSOBELL BROCKIE (1670-)</u></b>          Baptized 4 February 1672 in EDINBURGH PARISH, MIDLOTHIAN, daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE KER <sup>1093</sup></p>
BM-E1.2	<p><b><u>JONET BROCKIE (1675-)</u></b>          Baptized 25 April 1675 in CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE KER <sup>1094</sup></p>
BM-E1.3	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKIE (1677-)</u></b>          Baptized 8 July 1677 in CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of WILLIAM BROCKIE and BESSIE KER <sup>1095</sup></p>
BM-E2	<p><b><u>EDWARD BROCKIE (-1682-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Marriage 23 November 1682 EDWARD BROCKIE with JONET MURRY in EDINBURGH PARISH, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1096</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>          Bethia Brockie (1684 Edinburgh Parish BM-E2.1)          Marion Brokie (1686 Edinburgh Parish BM-E2.2)          Thomas Brokie (1688 Duddingston, Midlothian BM-E2.3)          Eduard Brokie (1690 Duddingston BM-E2.4)          Robert Brokie (1690 Duddingston BM-E2.5)          Bethia Brokie (1692 Duddingston BM-E2.6)</p>
BM-E2.1	<p><b><u>BETHIA BROCKIE (1684-by 1692)</u></b>          Baptized 18 April 1684 in EDINBURGH PARISH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter EDWARD BROCKIE and JONET MURRAY <sup>1097</sup>          Died before 1692 when her sister baptized with the same name.</p>

BM-E2.2	<b><u>MARION BROKIE (1686-)</u></b> Baptized 3 January 1686 in EDINBURGH OARISH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter EDWARD BROKIE and JONET MURRAY <sup>1098</sup>
BM-E2.3	<b><u>THOMAS BROKIE (1688-)</u></b> Baptized 23 April 1688 in DUDDINGSTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of EDUARD BROKIE and JONET MURRAY <sup>1099</sup>
BM-E2.4	<b><u>EDUARD BROKIE (1690-)</u></b> Baptized 19 June 1690 in DUDDINGSTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of EDUARD BROKIE and JONET MURRAY <sup>1100</sup>
BM-E2.5	<b><u>ROBERT BROKIE (1690-)</u></b> Baptized 19 June 1690 in DUDDINGSTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of EDUARD BROKIE and JONET MURRAY <sup>1101</sup>
BM-E2.6	<b><u>BETHIA BROKIE (1692-)</u></b> Baptism 8 December 1692 in DUDDINGSTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter EDUARD BROKIE and JONET MURRY <sup>1102</sup>
BM-E3	<b><u>GEORGE BROKIE (-1686-)</u></b> No birth record found Married with ISSOBELL FARCHERSON no marriage record found <u>Children:-</u> Daniel Brokie (1686 Canongate Edinburgh BM-E3.1) Unnamed Male Brokie (1688 Canongate Edinburgh BM-E3.2) Mary Brokie (1690 Canongate, Edinburgh BM-E3.3)
BM-E3.1	<b><u>DANIEL BROKIE (1686-)</u></b> Baptized 3 December 1686 in CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN; son of GEORGE BROKIE and ISSOBELL FARCHERSON <sup>1103</sup>
BM-E3.2	<b><u>UNNAMED MALE BROKIE (1688-)</u></b> Baptized 18 March 1688 in CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN; son of GEORGE BROKIE and ISSOBEL FARCHERSON <sup>1104</sup>
BM-E3.3	<b><u>MARY BROKIE (1690-)</u></b> Baptized 2 February 1690 in CANONGATE, EDINBURGH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of GEORGE BROKIE and ISOBELL FARQUARSON <sup>1105</sup>
BM-E4	<b><u>EUPHAM BROCKIE (-1693-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage EUPHAM BROCKIE with JAMES CRAW in EDINBURGH PARISH, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1106</sup>

## BM-F Brockies in Fala and Soutra, Midlothian c. 1678 ff

## BM-F1 Earlier instances of the name

BM-F	<b><u>BROCKIES IN FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN c. 1678 ff</u></b> including HUMBIE EAST LOTHIAN and BORTHWICK MIDLOTHIAN due to association of records
BM-F1	<b><u>UNNAMED BROKY (-1678-)</u></b> Marriage 31 May 1678 UNNAMED BROKY with EUPHAN DAVISON in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1107</sup> Note AP:- Euphan is usually a female name.
BM-F2	<b><u>BESSIE BROKIE (-1681-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 18 November 1681 BESSIE BROKY with WILLIAM COCKBURNE in HUMBIE HADDINGTONSHIRE, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1108</sup> Note AP: Humbie is about a mile from Fala and Soutra, and so grouping the records together for now
BM-F3	<b><u>ALIZON BROCKIE (-1698-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 21 January 1698 ALIZON BROCKIE with JOHN RICHISON in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1109</sup>

## BM-F4 William Brock and Descendants c. 1707 ff

BM-F4	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCK (-1707-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Married with MARGARET SINCLAR marriage record not found.  <u>Children:-</u>              Anna Brock (1707 Fala and Soutra BM-F4.1)              John Brock (1710 Fala and Soutra BM-F4.2)              Helen Brock (1714 Fala and Soutra BM-F4.3)</p>
BM-F4.1	<p><b><u>ANNA BROCK (1707-)</u></b>          Baptized 6 April 1707 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of WILLIAM BROCK and MARGARET SINCLAR <sup>1110</sup></p>
BM-F4.2	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCK (1710-)</u></b>          Baptized 4 December 1710 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN, son of WILLIAM BROCK and MARGARET SINCLAR <sup>1111</sup></p>
BM-F4.3	<p><b><u>HELEN BROCK (1714-)</u></b>          Baptized 10 October 1714 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN, daughter of WILLIAM BROCK and MARGATE SINKLAR <sup>1112</sup></p>

## BM-F5 Mary Brock c. 1712

BM-F5	<p><b><u>MARY BROCKIE (-1712-)</u></b>          No birth record found          Marriage 6 June 1712 MARY BROCKIE with JOHN PEARSON in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1113</sup></p>
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## BM-F6 John Brockie and Descendants c.1712 ff

BM-F6	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (-1712-)</u></b>          No birth record found; father's name possibly James          Marriage 22 August 1712 JOHN BROCKIE with AGNES CLEUGH in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1114</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              Elizabeth Brockie (1713, Fala and Soutra, BM-F6.1)              James Brockie (1714 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2)              Thomas Brockie (1716 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3)              John Brockie (1719 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.4)              Archbald Brockie (1721 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.5)              William Brocky (1725 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.6)              Walter Brocky (1727 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.7)              Agnass Brocky (1729 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.8)              Joseph Brockey (1732 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.9)</p>
BM-F6.1	<p><b><u>ELIZABETH BROCKIE (1713-)</u></b>          Baptized 24 June 1713 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROCKIE and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1115</sup></p>

BM-F6.2	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKIE (1714-)</u></b>  Baptized 7 November 1714 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1116</sup>  Marriage 18 December 1741 JAMES BROCKEY with JEAN BAILLIE in FALA AND SOUTRA <sup>1117</sup>  Children:-      John Brockey (1742 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.1)      Thomass Brockey (1744 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.2)      James Brockey (1747 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.3)      Agnes Brockey (1749 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.4)      Margrate Brockey (1752 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.5)      Robert Brockey (1754 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.6)      William Brockey (1756 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.7)      Elizabeth Brockey (1757 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.8) Twin      John Brockey (1757 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.9) Twin      Jennet Brockey (1759 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.2.10)</p>
BM-F6.2.1	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKEY (1742-)</u></b>  Baptized 23 July 1742 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1118</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.2	<p><b><u>THOMASS BROCKEY (1744-)</u></b>  Baptized 30 September 1744 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1119</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.3	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKEY (1747-)</u></b>  Baptized 22 May 1747 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1120</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.4	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKEY (1749-)</u></b>  Baptized 1 December 1747 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1121</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.5	<p><b><u>MARGRATE BROCKEY (1752-)</u></b>  Baptized 23 August 1752 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1122</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.6	<p><b><u>ROBERT BROCKEY (1754-)</u></b>  Baptized 19 January 1754 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1123</sup></p>
BM-F6.2.7	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKEY (1756-)</u></b>  Baptized 22 February 1756 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1124</sup></p>

BM-F6.2.8	<b><u>ELIZABETH BROCKEY (1757-)</u></b> Baptized 14 October 1757 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1125</sup>
BM-F6.2.9	<b><u>JOHN BROCKEY (1757-)</u></b> Baptized 14 October 1757 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1126</sup>
BM-F6.2.10	<b><u>JANNET BROCKEY (1759-)</u></b> Baptized 18 December 1759 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROCKEY and JEAN BAILLIE <sup>1127</sup>
BM-F6.3	<b><u>THOMAS BROCKIE (1716-)</u></b> Baptized 21 October 1716 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1128</sup> Married with JENETT PATTERSON marriage record not found <u>Children:-</u> John Brockie (1741 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.1) James Brockey (1743 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.2) Agnes Brocy (1746 Cranston Midlothian BM-F6.3.3) Thomas Brockey (1749 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.4) Robert Brockey (1752 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.5) George Brockey (1755 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.6) Jannet Brockey (1759 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.3.7)
BM-F6.3.1	<b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1741-)</u></b> Baptized 28 June 1741 in FALA AND SOUTRA; son of THOMASS BROCKIE and JENETT PATTERSON <sup>1129</sup>
BM-F6.3.2	<b><u>JAMES BROCKEY (1743-)</u></b> Baptized 31 October 1743 in FALA AND SOUTRA; son of THOMASS BROCKEY and JENET PATERSON <sup>1130</sup>
BM-F6.3.3	<b><u>AGNES BROCY (1746-)</u></b> Baptized 17 October 1746 in CRANSTON, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of THOMAS BROCY and JANET PATERSON <sup>1131</sup>
BM-F6.3.4	<b><u>THOMAS BROCKEY (1749-)</u></b> Baptized 2 December 1749 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of THOMAS BROCKEY and JENET PATTERSON <sup>1132</sup>
BM-F6.3.5	<b><u>ROBERT BROCKEY (1752-)</u></b> Baptized 25 August 1752 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of THOMAS BROCKEY and JENET PATTERSON <sup>1133</sup>
BM-F6.3.6	<b><u>GEORGE BROCKEY (1755-)</u></b> Baptized 10 March 1755 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of THOMAS BROCKEY and JENET PATTERSON <sup>1134</sup>



BM-F6.3.7	<b><u>JENNET BROCKEY (1759-)</u></b> Baptized 27 May 1759 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of THMAS BROCKEY and JANETT PATTERSON <sup>1135</sup>
BM-F6.4	<b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1719-)</u></b> Baptized 18 June 1719 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1136</sup>
BM-F6.5	<b><u>ARCHBALD BROCKIE (1721-)</u></b> Baptized 15 July 1721 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1137</sup>
BM-F6.6	<b><u>WILLIAM BROCKY (1725-)</u></b> Baptized 3 January 1725 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKY and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1138</sup> Marriage 14 December 1750 WILLIAM BROCKEY with JEAN WILLSON in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1139</sup> Marriage 24 December 1750 WILLIAM BROCKIE and JEAN WILSON in HUMBIE, EAST LOTHIAN <sup>1140</sup>
BM-F6.7	<b><u>WALTER BROCKY (1727-)</u></b> Baptized 4 June 1727 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKY and AGNES CLEUGH <sup>1141</sup>
BM-F6.8	<b><u>AGNASS BROCKY (1729-)</u></b> Baptized 1 June 1729 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROCKY and AGNAS CLEUGH <sup>1142</sup>
BM-F6.9	<b><u>JOSEPH BROCKEY (1732-)</u></b> Baptized 21 June 1732 in FALA AND SOUTRA; son of JOHN BROCKEY and AGNASS CLEUGH <sup>1143</sup> Unnamed Mother <u>Children:-</u> Joseph Brockey (1753 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.9.1) Marriage 5 January 1759 JOSEPH BROCKEY with ISOBELL BROWN in FALA AN SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1144</sup> <u>Children:-</u> James Brockey (1759 Fala and Soutra BM-F6.9.2)
BM-F6.9.1)	<b><u>JOSEPH BROCKEY (1753-)</u></b> Baptized 5 August 1753 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son JOSEPH BROCKEY and Unnamed Mother <sup>1145</sup>
BM-F6.9.2	<b><u>JAMES BROCKEY (1759-)</u></b> Baptized 16 October 1759 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOSEPH BROCKEY and ISOBELL BROWN <sup>1146</sup>

## BM-F7 James Brockie and Descendants c.1715 ff

BM-F7	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKIE (-1715-)</u></b>          No birth record found. Father's name possibly James.          Marriage 17 June 1715 JAMES BROCKIE and MARGARET BORTHWICK in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1147</sup>  <u>Children:-</u>              Agnes Brockie (1723 Borthwick BM-F7.1)              Barbara Brocky (1725 Borthwick BM-F7.2)              James Brooke (1728 Borthwick BM-F7.3)</p>
BM-F7.1	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKIE (1723-)</u></b>          Baptized 1 March 1723 in BORTHWICK, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter JAMES BROCKIE and MARGARET BORTHWICK <sup>1148</sup></p>
BM-F7.2	<p><b><u>BARBARA BROCKY (1725-)</u></b>          Baptized 23 June 1725 in BORTHWICK, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter JAMES BROCKY and MARGARET BORTHWICK <sup>1149</sup>          Marriage 16 November 1750 BARBRA BROCKEY with ROBERT BROCKEY in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1150</sup>              Robert Brockey's baptism entry not found.  <u>Children:-</u>              James Brockey (1751 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.1)              Agnas Brockey (1754 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.2)              Margratte Brockey (1755 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.3)              Elizabeth Brockey (1756 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.4)              Shusan Brockey (1758 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.5)              Jean Brockey (1760 Fala and Soutra BM-F7.2.6)</p>
BM-F7.2.1	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKEY (1751-)</u></b>          Baptized 16 September 1751 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; son BARBRA BROCKEY and ROBERT BROCKEY <sup>1151</sup>          Baptized 20 September 1751 in CRICHTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of ROBERT BROKIE and BARBRA BROKIE <sup>1152</sup></p>
BM-F7.2.2	<p><b><u>AGNAS BROCKEY (1754-)</u></b>          Baptized 23 March 1754 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of BARBRA BROKIE and ROBERT BROKIE <sup>1153</sup></p>
BM-F7.2.3	<p><b><u>MARGRATTE BROCKEY (1755-)</u></b>          Baptized 17 February 1755 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of BARBRA BROCKEY and ROBERT BROCKEY <sup>1154</sup></p>

BM-F7.2.4	<b><u>ELIZABETH BROCKEY (1756-)</u></b> Baptized 1 December 1756 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of BARBRA BROCKEY and ROBERT BROCKEY <sup>1155</sup>
BM-F7.2.5	<b><u>SHUSAN BROCKEY (1758-)</u></b> Baptized 19 November 1758 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of BARBRA BROCKEY and ROBERT BROCKEY <sup>1156</sup>
BM-F7.2.6	<b><u>JEAN BROCKEY (1760-)</u></b> Baptized 28 September 1760 in FALA AND SOUTRA, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of BARBRA BROCKEY and ROBERT BROCKEY <sup>1157</sup>
BM-F7.3	<b><u>JAMES BROOKE (1728-)</u></b> Baptized 28 February 1728 in BORTHWICK, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JAMES BROOKE and MARGARET BORTHWICK <sup>1158</sup>

## BM-F8 Shusanna Brockie c. 1739

BM-F8	<b><u>SHUSANNA BROCKIE (-1739-)</u></b> No birth record found Marriage 17 August 1739 SHUSANNA BROCKIE with EDMOND BAXTER in BORTHWICK, MIDLOTHIAN <sup>1159</sup>
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## BM-SL Brockies in South Leith, Midlothian c. 1681 ff

BM-SL1	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (-1681-) [SOUTH LEITH]</u></b>          No birth record found          See BM-L3          Married with MARGARET EWING  <u>Children:</u>          James Brockie (1681 South Leith BM-SL1.1)          Janet Brokie (1682 South Leith BM-SL1.2)          John Brockie (1684 South Leith BM-SL1.3)          Margaret Brookie (1685 South Leith BM-SL1.4)          William Brookie (1687 South Leith BM-SL1.5)          Bessie Brockie (1690 South Leith BM-SL1.6)</p>
BM-SL1.1	<p><b><u>JAMES BROCKIE (1681-)</u></b>          Baptized 11 September 1681 in SOUTH LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and MARGARET EWING <sup>1160</sup></p>
BM-SL1.2	<p><b><u>JANET BROKIE (1682-)</u></b>          Baptized 21 September 1682 in SOUTH LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROKIE and MARGARET EWEN <sup>1161</sup></p>
BM-SL1.3	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1684-) [SOUTH LEITH]</u></b>          Born 26 June 1684 in SOUTH LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN, the son of JOHN BROCKIE and MARGARET EWING. <sup>1162</sup></p>
BM-SL1.4	<p><b><u>MARGARET BROOKIE (1685-)</u></b>          Baptized 5 November 1685 in SOUTH LEITH; daughter of JOHN BROOKIE and MARGARET EWING <sup>1163</sup></p>
BM-SL1.5	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROOKIE (1687-)</u></b>          Baptized 6 November 1687 in SOUTH LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROOKIE and MARGARET EWAN <sup>1164</sup></p>
BM-SL1.6	<p><b><u>BESSIE BROCKIE (1690-)</u></b>          Baptized 2 November 1690 in SOUTH LEITH, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of JOHN BROCKIE and MARGARET EWING <sup>1165</sup></p>

## BM-C Brockies In Colinton, Midlothian c. 1682 ff

BM-C	<b><u>BROCKIES IN COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN c. 1682 ff</u></b>
BM-C2	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (-) [COLINTON]</u></b>          No birth record found          Married with UNNAMED (perhaps Margaret Finlay)  <u>Children:-</u>              Agnes Brockie (1682 Colinton BM-C2.1)          Married with MARGARET FINLAY  <u>Children:-</u>              John Brockie (1684 Colinton BM-C2.2)              George Brockie (1685 Colinton BM-C2.3)              Andrew Brookie (1687 Saint Cuthbert's Edinburgh BM-C2.4)</p>
BM-C2.1	<p><b><u>AGNES BROCKIE (1682-)</u></b>          Baptized 27 February 1682 in COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and Unnamed mother <sup>1166</sup></p>
BM-C2.2	<p><b><u>JOHN BROCKIE (1684-) [COLINTON]</u></b>          Baptized 4 January 1684 in COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and MARGARET FINLAY <sup>1167</sup></p>
BM-C2.3	<p><b><u>GEORGE BROCKIE (1685-)</u></b>          Baptized 26 June 1685 in COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROCKIE and MARGARET FINLAY <sup>1168</sup></p>
BM-C2.4	<p><b><u>ANDREW BROOKIE (1687-)</u></b>          Baptized 4 September 1687 in SAINT CUTHBERTS EDINBM-CRGH, MIDLOTHIAN; son of JOHN BROOKIE and MARGRAT FINLAY <sup>1169</sup></p>

## BM-R Brockies in Ratho, Midlothian c.1684 ff

BM-R	<b><u>BROCKIES IN RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN c. 1684 ff</u></b>
BM-R1	<p><b><u>PETER BROCKIE (-1684-) [RATHO]</u></b>          No birth record found          Married with UNNAMED (perhaps Elizabeth Shearer)  <u>Children:-</u>              William Brockie (1684 Ratho Midlothian BM-R1.1)          Married with ELIZABETH SHEARER  <u>Children:-</u>              Elizabeth Brockie (1686 Ratho Midlothian BM-R1.2)</p>
BM-R1.1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM BROCKIE (1684-)</u></b>          Baptized August 1684 in RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN; son of PETER BROCKIE and UNNAMED MOTHER <sup>1170</sup></p>
BM-R1.2	<p><b><u>ELIZABETH BROCKIE (1686-)</u></b>          Baptized 5 May 1686 in RATHO, MIDLOTHIAN; daughter of PETER BROCKIE and ELIZABETH SHEARER <sup>1171</sup></p>

## Table 5 Aimers Family of Galashiels

Select genealogical description of the family of Helen Aimers, wife of Andrew Seton Kinghorn. The date range for this study is 1700 to c. 1870.

AG	<b><u>ROBERT AIMERS (?-1705-?)</u></b> Married with MARGARET CLAPERTON Children: John (1705 Galashiels AG.1)
A?	<b><u>JANET AIMERS (-1741-)</u></b> Married 19 December 1741 JANET AIMERS and ADAM CLAPPERTON at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1172</sup>
AG.1	<b><u>JOHN AIMERS (1705-after 1743)</u></b> 4 May 1705 baptism JOHN AIMERS; son of ROBERT AIMERS and MARGARET CLAPERTON <sup>1173</sup> Married 23 January 1730 JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1174</sup> <u>Children:</u> Margaret (1733 Galashiels AG.1.1); Margaret (1735 Galashiels AG.1.2); Janet (1737 Galashiels AG.1.3); Robert (1738 Galashiels AG.1.4); William (1743 Galashiels AG.1.5)
AG.1.1	<b><u>MARGARET AIMERS (1733-by 1735)</u></b> Baptized 8 April 1733 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, daughter of JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE <sup>1175</sup> Died before December 1735 baptism of her sister MARGARET AG.1.2
AG.1.2	<b><u>MARGARET AIMERS (1735-)</u></b> Baptized 28 December 1735 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, daughter of JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE <sup>1176</sup>
AG.1.3	<b><u>JANET AIMERS (1737-)</u></b> Baptized 26 March 1737 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, daughter of JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE <sup>1177</sup>

AG.1.4	<p><b><u>ROBERT AIMERS (1738-1771-?)</u></b>  Baptized 24 September 1738 ROBERT AIMERS at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE <sup>1178</sup>  Married with HELEN DONALDSON 10 January 1765 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1179</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  Robert (1765 Galashiels AG.1.4.1);  John (1766 Galashiels AG.1.4.2);  Janet (1767 Galashiels AG.1.4.3);  Robert (1769 Galashiels AG.1.4.4);  John (1771 Galashiels AG.1.4.5);  Robert (1773 Galashiels AG.1.4.6);  George (1776 Galashiels AG.1.4.7);  Agnes (1777 Galashiels AG.1.4.8);  Robert (1779 Galashiels AG.1.4.9);  Janet (1781 Galashiels AG.1.4.10);  William (1784 Galashiels AG.1.4.11)</p>
AG.1.4.1	<p><b><u>ROBERT AIMERS (1765- by 1769)</u></b>  ROBERT AMERS baptized 10 January 1765 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AIMERS and HELEN DONALDSON <sup>1180</sup>  Died before 1769, when his brother was baptized ROBERT AG.1.4.4</p>
AG.1.4.2	<p><b><u>JOHN AMERS (1766- by 1771)</u></b>  JOHN AMERS baptized 2 March 1766 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1181</sup>  Died before 1771 when his brother was baptized JOHN AG.1.4.5.</p>
AG.1.4.3	<p><b><u>JANET AMERS (1767- by 1781)</u></b>  JANET AMERS baptized 1 Nov 1767 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1182</sup>  Died before 1781, when her sister was baptised JANET AG.1.4.9</p>
AG.1.4.4	<p><b><u>ROBERT AMERS (1769- by 1773)</u></b>  JANET AMERS baptized 11 Jun 1769 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1183</sup>  Died before 1773 when his brother was baptised ROBERT AG.1.4.5</p>



AG.1.4.5	<p><b><u>JOHN AMERS (1771-)</u></b>  Baptized 12 May 1771 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1184</sup>  Married ISABEL HERPER  Children: Helen (1815 Galashiels AG.1.4.4.1)  <u>JOHN AMERS Master Wright:</u>  1799 Walter Stodart Apprentice <sup>1185</sup>  1802 Andrew Pasley Apprentice <sup>1186</sup>  1802 Alexander Ball Apprentice <sup>1187</sup></p> <p><u>NOTE</u>  In the 1851 Census for GALASHIELS: MARY H AIMERS Millwright &amp; Tanner’s Widow b. c. 1771 aged 80 YARROW, SELKIRKSHIRE  Mother-in-law was living in the household of George McDougall Surgeon Edinburgh University in Practice (aged 37 b. 1814  Blackford Linlithgowshire) and his wife Christina McDougall (aged 36 b.c..1815 Galashiels) <sup>1188</sup></p>
AG.1.4.5.1	<p><b><u>HELEN AMERS (1815-)</u></b>  Baptized 1815 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of JOHN AMERS and ISABEL HERPER. <sup>1189</sup></p>
AG.1.4.6	<p><b><u>ROBERT AMERS (1773- by 1779)</u></b>  Baptized 6 Jun 1773 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1190</sup>  Died before 1779 when his brother was baptised ROBERT AG.1.4.8</p>
AG.1.4.7	<p><b><u>GEORGE AMERS (1776-)</u></b>  Baptized 5 May 1776 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1191</sup>  Married with ISABEL CUTHBERTSON  <u>Children:</u>  Margaret (1804 Galashiels AG.1.4.7.1)</p>
AG.1.4.7.1	<p><b><u>MARGARET AMERS (1804-)</u></b>  Baptized 1804 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of GEORGE AMERS and ISABEL CUTHBERTSON <sup>1192</sup></p>
AG.1.4.8	<p><b><u>AGNES AMERS (1777-)</u></b>  Baptized 26 Oct 1777 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1193</sup></p>

AG.1.4.9	<p><b><u>ROBERT AMERS (1779-)</u></b>          Baptized 1779 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1194</sup>          Married with JEAN OVENS (see baptisms of children)  <u>Children:</u>              Jean (1802 Galashiels AG.1.4.9.1);              Helen (1804 Galashiels AG.1.4.9.2);              Robert (1807 Galashiels AG.1.4.9.3)</p>
AG.1.4.9.1	<p><b><u>JEAN AIMERS (1802-)</u></b>          Baptized 1802 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT AMERS and JEAN OVENS. <sup>1195</sup></p>
AG.1.4.9.2	<p><b><u>HELEN AIMERS (1804)</u></b>          Baptized 1804 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT AMERS and JEAN OVENS. <sup>1196</sup>  <b>Married with Andrew Seton Kinghorne – details 1.1.8.4.1.5</b></p>
AG.1.4.9.3	<p><b><u>ROBERT AMERS (1807-)</u></b>          Baptized 1807 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and JEAN OVENS <sup>1197</sup>          ? Married with GRACE NELSON (see children)  <u>Children:</u>              Thomas (1827 Galashiels AG.1.4.9.3.1)</p>
AG.1.4.9.3.1	<p><b><u>THOMAS AMERS (1827-)</u></b>          Baptized 1827 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and GRACE NELSON <sup>1198</sup></p>
AG.1.4.10	<p><b><u>JANET AMERS (1781-)</u></b>          Baptized 1781 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1199</sup></p>
AG.1.4.11	<p><b><u>WILLIAM AMERS (1784-)</u></b>          Baptized 1809 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of ROBERT AMERS and HELEN DONALDSON. <sup>1200</sup>          Married 23 June 1821 at MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE with MARY YELLOWLEES <sup>1201</sup>  <u>Children:</u>              Helen (1822 Galashiels AG.1.4.10.1)</p>
AG.1.4.11.1	<p><b><u>HELEN AMERS (1822-)</u></b>          Baptized 1822 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; daughter of WILLIAM AMERS and MARY YELLOWLY. <sup>1202</sup></p>
AG.1.5	<p><b><u>WILLIAM AIMERS (1743-)</u></b>          Baptized 28 Dec 1743 at GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE; son of JOHN AIMERS and AGNES BLAIKIE <sup>1203</sup></p>

## Table 6 Investigation into Family of Andrew Blaikie

Andrew Blaikie was a key mentor of Alexander Kinghorne, and the primary purpose of this study was to identify whether there was any family connection, of which there was none. *Jeanie Lang Blaikie was a Sibbald descendant see below Annex 15 [Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Pinnach and Whiterigg 1718 ff \(SK1.2.1.2.2.2 et sub\) SK1.2.1.2.2.2.7. Descendant of Jean Sibbald and John Lang \(Alexander Kinghorne’s colleague at Selkirk Courts\). This study has followed the Blaikie genealogy to the point of identifying her \(AB1.1.5.3 below\), but has not proceeded beyond.](#)*

In 1906, Jeanie Lang Blaikie Lang wrote of Andrew Blaikie’s origins: “Andrew Blaikie, the writer of this journal, was born at Faughhill, Roxburghshire, on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1738. On both sides he came of a race of Border yeomen. A James Blaikie bore a standard at Flodden, and was one of the “flowers of the Forest” who fell there. Andrew Blaikie’s father, another Andrew, was married to a Scott, and came to Faughhill from the farm of Longnewton Mill, on Aill Water, in the year 1716. At the age of twelve, Andrew, the younger, was sent to school at Kelso, and daily rode his fourteen miles there and fourteen back. In those days, he used to tell his children, there was neither hedge nor dike by the way. When he was nineteen years of age, his father took for him, from the Duke of Roxburghe, the farm of Holydean, adjoining Faughhill.” <sup>1204</sup>

Notes on above:

- Flodden Field (Battle of Flodden) was a battle fought on 9 September 1513 during the War of the League of Cambrai between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland, resulting in an English victory. The battle was fought near Branxton in the county of Northumberland in northern England, between an invading Scots army under King James IV and an English army commanded by the Earl of Surrey. In terms of troop numbers, it was the largest battle fought between the two kingdoms. <sup>1205</sup>
- Longnewton was an ancient parish, now in the Parish of Ancrum, where Thomas Brockie B1 took up a tenancy at Barnhills Farm – date uncertain, by the 1780’s, but well after the Blaikies had moved. Barnhills Farm is about 3 miles south-east of Longnewton Mill. So the connection with the Brockies was as neighbours when the Blaikies were at Faughhill and Holydean, in the parish of Mertoun. It is possible though that some Blaikie family members remained in the Ancrum area, and were known to the Ancrum Brockies.

There is no match for the birth details given by Jeanie Lang in the Old Parish Registers of Scotland. Some commentators have identified Andrew Blaikie in terms of records that do exist. However, this is a false premise, because the early parish records are incomplete.

Nothing found to link Andrew Blaikie with the family of Kathryn Kingorne and WILLIAM BLAKY (d. before 1555, above Table 1, A1.2). Blaikie was a common enough name, but this remains a possibility.

Select genealogical description of the family of Andrew Blaikie. The date range for this study is 1700 to c. 1870.

AB1.1	<p><b><u>ANDREW BLAIKIE (1738-)</u></b>          Birth ANDREW BLAIKIE 17 August 1738 in FAUGHILL (BOWDEN) ROXBURGHSHIRE; son of ANDREW BLAIKIE and a SCOTT Jeannie Blaikie Lang: “ Andrew Blaikie... was born at Faughill, Roxburghshire, on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1738. ... [His] father, another Andrew, was married to a Scott... <sup>1206</sup>  <b>It has not been possible to verify this information because no baptismal entry has been found, and no parish records found relating to an Andrew Blaikie married to a Scott in Scotland or elsewhere.</b></p> <p><u>Family Background and Early Life</u>          Jeannie Blaikie Lang: [His] father... came to Faughill from the farm of Longnewton Mill, on Aill Water, in the year 1716. At the age of twelve, Andrew, the younger, was sent to school at Kelso, and daily rode his fourteen miles there and fourteen back. In those days, he used to tell his children, there was neither hedge nor dike by the way. When he was nineteen years of age [i.e., c.1757], his father took for him, from the Duke of Roxburghe, the farm of Holydean, adjoining Faughill.” <sup>1207</sup></p> <p>Marriage 28 July 1768 ANDREW BLAIKIE with JEANNY CURRER in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1208</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ANDREW BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 20/06/1769 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1209</sup> d. before his brother Andrew’s baptism in 1774</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">FRANCIS BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 07/01/1771 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1210</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">PEGGY BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 20/10/1772 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1211</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ANDREW BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 25/04/1774 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1212</sup> d. 1841 - relationship with Sir Walter Scott re balladry collecting <sup>1213</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">THOMAS BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 04/01/1776 in Bowden Roxb. AB1.1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">JAMES BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 02/08/1777 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1214</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">BETTY BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 25/01/1780 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1215</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">GEORGE DUNDAS BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 24/08/1782 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1216</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ISABEL BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 14/08/1783 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1217</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">ROBERT BLAIKIE</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">baptized 30/06/1788 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1218</sup> AB1.1.10</td> </tr> </table> <p>Apart from Andrew Blaikie (Snr), Thomas Blaikie and Robert Blaikie, the family have not been detailed further, as they do not impact on Alexander Kinghorne’s history. Isabel Balaikie will appear in the below.</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u>          No burial record found. The date 1821 appears in a secondary source, but this has not been verified.</p>	ANDREW BLAIKIE	baptized 20/06/1769 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1209</sup> d. before his brother Andrew’s baptism in 1774	FRANCIS BLAIKIE	baptized 07/01/1771 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1210</sup>	PEGGY BLAIKIE	baptized 20/10/1772 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1211</sup>	ANDREW BLAIKIE	baptized 25/04/1774 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1212</sup> d. 1841 - relationship with Sir Walter Scott re balladry collecting <sup>1213</sup>	THOMAS BLAIKIE	baptized 04/01/1776 in Bowden Roxb. AB1.1.5	JAMES BLAIKIE	baptized 02/08/1777 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1214</sup>	BETTY BLAIKIE	baptized 25/01/1780 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1215</sup>	GEORGE DUNDAS BLAIKIE	baptized 24/08/1782 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1216</sup>	ISABEL BLAIKIE	baptized 14/08/1783 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1217</sup>	ROBERT BLAIKIE	baptized 30/06/1788 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1218</sup> AB1.1.10
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AB1.1.5	<p><b><u>THOMAS BLAIKIE (1776-1857)</u></b></p> <p>Baptized 4 January 1776 in BOWDEN ROXBURGHSHIRE, THOMAS son of ANDREW BLAIKIE and JEANIE CURRER <sup>1219</sup></p> <p>Marriage 16 December 1814 THOMAS BLAIKIE with JEAN LANG in SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1220</sup></p> <p>JEAN LANG was the daughter of JOHN LANG and JEAN SIBBALD see below in SK1.2.1.2.2.7 Annex 15 <a href="#">Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Whitelaw 1714 ff (SK1.2.1.2.2.1 et sub)</a> John Lang was a colleague of Alexander Kinghorne and Sir Walter Scott in the Selkirk courts.</p> <p><u>Children</u></p> <p>JEAN BLAIKIE baptized 4 March 1816 in BOWDEN ROXB. <sup>1221</sup></p> <p>MARGARET BLAIKIE baptized 15 August 1817 in BOWDEN ROXB. <sup>1222</sup></p> <p>ANDREW BLAIKIE baptized 9 August 1819 in BOWDEN ROXB. <sup>1223</sup></p> <p>WILLIAM BLAIKIE born c.1830 in BOWDEN ROXB. (see 1841 and 1851 Census records below) AB1.1.5.3</p> <p><u>Deaths</u></p> <p>THOMAS BLAIKIE no death record found; last recorded at 1851 census (below), d. St Helens Sep 1857 (Secondary source) <sup>1224</sup></p> <p>JEAN LANG (BLAIKIE) no death record found; last recorded at 1851 census (below)</p> <p><u>1841 Census</u></p> <p>7 June 1841 Household Thomas Blaikie (absent) Camiston, St Boswells, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1225</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- [Jane]</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>50</td> <td>1791</td> <td>Scotland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>12</td> <td>1829</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bella</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>55</td> <td>1786</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Fairbairn</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jessy</td> <td>Smail</td> <td>Female</td> <td>20</td> <td>1821</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Dove</td> <td>Female</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>18</td> <td>1823</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Francis</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>16</td> <td>1825</td> <td>Roxburghshire</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Bella Blaikie was Isabel Blaikie b. 1783, Thomas' sister</p>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	- [Jane]	Blaikie	Female	50	1791	Scotland	Margaret	Blaikie	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire	William	Blaikie	Male	12	1829	Roxburghshire	Bella	Blaikie	Female	55	1786	Roxburghshire	Helen	Fairbairn	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Jessy	Smail	Female	20	1821	Roxburghshire	Mary	Dove	Female	15	1826	Roxburghshire	John	Blaikie	Male	18	1823	Roxburghshire	Francis	Blaikie	Male	16	1825	Roxburghshire
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John	Blaikie	Male	18	1823	Roxburghshire																																																								
Francis	Blaikie	Male	16	1825	Roxburghshire																																																								

AB1.1.5  
cont'd**THOMAS BLAIKIE (1776-1857)** cont'd1851 Census30 March 1851 Household Thomas Blaikie Camieston, St Boswells, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1226</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Blaikie	Head	Married	Male	77	1774	Farmer of 300 ac emply 10 lab	Bowden, Roxb
Jane	Blaikie	Wife	Married	Female	62	1789	Farmers wife	Selkirk, Selkirkshire
William L	Blaikie	Son	Unmarried	Male	21	1830	Farmers son	Bowden, Roxb
Isabella	Blaikie	Sister	Unmarried	Female	68	1783	Farmers sister	Bowden, Roxb
Jane	Park	Niece	Unmarried	Female	40	1811	Farmers niece	Yarrow, Selkirkshire
Jessie	Smail	Servant	Unmarried	Female	30	1821	House servant	St Boswells, Roxb
Mary	Swanstar	Servant	Unmarried	Female	25	1826	House servant	Brecknockshire, Wales
Janet	Word	Servant	Unmarried	Female	19	1832	Farm servant	England
James	Johnston	Servant	Unmarried	Male	15	1836	Farm servant	Hawick, Roxb
Robert	Barns	Servant	-	Male	14	1837	Farm servant	Roxburghshire

As per 1841 census above Isabella Blaikie was Isabel Blaikie b. 1783, Thomas' sister

1861 Census7 April 1861 Household Isabella Blaikie (former household Thomas Blaikie) <sup>1227</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Isabella	Blaikie	Head	Unmarried	Female	7	1854	Spinster	Bowden, Roxb
Jessie	Smail	Servant	Unmarried	Female	41	1820	Domestic servant	St Boswells, Roxb

As per 1851 census above Isabella Blaikie was Isabel Blaikie b. 1783, Thomas' sister. The age above an error.

AB1.1.5.3	<p><b><u>WILLIAM LANG BLAIKIE (c.1830-by 1901)</u></b></p> <p>Born c. 1830 WILLIAM son of THOMAS BLAIKIE and JEAN LANG (see 1.1.5 above)</p> <p>7 June 1841 Census: Household of parents Camiston, St Boswells, Roxburghshire (1.1.5 above) aged 12</p> <p>30 March 1851 Census: Household Thomas Blaikie Camiesticton, St Boswells, Melrose, Roxburghshire (1.1.5 above) aged 21</p> <p>Marriage 25 April 1860 WILLIAM L BLAIKIE with HELEN BRUNTON in EDINBURGH <sup>1228</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>THOMAS BLAIKIE born 13 August 1861 in Inveresk with Musselburgh, Midlothian <sup>1229</sup></p> <p>JEANIE LANG BLAIKIE b. 6 November 1867 in St Boswells, Roxburghshire <sup>1230</sup></p> <p>m. John Lang 1901, <sup>1231</sup> d. 5 April 1932 <sup>1232</sup> (secondary sources, no marriage or death record found)</p> <p>Lang was both her second name (Jeanie Lang Blaikie see census records below) the name passed down through her father in memory of her great grandfather, John Lang, but also her married name, having married another John Lang as per above.</p> <p>Jeannie Blaikie Lang wrote the introduction to Andrew Blaikie’s Journal in 1906 (Table 6 Introduction above) <sup>1233</sup></p> <p>She was a Sibbald descendant, and might also have been the “Mrs Blaikie of Holydean” who was Weens’ correspondent in 1899 below Annex 15 The Sibbald Family <u>Regarding the Sources</u>. <sup>1234</sup> She wrote from Holydean in 1900 when she contributed to the <i>Journal of the Society for Psychological Research</i>. <sup>1235</sup> However, in 1899 she was “Miss Blaikie”, and Weens’ correspondent “Mrs Blaikie” might have been her mother Helen.</p> <p>Jeanie Lang wrote <i>The Story of Robert the Bruce</i>, illustrated by her sister F.M.B. Blaikie, London 1910 <sup>1236</sup></p> <p><i>Stories from the Faerie Queen</i>, London 1909, <sup>1237</sup> <i>The Story of General Gordon</i>, London 1910, <sup>1238</sup> <i>Stories from the Odyssey</i>, 1910, <sup>1239</sup> <i>A Book of Myths</i>, London 1914, <sup>1240</sup> with John Lang <i>Stories from the Border Marches</i>, London 1916, <sup>1241</sup> John Lang solo: <i>The Story of Lord Clive</i>, London 1906, <sup>1242</sup> <i>The Story of Captain Cook</i>, London 1907, <sup>1243</sup> <i>Land of the Golden Trade</i>, London 1910, <sup>1244</sup> <i>Gulliver’s Travels</i>, London 1910. <sup>1245</sup></p> <p>Both were florid patriotic authors, writing in for children or adults with limited reading inclinations. In <i>Land of the Golden Trade</i> John Lang romanticises the slave trade and piracy in West Africa, while outlining their long history back to the Persians and Phoenicians.</p> <p>FRANCES MARGARET BRUNTON BLAIKIE b. 17 October 1869 in Bowden, Roxburghshire <sup>1246</sup></p> <p>JAMES BRUNTON BLAIKIE born 19 September 1873 in Bowden, Roxburghshire <sup>1247</sup></p> <p><u>Death</u></p> <p>WILLIAM LANG BLAIKIE no death record found, had died before the 1901 census (below)</p> <p>HELEN BRUNTON (BLAIKIE) no death record found, last record found at the 1901 census (below)</p>
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AB1.1.5.3  
cont'd**WILLIAM LANG BLAIKIE (c.1830-by 1901)** cont'd1861 Census7 April 1861 William and Helen in Household James Brunton Main Street, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1248</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Brunton	-	Widower	Male	80	1781	Landed proprietor	Bowden, Roxb
John	Brunton	-	Unmarried	Male	19	1842	Landed proprietor	Bowden, Roxb
Helen B	Blaikie	-	Married	Female	23	1838	Farmers wife	Bowden, Roxb
William L	Blaikie	-	Married	Male	32	1829	Farmer acres	Selkirk, Selkirkshire
Chistian	Borthwick	-	Unmarried	Female	48	1813	Friend of family	Peeblesshire
Margaret	Pringle	-	Unmarried	Female	26	1835	Cook	Selkirk, Selkirkshire
Janet	Turnbull	-	Unmarried	Female	16	1845	Housemaid	Jedburgh, Roxb

1871 Census no record found



AB1.1.5.3 cont'd	<b>WILLIAM LANG BLAIKIE (c.1830-by 1901) cont'd</b>								
	<u>1881 Census</u>								
	3 April 1881 Household William L Blaikie Holydean, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1249</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	William L	Blaikie	Head	Married	Male	52	1829	Farmer (of 810 acres of which 400 arable) (6 men 3 women 2 boys)	Bowden, Roxb
	Helen	Blaikie	Wife	Married	Female	43	1838	Farmer's wife	Bowden, Roxb
	Thomas	Blaikie	Son	Unmarried	Male	19	1862	Farmer's son	Musselburgh, Midlothian
	Jeanie L	Blaikie	Daughter	-	Female	13	1868	Scholar	St Boswells, Roxb
	Frances M B	Blaikie	Daughter	-	Female	11	1870	Scholar	Bowden, Roxb
	James B	Blaikie	Son	-	Male	7	1874	Scholar	Bowden, Roxb
Janet	Renwick	Servant	Unmarried	Female	44	1837	Nursery maid	St Boswells, Roxb	
Martha	Scott	Servant	Unmarried	Female	27	1854	Housemaid	Bowden, Roxb	
Jessie	Ireland	Servant	Unmarried	Female	23	1858	Cook	Temple, Midlothian	

AB1.1.5.3  
cont'd**WILLIAM LANG BLAIKIE (c.1830-by 1901) cont'd**1891 Census5 April 1891 Household William L Blaikie Holydean, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1250</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
William L	Blaikie	Head	Married	Male	62	1829	Farmer	Bowden, Roxb
Helen	Blaikie	Wife	Married	Female	53	1838	-	Bowden, Roxb
Thomas	Blaikie	Son	Unmarried	Male	29	1862	Farmers son	Inveresk, Midlothian
Agnes H	Blaikie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	27	1864	Farmers daughter	St Boswells, Roxb
Ann	Scott	Servant	Unmarried	Female	37	1854	House maid (domestic)	Bowden, Roxb
Margaret	Lamb	Servant	Unmarried	Female	20	1871	Table maid (domestic)	Sprouston, Roxb

1901 Census1 April 1901 Household of Helen Blaikie (widow) Holydean Farm House, Bowden, Selkirkshire, Scotland <sup>1251</sup>

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Helen	Blaikie	-	Widow	Female	63	1838	Farmer	Bowden, Roxb
Thomas	Blaikie	-	Single	Male	39	1862	Farmer's son	Musselburgh, Midlothian
Agnes H	Blaikie	-	Single	Female	37	1864	-	St Boswells, Roxb
Janet	Johnstone	-	Married	Female	28	1873	Cook (domestic)	Berwicks
Elizabeth M	Fairbairn	-	Single	Female	28	1873	Housemaid (domestic)	Selkirk, Selkirks
Rebecca B	Crozier	-	Single	Female	23	1878	Table maid (domestic)	Roxb

AB1.1.10	<p><b><u>ROBERT BLAIKIE (1788-1851-)</u></b>                  Baptized 30 June 1788 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE, ROBERT son of ANDREW BLAIKIE and JEAN CURER. <sup>1252</sup>                  Married with VIOLET SMITH (marriage record not found)  <u>Children:</u>                      ANDREW BLAIKIE baptized 29 May 1824 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1253</sup>                      JANE BLAIKIE baptized 10 July 1828 in Bowden Roxb. <sup>1254</sup></p> <p><u>Deaths</u>                  ROBERT BLAIKIE no death record found, last recorded at the 1861 census (below)                  VIOLET SMITH (BLAIKIE) no death record found, last recorded at the 1881 census (below)</p> <p><u>1841 Census</u>                  7 June 1841 Household Robert Blaikie Holydean, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1255</sup></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">First name(s)</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Last name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Sex</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Age</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Birth year</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Birth place</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Occupation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Robert</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>50</td> <td>1791</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td>Farmer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violet</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Female</td> <td>45</td> <td>1796</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Andrew</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>Male</td> <td>15</td> <td>1826</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Tait</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td>F s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>Ferguson</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td>F s</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Euphemia</td> <td>Yule</td> <td>Female</td> <td>25</td> <td>1816</td> <td>Roxburghshire, Scotland</td> <td>F s</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First name(s)	Last name	Sex	Age	Birth year	Birth place	Occupation	Robert	Blaikie	Male	50	1791	Roxburghshire, Scotland	Farmer	Violet	Blaikie	Female	45	1796	Roxburghshire, Scotland		Andrew	Blaikie	Male	15	1826	Roxburghshire, Scotland		Mary	Tait	Female	25	1816	Roxburghshire, Scotland	F s	Margaret	Ferguson	Female	25	1816	Roxburghshire, Scotland	F s	Euphemia	Yule	Female	25	1816	Roxburghshire, Scotland	F s
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AB1.1.10 cont'd	<b><u>ROBERT BLAIKIE (1788-1851-)</u></b> cont'd								
	<u>1851 Census</u>								
	30 March 1851 Household Robert Blaikie Holydean, Bowden, Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1256</sup>								
	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
	Robert	Blaikie	Head	Married	Male	62	1789	Farmer (780 ac 2 lab)	Bowden, Roxburghshire
	Violet	Blaikie	Wife	Married	Female	57	1794	-	Melrose, Roxburghshire
	Andrew	Blaikie	Son	Unmarried	Male	26	1825	-	Bowden, Roxburghshire,
	Jane	Blaikie	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	22	1829	-	Bowden, Roxburghshire,
	Andrew	Aggarth	Servant	Unmarried	Male	18	1833	-	Selkirk, Roxburghshire
	William	Borthwick	Servant	Unmarried	Male	17	1834	-	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire,
	Helen	Crauford	Servant	Unmarried	Female	28	1823	-	Jedburgh, Roxburghshire
Jesse	Barclay	Servant	Unmarried	Female	27	1824	House servant	Earlston, Brecknockshire, Wales	
Mary	Tait	Servant	Unmarried	Female	29	1822	Ag lab	Not Known	

AB1.1.10 cont'd	<p><b><u>ROBERT BLAIKIE (1788-1851-)</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><u>1861 Census</u> 7 April 1861 Household Violet Blaikie Holydean, Bowden, Roxburghshire, Scotland <sup>1257</sup></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>First name(s)</th> <th>Last name</th> <th>Relationship</th> <th>Marital status</th> <th>Sex</th> <th>Age</th> <th>Birth year</th> <th>Occupation</th> <th>Birth place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Violet</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>-</td> <td>Widow</td> <td>Female</td> <td>66</td> <td>1795</td> <td>Farmers widow) of 800 acres employing 9 men &amp; 2 boys</td> <td>Melrose, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mary</td> <td>Blaikie</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>34</td> <td>1827</td> <td>Farmer's daur</td> <td>Bowden, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jane</td> <td>Arras</td> <td>-</td> <td>Widow</td> <td>Female</td> <td>32</td> <td>1829</td> <td>Factor's widow</td> <td>Bowden, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violet</td> <td>Arras</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Female</td> <td>3</td> <td>1858</td> <td>-</td> <td>Bowden, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caroline</td> <td>Jamieson</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>16</td> <td>1845</td> <td>Domestic serv</td> <td>Bowden, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Janet</td> <td>Johnstone</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>29</td> <td>1832</td> <td>Domestic serv</td> <td>Peeblesshire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helen</td> <td>Hope</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>16</td> <td>1845</td> <td>Domestic serv</td> <td>St Boswells, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Margaret</td> <td>Robson</td> <td>-</td> <td>Unmarried</td> <td>Female</td> <td>21</td> <td>1840</td> <td>Domestic serv</td> <td>St Boswells, Roxb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>John</td> <td>Carins</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>50</td> <td>1811</td> <td>Ag lab</td> <td>Ireland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James</td> <td>Elliot</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Male</td> <td>16</td> <td>1845</td> <td>Ag lab</td> <td>Roxb</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place	Violet	Blaikie	-	Widow	Female	66	1795	Farmers widow) of 800 acres employing 9 men & 2 boys	Melrose, Roxb	Mary	Blaikie	-	Unmarried	Female	34	1827	Farmer's daur	Bowden, Roxb	Jane	Arras	-	Widow	Female	32	1829	Factor's widow	Bowden, Roxb	Violet	Arras	-	-	Female	3	1858	-	Bowden, Roxb	Caroline	Jamieson	-	Unmarried	Female	16	1845	Domestic serv	Bowden, Roxb	Janet	Johnstone	-	Unmarried	Female	29	1832	Domestic serv	Peeblesshire	Helen	Hope	-	Unmarried	Female	16	1845	Domestic serv	St Boswells, Roxb	Margaret	Robson	-	Unmarried	Female	21	1840	Domestic serv	St Boswells, Roxb	John	Carins	-	-	Male	50	1811	Ag lab	Ireland	James	Elliot	-	-	Male	16	1845	Ag lab	Roxb
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AB1 general	<p><b><u>Note re Holydean</u></b></p> <p>Robert Blaikie was in possession of the feu tenancy of Holydean at the 1841 census, and his family was still in residence there at the 1861 census. Feu tenancies were hereditary.</p> <p>His brother Thomas Blaikie was farming at Camieston, St Boswells at the 1841 and 1851 censuses, and their sister Isabella was still living at Camieston in 1861.</p> <p>The census records for 1871 records for the family have not been found.</p> <p>At the 1881 census Thomas' son William Lang Blaikie was at Holydean with his family, and was still so at the 1891 census. His wife Helen and family still living there in 1901.</p> <p>There is information about Blaikies at a house called Hollydean in Toronto in the early 1900's, which has not been verified. <sup>1258</sup></p> <p>The Blaikies were connected by marriage with the Sibbalds, who emigrated to Canada from the 1830's (see Annex 15 below).</p>																																																																																																			



## Part III – Annexes

Part III contains extracts of some of the records found and used in compiling Parts I and II. All sources are cited in the Endnotes.

### Annex 1 Burgh Records of Dunfermline

Beveridge, Erskine, *The Burgh Records of Dunfermline, 1488-1584*, Edinburgh 1917

#### *Index Kingorne*

Kinghorn (Gingorne, Kyngorne, etc.), xxi, 25.  
 — Schir Adam, vicar of Linton, 256.  
 — Schir David, 66.

Kinghorn, David (often as sergeant), 1, 2, 15, 21, 57, 93, 94, 95, 108, 109, 111, 114, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 301, 309, 337, 338, 339, 340, 345; and Marion his wife, 3; husband of Katherine Kirkealdy, 76; husband of Margaret Kirkealdy, 87, 340; natural son of Schir Adam Kinghorn, 256.  
 — Elizabeth, 12.

#### *[lvii] Inventory of Registers of the Burgh of Dunfermline*

#### INVENTORY OF REGISTERS, ETC.

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#### PROTOCOL BOOKS

*Protocol Book of David Kingorne (senior), 2 Aug. 1572—12 Sept. 1580.	233 pp. <sup>1</sup>
James Kingorne, 27 July 1580—10 June 1597.	452 pp.
„ 5 Jan. 1597-8—10 Sept. 1609.	566 pp.
„ 4 Aug. 1609—30 Sept. 1625.	558 pp.
David Kingorne (junior), 25 May 1614—1 Nov. 1630.	354 pp.
„ „ 23 Dec. 1614—28 Dec. 1631.	258 pp.
„ „ 244 folios	} 19 May 1621—8 June 1655. 546 pp.
William Kingorne, 15 folios	
Walter Dagleische, 14 folios	
„ 22 March 1629—24 June 1650.	280 pp.
David Kingorne (junior), 53 folios, 2 March 1632—6 Feb. 1640	} 178 pp.
Walter Dagleische, 32 folios, 2 Nov. 1640—9 May 1656.	
James Mudie, 4 folios, 29 May 1632—31 March 1656.	

[lxviii] Charter 2 August 1549

(Charter of Confirmation 24 May 1588)

CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION GRANTED BY JAMES VI  
TO THE BURGH OF DUNFERMLINE

24 MAY 1588

*(Now preserved in the Burgh Charter Chest)*

JACOBUS Dei gratia rex Scotorum, OMNIBUS probis hominibus totius terre sue clericis et laicis salutem, SCLYTIIS nos nunc post nostram perfectam et legitimam etatem viginti vnus annorum completam In parlamento nostro declaratam et generalem nostram reuocationem in huiusmodo factam Quendam donationem et confirmationem factam datam et concessam per quondam Georgium Durye commendatarium monasterij de Dunfermeling et conuentum eiusdem predilectis nostris preposito balliuis consulibus et communitati burgi de Dunfermeling et eorum successoribus Ratificantes et approbantes particulares donationes concessionem confirmationes indenturas et renonationes ipsis per suos predecessores factas et concessas de communitate subtus specificatas ac alijs priuilegijs et libertatibus infra mentionatis viz. cartam donationem et concessionem ipsis factam datam et concessam per quondam Robertum abbatem de Dunfermeling et conuentum eiusdem de communia more a diuisis de Wattirsellis vsque ad rectos terminos siue metas de Beedgall in longitudine. Ac a via nostra regia de Perth. Et a terminis siue metis de Creeuauch (?Creeuauch)<sup>1</sup> vsque ad rectas diuisas de Tulch in latitudine cum petaria in eadem mora contenta. Et cum quadam petia terre a via nostra regia de Perth vsque ad ripam de Moncur. Inter duo sytheta (*sic*) qui linealiter se extendunt a Moncur vsque ad viam nostram regiam de Perth quantum latitudo de Moncur iuxta eandem terram se extendit: Cartam concessionem et donationem ipsis factam datam et concessam per quondam Joannem Dei gratia abbatem de Dunfermeling et conuentum eiusdem de gilda mercatrice cum omnibus libertatibus iuribus commoditatibus et asiamentis ad liberam gildam mercatricem pertinentibus vel quoquomodo de jure pertinere valentibus vnacum domibus ad dietam gildam ab antiquo spectantibus: Ac indenturam apud Dunfermeling confectam decimo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo quinto inter venerabilem patrem Joannem abbatem monasterij de Dunfermeling ipsiusque conuentum ex vna parte Et adfirmantem et communitatem burgi

<sup>1</sup> Printed 'Creeuyn' in *Regis Doy.*, No. 506. In the original MS. of that chartulary, No. 569, the word may be either as above or 'Creeuauch' or 'Creeuauch.'



## ROYAL CHARTER

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de Dunfermeling ex altera Ad feudifirmam locando et dimittendo prefatis aldirmano et communitati omnes redditus dicti burgi ad eorum scaccarium pertinentes cum paruis custumis stallagijs et exitibus curiarum ac totum burgum in plena libertate cum omnibus suis commolitatibus rectitudinibus iuribus et asiamentis quibuscunque ad eundem burgum spectantibus seu spectare valentibus quoquomodo in futurum De mandato nostro visas lectas inspectas et diligenter examinatas sanas integras non rasas non cancellatas nec in aliqua sui parte suspectas Ad plenum intellexisse sub his formis: VNIUERSIS et singulis sancte matris ecclesie filijs presentes literas siue cartam inspecturis visuris lecturis pariter et audituris Georgius Dury permissione diuina archidiaconus ecclesie metropolitane et primatialis Sanctiandree principalis ac commendatarius perpetuus monasterij de Dunfermylyne et eiusdem conuentus ordinis Sancti Benedicti Sanctiandree diocesis Salutem in eo qui est omnium vera et firma salus Preclara dilectorum nobis in Christo honorabilium virorum modernorum prepositi balliuorum consulum burgensium et communitatis burgi nostri de Dunfermylyne merita quibus ipsi more progenitorum et antecessorum suorum In nostro et predicesorum nostrorum conspectu clarere diuoscuntur non indigne merentur vt predicesorum nostrorum vestigijs Inherendo petitionibus suis presertim iustitie cultum ac burgi nostri et eiusdem subditorum benignam gubernationem ac tranquillum statum concernentibus Precipue iurium libertatum et priuilegiolorum eidem nostro burgo et illius communitati tunc et pro tempore perpetuis futuris temporibus existentibus per ipsos predicesores nostros alias prouida ratione concessorum conseruationi et manutioni sollicitis studijs intendamus Et quantum cum Deo possumus fauorabiliter annuamus Ac ea que per ipsos predicesores nostros propterea prouide gesta et concessa sunt vt perpetuo illibata persistent nostri muniminis soliditate prompta beneuolentia robaremus Sane pro parte modernorum prepositi balliuorum consulum burgensium et communitatis dicti nostri burgi de Dunfermylyne dicte Sanctiandree diocesis nobis ouper exhibita petitio continebat quod alias eidem burgo Ac illius preposito seu aldirmano balliuisque consulibus burgensibus et communitati prefatis pro tempore existentibus quamplura priuilegia immunitates libertates gratie et concessiones per bone memorie Dominos Robertum et Joannem dum uiuerent dicti nostri monasterij abbates et eiusdem conuentum Ac forsitan alios predicesores nostros libere concessa Et per eorum cartas et indenturas sigillo communi capituli dicti nostri monasterij roborata respectiue donata existant Sub hijs que sequuntur formis: OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Robertus permissione diuina abbas de Dunfermylyne et eiusdem loci conuentus humiliter eternam in Domino salutem Noueritis nos habito solenni et diligenti tractatu in capitulo nostro pro vtilitate domus nostre dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse communitati burgi nostri de Dunfermylyne ac burgensibus eiusdem comunam [sic] more nostre a diuisis de Waltirsellis vsque ad rectos terminos siue metas de Beedgall(is) in longitudine. Salua nobis petaria nostra de Beedgall(is). Et a via regia de Perth. Et a terminis siue metis de

1

## DUNFERMLINE

Creenauch vsque ad rectas diuisas de Tulch. In latitudine cum petaria in eadem mora contenta. Et cum quadam petia terre a via regia de Perth vsque ad ripam de Moncor inter duo sycheta que linealiter se extendunt a Moncor vsque ad viam regiam de Perth quantum latitudo de Moncor iuxta eandem terram se extendit Tenendam et habendam prefatis communitati et burgensibus qui pro tempore fuerint imperpetuum Adeo libere quiete plenarie honorifice bene et in pace Cum omnibus asiamentis dicte more qualitercunque vt premittitur spectantibus tam in herbagijs quam focali pro se et animalibus suis pascendis et vtendis et habendis REDDENDO inde dicti communitas et burgenses nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim in festo translationis Beate Margarete regine vnum par cyrotbecarum albarum parisientium vel sex denarios sterlingorum honorum et legalium in augmentum firme nobis et monasterio nostro per eosdem burgenses de burgagio dicti burgi nostri cum suis iuribus annuatim debite et consuete IN CUIUS REI testimonium huic carte sigillum capituli nostri apposuimus Teste capitulo : OMNIBUS hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Joannes Dej gratia abbas de Dunfermylne et eiusdem conuentus humiliter eternam in Domino salutem Noueritis nos vnanimi consensu et assensu capituli nostri dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et successoribus nostris burgensibus nostris de Dunfermylne eis viz. Qui inde sunt gilde fratres et eorum heredibus imperpetuum ac alijs burgensibus nostris a predictis burgensibus nostris et eorum heredibus ad gildam receptis vel in futurum recipiendis gildam mercatricem cum omnibus libertatibus iuribus commoditatibus et asiamentis ad liberam gildam mercatricem pertinentibus vel quoquomodo de iure pertinere valentibus vnacum domibus ad dictam gildam ab antiquo spectantibus saluo iure cuiuslibet TENENDAM et habendam predictis burgensibus nostris et eorum heredibus de nobis et successoribus nostris In venditionibus emptionibus et omnibus alijs premissis Adeo libere quiete plenarie honorifice bene et in pace sicut aliqui burgenses domini nostri regis qui in aliquibus burgis eiusdem domini nostri gildam habent tenent et possident Saluis nobis et obedientiarijs nostris et eorum ministris pro nostris et obedientiariorum nostrorum vsibus emptionibus et alijs antiquitus vsitatis iustitia mediante IN CUIUS REI testimonium presenti carte sigillum commune capituli nostri est appensum Teste capitulo HEC INDENTURA apud Dunfermylne confecta decimo die mensis Octobris anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo quinto inter venerabilem patrem Joannem abbatem monasterij de Dunfermylne ipsiusque conuentum ex vna parte et aldirmannum ac communitatem burgi de Dunfermylne ex altera plene testatur quod dicti domini abbas et conuentus locauerunt et ad firmam dimiserunt imperpetuum prefatis aldirmanno et communitati omnes redditus dicti burgi ad eorum seaccarium pertinentes Cum paruis custimis stallagijs et exitibus curiarum ac totum burgum in plena libertate Cum omnibus suis commoditatibus rectitudinibus iuribus et asiamentis quibuscunque ad eundem burgum spectantibus seu spectare valentibus quoquomodo in futurum Adeo libere in omnibus et per omnia sicut aliqui burgenses domini regis aliquem burgum in dicto regno de dicto domino rege ad

## ROYAL CHARTER

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feodifirmam tenent habent aut possident Saluis dictis dominis abbati et conventui terris in dicto burgo lucratis siue lucrandis itinere camerarie annuis pensionibus de diuersis terris dicti burgi monasterio debitis ac correctione balliuorum quoties contigerit eos aut eorum quemlibet in iure seu in iustitia facienda siue exiquenda delinquere Pro quibusquidem superius concessis predicti aldirmannus et communitas soluent annuatim imperpetuum memoratis religionis decem et tres marcas vsualis monete ad quatuor anni terminos consuetos per equales portiones Sine dilatione cauillatione dolo seu malo ingenio Et si contingat eos in aliquo terminorum prenotatorum de prescripta summa vt premittitur in parte vel in toto deficere (quod absit) obligarunt se omnia bona eorum communia Quibus pro parte vel pro toto non sufficientibus omnia bona eorum specialia ac eorum possessiones ad voluntatem prefatorum religiosorum fore namanda capienda et distringenda donec fuerit eijs de dicta summa dampnisque et expensis Si que vel quas prelibati domini religiosi sustinuerunt vel fecerint occasione pretaete solutionis in aliquo terminorum prenotatorum vt premittitur non facte plenarie satisfactum In quorum omnium testimonium parti huius indenture penes religiosos dictos abbatem et conventum remanenti sigillum commune burgi de Dunfermylyne est appensum parti vero remanenti predictis aldirmanno et communitati sigillum commune capituli prefatorum religiosorum est appensum die loco et anno supradictis ET SICUT eadem subiungebat petitio si carte et indenture prefate ac libertates jura et priuilegia in ipsis expressata et per predicesores nostros vt premittitur aldirmanno burgensibus et communitati prefatis libere concessa et donata per nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris abbatibus siue commendatarijs et conventu dicti nostri monasterij pro tempore existentibus et canonice intrantibus approbarentur ratificarentur confirmarentur innouarentur Et de nouo ad eorundem perpetuitatem conseruandam concederentur per hoc plurimum profecto reipublice dicti nostri burgi de Dunfermylyne conseruande Ac prepositi balliuorum consulum burgensium et communitatis eiusdem nunc et pro tempore existentium commoditati et vtilitati consuleretur Quare pro parte dictorum modernorum prepositi balliuorum consulum burgensium et communitatis dicti nostri burgi de Dunfermylyne nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum vt priuilegijs immunitatibus libertatibus gratijs donationibus et concessionibus prefatis pro illarum subsistentia firmiori Ne carte et littere ac indenture prefate propter earundem vetustatem corruptioni aliquomodo subiaceant robur nostre confirmationis adijcere ac alias in premissis oportune prouidere de nostra beneuolentia et benignitate dignaremur Nos igitur cupientes vt priuilegia immunitates libertates gratie donationes et concessionibus prefata eo firmiter obseruentur quo clarius constiterit ea deliberatione approbata qua fuerunt concessa prouidere huiusmodi supplicationibus fauorabiliter inclinati omnia et singula priuilegia immunitates libertates gratias donationes et concessionibus preinserta per Robertum et Joannem abbates de Dunfermylyng et eorundem conventum predicesores nostros cum omnibus et singulis in eis contentis clausulis et decretis singulasque desuper preinsertas confectas literas cartas et indenturas Et in eijs contenta quecumque propter hoc

in capitulo dicti nostri monasterij capitulariter congregato matura deliberatione et longo tractatu super premissis prehabitis vnanimi consensu et assensu ex certa nostra scientia animisque deliberatis Ac omnibus melioribus modo via forma iure et causa quibus melius et efficacius possumus et debemus pro nobis et successoribus nostris canonice intrantibus Ad futuram rei memoriam tenere presentium approbamus confirmamus et innouamus Ac ea prout per predicesores nostros prefatos concessa fuerant De nouo concedimus ac perpetue firmitatis robur obtinere et inuolabiliter obseruari decernimus Ac omnes et singulos juris et facti defectus si qui forsitan interuenerint in eisdem harum serie supplementum In contrarium facientibus non obstantibus quibuscunque IN CUIUS REI testimonium presentibus manibus nostris subscriptis sigillum commune capituli nostri est appensum apud predictum nostrum monasterium de Dunfermylne die secundo mensis Augusti anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo nono Coram hijs testibus venerabilibus ac honorabilibus et discretis uiris viz. Magistro Abraham Creichtoun preposito de Dunglas ac officiali Sanctiandree infra archidiaconatum Laudonie Roberto Durye de eodem balliuo principali regalitatis nostre de Dunfermylne Roberto Steward juniore domino de Rossyth David Martene de Cardvene Joanne Betoun de Capildray necnon Magistris et Dominis Willelmo Murray thesaurario Dunblanensi Joanne Lauder archidiacono Teudalie Adam Kyngorne vicario de Lyntoun ac Joanne Coupar et Thoma Maleum capellanis et notarijs publicis cum diuersis alijs QUASQUIDEM donationem confirmationem et indenturam antedictas in omnibus suis punctis et articulis conditionibus et modis ac circumstantijs suis quibuscunque In omnibus et per omnia forma pariter et effectu vt premissum est approbamus ratificamus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus necnon ratificamus approbamus ac pro nobis et successoribus nostris pro perpetuo confirmamus omnia et singula predicta infeofamenta concessiones donationes indenturas et renouationes factas datas et concessas per prenomiuatos commendatarios et conuentus dicti monasterij de Dunfermeling pro tempore prefatis adfirmanno prepositis balliuis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi eorumque successoribus de predicta communia et communi mora singulisque alijs priuilegijs et libertatibus quibuscunque in eisdem specificatis et contentis Ex quibus ipsi sui que predicesores in libera possessione sunt et fuerunt omni tempore preterito vltra hominum memoriam in omnibus et singulis punctis capitibus articulis clausulis et conditionibus quibuscunque in huiusmodi specificatis et contentis INSUPER nos pro bono fidei et gratuito seruitio nobis nostrisque predicesoribus per prefatos prepositum balliuos consules et communitatem dicti burgi de Dunfermeling eorumque predicesores prestito et impenso ex certa scientia et proprio motu De nouo dedimus concessimus et disposuimus tenoreque presentis carte nostre damus concedimus disponimus prefatis preposito balliuis consulibus et communitati dicti burgi de Dunfermeling eorumque successoribus predictam communiam et communem moram vnacum omnibus alijs et singulis priuilegijs libertatibus et commoditatibus supraspecificatis cum omnibus iure titulo interesseque que seu quas nos

## ROYAL CHARTER

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nostri predecessores aut successores ad huiusmodi seu ad aliquam earundem partem habuimus habemus seu quouismodo habere vel clamare poterimus in futurum per ipsos suosque successores pacifice et inuolabiter gaudendas et possidendas omni tempore affuturo simili modo et adeo libere in omnibus respectibus conditionibus sicuti aliqui alij sui predecessores easdem vltio tempore preterito tenuerunt seu possiderunt In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre confirmationis magnam sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus TESTIBUS predilectis nostris consanguineis et consiliarijs Joanne domino Hammiltoun etc. commendatario monasterij nostri de Abirbrothok Archibaldo Angusie comite domino Dowglas Dalkeith et Abirnethy etc. Domino Joanne Maitland de Thirlstane milite cancellario ac secretario nostro reuerendissimo ac venerabili in Christo patribus Patrieio Sanctiandree archiepiscopo Waltero priore de Blantyre nostri secreti sigilli custode dilectis nostris familiaribus consiliarijs Alexandro Hay de Eister Kennat nostrorum rotulorum registri ac consilij clerico Ludouico Bellendene de Auchnoule milite nostre justitiarie clerico et Magistro Roberto Scott feodataro de Knichtispoty nostre cancellarie directore apud Halyrudehous vicesimo quarto die mensis Maij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octuagesimo octauo et regni nostri anno vicesimo primo.

[Inscribed on back.]

Apud Edinburgh 29 Decembris 1598

Produceit and the minut theirot extractit and reuallit according to the act and proclamatioun maid therapeut. (?) N. YOUNG.

## Notes

Translation of the signatories to the Charter of 2 August 1549:

—In testimony whereof, to the present Charter has been attached the common seal of our Chapter. —Witness : The Chapter; likewise the indenture witnesses : Master ABRAHAM CREICHTOUN, Provost of Dunglas and Official of St. Andrews, within the Archdeanary of Laudonia ; ROBERT DURY of that ilk, principal baillie of the Regality of Dunfermline; ROBERT STEWARD, junior, Lord of Rossyth ; DAVID MARTYNE, of Cardven ; JOHN BETOUN, of Capildray : Likewise, Messrs. (Landlords) WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer of Dunblane ; JOHN LAUDER, Archdeacon of Tweeddale; **ADAM KINGORNE, Vicar of Lynton** ; and JOHN COUPAR and THOMAS MALCOLM, Chaplains and Notaries Public. — 2d August, 1549." <sup>1259</sup>

[1487] *Dauid Gingorne witness 22 November 1487*

WILLE GILBERT AND DOWNE GILBERT

[1487] Memorandum quod anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> lxxxvij<sup>o</sup> the xxij day of Nouember, Dauid Litster ane of the balyeis of the burgh of Dunfermyne

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resauit resignacione fra Gilbert Robertstone of the northt sid of a land liand at the nethir yet of Dunfermyne betwix the causay gangand doune to the Nethirtown one the west sid and the common wennel gangand ewyn est to the Newrawe one northt part. And than incontinent the said balye deliuerit heretabile stat and possessione to Wille Gilbert the sone of the said Gilbert of the said northt half of the saide land wytht the half yard est throucht as laucht of burgh schawis sawyn all mennis rychtis befor thir witnessis Johne Baxter Johne Orok clerk John Smytht Dauid Gingorne Thom Banis Dauid Philp Malcom Purrok Mychel Fergosone Johne Smytht Gilbert Fowlar Alexander Calbraitht Jamys Bryssone Gilbert Fostar wytht othir diuers. Item be the resignacione of Lowrens Smytht deliuerit xij<sup>d</sup> of annuel rent to the said Wille Gilber[t] aucht of the hail land.

Item eodem die coram eisdem testibus the samyn balye resauit resignacione fra the said Gilbert of a land liand in the Newraw one the west sid of that ilk betwix the land of Schir Jolme of Cokburne one the sutht sid and the land of Henre Morfy one the northt sid and than the said balye deliuerit heretable [*sic*] to Downe Gilbert of the said land wytht the pertinens befor the witnessis aboyne writin.

*[1487] David Gingorne witness [exact date not given]*

POSSESSIO THOME BANIS

[1487] Memorandum quod anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> octogessimo septimo David Litster ane of the balyeis of the burght of Dunfermyne resauit resignacione fra Johne Calwy wytht consent of Cristian his spous of a land liand in the Newraw on the west sid of that ilk betwix the land of Johne Wilson on the northt part and the common wannel on the sutht part. And than incontinent the said balye deliuerit heritable stat and possessione to Thomas Banis befor thir wit[nesis] Johne Browne Johne Blak Dauy Bray David Gingorne Wille Scot David Hugone and Paul Wallas.

*[1488] David Kyngorne's wife, Margret Kyrkealdy, inheritance, 17 October 1488*

The quhilk day Margret Kyrkealdy the spows of David Kyngorne enteritt to hir faderis fredome and funde be the mar part of the communitie that the said Margret wes nerrest and lauchfull air to hir fadir.

The unlawis of this covrt modefyit and lad to ijs.

## Index Margaret of Kyrkealdy, daughter of John Kirkealdy, former Provost of Dunfermline

Kirkealdy, x, xi, xii, 253.

— Master Henry, presbyter of St. Andrews diocese, 45, 67, 111, 183, 262, 302, 304, 305, 311, 317, 322, 323, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 334, 340, 345, 367.

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Kirkealdy, John (four times 'of Kyrcauld' and 'of Kyrcaudy'), 8, 304, 316, 327, 366; son of William K., 253; father of Katherine K., 76; former prepositus of Dunfermline, and father of Margaret K., 340; junior, bailie of Kirkealdy, xi.

— Katherine, daughter of John K. and wife of David Kinghorn, 76.

— Margaret (three times 'of K.'). 11, 301, 310; daughter of John K. and wife of David Kinghorn, 87, 340; widow of William of Kirkealdy, 322.

— William (thrice 'of K.'). 262, 310, 356; husband of Margaret of Kirkealdy, 322; burges of Kirkealdy, and father of John K., 253; prepositus or alderman of Dunfermline, xvi.



[1488] *David Gingorne and Marione his wife rent a tenement*

DAUID GINGORNE

Memorandum quod anno Domini m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> lxxxviiiij [sic] Dauid Litster  
ane of the balyeis of the burgh of Dunfermlyn resauit resignacione fra  
Johne Gerues of a tennement wytht the pertinens be erd and stane liand  
in the Newraw one the est sid of that ilk betwix the land of Thomas Stewyn-  
sone one the northt syd and the land of wmqwhill Johne Scot one the sutht  
sid one the tothir part. And than the said balye deliucrit heretable stat and  
coniunctfeftment to Dauy Gingorne and to Marione his [spous] of the forsaid  
tenement wytht the pertinens the said Dauid and Marione payand yerly to  
the said Johne Gerues x<sup>s</sup> of annuelrent wytht othir dewiteis aucht and wont  
befor thir witnessis James Strang Thom Burne Johne Werkman Andro Strang  
Downe Crysty Robyn Thomsonsone and Thome Stewynsone.

The tenement in the Newraw rented from Johne Gerues.

The Newraw ran along the east wall of the Abbey see map below [256] Sale of Property  
belonging to Adam Kyngorne and Dauid Kyngorne February 1550

[1489] *Dauid Gingorne made a Burgess 7 June 1489*

[ 15 ]

The qwhilk day Johne Hornar comperit and payt Dene Patrik Falsid al dewiteis aucht of his land in the Colyaraw qwhill this day protestand that his grond suld be restorit of a tre the qwhilk Dene Patrik Falsid tuk away.

burges	The qwhilk day Wil Scot wes maid burges for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.
burges	The qwhilk day Dauy Gingorne wes maid burges for $\frac{1}{2}$ mark.
burges	The qwhilk day Thom Banis wes maid burges for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.
burges	The qwhilk day Downe Gilbert wes maid burges for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark.
proces	The qwhilk day Will Jacsone comperit and folowit a borcht apou John Red vt supra as the fyrst court vt supra.
acta	The qwhilk day Nichol Scot accusit in jugment of strublans of the town and of Will Scot of Innerkethine the said Nichol quit be the assis aboyn wrytyn.

*[1489 – 12] Protestation mentioning Elezabetht Gingornis 12 May 1489*

protestacio Thome Murra. The qwhylk day Thom of Murra comperit and protestit

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that the bref that Elspatht Mawer present suld turn Johne Mawris ayris and Elezabetht Gingornis to na preiudice in tym to cum and the seruyn tharof.

[1496 - 66] *Re David Kingorne, Chaplain, 15 April 1496*

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#### ASSISA

Johne Baxter	Nicoll Cant	Stephine Gulane	Rob Scharp
Jhone Blacat	Johne of Vallud	Johne Andirstovne	Johne Wilson
Paull Wallace	of Scone	Johne Brovne	
Johne Nysbit	Gilbert Ros	Johne Greuschellis	
Adam Mane	Riche Pattonson	Andro Brovne	
	Johne Andirson		

The quhilk day the borcht that Wilyame Spittell fand one Rob Chaip for the wrangus withthaldyne of xv<sup>s</sup> and x<sup>d</sup> was fwnd awaill quhar for the said Rob was in amerciamento and that was gifin for dome.

The quhilk day Wilyame of Spittell stabylit and ordanit Schir David Kingorne chaplane Johne Baxter and Henry Barbur procuratouris for him and his wif coniunctly and seueraly in al materis or actionis pertening to thaim to folow and defend ferme and stable haldand and for to hald al and quhatsumeuir the saidis procuratouris ledis lawfully to be done in thair name.

Curia tenta in pretorio burgj de Dunfermyne per Willelmum Spittell et Johannem Orrok balliuos predicti burgj xxvj<sup>o</sup> die mensis Aprilis anno Domini millesimo iiii<sup>o</sup> xcvi<sup>to</sup> sectis vocatis curia affirmata absentes patent.

The quhilk day Johne Mailwyne lawborcht for David Litstar as he com oblist be his hand to entir the said David to ansuer to the borcht that Thome Scharp fand one him twiching the wrangus withthalding of xiiij<sup>s</sup> to gud covnt and rekynnyng that oft was callit and nocht enterit quhar for he is in amerciamento and that was gifin for dome and to entir to the nixt court as to the second court.

Assizes of 15 April 1496, 'William Spittel established and ordained Schir David Kingorne chaplain, John Baxter and Henry Barbur to be procurators for him and his wife conjunctly and severally in all matters or action pertaining to them...

A procurator is a legal representative.

David Kingorne here identified as chaplain, appearing only once under this title.

Johne Baxter a burgess of Dunfermline, whose name appears often in the records.

Henry Barbur a baillie, whose name appears often in the records.

*[1499] David Kyngorne, Answering in Assizes, 13 April 1499*

The quhilk day the boreht funde be Walter Caldwellis apon David Kyngorne tweching the wrangvis withthaldin of xj<sup>e</sup> be the space of iij yeris bigane and fra the sade Walteris wiff of j boll of ber and an cartan of peittis. It wes fund be the assis of na avale and the said David quit quharfor the sade Walter wes amerciat and dome gevin tharapone.

*[1500] David Kyngorne, sitting in Assizes, 19 June 1500*

Curia burgi de Dunfermlyn tenta in pretorio burgi eiusdem per Johannem Person ballivum eiusdem decimo nono die mensis Junij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo curia affirmata sectis vocatis absentes patent.

## ASSISA

Wilyam Jakson	Wilyam Hert	John Brovn eldar
Robert Scharp	John Wilson	David Kyngorne
Willyam Grant	Thomas Borde	John Greynchellis
Allan Cant	John Blacot	Alexander Wilson
Thom Flockart	Nicholl Cant	Allan Dewar

[1500] *Dauid Kyngorne, sitting in Assizes, Dauid Kyngorne Sergeant, 4 August 1500*

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Curia burgi de Dunfermlyn tenta in pretorio burgi eiusdem per prepositum Willelmum Symsonem et Allanum Waluode et Johannem Peirsonem ballivos burgi eiusdem quarto die mensis Augustij anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo curia affirmata sectis vocatis absentes patent.

ASSISA

Wilyam Hert	Nichol Cant	Thom Flockart	Michell Jhonson
Wilyam Jakson	Rob Gyb	John Karnys	John Andirson fleschar
John Schetho	Johne Blacot	Rob Lane	
Stephin Gulan	Dauid Kyngorne	Andro Bradevode	
Thom Borde	Dauid Wilsone	John Greynchellis	

The quhilk day John Huchone wes made burges and sverne tharto in jugement for halfa mark.

The quhilk day John of Waluode skynnar wes accusit in jugement for the vrangvis strublyn of Elspet Wallace. It wes funde be the forsade assis the sade John quit and innocent tharof.

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him witnes to pas and se the sade Dene Robert vplift and rase erde and stane of ane lande liande in the Coilyeraw and one the west syd of the samyn betuix the common calsay one the est part and the Tourburne one the west part, the landis of Thom Rodger one the northt part and the landis of Walter Nycholl one the southt part for defalt of nonpaiment of vj schillingis of grunde annuall as maner of recognicione is withtin bureht. And thareftir the balye Wilyam of Spittall commandit Dauid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade bureht Jhon Waluode sergeande and Dauid Andirsonem witnes to pas witht him and se the sade Dene Robert gif he rasis erde and stane of the sade grunde and gif the sade grunde wes strenyeable or nocht for the sade annuall. The sadis personis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aitht that the sade grunde wes wndistrenyeable for the sade annuall, than the sade Dene Robert presentit erde and stane of the sade grunde in jugement and askit at the forsade balye to seill the samyn the quhilk wes done in visagis of the hale court as the first court.

Recognicio

The quhilk day comperit in jugement Wilyam Grant larde and askit at the balyes ane sergeande and witht him witnes to pas and se the sade Wilyam vplift and rase erde and stane of ane lande liande in the Coilyeraw and one the west syd of the samyn, the Tourburne one the west part and the common calsgate one the est part in defalt of nonpayment of iiij<sup>s</sup> of annuall rent of grunde annuall as maner is of recognicione withtin bureht. Ande thareftir the balye Wilyam of Spittall commandit Dauid Kyngorne sergeande John Burne and Jhon Man witnes to pas witht him and se the sade Wilyam gif he rasis erde and stane of the sade grunde and gif the sade grunde wes strenyeable or nocht for the sade annuall. The sadis persounis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aitht that the sade grunde wes wndistrenyeable for the sade annuall, than the sade Wilyame presentit erde and stane of the sade grund in jugement and askit at the forsade balye to seill the samyn the quhilk wes done in visagis of the hale covrt as the seconde court.

recognicio      The quhilk day comperit in jugement Henry Bothuell and presentit erde and stane of the landis abone writtyn as the secunde covrt and selit be Jhon of Waluode aue of the balyes of the bureht of Dunfermlyn and at the commande of the sade balye Daudid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade bureht and witht him Wilyam Grant and Thomas Flockart witnes of the rasyn and vpliftyn of the sadis erde and stane of the forsadis landis in defalt of the annuall payin vt supra.

Recognicio      The quhilk day comperit in jugement Margret Covpir and askit at the balyes aue sergeande and witht him witnes to pas and se the sade Margret

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vplift and rase erde and stane of ane lande liand on the northt syd of the Calsagait betuix the landis of John of Waluode one the est part and Mastir Henry Kyrkcaldy one the west part in defalt of non payment of xij<sup>s</sup> of grunde annuall as maner of recognicione is withtin burghe. And thareftir the balye John of Waluode commandit Daudid Kyngorne sergeande Wilyam Lambert and Donalde Gilbert witnes to pas witht him and se the sade Margret gif scho rasit erde and stane of the sade grunde and gif the sade grunde wes strenyeable or nocht for the sade annuall. The sadis personis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aitht that the sade grunde wes wndistrenyeable for the sade annuall, than the sade Margret presentit erde and stane of the said grunde in jugement and askit at the forsade balye to seill the samyn, the quhilk wes done in visagis of the hale court as the first covrt.

*[1500] David Kyngorne Sergeant, 12 October 1500*

The quhilk day comperit in jugment Henry Bothuell patrone of Sanct  
 Nycholas altar situat withtin the parieh kyrk of Dunfermlin and askit at the  
 balyes ane seriand and witht him witnes to pas and se the sade Henry rase  
 and vplift erde and stane of ane lande liand withtin the burch of Dunfermlyn  
 and one the northt syd of the Calsagat of the samyn betuix the lande of James  
 Spens on the est part and the land of Wilyam Stevart of Rossytth on the  
 vest part In defalt of payment of xij<sup>s</sup> yerlie of the grund annuall as maner  
 of recognicion is withtin burgh. Item of an land liand in the Nethirtone and  
 one the northt syd of the samyn betuix the landis of the airris of wmqhill  
 Andro Cant on the est part and the land of Alexander Allanson eordinar on  
 the vest part in defalt of non payment of v<sup>s</sup> of grund annuall yerly. Ande  
 thareftir the balye Wilyam of Spittal commandit David Kyngorne sergeand  
 of the saide burch Robert Vreycht Thomas Hugone and James Spens to pas  
 witht him and se the sade Henry gif he rasit erde and stane of the sadis grundis  
 and gif the sadis grundis war strenyicable or nocht for the sadis annuallis. The  
 sadis personis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aith that the sadis  
 grundis var wndistrenyicable for the sadis annuallis, than the sade Henry  
 presentit erde and stane of the sadis grundis in jugement and askit at the

recognicio  
 Henrici  
 Bothuell



[1500] *Dauid Kyngorne, Sergeant of the Burgh, 18 January 1501*

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The quhilk daye comperit in jugement Dene Wilyam Spenluf monk of the abbay of Dunfermlyn ande tutour of our Lady altar in the Lady ill situat and in the conuentuall kyrk of the samyn ande askit at the balyes ane seriande and wytht him witnes to pas and se the sade Dene Wilyam rase and vplift erde and stane of ane lande liande in the Nethirtoune withtin the burghe of Dunfermlyn and one the southt syd of the samyn betuix the landis of James Maleome one baitht the partis In defalt of non payment of four schillingis of grunde annuall yerlie as maner is of recognicionne. Ande thareftir the balye Wilyam Hert commandit Dauid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade burghe Michell Fergussonne ande Thomas Merhall to pas wytht him and se the sade Dene Wilyam gif he rasiit erde and stane of the sade grunde ande gif the sade grunde wes strenyeable or nocht for the sade annuall. The sadis persounis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aitht that the sade grunde wes vndistrenyeable for the saide annuall Than the sade Dene Wilyam presentit erde and stane of the sade grunde in jugement and askit at the forsade balye to seill the samyn the quhilk wes done in visagis of the hale court as the first court.

Recognicio  
Domini  
Willelmi  
Spenluff

The quhilk day comperit in jugement Dene Stephin Smytht monk of the abbay of Dunfermlyn and tutour of Sanet Jhonnis altar situat withtin the

Recognicio

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conuentuall kirk of the samyn ande askit at the balyes ane seriande and wytht him witnes to pas and se the sade Dene Stephin rase and vplift erde and stane of ane lande liande in the Coilyerav wythtin the burghe of Dunfermlyn betuix the common ealsay one the est part and the Tourburne one the vest part, the lande of Alexander Wilsonne on the northt part and the elimosinaris land one the southt part In defalt of non payment of xx<sup>ij</sup> <sup>d</sup> of grunde annuall yerlie as maner is of recognicionne. Alsua ane lande liande at the est part of the tovn and on the northt syd of the gait betuix the land of Rob Ray one the est part and the lande of Dauid Philp one the vest part the common ealsay on the sowtht part and the common passagis on the northt part parting fra vtheris In defalt of non pament of thre schillingis four pennys of grunde annuall yerlie. Ande thareftir the balye Wilyam Hert commandit Dauid Kingorne sergeande of the sade burghe Michell Fergussonne and Thomas Merhall to pas wytht him and se the sade Dene Stephin gif he rasiit erde and stane of the sadis grundis ande gif the sadis grundis war strenyeable or nocht for the sadis annuallis. The sadis persounis remouit and agane enterit deponit the gret aitht that the sadis grundis var vndistrenyeable for the sadis annuallis Than the sade Dene Stephin presentit erde and stane of the forsadis grundis in jugement and askit at the forsade balye to seill the samyn the quhilk wes done in visagis of the hale court as the first court.

18 January 1501 Dauid Kyngorne/Kingorne identified as Sergeant of the Burgh of Dunfermline.

*[1501] David Kyngorne Sergeant, 15 May 1501*

[1501] Possessio Johannis Salraman et Elizabetht Plummar eius sponse

Memorandum that apon the xvj daye of the moneth of Maij the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> five hundretht and j yer Johne of Waluode ane of the balyes of the burcht of Dunfermlyn passit to ane tenement hand withtin the burcht of Dunfermlyn in ane gait eallit the Coilyeray betuix the landis of Margret Kyrk-caldy one the est part and the common ealsay one the west part Riche Patonson on the northt part and the landis of Thomas Murray on the southt part. And thar apon the samyn grunde at the commande and chargis off ane precept of sesing in parchement writtyn witht ane hingande seill of quhit walx the sade balye John of Waluode delyuerit heretable stait and possessione to Elizabetht Plummar the dochtir winquhill of Allan Plummar as nerrest and lauchtfull air to the sade Allan of the sade tenement witht the pertenens. Ande than in

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continent the sade Elizabetht resignit the fe of the sade tenement be crde and stane in the handis of the sade John of Waluode balye in faour of Jhon Salramane hir spovs. Eftir the quhilk resignacione the sade John of Waluode balye delyuerit heretable state and possessione and inconiunctinfetment to the sadis John Salramane and Elizabetht his spovs of the forsade tenement witht the pertenentis and to the langar levar of thaim and to the airris lauchfully gottin and to be gottin betuix thaim ffailyeande tharof redundande agane to the airris of the sade Elizabetht quhatsumeir, befor thir witnes John Hill Allan Cant Robert Lamb Schir Thomas Karnys chaplan Willyam Balluny and David Kyngorne sergeande witht vtheris diuers.

*[1502] David Kyngorne Bailie, 3 January 1502*

[1502] Cópia instrumentj Mariote Heres domine de Clakmannan

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum eunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo primo mensis vero Ianuarij die tercio indictione quinta pontificatus sanctissimj in Christo patris et domini nostri Dominj Alexandri divina providencia pape sexti anno decimo In meij notarij publicj et testium subscriptorum presencia presens personaliter constituta nobilis et discreta mulier viz. Margarita Stevart incola burgi de Dunfermlyn non coniugata accessit ad suum tenementum cum pertinencijs jacens infra dictum burgum in vico vocato le Maijgait et ex parte boreali eiusdem inter terram Willelmi Spittall tunc temporis dictj burgi ballivi ex parte occidentali ex vna et terram Willelmi Jaeson dictj burgi burgensis ex parte boreali ex altera et terras Katrine Yalloar et Jacobj Covane ex orientali et australi partibus ab altera, et ibidem per terre et lapidis tradicionem ac denarij inponendum sana et matura deliberacione resignauit dictum tenementum cum pertinencijs in manus supradictj Willelmi Spittall dictj burgi vnius ballivorum ad dandum statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam dictj tenementj cum pertinencijs nobili et famose mulieri viz. domine Mariote Heres sponse olim strenuj militis David Stevart de Rosyth et postea relictę quondam nobilis viri David Brois de Clakmannan. Tunc dictus ballivus ad mandatum diete Margarite sibj constituentis dictam dominam Mariotam per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem in dictum tenementum cum pertinencijs inuestiuit et saisiuit ac in veram realem corporalem et actualem possessionem induxit. Insuper dicta Margarita pura deliberacione ac maturo consensu tradidit bona sua mobilia viz. computorium sidili lectos discos perapsides enecos candelabra lecteina et cetera sua bona mobilia vbicumque locorum reperta diete domine Mariote pro gratiis et benefactis sibj prius factis et decetero fiendis Et dicta Margarita omnia et singula supradicta pura mente sana deliberacione vt ei constabat irrevocabiliter perfecit. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dicta domina Mariota a me notario publico infrascripto sibj fierj petiit presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec super fundum dictj tenementj hora nonena ante meridiem sub anno mense die indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem nobilibus discretisque viris viz. Willelmo Symson de Lachrisk Edvardo Brois Domino Roberto Flukar presbitero Willelmo Hert

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dictj burgi altero ballivo Roberto Lame Johanne Waluode Johanne Jhonson Roberto Thanna et David Kyngorne dictj burgi seriando cum diuersis alijs testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Allanj presbiter Sancti Androis diocesis publicus imperiali autoritate notarius premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent vna cum prenomminatis testibus presens et personaliter interfui, eaque omnia et singula sic fieri dici vidj seuij et audiuj ac in notam cepi. Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu propria scriptum confeci et publicavi et in publicam instrumentj formam redegi Signoque nomine et subscripcione meis solitis et consuetis signavi et subscripsi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum.

Note: Until 1751 the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on 25 March. The dates in the heading above are in modern reckoning, while the dates in the text show the previous year.

[1501] *Dauid KyngorneSergeant, 12 January 1501*

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[1501] Possessio Alexandri Robertstone ac eciam Willelmj Andersone

Memorandum that apone the xij day of the moneth of Januar the yer of Gode ane thovsande and five hundretht yeris Johne of Waluode ane of the balyes of the bureht of Dunfermlyn delyuerit heretable stait and possessione to Wilyame Andersone air to John Andersone webstar of ane lande liand one the southt syd of the Nethirtovne withtin the bureht of Dunfermlyn betuix the landis of John Brande one the est part and the land of John Gilbert one the west part, the landis of John Purrok one the southt part and the common gait one the northt part parting fra vtheris. Ande than in continent the sade Wilyame made resignacione off the sadis landis in Johne of Waluoddis handis balye purly and sempilly be erde and stane and ane out penny to be deliuerit to Alexander Robertstone. And thareftir the sade balye delyuerit heretable stait and possessione be erde and stane and ane inpenny of the forsadis landis witht the pertenens to the sade Alexander as law of bureht schavis saiffing euiry mannis rychtis befor thir witnes Wilyam off Spittall ane vthir balye Robert Purrok Wilyam Grant larde Alexander Hendirson Gilbert Forstar Wilyam Purrok Thom Stevinson and Dauid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade bureh witht vtheris diuers.

Note: Until 1751 the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on 25 March. The dates in the heading above are in modern reckoning, while the dates in the text show the previous year.

[1501] *Dauid Kyngorne Sergeant, 23 March 1501*

Possessio Johannis Symsonae et Katrine eius sponse

Memorandum that upon the xxiiij day of the moneth of Marche the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> and five hundretht yeris Johne of Waluode ane of the balyes of the burgh of Dunfermlyn deliuerit heretable stait and possessione and inconiunct-

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infetment to Johne Symson and Katrin his spovs of ane lande liand withtin the burch of Dunfermlyn and in ane gait callit the Cros Wynde betuix the landis of Agnes Wavs on the est part and the calsgait off the Cros Wynde one the west part. The sadis Johne and Katrin his spovs in verray reall actuall and corporall possessione of the sade lande the sade balye has inducit and investit saiffing eniry mannis rychtis as laucht of burghe schawis befor thir witnes Johne Jhonsone Dauid Wauch John Waluode skynnar James Jakson Andro Talyour Jhon Nesche Johne Scot John Waluode cordynar Dauid Kyngorne and Stephin Gulane sergeandis of the sade bureht witht vtheris diuers.

Note: Until 1751 the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on 25 March. The dates in the heading above are in modern reckoning, while the dates in the text show the previous year.

[1501] *David Kingorne Sergeant, 23 March 1501*

Possessio Johannis Waluode et Jonete Baxster eius sponse

Memorandum quod xxiii<sup>o</sup> die mensis Marcij anno Dominj millesimo quingentesimo Johne of Waluode anc of the balyeis of the burgh of Dunfermlyne passit to ane tenement of lande witht the perteneus liand withtin the burcht of Dunfermlyn and one the southt syd of that ilk betuix the land of Schir Andro Paeok one the est part and the landis of Johne Mailvill one the west part the commone calsgait one the northt part and the abbay wall one the southt part. And than in continent comperit befor the sade balye Agnes Hugone the relief of wmqhill Johne Waluode maytman and resignit the fee of the forsade tenement witht the perteneus in the sad balyes handis be the uertu of hir ineonunctinfetment purly and sempilly in fauour of Johne of Waluode cordynar hir sone and Jonet Baxster his spovs, reseruande the franctenement of the for loft, the nethirhall, the brevhovs the sellar and the hyner half of the yarde of the sade tenement wytht the perteneus for all the dayis of hir lifytyme. Ande than in continent thareftir the sade John of Waluode balye eftir the tenour of the sade resignacione delyuerit heretable stait and possessione and ineonunctinfetment to Johne of Waluode forsade and Jonet his spovs of the fee of the sade tenement witht the perteneus as is abone writyn. The sadis Johne and Jonet his spovs in verray reall actuall and corporall possessione of the fee of the sade tenement witht the perteneus as is befor expremit the sade balye has indueit and investit saiffing euiry mannis rychtis as lauch of burch schawis befor thir witnes Wilyam Symson of Laehryske Jhone Jhonsone John Karnys John Andersone James Spens David Davidson and David Kyngorne sergeande of the sade burcht wytht vtheris diuers witnes.

Note: Until 1751 the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on 25 March. The dates in the heading above are in modern reckoning, while the dates in the text show the previous year.

[1501] *Dauid Kyngorne Sergeant, 22 June 1501*

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Possessio Thome Morfe et Elizabetht eius sponse

Memorandum that upon the xxij day of Junij the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and j yer Johne of Wahnode ane of the balyeis of the burch of Dunfermlyne passit to ane tenement liande within the sade burgh and in ane gait callit the Ratonraw betuix the landis of Johne Wreycht one the est part and the common calsay on the west part, the calsay one the northt part and the landis of wmqhill

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Wilyame Stoby one the southt part. Ande thar upon the grunde of the samyn tenement in presens of the saide balye comperit James Scot of his avne fre will and motif walde resing baitht fee and franctenement be erde and stane of the sade grunde in the sade balyes handis in fauor of Thomas Morfe and Elizabetht Murray his spovs and deponit the gret aitht that he suld neur cum in the contrar of this resingnacione and alienacione in jugement nor vthout. Ande thareftir in continent the sade James resinguit the sade tenement purlie and simply in the handis of John of Wahnode balye forsade be erde and stane and ane out penny. Eftir the quhilk resignacion the sade balye Johne of Wahnode gaue heretable stait and possessione of the sade tenement to the sadis Thomas and Elizabetht his spovs and to thar airris inconiunctinfetment be erde and stane and ane in penny. Ande the sadis Thomas and Elizabetht his spovs in verrey reall actuall and corporall possessione of the saide tenement the sade balye has inducit and investit as lawcht of burgh schavis saiffing euiry mannis rychtis befor thir witnes Robert Gyb John Flockart Thomas Brown Robert Muschet Wilyam Mastirtovn John Burne John Wilson John Scot ande Dauid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade burch of Dunfermlyne witht vtheris diuers.

[1501] *Dauid Kyngorne Sergeant, 5 October 1501*

Possessio Johannis Adamsoni

Memorandum that upon the v day of October the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and j yer Wilyame Spittall anc of the balyes of the burghe off Dunfermlyn passit to ane tenement vnbigit and ane yarde witht the perteness liande withtin the burghe of Dunfermlyn and in ane gait callit the Nevray one the vest part of the samyn the calsay on the est part and the abbay wall one the west part the land of the airris of wmqhill Duncan Knycht on the northt part and the lande of Alexander Harpar on the southt part. Ande thar upon the grunde of the samyn tenement and yarde in presens of the said balye comperit Dauid Vauch and Jonet Covpir his spovs of thar avn fre vill and motif walde resing the sade tenement and yarde be erde and stane of the sade grunde in the sade balyes handis in fauour of Johne Adamsoni, and the sade Jonet Covpir deponit the gret aitht that sche wes nocht coackit constrenyet nor witht drede led be hir sade husbade nor be nane vtheris of this resingnacione and alienacione and furtht of presens of the sade Dauid hir spovs. Ande thareftir in eontinent the sadis Dauid and Jonet resingnit the sade tenement and yarde witht the perteness purly and sempilly in the handis of Wilyam Spittall balye forsade be erde and stane and ane out penny. Eftir the quhilk resignacion the saide balye Wilyam of Spittall gave heretable state and possessione of the sad tenement and yarde witht the perteness to the sade Johne Adamsoni and to his airris be erde and stane and ane in penny as law of burch schavis saiffing euiry mannis ryeht befor thir witnes Schir Thomas Karnys chaiplane Johne Grenchellis Robert Purrok Dauid Dauidsoni James Forstar Will Adamsoni Dauid Kyngorne and Thomas Stephinsoni sergandis of the sade burghe of Dunfermlyn witht vtheris diuers. Ande the sadis Dauid and Jonet his spovs promittit in

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clavs of varandice thar ij buthis liande one the southt part of the Calsagait withtin the sade burch of Dunfermlyn gif ony persone optenit the sade tenement and yarde witht thar perteness, that the sade John sall haue als mekill ane sovme payit to him of the sadis buthis as he lade downe to the forsadis Dauid and Jonet and payande yerly tharfor j<sup>d</sup> of burrow maill.



[1501] *Dauid Kyngorne Sergeant, 7 December 1501*

Possessio Andree Kirk et Esabelle Cant eius sponse

Memorandum that apon the vij day of the moneth of December the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> ande ane yeris Wilyam Hert ane of the balyes of the burcht of Dunfermlyn passit to ane tenement of lande and ane yarde and twa ryggis of lande witht thar pertenes liand withtin the burghe of Dunfermlyn and one the southt part of the Nethirtone betuix the landis of John Brande one the est part and the landis of James Malcom one the west part, the land of Thomas Murray one the southt part and the common ealsaygait one the northt part. Ande thar apon the grund of the sade tenement and yarde and ij riggis in presens of the saide balye comperit Margret Kynyoche. And thar the sade balye deliuerit heretable stait ande possessione to the sade Margret of the forsaidis landis witht thar pertenentis as law of burcht sehavis saiffing euiry mannis rychtis Ande as scho that wes nerrest and lauchfull air to wmqhill John Abraham hir gudeschir. Ande thareftir in continent the sade Margret of hir ayne fre vill and motif resignit the sade tenement yarde and twa ryggis be erde and stane of the said grunde in the sade balyes handis in fauour of Andro Kyrk and Esabell Cant his spovs. And than in continent the sade Wilyam Hert balye at the will and command of the sade Margret deliucrit heretable possessione and stait and inconiunctinfetment to the forsadis Andro and Esabell his spovs of the forsadis landis wytht thar pertenentis be erde and stane and ane in peuny as vs is in burghe saiffing euiry mannis rychtis befor thir witnes Schir John Moffet notar public and Schir Thomas Karnys chaplanis John Scot in the Nevrav John of Burn Dauid Nesche Dauid Malcome Thome Banys and Dauid Kyngorne sergeande of the sade burcht of Dunfermlyn witht otheris diuers. Ande the sadis Andro and Esabell his spovs payand yerlie to the sadis Margret vij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> at twa termes vsuall in the yer that is to say Witsonday and Martymes in wyntir be evin porciounis allanerly.

[1501] *David Kyngorne Sergeant 30 December 1501*

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Copia instrumentj Johannis Davidsonne et Esabelle eius sponse

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo primo mensis vero Decembris die penultimo indictione quinta pontificatus sanctissimj in Christo patris et dominj nostri Dominj Alexandri divina providencia pape sextj anno decimo In mej notarij publicj et testium subscriptorum presencja presens personaliter constituta discreta mulier Esabella Murra sponsa Johannis

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Davidsonne a presencja suj sponsi ceparata per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem resignavit tenementum suum cum pertinencijs jacens infra burgum de Dunfermlyn in vico vocato le Calsagat et ex parte orientali eiusdem inter terram Johannis Challander ex parte orientali ex vna et viam platearum ex parte australi ex altera et terram Roberti Ray ex parte occidentali et comunem vicum vocatum le Ratonrav ex parte boreali partibus ab altera in manus discretj viri Willelmj Spittall vnus balliuorum dietj burgi ad dandum statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam ac coniunctam infeodacionem dietis Johanni et Esabelle eius sponse heredibus eorum assignatis procreatis et procreandis imperpetuum. Tunc dietus ballivus ad instanciam dicte Esabelle sibi constituentis dietos Johannem et Esabellam eius sponsam per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem inuestiuit et saisiuit ac in veram realem corporalem et actualem possessionem ac coniunctam infeodacionem huiusmodj induxit vt moris est saluo jure cuiuslibet. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dietus Johannes a me notario publico infrascripto sibj fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec apud dietum tenementum cum pertinencijs hora decima antemeridie sub anno mense die indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem providis et discretis viris Willelmo Hert altero ballivo dietj burgi Domino Thoma Karnys presbitero Henrico Barbur Johanne Westout Johanne Challander David Philp David Davidsonne Androis Smytht Johanne Jhonsonne et David Kyngorne dietj burgi sergiando cum diuersis alijs testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Allanj presbiter Sancti Androis diocesis publicus imperiali autoritate notarius Premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent vnacum prenomminatis testibus presens et personaliter interfuj Eaque omnia et singula sic fieri dei vidj scivi et audiuj ac in notam cepi. Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu propria scriptum confeci et publicavj et in publicam instrumentj formam redegi. Signoque nomine et subscriptione meis solitis et consuetis vnacum appensione sigilli ballivi saisinam dantis signanuj et subscripsi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum.

[1503] *Davud Kyngorne and Margaret Kirkealdy, wife's inheritance 2 January 1503*

[1503] Possessio Johannis Karnys et Elene Kyrk eius sponse

In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo secundo mensis vero Januarij die duodecimo indictione sexta pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et dominj nostri Domini Alexandri diuina prouidencia pape sextj anno vndecimo In mej notarij publicj et testium subscriptorum preseneia presens personaliter constitutus discretus vir Willelmus Spittall burgensis burgi de Dunfermlyn ac vnus ballivorum eiusdem accessit ad tenementum quondam Johannis Kyrkealdy prepositj dictj burgi cum pertinenciis jaceens infra dictum burgum in vico voeato le Calsagate et ex parte australi eiusdem inter terram quondam Andree Arehbalde ex parte orientali ex vna et eom-munem venellam tendentem vltra borealem partem murorum monasterij de Dunfermlyne ex parte australi ex altera et terram quondam Andree Bradevode ex parte oeeidentali partibus ab altera et ibidem per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem tradidit ac pure et simpliciter deliberavit dictum tenementum cum pertinenciis discrete mulierj viz. Margarite Kyrkealdy filie ac heredj proxime dictj quondam Johannis suj patris ut moris est saluo jure eiuslibet. Statim dicta Margarita in preseneia Davud Kyngorne suj sponsi salubri consilio suo desuper habito necessitate vrgente vt mihi publice constabat per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem resignavit dietum tenementum cum perteneneciis in manus prefatj ballivi ad dandum statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam discretis personis viz. Johanni Karnys et Elene sue sponse heredibusque suis et assignatis imperpetuum. Tunc dietus ballivus ad mandatum diete

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Margarite sibj constituentis dictos Johannem et Elenam eius sponsam per terre et lapidis ac denarij tradicionem inuestiuit et saisiuit ac in veram realem corporalem et actualem possessionem ac in coniunctam infeodacionem induxit. Tenendum et habendum dictum tenementum cum pertinencijs dictis Johanni et Elene sue sponse heredibus suis et assignatis a dicta Margarita heredibus suis et assignatis in omnibus et per omnia sicut aliquod tenementum infra regnum Seocie in quocunq; burgo tenetur seu possidetur. Super quibus omnibus et singulis dictus Johannes a me notario publico infrascripto sibj fieri petiit presens publicum instrumentum. Acta erant hec super fundum dictj tenementj hora secunda vel ea circa post meridiem sub mense die anno indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem prouidis et discretis viris Domino Thoma Karnys presbitero Johanne Wahuode Adam Blacot Willelmo Lambert Alexandro Cravfurde Thoma Smytht David Kyngorne sponsa [*sic*] dicte Margarite Andrea Talyour Johanne Trotar et David Anderstone dictj burgi seriando cum diuersis alijs ad premissa vocatis speciahter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes Allanj presbiter Sancti Androis diocesis publicus imperialj autoritate notarius Premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent vnacum prenominitis testibus presens et personaliter interfuij, Eaque omnia et singula sic fierj diej vidj sciuj et audiuj ac in notam cepi. Ideoque hoc presens publicum instrumentum manu propria scriptum confeci et publicavi et in publicam instrumentj formam redegj, Signoque nomine et subscripcione meis solitis et consuetis vnacum appensione sigillj ballivi saisinam dantis signavi et subscripsi rogatus et requisitus in fidem ac testimonium veritatis omnium et singulorum premissorum.

Note: Until 1751 the civil, ecclesiastical and legal year began on 25 March. The dates in the heading above are in modern reckoning, while the dates in the text show the previous year.

*[1501] Memorandum re 28 May 1501 David Kyngorne witnessing*

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Possessio Robertj Blacot

Memorandum that upon the xxvij daye of the moneth of Maij the yer of Gode j<sup>m</sup> v<sup>c</sup> and ane yeris Johne of Waluode ane of the balyeis of the burch of Dunfermlyn ressauit resingnaeione be erde and stane and ane out penny fra Vilyam Mastirtovn of ane lyme pot liande withtin the burch of Dunfermlyn betuix the southt chek of the nethir yet of the sade Vilyamis yarde extendyn to the climosinaris yarde of the abbay of Dunfermlyn one the southt part and the Tourburne one the vest part. Ande thareftir in continent at the commande of the sade Vilyam the sade John of Waluode balye delinerit heretable stait and possessione to Robert Blacot be erde and stane and ane in penny of the forsade lyme pot witht the pertenantis as law of bureh schawis saiffing euiry mannis rychtis befor thir witnes Schir Thomas Karnys and Schir Allan Glene chaipplanis Robert Lame Lavrens Brovne David Vauche Alexander Snytht James Valuode Thom Scharp Johne Hucheson John Malcome Stephin Gulane and David Kyngorne seriandis witht vtheris diuers.

*[256] Sale of Property belonging to Adam Kyngorne and Daud Kyngorne February 1550*

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[1550] In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quadragesimo nono mensis vero Februarij die vltimo indictione octaua pontificatus sanctissimj in Christo patris ac domini nostri Domini Julij diuina prouidencia pape tereij anno primo In meij notarij publicij et testium subscriptorum presencja personaliter constituti Dominus Adamus Kyngorne vicarius ecclesie de Lyntoune, dominus liberj tenementj terrarum subscriptarum et Daud Kyngorne eius filius naturalis [sic] dominus feofamentj earundem accesserunt ad quedam tenementa sua ante et retro cum horto eorundem et pertinencijs jacencia ex australj parte Summe Vie burgj de Dunfermaljne inter terras Laurencij Fergusone ex parte occidentali terras Robertj Litill ex parte orientalj, murum seu vicum monasterij ex parte australj et vicum regium seu communem ex parte borealj partibus ab altera. Et stantes super fundum eorundem vnanimj consensu et assensu pure et simpliciter resignauerunt eadem cum horto et pertinencijs per terre et lapidis fundj eorundem ac denarij tradiciones in manus honorabilis virj Magistrj Joannis Spens vnus balliuorum dictj burgj pro statu saisina et possessione hereditaria eorundem danda tradenda et conferenda Roberto Fergusone burgensj dictj burgj heredibus suis et assignatis quibuscunq. Qua resignacione sic vt premittitur rite et legitime facta in manus prefatj balliuj, statim et absque mora, dictus balliuus dedit statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam omnium et singulorum predictorum tenementorum cum horto et pertinencijs eorundem prefato Roberto Fergusone per terre et lapidis fundj eorundem ac denarij tradiciones in manus predictj Robertj Fergusone, ac ipsum in huiusmodj in veram realem actualem et corporalem possessionem prefatus balliuus inuestiuit saisiuit et induxit iuxta voluntatem et mandatum dictorum Adamj et Daudis sibj constituencium saluo tamen jure cuiuslibet. Paulopost predictus Robertus Fergusone pure et simpliciter resignauit prefata tenementa ante et retro cum horto et pertinencijs per terre et lapidis fundj eorundem ac denarij tradiciones in manus prefatj balliuj pro statu saisina et possessione ac coniuncta infeodacione eorundem danda tradenda et conferenda Joannj Andersone carnificj ac burgensj dictj burgj et Helene Kellok eius sponse eorumque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunq. Qua resignacione sic vt premittitur rite et legitime facta in manus prefatj balliuj, statim dictus balliuus dedit statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam ac coniunctam infeodacionem omnium et singulorum predictorum tenementorum hortj et pertinencium dictis Joannj Andersone et Helene Kellok eius sponse per terre et lapidis fundj eorundem et denarij tradiciones in manibus coniunctis dictorum Joannis et Helene, ac ipsos in huiusmodj in veram realem actualem et corporalem possessionem prefatus balliuus inuestiuit saisiuit et induxit, saluo tamen jure cuiuslibet, soluendo inde annuatim annum redditum et firmam burgalem debitum et consuetam. Super quibus omnibus

## DUNFERMLINE

et singulis hincinde prefatj Joannes et Helena sibj fierj petierunt presens publicum instrumentum vnum seu plura. Acta erant hec super fundum dictorum tenementorum hora nonena ante meridiem aut eacirca sub anno die mense indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem honestis et discretis viris Magistris Andrea Stewart et Joanne Wemys, Joanne Keir in Pittinreif Willelmo Cowpar Willelmo Wilsonne Willelmo Burne Joanne Ray David Brand burgensibus dictj burgj et Joanne Cowane seriando testibus ad premissa vocatis ac rogatis etc.

Factum erat hoc suprascriptum instrumentum per Dominum Joannem Cowpar notarium publicum sub eius signo nomine et subscripcione eius eius copia excerpta et collacionata per me Joannem Cwynghame notarium publicum et scribam dictj burgj que cum suo principalj in omnibus punctis clausulis et articulis fideliter concordat.

<https://ia800204.us.archive.org/11/items/burghrecordsofdu00dunf/burghrecordsofdu00du nf.pdf>

## Notes

Sale of land within the Burgh of Dunfermline owned by Adam Kyngorne (freeholder) and David Kyngorne (tenant). The land sold to John Anderson and his wife Helen Kellock.

## Transcription

[1550] In Dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quadregesimo nono mensis vero Februarii die ultimo indictione octava pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac domini nostri Domini Julii divina providencia pape tercii anno primo In mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia personaliter constituti Dominus Adamus Kyngorne vicarius ecclesie de Lyntoune, dominus liberi tenementi terrarum siibscriptarum et David Kyngorne eius filius natularis [sic] dominus feofament earundem accesserunt ad quedam tenementa sua ante et retro cum horto eorundem et pertinenciis jacencia ex australi parte Summe Vie burgi de Dunfermlyne inter terras Laurencii Fergusone ex parte occidentali terras Robert Litill ex parte orientali, murum seu vicum monasterii ex parte australi et vicum regium seu communem ex parte boreali partibus ab altera. Et stantes super fundum eorundem unanimi consensu et assensu pure et simpliciter resignauerunt eadem cum horto et pertinenciis per terre et lapidis fundi eorundem ac denarii tradiciones in manus honorabilis viri Magistri Joannis Spens unius ballinorum dicti burgi pro statu saisina et possessione hereditaria eorundem danda tradenda et conferenda Roberto Fergusone burgensi dictj burgi heredibns suis et assignatis quibuscunque. Qua resignacione sic ut premittitur rite et legitime facta in manus prefati balliui, statim et absque mora, dictus balliuus dedit statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam omnium et singulorum predictorum tenementorum cum horto et pertinenciis eorundem prefato Roberto Fergusone per terre et lapidis fundi eorundem ac denarii tradiciones in manus precdicti Roberti Fergusone, ac ipsum in huiusmodi in veram realem

actualem et corporalem possessionem prefatus balliuus inuestiuit saisiuit et induxit iuxta voluntatem et mandatum dictorum Adami et Davidis sibi constituencium saluo tamen jure cuiuslibet. Paulopost predictus Robertus Fergusoune pure et simpliciter resignauit prefata tenementa ante et retro cum horto et pertinenciis per terre et lapidis fimdi eorundem ac denarii tradiciones in manus prefati balliui pro statu saisina et possessione ac coniuncta infeodacione eorundem danda tradenda et conferenda Joanni Andersone carnifici ac burgensi dicti burgi et Helene Kellok eius sponse eorumque heredibus et assignatis quibuscunque. Qua resignacione sic ut premittitur rite et legitime facta in manus prefati ballui, statim dictus balliuus dedit statum saisinam et possessionem hereditariam ac eoniunctam infeodacionem omnium et singulorum predictorum tenementorum horti et pertinencium dictis Joanni Andersone et Helene Kellok eius sponse per terre et lapidis fundi eorundem et denarii tradiciones in manibus coniunctis dictorum Joannis et Helene, ac ipsos in huiusmodi in veram realem actualem et corporalem possessionem prefatus blliuus inuestiuit saisiuit et induxit, saluo tamen jure cuiuslibet, soluendo inde annuatim annum redditum et firmam burgalem debitum et consuetam. Super quibus omnibus et singulis hincinde prefati Joannes et Helena sib fieri petierunt presens publicum instrumentum unum seu plura. Acta erant hec super fundum dictorum tenementorum hora nonena ante meridiem aut eacirca sub anno die mense indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem honestis et discretis viris Magistris Andrea Stewart et Joanne Wemys, Joanne Keir in Pittinreif Willelmo Cowpar Wilelmo Wilsoune Wilelmo Burne Joanne Ray David Brand burgensibus dicti burgi et Joanne Cowane seriando testibus ad premissa vocatis ac rogatis etc.

Factum erat hoc suprascriptum instrumentum per Dominum Joannem Cowpar notarium publicum sub eius signo nomine et subscripcione euus eius copia excerpta et collacionata per me Joannem Cwnynghame notarium publicum et scribam dicti burgi que cum suo principali in omnibus punctis clausulis et articulis fideliter concordat.

### Translation

[1550] In God's name amen, by this means the present public instrument is available to all, in the year of our Lord's incarnation one thousand five hundred and forty-nine of the month of February, on the last day of the eighth indiction of the pontificate of the most holy in Christ our father and lord Julius the Third, by the divine providence pope in his first year. and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, being personally appointed lord Adam Kyngorne, vicar of the church of Lyntoune, lord of the freehold of the undersigned lands, and David Kyngorne, his natural son, lord of the same feoffment, with certain tenements in front and back, with the garden of the same and appurtenances lying on the south side. The High Street of the borough of Dunfermline between the lands of Lawrence Ferguson on the west, the lands of Robert Litill on the east, the wall or monastery on the south, and the King's Street, or the common to the north part, on the other. And standing on the same estate, with the unanimous consent and assent, unconditionally and simply, they resigned the same with the garden and appurtenances of the same land and stone of the same estate, and the coins being delivered into their hands. honourable man Master John Spens, one of the bailiffs of the said burgh with the state of seisin and hereditary possession thereof, to be given and conferred



upon Robert Ferguson, burges of the said burgh, the hereditary possession and assignments whatsoever. By this resignation so as aforesaid, duly and lawfully made into the hands of the aforesaid bailiffs, immediately and without delay, the said bailiff gave the estate, seisin, and hereditary possession of all and of each of the aforesaid tenements with garden and appurtenances to the same to the aforesaid Robert Fergusone, by the same land and stone and garden the hand of the aforesaid Robert Fergusoun, and the aforesaid bailiff invested him in such real, actual and corporeal possession, seised and introduced it according to the will and command of the said Adam and David constituting him, without prejudice, however, to the right of any one. Soon after the aforesaid Robert Fergusone simply and simply resigned the aforesaid tenements before and back with the garden and appurtenances, by means of land and stone of the same and monies delivered into the hands of the aforesaid bailiffs for the state of seisin and possession and attached to the infeudation of the same, to be given and to be given to John Anderson, butcher and burges of the said burgh and Helen Kellok, his spouse and their heirs and assigns whatsoever. By this resignation so as aforesaid, duly and lawfully made into the hands of the aforesaid bailiff, the said bailiff immediately granted the estate, seisin and hereditary possession, and the infeudence of all and each of the aforesaid gardens and tenements belonging to the said John Anderson and Helen Kellok, his spouse, of the same land and stone farm and pence the aforesaid bailiff seised and introduced these customs into the hands of the said John and Helen, and invested them in such real, actual, and physical possession of the aforesaid bailiff, and introduced them, without prejudice to the right of any one, to pay the annual rent and the burghal rent and the customary rent therefrom. Upon which each and every one of them aforesaid John and Helena begged that one or more public instruments should be made present. These things were done on the estate of the said tenements at the ninth hour before noon, or the same day in the year, month of the indiction, and the pontificate mentioned above. Masters Andrea Stewart and John Wemys, John Keir in Pittinreif, William Cowpar, William Wilsoune, William Burne, John Ray David Brand, burgesses of the said borough and John Cowane as witnesses to the foregoing called and requested etc.

This above-named instrument was made by Lord John Cowpar, public notary under his name and signature, his store excerpted and collected by me, John Cwningham, public secretary and secretary of the said borough, which faithfully agrees with its principal clauses and articles in all points.

The location of the land interpreted as follows:

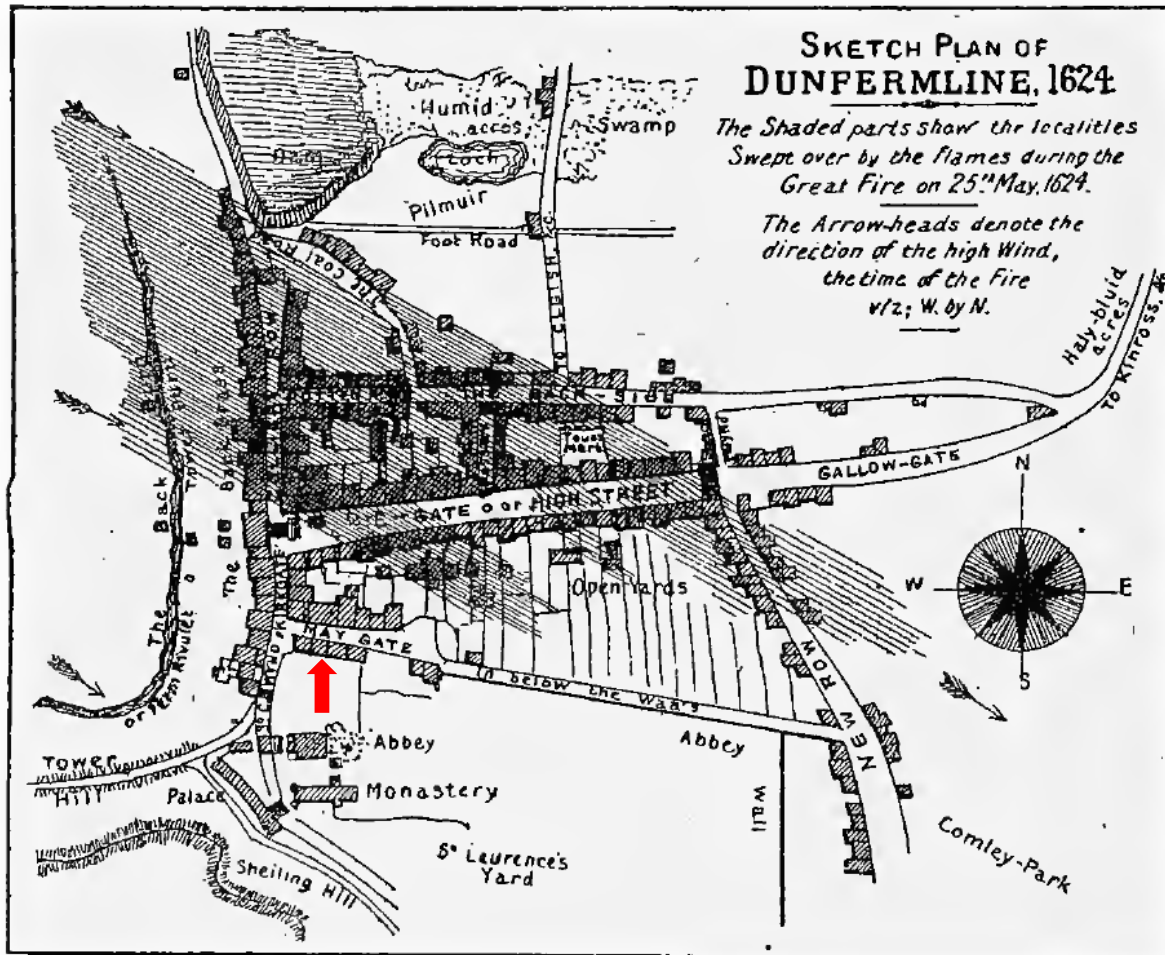
To the south the garden, and the Abbey wall (*murum seu vicum monasterii ex parte australi*)

To the west, the High Street of the Burgh, the land of Lawrence Ferguson intervening. (*Summe Vie burgi de Dunfermyne inter terras Laurencii Fergusone ex parte occidentali*). Probably not 'The Hie Gate' in Henderson's maps below, but what has become known as the Kirkgate.

To the north the Common of the Royal Town (*vicum regium seu communem ex parte boreali*), most likely 'The Open Yards' in Henderson's maps below.

To the east the land of Robert Litol (*terras Robert Litill ex parte orientali*).

Thus, on the map following:-



Sketch Plan of Dunfermline, 1624 . 1260

This map shows the areas of Dunfermline destroyed by the fire of 1624.

The red arrow shows the likely location of Adam's property. On the south of the May Gate there was a row of four properties, the second of which from the west was likely to have been Adam's. Then shown is an open area, and at the eastern end of the May Gate was the house now known as 'The Abbot's House' here shown as two properties.

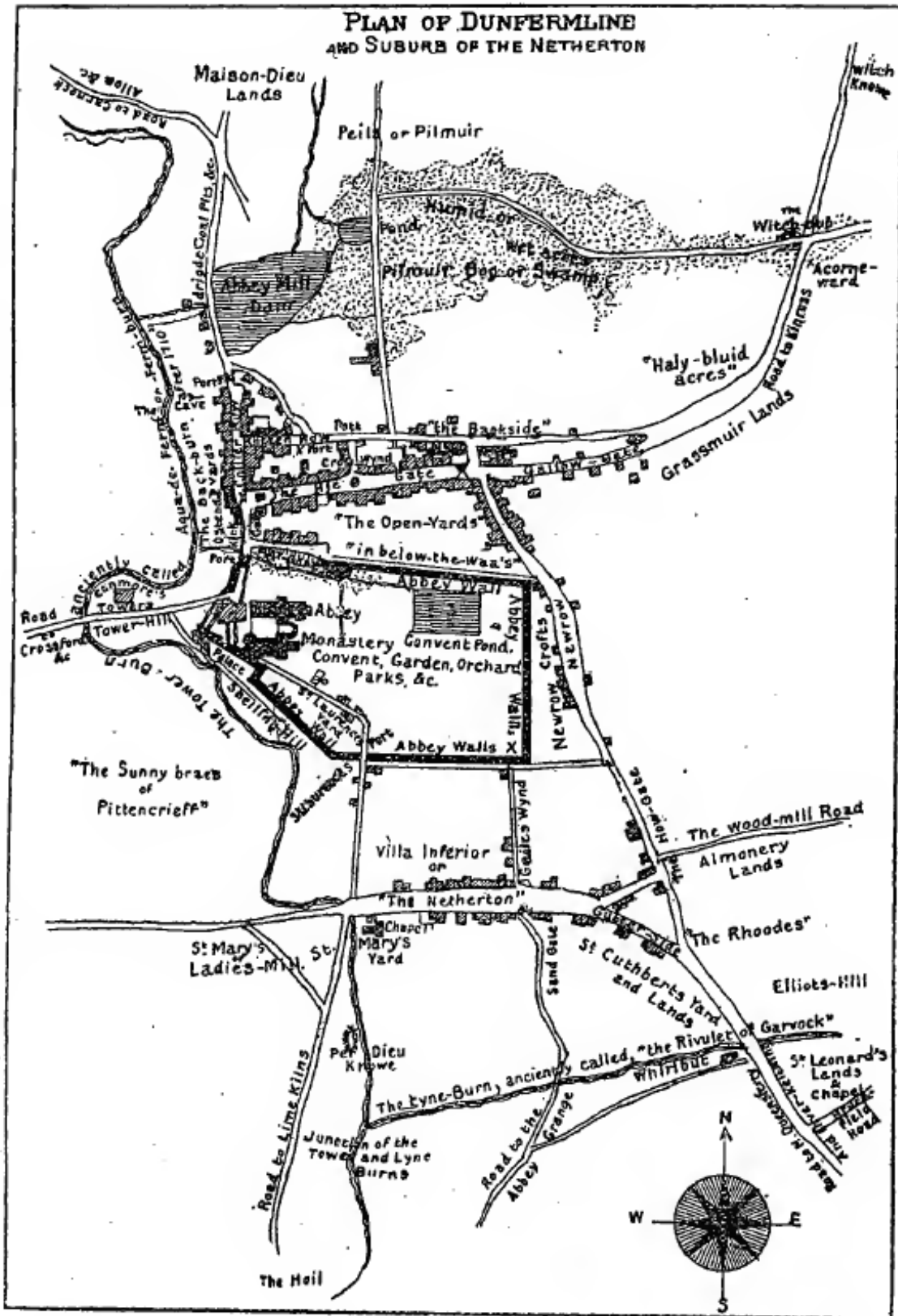


Google Street Views of the south-west side of the May Gate, looking south. (June 2018)

The area occupied by Adam's house is now a park. Beyond the facing wall is the cemetery within the Abbey walls.

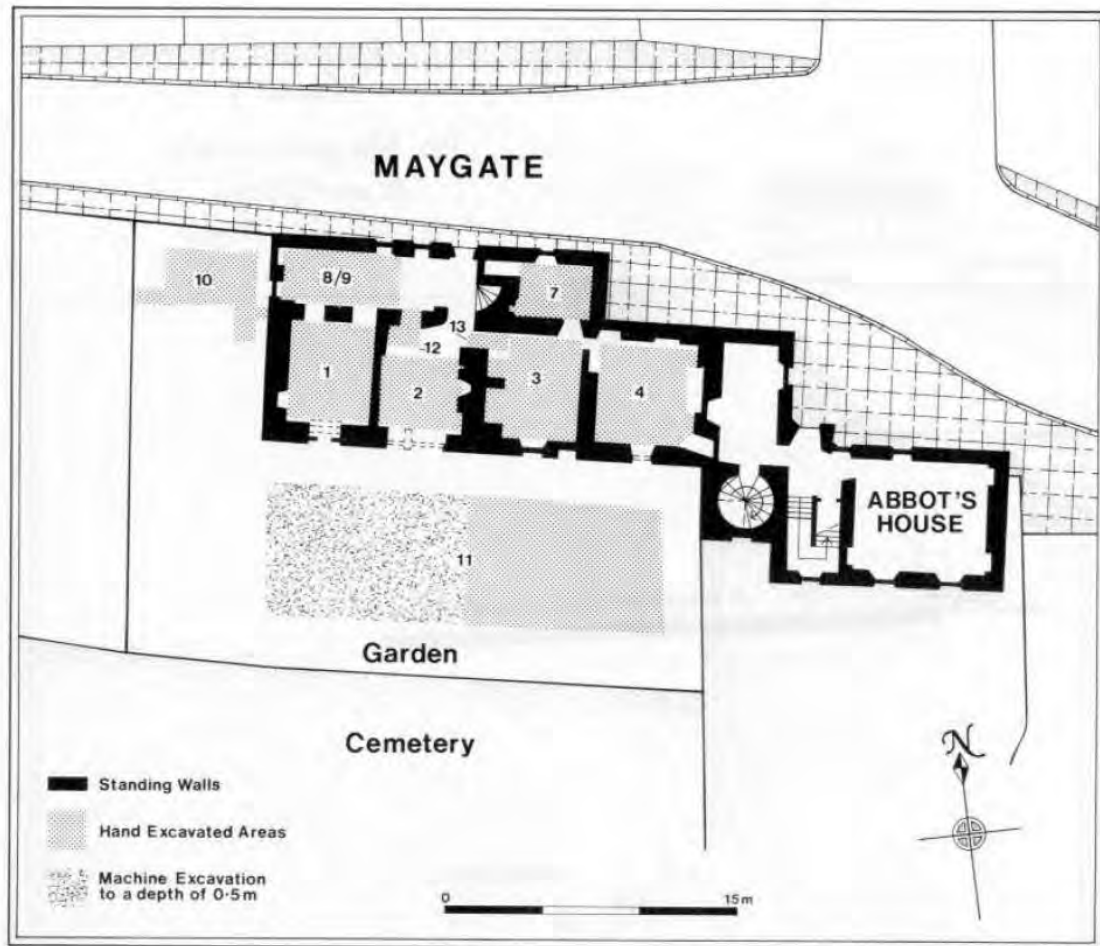


The same area looking east from Kirkgate. (June 2018)



Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 182

A broader map of Dunfermline showing the locations of the Abbey, the old Royal Palace (Canmore's Tower), the new Royal Palace (Palace), and the May Gate (Adam's house).



*Illus 3. Trench location.*

Map from Excavations at the Abbot's House, Maygate, Russel Coleman 1996 <sup>1261</sup>

This is an archaeological map of the 'Abbot's House' at the eastern end of the May Gate. This building was about 80 yards to the east of Adam's house.

Per Coleman: 'Documentary research by the Dunfermline Heritage Trust has revealed that the name Abbot's House was only given to the property in the 19th century (Torrie et al 1994, 19). The earliest reference to the property dates to 1550, when the house was in the ownership of William Coupar, Burgh Treasurer. It was in 1570, however, when James Murray of Perdieu purchased the property, that the first of many phases of building alterations and additions was recorded. This late 16th century house appears to have taken the form of a small Z-plan tower-house, though not strictly speaking a tower-house...

The core of the abbatial settlement is likely to have been concentrated along present day St Catherine's Wynd, Maygate and Kirkgate. As it grew, however, the extensive land enclosed by the monastic community forced settlement up onto a series of narrow terraces to the north. By the 15th century, the town plan was much as it is today, with Hiegait or Causegait (now High Street) the principal street. Unusually, Dunfermline had a linear, rather than an open market, because of the narrowness of the terrace, the market cross itself standing approximately midway along its length (Torrie et al 1994, 8). The tolbooth stood at the western end of Hiegait. Maygate together with Abbot Street and Canmore Street (formerly known as 'in between the wa's) mark the former northern boundary of the abbey precinct.



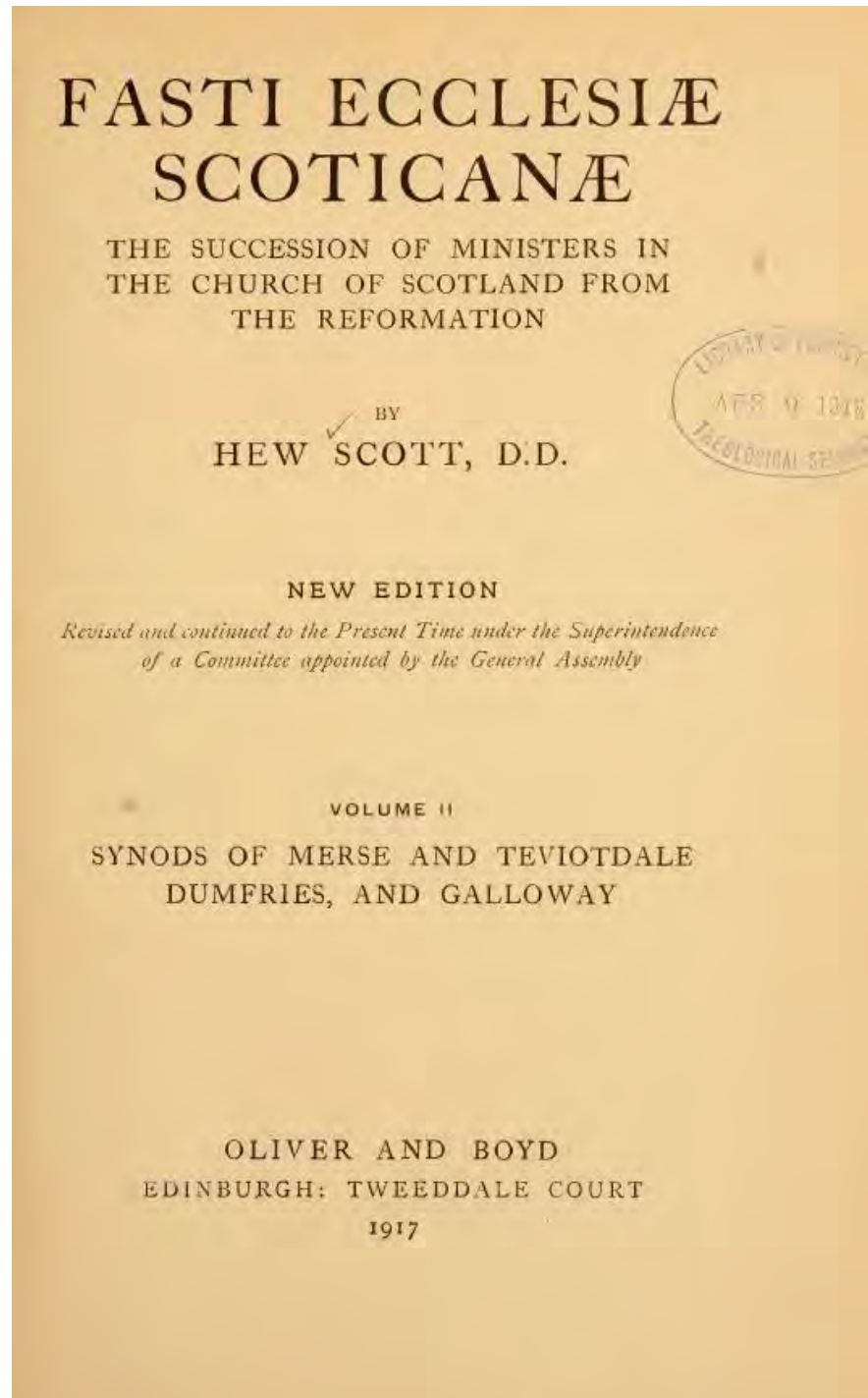
Looking south down Kirkgate is the Abbey Gatehouse and ruins of the Royal Palace. (Google Street View June 2018)

Abbot George Durie has an apartment in the Palace.

The Abbey's walls were much higher in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

## Annex 2 Fasti ecclesiae Scoticanæ 1917

Vol. 2 Synods of Merse and Teviotdale Dumfries, and Galloway

<https://ia600700.us.archive.org/35/items/fastiecclesiaesc02scot/fastiecclesiaesc02scot.pdf>



*Linton in Teviotdale (Vol. 2 p. 75)*

## LINTON IN TEVIOTDALE.

[The church of Linton can be traced back to 1127, when Blahan, “Presbyter of Linton,” was present at a meeting of the clergy of England and Scotland for the consecration of Robert, Bishop of St Andrews. Edward, “parson of Linton,” figures in 1160; and Patrick, “parson of Linton,” witnesses a Melrose charter in Alexander II.’s reign. Over the door of the ancient church is sculptured the figure of a mounted knight in combat with a dragon. This is deemed a representation of St Michael, or possibly of St George. Prior to the Reformation, Linton was an independent rectory, the patronage being vested in the Lords Somerville. At Hoselaw, in the upper end of the parish, close to the English Border, stood a chapel dedicated to St Machuit. It belonged to the Abbey of Kelso. The chapel ruins, encircled by a small burial-ground, were still visible in the eighteenth century. Almost on the old site a modern chapel of Hoselaw was erected by public subscription in 1906, as a memorial of the Very Rev. Thomas Leishman, D.D.]

1571 THOMAS MOFFAT, probably an old priest; reader, Nov. 1571 to 1580.

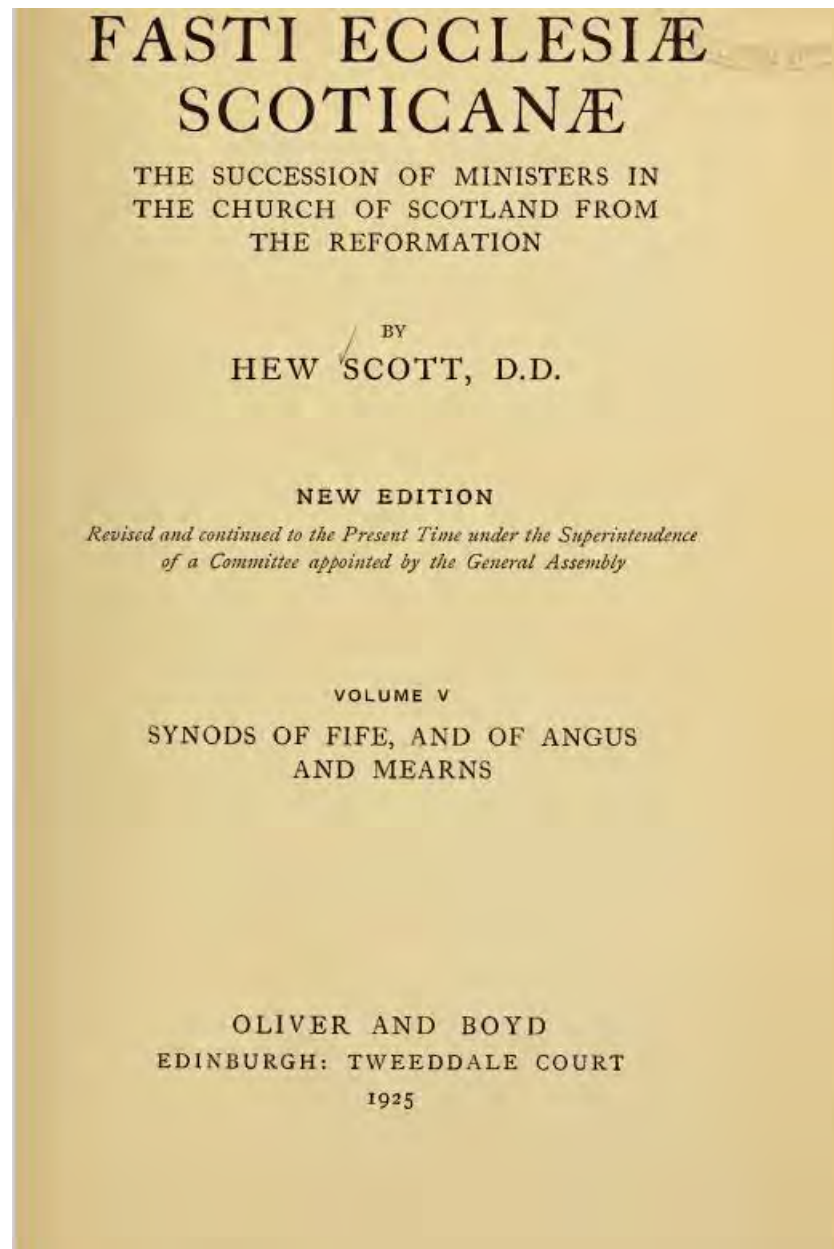
1586 THOMAS SOMERVILLE, as parson and vicar, with consent of Hew, Lord Somerville, let the glebe and kirklands to Walter Ker of Littledean, in June 1586. — [*Laing Charters*, p. 278.]

1610 JOHN BALFOUR, M.A., probably a son of William B., min. of Kelso; pres. by the Presb. *jure devoluto* 15th, and inst. 29th March 1610. He held Yetholm in conjunction, where, apparently, he resided. “He taught not at the kirk of Linton, because it was altogether ruinous.” He dem. in April 1616 (*vide* Yetholm).— [*Booke of the Kirk.*]

further through the Ministers of Linton in Teviotdale  
<https://archive.org/details/fastiecclesiaesc02scot/page/75/mode/1up?view=theater>

Vol 5 Synods of Fife and of Angus and Mearns

<https://ia804506.us.archive.org/35/items/fastiecclesiaesc05scot/fastiecclesiaesc05scot.pdf>



*Dunfermline Abbey (Vol. 5 p. 25)*

DUNFERMLINE ]

DUNFERMLINE

25

1913. Publications—"The Otterston Loch Curling Club," a poem (*Fifehire Advertiser*, Feb. 1922); "A Lay of Haymarket," a poem (*Fifehire Advertiser*, March 1922).

## DUNFERMLINE.

[*The Parish of the Holy Trinity.*—The ancient church of this parish formed the west portion of the whole Abbey Church, the east part obviously being reserved for the monks; but there is no reference to the parish church of Dunfermline as Parish Church before 1300-1301. From about 1306 (and in all likelihood earlier still) the whole Abbey Church was described as the Church of the Holy Trinity and St Margaret. Within the bounds were the following chapels:—St Ninian's, between the High Street and West Queen Anne Street; St Katherine the Virgin's, a little to the north-west of the Abbey, beyond the street now known as St Katharine's Wynd; St Mary's, on the south side of the Nethertown, at the east corner of Grange Road; St John the Baptist's, at Garvoch, a mile east of Dunfermline. There were also St Leonard's Chapel and Hospital, at the south end of the town, at the site of the older St Leonard's School, with St Leonard's Well a little to the south-east. Near the Abbey were enclosures known as St Laurence's Croft, St Laurence's Yard, and St Laurence's Orchard, pertaining to the altar of St Laurence in the conventual church, and in the vicinity also was St Margaret's Well. Probably about 1072-74 Queen Margaret and Malcolm III. built a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and in all likelihood on the site of an earlier foundation. The foundations of this church were laid bare under the floor of the existing nave, by excavations carried out by the late Dr P. MacGregor Chalmers in 1916, and show it to have been a small building of Anglo-Saxon type, with western tower, nave, chancel, and eastern apse, the total length being 86 feet. In or soon after 1124 David I. erected the Benedictine Priory of Dunfermline (almost beyond doubt founded by Malcolm III.) into an Abbey. At the same time he built a new church on a

much larger scale, the breadth of the nave between pillars being the same as the width of the old aisleless choir, there also being a new crossing and choir to the east of the old church. This church, the nave of which still exists, though somewhat mutilated at the east end, was dedicated in 1150; and in the following century, between 1216 and 1226, the eastern portion of the church was extended and to some extent remodelled, there being also added a chapel which subsequently contained the shrine of St Margaret. This noble monastery had its full share in the havoc and desolation of the long English wars. Edward I. of England occupied the building at various times. He came first in 1291, and returned in 1296 and 1303. A most unwelcome guest he must have been. His last stay covered most of the winter, and lasted well on into 1304. At the end, he burned the Abbey, and then went his way. The task of rebuilding was quickly taken up, and King Robert aided it zealously. But in 1355 the English came again under Richard II., and again the great monastery, but half restored, was given to the flames. The work of reparation was soon resumed, and was carried on steadily from generation to generation. Thus there grew up again a stately pile 280 feet long, with a central tower 150 feet high, and finished with two western towers. The monastic buildings also were very lordly and extensive.

From far and near came hosts of pilgrims to visit St Margaret's Shrine in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey. In the great church there were many altars, including dedications to St Laurence, St Katherine, St Ninian, St Cuthbert, St Eloi, and St Nicholas. From early times Dunfermline was a favourite residence of our Kings. Malcolm Canmore loved it, as did his sons, and most of their successors for many generations. Their royal castle here did not survive the English wars, but in its place came the larger and statelier palace. This successive sovereigns often altered and added to. Its surviving ruins are mainly the work of James VI., who was fond of the place. His second son, Charles I., was born at the Palace of Dunfermline.

Beneath the floor of the Abbey choir lies royal and noble dust. Here, in 1093, St Margaret the Queen was buried. Ere long the body of her husband, Malcolm III., was brought from Tynemouth and laid by her side. Kings Edgar, Alexander I., David I., Malcolm IV., Alexander III., and Robert I., names written large in our history, lie here. In Dunfermline Abbey, too, was buried, in 1401, Queen Annabella, wife of Robert III. In 1593 the Abbey church was repaired and fitted up to be the parish church of Dunfermline. During a winter gale, in 1672, a considerable part of the east end of the building was blown down. In 1716 the great central tower fell, causing much damage. In 1807 the south-western tower was shattered by lightning. That tower was rebuilt in its modern form in 1810. In 1819 the greater part of the choir, then much ruined, was rebuilt, with its square modern tower. A Second Charge for the parish was founded in 1598. When Charles I. came to Scotland for his coronation, he declared his purpose of visiting his birth-place at Dunfermline, but he did not come. Charles II., however, came to the palace, and from it issued the well-known "Declaration of Dunfermline," setting forth his allegiance to the Covenant. There are mission chapels in this parish at Townhill and Steelend.]

DAVID FERGUSSON [or FERGU-  
1560 SON], said to have been a native of Dundee, though this is not certain. The date of his birth is also conjectural. Spottiswood believed it to be about 1533, while Wodrow suggests ten, or even twenty years earlier, and David Laing thought it could not have been later than 1525. F. was a glover to trade, and though he never attended a university he had a good knowledge of classical languages and had given much study to divinity. Nominated to this charge 19th July 1560, he had Rosyth under his care in 1567, and in 1574 Carnock and Beath, Rosyth being excluded. He was a member of thirty-nine General Assemblies—from 25th June 1563 to 10th May 1597, and in two of these, 6th March 1572 and 24th Oct. 1578, he was Moderator.

He had a place on all the important committees of the Church, and assisted the Moderator in arranging the business of the Assemblies—a position analogous to a modern Convener of the Business Committee. He was one of the mins. who attended the Regent Earl of Morton at his execution, 2nd June 1581. In 1576, and again in 1582, he was app. Visitor or Commissioner for various districts in establishing kirks and settling mins. He was frequently selected as intermediary when the Assembly wished to communicate matters of importance to the King, and he did not hesitate to admonish King James "to beware of innovations in Court, to try reports before credit was given to them, and to put him in remembrance of Holt, the English Jesuit." "He jocularly said that Fergus was the first King of Scotland, and that he was Fergus-son; but, recognising that King James had the possession, and was 'an honest man,' he would give him his right." By his tact and ready wit he was able to calm the more turbulent spirits, and upon one occasion he so effected a conciliation that when the mins. departed the King "laid his hands [shook hands] upon every one of them." At a meeting of Synod at Cupar, Feb. 1597-8, F. (then the oldest min. in Scotland) strongly opposed a proposal for giving mins. a vote in parliament, comparing it to a "busking up of the brave horse for the overthrow of Troy." He died FATHER OF THE CHURCH 23rd Aug. 1598. He is described as "a good preacher, wise, and of jocund and pleasant disposition." He had a remarkable knowledge of the Scottish vernacular, and many of his sayings lingered long in the speech of the people. A portrait of him painted on timber in a small oval, and presented by John Row to the Univ. Library, Edinburgh, cannot now be traced. He marr. Isobel Durham, and had issue—Margaret, bapt. 31st May 1562 (marr. David Spens, min. of Kirkcaldy); William, physician, Dundee, bapt. 10th Sept. 1564, died 25th March 1627; Patrick, bapt. 23rd June 1566; Robert, bapt. 3rd Oct. 1568; Janet, bapt. 24th Sept. 1570 (marr. April 1598, David

Ramsay); David, bapt. 21st Jan. 1572-3; John, bapt. 19th May 1574; Grisel, bapt. 15th Feb. 1575-6 (marr. John Row, min. of Carnock); Isobel, bapt. 24th Feb. 1579-80. Publications—*An Answer to ane Epistle, written by Renat Benedict, the French Doctor, Professor of God's Word (as the Translator of this Epistle calleth him), to John Knox and the rest of his Brethren, Ministers of that Word of God, made by David Feargusone, Minister of this same Word at this present Dunfermline* (Edinburgh, 1563) [the only copy known to exist was presented to the Univ. Library, Edinburgh, in 1701, by John Row, but has been reprinted in *Tracts by David Fergusson*, edited by David Laing, LL.D., for the Bannatyne Club in 1860]; *Ane Sermon preichit befoir the Regent and Nobilitie upon a part of the Third Chapter of the Prophet Malachi, in the Kirk of Leith, etc.* (St Andrews, 1572) [the only copy extant is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, but it also has been reprinted in Laing's volume; another edition by John Lee, D.D., appeared about 1828]; *Scottish Proverbs: gathered together by David F. . . and put ordinae Alphabeticke when he departed this Life, Anno 1598* (Edinburgh, 1641) [a copy is in the Advocates' Library, and an imperfect copy in the British Museum Library]; *Nine Hundred and Fourty Scottish Proverbs, the greatest part of which were at first gathered together by David F.* (Edinburgh, 1659, 1675, 1699, 1708); *A Select Collection of Scots Poems . . . to which is added a Collection of Scots Proverbs by the Rev. David F.* (Edinburgh, 1777, 1785); *A Collection of English Proverbs . . . whereunto are added Local Proverbs . . . and Scottish Proverbs* [the latter consisting of 38 pages, are acknowledged in the Preface to be Fergusson's Collection] (Cambridge, 1670, 1678; London, 1737, 1768, 1817). [The vol. entitled *Epithalamium Mysticum Solomonis Regis* (Edinburgh, 1677) has been wrongly ascribed to D. F. It is the work of another D. F. of Kirkealdy, who lived a century later.] He left a Diary containing a record of the chief ecclesiastical events of his time, which is believed to be the basis of his son-in-law John Row's *History*.—

[Calderwood's *Hist.*, ii. 11, iii. 618, 717-19, v. 435, 681; Row's *Hist.*; Wodrow's *Analecta*, 120; Laing's *Introduction to Tracts* (1860); *Reg. Assig.*; M'Crie's *Knor*; Fernie's *Dunfermline*; Henderson's *Proverbs*; *Reg. of Deeds*, xxix.; James Melville's *Diary*, 236, 288; Thomson's *Dundee*; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*]

JOHN FAIRFOUL, trans. from 1598 Aberdour, and adm. in 1598. He was proposed as a royal chaplain by the General Assembly 14th May 1601, but was not accepted; app. master of the Grammar School of Culross by a gift from His Majesty 2nd Feb. 1603. He was a member of the Assembly May and Nov. 1602, and was nominated by that of 1606 as constant Moderator of the Presb., the members being charged by the Privy Council to receive him as such 25th Jan. following, within twenty-four hours after notice, under pain of rebellion. In 1609 he was called before the Privy Council, at the instance of the Chancellor, the Earl of Dunfermline, and on the information of Andrew Forrester, his colleague, charged with praying for the mins. banished in 1606, for holding the Assembly at Aberdeen the preceding year. Being found guilty, he was ordered to repair to Dundee, within six days, there to continue during the royal pleasure. On 8th March 1610 his place of confinement was changed to West Anstruther. At the same time he was forbidden to attend ecclesiastical meetings without the King's leave, but received liberty, "enduring the tyme of his stay in said parroche, to teache and preache in the kirke thereof"; he became min. there 19th Aug. 1610.

ANDREW FORRESTER, trans. and 1610 adm. from Second Charge about 1610. On 21st April 1612 a complaint was lodged with the Synod that he had allowed a crucifix to be painted on the chancellor's desk in the church, but the process was stopped by the King. Having appropriated money from the poor box and fearing apprehension, he fled from his charge in 1616 on a Sunday after having announced his text from the pulpit. He was afterwards min. at Collace.

*Kingorne-Waster – Burntisland (Vol. 5 p. 80)*

## BURNTISLAND.

[In old times this parish is often styled Kinghorn Wester or Little Kinghorn. It was at an early time disjoined from Kinghorn, always of old called Kingorn. The Parish Church was dedicated to St Serf. It belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline. The ruins of the old church still stand at the Kirktooun. It consisted of a nave and chancel about seventy feet long. In 1592 a new and much larger church was built in the town, on a heugh overlooking the sea. On 12th May 1601, when this modern church was still new, the General Assembly met in it. In that year there was a bad outbreak of plague in Edinburgh, and in various other populous places. Therefore the Assembly was called to meet at Burntisland, which had a clean bill of health. King James VI. himself attended that Burntisland Assembly, and took an active part in its work. It was then that His Majesty called the attention of the Church to the need of a new and authoritative version of the Scriptures in English. The Assembly heartily took up the idea and appointed a committee to further it. In 1603, however, King James succeeded to the English throne, and his scheme for the revision of the Bible was carried out in England, resulting in the Authorised Version of 1611. The Parish Church, in which the Assembly met, is a quaintly foreign-looking building. It is said to be the work of a Dutch architect. Fairs of St Serf, St Peter, and St Clement were held at Burntisland.]

JOHN BROWN, exhorter in 1567;  
1567 reader from 1574 to 1589.

ANDREW LAMB, min. in 1593; trans.  
1593 to Arbroath in 1596.

*Kingorne-Easter (Vol. 5 p. 93)*

KIRKCALDY]

KENNOWAY—KINGHORN EASTER

93

DAVID STEWART, born Tannadice  
 1865 12th April 1829, son of — S. and  
 Agnes Thornton; educated at Tanna-  
 dice School, Grammar School, Aberdeen,  
 and Univ. of Aberdeen (M.A. 22nd March  
 1858) and St Andrews; licen. by Presb. of  
 St Andrews 13th May 1857; assistant at  
 Boarhills; ord. to Strathkinness 13th Dec.  
 1860. He read Principal Tulloch's Lectures  
 during his absence, 1863-4, and Dr Cook's,  
 1864-5; pres. by Queen Victoria 4th May;  
 trans. and adm. 31st Aug. 1865; died 6th  
 July 1887. He marr. (1) 5th Feb. 1861,  
 Jessie (died 21st April 1872), fifth daugh. of  
 Hugh Philip, Pilmour Links, St Andrews,  
 and had issue—Agnes Thornton, born  
 21st Dec. 1861, died 4th Aug. 1862; Jessie  
 Philip, born 4th June 1863; (2) 29th Dec.  
 1874, Catherine Hard (died 20th Nov. 1917),  
 second daugh. of William Kilgour of Glaslie.  
 —[*The Fife Pulpit*, 129-137.]

JAMES SMITH SIMPSON, born 31st  
 1888 Jan. 1855, son of James S. and Anne  
 Smith; educated at Leslie Parish  
 School and Univ. of Edinburgh; licen. by  
 Presb. of Edinburgh May 1880; assistant  
 at Canongate Parish 1880-3; ord. to Stob-  
 hill 11th July 1883; trans. and adm. 14th  
 Feb. 1888; died 1st Dec. 1924. Marr. 17th  
 Sept. 1901, Emily Frances, daugh. of William  
 Stewart of Ballylaggan, County Derry, and  
 has issue—Margaret Frances Moriarty, born  
 9th July 1902; Annette Elmslie Braid, born  
 3rd April 1905; Kathleen Bride Moriarty,  
 born 17th June 1908; Eileen Mary Stewart,  
 born 11th March 1914.

## KINGHORN EASTER.

[*Kinghorn*, of old *Kingorn*. The church  
 of Kingorn (*Ceann gorm*, "the green head-  
 land") was dedicated to St Serf. It belonged  
 to the Abbey of Dunfermline. There was  
 within the bounds a chapel of St James.  
 On the night of 19th March 1286, King  
 Alexander III. was killed by a fall from  
 his horse near the seashore in this parish.  
 A fair of St James was held at Kinghorn.]

DAVID WOOD, was charged 13th Jan.  
 1562 1562 before the Superintendent and  
 ministry of St Andrews with injuring  
 and defaming John Brown, the reader in

this parish, by calling him "a hypocrite,  
 an idolater, a mass-monger, and rascally  
 knave." He was ordered to pass to the  
 church and confess he had exceeded his  
 office in discharging the said John from his  
 post and to ask his and the congregation's  
 forgiveness. He was also deprived until he  
 should obtain a new admission to office.—  
 [*Maitland Miscell.*, iii.; *Wodrow's Biog.*]

1562 JOHN BROWN, reader.

THOMAS BIGGAR, born 1540, a  
 1568 member of the Chapter of St  
 Andrews before the Reformation;  
 adm. in 1566. In 1574 Kinghorn Wester  
 and Auchtertool were also in his charge;  
 pres. to the vicarage by James VI. 18th  
 July 1570 and 23rd April 1601; died 4th  
 Jan. 1605. He marr. Elizabeth Colvin, and  
 had issue—Thomas, reader in the parish  
 and "scribe to the Session," suffered for  
 non-conformity in 1621, born 1574, died  
 1st Jan. 1641, "while registrateing the pro-  
 ceedings of the Session in the execution of  
 dycipline"; Elizabeth.—[*Acts and Dec.*,  
 xlix., 123; *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, cxi., 141; *Edin.*  
*Tests.*; *Monteith's Mort.*, 240; *Wodrow's*  
*Biog. and Miscell.*; *Calderwood's Hist.*, iii.  
 187, vii. 514.]

JOHN SCRIMGEOUR of Wester Bow-  
 1606 hill, Auchterderran, born about 1567,  
 son of William S. of Myres; proposed  
 for Auchtermuchty 22nd June 1592; was a  
 min. without charge in Presb. of Dundee  
 5th Nov. 1602; adm. to Dysart before 1604;  
 trans. and adm. here before 26th Feb. 1606.  
 When the six brethren were tried at Lin-  
 lithgow 10th Jan. 1606 for holding the  
 General Assembly at Aberdeen in opposition  
 to the King's command, he accompanied  
 them to their trial and went to prison with  
 them. At the Synod in Aug. 1607 he  
 opposed the Archbishop taking the chair  
 in right of his office. For this he was con-  
 fined to his parish by Royal command 24th  
 Sept. but was afterwards allowed freedom  
 within the bounds of the Presbytery, and  
 was relieved from his confinement 28th  
 July 1614. He joined in a Protest with  
 fifty-four other mins. for the Liberties of  
 the Kirk 27th June 1617, and in the next  
 year at the General Assembly at Perth, he



Kirkaldy Abbotshall (*Palace of Abbots of Dunfermline*) (Vol.5. p. 99)

KIRKCALDY]

ABBOTSHALL

99

## KIRKCALDY.

## ABBOTSHALL.

[The parish of Abbotshall was disjoined from Kirkealdy and Kinghorn in 1650. The Abbot of Dunfermline had a mansion here, which has given its name to the parish.]

PATRICK WEMYSS, son of Henry W. of Foodie; educated at Univ. of 1650 St Andrews; M.A. (1643); was on the Exercise there; called 17th March, and adm. 4th Nov. 1650; deprived by Act of Parliament 11th June, and Decree of Privy Council 1st Oct. 1662. He purchased the lands of East Condland in 1660, and those of Gladney in 1664, and died at the latter place in Nov. 1667, aged about 45. He marr. (1) 2nd Sept. 1654, Elizabeth (died 5th April 1662), eldest surviving daugh. of George Hamilton, min. of Pittenweem, and had issue—Harry; George; Eupham; (2) 26th Jan. 1666, Janet Durie of the parish of Burntisland.—[*Lamont's Diary*, 79, 145, 173, 202; *Wodrow's Hist.*, i., 329.]

ALEXANDER FRASER, brother to 1664 Robert F., advocate; M.A. (Aberdeen 1648); became schoolmaster at Cruden; adm. before 13th June 1664; trans. to Daviot and Dunlichty 31st Aug. 1664; returned here in 1692.

ROBERT FORREST, M.A. (Glasgow 1664 1654); licen. by Presb. of Stirling 26th May 1659; adm. to Dollar 3rd Jan. 1660; trans. and adm. before 6th Aug. 1661; died June 1679, aged about 45. He marr. Marion, daugh. of Sir John Rollo of Bannockburn (she survived him and marr. (2) James Bruce *alias* Forsyth of Garvell), and had issue—John; Andrew; Anna.—[*St Andrews Tests.*; *Lochleven Papers*; *Scots Peerage*, vii., 197.]

JOHN BOWES, educated at Marischal 1685 College, Aberdeen; adm. before 7th Oct. 1685; accused of neglecting the Catechism of the Westminster Assembly,

and using that set forth by the Diocesan Synod of Edinburgh; dep. for contumacy 15th Oct. 1691; reponed 7th April 1693.—[*Rule's Sec. Vindication*; *Sage's Works*.]

ALEXANDER FRASER, M.A., above 1692 mentioned; trans. from Daviot and Dunlichty; called 23rd Dec. 1691; adm. 5th Jan. 1692; died between 6th April and 16th Sept. 1697, aged about 59. He marr. Anna Pearson, and had issue—Elizabeth (marr. 17th April 1707, Patrick Dobie, barber, Perth).—[*Wodrow's Hist.*, i., 329; *Canonicate Reg.*]

PATRICK MELVILLE, licen. by Presb. 1699 of Kirkaldy 28th Oct. 1697; became chaplain to the laird of Raith; called in Aug., and ord. 29th Sept. 1699; died between 12th Jan. and 22nd Feb. 1710. He marr. April 1701, Elizabeth, daugh. of Daniel Ross, writer, Edinburgh, and had issue—Alexander; Thomas; Barbara; James.—[*Edin. Marr. Reg.*]

THOMAS NAIRNE, born about 1680, 1710 son of Samuel N., min. of Errol; educated at St Andrews Univ.; M.A. (19th July 1702); licen. by Presb. of Cupar 27th Sept. 1708; called 26th June, and ord. 7th Sept. 1710. Joined the Associate Presbytery 12th Oct. 1737; dep. by General Assembly, 15th May 1740. Differing from his Associate brethren about "an Act for renewing our Covenants," he seceded from them, 3rd Feb. 1743, and with John M'Millan, formerly of Balmaghie, founded the Reformed Presbytery 1st Aug. 1743. He petitioned the General Assembly to be again received into the Church, acknowledging his error, and was first, after discipline, admitted as a member, and afterwards restored to the ministry 5th June 1758; died Feb. 1764. He marr., and had issue—Ann; Margaret (marr. John Cunningham of Pittarthy); Helen; Mary (marr. 8th June 1752, James Meldrum, writer, Kirkaldy). Publication—*A Sermon preached at Braehead* (Glasgow, 1745).—[*Gib's Display*; *Hutchison's Reformed Presbyterian Church in Scotland*, 184-203.]

Vol. 8 Additional and Corrigenda (Vol. 8 p. 131)

<https://ia800203.us.archive.org/34/items/fastiecclesiasco08scotuoft/fastiecclesiasco08scotuoft.pdf>

# FASTI ECCLESIAE SCOTICANÆ

THE SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS IN  
THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FROM  
THE REFORMATION

BY  
HEW SCOTT, D.D.

*Revised and continued to the Present Time under the Superintendence of a  
Committee appointed by the General Assembly*

544525  
2.7.52

VOLUME VIII

MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH FROM DATE OF  
PUBLICATION OF VOLUMES I-VII, 1914-28, TO  
UNION OF THE CHURCHES, 2nd OCTOBER 1929,  
AND ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA 1560-1949

OLIVER AND BOYD  
EDINBURGH: TWEEDDALE COURT  
1950

*Linton (Vol. 8 p. 131)*

## LINTON

There was at Park a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary which in 1175–99 Richard de Morville, Constable of Scotland, and Avicia of Lancaster his wife, with consent of their son and heir, William, granted to Melrose Abbey.—[*Book of Melrose*, i, 83, 96–8; *Retours*, xxxix, 248.]

STEVEN SCHILLINGIS, vicar  
1563 1563.

MARK KER, parson, 1564.—[*Comps.*  
1564 *Sub Coll. of Thirds, Roxburgh, etc.;*  
*Acts and Dec.*, xxxi, 6.]

JAMES KER, alleged vicar.—[*Acts and*  
1569 *Dec.*, xlv, 83.]

WALTER DOUGLAS, marr. Isobel  
1689 Goldie, who survived him.—[*Reg.*  
*of Deeds, Durie*, cxcvi, 1st Aug.  
1737.]

GEORGE HALL, delete “grandson of  
1728 Henry Hall, the Covenanter.”

ANDREW OGILVIE, his son, Joseph,  
1781 died 3rd March 1850.

THOMAS LEISHMAN, his sons—  
1855 Matthew William Fleming, died at  
Cubalbogy, West Australia, 20th  
March 1928; Robert Fleming, died Victor  
Harbour 2nd Nov. 1936; Thomas Arthur,  
M.D., Brechin, died 3rd Jan. 1948.

JAMES FLEMING LEISHMAN, died  
1895 at Edinburgh 9th April 1935; his  
widow, Jane Leishman, died 24th  
July 1938. Publication—*Linton Leaves*,  
edited by his daugh.

*Kingorne-Easter (Vol 8 p. 426)*

### KINGHORN EASTER

The church was dedicated to All Saints before 1290. It was granted to Holyrood Abbey by King William the Lion between 1165 and 1177, Charters being given also by Richard, Bishop of St Andrews 1163–77, and others. Some time afterwards, apparently in the first part of the 13th century, at the instance of the parishioners, and as the church lay outside the town, the Abbot of Holyrood caused a new church to be built in the town, and to be consecrated by the Ordinary, and the parochial insignia to be taken there. This was apparently the church dedicated by Bishop de Bernham 17th May 1243, and of which there still survives a rectangular east portion, aisled on the south, at the east end of the present church on the Kirk Craig. Allusions to the fabric in the Kirk Session Records indicate that the building was cruciform in chape and possessed two aisles. The present church was built in 1774 and renovated in 1894. The site of the original church outside the town is not definitely known. But there are indications that it was at Tyrie or Grange some distance north of the burgh. There, not far from the manor of the barony, there was a church popularly called Eglismaree, but in its oldest and most frequent and probably correct form, Eglismalie, Malin, Maling, Malinus. It is mentioned in the Bull of Pope Alexander III to Inchcolm Abbey, 6th March 1178–9, which confirms to the Abbey “the half-ploughgate of land, lying beside the Church of St Malin, with the Chapel of the same”; and the statement is amplified in a Retour of 1642 and a Crown Charter of 1611–12, each of which deals with the former possessions of Inchcolm, and contains “the half-ploughgate of land, beside the Church of St Maling, now called Inchkerie, with the Chapel of Buthadlach (or Buchadlach), now called Eglismalye.” It may be that the Chapel of Buthadlach, which, with the

land of Inchkerie, belonged to Inchcolm Abbey, had the same dedication as the church. But in any case the church was distinct from the chapel; and it is most probable, if not absolutely certain, that here we have the original Church of Kinghorn. Additional support is given to the probability not only from the proximity of the church to the Manor of Grange, but also from the fact that in this neighbourhood were the vicar's lands, still called Vicarsgrange, from which was delimited the original post-Reformation glebe of the parish, later excambied for land near the burgh. Malie or Malee, the name of the saint who on the foregoing probability was displaced by the dedication "All Saints," almost certainly when the parish church was transferred to the burgh, may be identical with St Moling, otherwise St Malin, founder of Tighmoling, now St Mullens, in County Carlow, and Bishop of Ferns from 691 till his death in 697. Another view is that the saint is Maillie, *Maillidh*, a saint not mentioned in the Calendars. The churchyard of St Malin's Church, which has long since ceased to exist, is the reputed burial place both of Sir James Kirkcaldy of Grange, and of his son and successor, Sir William Kirkcaldy, whose body, eight years after his execution on 3rd Aug. 1573, was brought from its original place of interment in Edinburgh. Part of a gable of the church was still in existence in 1843. The Church of Kinghorn was served by a rector till 1418–19, up to which time the Abbey of Holyrood held only one-half of the teinds. At that date the whole of the teinds became the possession of the Abbey, who thereafter supplied the church with a vicar. At or near the burgh was a piece of land called the "Reud-Aiker," which may indicate that in the church there was an Altar of the Holy Rood. Within the burgh was situated St Leonard's Chapel, which after the Reformation was converted into the burgh Townhouse and jail, and in 1822 gave place to the present Townhouse. The chapel apparently was of great antiquity, and that, with its situation within the burgh, may be regarded as explaining the presence of the

figure of St Leonard on the burgh seal. Situated also in the burgh was a hospital with chapel dedicated to St James, founded on 20th July 1478 by Robert Pierson, burghess of Kinghorn, the endowment being twelve particles of land at Kinghorn, and an annual rent of 10 merks, 5 of which were to be devoted to supplementing the necessities of the poor and sustaining readers, and 5 for a chaplain to celebrate three Masses. The name and site of the hospital are perpetuated in St James' Place. On the east side of Kinghorn Bay, above the Kirk Craig, are the lands of Abden. The name is a corruption of Abtharrie or Abbacie, which denotes lands that belonged to an abbey or monastery of the Columban Church, and had fallen to the Crown either through the monastery having become extinct or having fallen into the hands of lay abbots. Of the particular story of the lands and their monastery nothing is known. A place in the parish, designated St Ninian's Chapel, indicates that there had existed a chapel dedicated to that saint—probably identical with the chapel which was situated at Chapelflat, North Glassmount.—[*Cal. of Papal Regs., Letters*, i, 512, x, 711; *Petitions*, i, 137; *Chart. of Holyrood*, 37, 129, 193, 195; *Cal. of Supplic. Rel. to Scot.*, 7, 92, S.H.S.; *Chart. of Inchcolm*, 2, S.H.S.; *Reg. Great Seal*, ii, 1407, vi, 1394, vii, 440; *Retours*, xxix, 9; *Stevenson's Parish of Auchtertool*, 26, 31; *Mackinlay's Anc. Ch. Dedications* (non-script.), 130; *Watson's Celtic Place Names*, 290; *Skene's Celtic Scot.*, iii, 261; *Reid's Kinghorn*, 31; *Test. Efram. Gibbon*, 7th April 1614, *St Andrews Tests*.]

DENE JOHN WILSON, vicar 8th Feb. 1549, also Canon of Holyroodhouse; 1559 on a Sunday in Feb. 1559, within the parish Church of St Andrews, he renounced "the Pope, his authoritie, power, and jurisdiction, all maner of idolatrie, superstitions, and hypocrisie, and espetial the mass, veneration of Saints and purgatory" and accepted Christ as the only head, ruler and guide of the Church. He died before 18th July 1570.—[*Reg. of Kirk Session of St Andrews*, 11.]

JOHN BROWN, apparently the reader whom, as narrated by the bailies of Kinghorn in their complaint to the Privy Council in 1564, John Moultrie, laird of Seafield, had in the most cruel manner ejected furth of his house which he had "peccabillie broukit be a large space." The laird was ordered by the Council on 8th May 1564 to restore the reader to his house under pain of escheat and being put to the horn.—[*Reg. Privy Council*, i, 277.]

ANDREW KIRKCALDIE, exhorter 1563 1563-5.—[*Comps. Sub Coll. of Thirds, Fife*, etc.]

THOMAS BIGGAR, he may have been in office in 1564, for his tombstone bears that he died in 1605, in the 41st year of his ministry at Kinghorn; his presentation on 18th July 1570 was consequent upon the death of Dene John Wilson.—[*Reg. Pres. Bene*.]

STEVEN WILSON, vicar in 1572.—1572 [*Acts and Dec.*, xlix, 162, lxi, 353.]

DAVID COUPAR, reader here, pres. to vicarage 2nd July 1576.—[*Reg. Pres. Bene*.]

JOHN YOUNG, M.A., pres. to vicarage 24th Oct. 1595, vac. by death of David Coupar.—[*Reg. Pres. Bene*.]

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, pres. to vicarage 20th April 1606; his daugh., Isabella, was the first wife of John Chalmers, min. at Auchterderran.—[*Reg. Sec. Seal*, lxxv, 12.]

GILBERT LYON, his son, Alexander, apprenticed to Thomas Henderson, surgeon-apothecary, Edinburgh, 15th Dec. 1695.—[*Reg. of Edin. Apprentices*.]

PATRICK LYON, his son, Robert, bapt. 24th Nov. 1690.—[*St Andrews Reg.*]

FERGUS JARDINE, his children—1831 Agnes, died 7th March 1887; Jessie (marr. William Cooper); Harriet Bruce, died 29th July 1894; Ann Irvine

(marr. Rev. W. Will); John Martin, died 12th Nov. 1912; Isabella, died 3rd May 1921.

WILLIAM JARDINE DOBIE, line 3, for "min. of" read "licentiate"; 1867 line 14, insert comma after "Russell"; died 31st Oct. 1932; his widow, Margaret Hamilton Veitch, died 25th May 1933.

ALEXANDER HANNAY McIL-1908 WRAITH, died at Endinburgh 14th Dec. 1926.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, born at Bannockburn 3rd Dec. 1901, son of 1927 John S. and Helen Chalmers; educ. at Stirling High School and Univ. of Glasgow, M.A. (1922), B.D. (1925); lic. by Presb. of Stirling April 1925; studied at Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1925-6; assistant, Eastwood, 1926; ord. 12th May 1927; trans. to Grange Parish, Edinburgh, 14th Dec. 1933. Marr. 27th Dec. 1929 Elizabeth Agnes, daugh. of John Rogan, min. of Burntisland and later of Lundie and Fowlis, with issue—Marjorie Henrietta, born 9th Nov. 1930; Laura Christian, born 23rd April 1933; Anthony John Maxwell, born 6th July 1939.

### KINGLASSIE

The church was dedicated by Bishop de Bernham 27th May 1243. Sir Thomas Boswale was vicar in 1551.—[*Gleanings from Records of Dysart*, 18.]

SIR MATTHEW VALLANGE, vicar 1563 5th Dec. 1563.—[*Cal. of Charters*, ix, 1932.]

JOHN HIMMEL, M.A., min. 1563 and also 1564, with charge likewise at 1563 Portmoak.—[*Comps. Sub Coll. of Thirds, Fife*, etc.]

DAVID STARK, reader; on 17th Feb. 1567 1562 he was charged before the Kirk Session of St Andrews with having administered baptism in Kinglassie Church without lawful admission, and having no office in the Kirk interposed himself to read the common prayers there and interrupted

## Annex 3 Calendar of Scottish Submissions to Rome 1423-1428

# CALENDAR OF SCOTTISH SUPPLICATIONS TO ROME

1423-1428

Edited by

ANNIE I. DUNLOP, O.B.E., LL.D., D.LITT.



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for the Scottish History Society

1956

p. 160 Alexander de Kingorne Vicar of Kirkben Glasgow Diocese d.c. 1427

		Harlebecen.
	<i>Nova provisio</i>	H. Proth.
1427.	Lately, on the voidance of the perpetual vicarage of the	
5 Aug.	parish church of KIRKBEN, Glasgow diocese (which is	
Rome,	known to be in the presentation of the provost of the	
S. Apostoli.		
	<sup>1</sup> Cf. <i>C.P.R.</i> , vii. 495.	

## RELATING TO SCOTLAND

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church of Lincloudan, said diocese) by the death outwith the Roman Court of Alexander de Kingorne, FINLAY KA, priest, said diocese, was presented thereto by the provost of Lincloudan within the legitimate time, and had himself instituted and provided by ordinary authority and obtained possession, and holds and possesses at present. But for certain causes he doubts the validity of the above, and therefore supplicates that the Pope would ratify and confirm the said presentation, institution, provision and induction and the consequences, and that he would provide him anew as far as need be to the said vicarage (6 marks of old sterling), void as above or by the free resignation of a certain William Carnys, to whom the said vicarage, void as above, was formerly provided by apostolic authority by Henry Bishop of St. Andrews, Legate of the Apostolic See in those parts, as is said, and who resigned the same in the hands of the said Legate, or void in whatsoever way.<sup>1</sup>

*Concessum ut petitur.* F. Geben.

Rome, S. Apostoli, Non. Aug., anno 10.

210, 152 [1 p. —]



## Annex 3a re Alexander de Carnys Provost of Lincludan in 1410-1420

Calendar Of Entries In The Papal Register Relating To Great Britain And Ireland, Papal Letters Volume 7, 1417-1421

[https://archive.org/stream/CalendarOfEntriesInThePapalRegisterV7/CalendarOfEntriesInThePapalRegisterV7\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/CalendarOfEntriesInThePapalRegisterV7/CalendarOfEntriesInThePapalRegisterV7_djvu.txt)

### Dec 1420 – Alexander de Carnys Provost of Lincludan 1410-1420 to be extended a further five years i.e., to 1425

To Alexander de Carnys, provost of Lincludan in the diocese of Glasgow, M.A. Prolongation by a third five years of the two successive periods of five years, the second of which is about to end, during which Benedict XIII dispensed him (who is a kinsman and counsellor of Archibald, earl of Douglas, and holds the canonry and prebend of Linton in Dunbar in the diocese of St. Andrews, value not exceeding 40/. sterling) to resign as often as he wished, simply or for exchange, the above provostship, which is a principal dignity, and the parish church of Wigron (sic) in the diocese of Whitehern {Candide Case), both of which he still holds. Litterarum etc. {Franeiscus. u\n . Kal. Octobris Anno Quinto. de Agello.)

Note: Linton in Dunbar appears to be the current East Linton, and not the Linton to which Adam Kingorne was appointed Vicar, the current West Linton. The latter was attached to Kelso Abbey, while the former to the Cathedral of St Andrews. They are separated in distance by some 35 miles. Both are distinct from Linton in Roxburghshire

## Annex 4 Fleming, David Hay, Register of St Andrew's 1559-1600

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REGISTER OF  
THE MINISTER ELDERS AND DEACONS  
OF THE CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION OF  
ST. ANDREWS

COMPRISING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE KIRK  
SESSION AND OF THE COURT OF THE SUPERINTEN-  
DENT OF FIFE FOTHRICK AND STRATHEARN.

1559-1600

PART FIRST : 1559-1582

Transcribed and Edited from the Original  
Manuscript with Preface and Notes by  
DAVID HAY FLEMING



EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by T. and A. CONSTABLE  
for the Scottish History Society

1889



p. 92 re Alexander Durie Abbot of Melrose, George Durie Abbot of Dunfermline

92

REGISTER OF

arum episcopis ; Andree de Melros,<sup>1</sup> Georgio de Dunfermling,<sup>2</sup> Joanne de Pasleto,<sup>3</sup> Joanne de Lundoris,<sup>4</sup> Roberto de Kynlos,<sup>5</sup> et Willelmo de Culros,<sup>6</sup> monesteriorum abbatibus ; Macolmo

---

<sup>1</sup> Andrew Durie was promoted from the Abbacy of Melrose to the See of Whithorn in 1541. Through dread at the 'tragedy of Sanct Geill,' he died in September 1558. According to Knox, he was 'sometymes called for his filthines Abbot Stottikin' (Laing's *Knox*, i. 261).

<sup>2</sup> George Durie, brother of Andrew, was present at Patrick Hamilton's trial, and helped to bring Melville of Raith to the scaffold (Lorimer's *Hamilton*, p. 150 ; Laing's *Knox*, i. 224). James Beaton on Forman's death held the Abbacy of Dunfermline 'a second time *in commendam*, and afterwards styled himself *usufructuarius*, or *administrator fructuum*, while he allowed the name and probably devolved the duties of Abbot on George Dury,' Archdeacon of St. Andrews, who 'styled himself Abbot of Dunfermlin in 1530, and he continued to take the title of Abbot or Commendator, apparently subordinate to the Archbishop, during the life of the latter. After the Primate's death, in 1539, he acted as Abbot or Commendator.' In 1560 'he went to France, and it is uncertain if he ever returned ;' but 'he granted charters, or at least his name is inserted in charters, so late as 1564' (*Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, Ban. Club, pp. xvi, xvii). Nevertheless, Dempster says that he died on the 27th of January 1561, and, absurdly enough, adds that he was beatified on the 6th of August 1563 (*Historia Ecclesiastica*, i. 206). Two of his natural children were legitimated on the 30th September 1543 (Brunton and Haig's *Senators*, p. 68).

Annex 5 Graham, Thomas Watson, *Patronage, Provision and Reservation*, 1992

PATRONAGE, PROVISION AND RESERVATION:  
SCOTLAND AND THE PAPACY DURING THE PONTIFICATE OF PAUL III

THOMAS WATSON GRAHAM

Thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D

University of Glasgow  
Department of Scottish History

April 1992

© Thomas W.Graham, 1992

## P. 176 Adam Kingorne unsuccessful petition for Prebendary of Elgin, 1547

Patrick Hepburn, bishop of Moray, was assiduous in his efforts to place his sons. The parsonage of Elgin was a mensal church, while the vicarage was a separate prebend. When John Innes, vicar of Elgin since 1535,<sup>66</sup> died with no date of death recorded, Patrick immediately sought the prebend for another son, William, in June 1547.<sup>67</sup> His petition, however, was not the first since, two days earlier, James Thornton had already petitioned for provision.<sup>68</sup> In addition, two other claimants soon appeared. John Stenhouse asked for provision on 27 June, when the date of Innes's death was given as May, but yielded any right in the prebend in favour of Adam Kingorne little over a month later.<sup>69</sup> James Thornton was also not

<sup>64</sup> Reg. Vat. 1649, f.13-18<sup>v</sup>; 24 June (PRO 31/9-33/229-232; PRO 31/9-33/210). Hepburn obliged himself for the annates of coadjutorship, 3 August 1548 (PRO 31/9-33/243).

<sup>65</sup> Haws, Scottish Parish Clergy, 66.

<sup>66</sup> Reg. Lat. 1631, f.220<sup>v</sup>-221.

<sup>67</sup> 25 June 1547 (Reg. Supp. 2608, f.130<sup>v</sup>-131).

<sup>68</sup> 23 June (Reg. Supp. 2619, f.100-100<sup>v</sup>).

<sup>69</sup> Petition by Stenhouse (Reg. Supp. 2611, f.222-222<sup>v</sup>); Petition for Kingorne's provision, 8 August (Reg. Supp. 2610, f.250v-251); PRO 31/9-33/214.

easily discouraged from challenging the episcopal nominee: on 4 October, he sought prorogation of his provision for a further year beyond the normal time, in order to give him time to oust an intruder, who was presumably Hepburn.<sup>70</sup> It is clear, however, that none of the challengers were successful in preventing the bishop from installing his son in the prebend. William Hepburn successfully retained his hold on the benefice, and was described as deceased vicar in 1564.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Reg. Supp. 2647, f.133<sup>v</sup>-134.

<sup>71</sup> An Adam Hepburn is described as vicar in 1554. This may be an error or may represent some kind of transfer within the family (Haws, Scottish Parish Clergy, 81).

## P. 290 Adam Kingorne's accession to Linton 1544

A variation on this theme was adopted by another of the procurators at Rome. David Methven, who successfully obtained the vicarage of Lathrisk, had less good fortune when he attempted to secure the perpetual vicarage of Linton in Glasgow diocese, but was able to force his adversary, Adam Kingorne, to exchange the perpetual vicarage of Fogo in St.Andrews diocese, a benefice which, like Linton, was in the patronage of the abbey of Kelso, in order to obtain the Glasgow parish. In May 1544, Adam had sought provision to the vicarage when James Schoriswood had resigned in his favour. He had agreed to allow Schoriswood to retain, as an annual pension, all the fruits of the benefice, and also reserved an annual pension of £20 Scots to Richard Schoriswood, while James was able to retain the right of regress if Adam yielded the vicarage or died.<sup>380</sup> Schoriswood died in that month, and this led to two further requests for provision in the autumn of 1544. Adam Kingorne and David Methven both sought provision on 24 October, and Methven was given a bull of provision, which stated that Robert Walderston was detaining it illegally.<sup>381</sup> They were not however the only claimants for, a few days later, William Gordon claimed that he had obtained it by apostolic provision some time previously, but now doubted

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<sup>379</sup> 11 Oct 1547 (Reg. Supp. 2618, f.293-293<sup>V</sup>); Haws, Scottish Parish Clergy, 80.

<sup>380</sup> 14 May (Reg. Supp. 2519, f.210-210<sup>V</sup>).

<sup>381</sup> Kingorne (Reg. Supp. 2524, f.183<sup>V</sup>); Methven (Reg. Supp. 2524, f.200<sup>V</sup>); Provision for Methven (Reg. Vat 1635, f.350-352).

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the validity of this and so was seeking a new provision.<sup>382</sup> Methven asked for papal provision on two further occasions in the next three years, claiming in the first that any provision to Kingorne or Gordon was void on account of their incapacity, and in the second that Robert Walderston was again his main adversary.<sup>383</sup> Soon afterwards, however, he adopted a different strategy. On 8 August 1547, he made a supplication which stated that, although he had obtained provision to the vicarage and a judgement in his favour against Robert Walderston, he and Adam Kingorne now proposed to exchange the vicarages of Linton and Fogo. They asked the pope to provide them to their new benefices, and Kingorne was given a bull of provision to Linton.<sup>384</sup> Methven had already received crown presentation to the vicarage of Fogo in October 1546 as a result of Kingorne's resignation.<sup>385</sup> The dispute seems to have been settled by this arrangement. It may be worth noting that Kingorne was given not only the vicarage of Linton, but also probably the task of removing Walderston, since the bull refers to the need to do this: it may be wondered who got the better of the bargain in this exchange. Kingorne must have been successful in this quest, since he was still in possession of the vicarage of Linton at the Reformation.<sup>386</sup>

The perpetual vicarage of Linton was the subject of earlier litigation involving another Scot at Rome who was rather less well-known than those mentioned above. John Burnet, a familiar of James Cordellas,

<sup>382</sup> 27 Oct. (Reg. Supp. 2524, f.183).

<sup>383</sup> 3 May 1545 (Reg. Supp. 2539, f.171-172); 8 June 1547 (Reg. Supp. 2610, f.215-215<sup>v</sup>).

<sup>384</sup> Reg. Supp. 2610, f.246; Provision of Kingorne (Reg. Lat. 1785, f.323<sup>v</sup>-326); On 19 December, Kingorne obliged himself for the annates of provision on Linton (PRO31/9-33/234- 5)

<sup>385</sup> 8 Oct. (RSS, iii,no.1946).

<sup>386</sup> Haws, Scottish Parish Clergy, 162

292.

an apostolic scriptor, was also able to force some financial benefit from this dispute, although he was not able to obtain the vicarage itself. Burnet first asked for provision to Linton in August 1536, when the vicarage was vacant as a result of the resignation of Thomas Craig, and he obtained provision.<sup>387</sup> He does not appear to have felt secure in his right, for, on several occasions, he sought either a new provision or prorogation of his provision because of the distance of Scotland or the wars in the country.<sup>388</sup> By the autumn of 1538, Burnet was in dispute with George Dury, archdeacon of St. Andrews and, indeed, this may have been the cause of his earlier unease. In September, an agreement was reached that Burnet was to yield his right in the benefice and Dury was to obtain the vicarage; Burnet was also to receive an annual pension of £20 Scots on the fruits together with the right of regress if Dury failed to pay the pension. They jointly asked for papal confirmation of this agreement in a petition of 11 September.<sup>389</sup> This was presumably successful, although Dury cannot have held it for long since by May 1544, as is indicated above, James Schoriswood was the vicar. Nevertheless, this indicates how a relatively unknown Scot at Rome could obtain some financial reward as a result of challenging a powerful adversary such as Dury, who was commendator of Dunfermline as well as the senior archdeacon in St. Andrews, and cousin to David Beaton.<sup>390</sup>

<sup>387</sup> 16 Aug.(Reg. Supp, 2220, f.205<sup>V</sup>-206); Provision (Reg. Lat. 1680, f.67-68<sup>V</sup>).

<sup>388</sup> 5 Sept.1546 (Reg. Supp. 2225, f.76<sup>V</sup>-77); 28 Feb.1537 (Reg. Supp. 2255, f.114); 21 Nov.1537 (Reg. Supp. 2270, f.295-295<sup>V</sup>); 29 Dec.1537 (Reg. Supp. 2269, f.300<sup>V</sup>); 14 Jan.1538 (Reg. Supp. 2273, f.192<sup>V</sup>-193); 13 May 1538 (Reg. Supp. 2293, f.39).

<sup>389</sup> Reg. Supp. 2297, f.14-14<sup>V</sup>.

<sup>390</sup> A second example of this, if one with a less well known benefice-holder, is provided by James Brown, another Scot at Rome, who forced James Cromby, perpetual vicar of Tealing, to grant him a pension of 20 merks Scots per annum on the fruits to buy off his opposition on 1 March 1535 (Reg. Supp. 2169, f.28- 28<sup>V</sup>).



## P. 325 Adam Kingorne camerarius (Chanberlain) of Dunfermline Abbey 1541

325.

was given the right of regress in the usual circumstances.<sup>521</sup> William Cabell continued to hold the vicarage at the Reformation.<sup>522</sup>

A third parochial benefice which was treated in this way was the vicarage of Kinglassie in St. Andrews diocese, whose parsonage was annexed to the abbey of Dunfermline, and which involved Thomas Boswell and Adam Kingorne, both of whom had earlier been concerned with a resignation of the parsonage of Newdosk. There is a clear link with the patron in this instance for Kingorne was the camerarius of Dunfermline Abbey.<sup>523</sup> On 25 September 1541, Boswell resigned the vicarage, whereupon Kingorne asked for provision.<sup>524</sup> Less than two months later, however, Kingorne himself resigned in favour of Boswell, saying that he had previously obtained the benefice by Boswell's own resignation, and asking for himself only the right of access in the event of Boswell dying or resigning the vicarage, while Thomas Boswell asked to be provided to the benefice.<sup>525</sup> Whereas in the two examples just discussed, the retrocession seems to have determined who held the benefice, the reverse seems to be the case with Kinglassie. It was Kingorne who seems to have been in possession in July 1547, when he asked for correction of the fruits, and for a provision which recorded

<sup>521</sup> Provision of Cabell (Reg. Lat. 1780, f.346-348); Reservation of regress to Young (Reg. Lat. 1780, f.338-341); a supplication asking for the provision of Cabell and the reservation of regress to Young, but dated 27 September 1547, exists in a cancelled form in the Register (Reg. Supp. 2603, f.96<sup>v</sup>-97). This appears to be a record of the petition to match the two bulls, but with an erroneous date.

<sup>522</sup> Haws, *Scottish Parish Clergy*, 115.

<sup>523</sup> Cowan, *Parishes*, 112; *RMS*, iii, no.2941.

<sup>524</sup> Reg. Supp. 2432, f.60<sup>v</sup>-62.

<sup>525</sup> 7 Nov.1541 (Reg. Supp. 2452, f.299); Provision to Boswell (Reg. Lat. 1735, f.60<sup>v</sup>-62); Reservation of regress to Kingorne (Reg. Lat. 1735, f.64-65<sup>v</sup>). Boswell asked for prorogation of the provision for 6 months on 27 September 1542 in order to publish the resignation in Scotland (Reg. Supp.2469, f.205-205<sup>v</sup>).

326.

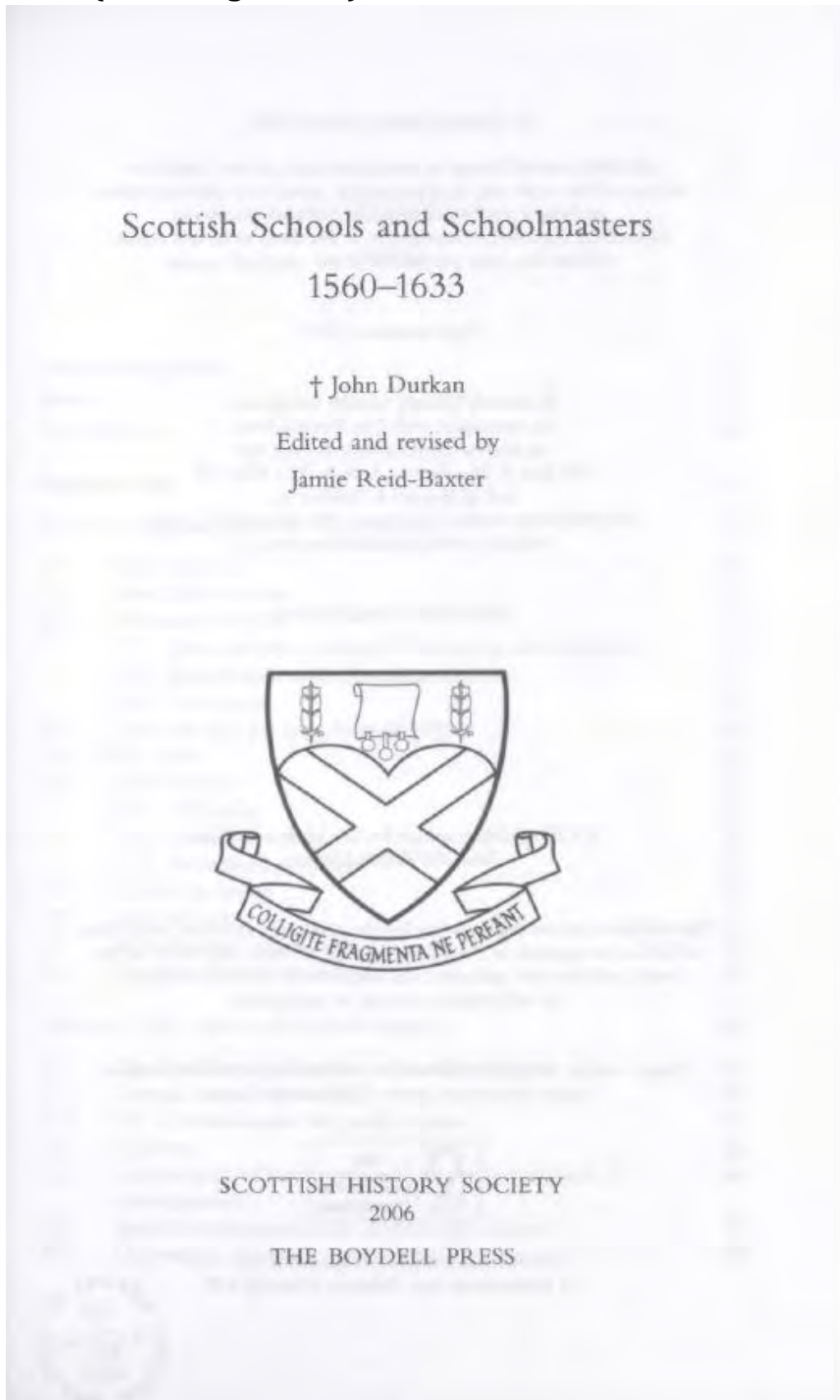
his defect of birth, and it was also he who held the vicarage at the Reformation.<sup>526</sup>

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<sup>526</sup> 15 July (Reg. Supp. 2609, f.144); Haws, Scottish Parish Clergy, 138.

<sup>527</sup> ... ..

## Annex 6 Durkan, John, Scottish Schools and Schoolmasters 1500-1633 (Edinburgh 2006)



pp. 229, 285 Robert Kinghorn 1605, 1633 Edinburgh Vernacular Schools  
Unassigned Masters

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SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS  
IN SCOTLAND, 1560–1633

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Unless otherwise stated references are to the General Register of Deeds, so that 84, 299 means RD1/84, fo. 299. Other manuscript references are in the NAS unless stated.

Little, Patrick	1604 May 23 (124, 2) 1622 Nov 30 (CC8/8/54, 73)
Kinghorn, Robert	1605 Dec 7 (146, 47) 1633 Dec 16 (475, 59)
Clark, Robert, <i>see also</i> Edinburgh High School	<i>from High School</i> 1607 Nov 12 ( <i>Edinburgh</i> <i>Marriages</i> , 135) 1620 Mar 25 (307, 302)

p. 398 NP1 References Kingorne Protocol Books James and David Kingorne

NP1/183	George Abernethy, 1585–1595
NP1/188	James Kingorne, 1609–1625
NP1/189	David Kingorne, 1614–1630
NP1/196	Robert Lawson, 1534–1541

## Annex 7 Keeling, S. M., *The church and religion in the Anglo Scottish border counties, 1534 to 1572*, (Durham University 1975)



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## p. 531, Linton Roxburghshire

LINTON

Rectory. In patronage of Somervilles of Carnwath and Linton.

-531a-

- 
- 1557 (Feb.) Mr. Walter Balfour (Melrose Records, 150). Also occurs in 1558 (ibid. 158), but in June 1557 parson is Sir Thos. Crysteson (ibid. 153). c.f. Yetholm.
- 1577 Mr. Thos. Somerville held rectory and vicarage. May also have held them at reformation (Assumpt. 212, 214v).
- 1563 Mark Ker allowed third of vicarage. Vicar in 1565 (T.B. 283; G.R.H. Chs. 1996).
- 1569 James Ker alleged vicar (F.E.S. VIII, 131). c.f. Ashkirk.
- 1572 Thos. Moffett, reader, and in 1574 (T.B. 284; Reg. Min. 41; Wod. Misc. 375). c.f. Morebattle.
- 1574 No minister (Wod. Misc. 375).

## p. 544 Linton Peebleshire, Adam Kinghorn Vicar 1549, “dead by 1563”

LINTON

Annexed to Kelso abbey. Vicarage.

- 1540 Mr. James Schoriswood, vicar (R. M. S. III, 2138).
- 1549 Adam Kinghorn (ibid. V, 1548). Held vicarage at reformation (Assumpt. 251v). Dead by 1563.
- 1563 Mr. John Balfour gained vicarage in payment of pension granted by Queen (R. S. S. V, 1223). In 1564 in dispute with Mark Ker. Resigned in Ker's favour (ibid. 1657).
- 1556 Mr. Walt. Balfour, rector (Kelso Liber 470). Held rectory at reformation (Assumpt. 253v). Possibly minister in 1560 (B. U. K. I, 4).
- 1563 Adam Colquhon, reader, until 1574 (T. B. 284; Reg. Min. 42; Wod. Misc. 378). Had been curate here in 1559 (Haws, Parish Clergy, 163).

-544-

- 
- 1574 Mr. Arch. Douglas, minister of Kirkurd had oversight here (Wod. Misc. 378).

## p. 559, Adam Kingorne Vicar of Fogo 1543-1546

FOGO

Rectory and vicarage annexed to Kelso Abbey. A vicarage pensionary.

1543 Sir Adam Kingorne, vicar, and 'camerarius' of Dunfermline (G.R.H. Chs. 1323; R.M.S. III, 2941). Resigned in 1546.

1546 Mr. David Methuen presented (R.S.S. III, 1946).

1571 Donald Balfour, reader, and in 1574, 1576 (T.B. 277; Wod. Misc. 373; Reg. Min. 12).

1574 Pat. Galt, minister of Edrom, had oversight here (Wod. Misc. 373).



## Annex 8 Karikae Ryoko, John Bellednden’s Chronicles of Scotland, 2009

JOHN BELLENDEN’S *CHRONICLES OF SCOTLAND*:  
TRANSLATION AND CIRCULATION

RYOKO HARIKAE  
St Hilda’s College, University of Oxford



Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy

Michaelmas, 2009 [i.e. RECEIVED: 7/vi/10]

## p. 182 James Kingorne / Kinghorn of Dunfermline 1602

The MS RH 13/10 (1530-33) in the National Archives of Scotland, that is MS R (M-5), also had ownership related to Fife. There are numerous early inscriptions and scribbles, both relevant and irrelevant to the text, in the copy.<sup>240</sup> From these inscriptions, it can be learned that the copy was owned by Annas Murray, William Robane and Andrew Row.<sup>241</sup> Unfortunately, none of them is identifiable. An inscription on fol. 71 reveals, however, that another former owner of the copy was somehow related to Perth. It reads: 'Jaems kingorne his hous was Painted the 25 day of may of Maerchte Anno dominu 1602 wretten be me Alex'. According to George F. Black, the family name 'Kinghorn' is of 'territorial origin from the old barony of the same name in Fife'.<sup>242</sup> Thus, it is highly likely that our James Kingorn is identical with James Kingorn (Kinghorn) who often occurs in late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century records in the register of Dunfermline. Judging from the fact that he had a charter of the lands of Morpheisfauld, and was granted leases of several parts of land in Dunfermline, it can be surmised that he was a landowner in Dunfermline. For instance, the record on 20 July 1597 reads: 'Carta confirmacionis Jacobj kinghorne terrarum de morpheisfauld cum decimis garbalibus earundem'.<sup>243</sup>

<sup>239</sup> Sheppard, p. 193.

<sup>240</sup> See also Sheppard, pp. 128-30.

<sup>241</sup> On fol. 19, William Robane writes: 'Wisam robane *witb* my hand at þe pen' (16th century?). On fol. 164, Andrew Row writes: 'It Iss ane beulty by the Lef ane weill Brydlit tung to haue Be me Andro Row The farast thing that mane can falle to heir & se and say not all AR' (late 16th century). A later inscription on fol. 96 shows the copy was once in Stirling: '*witb* my hand be my hand it is wryttyn þe xiv day of I [space] moneth of may it is wryttyn Be me at carnok'. Annas Murray is one of the few early female owners of the *Chronicles*. She puts her signature in many places as if to confirm that the copy belongs to her. See fols 20, 27<sup>v</sup>, 54, 57, 120 and 153<sup>v</sup>. This reveals her strong desire to protect her ownership against a competing claim, probably a male member of her family. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, 'women's libraries seem often to have been incorporated into their husbands' holdings during their lifetimes', and so women were aware of the danger of their books 'being mistaken for someone else's property' (Brayman Hackel, p. 214). Another early female owner of the *Chronicles* is found in the copy, BCL. S 147 in the National Library of Scotland (P-11). There is an inscription on fol. 61: 'Katherine L.e Riche | bonne fille et bien [cut away]'. The copy in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, Gough Scotland 126 (P-2), has a seventeenth-century female inscription: 'Margaret Johnstoun *witb* my hande' (fol. 20). The copy in Glasgow University, Bn.6-d.17 (P-16), has a signature of Margaret Rose on fols 213<sup>v</sup> and 214, but it is probably later than the seventeenth century.

<sup>242</sup> Black, *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning, and History* (New York: New York Public Library, 1946), p. 400.

<sup>243</sup> *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, p. 494. The other items are as follows: 'Tak of the great customes of Dumfermeling and of the port and heavin of Lymkillis Disponit to James Kingorne. 3rd februar 1603.' (p.

183

Presumably, he is identical with James Kinghorn, clerk of regality of Dunfermline and notary public, who frequently appears in charters issued in Dunfermline. For example, among the witnesses to a charter issued on 11 February in 1604, there is 'James Kingorne, clerk of the regality of Dunfermline'.<sup>244</sup> Notably, in a charter issued on 23 April 1618, Alexander Kinghorn, 'son of the notary' appears together with James Kinghorn.<sup>245</sup> It is highly likely, therefore, Alex, who made the note concerning the painting of the house of James Kinghorn, was James's son. If this is the case, this copy serves as a 'family copy book' for the Kinghorn family to record domestic affairs.<sup>246</sup>

[file:///C:/Users/alexp/Pictures/Workspace%20HP2-05/Harikae%20Ryoko%20Doctoral%20Thesis/pdffox.com deposited-c-thesis.pdf](file:///C:/Users/alexp/Pictures/Workspace%20HP2-05/Harikae%20Ryoko%20Doctoral%20Thesis/pdffox.com%20deposited-c-thesis.pdf)

Annex 9 George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, 1946

**The Surnames of Scotland**  
*Their Origin, Meaning, and History*

BY GEORGE F. BLACK, PH.D.



New York

The New York Public Library

1946

p. 400 Kinghorn

**KINGHORN.** Of territorial origin from the old barony of the same name in Fife. Adam de Kyngorn, clericus regis, witnessed a charter by Roger de St. Michael between 1204–11 (RAA., i, 81), and William de Kyngorn was constable of Edinburgh in 1292 (*Neubottle*, p. 292). Two clerics of this name rendered homage in 1296: (1) Mestre William de Kyngorn persone of Lystone in the county of Linllescu. His seal bears an eagle displayed, and *S' Wil' d' Kyngorn clerici* (*Bain*, ii, p. 194, 211, 543). (2) The other William de Kyn-

gorne who rendered homage was persone of the church of Kyltierre in the county of Inthernesse, i.e. Inverness (*Bain*, ii, p. 210). Johannes de Kingorn, fistularius regis, had a uniform of striped cloth, 1303–4 (*Bain*, iv, p. 474). Adam de Kyngorn, a notary public in 1343 (*Melros*, ii, 457) may be the Adam de Kynghorn who was rector of Karn in 1357 (*Neubottle*, p. 309). Gilbert de Kyngorn was a burgess of Glasgow in 1428 (LCD., p. 244), Robert Kingorn was a monk of Paisley in 1432 (RMP., p. 370), and in 1454 Emmote de Kyngorn held a land in Glasgow (LCD., p. 175). Laurence Kyn-gorne had warrant to import Scottish goods and export English merchandise in 1495 (*Bain*, iv, 1613), and James Kinghorne who had a charter of the lands of Morpheisfauld in 1597 may be the James Kingorne who had a “tak of the greit custumes of Dumfermling” in 1605 (RD., p. 494, 502). Alexander Kinghorn, a Scot, was physician-in-ordinary to King Christian II of Denmark (1513–1523).

## p. 104 Brockie

**BROCKIE.** Gilbert Broky was 'chantour' of Brechin, 1411 (REB., i, 32), Robert Broky, witness in Edinburgh, 1429 (REG., 336), Archibald Broky in Downe, 1581 (RHM., i, 124), Robert Brockie in Glengairn in sixteenth century, and the surname is found in Stitichill in 1684 as Brocky (*Stitichill*, p. 96). John Broikie, heir of William Broikie, lawful son of quondam William Broikie in Cartair, 1603 (*Inquis. Tut.*, 29), and three of the name occur in Edinburgh after 1666 (*Edinb. Marr.*). Marianus Brockie, a native of Edinburgh, was prior of the monastery at Ratisbon. His ms. collections for a Scottish Monasticon are now in the library of Blair's R. C. College near Aberdeen. John M. Brockie of King Edward served in the first Great War (*Turriff*). Lower says that the family of Brockie is of Moray descent, and that the name is found in REM., in 1364, but I do not find it there. REM., p. 164 (A. D. 1364) has mention of Bridanus Breach. Hardly from Bruchtie, Brugtie, or Brochtie in Forfar Retours (38, 71, 249, 380). These would give Broughty?

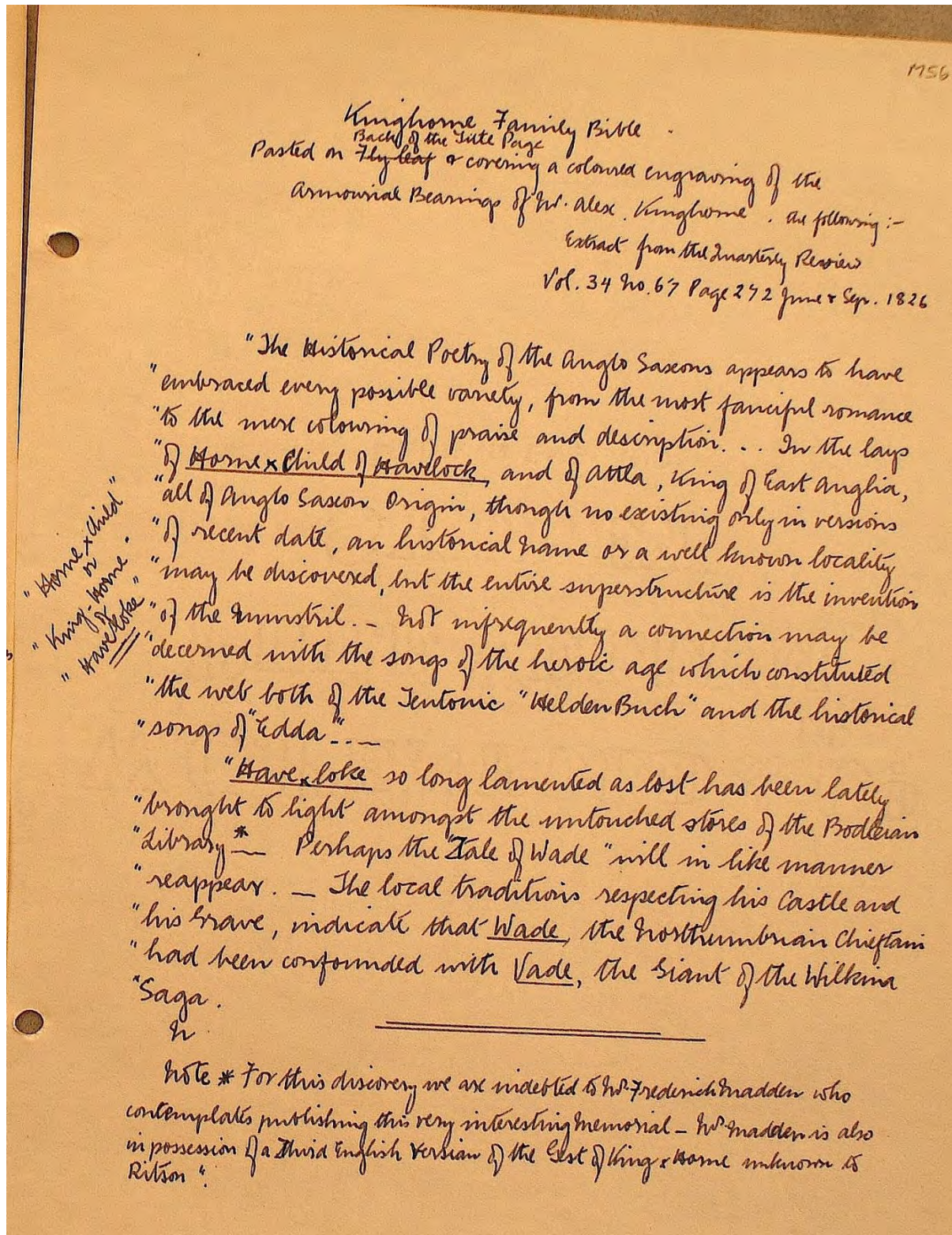
## p. 233 Durie

**DURIE.** From the lands of Durie in the parish of Scoonie, Fife. Duncan de Durry witnessed a charter by Malise, earl of Strathern, c. 1258–71 (LIM., xxxiii). John Dury was cleric in St. Andrews diocese, 1464, and Walter Doray was one of the brethren of the Priory of Cupar, 1500 (REB., ii, 106; i, 220). Mr. Andrew Dure was presented to the vicarage of Newtyle, 1519 (RAA., ii, p. 426), George Dury witnessed a presentation in St. Andrews, 1526 (*Soltre*, p. 97), and Joneta Durye had sasine of lands in Ayrshire, 1564 (ER., xix, p. 535). Of Andrew Durie or Dury, bishop of Galloway (d. 1558), John Knox says he was 'sometimes called for his filthines Abbot Stottikin' (*Works*, ed. Laing, i, p. 261–262). John Durie, a native of Edinburgh, was author of the *Reformed librarte-keeper*, London, 1650, the first British treatise on library management. Dore 1603, and Latinized Duræus. See DOVARY and DURAY.

Annex 10. The Horn Child (King Horn)

[10-01] The Horne Child of Havelock (Kinghorne Family Bible)

Notes made by Miriam Chisholm c. 1935 of the an article pasted by Alexander Kinghorne in the Kinghorne Family Bible. <sup>1262</sup>



[10-02] Bibhash, Choudhury, English Social and Cultural History: An Introductory Guide and Glossary, Delhi 2019, p. 36

The 'matter of England' romances deal with, among other things, the tradition and legacy associated with the Viking marauders. The earliest romance that belongs to this group is *King Horn* (c.1225). The poem deals with the life and adventures of Horn, the son of the king of England, who has been killed by pirates. Horn, set adrift by the pirates, falls in love with Rymenhild, the daughter of King Aylmer of Westnesse, who had rescued and brought up the abandoned child. The romance between Horn and Rymenhild continues without the knowledge of the king and the subsequent betrayal leads to Horn's exile. During his stay away from Rymenhild for seven years Horn avenges the death of his father and he comes back to attend the forced marriage of his beloved to King Mody. Horn is disguised as a beggar and ultimately he not only wins his love but also kills King Mody, reclaims his royal position and clears his name. The popularity of this romance can be seen in that two more elaborations based on this story—*Horn Child* and *Ballad of Hind Horn*—form a tradition, which however, is not very successful. The economy of the verse along with intense psychological portraiture is the distinguishing marks of this early Middle English romance. *Havelock the Dane* (c.1280–1300), another Middle English romance belonging to the 'matter of England' group presents the story of Havelock, the son of the Danish king, who is handed over to the fisherman called Grim to be slaughtered. Havelock not only survives but also grows to be the strongest man in the land and eventually becomes the king of both Denmark and England. Magic and a fascination for the spectacular characterise this Middle English romance. *Cup of Warwick*

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=0TmfDwAAQBAJ>



## Annex 11. Election of Rector of Glasgow University [11-01] David Kingorne Delegate 25 October 1541

SEC. XVI.]

INSTITUTA.

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Congregacione generali universitatis Glasguensis tenta et celebrata in capitulo ecclesie metropolitane Glasguensis per dictum dominum rectorem . . . in quaquidem congregacione Dominus Petrus Alderstoun fuit accusatus de executione cuiusdam citacionis conservatoris privilegiorum universitatis Sancti Andree facte per ipsum dominum Petrum super Magistro Andrea Smyth in loco habitacionis religiosi viri Dompni David Kyngorne pensionarii de Corsraguell ac suppositi universitatis Glasguensis qui Dompnus Petrus fatebatur se citasse dictum Magistrum Andream sed minime intellexisse quales litere fuerint neque executionem earundem scripsisse neque per se neque per alium postquam cognovit quod fuerunt litere dicti conservatoris qui eciam Magister Andreas humiliter requisivit in dicta congregacione utrum fuit sibi necesse comparere in Sancto Andrea vigore dictae citacionis vel ne in quaquidem congregacione fuit mature avisatum super premissis et inventum fuit ipsum dominum Petrum in hoc iniuriasse prefatum religiosum virum necnon dictum Magistrum Andream et ordinaverunt eundem dominum Petrum exigere veniam capite discoperto a dicto religioso et a Magistro Andrea / quod et fecit et penes comparicionem dicti Magistri Andree inventum fuit quod dictus conservator non fuit sibi iudex neque ad comparendum coram eo tenebatur cum sedes archiepiscopalis Glasguensis in toto et in parte sit exempta a sede Sancti Andree / et decreverunt districte quod in posterum nemo de gremio huius universitatis Glasguensis presumat executionem talium literarum facere sub pena perjuriij et resecacionis a dicta universitate imperpetuum

Eodem die incorporati fuerunt sub dicto domino rectore

Dominus Jacobus Cottis canonicus ecclesiarum Glasguensium et  
Dunkeldensium

Dominus Johannes Hereot vicarius de Drummen et chori Glas-  
guensis

Congregacione generali alme universitatis Glasguensis tenta et celebrata apud altare beate Marie Virginis in inferiori ecclesia metropolitana Glasguensi die xix mensis Decembris anno Domini etc. quingentesimo xxij

[11-02] Adam Kyngorne, Delegate 25 October 1542

SEC. XVI.]

## INSTITUTA.

147

universos et singulos fructus . . . dicte capellanie quadraginta solidis dumtaxat exceptis . . . applicandis utilitati et commodo universitatis . . . Et casu quo dictus Magister Jacobus solus et unicus erit regens nichil de fructibus dicte capellanie percipiet Premissis eciam pro voluntate dicti domini rectoris duraturis

## Electio rectoris

Congregacione generali alme universitatis Glasguensis . . . celebrata loco capitulari eiusdem in festo Sanctorum Marthirum Crispini et Crispiniani anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo secundo pro electione novi rectoris In quaquidem congregacione electi fuerunt tres intrantes eo quod nullus nacionis Albanie extunc interfuit videlicet Magistri Thomas Leiss canonicus Dunblanensis Johannes Maior principalis regens et Johannes Reid vicarius de Campsy qui . . . Magistrum Jacobum Steward prepositum ecclesie collegiate de Dunbertane . . . absentem tanquam presentem in rectorem continuaverunt . . . Insuper in eadem congregacione electi fuerunt tres deputati . . . videlicet prescripti Magistri Johannes Maior Johannes Reid et Magister Matheus Steward vicarius de Mayboill et continuatus fuit in bursarium Magister Matheus Reid necnon electus fuit in procuratorem et promotorem universitatis Magister Nicholaus Withirspuyne vicarius de Straithawane

## Incorporati sub dicto domino Rectore

Andreas Cottis  
 Johannes Hereot  
 Nigellus Campbel  
 Willelmus Steward  
 Johannes Hamyltoun  
 Johannes Knox  
 Archibaldus Langsyd  
 Alexander Dikke  
 Adam Kyngorne

1264

The Johannes Knox listed was not John Knox the reformer, who was born c.1514.

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UNIVERSITATIS GLASGUENSIS

[REG. JAC. V.]

Nigellus Forgussone

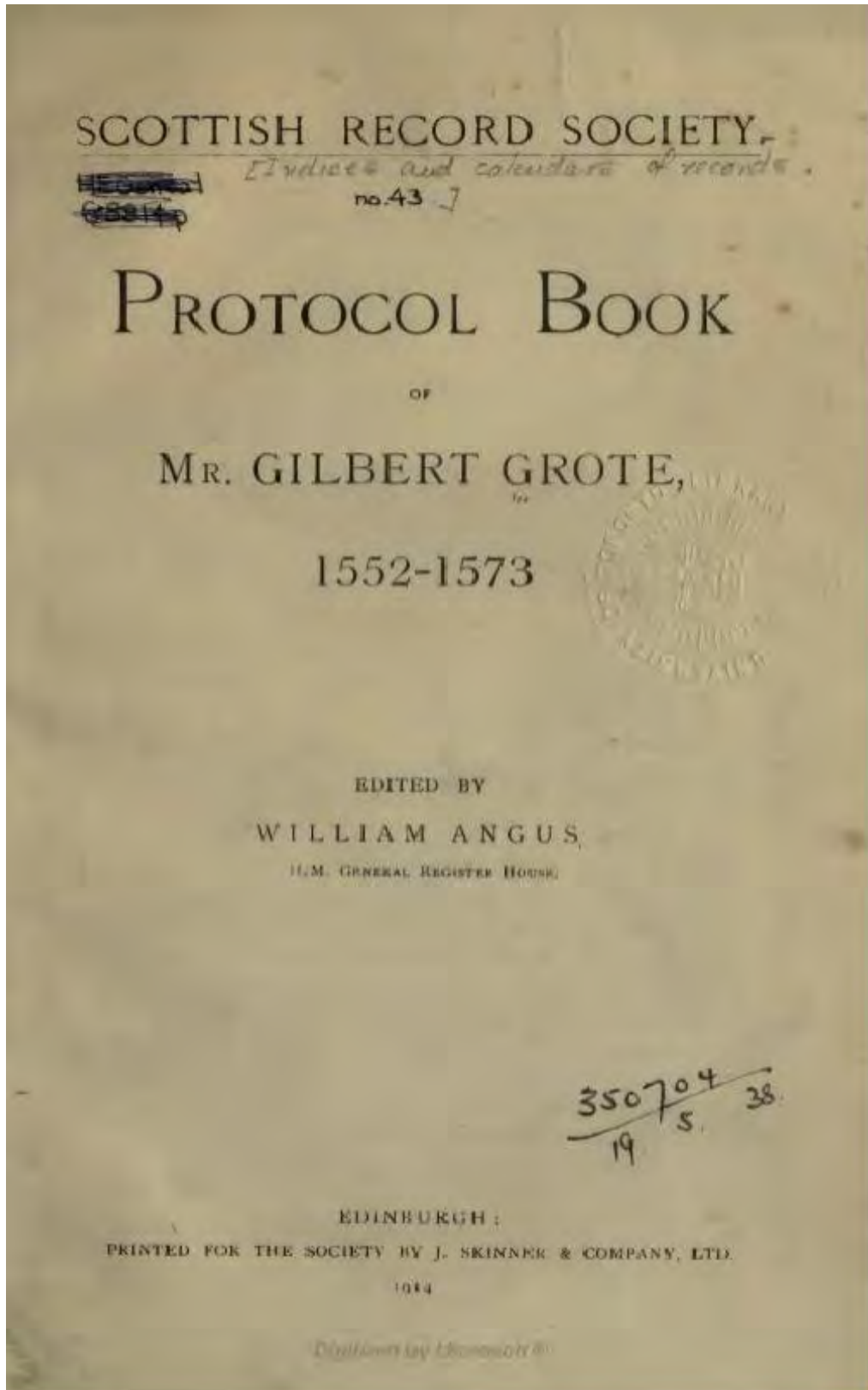
Johannes Huntar

Jacobus Mosman

Dominus Johannes Keyne presbyter

Patricius Letrig civis Glasguensis

Annex 12. Protocol Book of Mr Gilbert Grote notary of High Street Edinburgh 1552-1573



## P R E F A C E.

THE PROTOCOL BOOK of Mr. Gilbert Grote is No. 15 of the series of Protocol Books preserved in the Record Department of His Majesty's General Register House.

Though it discloses very little information regarding the notary himself, there is no reason to doubt that he was a native of the County of Caithness, with which, especially with the Parish of Canisbay,<sup>1</sup> the Grotes were for many centuries intimately connected. He is designed in his notarial docquets as "clerk of the diocese of Caithness,"<sup>2</sup> and he seems to have resided in the county,<sup>3</sup> at least, during the years 1548 and 1549, before he settled down in Edinburgh. The presence of a number of Caithness and Orkney writs in his Protocol Book, and the fact that he was employed professionally by the then Earl of Caithness, all tend to strengthen a belief in his Caithness connection.

While nothing definite has been ascertained regarding his parentage, the conjecture may be hazarded that he is identical with the Mr. Gilbert Grote, son and apparent heir of Mr. William Grot, who, on 24th May 1543, resigned a two-penny land in Dungsby into the hands of his superior in favour of Hugh Grot, his brother.<sup>4</sup>

During the period covered by his Protocol Book, Grote was resident in Edinburgh, his writing-booth being in the High Street. The transactions recorded, however, are by no means confined to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, for, like his modern successor, he drew his clients from all quarters—from Orkney in the north to the Solway in the south, and from the shires of Berwick and Aber-

<sup>1</sup> *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, Vol. II., p. 814.

<sup>2</sup> No. 173.

<sup>3</sup> No. 272.

<sup>4</sup> *Calder's History of Caithness*, p. 246.

deen in the east to the Island of Coll in the west. In addition to exercising the office of notary public, Grote was employed as a writer in the offices of the Treasurer and the Comptroller, the published accounts of these officials disclosing various payments to him between the years 1558 and 1580.<sup>1</sup>

## p. 10 Adame Kingorne parson of Newdoske (Newdosk, Kincardineshire)

55. Memorandum narrating that Sir Adame Kingorne, parson of Newdoske, and William Gurlay in Leithe (spouse of Jonet Kingorne, sister of

umquhile Katheryne Kingorne, who was spouse of umquhile William Blaky) curators to William Blaky, Margaret Blaky, and Jonet Blayky, three of the bairns of the said umquhile William and Katheryne, compeared in presence of the notary, and alleged and declared (*a*) that there was a contract (dated at Edinburgh 5th December 1555) formerly made betwixt Niniane Blaky and David Blaky, his brother, intromitters with the goods and gear of the said umquhile William, their brother, and of his spouse, on the one part, and themselves, as curators foresaid, on the other part, for payment to them, on behalf of the said bairns, of 240 merks Scots betwixt the date of the Contract and 15th January following; and (*b*) that they were ready to fulfil their part of the contract, but that the said Niniane and David had neither kept nor fulfilled theirs, as the 15th of January was past and payment had not been made. They, therefore, protested that the contract had expired, and that they might have action against the said Niniane and David for recovery of the whole goods and gear of the said umquhile William and Katheryne. Done on 16th January 1555 in the notary's writing-booth. Witnesses, Andrew March (Marcii), Andrew Boswall, George . . . , David Wat, and Archibald Innes, 16.

Protocol Book of Gilbert Grote p. 10

## Annex 13 Charter by Adam Kinghorn for lands in Kinglassie, 1543. Archive Collection

For more information, [email the repository](#)

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Reference

GB 227 msDA786.K5

Dates of Creation

15 March 1543

Name of Creator

[Adam Kinghorn](#)

Language of Material

Latin

Physical Description

1 sheet

### **Scope and Content**

Charter by Adam Kinghorn (Kyngorne), vicar of church of Kinglassie.

Disposing of part of lands belonging to the church of Kinglassie [Fife] occupied by Thomas Ford, John Ford, John Greiff, David Stirk and Thomas Stirk, both chaplains, to Thomas Arnot, natural son of deceased Alexander Arnot in Fymoucht, with the consent of George Dury, archdeacon of St Andrews, commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline [Fife], of the chapter of that monastery, and of Thomas Boswell. Signatures of Kinghorn, Dury and Boswell. Dunfermline, 20 October 1543.

### **Administrative / Biographical History**

Adam Kinghorn (fl.1543) was vicar of the parish church of Kinglassie, a church dedicated to St Glastian and belonging to Dunfermline Abbey.

George Durie (d.1577) was a member of the influential Beaton family in Fife, and through his family links was appointed as archdeacon of St Andrews in 1522 and later given Dunfermline abbey as commendator, as well as a variety of other small benefices. This pluralism was challenged in the courts but he hung on to both the archdeanery and the abbey. He participated in political activities, serving in parliament and on commissions, as well as being involved in church matters such as heresy trials, remaining Catholic to the end. After the Reformation parliament of 1560, he left for France, spending the next 10 years there, resigning his posts to his nephew Robert Pitcairn in his absence.

**Arrangement**

Single item

**Access Information**

By appointment with the Keeper of Manuscripts. Access to records containing confidential information may be restricted.

**Acquisition Information**

Bequeathed to the library by Rev John Stirton, 1945



## Annex 14 Gaitmilk Kinghornes

### [14-01] Thomas Kyngorne of Gaitmilk 1555-1588

1555 Carta feudifirmaria preceptum sasine in se continens Thome kyngorne de octaua terrarum parte ville do gaitmilk. eodem [fol. 79]. <sup>1266</sup>

### [14-02] David Kingorne of Gaitmilk 1613

Will of 29 July 1613, KINGHORNE, DAVID, portioner of Gaitmilk, and Janet Davidson, his spouse, parish of Kinglassie <sup>1267</sup>

## [14-03] Kinglassie Kinghornes (1613-1843)

Extract of records relating to Kinghornes in the Parish of Kinglassie, Fife.

WIL		29/07/1613	KINGHORN E	DAVID	portioner of Gaitmilk, and Janet Davidson, his spouse, parish of Kinglassie	<a href="https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005">https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005</a>
Bap	85	24/05/1624	KINGORNE	KATHRINE	JAMES KINGORNE/MARGARET KIRK	440/00 0010 0010
Bap	76	26/03/1637	KINGHORN E	DAVID	JAMES KINGHORNE/MARGARET KIRK	440/00 0010 0019
Mar	38	27/11/1639	KINGHORN E	AGNES	PETER HEG/FR655 (FR655)	440/00 0030 0091
Bap	79	30/11/1633	KINGHORN E	MARGARET	JAMES KINGHORNE/MARGARET KIRK	440/00 0010 0033
Mar	39	17/01/1630	KINGHORN E	AGNES	PETER HEG/FR25 (FR25)	440/00 0010 0034
Bap	78	05/07/1648	KINGHORN E	JOHNE	JOHNE KINGHORNE/BESSIE TAILYOUR	440/00 0010 0048
Mar	39	14/01/1646	KINGHORN E	DAVID	HELIN TOD/FR714 (FR714)	440/00 0030 0208
Mar	39	11/02/1647	KINGHORN E	DAVID	HELIN TOD/FR41 (FR41)	440/00 0010 0066
Bap	76	28/04/1648	KINGHORN E	DAVID	DAVID KINGHORNE/HELEN TOD	440/00 0010 0068
Mar	24	17/04/1848	KINGHORN	JEAN	DAVID WILSON/	440/00 0040 0207

## [14-04] Gaitmilk Geographical explanation

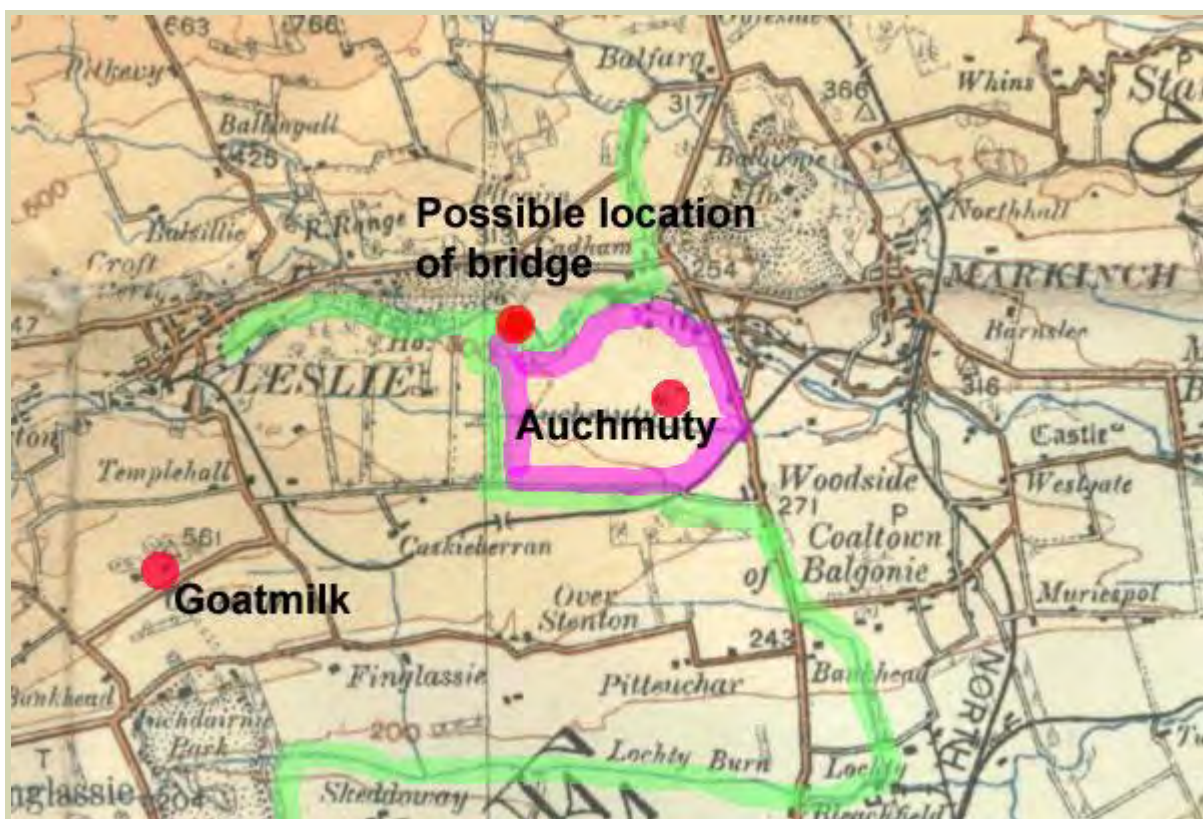
Old Roads of Scotland website <http://www.oldroadsofscotland.com/miscmedfife.htm>

**Markinch (Goatmilk and Auchmuty)**  
**Littera perambulacionis terrarum de Gaytmilk schire de Admulty**  
Register of Dunfermline: Charter 458, page 355. Dated 1466

This record of the perambulation of the bounds between Gaitmilk and Admulty mentions an ancient bridge over the Leven: "...viz, beginning at the east side of the lands of Admulty towards the south at the place colloquially called Gochry Den, and so ascending as stones are sited and located near the arable lands and ditches of Admulty as far as three large stones located by the marches of the same lands in the west. And from there heading north and descending as stones are placed with ditches as far as the end and place of an ancient bridge over the water of Leven and as far as the middle of the same water..."

.... Viz. jncipiendo ad orientalem partem terrarum de Admulty versus austrum ad locum wlgariter dictum le gochry den Et sic ascendendo sicut lapides sunt sitj et locatj propre terram arabilem et foueas de Admulty vsque ad tres magnos lapides locatos per marchia earundem terrarum in occidens Et de hinc vergendo versus boream et descendendo sicut lapides siti cum fouea vsque ad finem et locum antiquj pontis super aquam de levin et vsque ad medietatem eiusdem aque...

### Interpretation



The new town of Glenrothes covers most of the area of this map. The town centre is just north of Auchmuty. Parish boundaries in green; farm boundary purple.

Goatmilk is south of Leslie and sw of Glenrothes. Admulty, now Auchmuty, is Gaelic for “ford of the wedders” and lies to the east of this. Using the parish boundary and the boundary of Auchmuty farm ([6" map marked to show farm boundaries - Fife XXVII NE](#) -ScotlandsPlaces website) there is quite a strong possibility that the perambulation started east of Auchmuty then went south to reach both boundaries. Following these to the west it is then said to have turned north to run to the Leven, just as the two boundaries do. The placename Gochrie Den has disappeared, as have the stones. Given that the charter dates from 1466, the "ancient bridge" may date from the early middle ages, 300 or so years before rather than an earlier period - bridges can decay quite considerably over 300 years and so appear "ancient". It is not at all clear what route it might have been on. The nearby Cow Bridge is much later.

### [14-05] Gaitmilk Charter and Register references

Other references to Gaitmilk in publications of Charters and Registers:-

- 1063 Jun 22 Bull Pope Alexander II mentioning ‘Syram de Gatemilc’ <sup>1268</sup>
- Confirmation Charter King David I (1124-1153) ‘Schira de Gatemilc’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey. <sup>1269</sup>
- Confirmation Charter King David I (1124-1153) ‘Schiram de Gatemile’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey.. <sup>1270</sup>
- Confirmation Charter Malcolm IV (1153-1165) ‘Scyram de Gatemilc’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey. <sup>1271</sup>
- Confirmation Charter William I (1165-1214) ‘Schyram de Gatemile’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey. <sup>1272</sup>
- Confirmation Charter Alexander II (1214-1249) ‘Schyram de Gatemile’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey. <sup>1273</sup>
- Confirmation Charter Alexander II (1214-1249) ‘Scyram de Gatmilk’ confirmed among the possessions given to Dunfermline Abbey. <sup>1274</sup>
- 1063 Jun 22 Letter Pope Alexander III to Abbot of Dunfermline mentioning ‘Syram de Gatemilc’ among the possessions of the Abbey. <sup>1275</sup>
- 1184 Nov 29 Letter Pope Lucius II to Abbot Dunfermline mentioning ‘Scyra eccā de Gatemilc’ <sup>1276</sup>
- 1234 Oct 23 Letter Gregory IX to Abbot of Dunfermline mentioning ‘Scyra de Gatemile’ among the possessions of the Abbey. <sup>1277</sup>
- 14<sup>th</sup> Century first half? Genealogy of John Malethny.

Genealogia fit Johis malethny .

330. **M**allethny fili<sup>9</sup> gilgrewer p̄d̄ci mortuu<sup>9</sup> ē in Gathmilk 7 sepelitur ap̄d Kyngl . Johes b<sup>ac</sup>ciator fili<sup>9</sup> ei<sup>9</sup> mortu<sup>9</sup> ē in petynkyr 7 sepelit<sup>2</sup> ap̄d Kyngl . mallehny fili<sup>9</sup> ei<sup>9</sup> mortuu<sup>9</sup> est in Kalkybaran 7 sepelit<sup>2</sup> ap̄d Kyngl . Wilh̄is fit ei<sup>9</sup> viuit 7 coanet in Kalkynbariam .

## Genealogia bridini puddynġ .

331. Sithauē fit Edwald mortuu<sup>9</sup> ē in pethyockyr 7 sepelit<sup>2</sup> aþd Kyngt .  
Bridin<sup>9</sup> fit ei<sup>9</sup> viuit 7 manz aþd Gathmik .

1279

no. 330. Genealogy of Malethny son of John

Malethny son of the said Gillegrewer died in Goatmilk [Kinglassie parish] and is buried at Kinglassie. John the brewer<sup>1</sup> his son died in Pitteuchar [Kinglassie parish] and is buried at Kinglassie. Malethny his son died in Caskyberran [Kinglassie parish] and is buried at Kinglassie. William his son is alive and well and living in Caskyberran.

1. The name of John the brewer's grandfather, (Alan) Gillegrewer, may contain Gaelic grùdair 'brewer'. See also note 13, above.

no. 331. Genealogy of Bridin Pudding

Sithech son of Edwald died in Pitteuchar [Kinglassie parish] and is buried at Kinglassie. Bridin his son is alive and well and living at Goatmilk [Kinglassie parish].

1280

➤ Early 14<sup>th</sup> Century (after 1318?) Letter to community of Gatemylc

## DE communia de Gatemylc et aliis .

352. **M**emorandū q̄ eū dudū orta fuisset maīa discordie . 7 diu Agitata int̄  
Abbatē 7 Cōuentū de Dunfmelȳn ex pte vna 7 parcinarios Baronie de  
ffythkȳt ex alta sup rectis marchis 7 diuisis int̄ t̄ras de Gathmylē 7  
Caskȳbariañ dēoz Religiofoz . 7 Baroniā p̄noīatam . Tandē pred̄ci Religiofi  
breue pambulaōnis . 7 Justiciař specialiter p̄ regem assignatos . in forma  
capelle impet<sup>r</sup>uerūt . Videlz̄ dnos Alex<sup>m</sup> Señ . W . de Lȳndefay . tūc Camāř  
Scocie . 7 Robtū de Lawed̄ . tūc justiciař Laudonie . qui tres uel eoz duo  
sp̄alit̄ huorūt in p̄cepto p̄dēaz t̄raz marchias 7 diuisas iuste 7 p̄ ass̄tam t̄re  
recte face pambulare . Qua pambulaōde fca in p̄fencia p̄noīatoz d̄ni . W .  
de Lyndefay . 7 R . de Lawed̄ . p̄ fideles pat̄e iuratos dicentes 7 afferentes  
in v<sup>t</sup>ute sac<sup>r</sup>menti sui filum aque de Leweñ sicut currit a t̄ra de Admor  
vsq̄ ad t̄rā de Admulthȳ ēc̄ rectā marchiā 7 diuisam int̄ t̄ras de Gatemylech  
7 Caskȳbariañ 7 baroniā de ffythkȳt p̄noīatas . t̄ramq̄ ex aust<sup>r</sup>li pte aque  
p̄noīate de Leuȳñ a filo eiusd̄ int̄ t̄ras de Admor 7 de Admulthȳ p̄noīatas  
ēc̄ pp̄ū solum religiofoz p̄dēoz . Q<sup>h</sup>z pact̄ p̄dēi duo Justiciař p̄fatis  
religiof̄ dedunt dēas marchias custodiendas modo pambulaōis . It̄ p̄cipi  
entes d̄no Daud̄ de Berclay tūc vicecomiti de ffyf 7 balliuis suis p̄dēas  
marchias 7 diuisas s<sup>c</sup> pambulatas ex pte d̄ni reġ obfuař 7 manutenere .  
Quibus nō contenti duo parcinar<sup>r</sup> baronie de ffythkȳt . videlz̄ . Alanus  
Hofiař . 7 Joñes de Bȳgȳrton<sup>r</sup> b<sup>r</sup>ue de dislayfyna cont<sup>r</sup> p̄dēos religiofos

impetuerunt . dicentes et afferentes se debent habere communiam in terris de Gatemyle et de Caskybarian pnoiatibus et inde se esse disaffinitos per pdecessores religiosos . Ad quod breue psequendum ! constituerunt et fecerunt Herueum de Stethaneray . et Johem de Stethaneray clericum attornatos suos coniunctim et diuisim per fram regem de attornato coram generali iusticiaria Scoth . ex parte boriali aq de North . coram quo Iusticiaria religiosorum et attornatis pdecessis . multis diebus litigantibus ! Tandem ex consensu domini . DD . de Wemyis tunc locum domini Regem tenentis specialiter in causa ptracta Iusticiaria . ac etiam partibus ut usque confenciēte . W . de Dassington . parcionarioꝝ de ffythkyl uno . compromissum est fide media corporali ex utraque parte pstita in sexdecim arbitris . videlicet . ex parte deorum parcionarioꝝ octo . Scilicet . Dominos David de Wemyis . David de Berelay . Johem de Inchemerty . Johem Wyffard . et Alexm de Lambton milites . magistros . R . de Ballinbreth . A . de Moravia clericos . et Hugone de Louchor . Ex parte vero deorum religiosoꝝ in alios octo . scilicet . Dominos Michaelē de Wemyis seniore et malisum de Douery milites . magistros . W . yetham . tunc Archidiaconum Dunblan . et malcolmum de Gatemyle clericos . Robtū de Lawed pnoiatum . W . Bailym . prem . Thomā de Balasky . et Johem filium Walteri . De quibus sex ad minus arbitrari et iudicari deberent judicialiter et sentencialiter . vtrum breue de disaffinita deberet in feo pdecesso pcedere vel admitti . Ita quod nullo modo de disaffinita ea debet ad curiam iusticiaria itato reuocari seu reuerti . set per pdecessos arbitris . ut eorum sex ad minus deberet examinari et finali de terminari . Et si assysa de disaffinita secundum arbitrium eorum vel iudicium deberet pcedere vel admitti coram deis arbitris et non in curia Iusticiaria deberet fieri . Quorum arbitrum sex . videlicet . magister W . de yetham . Dni David de Wemyis . D . de Berelay . et Alex de Lambton milites . magister . W . de Gatemyle . W . bailym . patrum . die Jouis in festino sancti Gregori ppri . in ecclesia conuēntuali . de Neubotyl . Anno domini . m . ccc . decimo nono unanimiter conuenerunt ad determinand finalem arbitrium seu compromissum pdecessum . presentibus et absentibus . Domino Robto tunc Abbe de Dunelmelun et Augustino Prario eiusdem p se et Conuentu suo . W . de Dassington p seipso . et Johanne de Stethaneray clero attornato per duobus parcionariis pnoiatibus . scilicet . Alano hostiar et Johe de Bygyrton pdecessis . Habita prius sepe cognitione et discussione cause pdecessi breuis de disaffinita . in deos arbitris in diuisis locis :

Kyrealdi videlicet et ffytkyff ecclis . diligenter antea tractata et disputata . discernentes tandem et finali arbitantes breue de disaffinita non posse nec debere pcedere nec etiam admitti per ambulacionem tam iuste et debito factam ut pmissum est . In cuius rei Testimonium presenti scripto memoriali pdecessi arbitri sex sigilla sua posuerunt .

- 1437 1 August Charter Andrew de Kirkcaldy (1427–1444 ) Abbot of Dunfermline regarding Gaitmilk

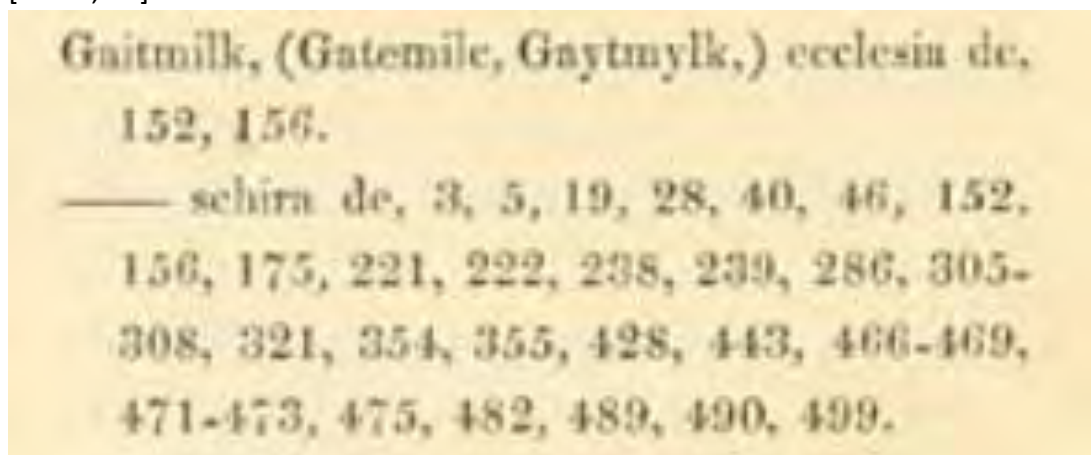
Carta data domino dauid stewart de tris de Clunys .

107. Omnibz hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris . Andreas pmiffione diuina . Abbas mo<sup>stij</sup> de Dunfmlyn 7 eiusd loci conuēt<sup>9</sup> salutem in domino sempit<sup>nam</sup> . Nouitis nos ex vnanimi concensu et assensu domini nri Regis Jacobi et tocius capituli nri dedisse concessisse 7 hac pnti carta nra confirmasse nobili viro 7 dilco nro domino Dauid stewart de Rossith militi pro homagio 7 feruico suo totas 7 integras tras nras De Clunys cum ptinencijs iacentes in Schira nra de gaytmylk infra vicecomitatum de fyffe quas quid tras cum ptinencijs quond mordacus comes de fyffe de nob tenuit hereditarie 7 ob forissaturam dicti comitis domino nro Regi factam dicte tre ad manus nras puenerut tenend 7 habendas dictas tras cum ptinencijs predco dno Dauid 7 heredibz suis de nobis 7 monasterio nro in feodo 7 hereditate imppetuu p ois rectas metas suas antiquas 7 diuisas in moris marefijz bofel planis pratis paleuis 7 pasturis filuis aquis flangnis molendinis multuris 7 eoz sequel cu curijs 7 curiarum exitubz cum herield 7 merchetis mulieru ac cum omnibz alijs libertatibz comodatibz et aiffamentis ac iustis ptinencijs quibuscumq tam subtus tra q<sup>sc</sup> sup<sup>sc</sup> tram ad pdcas tras cum ptinencijs vel aliq<sup>m</sup> ptem earund sp<sup>sc</sup>tantibz feu iuste sp<sup>sc</sup>tare valentibz q<sup>sc</sup>modolibz ifutu<sup>z</sup> Reddendo inde annuatim pdcus dominus Dauid 7 heredes sui de pdcis tris cum ptinencijs nob 7 mo<sup>stio</sup> nro vigenti solidos argenti vsualis monete Scocie ad duos anni terminos videlicz pentecost 7 fci martini in yeme p equales porcdnes leuandos ac Warda 7 releuium cum contigint 7 tres sectas curie ad t<sup>a</sup> placita capitalia nra tantum pro feruico nro selari . In cuius rei testimonium sigillum comune capituli nri pntibz est appensum . Primo die mensis Augusti Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo septimo .

1282

- Mid 15<sup>th</sup> Century Letter of Abbot of Dunfermline regarding disposition of land s of Gaitmilk <sup>1283</sup>.
- 1450 2 March Conformation Charter King James II of the lands of the Abbey of Dunfermline including “Schiram de Gaytmilk”. <sup>1284</sup>
- 1466 22 June Letter Richard de Bothwell Abbot of Dunfermline regarding the lands of Gatemilk. <sup>1285</sup>
- 1555 Registrum de Dunfermelyn REGISTRA INFEOACIONUM ET ALIENATIONUM.
  - 1555 Carta Willelmj swyne de octaua parte de gaitmilk. eodem. Procuratorium eiusdem. fol 69. <sup>1286</sup>
  - 1555 Carta feudifirmai-ia Joannis broun de octaua terrarum parte ville de gaitmilk. eodem. [ddetur hec charta et infra rescribitur fol. 135.] <sup>1287</sup>
  - 1555 Carta feudifirmaria Dauidis boswell Junioris de quarta terrarum parte ville de gaitmilk. fol. 72. <sup>1288</sup>
  - 1555 Carta feudifirmaria Robt nicolson de dimidietate molleudinj fuUonum de gaitmilk. eodem. [fol. 77] <sup>1289</sup>

- 1555 Carta feudifirmaria preceptum sasine in se continens Thome kyngorne de octaua terrarum parte ville do gaitmilk. eodem [fol. 79]. <sup>1290</sup>
- 1555 Carta feudi"\* Thome bennet de dimidietate molendini fullonum de gaitmilk. fol. 90. Preceptum eiusdem. eodem [fol. 89]. <sup>1291</sup>
- 1555 Preceptum sasine de octava parte terrarum de Gaitmilk. fol. 104. Carta feodif: Jacobj bertane. eodem. <sup>1292</sup>
- 1555 Proc: Jonete Wilsoun de dimidietate molendinj fullonum de gaitmilk. fol. 108. <sup>1293</sup>
- 1555 Preceptum sasine de octava parte terrarum de Gaitmilk. fol. 104. Carta feodif: Jacobj bertane. eodem. <sup>1294</sup>
- 1555 Proc: Jonete Wilsoun de dimidietate molendinj fullonum de gaitmilk. fol. 108. <sup>1295</sup>
- 1555 Carta Jacobj haket de quarta parte de gaitmilk. fol. 27. <sup>1296</sup>
- 1555 Carta feudifir"\* Joannis broun junioris de octaua terrarum parte ville de gaitmilk. fol. 135. <sup>1297</sup>
- 1555 Submissioun and decretit toward the inilne of gaitmilk pronuncit be ye abbot aud M' Jamis makgilL foL 142. [caret hoc fol. kodie. <sup>1298</sup>
- 1555 Cartafeudi"^ Joannis broun de octauaparteterrarumdegaitmilk. fol.150. [/\_oZ.149.] Preceptuin eiusdem. fol. 151. [fol. 150.] <sup>1299</sup>
- 1555 Carta Jacobj Williamsoune de dimidietate patelle saline jacentis prope Kirkcaldie. fol. 314. Litera pensionis Joannis tod de terris de gaitmilk. eodem <sup>1300</sup>
- 1555 Pro"™ Joannis broun de octava parte terrarum de gaitmilk. eodem. [fol.72, 84] <sup>1301</sup>



- 
- 1561 Chamberlain's Accounts of Alan Cowttis rentals of Gaytmylk xv.li.iiii s. payees not given. <sup>1302</sup> plus other amounts. <sup>1303</sup>
- 1569. David Danielston, burgess of Edinburgh, sold part of the lands of Gaitmilk. <sup>1304</sup>
- 1606 19 June Carta contirmationis henriei Wardlaw et Elizabethe Wilsone sue sponse de quarta parte terrarum de gaitmylk necnon ville et terrarum de Pitbauchlie. <sup>1305</sup>



## [14-06] Goatmilk Placename Data

<https://fife-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk/placename/?id=669>

**Fife Place-name Data****Goatmilk**

**Goatmilk** [KGL](#) S NT243998 1 140m

schiram de *Gatemilc* 1128 x 1131 *David I Chrs.* no. 33 [= *Dunf. Reg.* no. 1; David I's confirmation of grant by Alexander I (1107–24) to the church of Dunfermline]

scyram de *Gatemilc* 1154 x 1159 *RRS i* no. 118 [= *Dunf. Reg.* no. 35]

syram de *Gatemilc* 1163 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 237 p. 152 [shire of Goatmilk and the church]

scyram et ecclesiam de *Gatemilc* 1184 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 239 p. 156  
(Malcolm of) *Gatmyelk* 1304 *CDS 2* no. 159

Communia de *Gatemylc* 1306 x 1329 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 352 [rubric]

terras de *Gathmylc'* 1306 x 1329 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 352 [marches between Goatmilk (*Gathmylc'*) and Caskieberran (*Caskybarian'*)]

terras de *Gatemylch* 1306 x 1329 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 352

Malcolmum de *Gatemylch'* 1306 x 1329 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 352

M<alcolmus> de *Gatmylch'* 1306 x 1329 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 352

in *Gathmilk'* 1332 x 1350 *NLS Adv. ms.* 34.1.3a, fo. 38v [printed *Dunf. Reg.* no. 330, which has *Gathmilk*; see *KGL Introduction*]

apud *Gathmik'* 1332 x 1350 *NLS Adv. ms.* 34.1.3a, fo. 38v [printed *Dunf. Reg.* no. 331; for *Gathmilk'*; see *KGL Introduction*]

(Andrew of) *Gatmilk* 1395 *St A. Lib.* 3  
(shire of) *Gaytmylk* 1448 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 424 [containing the vills of Finglassie (*Finglassie*), Finmont (*Fynmont*), Ardeny, and Inchdairnie (*Inchederny*)]

*Gayt milk* 1466 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 458 [march between Auchmutie (*Admulty*) MAI and Goatmilk (*Gayt milk*)]

(mill of) *Gaitmylk* 1539 *RMS iii* no. 2264 [James Kirkcaldy of Grange]

*Goatmilk* 1642 Gordon MS Fife

*Gaitmilk* 1644 *RMS ix* no. 1526 ['an eighth part of the lands of *Gaitmilk* with the mill of *Kinglassie* alias *Gaitmilk-mylne* or Milldeans (*Mylne-deanes*)']

*Goat Milk* 1654 Blaeu (Gordon) Fife

*Walkertoun de Gaitmilk* 1679 *Retours* (Fife) no. 1172 ['half of the fullers' mill of *Gaitmilk*, and the lands joined to it']

*Goatmilkhill* 1753 Roy sheet 17, 5

*Goatmilk* 1775 Ainslie/Fife [also *Goatmilk Hill*]

*Wt. Goatmilk* 1828 SGF

*Et. Goatmilk* 1828 SGF

*East Goatmilk* 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

*West Goatmilk* 1856 OS 6 inch 1st edn.

‘Goat milk’. This name is usually taken at face value, consisting of Sc *gait* ‘goat’ and Sc *milk* ‘milk’, and describing the produce these lands specialised in, or were best known for, at the time of naming.<sup>[188]</sup> The name cannot have been coined later than the reign of Alexander I (1107–24), which is unusually early for a non-Celtic place-name north of the Forth. Accepting that it is indeed a Germanic coining meaning ‘goat milk’, some kind of context has to be offered, and much of the discussion which follows will concern this.

The shire of Goatmilk, with the lands of Goatmilk at its core and co-extensive with the medieval parish of Kinglassie, was given to the church of Dunfermline by Alexander I (*David I Chrs.* no. 33). This Benedictine community, the first in Scotland, was established at Dunfermline by Queen Margaret and King Malcolm III some time between 1070 and 1089. Archbishop Lanfranc of Canterbury (1070–89), at the instigation of Margaret, sent three monks from Canterbury to help her in her enterprise.<sup>[189]</sup> Although Goatmilkshire is first mentioned in connection with the Dunfermline foundation in the time of Alexander I, son of Margaret and Malcolm III, it is possible that Dunfermline had interests there earlier. If so, then it is conceivable that the name was coined by this first group of English-speaking monks.<sup>[190]</sup> Early forms such as *Gatemilc* could in theory be southern English as well as northern English in the early twelfth century.

There is, however, another context which might explain such an early Germanic name in Gaelic-speaking Fothrif. The lands which border Goatmilkshire on its western side are called Kirkness PTM. This name, which is almost certainly of Norse origin, appears in the record even earlier than does Goatmilk, since Kirkness (*Kyrkenes*) is given to the church of St Serf in Loch Leven by King Macbethad and Queen Gruoch 1040 × 1057 (*St A. Lib.* 114). It is possible, therefore, that Goatmilk is of Norse origin (ON *geit* ‘she-goat’ + ON *mjólk* ‘milk’), with adaptation of the name to the closely related Middle English or Older Sc words, an adaptation which had already happened by the time the name is first recorded in the early twelfth century. Such an adaptation might well have been facilitated by the early contacts with the English-speaking members of the first Benedictine community in Dunfermline. Involvement of early Norse-speakers in Fife in goat- and sheep-rearing is witnessed elsewhere by Norse names such as Gedbys # KDT, Wethers Brae # (earlier Wethersby) ADN, and Weddersbie CLS (*PNF* 4).

The NGR given above is for OS Pathf. Goatmilk Farm, which is called simply *Goatmilk* on Ainslie/Fife (1775), and *Wt. Goatmilk* on SGF (1828) and OS 6 inch 1st edn. (1856). The name also appears in OS Pathf. Goatmilk Hills, and in East Goatmilk.

/ˈɡɒtmɪlk/

*This place-name appeared in printed volume 1*

## Annex 15 The Sibbald Family

The Sibbalds crossed paths with the Kinghornes in two contexts:

1. Katherine Sibbald a member of the landed family the Sibbalds of Balgonie, was the mistress of Abbot George Durie, the patron of Alexander Kinghorne's ancestor Adam Kingorne (above [A matter of patronage et ff](#)) This was unknown to Alexander Kinghorne, who knew little of his forbears back more than two or three generations (above [Noble ancestors?](#)); also
2. Alexander Kinghorne knew a number of Sibbalds, high and low born, in Roxburghshire, including John Sibbald of Whitelaw, Colonel William Sibbald of Whiterigg, a plasterer named Sibbald, and George Sibbald a farm labourer. Alexander's first cousin, Elizabeth Kinghorn, married John Sibbald Portioner of Eildon, a farmer, the property close to that of Colonel William Sibbald of Whiterigg. (The nature of Alexander's known contacts with these are noted in the analysis below).

The purpose of this annex is to establish the family relationships within the Sibbalds, which touched on these contexts. Whether the Roxburghshire Sibbalds were descended from the family of Katherine Sibbald, whether this was significant, and who knew what.

### *Regarding the Sources*

The principal sources on the Sibbald genealogy up to 1855 are:

1. The Old Parish Registers of Scotland (**OPR**) available with images in ScotlandsPeople from 1513 forward. These are solid-state, but unfortunately not all family members appear in them, more so with the earlier records.
2. Sir Bernard Burke in *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, London 1863. Vol 11 pp. 1371-1372 (**Burke**). Burke cites as a source Sir Robert Sibbald 'the learned antiquary', who traced the line back to Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie b. 1426.
3. George Tancred of Weens, *The Annals of a Border Club* (The Jedforest) Jedburgh, Edinburgh and Glasgow 1899 (**Weens**), pp. 443-448. Weens' focus is on the 'Roxburgh' Sibbalds from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. He notes: 'The greater part of the above information has been provided by Mrs Blaikie, Holydean; and Mr Hugh Sibbald, Eildon Hall, Ontario. Miss Margaret Sibbald, postmistress, Bonchester Bridge, is descended from W. Sibbald, portioner in Eildon.'
4. *The memoirs of Susan Sibbald (1783-1812)*, edited by her great-grandson, Francis Paget Hett, London 1926 (**Mein**). Susan Mein married William Sibbald of Whiterigg, bringing Eildon Hall and neighbouring properties to the marriage. After his death she sold the estates and emigrated to Ontario. This memoir contains mainly anecdotal material. The Introduction and footnotes have information sourced from the family not found elsewhere, some perhaps from the Sibbald Family Bible, which Hugh Sibbald referred to in Weens.

This study uses the above sources, cross-checking data and bringing in other sources. All four accounts have proven reliable with exceptions noted. Statutory records began in Scotland in 1855, which is later than the period of main interest here.

### [15-01] Katherine Sibbald (The Sibbalds of Balgonie)

The first matter relates to Alexander Kinghorne's forbear Adam Kingorne (above [Adam Kingorne \(1490's - c.1563\)](#) and Table 2, A2). Adam Kingorne was a monastic priest and Chamberlain of Dunfermline Abbey, and his principal patron was the Abbot George Durie (c. 1496 – 1577; above [A matter of patronage](#) et ff.).

Abbot George Durie's mistress was Katherine Sibbald, the couple having four known children, Peter, Henry, George, John. Katherine was the daughter of Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie, Sheriff of Fife, and Joan McKay.<sup>1306</sup> This study is not concerned with the Durie descendants, but the Sibbalds, the descendants of Katherine's family.

#### *The name Sibbald*

Of the name 'Sibbald', Burke noted:

The name frequently occurs in Charters of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries; but owing to the troubled state of the country since that remote period, the learned antiquary, Sir Robert Sibbald, could only trace the descent back, in direct line, to Sir THOMAS SIBBALD, of Balgonie, b. 1426, principal treasurer in the reigns of James II and James IV. (Burke II p.1372)

Weens similarly (pp.443-4):

The surname of Sybald, Sybald, or, as now spelt, Sibbald, is one of the most ancient in Scotland. Duncanus Sibald is mentioned in a bull of Pope Innocent IV . in 1250. The old family of Sibbald of Balgonie, in the county of Fife, was at one time the chief of the name in Scotland. One of their descendants was Sir Robert Sibbald, the eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquarian. He flourished between 1641 and 1712, and was the author of several works, among which the " History of Fife " was not the least important. About 1687 [sic 1687] he and Dr Sir Andrew Balfour formed the design of instituting a botanical garden in Edinburgh, and for this purpose rented a small piece of ground, "of some forty feet every way," in the north yards of the Abbey, which they stocked with a collection of plants. In 1682 Robert Sibbald was knighted by the Duke of York, then high commissioner of Scotland.

Sir Robert Sibbald the antiquarian (1641-1722) mentioned by both Burke and Weens, was a descendant of Abraham Sibbald the Prebendary of Deer (fl. 1585 SK1.2 below) the origin of the family branch Burke names the Sibbalds of Rankeillour. Apart from Sir Robert, they are not of interest to this study.

There is record of a Jacobite Colonel Sibbald, who carried letters from Montrose to both Scotland and Ireland, and in 1650 accompanied Mr James Turner from Hamburg to Rotterdam by land.<sup>1307</sup> This was the year of Montrose' execution. The place of this gentleman in this Sibbald genealogy has not been determined, and would be of interest.

*Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Balgonie SB)*

This table follows the Sibbalds of Balgonie, as the title passed through marriage to the Lundie family during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

The line of descent (selective, sourced from Burke unless otherwise noted):-

SB1	<b><u>SIR THOMAS SIBBALD OF BALGONIE (1426-)</u></b> principal treasurer in the reigns of James II and James IV; succeeded by his son, John (SB1.1). Also had a son William 1425 <i>Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland</i> <sup>1308</sup>
SB1.1	<b><u>SIR JOHN SIBBALD OF BALGONIE</u></b> principal treasurer in the reigns of James II and James IV; succeeded by his son Andrew (SB1.1.1) 1425 <i>Accounts of the Great Chamberlains of Scotland</i> <sup>1309</sup>
SB1.1.1	<b><u>SIR ANDREW SIBBALD OF BALGONIE</u></b> Sheriff of Fyfe Succeeded by his son John (SB1.1.1.1) Also had a daughter Elizabeth (SB1.1.1.2)
SB1.1.1.1	<b><u>SIR JOHN SIBBALD OF BALGONIE, CRAIL, ROSSIE, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN</u></b> Succeeded by his son Andrew SB1.1.1.1.1 Another son John Sibbald see below [16-02] SK1 – JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN
SB1.1.1.1.1	<b><u>SIR ANDREW SIBBALD OF BALGONIE</u></b> Son of SIR JOHN SIBBALD OF BALGONIE, CRAIL, ROSSIE, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN SB1.1.1.1 1466 designated in the records of Parliament Viscount of Fyfe. Held the office of Sherriff of Fyfe Married with JOAN MCKAY (1475-) <u>Children:</u> Helen Sibbald Heiress of Balgonie (1435?-) SB1.1.1.1.1.1 Andrew Sibbald (1465-) SB1.1.1.1.1.2 <b>Kathrine Sibbald (1500-) SB1.1.1.1.1.2</b> <sup>1310</sup> (The dates on this FamilySearch entry inconsistent.)
SB1.1.1.1.1.1	<b><u>HELEN SIBBALD HEIRESS OF BALGONIE (1435?-)</u></b> Daughter of SIR ANDREW SIBBALD OF BALGONIE and JOAN MCKAY Helen inherited Balgonie and took the estate with her on her marriage. Married with ROBERT DE LUNDEN OF THAT ILK <u>Children:-</u> Sir Robert de Lunden (or Lundie) (Inconsistencies in the FamilySearch entries, but Burke and other sources identify the estate of Balgonie thereafter with the de Lunden. No followed further here.)
SB1.1.1.1.1.2	<b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD (1465-)</u></b> Son of SIR ANDREW SIBBALD OF BALGONIE and JOAN MCKAY No information, presumably died young. <sup>1311</sup>

SB1.1.1.1.1.2	<p><b><u>KATHRINE SIBBALD (1500-)</u></b>          Daughter of SIR ANDREW SIBBALD OF BALGONIE and JOAN MCKAY          Mistress of GEORGE DURIE, ABBOT OF DUNFERMLINE (c. 1496-1577)  <b>ABBOT GEORGE DURIE WAS A PATRON OF ADAM KINGORNE          (ALEXANDER KINGHORNE'S ANCESTOR Table 1, A2)</b>  <u>Children:</u>              PETER, HENRY, GEORGE, and JOHN DURIE, perhaps others <sup>1312</sup>          Descendants named DURIE not followed further here.          While there are inconsistencies in the dates above, it is generally accepted          that Sir Andrew Sibbald of Balgonie was without a male heir, and          that the Balgonie estates passed with Helen Sibbald to the de          Lunden (Lundie) family through marriage. (Burke). Katherine being          a younger sister (not mentioned by Burke), while of a noble and          wealthy family, might not have had estates and capital. This might          have been the background to her liaison with the noble and          wealthy Abbot George Durie. He during his abbacy made provision          of property for her and their children out of the Abbey's estates,          and Adam Kingorne might have been involved in the making of          these provisions (above <a href="#">The gathering storm</a>).</p>
SB1.1.1.2	<p><b><u>ELIZABETH SIBBALD</u></b>          Married GEORGE DOUGLAS EARL OF ANGUS,          ancestor of HENRY LORD DARNLEY, who married MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS</p>

[15-02] The Roxburgh Sibbalds (The Sibbalds of Kair, Whiterigg)

The estates of Balgonie having passed to the Lundie family, Burke's and Ween's accounts follow the descendants into Roxburghshire. It was the line of descent from John Sibbald the second son of Sir John Sibbald of Balgonie (SB1.1.1.1), which led to the Sibbalds of Whitelaw and Whiterigg. Weens' account is worth noting here:

In the county of Roxburgh, a William Sibbald is mentioned as a portioner in Eildon, a village adjacent to the hills of that name. He had a son, John, who is described as a portioner in Bowden parish, in Roxburghshire, and who was tenant of Whitlaw farm. (Weens p. 444)

This is borne out below, except that the William Sibbald mentioned was preceded in Roxburghshire by his father John Sibbald of Whiterigg SK1.2.1.2. The title "portioner of Eildon" appears with this John Sibbald and will be significant in what follows.

*Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Whiterigg and Whitelaw (SK)*

SK1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN</u></b>          Son of SIR JOHN SIBBALD OF BALGONIE, CRAIL, ROSSIE, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN (SB1.1.1.1)          Inherited the estates of KAIR, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN  <u>Children:</u>              GEORGE SIBBALD OF KAIR who married Janet daughter of Lundie of Balgownie, but dying was succeeded by his brother.              ANDREW SIBBALD OF KAIR SK1.2          (Source Burke)</p>
SK1.2	<p><b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD OF KAIR (-1576)</u></b>          Son of JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR, BALFOUR, MONDYNES AND CASTLETOWN SK1          Married with MARGARET daughter of BARON ARBUTHNOT  <u>Children:</u>              JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR SK1.2.1              ABRAHAM SIBBALD PREBENDARY OF DEER <sup>1313</sup>                  fl. 1585 a well-known branch of the family, but not followed further. Sir Robert Sibbald aforementioned a descendant.              JAMES RECTOR OF BENHOLM (not followed further here)          (Source Burke except as noted)</p>
SK1.2.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR</u></b>          Son of ANDREW SIBBALD OF KAIR and MARGARET daughter of BARON ARBUTHNOT SK1.2          JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR married with MARY daughter of Archibald Douglas.  <u>Children:</u>              DAVID SIBBALD SK1.2.1.1              JOHN SIBBALD SK1.2.1.2              MARY SIBBALD of whom there are no records          (Source Burke)</p>

SK1.2.1.1	<p><b><u>DAVID SIBBALD OF KAIR</u></b>          Eldest son of JOHN SIBBALD OF KAIR married and MARY DOUGLAS SK1.2.1  <u>Children:</u>              JAMES SIBBALD              MARGARET SIBBALD          James married with Anna Douglas, and had a son Alexander, who died without issue, whereupon the estate passed to his aunt Margaret.          Margaret married 1657 with Henry Guthrie of Halkerstone succeeded to the estates.          (Source Burke)</p>
SK1.2.1.2	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG ROXBURGHSHIRE (1637-1707)</u></b>          Second son of ANDREW SIBBALD OF KAIR and MARGARET daughter of BARON ARBUTHNOT SK1.2.1 above (Burke)              Named as John Sibbald of Whiterigg Roxburghshire (Burke)              Portioner in Bowden and tenant in Whitelaw (Weens)              Weens has John Sibbald born 1637 son of William Sibbald Portioner of Eildon. This is an error, as he was the son of Andrew Sibbald of Kair.              <b>However, John is the person who carries the Sibbald line from Kair into Roxburghshire, and this points to the family's understanding that the Eildon Portion was within the Whitelaw-Whiterigg family in the 18thC.</b>          John represents the continuation of the male Sibbald line. (Burke)          Name of wife unknown (in OPR, Burke, Weens)  <u>Children:</u>              WILLIAM SIBBALD 1676-1724 SK1.2.1.2.1              JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG 1677 SK1.2.1.2.2              GEORGE SIBBALD OF HOLYDEAN SK1.2.1.2.3                  Followed below <a href="#">Genealogical Table of George Sibbald of Holydean (-1717-) SK1.2.1.2.3 et sub</a>              HELEN SIBBALD 1685                  Helen, born 1685, married Thomas Stenhouse of Whitelee in 1703, and died on June 29th, 1736. (Weens p.444)              JANET SIBBALD married William Richardson, Kelso. (Weens p.444)              ISOBEL SIBBALD married Mr Grierson, tenant in Clarilaw.                  (Weens p.444)          (Source Burke and Weens composite except as noted)  <u>Geographical Note</u>          The properties mentioned in connection with this branch of the Sibbalds were in close proximity. See further below <a href="#">_Geographical Notes: Whitelaw, Pinnach, Whiterigg, Eildon (sub SK1.2.1.2)</a>. Note particularly that Whitelaw was in Roxburghshire, although it might have had historical links with the Whitelaw in East Lothian.  <u>Deaths:</u>          JOHN SIBBALD portioner in Bowden and tenant in Whitelaw (Weens) died in June 1707. (Weens p.444). Burial record JOHN SIBBALD in BOWDEN 9 July 1707. (OPR) <sup>1314</sup></p>



SK1.2.1.2.1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD (1676-1724) PORTIONER OF BOWDEN AND TENANT OF FAUGHILL</u></b>  BORN 1676 son of JOHN SIBBALD Portioner of Bowden and Tenant of Whitlaw Farm (Weens p.444)  No baptismal record found (OPR)  <b>William was portioner in Bowden and tenant in Faughill (Weens) Unmarried (Weens).</b> No marriage records or baptisms of children (OPR)  <u>Death:</u>  Died 12 March 1724 (Weens); buried Bowden 15 March 1724 (OPR) <sup>1315</sup></p>
SK1.2.1.2.2	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG (1677-)</u></b>  BORN 1677 son of JOHN SIBBALD Portioner of Bowden and Tenant of Whitlaw Farm (Weens p.444) No baptismal record found (OPR)  He succeeded his father as tenant of Whitlaw (Weens p.444). Presumably succeeded to Whiterigg and Bowden. <b>The succession to Eildon is unclear from these sources.</b>  Marriage 4 March 1712 in SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE, JOHN SIBBALD with AGNES ELLIOTT <sup>1316</sup> daughter of Thomas Elliott in Oakwood Mill and Jean daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newtown and Portioner of Murdiston, Lancashire (Weens p.444). <sup>1317</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW, Selkirk 1714 SK1.2.1.2.2.1  WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG Bowden 1718 SK1.2.1.2.2.2  UNNAMED SIBBALD bap. Galashiels 6MAR1721 <sup>1318</sup>  ANDREW SIBBALD bap Galashiels 13FEB1723 (OPR) <sup>1319</sup> died 1724 (Weens p.445) burial entry not found.  THOMAS SIBBALD (-1783) SK1.2.1.2.2.3  GEORGE SIBBALD died young (Weens p.445) no OPR records found  JEAN SIBBALD married Mr Cleland in Edinburgh (Weens p. 445) no OPR records found  The order of the above births unclear.  <u>Deaths:</u>  No records found regarding the death of John Sibbald of Whiterigg  AGNES ELLIOTT died 7 October 1801 ‘considerably upwards of 80’ (Weens p.444)</p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW (1714-1783)</u></b>  Followed below <a href="#">Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Whitelaw 1714 ff (SK1.2.1.2.2.1 et sub)</a></p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1719-1798)</u></b>  Followed below <a href="#">Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Pinnach and Whiterigg 1718 ff (SK1.2.1.2.2.2 et sub)</a></p>

SK1.2.1.2.2.3	<p><b>THOMAS SIBBALD (-1783) MERCHANT OF LEITH</b></p> <p>Son of JOHN SIBBALD and AGNES ELLIOTT (Weens p.445) No year of birth given.</p> <p>An eminent merchant of Leith.(Burke). Iron founder in Edinburgh and Leith (Weens p.445).</p> <p>Died in 1783 (Weens p.445).</p> <p>No OPR records found or children identified. <sup>1320</sup></p> <p><b>Note the emergence of WILLIAM SIBBALD OF GLADSWOOD (1748-1817, below SK1.2.1.2.2.4), merchant and ship owner of Leith, contemporary and perhaps pursuant to Thomas Sibbald's business.</b></p>
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*Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Whitelaw 1714 ff (SK1.2.1.2.2.1 et sub)*

SK1.2.1.2.2.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW (1714-1783)</u></b>  baptized 5 December 1714 in SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and AGNES ELLIOTT (OPR) <sup>1321</sup>  John of Whitelaw (Burke)  John farmer Whitlaw born 1714 (Weens p.445)  Married 6 June 1743 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, with MARGARET GRIEVE (OPR) <sup>1322</sup>  <u>Children:</u>  HELEN SIBBALD 1744 Galashiels SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1  JOHN SIBBALD 1745 Galashiels SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.2  JAMES SIBBALD OF EDINBURGH 1747 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3  WILLIAM SIBBALD OF GLADSWOOD 1748 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.4  AGNES SIBBALD 1751 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.5  JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW 1755 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.6  JEAN SIBBALD SK1.2.1.2.2.2.7  JOHN SIBBALD died 21 April 1783 (Weens p.445)</p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1	<p><b><u>HELEN SIBBALD (1744-)</u></b>  baptized 20 April 1744 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (OPR) <sup>1323</sup></p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.2	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (1744-by 1755)</u></b>  baptized 9 October 1745 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (OPR) <sup>1324</sup>  Died before 1755 when his brother John was baptized  SK1.2.1.2.2.2.6</p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3	<p><b><u>JAMES SIBBALD ANTIQUARIAN AND BOOKSELLER (1747-1803)</u></b>  Born 1747 son of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (Weens p.445)  No baptismal entry found OPR.  No known marriage or issue. (OPR, Burke, Weens)  <u>Death</u>  Died April 1803 at his lodgings Leith Walk, Edinburgh (Weens p.445)  Leith Walk runs from Edinburgh towards the port of Leith.  <u>Biographical Note</u> (Weens p. 445)  James Sibbald, born in 1747, who began life by farming, which he abandoned in 1779, and thereafter found employment more congenial to his tastes in the establishment of his kinsman Charles Elliot, the publisher. In 1781 he purchased the circulating library of Allan Ramsay. In 1783 Mr Sibbald commenced a literary publication, called " The Edinburgh Magazine." His portrait was bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland by W. Watson. It is a small-sized picture, well painted. He died at his lodgings in Leith Walk in April, 1803.</p>

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3  
cont'd

**JAMES SIBBALD ANTIQUARIAN AND BOOKSELLER (1747-1803)**



James Sibbald portrait by an unknown artist after 1765 <sup>1325</sup>

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3  
cont'd

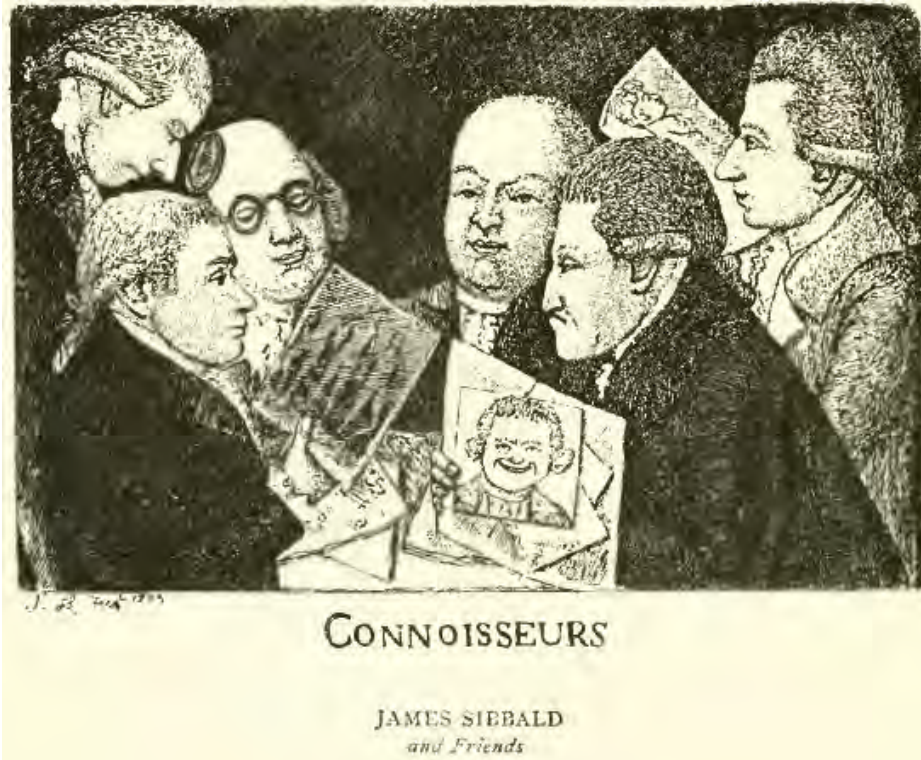
**JAMES SIBBALD ANTIQUARIAN AND BOOKSELLER (1747-1803)**

Article: Irving, Joseph, *Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, 1891 p. 471 <sup>1326</sup>  
SIBBALD, James, Antiquarian and bookseller, son of John, farmer, April, Whitelaw, Roxburghshire. Educated at the Grammar School of Selkirk, and engaged early in life in farm work ; removed to Edinburgh, and obtained employment in the shop of Charles Elliot, publisher ; purchased circulating library formed by Allan Ramsay, 1781 ; commenced publication of Edinburgh Magazine, contributing to it many antiquarian articles, 1783 ; retired from bookselling business, and undertook editorship of Edinburgh Herald, 1792 ; removed for a short time to London, where he wrote a religious treatise, published in Edinburgh, 1798. Died in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, aged 56. Mr. Sibbald's most important contribution to literature was his " Chronicle of the Poetry of Scotland," 4 vols., 1802.

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.3  
cont'd

Article: [ElectricScotland](#) <sup>1327</sup> Based on [Paterson, James, \*Kay's Edinburgh Portraits\*, 1885](#) p. 52-54 <sup>1328</sup>

Mr. James Sibbald holds in his hand the print of the "Three Graces," which he is contemplating apparently with much satisfaction.



Mr. Sibbald was the son of a farmer at Whitelaw, in Roxburghshire, where he was born about 1747. He received his education at the grammar-school at Selkirk. Although fond of literary amusements, he does not seem to have contemplated following any other profession than that of his father. Accordingly, his first attempt to establish himself in the world was by becoming a lessee of the farm of Newton, which he held from Sir Walter Elliot of Stobbs. Here he carried on the business of farming for several years, relieving the monotony of rustic life by literary and scientific pursuits. In May, 1779, however, finding the agricultural interest considerably depressed, he sold off his stock, gave up his lease, and, without any fixed purpose, repaired to Edinburgh with little more than a hundred pounds in his pocket.

<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.3 cont'd</p>	<p>Having some acquaintance with Mr. Charles Elliot, an eminent and enterprising bookseller, he engaged for a short time as his shopman; and, in about a year afterwards, bought the circulating library which had originally belonged to Allan Ramsay the poet.</p> <p>[It was from this library, originally established by the author of the "Gentle Shepherd," and we believe the oldest institution of the kingdom, that Sir "Walter Scott, according to his own statement, read in his younger years with such avidity. The collection latterly contained above thirty thousand volumes. It was called the Edinburgh Circulating Library; but the selection of books was very superior to what are usually to be met with in collections of that description. Almost all the eminent men of last century who studied in Edinburgh, as well as many of the present day (some of whom now fill the first offices in the State), were readers of this library. After the death of Mr. Sibbald, it was purchased and greatly enlarged by Mr. Alexander Mackay—now of Blackcastle, in this county—who was then a bookseller in the High Street; and who, upon retiring from business about ten years ago, and not finding a purchaser for the whole, sold it off by public auction.]</p> <p>In 1783, Sibbald commenced the <i>Edinburgh Magazine</i>, which, was exceedingly well received, and in which, as editor and principal contributor, he displayed much talent and great research. To this work Lord Hailes was a contributor. The magazine was subsequently conducted by Dr. Robert Anderson, author of the "Lives of the Poets," and published by Mr. Mackay. He then opened a bookseller's shop in the Parliament Square, where, by a degree of enterprise surpassing his contemporaries, he soon obtained distinction. He was the first to introduce the better order of engravings into Edinburgh, many of which were coloured to resemble paintings. They were considered as altogether of foreign or English manufacture, and as such were extensively purchased; but, having been one day detected in the act of colouring them himself, from that unlucky period his business in this line diminished.</p> <p>Anxious to devote his attention exclusively to literary pursuits, he formed an arrangement, in 1791, with two young men, Lawrie and Symington, by which they were to have his stock and business on payment of an annual sum. Mr. Sibbald then entered into a newspaper speculation, the <i>Edinburgh Herald</i>, which he conducted, but it did not continue for any length of time. He next went to London, where he resided for a number of years, and produced a work, entitled "Record of the Public Ministry of Jesus Christ," which was published at Edinburgh in 1798.</p> <p>While in London, his Scottish relations altogether lost sight of him; they neither knew where he lived, nor how he lived. At length his brother William, a merchant in Leith, made particular inquiry into these circumstances by a letter, which he sent through such a channel as to be sure of reaching him. The answer was comprised in the following words:—"My lodging is in Soho, and my business is so-so."</p> <p>Mr. Sibbald again returned to Edinburgh, where, in 1797, he brought out a musical publication, entitled "<i>The Vocal Magazine</i>." In a year or two afterwards the bookselling stock devolved into his own hands, and he continued to carry on business as a bookseller until his death. His next work, published in 1802, and by which he is best known, was a selection from the early Scottish poets, entitled "A Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, with a Glossary of the Scottish Language"—a work of taste and erudition, and a valuable accession to Scottish literature.</p> <p>Mr. Sibbald died at his lodgings in Leith Walk, at the age of fifty-six, in April, 1808. "He was a man of eccentric but amiable character. He belonged to a great number of social clubs; and was beloved by so many of his associates in those fraternities, that for some years after his death they celebrated his birthday by a social meeting."</p>
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SK1.2.1.2.2.2.4	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF GLADSWOOD (1748-1817)</u></b></p> <p>“THE ADMIRAL OF LEITH” (Mein p. 170 and facing p.174) this was a nick-name, not a rank.</p> <p><b>KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE</b></p> <p>Born 1748 the son of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (Weens p.445). No baptismal record found (OPR).</p> <p><u>Marriage 1</u></p> <p>Married with KATHARINE GRIEVE (presumably his cousin) Married 5 June 1778 in LEITH SOUTH, EDINBURGH, WILLIAM SIBBALD with KATHARINE GRIEVE <sup>1329</sup> m. in 1778 Katharine Grieve of Branxholme Park, with fourteen children (Mein 170) twelve found in OPR listed below</p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>KATHARIN SIBBALD Leith South bap. 20DEC1781 <sup>1330</sup> burial Leith South 20 April 1798 aged 16 <sup>1331</sup></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD Leith South bap. 4OCT1784 <sup>1332</sup></p> <p>WALTER GRIEVE SIBBALD Leith South bap. 12SEP1785 <sup>1333</sup></p> <p>WILLIAM SIBBALD Leith South bap. 13OCT1786 <sup>1334</sup></p> <p>JAMES SIBBALD Leith South bap. 30DEC1787 <sup>1335</sup></p> <p>THOMAS SIBBALD Leith South bap. 10FEB1789 <sup>1336</sup></p> <p>ROBERT SIBBALD Leith South bap. 27JAN1790 <sup>1337</sup></p> <p>HUGH SIBBALD Leith South bap. 15MAR1791 <sup>1338</sup> Brigadier General Hugh Sibbald (1791-1857) military career see Mein p. 169-170; killed at Bareilly 1757 during the Indian Mutiny.</p> <p>BALFOUR SIBBALD Leith South bap. 2MAR1792 <sup>1339</sup> burial Leith South 5NOV1816 aged 23 <sup>1340</sup></p> <p>HENRY SIBBALD Leith South bap. 12JUL1793 <sup>1341</sup></p> <p>GEORGE SIBBALD Leith South son of WILLIAM SIBBALD aged 0 s of William Sibbald buried 22MAR1795 <sup>1342</sup></p> <p>HELEN SIBBALD Leith South bap. 26FEB1796 <sup>1343</sup> d of William Sibbald buried 29MAR1798 aged 2 <sup>1344</sup></p> <p><u>Marriage 2</u></p> <p>Married in 1806 with Clara Elizabeth Dixon of Jamaica, and had five children (Mein p. 170) four found in OPR listed below</p> <p>Marriage 27 Jan 1806 WILLIAM SIBBALD with ELIZABETH DICKSON in GLASGOW / CLARA ELISABETH DICKSON in LEITH SOUTH <sup>1345</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>CLERA SIBBALD Leith South bap. 11DEC1806 <sup>1346</sup></p> <p>ALEXANDER SIBBALD Leith South 2MAR1810 <sup>1347</sup></p> <p>JANE SIBBALD Leith South bap. 21SEP1811 <sup>1348</sup></p> <p>CHARLES ROBERT SIBBALD Leith South 24OCT1814 <sup>1349</sup></p> <p>The children do not touch further on the matters in this study, and are not followed further here.</p>
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SK1.2.1.2.2.2.4  
cont'd

**WILLIAM SIBBALD OF GLADSWOOD (1748-1817)** cont'd

Death:

Burial 13 February 1800 KATHRINE SIBBALD in LEITH SOUTH aged 42 (GRIEVE/WILLIAM SIBBALD) (OPR) <sup>1350</sup>

Died in 1817 at Edinburgh (Weens p. 445) Burial 14 December 1817 LEITH SOUTH, WILLIAM SIBBALD aged 69 (OPR) <sup>1351</sup>

Biographical Note (Weens p. 445)

William Sibbald of Gladswood, merchant and shipowner, Leith. He married, and had issue, and died in 1817 at Edinburgh. As a mark of respect to his memory, the magistrates, ministers of North and South Leith, and the masters of the four incorporations, with their assistants, attended the funeral to the family burial - place in South Leith churchyard. Mr Sibbald had a very large family. His ninth son was a writer to the signet.

Susan Mein (Mein p. 170)

Recounting a conversation with William Sibbald's son, Major-General Hugh Sibbald:

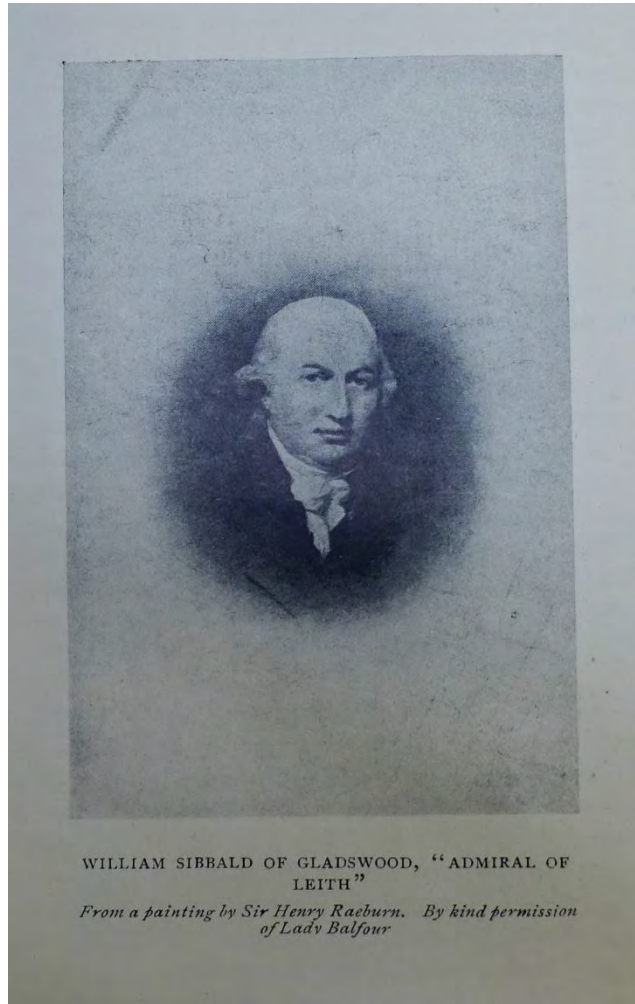
170 THE MEMOIRS OF SUSAN SIBBALD

to the rank of Major-General, and asked me when I first became acquainted with his family. It was the Summer that I have just been writing about—(1802). His Father and sister accompanied by a Miss Dixon, a ward of Mr. Sibbald's, whom he afterwards married, came out from Edinburgh to look at Gladswood (or Gledswood, as it should have been more properly called) before purchasing it, and hearing that my Father, who had been a school-fellow of his at Selkirk, was residing at Greenwells, they called early one afternoon, and as you wish me to mention the style of dress worn in my early days, I must tell you Margaret Sibbald spoke more than once of the dress she saw me in that morning they called, and as the fashions did not travel as fast from London to Edinburgh as they do now, she thought much of it.



SK1.2.1.2.2.2.4  
cont'd

**WILLIAM SIBBALD OF GLADSWOOD (1748-1817) cont'd**



1352

**KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE**

Letters Alexander Kinghorne to John Seton Karr

Kippilaw Mains, Wednesday 9 March 1803... <sup>1353</sup>

– Mr Sibbald has purchased Gladswood , and asked my assistance to lay out his policy and plan his improvements – I told him that I was not fond of taking his job in hand without his asking your permission, particularly as his place was in a different County, & that I would by no means neglect any thing at Kippilaw to serve any person whatever; but that I was occasionally with Mr Brockie, my other friends, who are all his surrounding neighbours, I should give him a look now and then, & see that his plans were properly executed – Mr Brockie has promised to assist me with it, so that it will lye more upon them than me provided you think I should engage at all with it

With John Seton Karr's approval, Alexander made a survey of Gladswood in 1803, and in 1803-5 designed the Gladswood house.

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.5

**AGNES SIBBALD (1751-)**

baptized 16 March 1751 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE

daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (OPR) <sup>1354</sup>

Married with Mr SCOTT tenant in DELORAINE (Weens p. 445)

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.6	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW (1755-1822)</u></b></p> <p>baptized 10 June 1755 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (OPR) <sup>1355</sup></p> <p>In 1803 “late tenant of Whitelaw” (Alexander Kinghorne next entry) Tenant of Borthaugh Farm (Weens p.445)</p> <p>Married 26 October 1804 in ETRICK, SELKIRKSHIRE, JOHN SIBBALD with JEAN CUNNINGHAM (OPR) <sup>1356</sup> the bans having been read in WILTON, ROXBURGHSHIRE 14 October 1804 (OPR) <sup>1357</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 17SEP1805 <sup>1358</sup>  JEAN SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 15MAR1807 <sup>1359</sup>  JAMES SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 20AUG1808 <sup>1360</sup>  MARGARET SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 4MAR1810 <sup>1361</sup>  WILLIAM SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 7NOV1811 <sup>1362</sup>  possibly William Sibbald buried Wilton 8JUN1815 <sup>1363</sup>  WALTER SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 17AUG1813 <sup>1364</sup>  AGNES SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 8AUG1814 <sup>1365</sup>  GEORGE SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 3FEB1816 <sup>1366</sup>  ISABELLA SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 11JUN1817 <sup>1367</sup>  HELEN SIBBALD, Wilton bap. 7AUG1819 <sup>1368</sup></p> <p>The family does not touch further on the matters in this study, and is not followed further here.</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u></p> <p>Death of JOHN SIBBALD burial entry 28 April 1822 (OPR) <sup>1369</sup>  Will of John Sibbald probated 8 April 1824. <sup>1370</sup> includes provision for his wife Jean Cunningham.</p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.6 cont'd	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW (1755-1822)</u></b></p> <p><b>WAS KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE</b></p> <p>The JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITELAW known to Alexander Kinghorne. The phrase “late tenant of Whitelaw” in the letter below indicates that he had relinquished the feu tenancy of Whitelaw (hereditary), perhaps in favour of his heir. This was probably Whitelaw Farm (see maps below.) He was 48 in 1803.</p> <p><u>Letters Alexander Kinghorne to John Seton Karr</u></p> <p>Kippilaw Mains, Saturday 2 Februry 1803. <sup>1371</sup></p> <p>I have seen Mr Murray of Clairlaw who is willing to act as arbiter ‘twixt you and Mr Milne whenever he is called upon – Mr Blaikie stands for the Laird of Faldonside<sup>1372</sup>, &amp; <b>Mr John Sibbald late tenant of Whitelaw</b> is named as Oversman<sup>1373</sup></p> <p>Kippilaw Mains, Sunday 20 March <u>1803</u>. <sup>1374</sup> ...</p> <p>The Arbitors appointed by the Sheriff viz, Mr Murray, Clairlaw – Mr Blaikie, Holydean, &amp; <b>Mr John Sibbald</b> along with Mr Erskine &amp; Mr Henderson from Jedburgh, met on the Ground on Monday last...</p>

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.7	<p><b><u>JEAN SIBBALD (-1774-1815)</u></b> Daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and MARGARET GRIEVE (Weens p.445) Birth year not given by Weens and no baptism record found. Married 1774 in SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE JEAN SYBALD with JOHN LANG/LONG (OPR and Weens) <sup>1375</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u> See Biographical Note Died in Edinburgh in 1815 (Weens p.445) Burial entry JEAN SYBALD (JOHN LANG/LONG) 5 May 1815 in SELKIRK, SELKIRKSHIRE <sup>1376</sup></p> <p><u>Biographical Note</u> (Weens p.445) Jean, married in 1774, John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire, [Memoir of Lang, Selkirk] and died in Edinburgh, in 1815. Mrs Lang was the patriotic lady of Sir Walter Scott's note—" Alarms of invasion," in " The Antiquary." Their family consisted of eight, four sons and four daughters, of whom <b>Jean Lang married Thomas Blaikie, Clarilaw Moor</b>; and their son, William Lang Blaikie, Holydean, married Helen, only daughter of James Brunton of Hiltonshill.</p> <p><b><u>LIKELY KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE</u></b> Between 1808 and 1815 (Sir) Walter Scott was Sheriff-Depute of the Court in Selkirk, where he employed Alexander to undertake surveys on commission in connection with his legal cases. Alexander's association with the court likely continued, compiling an official compendium of weights and measures for Selkirkshire in 1821. (<i>The Intelligent Mr Kinghorne</i> ch. 10) Andrew Blaikie (1751-1821), feu tenant of Holdean, was Alexander's mentor, and Alexander would have known the next generation of Blaikies mentioned in Weens above: Thomas Blaikie who married the Langs' daughter, Jean, later at Clarilaw Moor.</p>
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*Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Pinnach and Whiterigg 1718 ff (SK1.2.1.2.2.2 et sub)*

SK1.2.1.2.2.2	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1718-1798)</u></b>  baptized 5 January 1718 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE, WILLIAM son of JOHN SIBBALD and AGNAS ELIOT (OPR) <sup>1377</sup>  Elsewhere his birth shown as 12 January 1719 <sup>1378</sup>  Identified as William Sibbald of Pinnach and Whiterigg, Roxburghshire, (Burke) William Sibbald of Pinnacle (by his great-grandson Hugh Sibbald Weens p. 448). <sup>1379</sup>  Married 5 June 1743 in EDINBURGH with CHARLOTTE CLELAND (OPR) <sup>1380</sup> daughter of David Cleland merchant of Edinburgh (Burke).  <u>Children:</u>  WILLIAM SIBBALD (1744-1745) d. in infancy <sup>1381</sup>  DAVID SIBBALD (1745-1755) d. aged 10 <sup>1382</sup>  JOHN SIBBALD Edinburgh 1746 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1  CHARLES SIBBALD Edinburgh 1748 SK1.2.1.2.2.2.2  WILLIAM-ELPHINSTONE SIBBALD (1749-) Major in the army <sup>1383</sup>  BAILLIE SIBBALD (1751-) <sup>1384</sup>  THOMAS SIBBALD (1754-) <sup>1385</sup>  HUGH SIBBALD (1756-1786) Captain of the 71<sup>st</sup> Regiment killed at Seringapatam defending the fort, thereafter named Sibbald's Redoubt in his honour. <sup>1386</sup>  STAIR SIBBALD (1757-) <sup>1387</sup>  WALTER SIBBALD (1759-) <sup>1388</sup>  JANET CHARLOTE SIBBALD (1761-) <sup>1389</sup>  John and Charles Sibbald of interest to this study by way of exclusion. The others not followed in detail here.  Death of WILLIAM SIBBALD 10 October 1798 aged 79 years. (Burke)  (Source Burke except as noted)</p>
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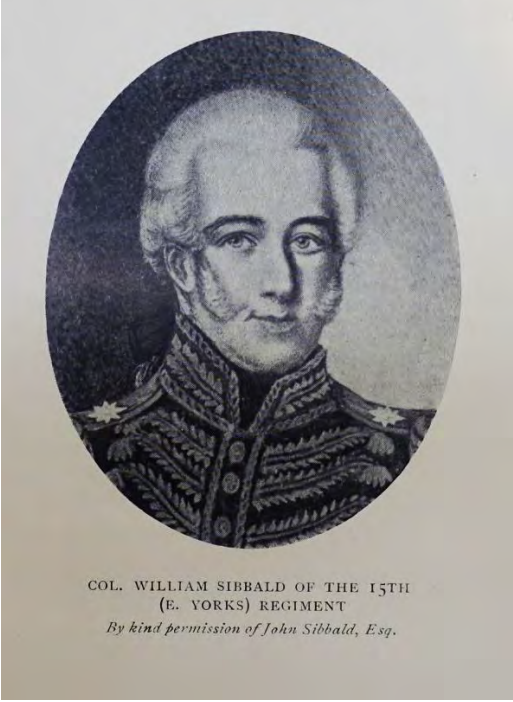
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1746-1777)</u></b></p> <p>Born 22 Oct 1746 son of WILLIAM SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG and CHARLOTTE CLELAND (Burke)  baptized 2 November 1746 in EDINBURGH, JOHN son of WILLIAM SIBBALD and CHARLOTE CLELLAND <sup>1390</sup></p> <p>Merchant of London (Hugh Sibbald in Weens p.447)  Married with ANNE FRANKS of Lincoln (Burke) “a Shropshire Lady” (Hugh Sibbald in Weens p.447)</p> <p><u>Children:</u>  WILLIAM SIBBALD (1771-1836) SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1  who succeeded his grandfather  ANNE SIBBALD who married JAMES GRIEVE of BRANHOLM, BRAES  CHARLOTTE-SOPHIA SIBBALD who married ARCHIBALD SCOTT OF HOWCLEUCH, brother of Scott of Wauchope, Roxburghshire.</p> <p><u>Deaths</u>  Predeceased his father in 1777 (Burke, Weens p.446)  Buried 13 October 1777 in EDINBURGH aged 31 (OPR) <sup>1391</sup>  Buried on the same day as his brother Charles.  Death Notice: “John Sibbald, Esq, Merchant in London at Edinburgh” (<i>Lady’s Magazine</i> October 1777) <sup>1392</sup></p>
SK1.2.1.2.2.2.2.	<p><b><u>CHARLES SIBBALD (1748-1777) WRITER OF THE SIGNET</u></b></p> <p>baptized 9 June 1748 in EDINBURGH, CHARLES son of WILLIAM SIBBALD and CHAROLET CLELAND (OPR) <sup>1393</sup></p> <p>Writer of the Signet, a Poet (Burke)  No marriage or issue found.</p> <p><u>Deaths</u>  Buried 13 October 1777 in EDINBURGH aged 29 (OPR) <sup>1394</sup>  Buried on the same day as his brother John.  Death Notice: “Mr Charles Sibbald, Writer of the Signet at Edinburgh” (<i>Lady’s Magazine</i> October 1777) <sup>1395</sup></p>

SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1771-1836)</u></b>  <b>NEIGHBOUR KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE</b>  <b>DIRECT DESCENDANT OF SIBBALDS OF BALGONIE</b></p> <p>Born 11 Jan 1771 son of JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG and ANNE FRANKS</p> <p>J.P. Lieutenant-Colonel H.M. 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment</p> <p>Married 14 December 1807 with SUSAN MEIN daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall (Weens p.446)</p> <p><u>Children:</u></p> <p>JOHN SIBBALD (1809-1843) Bap. 1 Mar 1809 BOWDEN, ROXB<sup>1396</sup> Captain 34<sup>th</sup> Regt Madras Native Infantry died 1843 unmarried (Weens p. 446) Died and Bur. 1843 Tellicherry Fort British Garrison Cemetery KERALA, INDIA<sup>1397</sup></p> <p>THOMAS SIBBALD (1810-1890) Born 20 Sep 1810 Bap. 16 Oct 1810 SCARBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE<sup>1398</sup> Lieutenant R.N. Started line of 'SIBBALD OF WESTCOTT': Married Mary 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter and co-heir of Thomas Waddon-Martyn Esq of Tunnycombe Westcott, Cornwall and had issue (Burke) Died and Buried 14 Mar 1890 St. George's Church &amp; Cemetery Sutton, ONTARIO, CANADA "Thomas Sibbald of Eildon Hall Commander Royal Navy JP and Late Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Cornwall England"<sup>1399</sup></p> <p>ANNE SIBBALD (1812-1888) Born 16 Jul 1812 Bap 16 Aug 1812 ST HELIER, JERSEY<sup>1400</sup> married Rev William Ritchie Rector of Sandwich (Burke) died 17 Apr 1888 (aged 75) Sutton West, York Regional Municipality, ONTARIO, CANADA<sup>1401</sup></p> <p>WILLIAM SIBBALD (1814-1882) Bap 3 May 1814 ANCRUM ROXBURGHSHIRE<sup>1402</sup> married Emily daughter of Capt. Lea HMIC Service (constabulary). (Burke) Died 16 Aug 1882 (aged 67–68) Buried St. George's Anglican Church &amp; Cemetery Sutton, ONTARIO, CANADA. "Lieutenant William Sibbald emigrated from Scotland about 1833 to learn farming, and settled with his widowed mother in Georgina Township. He served in the local militia during the quelling of the Mackenzie Rebellion (December 1837) Lt Sibbald married Emily Buxton Lee on September 18, 1839, at Sibbald Point He died at his home, 'Rotherwood', aged 68 years." Descendants' surnames incl. SIBBALD, MOSSINGTON, LYALL<sup>1403</sup></p> <p>JAMES SIBBALD (1815-1831) Bap. 21 Feb 1816 in ANCRUM ROXB<sup>1404</sup> Midshipman d. 1831 on H.M.S. <i>Cruizer</i> at Swan River Western Australia (Burke)</p> <p>ARCHIBALD SIBBALD M.D. (1817-) Bap. 23 Oct 1817 in ANCRUM ROXB.<sup>1405</sup> married Georgina-Charlotte daughter of William Curll late of Bilhem (Burke)</p>
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<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1 cont'd</p>	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1771-1836)</u></b> <b><u>Children (cont'd)</u></b></p> <p>CHARLES SIBBALD (1819-1890) Bap 23 Sep 1819 ANCRUM ROXB<sup>1406</sup> married Isabella daughter of Hon Peter Robinson, brother of Sir Christopher Robinson Bart.(Burke) born in Pinnacle, went to Canada on his father's death. In the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 served as an officer of militia. He was twice married and left a large family (Weens p. 447) Died 8 January 1890 Brockville, Leeds and Grenville United Counties, Ontario, Canada. Buried St. George's Anglican Church &amp; Cemetery Sutton, York Regional Municipality, ONTARIO, CANADA. "Charles Sibbald emigrated from Scotland about 1833 with his brother William to learn farming, and settled with his widowed mother in Georgina Township. He served in the local militia during the quelling of the Mackenzie Rebellion (December 1837), with the rank of Lieutenant in the Queen's Own Regiment Lt Sibbald married Isabella Robinson on December 18, 1840, at Newmarket, Whitchurch Township, Ontario. They were married for nearly 33 years, and had eight children Widowed in November 1873, Charles married secondly on September 22, 1875, to Helen Ann Lelievre, at Prescott, Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario. Charles and Helen had four children Charles Sibbald was Her Majesty's Customs Officer at the Saint Lawrence River port of Brockville, Elizabeth Township, Leeds County, for more than 20 years. He died of pneumonia at Brockville, aged 70 years." <sup>1407</sup></p> <p>MARGARET SIBBALD (1821-1823) Bap 16 Oct 1821 in ANCRUM ROXB. <sup>1408</sup> d. 1823. (Burke) Died 1823 (aged 1–2), Buried Melrose Abbey, Melrose, Scotland. "Margaret Sibbald died in infancy, at the family residence of 'Pinnacle' near Melrose, aged about 2 years. *So small .. so sweet .. so loved .. so soon .." <sup>1409</sup></p> <p>HUGH SIBBALD (1823-1908) Bap 16 Apr 1823 in ANCRUM, ROXB. <sup>1410</sup> was for thirty years resident in Bengal before going to Canada (He was Weens' correspondent in 1898. Weens p.447. Burke erroneously had him born 1828 in India) Died 22 Dec 1908 (aged 85) Sutton, Ontario, Buried St. George's Anglican Church &amp; Cemetery Sutton, York Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada "Hugh Sibbald was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He served in India between 1843-1879 with the Madras Light Infantry and the 21st Bengal Native Infantry, rising to the rank of Lt-Colonel and being named Companion of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.). In all, he spent 40</p>
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<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1 cont'd</p>	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1771-1836)</u></b>  <u>Children</u> (cont'd)</p> <p>years in India, serving with the British Army of the East Indies, and also engaged in indigo plantations. He was involved in the Indian Mutiny and later joined the Indian Civil Service. He returned to Canada in 1879 and retired to the family seat at Eildon Hall Lt-Colonel Hugh Sibbald, C.B., died at the age of 85 years, of 'sickness due to burns' (after 10 days), and 'senile decay' (1 year)" <sup>1411</sup></p> <p>FRANCIS-CLUNIE SIBBALD (1824-1904) M.D. Bap. 20 Dec 1824 in ANCRUM ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1412</sup> Died 5 Apr 1904 (aged 79–80) Sutton, Ontario, Canada; buried St. George's Anglican Church &amp; Cemetery Sutton, York Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada. "Francis Clunie Sibbald was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto. He entered the British Royal Navy as a Medical Doctor and Surgeon, and served in Shanghai, China. When he retired from the Navy, he returned to the family seat at Sibbald Point, Georgina Township, and was the first owner of 'The Briars' estate. Doctor Frank Sibbald never married. He died at The Briars, at the age of 80 years." <sup>1413</sup></p> <p>OGILVY-DASHWOOD SIBBALD (1828-1854) bap. 3 Jan 1828 in ANCRUM ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1414</sup> Died upon Sir Edmund Lyons flagship <i>Agamemnon</i> off Sebastopol. (Burke, Sibbald xvii) Died 1854 "Educated at Upper Canada College, at York (Toronto), Ogilvie Dashwood Sibbald served in the British Royal Navy as a Lieutenant; he was chief clerk on H.M.S. <i>Agamemnon</i> during the Crimean War. He died aboard ship aged 26 years, on the BLACK SEA OFF SEBASTOPOL, Turkey"<sup>1415</sup></p>
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<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1 cont'd</p>	<p><b>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1771-1836) cont'd</b></p>  <p>COL. WILLIAM SIBBALD OF THE 15TH (E. YORKS) REGIMENT <i>By kind permission of John Sibbald, Esq.</i></p> <p>1416</p> <p>Col. William Sibbald of Whiterigg (15<sup>th</sup> Regt Royal Yorkshire) <u>Biographical</u> (Burke, Weens pp. 446-8, Sibbald pp. xv-xvii) c.1794 Entered Army 1797 Promoted to Captain 35<sup>th</sup> Foot 1807 Lieutenant-Colonel 15<sup>th</sup> Foot Dec 1807 married Susan Mein as per above May 1808 re-joined battalion in Yorkshire (Malton, York, Ripon, Scarborough) 1811 Jersey (dined with Commissary Officer Lempriere <sup>1417</sup>) 1812 West Indies 1812 Col. Sibbald retired, a man-of-war sent to return him to Scotland. Thereafter devoted himself to his estates.</p> <p><u>Death:</u> WILLIAM SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG died 12 Dec 1836 at WHITERIGG SUSAN MEIN emigrated to ONTARIO, CANADA 8 Jul 1866 (aged 82); buried ST. GEORGE'S CEMETERY SUTTON, ONTARIO, CANADA (Source Burke except as noted.)</p>
<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1 cont'd</p>	<p><b>WILLIAM SIBBALD OF PINNACH AND WHITERIGG (1771-1836) cont'd</b> <b><u>KNOWN TO ALEXANDER KINGHORNE</u></b></p> <p>In the following, probably Lt-Col Sibbald's factor:- <u>Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton Karr, Tuesday 2 May 1809<sup>1418</sup></u></p> <p>[Re the letting of park lands] ... We had but a very small company and a dull Roup, but the Rents on the whole are far above any expectation – The Dam head park before it was improved fetched only £16 – now it is Forty Guineas, this is paying well for improvement – Spottiswoode parks have fallen £100 – Torwoodlea had not an offer – Sibbald of Whiterig has let only one park out of five...</p>

SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1  
cont'd

**MEMOIR RE SUSAN MEIN (1783-1866) – CANADA CONNECTION**



MRS. SUSAN SIBBALD

*From a picture painted in Canada. By kind permission of W. Martyn Sibbald, Esq.*

BIRTH 29 Nov 1783 Fowey, Cornwall Unitary Authority, Cornwall

DEATH 8 Jul 1866 (aged 82) Toronto, Ontario, Canada

BURIAL

St. George's Anglican Church & Cemetery Sutton, York Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada

See memoir below. Biographical material on her children and descendants available sub that link.

**SUTTON ONTARIO where Susan Mein settled in 1837 is about 12 miles east by boat from INISFIL where the descendants of BETTY KINGHORN are buried, and 20 miles east of TOLLENDAL where Betty's sons emigrated from 1832. Sibbald Point is 2½ miles east of Sutton.**

<p>SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1 cont'd</p>	<p><b>MEMOIR RE SUSAN MEIN (1783-1866) – CANADA CONNECTION</b> <sup>1419</sup></p> <p>Born in Fowey, Cornwall, Susan Sibbald was the daughter of Dr Thomas Mein, Royal Navy, and Margaret {Ellis} Mein</p> <p>"The Memoirs of Susan Sibbald (1783-1812)" was published at London, England in 1926 by her great-grandson Francis Paget Hett. In it she recalled her life from birth to 1812, from childhood to early married life as a woman born and wed into military families. Moving in upper class military circles, the author's narrative provided a woman's perspective on contemporary political and military events during the French and Napoleonic Wars, as well as personal anecdotes about people and social customs. She also described how military events governed the movements of her personal life</p> <p>Mrs Sibbald's narrative included memories of her mother and sisters and life in a Cornish town on the Channel coast. At the outbreak of war with France, the author was just 10 years old. Her father was appointed inspector of naval ships at Devonport, and Susan recalls meeting Admiral Sidney Smith, who later defeated Napoleon's navy in Egypt. Relating her years in attendance at Belvedere House, a fashionable boarding school kept by novelist Miss Sophia Lee in Bath (Somerset), Susan noted contemporary modes of medical treatment, dress and travel. At 17 years of age she left school to join her family in London, where she entered into the world of English society</p> <p>Following Susan's marriage in 1807 to Lt-Col William Sibbald of Whiterigg, Pinnacle, and Eildon Hall Estates in Roxburghshire, Scotland, her memoirs describe living in Yorkshire with her husband's regiment, and regimental social activities. When Napoleon threatened invasion of the Channel Islands, the 15th East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot (and Mrs Sibbald) moved to Jersey to provide defense. The memoir draws to a close with the author aged 29; thanks to her great-grandson and editor, extracts from her letters which are appended to the memoir include details about the Crimean War, the Fenian Raids in Canada, and the American Civil War</p> <p>At 53, Susan Sibbald began a new, hard, and unfamiliar life for herself and her family in a pioneer country. Having journeyed to Upper Canada to investigate what her two sons were up to -- 'living at a tavern' when they had been sent across the ocean to learn the business of farming -- she returned home only to discover that her husband had died during her absence. Susan settled her affairs in Scotland and embarked on her journey back to Canada, where in 1837 she purchased a 700-acre property on Lake Simcoe known as 'Penn Range', situated on a point of land south of Georgina Island. She supervised its transformation from a small cottage with good land, into a rural estate, a feat which was completed in the 1840s. She named the place 'Eildon Hall' after the family home in Scotland</p>
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SK1.2.1.2.2.1.1 cont'd	<p>Eventually Susan decided to move to Toronto, where she continued to live until her death in 1866. She was buried in St George's Anglican Church at Sibbald Point</p> <p>Generations of Sibbald family members remained on the family farm until 1951, when it was purchased by the County of York. In 1957 Sibbald Point Provincial Park was opened to the public, and today is enjoyed by thousands of visitors and campers every year</p> <p>A notable landmark at Sibbald Point is the Anglican Church of Saint George the Martyr. The church was built by Susan Sibbald's sons to replace an existing small wooden church, and was dedicated as a memorial to her. Completed in 1877, it ministers to the community to this day. St George's cemetery contains many early settlers and pioneers to the area such as Mossington, Bouchier, and of course Sibbald. A famous Canadian, Stephen Butler Leacock, penned many a famous word while summering on the shores of Sibbald Point</p> <p>Continuing as an integral part of the park, Eildon Hall, which houses the Sibbald Memorial Museum, is dedicated to depicting life in rural Ontario during the mid-nineteenth century. An Ontario Historical Plaque was erected by the province in the 1960s to commemorate Susan Sibbald and Eildon Hall's role in Ontario's heritage</p> <p><b>The Sibbalds of Whiterigg moved in part to Canada as per the above. Thomas Sibbald (the second son) married Mary Martyn of Wescott, Cornwall and had descendants there.</b> <sup>1420</sup></p>
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*Genealogical Table of George Sibbald of Holydean (-1717-) SK1.2.1.2.3 et sub*


SK1.2.1.2.3	<p><b><u>GEORGE SIBBALD OF HOLYDEAN (-1717-)</u></b>  Son of JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG SK1.2.1.2 and Unnamed Mother (Weens pp. 444-5) No baptismal record found.  Tenant in Holydean (Weens p.445) (later Andrew Blaikie)  Marriage 21 November 1717 in BOWDEN ROXBURGHSHIRE, GEORGE SIBBALD with JEAN SIBBALD (her maiden name)  ‘1717 Nov 21<sup>st</sup> George Sibbald in this Paroch and Jean Sibbald in the paroch of Melrose were married.’ <sup>1421</sup>  <b>JEAN SIBBALD is likely JEAN SIBBALD SE1.1. daughter of JOHN SIBBALD OF MELROSE SE1 below, and a link between the Roxburgh and the Eildon and Bowden Sibbalds.</b></p> <p><u>Children:</u>  BITREX SIBBALD 1718 Bowden SE-G 1.1  JOHN SIBBALD bd. 1723 Bowden SE-G1.2  JENNET SIBBALD 1724 Bowden SE-G 1.3  NELLIE SIBBALD 1726 Bowden SE-G 1.4  JEAN SIBBALD 1729 Bowden (d. in or before 1733) SE-G 1.5  GEORGE SIBBALD 1730 Bowden SE-G 1.6  JEAN SIBBALD 1733 Bowden SE-G 1.7  WILLIAM SIBBALD 1735 Bowden SE-G 1.8</p>
SE-G 1.1	<p><b><u>BITREX SIBBALD (1718-) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 16 November 1718 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD. <sup>1422</sup></p>
SE-G 1.2	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (1723-1723) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 21 April 1723 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE son of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD. <sup>1423</sup>  Died 3 November 1723 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1424</sup></p>
SE-G 1.3	<p><b><u>JENNET SIBBALD (1724-) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 27 December 1724 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD. <sup>1425</sup></p>
SE-G 1.4	<p><b><u>NELLIE SIBBALD (1726-) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 27 December 1724 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD <sup>1426</sup></p>
SE-G 1.5	<p><b><u>JEAN SIBBALD (1729-) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 27 December 1724 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD <sup>1427</sup>  Died before the baptism of her sister Jean in 1733</p>
SE-G 1.6	<p><b><u>GEORGE SIBBALD (1730-) in BOWDEN</u></b>  baptized 29 November 1730 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE son of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD. <sup>1428</sup></p>

SE-G 1.7	<b><u>JEAN SIBBALD (1733-) in BOWDEN</u></b> baptized 10 June 1733 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE daughter of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD <sup>1429</sup>
SE-G 1.8	<b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD (1735-) in BOWDEN</u></b> baptized 18 May 1735 in BOWDEN, ROXBURGHSHIRE son of GEORGE and JEAN SIBBALD <sup>1430</sup>

## [15-03] The Sibbalds of Eildon and Bowden

A group of graves in Bowden Cemetery anchor what may be known of the origins of the Sibbalds of Eildon and Bowden, the family into which Alexander Kinghorne's first cousin, Elizabeth Kinghorn, married. They stand in a row together, as a family group.


*Genealogical Table of the Sibbalds of Eildon and Bowden (SE)*


SE	<p><b><u>A GROUP OF GRAVES IN BOWDEN CHURCHYARD SEEMINGLY RELATED</u></b> (With thanks to Val Kinghorne for very many of the leads on the pursuant records.)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">1                      2                      3                      4</p> <p><b><u>Grave 1</u></b> Andrew Sibbald (c. 1706-1784) farmer of Fairnington and Old Melrose Eliza Pringle (1707-1733) his wife John (1732-1796) Merchant of Liverpool Thomas (bd. 1733) aged 3 days Agnes Thompson (1707-1775) second wife of Andrew</p> <p><b><u>Grave 2</u></b> Thomas Sibbald (c.1729-1815) Agnes Millar (c.1723-1810) his wife</p> <p><b><u>Grave 3</u></b> John Sibbald (c.1746- 1824) Portioner of Eildon Jane Laidlaw (date illegible) his Spouse aged 22? years. Marianne Brown d. 1778 his spouse Helen Sibbald d. 1805 his Daughter (age illegible) Nicol Sibbald his Son d. (date illegible) aged 23</p> <p><b><u>Grave 4</u></b> John Sibbald (1771-1850) Portioner of Eildon (son of John Sibbald and Marion Brown Grave 3) Elizabeth Kinghorn (1775-1850) his wife <b>(first cousin of Alexander Kinghorne)</b> William Sibbald (1811-1900) their son Farmer Eildon Mains Catherine Scott (1821— 1899) wife to William Sibbald Note: There appears to be children's graves between 1 and 2, and 2 and 3 not transcribed. (Or relocated foot stones).</p>
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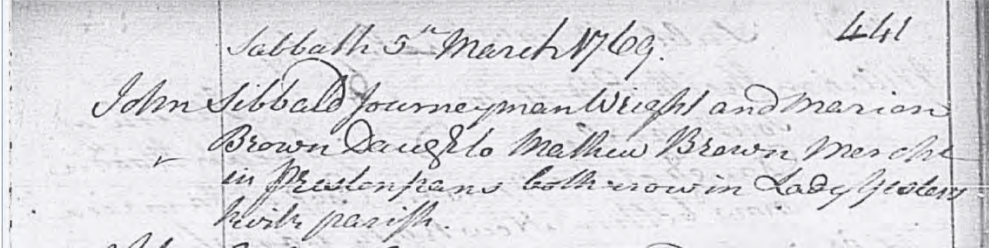
SE1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (-1698-1707-) IN MELROSE</u></b>  <b>Appears to be the forbear or among the earliest of the MELROSE-BOWDEN-EILDON Sibbalds.</b>          No baptismal entry found (OPR).  <b>JOHN SIBBALD was likely a descendant of the Roxburgh Sibbalds. There are missing links in the genealogical records, and the exact line is not known. However, Weens identifies the Portion of Eildon (heritable) as being with JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG (1637-1707, SK1.2.1.2 above), and it passes into the Bowden-Eildon Sibbalds by the time of JOHN SIBBALD PORTIONER OF EILDON (1746-1824 SE3 below). Note also a marriage between the two family lines in 1717, when GEORGE SIBBALD OF HOLYDEAN (-1717-, SK1.2.1.2.3 above) married JEAN SIBBALD (1699-, SE1.1, this John Sibbald's daughter) possibly a marriage of cousins. The relationship of the families was understood in Weens p.444, though not detailed as to how.</b>          JOHN SIBBALD married with BEATRICE RUTHERFOORD 1698 or earlier (from the Baptism records, no marriage entry found.)  <u>Children:</u>              JEAN SIBBALD 1699 Melrose SE1.1              WILLIAM SIBBALD 1701 Melrose SE1.2              ANDREW SIBBALD 1704 Melrose SE1.3              BEATRICE SIBBALD 1707 Melrose SE1.4       } Twins              ISABELL SIBBALD 1707 Melrose SE1.5       }          No burial record found</p>
SE1.1	<p><b><u>JEAN SIBBALD (1699-) IN MELROSE</u></b>          Baptized 1 January 1699 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, JEAN daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and BEATRICE RUTHERFOORD <sup>1431</sup>  <b>JEAN SIBBALD was likely JEAN SIBBALD who married GEORGE SIBBALD OF HOLYDEAN SK1.2.1.2.3 above, and a link between the Roxburgh and the Eildon and Bowden Sibbalds. Thus:</b>          Marriage 21 November 1717 in BOWDEN ROXBURGHSHIRE, GEORGE SIBBALD with JEAN SIBBALD (her maiden name)          '1717 Nov 21<sup>st</sup> George Sibbald in this Paroch and Jean Sibbald in the paroch of Melrose were married.' <sup>1432</sup>          Followed further <a href="#">Genealogical Table of George Sibbald of Holydean (-1717-) SK1.2.1.2.3 et sub</a> above. But note that couple's first child, Beatrix, same name as Jean's mother.</p>
SE1.2	<p><b><u>WILLIAM SIBBALD (1701-) IN MELROSE</u></b>          Baptized 26 January 1701 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, WILLIAM son of JOHN SIBBALD and BEATRIX RUTHERFURD <sup>1433</sup></p>




SE1.3	<p><b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD (1704-1784) FAIRNINGTON, OLD MELROSE, BOWDEN – BOWDEN GRAVE 1</u></b></p> <p>Born c. 1706 according to his gravestone, described as Farmer in Fairnington and Old Melrose (Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 below). Appears to be:- baptized 13 February 1704 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, ANDREW son of JOHN SIBBALD and BEATRICE RUTHERFOORD <sup>1434</sup></p> <p><u>Marriage 1</u> with ELIZABETH PRINGLE (1707-1733 Bowden Grave 1 below) 4 June 1731 ANDREW SIBBALD with ELIZABETH PRINGLE in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE '1731 June 4 Booked in order for Marriage Andr Sibbald in ye Parish of Earlestown &amp; Elizabeth Pringle in yS William Bain in Melrose Caut[ioner] <sup>1435</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u> JOHN SIBBALD 1732-1796 SE1.3.1 Merchant in Liverpool, buried in Bowden (Bowden Grave 1 below) THOMAS SIBBALD bd. 1733 aged 3 days SE1.3.2 Buried in Bowden (Bowden Grave 1 below)</p> <p><u>Marriage 2</u> with AGNES THOMPSON (1707-1775 Bowden Grave 1 below) 24 May 1735 bans ANDREW SIBBALD with AGNES THOMSON in LAUDER, BERWICKSHIRE 'May 25<sup>th</sup> 1734 Andrew Sibbald in the Parish of Galashiels and Agnes Thomson in this Parish gave up their names in order to Proclamation for marriage Cautioners for the Bridegroom [blank] and for the Bride Baillie Thomson in Lauder'. <sup>1436</sup> 25 June 1735 ANDREW SIBBALD with AGNES THOMSON in GALASHIELS, BERWICKSHIRE '1735 Andrew Sibbald &amp; Agnes Thomson June – 25' <sup>1437</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u> ALEXANDER SIBBALD 1736 Galashiels SE1.3.3 BEATRIX SIBBALD 1738 Galashiels SE1.3.4 WILLIAM SIBBALD 1740 Galashiels SE1.3.5 AGNES SIBBALD 1741 Galashiels SE1.3.6 ELIZABETH SIBBALD 1743 Galashiels SE1.3.7 ANDREW SIBBALD 1747 Galashiels SE1.3.8</p> <p><u>Deaths</u> ELIZABETH PRINGLE died 17 May 1733 Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 (below) AGNES THOMPSON died 2 April 1775 Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 (below) ANDREW SIBBALD died 27 November 1784 Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 (below)</p>
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SE1.3 cont'd	<p><b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD AND FAMILY – BOWDEN CEMETERY GRAVE 1</u></b></p>  <p><u>Transcription</u> (Find a Grave):  In memory of ANDr: SIBBALD farmer at Fairnington and OLD MELROSE died 27 Novr 1784 Aged 78.  ELIZA PRINGLE his Wife, died 17 May 1733 Aged 26.  Their children  JOHN, MERCHT in LIVERPOOL died 20 July 1796 Aged 64.  THOMAS died 20 MAY 1733 Aged 3 Days.  Also AGNES THOMPSON his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife died 2d April 1775 Aged 69. <sup>1438</sup></p>
SE1.3.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (1732-1796) MERCHANT IN LIVERPOOL</u></b>  Born c. 1732 perhaps in Galashiels (Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 above)  No baptism record found.  <u>Death</u>  JOHN SIBBALD, MERCHT in LIVERPOOL died 20 July 1796 Aged 64  Where died and parish burial record not found. Buried in Bowden Cemetery (Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 above)</p>
SE1.3.2	<p><b><u>THOMAS SIBBALD (bd.1733) aged 3 days</u></b>  Born 17 May 1733 son of ANDREW SIBBALD and ELIZABETH PRINGLE  His mother dying the same day (Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 above)  Died 20 May 1733 (Bowden Cemetery Grave 1 above)  No parish records found.</p>
SE1.3.3	<p><b><u>ALEXANDER SIBBALD (1736-) IN GALASHIELS</u></b>  Baptized 11 April 1736 in GALASHIELS, SELKIRKSHIRE, ALEXANDER son of ANDREW SIBBALD and AGNES THOMSON <sup>1439</sup></p>

SE1.4	<p><b><u>BEATRICE SIBBALD (1707-) IN MELROSE</u></b>  Baptized 11 May 1707 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, BEATRICE daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and BEATRICE RUTHERFOORD <sup>1440</sup></p>
SE1.5	<p><b><u>ISABELL SIBBALD (1707-) IN MELROSE</u></b>  Baptized 11 May 1707 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, BEATRICE daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and BEATRICE RUTHERFOORD <sup>1441</sup></p>
SE2	<p><b><u>BOWDEN GRAVE 2</u></b></p>
SE2	<p><b><u>THOMAS SIBBALD (c. 1729-) – BOWDEN GRAVE 2</u></b>  Born c. 1729 from inscription Bowden Grave 2 below  Married 14 June 1760 in ASHKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE, THOMAS SIBBALD with AGNES MILLAR (c. 1723 – June 14 1760. This day Thomas Sibbald in the Parish of Roxburgh and Agnes Millar in this Parish gave up their names for proclamation in order to Marriage <sup>1442</sup></p> <p><u>Children:</u>  ANDREW SIBBALD 1763 Roxburgh SE2.1</p> <p><u>Deaths:</u>  AGNES MILLAR died 9 February 1810 aged 87 years – Bowden Grave 2 below  THOMAS SIBBALD died 6 June 1815 aged 86 years– Bowden Grave 2 below</p>
SE2 cont'd	<p><b><u>THOMAS SIBBALD AND AGNES MILLAR – BOWDEN CEMETERY GRAVE 2</u></b></p>  <p><u>Transcription</u> (from Find a Grave)  Sacred to the Memory of  THOMAS SIBBALD who died 6<sup>th</sup> June 1815, aged 86 years.  Also AGNES MILLAR his wife who died 19<sup>th</sup> feby 1810 aged 87 years. <sup>1443</sup></p>

SE2.1	<p><b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD (1763-) THOMAS SIBBALD/AGNES MILLAR</u></b>  Baptized 28 November 1763 in ROXBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE, ANDREW son of THOMAS SIBBALD and AGNES MILLAR <sup>1444</sup></p>
SE3	<p><b><u>BOWDEN GRAVES 3 AND 4</u></b></p>
SE3	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (c.1746-1824) PORTIONER OF EILDON – BOWDEN GRAVE 3</u></b>  JOHN SIBBALD PORTIONER OF EILDON  From his gravestone below born c.1746, husband of Marianne Brown and Jane Laidlaw (SE3 cont'd, Bowden Grave 3)  <b>Baptismal record not found (OPR), and his parentage has not been satisfactorily identified. However, he was buried as part of the family group of graves in Bowden Cemetery Graves 1-4.</b>  <b>He was married in Edinburgh, and there is a possible connection with the Whitelaw-Whiterigg family, which had mercantile interests in Edinburgh and Leith.</b>  <b>The heritable Portion of Eildon came to John, possibly some time before his wife Marion's death in 1779, as the couple had by then moved to Melrose. (Marion was buried in Bowden.) The Eildon Portion has been previously identified in this study with JOHN SIBBALD OF WHITERIGG ROXBURGHSHIRE (1637-1707, SK1.2.2 above.)</b>  Marriage 5 March 1769 in EDINBURGH, JOHN SIBBALD Journeyman Wright with MARION BROWN Daughter to MATTHEW BROWN Merchant in PRESTON, LANCASHIRE <sup>1445</sup></p>  <p><u>Children</u>  JOHN SIBBALD 1771 Edinburgh SE3.1  Marriage 29 October 1779 JOHN SIBBALD with JEAN LAIDLAW in MELROSE ROXBURGHSHIRE <sup>1446</sup></p> <p><u>Children</u>  JEAN SIBBALD 1780 Melrose SE3.2  MARION SIBBALD 1782 Melrose SE3.3  JAMES SIBBALD 1784 Melrose SE3.4  AGNES SIBBALD 1788 Melrose SE3.5  NELLY SIBBALD 1791 Melrose - Helen Sibbald d. 1805 Bowden SE3.6  ANDREW SIBBALD 1794 Melrose SE3.7  NICOL SIBBALD 1797 Melrose d. Bowden SE3.8</p> <p><u>Deaths</u>  MARIANNE BROWN died 19 July 1778  JOHN SIBBALD died 1 October 1828 aged 78  JANE LAIDLAW died date illegible aged 22?</p>

SE3 cont'd	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (c.1746-1824) PORTIONER OF EILDON – GRAVE 3</u></b></p>  <p>1447</p> <p><u>Transcription</u>  Here Lyes John Sibbald who died 1<sup>st</sup> of Oct 1824 aged 78 years and Jane Laidlaw his Spouse who died ?th Dec ???6 aged 22? years.  Also of Marianne Brown, Spouse to John Sibbald Portioner in Eildon, who died 19<sup>th</sup> July 1778. Helen Sibbald, his Daughter who died ?4<sup>th</sup> Dec 1805 aged ?. Nicol Sibbald his Son who died 1?th Jan ???0 aged 23.  The grave is adjacent to his son's SE3.1 below (Grave 4).</p>
SE3 cont'd	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD (c.1746-1824) PORTIONER OF EILDON</u></b> cont'd</p> <p><u>Note re John Sibbald's Occupations</u></p> <p>A Journeyman Wright indicates the second stage in ascent within a trade corporation (Apprentice – Journeyman – Master). Wrights were incorporated under Royal Charter (Malcolm III 1057) and were skilled carpenters then involved in building cathedrals, as distinct from Masons and Coopers. <sup>1448</sup> The involvement of the Sibbald family in mercantile activities in Edinburgh, Leith, Liverpool and London has been noted above with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thomas Sibbald (-1783) Merchant in Edinburgh and Ironfounder in Leith SK1.2.1.2.2</li> <li>David Cleland Merchant in Edinburgh (1743) SK1.2.1.2.2.2,</li> <li>John Sibbald of Pinnach and Whiterigg (1746-1777) Merchant in London SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1</li> <li>John Sibbald Merchant in Liverpool (1732-1796) SE1.3.1,</li> <li>William Sibbald of Gladswood Merchant and Shipowner in Leith (1748-1817) SK1.2.1.2.2.2.4.</li> </ul> <p>John Sibbald (SE3) trade in Edinburgh might have been related in some way. However, he was after his second marriage to be found in Melrose, Roxburghshire, where Andrew Sibbald (1704-1784, SE1.3 above) was a farmer in Fairnington and Old Melrose. John was to inherit (presumably) the Portion of Eildon (presumably Eildon Mains Farm).</p>

SE3.1	<p><b><u>JOHN SIBBALD PORTIONER OF EILDON (1771-1850)</u></b>  Baptized 4 March 1771 son of JOHN SIBBALD and MARION BRUN in EDINBURGH PARISH <sup>1449</sup>  Married with ELIZABETH KINGHORN (1775-1850, Table 2 1.1.8.3.4)  <b>FIRST COUSIN ALEXANDER KINGHORNE SUBJECT OF THIS BIOGRAPHY</b>  bans at ECCLES BERWICKSHIRE 16 November 1798 <sup>1450</sup>  solemnised at GORDON BERWICKSHIRE 17 November 1798 <sup>1451</sup></p> <p><b>JOHN SIBBALD, ELIZABETH KINGHORN AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE FOLLOWED ABOVE TABLE 2 1.1.8.3.4 ET SUB INCLUDING DETAILS OF THEIR GRAVE – BOWDEN GRAVE 4</b></p>
SE3.2	<p><b><u>JEAN SIBBALD (1780-)</u></b>  Baptized 1 October 1780 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1452</sup></p>
SE3.3	<p><b><u>MARION SIBBALD (1782-)</u></b>  Baptized 23 June 1782 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1453</sup></p>
SE3.4	<p><b><u>JAMES SIBBALD (1784-)</u></b>  Baptized 27 June 1784 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1454</sup></p>
SE3.5	<p><b><u>AGNES SIBBALD (1788-)</u></b>  Baptized 23 November 1788 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1455</sup></p>
SE3.6	<p><b><u>HELEN / NELLY SIBBALD (1791-1805) – BOWDEN GRAVE 3</u></b>  Baptized 3 July 1791 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, NELLY daughter of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1456</sup>  <u>Death</u>  Died 14 December 1805 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE aged 14 <sup>1457</sup>  Buried in Bowden Cemetery Grave 3 SE cont'd above</p>
SE3.7	<p><b><u>ANDREW SIBBALD (1794-)</u></b>  Baptized 21 September 1794 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1458</sup></p>
SE3.8	<p><b><u>NICOL SIBBALD (1797-1820) – BOWDEN GRAVE 3</u></b>  Baptized 2 April 1797 in MELROSE, ROXBURGHSHIRE, son of JOHN SIBBALD and JEAN LAIDLAW <sup>1459</sup>  <u>Death</u>  Died January 1820. Buried in Bowden Cemetery Grave 3 SE cont'd above  “Nicol Sibbald his Son who died 1?th Jan ???0 aged 23.”</p>

## [15-04] Geographical and Historical Notes

### *Geographical Notes: Whitelaw, Pinnach, Whiterigg, Eildon (sub SK1.2.1.2)*

From the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century the 'Roxburgh Sibbalds' were associated with properties in Roxburghshire: Whitelaw, Pinnach (Pinnacles), Whiterigg, Bowden, Eildon, and Eildon Hall in Roxburghshire. The relative positions of these are shown in the maps below [Maps showing Kippilaw, surrounding properties and sites](#)

- Whitelaw (Whitlaw, Whitlaws) is about 2½ miles west of Bowden near the hill known as the White Law. There Alexander Kinghorne would know John Sibbald of Whitelaw and his family.
- Whiterigg (Whiterig) is located beneath the Eildon Hills, about 1½ miles north-east of Bowden. There Alexander Kinghorne knew Colonel William Sibbald and his family. Eildon Hall was adjacent, the property of Susan Mein, who married with Colonel William, and her father Capt. Thomas Mein R.N. She brought to the marriage Eildon Hall, Greenwells and other neighbouring properties (Weens p. 447)
- Pinnach (Pinnacles, Pinnacle Farm) is about 4 miles south-east of Bowden and was part of Colonel William's estate.
- Eildon Mains farmhouse was about a mile north of Eildon Hall. This appears to have been the location of the 'Portion of Eildon' held by the Sibbalds of Whitelaw and later John Sibbald the husband of Alexander Kinghorne's first cousin Elizabeth Kinghorn.

Alexander Kinghorne knew intimately the whole area of the maps below, surveyed them and studied them over his thirty years in the area. They became part of his mythology and outlook, and many of the properties he gained in New South Wales bear names on these maps.

### *Historical Notes re Whitelaw*

The Whitelaw Farm held by the Sibbalds of Whitelaw were in Roxburghshire, beneath the hill named the White Law. However, the notes the below suggest a historical link with Whitelaw in East Lothian:

- 1567 Sir Patrick of Whitelaw knighted by the Queen. <sup>1460</sup>
- 1567 Sir Patrick Whitelaw of that Ilk Captain of Edinburgh. <sup>1461</sup>
- 1567 Laird of Whitelaw surrendered Dunbar Castle to the Regent Murray <sup>1462</sup>
- 1594 a Henry Stewart of Whitelaw. Letters of John Colville. <sup>1463</sup>
- 1700 Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw a 'Burrows' member for the Committee for the Security of the Kingdom. <sup>1464</sup>
- 1700-1 Lord Whitelaw mentioned in Scottish Parliament. <sup>1465</sup>

### **Whitelaw Clan History** <sup>1466</sup>

The surname Whitelaw, also seen as Whytelaw and Whytlaw, is of territorial origin, coming from the lands of Whitelaw, in the parish of Morebattle. In the parish of Bowden in Roxburghshire, there was also the barony of Whitelaw.

In 1296, John de Wytelowe, of the county of Edneburk, pledged his allegiance to England's Edward I by signing, along with many other Scottish nobles, the Ragman Roll. His seal showed a seven-leaved flower and his name, S' Joh's de Vitlav. John was also an ancestor of the Whitelaws of that ilk near Dunbar.

There is record of a John Whitelaw de eodem who was a juror in 1430 on an inquest concerning the bounds of the lands of Gladmor.

In 1470 Archibald de Quhitelaw was noted as being the archdeacon on St. Andrews 'infra partes Laudonie', and he is again mentioned between 1486 and 1488, but as Archibald Quhitelaw and Quhitlau. Archibald was also an eminent prelate and secretary of state to King James III (1460-1488).

Patrick Quhitlaw, in 1560, was recorded as being a 'feufarmer' of Pettindreich, and in 1578, a Bartholomew Quhytlaw was in possession of an instrument of sasine of land in Paxtoun.

In 1586, Margaret Quhytlaw was recorded as having been accepted as the heir of Patrick Quhytlaw de eodem. Other variations of the surname Whitelaw recorded include Quhitelau, Quhyetlaw, Quhytelaw, Whitlau, Whitlawe, Whytlaw, and Qwhytlawe.

#### *Historical Notes re Whiterigg (Quhitriggis)*

1250 ff. Part of the Barony of Bowden a possession of Melrose Abbey. 'The barony of Bowden, probably at first co-extensive with the parish, but afterwards comprehending other lands both contiguous and detached, is first mentioned in the thirteenth century. In 1250 the provost (prepositus) of Bouilden witnesses a charter of lands in Maxton to the monks of Melros. Subsequently we find the abbot's barony mentioned in 1260, 1300, 1327, 1358, 1381, 1398, and 1567.<sup>1</sup> It was wholly under the secular jurisdiction of the monks of Kelso, of whose regality, erected by David 11. in 1343,<sup>2</sup> and confirmed by Robert III. in 1390, - it formed a part, and whose bailies of the barony exercised the power of repledging from both chamberlain and justiciary courts to the temporal court of the convent. There was in early times a family of the name De Boulden or Bowilden. In 1296 Richard de Boulden, parson of the church of Edalston, swore fealty to Edward I. And for a period of about 200 years various persons of the same surname are witnesses to a number of charters.<sup>3</sup> These are not mentioned as holding lands in the parish, but would appear to have been kindly tenants of the monastery who took their surname from the barony. The monks of different periods were in the practice of subletting the lands of the barony, and some of the lands, on whatever condition originally let, came at length to be held by the parties in hereditary right. Between 1160 and 1180 the monks granted to their 'man' Hosbernus half a ploughgate of land in the territory. In 1271 a similar resignation of lands in Mydilham was made by William de le Hylle, son of Waldeve, son of Aldewyn.<sup>4</sup> About 1300 the barony seems to have consisted of the following towns and lands, part of which lie in several other parishes — Bolden, Faudon, Wittemer (or Whitmure), Whitelaw, Haliden, Selkirk-abbatis, Midilham, Newton, and Clarilaw, and to have yielded in money about £70 or £80 per annum.<sup>5</sup> These lands were mostly let to tenants in husband-lands, cot-lands, and smaller portions, for a fixed rent and services varying according to the



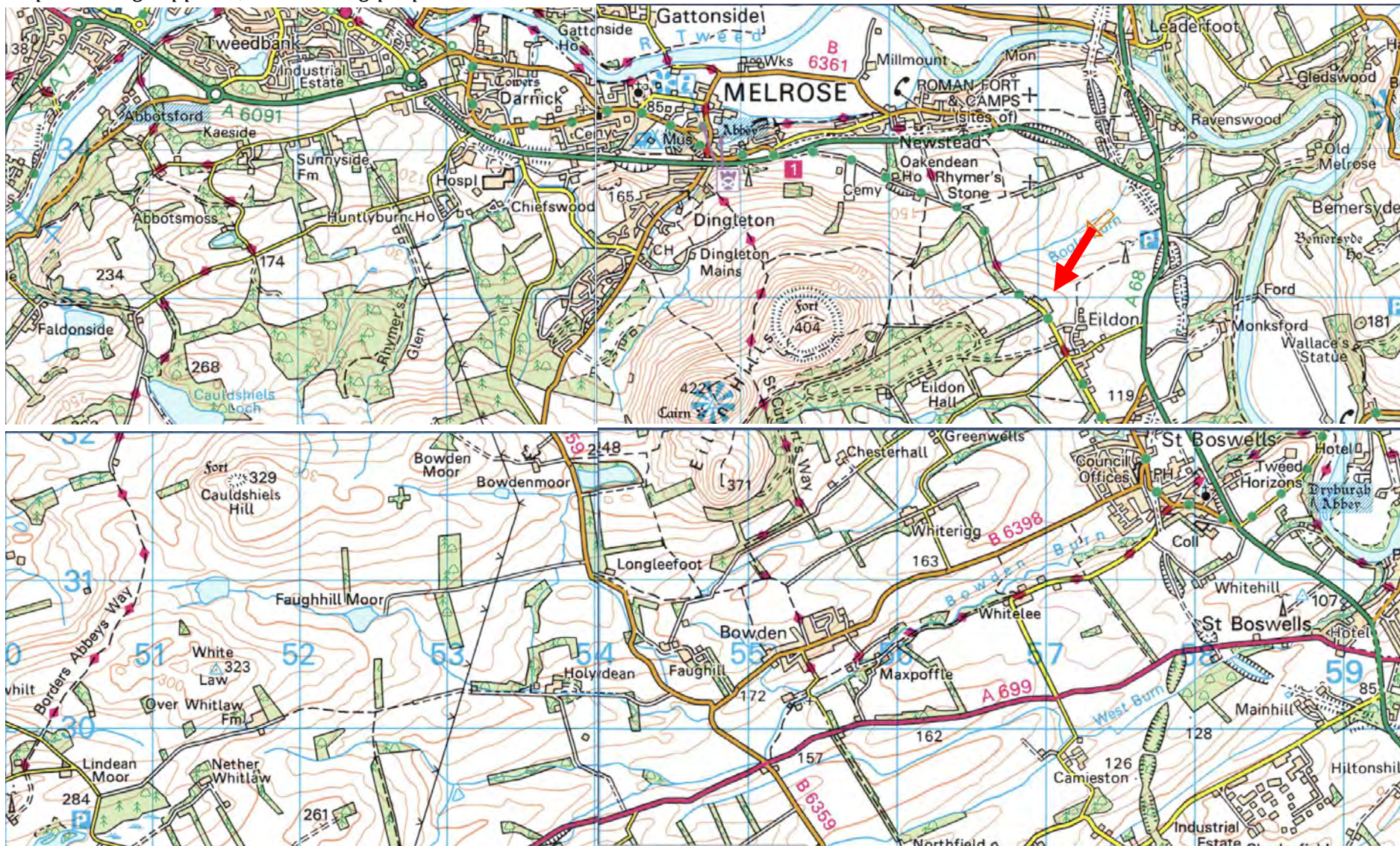
quantity of land held by each — the services consisting chiefly in each husbandman being bound, along with his wife and family, to reap for four days in harvest, and to furnish two men to reap for five days, &c., all which services the Abbot Richard (circa 1285-1300) converted into a yearly rent of forty shillings for each husband-land. <sup>1467</sup>

1497~ Alexander Irwyne de Belteis ac dominus de Reidmyr et Quhitriggis; a series of documents in which **William Sibbald** and **Robert Lundy of Balgonie** mentioned. <sup>1468</sup>

1551 Patrick Whitelaw of Whitelaw <sup>1469</sup>

Note also that the name Whiterigg appears twice on Alexander Kinghorne's Plan of Roxburghshire of 1822 below – the one near Bowden, and the other just north-east of Bemersyde. The explanation for this not known at this stage.

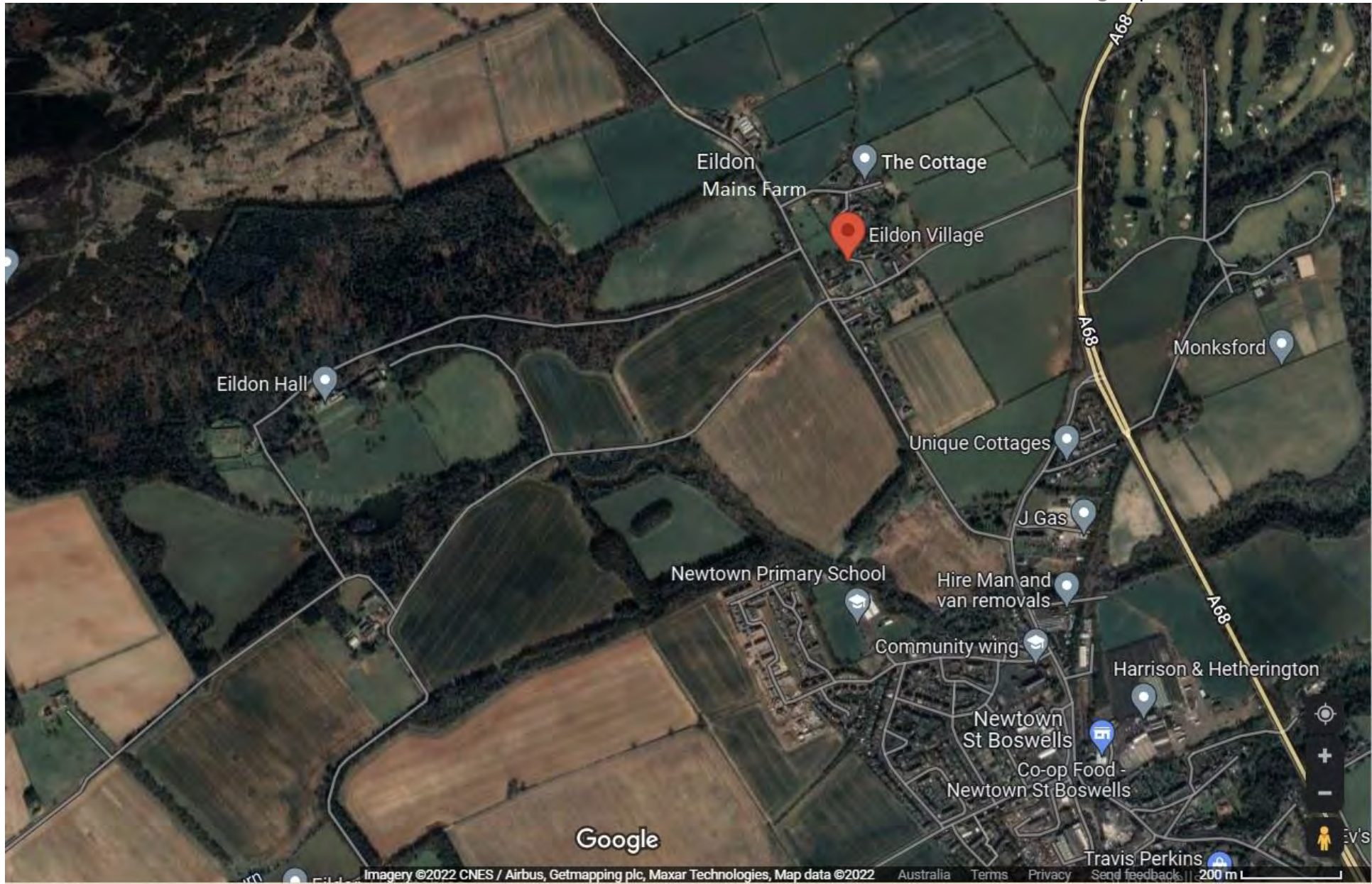
Maps showing Kippilaw, surrounding properties and sites



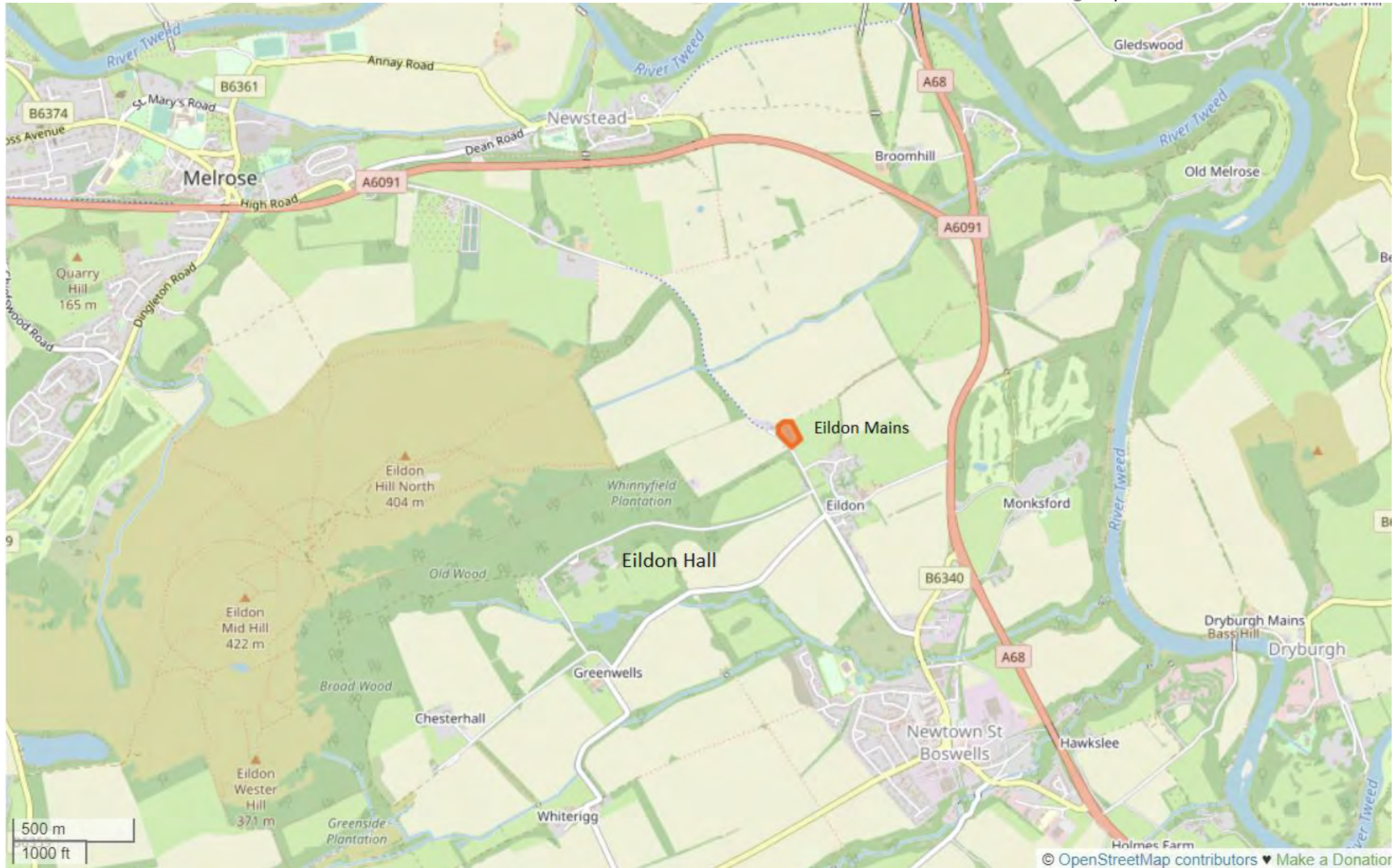
Stitched map showing relative positions: (upper) Abbotsford, Melrose, Old Melrose, Gledswood, Bermersyde (middle) Bowden Moor, Eildon Hills, Eildon Hall, Eildon Mains (red arrow), Whiterigg, St Boswells, Dryburgh Abbey (lower) Whitelaw, Faughill, Holydean, Bowden, Maxpoffle, Whitelee (streetmap.co.uk)



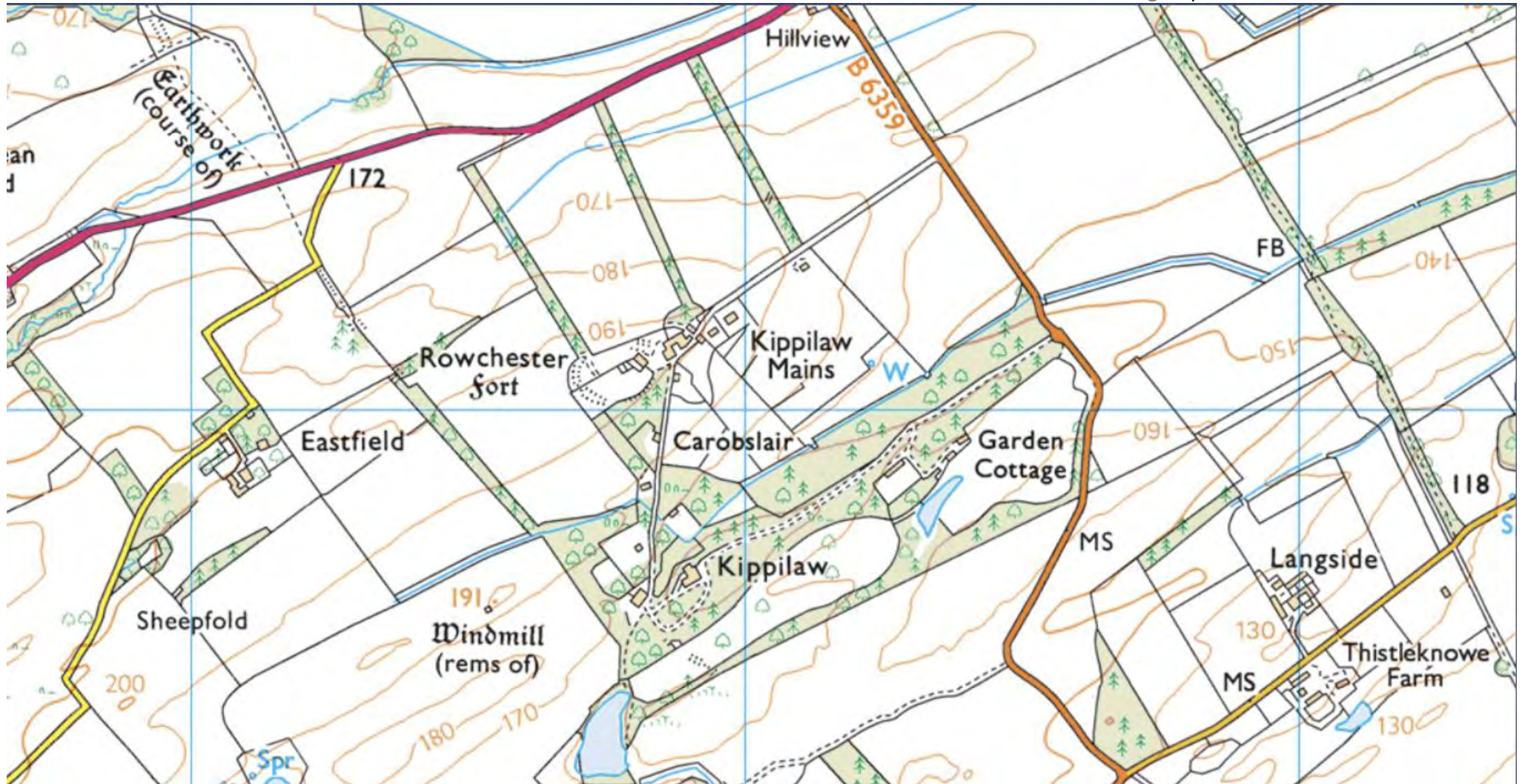
Overlapping stitched map showing relative positions: (upper) Whitelaw, Holydean, Faughill, Bowden, Maxpoffle, Whitelee, St Boswells, (middle) Kippilaw, Kippilaw Mains and Mill, Clarilaw, (lower) Linthill, Pinnacle (streetmap.co.uk)



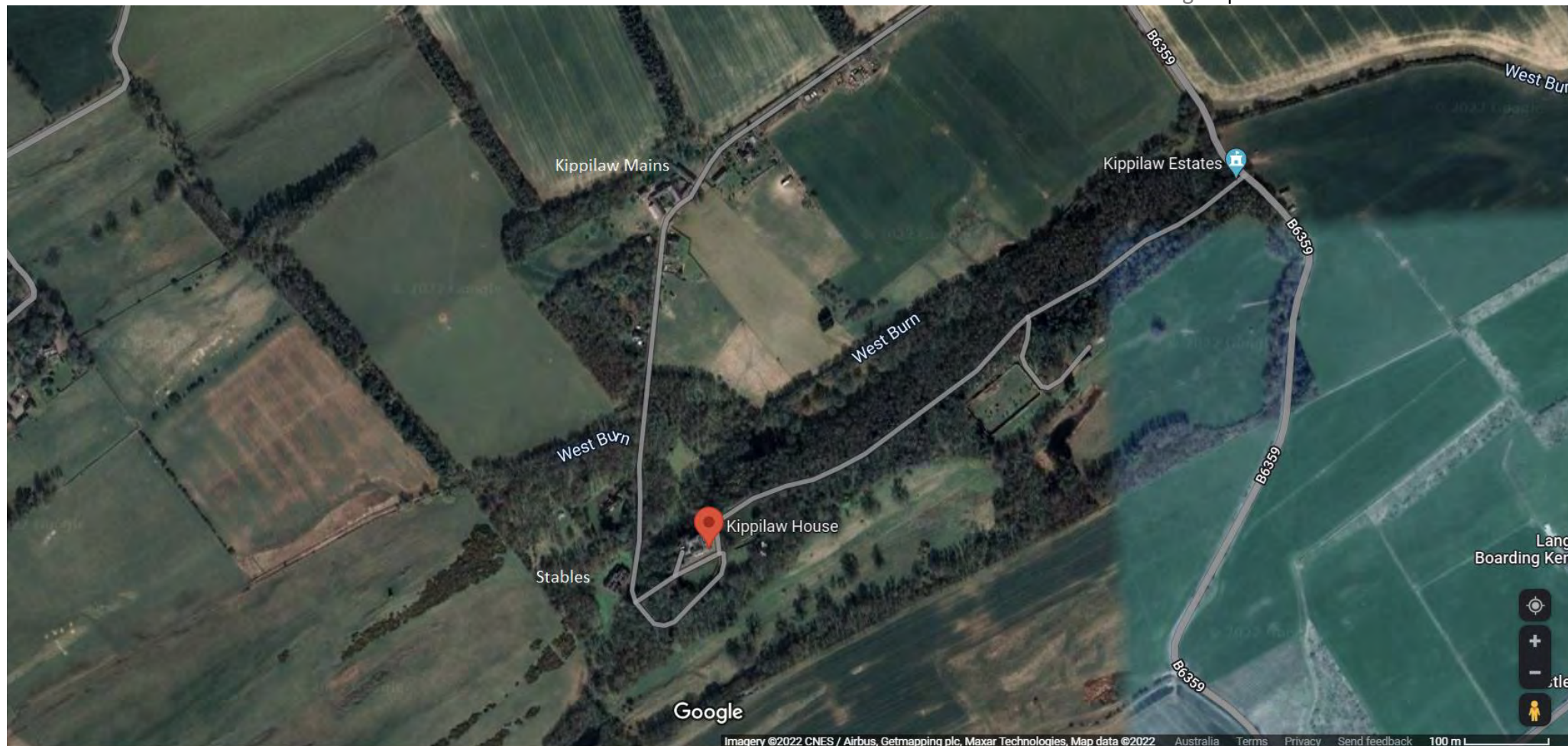
Satellite map showing the relative positions of Eildon Hall and Eildon Mains Farm, the distance cross-country about  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd's of a mile (Google 2022)



Map showing the relative positions of Whiterigg (Whiterigg Sibbalds), Greenwells and Eildon Hall (Mein), Eildon Mains and Old Melrose ('Bowden' Sibbalds) (Openstreetmap.org)



Map showing the Kippilaw Estate (streetmap.co.uk)



Satellite map of the central Kippilaw Estate (Google maps)



Detail from Alexander Kinghorne’s Plan of Roxburghshire 1822 showing: (upper) Abbots Ford, Melrose and Abbey, Eildon Hall, Gladswold, Old Melrose, Dryburgh Abbey, Bemersyde, Mertoun (centre) Whitlaws, Bowden Muir, Holydean, Faughill, Bowden, (Bowden) Mill, Whiterig, Kippilaw and (Kippilaw) Mains, Whitelee, St Boswells (lower) Clarilaw, Pinnacle – many names on this map are prominent in Alexander’s history.



### [15-05] Conclusions of this study

The study establishes that the family delineated above as the ‘Sibbalds of Roxburghshire’ were direct descendants of Katherine Sibbald’s grandfather, John Sibbald of Balgonie. (There were other families in Roxburghshire and the Borders named Sibbald, which appear unrelated, and this study has not examined in detail.)

The study shows the descent from Sir Thomas Sibbald of Balgonie (1426-), and the Balgonie Sibbalds of which Katherine was a part, how the Balgonie estates passed to the Lundie family by marriage, the descent then in the male line to the Sibbalds of Kair, then to Whitelaw, Whiterigg and the Pinnacles. It establishes how these descendants were known to Alexander Kinghorne as neighbours and connections.

In the case of his cousin Elizabeth Kinghorn’s Bowden-Eildon family, the evidence is not absolutely conclusive, because there are baptismal records missing. However, the case is made by the following factors:

1. The 1817 marriage of Jean Sibbald SE1.1 with George Sibbald of Holydean SK1.2.1.2.3 documents at least one genealogical link between the Bowden-Eildon and the Whitelaw families, suggests “a marriage of cousins”, and connects their descendants thereafter.
2. The transmission of the heritable Portion of Eildon from the Whitelaw Sibbalds to the Bowden-Eildon Sibbalds would normally involve an inheritance. While there are some doubts noted above regarding the information in the sources, it is reasonably clear that the families understood this transmission of the Eildon Portion.
3. The understanding in Weens that the two families were related, not spelt out genealogically, but perhaps gained from Mrs Blaikie of Holydean and Miss Margaret Sibbald, postmistress, Bonchester Bridge, both Sibbald descendants.
4. That the emigrations of significant members of the Bowden-Eildon Sibbalds to Lake Simcoe Ontario in the 1830’s was closely followed by the emigration of significant members of the Whiterigg – Eildon Hall Sibbalds to Lake Simcoe Ontario, the two family groups in close proximity given the vagaries of settlement and grants.

The exact line of descent is not known. The balance of evidence is that it lay in the Whitelaw branch of the Roxburghshire Sibbalds, as opposed to the Whiterigg. The 1817 intermarriage of the two branches is established (1 above). The Ontario connection suggests the families were reasonably well associated. There was however a difference in wealth and social standing, the Whiterigg Sibbalds commanding more land until the 1836 divestment. Susan Mein did not mention the Bowden-Eildon Sibbalds in her Memoir.

It is worth noting in epilogue how tenuous wealth, property and standing can be. Alexander Kinghorne’s letters to John Seton Karr above allude to poor management of the Whiterigg estates while Lieutenant-Colonel Sibbald was posted away, and this was a reason for his retirement from the army in 1812 (Mein p. xvi). Hugh Sibbald writing in 1898 to Weens (p. 447) summed it thus: “At my father’s death there were so many to share that it was determined to sell the landed property, Pinnacle and Whiterigg; the latter had been associated with the family for a considerable period.”

*Who knew what*

The descent of the Sibbalds of Whitelaw and Whiterigg from the Sibbalds of Balgonie, had been established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by the antiquarian Sir Robert Sibbald (1641-1722, cited by Burke). Sir Robert was a member of the Rankeillour branch of the Sibbalds (descendants of Abraham Prebendary of Deer), and it seems his research was not known to the Whitelaw-Whiterigg Sibbalds. When Weens came to write up the genealogy in 1899 he did not have much reliable information regarding the origins before Roxburghshire, mentioning the Sibbalds of Balgonie, but then groping around the Rankeillour branch. He was also inaccurate about the early members of the Roxburghshire Sibbalds. He did not present the genealogy back to Balgonie as presented by Burke.

That line was not spelt out in Burke's earlier editions, and appeared in the 1862-3 edition, almost thirty years after the Sibbalds had emigrated to Ontario. It seems the Ontario family were unaware of it. Susan Sibbald (Mein) in her Memoir did not mention the Balgonie descent, and she was an adept name-dropper. She was writing mostly in the period up to 1812. Her great-grandson, Francis Paget Hett, who edited her Memoir for publication in 1926, also did not mention the Balgonie connection. It does not feature in the correspondence of Hugh Sibbald (Ontario) to Weens in 1898. Hugh Sibbald wrote he had "an old family bible, now before me", but the information he relayed was only about the family in Roxburghshire.

So, it has to be assumed that the Sibbalds of Whitelaw-Whiterigg would not have known much about their descent from Balgonie, unless one or two of them picked up Burke, after 1862-3, when the penny might have dropped. Katherine Sibbald and George Durie were not mentioned by Burke, and so were not in the picture.

As for Alexander Kinghorne, it has been established above that he had no knowledge of his ancestor Adam Kingorne, and hence had no knowledge of Adam's patronage connection with George Durie, and his mistress Katherine Sibbald. This is ironical for someone for whom connections were of paramount importance.

The story of the family after it came to Roxburghshire appears to have been better known to its later members, as is shown in the correspondence which formed the basis of Weens' account in 1898. That information came in part from Hugh Sibbald, writing from Ontario, one of the Whiterigg Sibbalds, at a time long after his family had relinquished its estates in Roxburghshire, most having emigrated to Ontario from the 1830's. Nevertheless, the Roxburghshire story was held documented with the Whiterigg – Eildon Hall family in Ontario.

The question then turns to what the Bowden-buried Sibbalds knew, the family of which Elizabeth Kinghorn was a part. The Portion of Eildon had passed to them some time before the death of John Sibbald in 1824. It is assumed this was inherited, and they would have known its source.

Weens' correspondent, Miss Margaret Sibbald, postmistress, Bonchester Bridge, a descendant of the Bowden Sibbalds, either believed the two families were related, or Weens himself put that together. Again the evidence is elusive, because Weens blended multiple sources, but one might assume that the Portion of Eildon again ties that together.

## [15-06] The Sibbalds (Burke)

Sir Bernard Burke in *A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, London 1863. Vol 11 pp. 1371-1372 (Burke)

**SIBBALD OF WESTCOTT.**

**SIBBALD, THOMAS**, Esq. of Westcott, Cornwall, lieut. R.N., b. 2 Sept. 1810; m. Mary, 2nd dau. and co-heir of Thomas-Waddon Martyn, Esq. of Tunnycombe Westcott, co. Cornwall, and has issue,

- I. **WILLIAM-MARTYN**, b. 17 Sept. 1849.
- II. **Thomas-Sibbald-Martyn**, b. 18 Aug. 1852.
- I. **Mary-Martyn**.
- II. **Susan-Martyn**.
- III. **Letitia-Martyn**.
- IV. **Frances-Anne-Martyn**.

**REMARKS.**—This family formerly possessed considerable

estates in Fifeshire, which gradually went to other houses from failure of male heirs in the direct line. The name frequently occurs in Charters of the 11th and 12th centuries; but owing to the troubled state of the country since that remote period, the learned antiquary, Sir Robert Sibbald, could only trace the descent back, in a direct line, to Sir **THOMAS SIBBALD**, of Balgonie, b. 1496, principal treasurer in the reigns of **JAMES II**, and **JAMES IV**. He was s. by his son, **SIR JOHN SIBBALD**, of Balgonie, who was s. by his son, **SIR ANDREW SIBBALD**, sheriff of Fyfe, who had a son, **JOHN**, his successor, and a dau. **Elizabeth**, who m. **George Douglas**, Earl of Angus, ancestor of **Henry, Lord Darnley**, husband of **MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTTS**. The son,

**SIR JOHN SIBBALD**, of Balgonie, Crall, Rossie, Balfour, Mondynes and Castletown, was s. by his son, **SIR ANDREW SIBBALD**, who was designated in the records of Parliament, Viscount of Fyfe, in the year 1466: he also held the office of sheriff of Fyfe: his only child, **Helena**, m. **Robert de Lunden**, of that ilk, and got with her the estate of Balgonie. Besides **Sir Andrew**, **Sir John** had another son, called **JOHN**, who inherited the property of Kair, Castletown, Mondynes, and Balfour, and had issue,

**GEORGE SIBBALD**, of Kair, who m. **Janet**, dau. of **Lundie**, of Balgowrie, but dying s. p., was s. by his brother,

**ANDREW SIBBALD**, of Kair, who m. **Margaret**, dau. of the **Baron of Arbutnott**, d. 1570, and had issue,

- I. **JOHN**, his successor.
- II. **Abraham**, prebendary of Deer;\* from this branch descended the Sibbalds of Bankeillour, and **Sir Robert Sibbald**, of Kipps.
- III. **James**, rector of Benholm, whose dau. m. **Robert Douglas**, bishop of Dunblane.

The eldest son,

**JOHN SIBBALD**, of Kair, m. **Mary**, dau. of **Archibald Douglas**, by whom he had three children,

- I. **DAVID**, his heir, m. **Jean**, dau. of **Sir David Auchmuttie**, of that ilk, and had issue, **James** and **Margaret**. **James** m. **Anna Douglas**, and was s. by his son **Alexander**, who dying without issue, his aunt, **Margaret**, m. to **Henry Guthrie**, of Halkerstone (1657) succeeded to the estates.
- II. **JOHN**, by whom the male line was continued.
  - i. **Mary**, of whom we have no records.

**The 2nd son,**

**JOHN SIBBALD**, of Whiterigg, Roxburghshire, was s. by his son,

**JOHN SIBBALD**, who m. Jane, dau. of Walter Elliott, of Wolfce, and had issue,

- I. **WILLIAM**, who s. his father.
- II. **John**, of Whitelaw.
- III. **Thomas**, an eminent merchant in Leith.

**The elder son,**

**WILLIAM SIBBALD**, of Pinnach and Whiterigg, Roxburghshire, b. 12 Jan. 1719, d. 10 Oct. 1798, aged 79 years. He m. Charlotte, dau. of David Cleland, merchant in Edinburgh, by Janet his wife, dau. of John Baillie, of Woodside, and sister of Capt. Thomas Cleland, R.N., and had issue,

- I. **JOHN**, his heir.
- II. **Charles**, W.S., a poet.
- III. **William-Elphinstone**, a major in the army.
- IV. **Hugh**, b. 1786, a captain in the 71st regiment, killed at Seringapatam, in defending the fort, afterwards called Sibbald's redoubt, in honour of the gallant deed.

**The eldest son,**

**JOHN SIBBALD**, b. 22 Oct. 1746 m. Miss Anne Franks, of Lincoln, and d. 1777, having had issue,

- I. **WILLIAM**, who s. his grandfather.
1. **Anne**, m. James Grieve, of Branhholm Braes.
- II. **Charlotte-Sophia**, m. Archibald Scott, of Howcleuch, brother of Scott, of Wauchope, Roxburghshire.

**The son and heir,**

**WILLIAM SIBBALD**, of Pinnach and Whiterigg, Roxburghshire, J.P., late lieut.-col. H.M. 15th regt., b. 11 Jan. 1771; m. Susan, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Mein, Esq. of Edeas Hall, and d. at Whiterigg, 12 December, 1836, having had issue

- I. **John**, b. 1809, capt of the 34th regt. M.N.I.; d. 1848.
- II. **THOMAS**, the present representative.
- III. **William**, b. 1814; m. Emily, dau. of Capt. Lee, H.E.I.C.'s service.
- IV. **James**, midshipman R.N., d. on board the "Cruizer," at Swan River, 1831.
- V. **Archibald**, M.D., b. 1817; m. Georgina-Charlotte, dau. of William Curll, Esq., late of Bilhem.
- VI. **Charles**, b. 1819; m. Isabella, dau. of the Hon. Peter Robinson, brother of Sir Christopher Robinson, Bart.
- VII. **Hugh**, b. 1828, in India.
- VIII. **Francis-Clonie**, M.D., b. 20 Dec. 1824.
- IX. **Ogilvie-Dashwood**, b. 1828; d. on board the "Agamemnon" flagship of Sir Edmund Lyons, at Sebastopol, 1854.
- I. **Anne**, m. the Rev. William Ritchie, rector of Sandwich.
- II. **Margaret**, d. 1828.

*Arms*—Arg., a cross moline, gu., pierced in the centre.

*Crest*—A hand erect, ppr., holding a sword.

*Motto*—Sae Bauld.

*Seat*—Westcott, Cornwall.

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\* SIBBALD OF RANKEILLOUR.

This family, the next in importance to that of Balgonie, was descended from Abraham, the prebendary of Deer. Archibald Sibbald, of Rankeillour, had by his lady, Margaret, dau. of George Lermont, of Balcommie, three sons; i. James Sibbald, father of Sir David Sibbald, of Rankeillour, in whom the family ended; ii. George, doctor of medicine and professor of philosophy, abroad; iii. David, keeper of the Great Seal under Chancellor Hay, was father of Sir Robert Sibbald, Knt., M.D. of Kipps, a learned antiquary and founder, conjointly with Sir Andrew Balfour, of the college of physicians and the Botanical Gardens of Edinburgh. His daughter presented the portrait of her father to the college; and to the university, the portraits of CHARLES I and II, JAMES VII, the Earl of Perth, Drummond of Hawthorn-dean, Sir George Mackenzie, the celebrated Buchanan, and the Boyds, which are at present hung up in the reading room.—*Vide Sir William Jardine's Naturalists' Library.*

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## [15-07] The Sibbalds (Weens)

George Tancred of Weens, *The Annals of a Border Club* (The Jedforest) Jedburgh, Edinburgh and Glasgow 1899 (Weens), pp. 443-448

## SIBBALD.

The surname of Sybauld, Sybald, or, as now spelt, Sibbald, is one of the most ancient in Scotland. Duncanus

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Sibauld is mentioned in a bull of Pope Innocent IV. in 1250. The old family of Sibbald of Balgonie, in the county of Fife, was at one time the chief of the name in Scotland. One of their descendants was Sir Robert Sibbald, the eminent physician, naturalist, and antiquarian. He flourished between 1641 and 1712, and was the author of several works, among which the "History of Fife" was not the least important. About 1867 he and Dr Sir Andrew Balfour formed the design of instituting a botanical garden in Edinburgh, and for this purpose rented a small piece of ground, "of some forty feet every way," in the north yards of the Abbey, which they stocked with a collection of plants. In 1682 Robert Sibbald was knighted by the Duke of York, then high commissioner of Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

In the county of Roxburgh, a William Sibbald is mentioned as a portioner in Eildon, a village adjacent to the hills of that name. He had a son, John, who is described as a portioner in Bowden parish, in Roxburghshire, and who was tenant of Whitlaw farm. This John was born in 1637, and died in June, 1707. His children were:—

I. William Sibbald, portioner in Bowden and tenant in Faughhill, born 1676; died unmarried, March 12th, 1724.

II. John Sibbald, born 1677, married and had issue.

III. George Sibbald, married Jean Sibbald, and was tenant in Holydean.

IV. Helen, born 1685, married Thomas Stenhouse of Whitelee in 1703, and died on June 29th, 1736.

V. Janet, married William Richardson, Kelso.

VI. Isobel, married Mr Grierson, tenant in Clarilaw.

John Sibbald (No. II.) married Agnes,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Thomas Elliot, in Oakwood Mill, and Jean, daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newton, and portioner in Murdiston, Lanarkshire.<sup>3</sup> He succeeded his father in the farm of Whitlaw. Their children were:—

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

<sup>2</sup> Agnes died October 7th, 1801, at Selkirk, considerably upwards of 80.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* Memoir of Elliots of Wolflee.

## ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB.

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John, farmer, Whitlaw, born in 1714.

William of Pinnacle, born in 1719—of whom presently.

Andrew, born in the year 1721, died in 1724.

Thomas, ironfounder in Edinburgh and Leith, died in 1783.

George, died young; and

Jean, married Mr Cleland of Edinburgh.

John Sibbald, born in 1714, as already stated, married Margaret Grieve, and died April 21st, 1783. Their children were:—

I. James Sibbald, born in 1747, who began life by farming, which he abandoned in 1779, and thereafter found employment more congenial to his tastes in the establishment of his kinsman Charles Elliot, the publisher. In 1781 he purchased the circulating library of Allan Ramsay. In 1783 Mr Sibbald commenced a literary publication, called "The Edinburgh Magazine." His portrait was bequeathed to the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland by W. Watson. It is a small-sized picture, well painted. He died at his lodgings in Leith Walk in April, 1803.

II. William Sibbald of Gladswood, merchant and ship-owner, Leith. He married, and had issue, and died in 1817 at Edinburgh. As a mark of respect to his memory, the magistrates, ministers of North and South Leith, and the masters of the four incorporations, with their assistants, attended the funeral to the family burial-place in South Leith churchyard. Mr Sibbald had a very large family. His ninth son was a writer to the signet.

III. John, married, about 1804, Jean Cunningham, and had a large family. He was a tenant in Borthaugh farm, and died there, 10th April, 1822.

IV. Agnes, married Mr Scott, tenant in Deloraine.

V. Jean, married in 1774, John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire,<sup>1</sup> and died in Edinburgh, in 1815. Mrs Lang was the patriotic lady of Sir Walter Scott's note—"Alarms

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Memoir of Lang, Selkirk.

of invasion," in "The Antiquary." Their family consisted of eight, four sons and four daughters, of whom Jean Lang married Thomas Blaikie, Clarilaw Moor; and their son, William Lang Blaikie, Holydean, married Helen, only daughter of James Brunton of Hiltonshill.

William Sibbald of Pinnacle, second son of John Sibbald (No. II.), was born on 12th January, 1719. He married Charlotte Cleland, and died in October, 1798; and by her had twelve sons and one daughter, of whom

John Sibbald, younger, of Pinnacle, was born in 1746, and predeceased his father, in 1777. His wife was Anne Franks, and they had one son, William, and two daughters. Charlotte, one of the daughters, married, in 1804, Archibald Scott of Howcleuch.

Lieut.-Col.  
W. Sibbald  
of Pinnacle.

Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM SIBBALD of Pinnacle and Whiterig, succeeded his grandfather in 1798. He was born 11th January, 1771, and entered the army about 1794, and was promoted to the rank of captain in the 35th Foot in 1797. He was transferred as lieut.-colonel to the 15th Foot, in 1807. He married the same year, on the 14th of December, at Eildon Hall, Susan, daughter of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall, and left a large family. Colonel Sibbald became a member of the Jedforest Club in 1817, and took much interest in its management and affairs until his death, which took place in 1835.

Lieut.-Colonel Sibbald's family consisted of nine sons and two daughters—

John, the eldest son, born at Whiterig in 1809, was a captain in the 34th Madras Native Infantry, and died in 1843, unmarried.

Thomas, commander Royal Navy, of Eildon Hall, Ontario. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Waddon Martyn, Lifton, Devonshire, and left two sons—William M., now of Eildon Hall, Ontario, who married Miss Pearman, and has three sons; and Thomas M. Sibbald, fleet surgeon, R.N.

William, third son of Colonel Sibbald, born in 1814.



## ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB.

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James, born in 1816.

Archibald, born in 1817.

Charles, born at Pinnacle, Roxburghshire, in 1819, went to Canada with his brothers<sup>1</sup> on his father's death. In the Canadian rebellion of 1837, he served as an officer of militia. He was twice married, and has left a large family.

Hugh, unmarried, born in 1823, was for thirty years in Bengal, but now resides in Canada.

Francis Clunie, M.D., of The Briars, Sutton West, Canada, served in the Royal Navy, and was resident for many years at Shanghai.

The following extracts from a letter received from Mr Hugh Sibbald, son of Colonel Sibbald, may be of interest to some of my readers:—

Eildon Hall, Sutton West, Ontario,  
Oct. 6, 1898.

"My father, William Sibbald, J.P., of Pinnacle, was lieutenant-colonel in command of the XV. Yorkshire East Riding Regiment from 1807 to 1813. In 1807, he married Susan, sixth daughter of Thomas Mein of Eildon Hall, which mansion was built by Mr Mein. His family had long held the adjoining property of Greenwells and other lands in the neighbourhood. My father was born in London in 1771, and died at Whiterig, on the 12th December, 1835. Though then only in my 13th year, I have a vivid recollection of him, and of many events occurring before that period—such as the great Reform Bill, the death of Sir Walter Scott, &c. I remember his attending the Jedforest Club dinners; the coat was then blue, with velvet collar, the buttons were stamped with J.F., but he had an older coat, which was green; the buttons were flat, and bore 'Jedforest' on a scroll. My father had been a member of another Roxburghshire club (then extinct), 'The Border Bowmen;' the buttons were marked with B.B. My father was the only son of John Sibbald, merchant, of London—born 1746, died 1777—whose wife was Anne Franks, a Shropshire lady. I copy the following from an old family bible, now before me; it is in the handwriting of my great-

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<sup>1</sup> The three brothers, Thomas, Francis Clunie, and Hugh erected an episcopal church on the lake shore on Jackson Point, Ontario, called Sibbald church, in memory of their mother (*nee* Susan Mein).

The greater part of the above information has been provided by Mrs Blaikie, Holydean; and Mr Hugh Sibbald, Eildon Hall, Ontario. Miss Margaret Sibbald, postmistress, Bonchester Bridge, is descended from W. Sibbald, portioner in Eildon.

grandfather, William Sibbald of Pinnacle—born 1719, died 1798. Though the father of twelve sons and one daughter, he survived them all, save his son William, a major or colonel in India, who died without issue. \* My 10th son, Captain Hugh Sibbald, of the 71st Regiment, fell gallantly defending a fort taken from the enemy at Seringapatam, the 6th February, 1792; much lamented.' My great-grandfather, William Sibbald (just mentioned), was married to an Edinburgh lady, Charlotte Cleland. The following obituary notice is also in his own handwriting:—'Charlotte Cleland, my spouse, the mother of twelve sons and one daughter, of which ten sons and the daughter died before herself; only William and Hugh remain alive, in the East Indies. My spouse died the 13th October, Thursday, at 5 o'clock, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.'

"William Sibbald of Gladswood, merchant, and admiral of Leith, was my great-grandfather's nephew; he had a son a distinguished soldier—Brigadier Hugh Sibbald, C.B., commanding in Rohilkund and Keemaon, who was killed at Bareilly in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny. He left three daughters, married severally to Major-General A. H. Paterson, Weston-super-Mare; to Surg.-General Sir B. Simpson, K.C.S.I., London; and to Captain George Gordon, Horse Artillery (deceased).

At my father's death there were so many to share that it was determined to sell the landed property, Pinnacle and Whiterig; the latter had been associated with the family for a considerable period."

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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> The concept of 'fee simple' in English Common Law did not apply in Scotland. The Scottish equivalent was a 'heritable' interest, which might be in a property owned outright or held under lease (a tenancy).

<sup>2</sup> George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*, New York, 1946 p. 400

<sup>3</sup> They have retained the surname Lyon into modern times, for example the mother of Queen Elizabeth II was Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

<sup>4</sup> "Gaelic Placenames collected by Iain Mac an Tailleir (2003)" (PDF); Taylor, Simon; Gilbert Markus (2006). The Place-Names of Fife, Volume One. Shaun Tyas. pp. 416–7. ISBN 1-900289-77-6; cited in <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinghorn> <https://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townhistory79.html>

<sup>5</sup> Kinghorn. A historical perspective, drawn from the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: A Survey of Scottish Topography, Statistical, Biographical and Historical*, edited by Francis H. Groome and originally published in parts by Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh between 1882 and 1885 <https://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townhistory79.html>

<sup>6</sup> Spellings in Alexander Kinghorne's family drawn from ScotlandsPeople [Old Parish Registers, Births & Baptisms Banns & Marriages, Deaths & Burials]. See also: <http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Kinghorn>. According to Alexander Jeffrey, the names Riddell, Corbet and King-horn are the oldest surnames in Scotland: Jeffrey, *History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire*, 299, third footnote.

<sup>7</sup> Data analysed from ScotlandsPeople [Old Parish Registers, Births & Baptisms Banns & Marriages, Deaths & Burials].

<sup>8</sup> There were some 386 Kinghorne records of baptism, marriage and burial in Berwickshire between 1538 and 1854, compared with 1,556 for the whole of Scotland: Data analysed from FamilySearch and ScotlandsPeople [Old Parish Registers, Births & Baptisms Banns & Marriages, Deaths & Burials]. Also Jeffrey, *History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire*, 299.

<sup>9</sup> Authors' analysis of data from the Old Parish Records of Scotland plus addenda from other sources.

<sup>10</sup> Only 9 of the 371 Kinghornes at the 1841 census were in Fife. Ancestry.com. 1841 Scotland Census; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography\\_of\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demography_of_Scotland)

<sup>11</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinghorn>

<sup>12</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinghorn> and links. Robert II's mother was Marjorie de Brus, eldest daughter of King Robert the Bruce. This is one at least of the lines of descent of the Lyon family from Robert the Bruce. The mother of the present Queen, Elizabeth II, was of the Bowes-Lyon family, again one line of the Queen's descent from Robert the Bruce.

<sup>13</sup> A.O. Anderson, *Scottish Annals*, p. 256, cited in [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_I\\_of\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_I_of_Scotland).

<sup>14</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, pp. 46-9.

<sup>15</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgh>; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_burghs\\_in\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_burghs_in_Scotland); From A historical perspective, drawn from the *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: A Survey of Scottish Topography, Statistical, Biographical and Historical*, edited by Francis H. Groome and originally published in parts by Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh between 1882 and 1885. <https://www.scottish-places.info/towns/townhistory79.html>

<sup>16</sup> Some secondary literature suggests Dunfermline became a 'Burgh of Barony' between 1124 and 1147 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Dunfermline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Dunfermline) citing Donald Omand, ed. (2000). *The Fife Book*. Birlinn Publishing Ltd. p. 136.

By 1322 the following: 'The Cocquet Seal of the Regality Court of Dunfermline was engraved this year by sanction of King Robert the Bruce, by Chapter, dated at Scone, 10th July, 1322, along with letters patent to all who paid customs at Bruges, in Flanders, or elsewhere, notifying that wherever this Seal was in due form produced, it was to be recognised as the authority for collecting the customs granted to the Abbey by the King, &c.' Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 120.

'Regality Burghs.—Those parts or districts which were comprehended under the name of "regalities," acknowledged the jurisdiction of such ecclesiastics or nobles as had received a grant of land from the Crown, with the rights of regality annexed to it. Thus originated Burghs of Royalty and Barony. It would appear that the "ecclesiastics were the first who prevailed with the Crown to convey to them the right of holding their courts in the fullest manner, and to give judgment by fire, by water, or iron combat, as also immunity from the superior judges, together with all the privileges pertaining to their court, including the right in all persons resident within their regal territories of refusing to answer except in their own proper courts." These rights

were endorsed generally by each succeeding sovereign shortly after ascending the throne. We find such rights granted to the Bishop of St. Andrews, and the Abbots of Dunfermline, Holyrood, Aberborthic, Kelso, &c., and perhaps possessed, at least to some extent, by every religious house in the kingdom. (See Tytler's Hist. Scot. vol. ii. pp. 246, 247.) Dunfermline stood partly on regality land, and its burghers paid annually certain sums to the Abbot as rentals, &c., so that, in later times, the Royal Burgh Courts and the Courts of Regality sometimes became hostile regarding their "real or assumed rights." Regalities and Regality Courts were abolished in 1748, (See An. Dunf. date 1748.) Dunfermline Abbey possessed the right of exercising exclusively a civil and criminal jurisdiction over the occupiers of lands or other property belonging to it wherever situated.' *Ibid.* p. 744.

<sup>17</sup> The relationship was symbiotic. The surviving records show surprisingly little conflict between the two, even during the more venial abbacies. This is perhaps because the nature of those records related to grants made by the Abbey, some of which might have been the resolution of matters after the heat had been taken out of them. But for the most part, quite to the contrary, the bulk of the records show the Corporation and Burgesses were invested in the well-being of the Abbey, and in the time of the Reformation tried to protect its properties from the French armies and the Lords of the Congregation. (Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, in general).

<sup>18</sup> In general based on Ebenezer Henderson *Annals of Dunfermline*

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/Places/dunfermline.html#.YmtUue1BxPY>

<sup>20</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunfermline\\_Abbey#/media/File:Dunfermline\\_Abbey\\_Geograph.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunfermline_Abbey#/media/File:Dunfermline_Abbey_Geograph.jpg)

<sup>21</sup> Bannatyne Club > Liber Sancte Marie de Melros > Volume 1 p. 91 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80318968>; p.92 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80318980> ;p.93 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80318992>; p. 94 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80319004> Bannatyne Club > Liber S. Thome de Aberbrothoc > Volume 1 p. 54-55 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80345141> &next.

<sup>22</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 219. William held Abbey land adjacent to an Abbey villa named Clerbardiston, the location of which has not been found.

<sup>23</sup> Bannatyne Club > Accounts of the great chamberlains of Scotland, and some other officers of the crown, rendered at the exchequer > Volume 1 p. 64 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78125708>; Bannatyne Club > Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle p.292 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81665559>

<sup>24</sup> "For the burdens or Dues on 12 celdris of Grain for demand accounted, collected, and paid. 3 barrellis good grain for transfer over the tenth of the whole whatever as patent by the account of Robert the Meygneris, for the provisions for the King and Parliament when sitting at Edinburgh, as by letters of his received by the hand of William of Kyngorn, and discharged 3 celdras and 8 bolls of this as payment from John of Dunfermline, clearly discharged by letters of receipt. 1 pipam and 3 barrellis of this discharging the sum of the expenses paid in such part by good grain. Also paid in grain 8 celdras and 8 bolls. 23rd June 1328." — Notl. Sacra. Reg. Scot.' [http://glendiscovery.com/menzies\\_text](http://glendiscovery.com/menzies_text)

<sup>25</sup> Scottish Text Society publications > New series > Asloan manuscript > Volume 1, 1923 p. 265 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/107618860>

<sup>26</sup> 'A,D, 1296... The bishop of St Andrews, who was lately come from France, not enduring to see the country so thrall'd, returned thither, appointing Mr William Kingorne and Peter de Champagne, his chaplains, to supply his absence in all spiritual affairs' Bannatyne Club > History of the Church of Scotland, beginning the year of Our Lord 203 and continuing to the end of the reign of King James VI > Volume 1 p. 98 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/79628560>

<sup>27</sup> Bannatyne Club > Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI [i.e. 1291 - 1296] p.78 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/79813277>

<sup>28</sup> Bannatyne Club > Descriptive catalogue of impressions from ancient Scottish seals, royal, baronial, ecclesiastical and municipal embracing a period from A.D. 1094 to the Commonwealth > Supplemental descriptive catalogue of ancient Scottish seals, royal, baronial, ecclesiastical, and municipal, embracing the period from A.D. 1150 to the eighteenth century. <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/82097226>

<sup>29</sup> Bannatyne Club > Instrumenta publica, sive processus super fidelitatibus et homagiis Scotorum domino regi Angliae factis, A.D. MCCXCI-MCCXCVI [i.e. 1291 - 1296] p.159 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/79814249>

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- <sup>30</sup> Bannatyne Club > Origines parochiales Scotiae > Volume 2, part 2 p. 477 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81031497>
- <sup>31</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 409.
- <sup>32</sup> Maitland Club > Registrum monasterii de Passalet p.239 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81658054>
- <sup>33</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis p.268 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81617946>
- <sup>34</sup> Cartularium Ecclesiae Sancti Nicholai Aberdonensis p. 13 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78435169>
- <sup>35</sup> Bannatyne Club > Liber Sancte Marie de Melros > Volume 2 p. 424 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80323977>
- <sup>36</sup> Bannatyne Club > Accounts of the great chamberlains of Scotland, and some other officers of the crown, rendered at the exchequer > Volume 1 p.309 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78130236> also p. 312 and 313
- <sup>37</sup> Bannatyne Club > Accounts of the great chamberlains of Scotland, and some other officers of the crown, rendered at the exchequer > Volume 2 p.126 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78143210>
- <sup>38</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 114 and general.
- <sup>39</sup> Maitland Club > Liber Collegii Nostre Domine p. 244 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80292718>
- <sup>40</sup> Maitland Club > Liber Collegii Nostre Domine p.245 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80292730>
- <sup>41</sup> New Spalding Club > Charters and other writs illustrating the history of the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, 1171-1804 p. 398 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78498933>
- <sup>42</sup> Cartularium Ecclesiae Sancti Nicholai Aberdonensis p. 36 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78435445> p. 102 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78436237> p. 186 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78437245>
- <sup>43</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis, e pluribus codicibus consarcinatum approximately A.D. MCCCC [i.e. 1400] p.143 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81608161>
- <sup>44</sup> Maitland Club > Registrum monasterii de Passalet p.370 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81659626>
- <sup>45</sup> Richard Bothwell who was Abbot of Paisley from 1444-1445 became Abbot of Dunfermline in the latter year. Henry Creighton who was Abbot of Paisley from 1459-1471 had been a monk of Dunfermline, and was made Abbot of Dunfermline in 1471. Lees, J Cameron, *The Abbey of Paisley*, pp. 127 ff <https://electricscotland.com/bible/AbbeyofPaisley.pdf>
- <sup>46</sup> Grampian Club > Chartulary of the Cistercian priory of Coldstream with relative documents p. 44 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78500906>
- <sup>47</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis > Appendix cartarum <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81627784> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81619607>
- <sup>48</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis, e pluribus codicibus consarcinatum approximately A.D. MCCCC [i.e. 1400] pp. 256-7 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81609517> & next.
- <sup>49</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 300.
- <sup>50</sup> New Spalding Club Records of Aboyne, MCCXXX - MDCLXXXI [1230-1681 p. 23 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81567206> and p. 24 ] <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81567218> .
- <sup>51</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis, e pluribus codicibus consarcinatum approximately A.D. MCCCC [i.e. 1400] p. 237 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81609289>
- <sup>52</sup> <https://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/ssne/item.php?id=7394>
- <sup>53</sup> The advowsons (or right of appointment) of the Vicarage of Kirkben were held by the Prebendary of the Church of St Mary's Lincludan in the Diocese of Glasgow, who in turn was a Canon and Prebend of the Church of St Mary's in St Andrews, and beholden to the Bishop at St Andrews. The Provost of Lincludan at the time was Alexander de Carnys, provost from 1410, who in 1420 was granted a further five years' extension. Alexander de Carnys was Canon and Prebend of the Cathedral of St Andrews (Annex 3a.) The complexity was deepened, because this was the period of 'the Great Schism' (1317-1417), when there were two rival Popes, the one at Avignon, and the other in Rome. The Bishop of St Andrews, Henry Wardlaw,

was appointed in 1403 by the Avignon Pope. He was to maintain actual possession of the See against his rivals, who had been appointed by the Roman Pope. He was both Alexander de Carnys' and Alexander de Kingorne's patron, and responsible for the latter's placement 'outwith the Roman Court', which after 1417 was reunited in Rome. However, the longer chain of patronage was that Alexander de Carnys was 'a kinsman and counsellor of Archibald, earl of Douglas' (Annex 3a) a Scottish warlord who was son-in-law of King Robert II of Scotland. Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St Andrew's was a cousin of the same King. Through this, the patronage links for Alexander de Kingorne appear to point to Sir John Lyon (of Kingorne-Easter, d. 1382) who in 1376 had married a daughter of King Robert II. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_Wardlaw](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Wardlaw)

<sup>54</sup> Patrick Lyon, 9<sup>th</sup> Lord of Glamis, was made 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Kinghorne in 1606, and the name Kinghorne would not have been given to members of his family during the Middle Ages. It should be emphasised again that Kinghorne was a toponymic and not a clan name.

<sup>55</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn pp. 348-349 (1457). Other documents witnessed by William de Kikaldy in 1438 p. 290 and 1451 p. 325.

<sup>56</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* p.179

[https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals\\_of\\_dunfermline~1879.pdf](https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals_of_dunfermline~1879.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Crossraguel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Crossraguel)

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.maybole.org/history/books/carricks%20capital/crossraguel.htm>

<sup>59</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 162-3.

<sup>60</sup> Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p. 141

<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727657>

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.maybole.org/history/books/carricks%20capital/crossraguel.htm>

<sup>62</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor\\_of\\_the\\_University\\_of\\_Glasgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chancellor_of_the_University_of_Glasgow)

<sup>63</sup> Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p.139

<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727633>

<sup>64</sup> Robertson D, *Inaugural Addresses by Lords Rectors of the University of Glasgow*, University of Glasgow 1839, p. 171-2 <https://books.google.com.au/books?id=NuxNAAAAMAAJ>

Morton, James, *The Monastic Annals of Teviotdale: Or the History and Antiquities of the Abbeys of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melros and Dryburgh* Lizars, 1832, p. 300 [https://books.google.com.au/books?id=Zkc\\_AAAAcAAJ](https://books.google.com.au/books?id=Zkc_AAAAcAAJ)

<sup>65</sup> Lenox's father had been killed along with James IV at Flodden. Lennox would go to war to liberate James V from his pro-English regents. He was defeat at Linlithgow Bridge in 4 September 1526, and was murdered that day. He was the grandfather of Henry Stewart Lord Darnley, who married Mary Queen of Scots, and therefore the great grandfather of James VI of Scotland. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Dryburgh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Dryburgh)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Stewart,\\_3rd\\_Earl\\_of\\_Lennox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stewart,_3rd_Earl_of_Lennox)

<sup>66</sup> Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p. 141

<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727657>

<sup>67</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Crossraguel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Crossraguel)

<sup>68</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 175 ff.

<sup>69</sup> Terms like 'illegitimate', 'natural', 'defect of his birth', 'adultery'... are used in this Appendix as they appear in the records. Here they are not intended pejoratively. However the moral stigma and abuse directed at parents and children in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and until quite recently, need to be recognized, along with the legal disadvantages affecting the children's lives.

<sup>70</sup> 1537 23 February, Election of Prioress of Coldstream, Grampian Club > Chartulary of the Cistercian priory of Coldstream with relative documents p. 87. <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78501422>. Translation p. xxx <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78500306>.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid. pp. xvii, 43

<sup>72</sup> Donaldson, Gordon, *Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561-72*, Edinburgh 1949, p. 281

<https://digital.nls.uk/scottish-history-society-publications/browse/archive/126769947?mode=fullsize>

<sup>73</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Henryson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Henryson)

<sup>74</sup> Henryson, Robert, *The Poems and Fables of Robert Henryson*, Edinburgh 1865, p. 49

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7c/The\\_poems\\_and\\_fables\\_of\\_Robert\\_Henryson\\_%28IA\\_poemsfablesofrob00henr%29.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7c/The_poems_and_fables_of_Robert_Henryson_%28IA_poemsfablesofrob00henr%29.pdf)

<sup>75</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Henryson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Henryson)

<sup>76</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 175 ff.

<sup>77</sup> <https://www.dunfermlinehigh.co.uk/Our-History/>

<sup>78</sup> A simplification. Section 17 in chapter 58 of the Rule of Saint Benedict states the solemn promise candidates for reception into a Benedictine community are required to make: a promise of stability (i.e. to remain in the

same community), *conversatio morum* (an idiomatic Latin phrase suggesting "conversion of manners"; see below) and obedience to the community's superior. This solemn commitment tends to be referred to as the "Benedictine vow" and is the Benedictine antecedent and equivalent of the evangelical counsels professed by candidates for reception into a religious order. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benedictines> The three evangelical counsels or counsels of perfection are chastity, poverty (or perfect charity), and obedience. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelical\\_counsels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelical_counsels)

<sup>79</sup> In the early Rule of St Benedict, the Mass was not celebrated daily, but only on Sundays and high feast days. It is understood that by the late Middle Ages at Dunfermline the communal Mass had become a daily observance, with additional Masses said at the side altars. Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, pp 166, 725-7.

<sup>80</sup> His later-identified house is known to have had a garden ('Property and children')

<sup>81</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 162 ff, has a description of Burgh and broader records for the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

<sup>82</sup> [http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie\\_history/durie\\_places/craigluscar.htm](http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie_history/durie_places/craigluscar.htm).

According to Sue Mowat, Durie is said to have 'divided his time between an apartment in the Palace, where he installed his coat of arms, and his mistress and family at Craigluscar' Mowat, Sue, *What happened to the monks?* <https://dunfermlinehistsoc.org.uk/what-happened-to-the-monks> This is probably only a part of the picture, as Archdeacon of St Andrews Durie would have spent substantial time in St Andrews. He was also Keeper of the Privy Seal during the Regency because of the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and held a position on the Regency Council in rotation.

The building in Dunfermline known as the Abbot's House, outside the Abbey walls in May Gate, was not occupied by Durie, although Durie's cousin, Robert Pitcairn, is said to have stayed there when he was Commendator of the Abbey from 1553 to 1584 <https://www.abbothouse.org/our-history/> In 1550 the house was owned by William Coupar, the Burgh Treasurer. Coleman, Russel, *Excavations at the Abbot's house, Maygate, Dunfermline*, Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal Vol. 2 (1996) pp. 70-112

<https://tafac.org.uk/tafaj27.pdf>

<sup>83</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 162-3.

<sup>84</sup> On the Balfour and Beaton families <https://electricscotland.com/history/nation/balfour.htm>

<sup>85</sup> On the relationship between the Beaton and Durie families

[http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie\\_history/duries-in-history/16th-century-duries/c16th-robert-durie-of-durie.htm](http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie_history/duries-in-history/16th-century-duries/c16th-robert-durie-of-durie.htm)

<sup>86</sup> The Tower Kingorne-Waster was built in 1119 (confirmed by Arms above the portals), and appears to have been a royal castle until granted to Dunfermline Abbey by King David I by Charter in 1130, Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, pp. 46-9.

In 1286 King Alexander III was riding from Burntisland to Kinghorn when he was killed in an accident.

In 1382, in the time of King Robert II, it Kingorne-Waster was a square tower or keep, occupied by a Durie of that ilk, who built the north and south wings, and placed the arms of Durie above the portals, supported by two savages, girded with laurels. [http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie\\_history/durie\\_places/rossend-castle.htm](http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie_history/durie_places/rossend-castle.htm).

In 1450 a Charter of King James II mentioned Burntisland as a possession of the Abbey.

In 1543 Abbot George Durie granted Burntisland to his natural son, Peter, whom he had legitimized, Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 156, 196.

It has been written that a number of the Duries had been Abbots of Dunfermline, and that for this reason the Tower was known as 'Abbot's Hall'. "Fifeshire Advertiser" 29 April 1873 <http://www.brand-dd.com/burntisland/rossend.html>.

This is a later over-simplification: the only members of the family identifiable in the lists of Abbots were Beaton and Durie, although they were Abbots for much of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Rev Peter Chalmers, *Historical and Statistical Account Of Dunfermline*, Vol. I P.176,

[http://www.royaldunfermline.com/Resources/LIST\\_OF\\_ABBOTS\\_OF\\_DUNFERMLINE.pdf](http://www.royaldunfermline.com/Resources/LIST_OF_ABBOTS_OF_DUNFERMLINE.pdf)

Also see <http://www.stravaiging.com/history/castle/rossend-castle/> for a history and photographs Also <https://canmore.org.uk/site/52791/burntisland-rossend-castle> . The secondary articles all appear to have some conflation of the history.

<sup>87</sup> George Durie held the role of Commendator in the stead of the Abbot, James Beaton. Durie was appointed Archdeacon of St Andrew's from 1526, a preferment he owed to his uncle. He was appointed Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey also in 1526. Under the terms of the Canon Law, a Commendator would be appointed to an Abbey in the absence of an Abbot, during a vacancy or because the titular Abbot was otherwise absent. The Commendator might receive the revenues of the Abbey, without being responsible for its religious functions. It

was meant to be a temporary arrangement, but George would be Commendator for thirteen years, eventually becoming full Abbot of Dunfermline in 1539, upon Beaton's death. George Durie remained Archdeacon of St Andrews until 1559. This means that George was probably absent from Dunfermline for substantial periods from 1526 to 1559. George's cousin, David Beaton, had succeeded James Beaton as Archbishop of St Andrews, and was the last Cardinal for Scotland before the Reformation, murdered in 1546. George Durie's brother, Andrew Durie, was Abbot of Melrose and later Bishop of Galway.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In\\_commendam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/In_commendam), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Durie), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Beaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Beaton), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Beaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Beaton).

<sup>88</sup> Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p. 144  
<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727693>

<sup>89</sup> Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p. 144 ff  
<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727693>

<sup>90</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 384 Archibaldo betoun de capildra Camerario de Dunfermlyng 26 April 1535  
See also Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven > Memoirs p.177

<https://digital.nls.uk/histories-of-scottish-families/archive/96663764?mode=transcription>

<sup>91</sup> Dilworth, Rev Mark, *Dunfermline, Duries and the Reformation*, Scottish History Society 2001, p. 40.

<https://ia801209.us.archive.org/21/items/rschsv031p1dilworth/rschsv031p1dilworth.pdf>

<sup>92</sup> Patrick married about 1540 to Marjory Ogilvy daughter to James Ogilvy of Cookston and his wife Marjory Durie sister to George Durie. <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Halkett-8>

<sup>93</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 393 Adam Kyngorn Camerario de Dunfermlyne 7 Feb 1543 ie., 1544 in the legal calendar which began 25 March each year.

<sup>94</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 399 Alano Cowttis camerario de Dunfermlyne 22 Oct 1552

<sup>95</sup> The roles of the officials in the monastery are described Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 724 ff.

<sup>96</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 198, 207ff.

<sup>97</sup> An estimate of the minimum income of Dunfermline Abbey in 1561 was £9,360, considered a reduced amount following the predations of 'popular hostility'. Burton, Janet, *Monastic and Religious Orders in Britain, 1000-1300*, Cambridge 1994, p. 234

[https://www.google.com.au/books/edition/Monastic\\_and\\_Religious\\_Orders\\_in\\_Britain/erXXzPUV3GsC](https://www.google.com.au/books/edition/Monastic_and_Religious_Orders_in_Britain/erXXzPUV3GsC)

For comparison in 1561 the annual value ('valor') in Scots pounds of Melrose Abbey was £5,180, Kelso £4,830, Jedburgh £2,480, Dryburgh £2,210... presumably net – considerable amounts their Abbots and Commendators might enjoy, while not necessarily taking them to their own account. Keeling, S. M. (1975) *The church and religion in the Anglo Scottish border counties, 1534 to 1572*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses [http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008\\_5007-vol2.PDF](http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008_5007-vol2.PDF)

<sup>98</sup> Cowttis would continue as Chamberlain of the Abbey after the end of the monastic community: the last record found of his being Chamberlain was in 1569, around which time he seems to have been making provisions for his retirement. Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* p.215.

No record of a Chamberlain has then been found, but there is every indication it continued until the annexation of the Regality by the Crown, the following from 1592: 'The Commendatorship of Dunfermline Abbey Abolished. Henry Pitcairn (of that ilk), the fourth and last Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey, by virtue of the General Act of Annexation, delivered into the hands of the Queen the office of Commendator. Mr. William Shaw (Master of the King's Work) was appointed Chamberlain of the Queen's Rents of the newly created Lordship, &c.' Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline*. p. 242

<sup>99</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* p.127

<sup>100</sup> The Church of Kinglassie was a possession of Dunfermline Abbey, who held the advowsons. Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* p. 65, 69, 206, 223. An 'advowson' was a legal right to nominate a person to an ecclesiastical office. It was generally held by a landowner or an ecclesiastical body (e.g., an Abbey, a Bishopric, a Prebendary). A person would then be 'collated' into the office, in the case of a Vicarage most usually by the diocesan Bishop. In practice, there could be a number of clergy vying for a position, as well as a lack of clarity as to who held the advowsons. Advowsons were a real property right, and could be disposed of or alienated. This often led to proceedings in the ecclesiastical or civil courts, and protracted negotiations to resolve issues. Sometimes petitions were made to the Roman Curia for resolution.

<sup>101</sup> The value of a Vicarage would vary with the wealth of a parish. These might be significant, but Kinglassie was probably modest. The going rate for a curate seems to have been a little over £ 4 p.a Scots. Keeling, S. M. (1975) *The church and religion in the Anglo Scottish border counties, 1534 to 1572*, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses [http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008\\_5007-vol2.PDF](http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008_5007-vol2.PDF) .



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- <sup>102</sup> Donaldson, Gordon, Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561-72, Edinburgh 1949 Series 3 > Accounts of the collectors of thirds of benefices, 1561-1572 p. 12 <https://digital.nls.uk/scottish-history-society-publications/browse/archive/126766683>
- <sup>103</sup> Keeling, S. M. (1975) The church and religion in the Anglo Scottish border counties, 1534 to 1572, Durham theses, Durham University. Available at Durham E-Theses [http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008\\_5007-vol2.PDF](http://etheses.dur.ac.uk/8008/2/8008_5007-vol2.PDF) .
- <sup>104</sup> Unfortunately not appearing in the assessments of 1561.
- <sup>105</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 392 vicario de lyntone dno Adamo Kyngorne vicario de fogo camerario
- <sup>106</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Kelso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Kelso), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Stewart,\\_Commendator\\_of\\_Kelso\\_and\\_Melrose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Stewart,_Commendator_of_Kelso_and_Melrose) ; Andrew Durie had by 1544 been elevated to be Bishop of Galway, and the Commendator held Melrose for him in trust. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Melrose](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Melrose), [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Durie)
- <sup>107</sup> Donaldson, Gordon, Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561-72, Edinburgh 1949 Series 3 > Accounts of the collectors of thirds of benefices, 1561-1572 p. 25 <https://digital.nls.uk/scottish-history-society-publications/browse/archive/126766683>
- <sup>108</sup> <https://www.ancestor.abel.co.uk/Angus/Fettercairn.html>
- <sup>109</sup> Donaldson, Gordon, Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561-72, Edinburgh 1949 Series 3 > Accounts of the collectors of thirds of benefices, 1561-1572 p. 9-10 <https://digital.nls.uk/scottish-history-society-publications/browse/archive/126766683>
- <sup>110</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.197 [https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals\\_of\\_dunfermline\\_~\\_1879.pdf](https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals_of_dunfermline_~_1879.pdf)
- <sup>111</sup> Further east from May Gate was 'The Foul Vennel. —This vennel, or dirty lane, is mentioned in the Burgh Records. It was about eight feet broad. Afterwards it was called 'In-below-th'-wa's," because it proceeded along the north side of the northern boundary wall of the Abbey, from east end of the Maygate to the Newraw. It is now known as Canmore Street—(see An. Dunf. date 1500)—"a wide street, and one of the best in town." Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 170.
- <sup>112</sup> A grant of land made by the Abbey to Thomas the Chamberlain of the Abbey in 1455, Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 160.
- <sup>113</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p. 286.
- <sup>114</sup> Mowat, Sue, *What happened to the monks?* <https://dunfermlinehistsoc.org.uk/what-happened-to-the-monks>
- <sup>115</sup> Where the child was still a minor, he or she was often mentioned as co-tenant the mother or another relative.
- <sup>116</sup> David Hay Fleming. The Reformation in Scotland : causes, characteristics, consequences online APP. B.] LEGITIMATIONS, LIST I. 561 <https://ia802607.us.archive.org/29/items/reformationscotl00flemuoft/reformationscotl00flemuoft.pdf>
- <sup>117</sup> Susan Marshall, *Illegitimacy in Medieval Scotland, 1100-1500*, Boydell and Brewer. Blog:- <https://boydellandbrewer.com/bb-illegitimacy-in-medieval-scotland-1100-1500/>
- <sup>118</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.152 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81600080>
- <sup>119</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn: Cowttis' Books of 1621 pp. 425 ff; Registra Infeadacionum et Alienationum 1555-1583 pp. 465 ff.
- <sup>120</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 469: Preeptum cartc superioris. fol. 79. Carta feudifirmaria preceptum sasine in se continens Thome kyngorne de octaua terrarum parte ville do gaitmilk. eodem.
- <sup>121</sup> findmpast Commissariat Record of St Andrews Register Of Testaments 1549-1800 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005>
- <sup>122</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Durie) ; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balgonie\\_Castle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balgonie_Castle)
- <sup>123</sup> Craigluscar was actually in his older brother Peter's name.
- <sup>124</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.196
- <sup>125</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.200
- <sup>126</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.191; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick\\_Hamilton\\_\(martyr\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Hamilton_(martyr)); [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Durie)
- <sup>127</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Beaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Beaton)
- <sup>128</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Beaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Beaton)
- <sup>129</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Knox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Knox)
- <sup>130</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.190

<sup>131</sup> Permitted to remain in the Abbey at its dissolution, he eventually became a Protestant preacher much lauded for his holiness by his friends. He was granted a pension in 1577 by his cousin, Robert Pitcairn, the Commendator of the Abbey. That was the year of George Durie's death. Mowat, Sue, *What happened to the monks?* <https://dunferlinehistsoc.org.uk/what-happened-to-the-monks>

<sup>132</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* p.199-200

<sup>133</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Knox](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Knox)

<sup>134</sup> <http://medievaldunstable.org.uk/priors.html>

<sup>135</sup> Mowat, Sue, *What happened to the monks?* <https://dunferlinehistsoc.org.uk/what-happened-to-the-monks>

<sup>136</sup> <https://www.dunfermlinehigh.co.uk/Our-History/>

<sup>137</sup> 'During the Scottish Reformation, the abbey church had undergone a first Protestant 'cleansing' by September 1559, and was sacked in March 1560. By September 1563 the choir and feretory chapel were roofless, and it was said that the nave was also in a sorry state, with the walls so extensively damaged that it was a danger to enter. Some parts of the abbey infrastructure still remain, principally the vast refectory and rooms over the gatehouse which was part of the former city wall. The nave was also spared and it was repaired in 1570 by Robert Drummond of Carnock. In 1672 parts of the east end collapsed, while in 1716 part of the central tower is said to have fallen, presumably destabilising much that still stood around its base, and the east gable tumbled in 1726. The final collapse of the central tower took place in 1753.'

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunfermline\\_Abbey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunfermline_Abbey) A fuller account of the destruction is in Henderson, Ebenezer, *Annals of Dunfermline*, pp. 204 ff.

<sup>138</sup> Henderson, Ebenezer, *Annals of Dunfermline*, p. 204.

<sup>139</sup> Mowat, Sue, *What happened to the monks?* <https://dunferlinehistsoc.org.uk/what-happened-to-the-monks>

<sup>140</sup> Henderson, Ebenezer, *Annals of Dunfermline*, pp. 239 ff.

<sup>141</sup> There were various stories about how they got to France and their fate. Henderson relayed two of them, where they were said to have been lodged in the Scots College of Douay in 1597, and lost there during the French Revolution. Ebenezer Henderson, *Annals of Dunfermline* pp. 202-3

<sup>142</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Durie) ;

[http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie\\_history/durie\\_places/craigluscar.htm](http://brucedurie.co.uk/duriefamily/durie_history/durie_places/craigluscar.htm)

<sup>143</sup> *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* p. 453 Item to ser Adame Kinghome in pensiou quliairvpone he hes ve commoun seill . . . .xl . li

<sup>144</sup> David Hay Fleming. *The Reformation in Scotland : causes, characteristics, consequences* online APP. B.] LEGITIMATIONS, LIST I. 561

<https://ia802607.us.archive.org/29/items/reformationscotl00flemuoft/reformationscotl00flemuoft.pdf>

<sup>145</sup> Scottish Text Society publications > Third series > Bannatyne Manuscript p. 161

<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/106929457>

<sup>146</sup> *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* p. 434 Alan Cowttis' Register

<sup>147</sup> *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* p. 489

<sup>148</sup> Instrument narrating that Thomas Toscheauch, chamberlain of the monastery of Dunfermline, as procurator for James Richardson, son natural of Mr. Robert Richardson, commendator of St. Mary's Isle alias Traill, resigned into the hands of Robert [Pitcairn], commendator of Dunfermline, that third part of the west side of the town of Wester Luscoure alias Stobies Luscoure, in the parish and regality of Dunfermline and shire of Fife, in favour of John Stobie in Wester Luscoure, his heirs, etc. Done in the inner hall of the monastery, on 18th February 1576-7. David Durie of that ilk, George Halkheid of Pitfirran, and others, witnesses. David Kingorne, clerk of the regality, notary public.

[https://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/archival\\_objects/12100](https://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/archival_objects/12100)

<sup>149</sup> findmpast Commissariat Record of St Andrews Register Of Testaments 1549-1800

<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005>

<sup>150</sup> Henderson, Ebenezer, *Annals of Dunfermline* p. 206.

<sup>151</sup> The last mention found of a Kingorne as Clerk of the Regality was David Kingorne in 1635 (Table 2 A1.3.1)

➤ The Comendatorship abolished in 1593, Henry Pitcairn being the last. Constance Pitcairn, *History of the Fife Pitcairns*, William Blackwood Edinburgh and London, 1905, pp. 133-7. ,

<https://digital.nls.uk/histories-of-scottish-families/archive/95717799?mode=transcription>

➤ The rights to the Regality were by then being conferred by the King upon deserving nobility, the first instance identified being to the Earl of Dunfermline in 1611. Ebenezer Henderson, *The Annals of Dunfermline*, Glasgow 1879, p.270.

- The Regality Courts were abolished in 1748. In the same year an Act of Parliament abolished all heritable jurisdictions. *Ibid.* pp. 454-5.
- The Regality continued in name until at least 1790. By this time the Kingornes had long ceased to be Clerks of the Regality. *Ibid.* p. 523.

<sup>152</sup> There were other Kinghornes in the records, but there was insufficient to link them to this group: James Kinghorne, whose Will was probated in 1606, who was Sheriff of Berwick.

Other Kinghornes began appearing in the records from the turn of the 1600's in Midlothian, Berwickshire and East Lothian, but again insufficient to link them to the Dunfermline group.

<sup>153</sup> [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_695083146%2F2](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_695083146%2F2)

<sup>154</sup> This also makes it highly unlikely that he was not the Adam Kingorne / Kinghorne of Greenlaw and Gordon, married at Greenlaw in 1650, thought to be the great-great grandfather of Alexander Kinghorne, subject of this biography.

<sup>155</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>156</sup> It was a position his son, David, would also take (an overlapping period 1614 to 1630, possibly due to James' absence of illness. David was also for a period Clerk of the Burgh at Dysart, Fife. For David: Table 2 A1.3.1

<sup>157</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education\\_in\\_early\\_modern\\_Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_early_modern_Scotland)

<sup>158</sup> An exception a family spelt 'Kingour' in South Leith 1594-1602 do not appear to be related to Robert.

<sup>159</sup> Authors' database drawn from ScotlandsPeople. After that the spelling is found in only 4 cases, in which a link to the Dunfermline family has not been identified.

<sup>160</sup> <http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk/stitchill.asp>

<sup>161</sup> [https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Dictionary\\_of\\_National\\_Biography,\\_1885-1900/Pringle,\\_Walter\\_\(1625-1667\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Dictionary_of_National_Biography,_1885-1900/Pringle,_Walter_(1625-1667))

<sup>162</sup> Baptism James Kingorne 31 May 1663 Gordon parish, ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0010 0095

<sup>163</sup> <https://www.artwarefineart.com/gallery/portrait-george-pringle-1631-1689>

<sup>164</sup> As noted above there was already a Kinghorne family in Stichill and Hume, still there at the time of Alexander and Margaret's move, but no link has been found between the two families.

<sup>165</sup> NLA MS 6207, Box 4, Series 3, Folder 30: Kinghorne Family Bible.

<sup>166</sup> 27 Jul 1746, Gen Alexander Kinghorn to Record of Session in Parish Registers [SP-1746, Gordon, Berwickshire]; FamilySearch..

<sup>167</sup> Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 4, Series 3, Folder 30: Kinghorne Family Bible

<sup>168</sup> 29 Nov 1778, Marriage of James Kinghorn and Anne Smith, witnesses Andrew Kinghorn and David Glasgon: ScotlandsPeople OPR marriages 793/60 197 Kelso.

<sup>169</sup> ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0040 0032

<sup>170</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0060 0152

<sup>171</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/000 0060 0197Z;

<sup>172</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39

<sup>173</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39

<sup>174</sup> <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-3016249906/view?sectionId=nla.obj-3049018427&searchTerm=mark+kinghorn&partId=nla.obj-3016275251#page/n165/mode/1up>

<sup>175</sup> Kinghorne notes in Miriam's hand: Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Family History of Kinghornes: B4, S3, F30

<sup>176</sup> Margaret Elizabeth Kinghorne (1808-1894, 1.1.3.4.1.8), daughter of Alexander Kinghorne. She was 16 years of age when she emigrated with Alexander to New South Wales, and lived with him until her marriage to James Chisholm in 1829. There was a similar story of descent from Robert the Bruce in the family of Elizabeth's husband, James Chisholm.

<sup>177</sup> Charles K. Kinghorne to Miriam Chisholm, March 8th 1935, p. 2/3: Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207: B18, S8, F103.

<sup>178</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Nowra Museum, S.2021.4332, gifted Barbara and Phil Rose 10.5.2021

<sup>179</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew\\_Henry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Henry)

<sup>180</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip\\_Doddridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Doddridge)

<sup>181</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Gill\\_\(theologian\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Gill_(theologian))

<sup>182</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Brown\\_of\\_Haddington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Brown_of_Haddington)

<sup>183</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Locke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Locke)

<sup>184</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infidel> , [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Paine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Paine) , [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David\\_Hume](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Hume) , <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltaire> , [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Jacques\\_Rousseau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean-Jacques_Rousseau) ,

<sup>185</sup> The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. *Isaiah* 11:6 The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock: and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord. *Isaiah* 65:25.

<sup>186</sup> The 'WORSHIPFUL ONES' referring to the three persons of the Trinity is drawn from the *Self-interpreting Bible* (1778), a commentary by Rev, John Brown of Haddington, which he associates with Elohim the plural name of God in Genesis 1:13 and elsewhere. The second (the 'third heaven, or residence of the blessed') is drawn from a commentary by John Gill, an English non-conformist (Baptist) pastor, a concept the Apostle Paul mentions in one of his epistles, but is here applied out of context to Genesis I. While no reference has been found to either Brown or Gill being Freemasons, both of these are terms in Freemasonry, which styles itself the 'Worshipful Society'.

<sup>187</sup> A fine example of an orrery is in the Enlightenment Room of the British Museum

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Inside\\_the\\_British\\_Museum,\\_London\\_-\\_DSC04224.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Inside_the_British_Museum,_London_-_DSC04224.JPG)

<sup>188</sup> Although his son William Kinghorne had at least one friend who was, Thomas Lempriere, and William referred to the orrery in one of his letters to his father. This matter is dealt with in detail in William Maxwell and Alex Pugh *The Master of Hell's Gates*, Chapter 13 'The silent courses of the heavens'.

<sup>189</sup> Alexander Deuchar (1777-1844) is described as a fabricator of arms, a reviver of Templar heraldry in Scotland, a free mason, and of a family initially Jacobite, but who became Hanoverian turncoats.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander\\_Deuchar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Deuchar). He was not Seal Engraver to George IV. However, the company he inherited from his father and uncle (David and Alexander respectively) had made a seal (i.e, one of) for the Prince of Wales (later George IV) in 1784, and they would be originators of the library <http://195.153.34.9/catalogue/person.aspx?code=NA8759&st=1&>

<sup>190</sup> Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 4, Series 3, Folder 30: Kinghorne Family Bible

<sup>191</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarterly\\_Review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quarterly_Review)

<sup>192</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh\\_Review](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edinburgh_Review)

<sup>193</sup> Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Saturday 12 February 1803 and Sunday 20 March 1803: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 11. The dispute was with Mr Milne, the Laird of Faldonside. His son, Nicol Milne, Esq, is mentioned as an "advocate" in Lockhart, Volume 2, p. 375, in a letter from Walter Scott to Mr William Laidlaw, Kaeside, from Edinburgh, dated Dec 20 1819. Scott always had a hankering to buy this estate from Nicol Milne, as it had great fishing!

<sup>194</sup> Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Wednesday 9 March 1803: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 11.

<sup>195</sup> Moffat, *The Borders*, 265-266. Scott, John, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, 285-340.

<sup>196</sup> Cited in ancestry.co.uk. The authors have been unable to verify the source document referred to. [Dryburgh branch of Brockie family \(ancestry.co.uk\)](http://ancestry.co.uk)

<https://www.ancestry.co.uk/mediaui-viewer/tree/23814725/person/1780056332/media/d7355951-a9fe-47de-9469-2283089ad734>

<sup>197</sup> [Brockie History - copied Oct 1950 \(ancestry.co.uk\)](http://ancestry.co.uk) <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/mediaui-viewer/tree/23814725/person/1780056332/media/effeb076-87b1-4580-912a-c108c1e0f02b>

<sup>198</sup> Chaterlary of Murray.

<sup>199</sup> See Appendix 3 for details.

<sup>200</sup> ScotlandsPlaces, Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798, Volume 02, E326/10/5/77.

<sup>201</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 20 Jan 1806: NRAS2970, B 102.

<sup>202</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 29 Aug 1812: NRAS2970, B 106.

<sup>203</sup> Scott, *A Hawick Word Book*, 121, 183, 227.

<sup>204</sup> James Anthony Haig, laird of Bemersyde from 1732-1790, succeeded by James Zerubabel Haig.

<sup>205</sup> Russell, *The Haigs of Bemersyde*, 422.

<sup>206</sup> See Appendix 3: FamilySearch & ScotlandsPeople.

<sup>207</sup> Kinghorne's Scott, *The Monastery*. The authors visited Dryburgh Abbey in 2014 and 2016 and confirmed the presence of many Brockie graves but could not locate those of Betty Brockie nor of Alexander Kinghorne.

<sup>208</sup> Berwickshire OD Name Books, 1856-1858, Vol 33, OS1/5/33/27, Parish of Merton Sheet 30.12: ScotlandsPlaces.

<sup>209</sup> Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798, Vol 02, E326/10/2/29-30, ScotlandsPlaces.

<sup>210</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 2 Mar 1807: NRAS2970, B 15.

<sup>211</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 23 Mar 1807: NRAS2970, B 15.

<sup>212</sup> William Brockie, d. 27 Dec 1814, ScotlandsPeople OPR 751/10 373.

- <sup>213</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 2 Aug 1806: NRAS2970, B 102. Kinghorne to Seton Karr, 11 Dec 1806: NRAS2970, B 15.
- <sup>214</sup> Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798, Vol 02, E326/10/8/89: ScotlandsPlaces.
- <sup>215</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William\\_Brockie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Brockie).
- <sup>216</sup> Farm Horse Tax Rolls 1797-1798, Vol 02, E326/12/1/79: ScotlandsPlaces.
- <sup>217</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot\\_of\\_Crossraguel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbot_of_Crossraguel)
- <sup>218</sup> 1537 23 February, Election of Prioress of Coldstream, Grampian Club > Chartulary of the Cistercian priory of Coldstream with relative documents p. 87. <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78501422>. Translation p. xxx <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78500306>.
- <sup>219</sup> Donaldson, Gordon, Accounts of the Collectors of Thirds of Benefices 1561-72, Edinburgh 1949, p. 281 <https://digital.nls.uk/scottish-history-society-publications/browse/archive/126769947?mode=fullsize>
- <sup>220</sup> David Hay Fleming, The Reformation in Scotland, Legitimations [Full text of "The Reformation in Scotland : causes, characteristics, consequences" \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/full-text-of-the-reformation-in-scotland-causes-characteristics-consequences)
- <sup>221</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 392 vicario de lyntone dno Adamo Kyngorne vicario de fogo camerario
- <sup>222</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 393 Adam Kyngorn Camerario de Dunfermlyne
- <sup>223</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 392 vicario de lyntone dno Adamo Kyngorne vicario de fogo camerario
- <sup>224</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 392 Jacobo Scheriswode vicario de lyntone
- <sup>225</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 398 Adam Kyngorne vicario de Lyntoun
- <sup>226</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 399 Adam Kyngorne vicario de Lyntoun
- <sup>227</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 453 Item to ser Adame Kinghome in pensiou quiairvpone he hes ve commoun seill . . . .xl . li
- <sup>228</sup> David Hay Fleming, The Reformation in Scotland, Legitimations [Full text of "The Reformation in Scotland : causes, characteristics, consequences" \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/full-text-of-the-reformation-in-scotland-causes-characteristics-consequences)
- <sup>229</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 489
- <sup>230</sup> Scottish Text Society publications > Third series > Bannatyne Manuscript p. clv <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/106929457>
- <sup>231</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 434 Alan Cowttis' Register
- <sup>232</sup> Instrument narrating that Thomas Toscheauch, chamberlain of the monastery of Dunfermline, as procurator for James Richardson, son natural of Mr. Robert Richardson, commendator of St. Mary's Isle alias Traill, resigned into the hands of Robert [Pitcairn], commendator of Dunfermline, that third part of the west side of the town of Wester Luscoure alias Stobies Luscoure, in the parish and regality of Dunfermline and shire of Fife, in favour of John Stobie in Wester Luscoure, his heirs, etc. Done in the inner hall of the monastery, on 18th February 1576-7. David Durie of that ilk, George Halkheid of Pitfirran, and others, witnesses. David Kingorne, clerk of the regality, notary public. [https://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/archival\\_objects/12100](https://archives.collections.ed.ac.uk/repositories/2/archival_objects/12100)
- <sup>233</sup> findmpast Commissariat Record of St Andrews Register Of Testaments 1549-1800 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005>
- <sup>234</sup> <https://www.dsl.ac.uk/entry/snd/portioner>
- <sup>235</sup> Henderson, Ebenezer, Annals of Dunfermline p. 206.
- <sup>236</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0149
- <sup>237</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700 [https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)
- <sup>238</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700 [https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)
- <sup>239</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0010 0114 (transcription of names corrected); also [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_686700302](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686700302) and [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_690233392](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_690233392)
- <sup>240</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0248
- <sup>241</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700 [https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)
- <sup>242</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689209790) [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_689209790](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689209790)
- <sup>243</sup> ScotlandsPeople [http://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)
- <sup>244</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700 [https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

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<sup>245</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689213216)

[https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_689213216](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689213216)

<sup>246</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>247</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689213723)

[https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_689213723](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689213723)

<sup>248</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>249</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_685006186)

[https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_685006186](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_685006186)

<sup>250</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>251</sup> Findmypast <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125737>

<sup>252</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>253</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 483

<sup>254</sup> 80. Rental of Dunfermline. [June.] Harl. MSS. 4637c. fol. 134. "The present state of the rent of Dumfermling in Junij 1593, according to the rentale subscrivit be David Seytoun of Parbroth, comptrollar, and delyvrit to the Danishe ambassadouris in May 1590, of quhilk rentale thir are the totale sommes. <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/cal-state-papers/scotland/vol11/pp95-114>. By this stage the Regality had been passed to Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James VI.

<sup>255</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p, 494.

<sup>256</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p, 496.

<sup>257</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p, 502.

<sup>258</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0058;

<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125737>

<sup>259</sup> Dunfermline Land Grant, 1583. Notarial instrument of James Kingorne, admitted notary public by the Lords of the Council and scribe of the regality of Dunfermline, 7 August 1583, the delivery by Alexander Maistertoun in Baith and his wife Katherine Broun to Thomas Boscheant, chamberlain of the monastery of Dunfermline and bailiff of Robert [Pitcairn], perpetual commendator of the same monastery and convent, of a charter of fee-farm granted to them under the common seal of the monastery and signed by the commendator and chapter, to hold to them and the survivor, with remainder to their heirs in tail, remainder to Alexander's heirs, of the entire lands of Baith Halkheid otherwise Maistertonisbaith, with the buildings, gardens, tofts and crofts in the parish and regality of Dunfermline and the shrievalty of Fife, occupied by Alexander, reserving the free tenement or live rent to Alan Cowttis the elder of Grange for life, 20 July 1583, which the bailiff handed to the notary to read and explain; the bailiff then went to the land at 7 in the morning and placed Alexander and Katherine in possession in the presence of William Trumble of Trumblis Baith, James Andersoun in Lassoddy, William Westwode at the mill of Lassoddy and William Merschale in Baith; Latin manuscript on vellum with calligraphic initial and large monogram signature.



[https://www.lot-art.com/auction-lots/Dunfermline-Land-Grant-Notarial-instrument-of-James-Kingorne-1583/670-dunfermline\\_land-27.5.20-dominic](https://www.lot-art.com/auction-lots/Dunfermline-Land-Grant-Notarial-instrument-of-James-Kingorne-1583/670-dunfermline_land-27.5.20-dominic)

<sup>260</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p, 485.

<sup>261</sup> Registrum de Dunfermelyn p, 486

<sup>262</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.251

<sup>263</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

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<sup>264</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

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<sup>265</sup> (Print. Regist. Dtmf. p. 496.) cited in Ebenezer Henderson, The Annals of Dunfermline, Glasgow 1879, p.261

<sup>266</sup> Ebenezer Henderson, The Annals of Dunfermline, Glasgow 1879, p.269

<sup>267</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>268</sup> Transcription: Dunfermline Registers.

<sup>269</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0041

<sup>270</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

[https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](https://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)

<sup>271</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

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<sup>272</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

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<sup>273</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700

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- <sup>274</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>275</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>276</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>277</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>278</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>279</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>280</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0162 James Kingorn and Effie Murray had David Transcription of Parish Registers of Dunfermline [Dunfermline Registers] Scottish Records Society:  
[http://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft\\_djvu.txt](http://archive.org/stream/scottishrecordso32scotuoft/scottishrecordso32scotuoft_djvu.txt)
- <sup>281</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0422; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_695576927%2F1](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_695576927%2F1)
- <sup>282</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>283</sup> Dunfermline Registers
- <sup>284</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0024
- <sup>285</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>286</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0228; [www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_690699669](http://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_690699669)
- <sup>287</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0243
- <sup>288</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>289</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0253
- <sup>290</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0356
- <sup>291</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>292</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>293</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>294</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0260
- <sup>295</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0124
- <sup>296</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>297</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>298</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0266
- <sup>299</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0269
- <sup>300</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0076;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125743>
- <sup>301</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0234
- <sup>302</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>303</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FANTENUPTIAL%2F013296%2F1>
- <sup>304</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0169 James Kingorn and Efifie Murray had William. Transcription: Dunfermline Registers.
- <sup>305</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>306</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0387; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_695576790%2F1](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_695576790%2F1)
- <sup>307</sup> <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80865167>
- <sup>308</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0177; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_687629067](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_687629067)
- <sup>309</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0450
- <sup>310</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0191



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- <sup>311</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125699>
- <sup>312</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0282
- <sup>313</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>314</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>315</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125699>
- <sup>316</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>317</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0277
- <sup>318</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>319</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0198
- <sup>320</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0206
- <sup>321</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0210
- <sup>322</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0216
- <sup>323</sup> ScotlandsPeople 426/00 0010 0221
- <sup>324</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0194 James Kingorne, clerk, and Eupham Murray had John. Transcription: Dunfermline Registers.
- <sup>325</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>326</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0255
- <sup>327</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>328</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>329</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>330</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>331</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>332</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0294
- <sup>333</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0286
- <sup>334</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0180
- <sup>335</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0195
- <sup>336</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0207
- <sup>337</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0310
- <sup>338</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0336
- <sup>339</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0251
- <sup>340</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0426
- <sup>341</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0530
- <sup>342</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0589
- <sup>343</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0356
- <sup>344</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0024
- <sup>345</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>346</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0067
- <sup>347</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>348</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0178
- <sup>349</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0218
- <sup>350</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>351</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0043;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125709>
- <sup>352</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0239

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- <sup>353</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0187
- <sup>354</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>355</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>356</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0091
- <sup>357</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0095;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125754>
- <sup>358</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>359</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0132
- <sup>360</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>361</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0192; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_689210856](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_689210856)
- <sup>362</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>363</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0203
- <sup>364</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>365</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0225
- <sup>366</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>367</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0082;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125749;>  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125752>
- <sup>368</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0239
- <sup>369</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>370</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125745>
- <sup>371</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0247
- <sup>372</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>373</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0164
- <sup>374</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700
- <sup>375</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0087
- <sup>376</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700
- <sup>377</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700
- <sup>378</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0260
- <sup>379</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>380</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0010 0274
- <sup>381</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>382</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0110 0099;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBPRS%2FFIFE%2FFHS%2FDEATH%2F00125758>
- <sup>383</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0020 0019
- <sup>384</sup> Henry Paton (Ed) Parish Registers of Dunfermline 1561-1700  
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- <sup>388</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/02 0010 0070
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- <sup>390</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/01 0020 0318; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_685892086](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_685892086) and  
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- <sup>391</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/01 0030 0053; [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_685882418](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_685882418) and  
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- <sup>398</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0295
- <sup>399</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0366
- <sup>400</sup> ScotlandsPeople 424/00 0030 0400
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- <sup>403</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/01 0480 0068
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- <sup>419</sup> ScotlandsPeople 414/00 0030 0047
- <sup>420</sup> ScotlandsPeople 818/00 0030 0017
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- <sup>428</sup> ScotlandsPeople 258/00 0010 0084
- <sup>429</sup> ScotlandsPeople 743/00 0030 0055
- <sup>430</sup> ScotlandsPeople 743/00 0030 0055
- <sup>431</sup> ScotlandsPeople 258/00 0010 0087
- <sup>432</sup> ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0010 0245
- <sup>433</sup> ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0010 0283
- <sup>434</sup> ScotlandsPeople 258/00 0010 0098
- <sup>435</sup> ScotlandsPeople 258/00 0010 0104
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- <sup>438</sup> ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0247
- <sup>439</sup> ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0255
- <sup>440</sup> ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0262
- <sup>441</sup> ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0266
- <sup>442</sup> ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0280

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- 443 ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0010 0298
- 444 ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0020 0205
- 445 ScotlandsPeople 808/000 0010 0038. The “y” in “yingeřhn” possibly a “g” that’s lost its top. The “ř” in “yingeřhn” the caron possibly indicates an abbreviation. In James Kingorne’s baptism record of 1663 (Table 2, 1.3) Adam is described as living “in [Hume]hnlau?” possibly in Hume.
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- 447 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0010 0305
- 448 [https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_694712598%2F2](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694712598%2F2) ; courtesy Val Kinghorne.
- 449 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/17518825:60143?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=342409151889>; thanks to Val Kinghorne
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- 452 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0229
- 453 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0010 0313
- 454 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0010
- 455 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0201
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- 462 ScotlandsPeople 808/00 0020 0177
- 463 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0015
- 464 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0261
- 465 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0271
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- 467 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0020 0295
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- <sup>593</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>594</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0010 0256
- <sup>595</sup> Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh, *The Master of Hells Gates* chapter 4
- <sup>596</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>597</sup> Sighted by Authors.
- <sup>598</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0010 0257
- <sup>599</sup> Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh, *The Master of Hells Gates* chapter 5
- <sup>600</sup> Sydney Gazette, Tue 21 Jun 1836, 3; <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2204986>.
- <sup>601</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>602</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0010 0260; baptized at Kippilaw, registered at Bowden
- <sup>603</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, Mon 17 Feb 1806: NRAS2970/bundle 102.
- <sup>604</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0010 0261; baptized at Kippilaw, registered at Bowden
- <sup>605</sup> Ancestry.com.au 1841 Scotland Census
- <sup>606</sup> No death record found; gravestone of Andrew Seton Kinghorne, Galashiels sighted by Authors
- <sup>607</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*: citation Newspaper Reports.
- <sup>608</sup> Diary of William Alexander Chisholm;  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=ANZ%2FBMD%2FNSW%2FD%2F0006623210> ; ancestry.com.au  
 Australia, Death Index, 1787-1985 Registration number 56??; ; Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 5464/1879
- <sup>609</sup> ScotlandsPeople 775/00 0020 0032
- <sup>610</sup> *The Master of Hell's Gates*, p. 295 and endnotes. Diary of William Alexander Chisholm, Sunday 8 October 1865.
- <sup>611</sup> Ancestry.com Australian and New Zealand Find a Grave Index 1800s-Current
- <sup>612</sup> ScotlandsPeople 775/00 0020 0045
- <sup>613</sup> Barley's second marriage. Charles Cullledge Barley an 'honest bankrupt' in England probably travelled to Victoria under the pseudonym William Grey Wade seeking to rebuild his fortunes, and pay off his debts, which he accomplished 12 September 1853 1853. (*London Gazette* 13 September 1853 Findmypast) Full account in Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>614</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*: 'William Wade had been operating a grocery business since at least early 1851 from premises at Yarra and Corio Streets. From newspaper advertisements, he held a wine and spirit licence, and was also trading in gold... On 11 January 1853, the Geelong Advertiser reported "BIRTH On the 6th. inst. In Corio-street, Mrs. Wade of a daughter." There is no other record of the birth, this being before civil registration in Victoria... The Age, Melbourne, on 14 January 1884 concerning the marriage of "Helen Johnson Barley, only daughter of Mr & Mrs Barley, niece of the late Alexander Kinghorne of Maxton, Goulburn." The marriage, to William Renison, her parents Charles Cullledge Barley and Eliza Kinghorne, and her birthplace as Geelong. Her age, 31, indicated her birth was in 1853.'
- <sup>615</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>616</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>617</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>618</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>619</sup> Auckland Provincial Gazette 19 August 1857 Sup 113 Findmypast.
- <sup>620</sup> Auckland Provincial Gazette 31 December 1858 Sup 3 Findmypast.
- <sup>621</sup> Auckland Provincial Gazette 31 December 1858 Sup 3 Findmypast.
- <sup>622</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>623</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>624</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*. (Vic BDM 1887/10563, father Johnson Barley, mother Sarah.) The Age reported on 16 September 1887 "Report from Benevolent Asylum: deaths during the week included Matilda Barley, native of Cambridgeshire, from congestive pulmonitis, been in residence 14 years, 4 months."
- <sup>625</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.
- <sup>626</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne *Barley-Wade-Kinghorne*.

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- <sup>627</sup> Chown, Carolyn, *Australian Chisholms in New Zealand: Romance across the Tasman. The story of William and Jane Chisholm 1858.* Carolyn Chown, Clan Chisholm, Australia, 2000, p. 1.
- <sup>628</sup> ScotlandsPeople 775/00 0020 0091
- <sup>629</sup> Diary of William Alexander Chisholm
- <sup>630</sup> "Alexander II" is the Authors' appellation.
- <sup>631</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0020 0008
- <sup>632</sup> Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh, *The Master of Hells Gates* chapters 5 and 14
- <sup>633</sup> Alexander Kinghorne Jnr, ancestry.com. Jane Kinghorne (née Lambert), ancestry.com.
- <sup>634</sup> Trove 12893606. William Kinghorne to Andrew Cameron, 18 Jul 1853.
- <sup>635</sup> Trove 12889759, 59764542.
- <sup>636</sup> "Alexander III" is the Authors' appellation.
- <sup>637</sup> FamilySearch, Australian Births and Baptisms, 1792-1981; Courtesy Val Kinghorn: V18351073 20/1835
- <sup>638</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 1746/1863
- <sup>639</sup> FamilySearch, Probate 88869 [19/10251] Australia, NSW, Deceased Estate Files, 1880-1923; Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 18633/1917
- <sup>640</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 948/1843
- <sup>641</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 18633/1923
- <sup>642</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 7573/1864
- <sup>643</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 3317/1891
- <sup>644</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 22588/1945
- <sup>645</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 7461/1866
- <sup>646</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 18603/1955
- <sup>647</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 8098/1868
- <sup>648</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne: NSW BDM 4683/1900
- <sup>649</sup> Information from Val Kinghorne, details and citations provided.
- <sup>650</sup> Notes compiled by Chis Maxwell
- <sup>651</sup> Courtesy Val Kinghorne NSW BDM 18531/1958
- <sup>652</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>653</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0020 0008
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- <sup>655</sup> Marriage of James Chisholm Jnr to Elizabeth Kinghorne;  
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2192677>.
- <sup>656</sup> Miriam Chisholm Papers NLA MS6207, B2, S2, F23.
- <sup>657</sup> Family tree compiled by Chis Maxwell
- <sup>658</sup> Ancestry.com Australian and New Zealand Find a Grave Index 1800s-Current
- <sup>659</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0020 0008
- <sup>660</sup> Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh, *The Master of Hells Gates* chapter 5
- <sup>661</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>662</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/00 0020 0008
- <sup>663</sup> Chis Maxwell and Alex Pugh, *The Master of Hells Gates* chapter 5
- <sup>664</sup> Ancestry.com Australian Death Index 1787-1985 Goulburn 1896 Registration Number 9866; Ancestry.com Australian and New Zealand Find a Grave Index 1800s-Current
- <sup>665</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0030 0384
- <sup>666</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>667</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0030 0412
- <sup>668</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>669</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, Friday 22 May 1801: NRAS2970/bundle 10
- <sup>670</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0030 0426
- <sup>671</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>672</sup> Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com
- <sup>673</sup> Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com
- <sup>674</sup> Email Val Kinghorne to Alex Pugh 16 Aug 2022
- <sup>675</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0030 0474
- <sup>676</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>677</sup> Kinghorne to Seton Karr, Mon 13 May 1805: NRAS2970/bundle 14.
- <sup>678</sup> Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com
- <sup>679</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/1475945742/facts> et sub



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<sup>680</sup> Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com

<sup>681</sup> FamilySearch. NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39: Photograph of Kinghorne Family Bible; Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com

<sup>682</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1624/images/31281\\_a100920-00066?pld=5021176](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1624/images/31281_a100920-00066?pld=5021176)

Thanks to Val Kinghorne.

<sup>683</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1558/images/31281\\_a100928-00078?pld=493889](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1558/images/31281_a100928-00078?pld=493889)

Thanks to Val Kinghorne.

<sup>684</sup> [Ancestry.com.au - England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567-1936](https://www.ancestry.com.au/England-Wales-Non-Conformist-and-Non-Parochial-Registers-1567-1936) Thanks to Val Kinghorne.

<sup>685</sup> Trail with thanks to Val Kinghorne, see Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com

<sup>686</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036157413/facts>

<sup>687</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1558/images/31281\\_a100923-00104?pld=477496](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/1558/images/31281_a100923-00104?pld=477496)

Thanks to Val Kinghorne

<sup>688</sup> 1841 Census. Email Val Kinghorne to Alex Pugh 16 Aug 2022, "Son William was born 12 Oct 1819, baptised St Andrew Holborn 7 Nov 1819. James' wife died in Sep 1820, Ann Judith died Jan 1821. Banns were read from May to 3 Jun 1821 for James marriage to Mary EMMS (1792-1864), but it is unlikely the marriage took place, James dying on 20 Jun 1821. Mary Emms raised William, which was acknowledged when William named his first son Mark Alexander Emms Kinghorne (1850-1906)."

<sup>689</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1841%2F0007097430>

<sup>690</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/24265770:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413)

[content/view/24265770:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/24265770:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413)

<sup>691</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/9001827:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413)

[content/view/9001827:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/9001827:9852?ssrc=pt&tid=24123908&pid=340036157413)

<sup>692</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS\\_D18624HS-0369?pld=19827415](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS_D18624HS-0369?pld=19827415)

<sup>693</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS\\_D18794AZ-0916?pld=19827428](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS_D18794AZ-0916?pld=19827428)

<sup>694</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS\\_D19014AZ-0965?pld=19827203](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS_D19014AZ-0965?pld=19827203)

<sup>695</sup> <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1891%2F0004003349>

<sup>696</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38233058/mark-alexander-kinghorne>

<sup>697</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036158212/facts>

<sup>698</sup> 1861 Census <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1861%2F0002162020> Lead thanks to Val Kinghorne.

<sup>699</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS\\_D18684AZ-0180?pld=19827420](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8914/images/ONS_D18684AZ-0180?pld=19827420)

Thanks to Val Kinghorne

<sup>700</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036158024/facts>

<sup>701</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS\\_B18543IP-0232?pld=16997356](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS_B18543IP-0232?pld=16997356)

<sup>702</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036158213/facts>

[https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS\\_B18571FM-0897?pld=16997344](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS_B18571FM-0897?pld=16997344)

<sup>703</sup>

<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/record?id=GBC%2F1881%2F4362274%2F00948&parentid=GBC%2F1881%2F023717879>

<sup>704</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/61189/images/45582\\_263021009500\\_2019-00217?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158213&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=2469706](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/61189/images/45582_263021009500_2019-00217?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158213&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=2469706) Thanks to Val Kinghorne

<sup>705</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036158026/facts>

<sup>706</sup> [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS\\_B18592FM-1019?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=16997330](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8912/images/ONS_B18592FM-1019?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pld=16997330)

<sup>707</sup>

<https://search.findmypast.co.uk/record?id=GBC%2F1881%2F4299383%2F00298&parentid=GBC%2F1881%2F001684359>

<sup>708</sup>

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<sup>709</sup> <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/record?id=GBC%2F1901%2F0263-0264%2F0472&parentid=GBC%2F1901%2F0007211934>

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[https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/2352/images/rg14\\_01241\\_0303\\_03?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=2435472](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/2352/images/rg14_01241_0303_03?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=2435472)

711 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/7579/images/ons\\_d19163az-0480?pId=18536490](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/7579/images/ons_d19163az-0480?pId=18536490)

712 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/7579/images/ons\\_d19232az-0522?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=21316617](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/7579/images/ons_d19232az-0522?ssrc=pt&treeid=24123908&personid=340036158026&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=21316617)

713 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036158023/facts>

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718 Sources in Val Kinghorne Family Tree <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036160295/facts>

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<https://gsarchive.net/whowaswho/K/KinghorneMark.htm>

722 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38233058/mark-alexander-kinghorne>  
<https://gsarchive.net/whowaswho/K/KinghorneMark.htm>

723 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8913/images/ONS\\_M18724AZ-0673?pId=16861602](https://www.ancestry.com.au/imageviewer/collections/8913/images/ONS_M18724AZ-0673?pId=16861602)

724 Details in Ancestry family tree Val Kinghorne <https://www.ancestry.com.au/family-tree/person/tree/24123908/person/340036160889/facts>

725 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/38233058/mark-alexander-kinghorne>  
<https://gsarchive.net/whowaswho/K/KinghorneMark.htm>

726 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice\\_Oates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Oates)

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<https://gsarchive.net/whowaswho/K/KinghorneMark.htm>

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742 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/208483142?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>

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746 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193384982?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>

747 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/193391952?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/6053754?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>

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748 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/208479887?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>

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- 751 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/89003102?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>
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- 753 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13560629?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>
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- 756 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13568578?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>
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- 760 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13571291?searchTerm=%22mark%20kinghorn%22>
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- <sup>859</sup> A popular quotation, anonymous. (Sometimes attributed to Elizabeth Urch, but she was born in 1921 and only a child in 1930).
- <sup>860</sup> Presumably Richmond Street in London E13 (Plaistow towards Upton Park). Most houses look post-WWII, and there are some references to bombings.
- <sup>861</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0040 0065
- <sup>862</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 5, Series 3, Folder 39
- <sup>863</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](#)  
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- <sup>864</sup> ScotlandsPeople 793/00 0060 0401
- <sup>865</sup> Val Kinghorne family tree in Ancestry.com source not cited.
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- <sup>873</sup> 1841 Census <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1841%2F0017675233>
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- <sup>953</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686569641)  
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- <sup>954</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Pre-1841 Censuses And Population Lists | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2FEARLY-SCOT-CENSUS%2F0009533)  
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- <sup>957</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686569567)  
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- <sup>963</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686560926)  
[https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_686560926](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686560926); 1811 per findmypast, 1 March 1811 per FamilySearch
- <sup>964</sup> [William Brockie - Wikipedia](#)
- <sup>965</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686560927)  
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- <sup>966</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686560980)  
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- <sup>967</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686734028)  
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- <sup>968</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686734030)  
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- <sup>969</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686731466)  
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- <sup>971</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686570737)  
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- <sup>972</sup> Kinghorne Family Bible, Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207, Box 4
- <sup>973</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.com.au](https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_686570013)  
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- <sup>974</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694717607%2F1)  
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- <sup>975</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_695088917%2F1)  
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- <sup>976</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686729467)  
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- <sup>977</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686567049)  
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- <sup>978</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686729465)  
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- <sup>979</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686732434)  
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- <sup>980</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686729170)  
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- <sup>981</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694907065%2F1)  
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- <sup>983</sup> [Record Transcription: 1851 England, Wales & Scotland Census | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1851/0021490535)  
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- <sup>984</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686727895)  
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- <sup>985</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.com.au](https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_686570714)  
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- <sup>986</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_695089860%2F1)  
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- <sup>987</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694928558%2F1)  
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- <sup>988</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686641301)  
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- <sup>989</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686640023)  
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- <sup>990</sup> [Record Transcription: 1841 England, Wales & Scotland Census | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1841/0017484912)  
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- <sup>991</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686346542)  
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- <sup>992</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686346844)  
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- <sup>993</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694907910%2F2)  
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- <sup>995</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland, Edinburgh & Lothian Death And Burial Index | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1841/0017484912)  
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- <sup>996</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686346846)  
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- <sup>997</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686343714)  
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- <sup>998</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686344483)  
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- <sup>999</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686644364)  
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- <sup>1000</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694411149%2F2)  
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- <sup>1001</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686639050)  
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- <sup>1002</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686640011)  
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- <sup>1003</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694410394%2F1)  
https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\_694410394%2F1
- <sup>1004</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686647595)  
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- <sup>1005</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686650129)  
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- <sup>1006</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686646663)  
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- <sup>1007</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686646812)  
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- <sup>1008</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686649950)  
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- <sup>1009</sup> [Record Transcription: 1841 England, Wales & Scotland Census | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1841%2F0017657077)  
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- <sup>1010</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686644855)  
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- <sup>1011</sup> [Record Transcription: 1851 England, Wales & Scotland Census | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1851/0021448249)  
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- <sup>1012</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686639035)  
[https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R\\_686639035](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686639035)
- <sup>1013</sup> CM has her baptized 1753 as above citing FamilySearch, but that record not found in FamilySearch or findmypast
- <sup>1014</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.com.au](https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_694717150%2F2;)  
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- <sup>1015</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694926532%2F2)  
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- <sup>1016</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694926658%2F1)  
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- <sup>1017</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686729394)  
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- <sup>1018</sup> [Record Transcription: 1841 England, Wales & Scotland Census | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1841/0017544851)  
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- <sup>1019</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686645146)  
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- <sup>1020</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686346118)  
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- <sup>1021</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694409853%2F2)  
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- <sup>1022</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694320004)  
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- <sup>1023</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694315235)  
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- <sup>1024</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_690184786)  
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- <sup>1025</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686645538)  
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- <sup>1026</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Pre-1841 Censuses And Population Lists | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2FEARLY-SCOT-CENSUS%2F0004408)  
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- <sup>1027</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686646432)  
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- <sup>1028</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686645484)  
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- <sup>1029</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686648146)  
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- <sup>1030</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Births & Baptisms 1564-1950 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_686640097)  
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- <sup>1031</sup> [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.co.uk](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=R_694907046%2F1)  
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- 1206 Andrew Blaikie, *A Scottish Farmer's Ride through England 100 Years Ago*, Selkirk 1906
- 1207 Andrew Blaikie, *A Scottish Farmer's Ride through England 100 Years Ago*, Selkirk 1906
- 1208 [Record Transcription: Scotland Marriages 1561-1910 | findmypast.com.au](https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_694929806%2F1)  
[https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R\\_694929806%2F1](https://www.findmypast.com.au/transcript?id=R_694929806%2F1)
- 1209 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 205
- 1210 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 208

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- 1211 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 214
- 1212 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 216
- 1213 McAulay, Karen Elisabeth, *Our Ancient National Airs: Scottish Song Collecting c.1760-1888*, PhD Thesis, University of Glasgow, 2009. <https://theses.gla.ac.uk/1242/1/2009mcaulay1phd.pdf>
- 1214 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 222
- 1215 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 228
- 1216 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 235
- 1217 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 236
- 1218 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 248
- 1219 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 220
- 1220 ScotlandsPeople 778/40 341
- 1221 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 283
- 1222 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 283
- 1223 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 283
- 1224 BLAIKIE, FRANCIS (\_son of Andrew Blaikie, tenant of Holydean, Scotland\_). Went to England about 1789; agent to Earl of Chesterfield, and then to Earl of Leicester; introduced the turnip drill and other improvements in agriculture; author of papers on science of agriculture; retired about 1832. \_d.\_ St. Helens Sep. 1857. <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/55059/55059-0.txt> This doesn't sit well with the census records.
- 1225 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1841/0017681368>
- 1226 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1851/0021499663&expand=true>
- 1227 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1861%2F0022146134>
- 1228 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/2934939:60144?tid=&pid=&queryId=307c512dedbfc54907194e8288b30812&\\_phsrc=wRU384&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/2934939:60144?tid=&pid=&queryId=307c512dedbfc54907194e8288b30812&_phsrc=wRU384&_phstart=successSource)
- 1229 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/12297330:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=9ccea77dff6c82e6a178eaa1c3f40b3e&\\_phsrc=wRU382&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/12297330:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=9ccea77dff6c82e6a178eaa1c3f40b3e&_phsrc=wRU382&_phstart=successSource)
- 1230 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/14419396:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=b63c3cae7c81ce34058b5eeb42479cc2&\\_phsrc=wRU373&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/14419396:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=b63c3cae7c81ce34058b5eeb42479cc2&_phsrc=wRU373&_phstart=successSource)
- 1231 [http://www.victorianresearch.org/Comprehensive\\_Curran\\_Index\\_Bibliography.pdf](http://www.victorianresearch.org/Comprehensive_Curran_Index_Bibliography.pdf) 'Blaikie, Miss Jean Lang - Daughter of William Lang Blaikie; married John Lang in 1901. The novelist Georgette Agnew, offering Bentley some stories for Temple Bar, explained that she did so at 'the advice of my friend, Jeanie Blaikie who I believe contributes occasionally to your magazine' [20 Feb. 1901; Bentley Corresp., Univ. Illinois]
- 1232 <https://isfdb.org/cgi-bin/ea.cgi?160719>
- 1233 Andrew Blaikie, *A Scottish Farmer's Ride through England 100 Years Ago*, Selkirk 1906
- 1234 George Tancred of Weens, *The Annals of a Border Club* (The Jedforest) Jedburgh, Edinburgh and Glasgow 1899 (**Weens**), pp. 443-448. Weens acknowledges among his sources: ' Mrs Blaikie, Holydean'
- 1235 *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research* vol 10 pp. 30-31
- [http://iapsop.com/archive/materials/spr\\_proceedings/spr\\_journal\\_v10\\_1901-2.pdf](http://iapsop.com/archive/materials/spr_proceedings/spr_journal_v10_1901-2.pdf)
- 1236 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_middle\\_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjean\\_bruce.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_middle_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjean_bruce.pdf)
- 1237 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_middle\\_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjean\\_queen.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_middle_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjean_queen.pdf)
- 1238 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjean\\_gordon.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjean_gordon.pdf)
- 1239 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/ancient\\_greece/ebooks/pdf/langjean\\_odyssey.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/ancient_greece/ebooks/pdf/langjean_odyssey.pdf)
- 1240 <https://www.heritage-history.com/index.php?c=read&author=langjean&book=myths>
- 1241 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_middle\\_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjohn\\_border.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_middle_ages/ebooks/pdf/langjohn_border.pdf)
- 1242 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn\\_clive.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn_clive.pdf)
- 1243 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn\\_cook.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn_cook.pdf)
- 1244 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn\\_golden.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn_golden.pdf)
- 1245 [https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british\\_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn\\_gulliver.pdf](https://www.heritage-history.com/site/hclass/british_empire/ebooks/pdf/langjohn_gulliver.pdf)
- 1246 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/12901749:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=c942c77023841021080a9b81aa2e0daa&\\_phsrc=wRU378&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/12901749:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=c942c77023841021080a9b81aa2e0daa&_phsrc=wRU378&_phstart=successSource)
- 1247 [https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/16909939:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=8ce2a58f87dbcbc286c8e245cdc75ba7&\\_phsrc=wRU380&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com.au/discoveryui-content/view/16909939:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=8ce2a58f87dbcbc286c8e245cdc75ba7&_phsrc=wRU380&_phstart=successSource)
- 1248 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1861/0022094081>



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- 1249 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1881/0027797006>
- 1250 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1891%2F0033599321>
- 1251 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1901/0038615356>
- 1252 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 248
- 1253 ScotlandsPeople 783/20 9
- 1254 ScotlandsPeople 783/20 12
- 1255 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1841%2F0017550445>
- 1256 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC/1851/0021456896&expand=true>
- 1257 <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=GBC%2F1861%2F0022094356>
- 1258 <https://stcatharines.civicweb.net/document/49531/>
- 1259 Ebenezer Henderson, Annals of Dunfermline p.197  
[https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals\\_of\\_dunfermline\\_~\\_1879.pdf](https://www.tradeshouselibrary.org/uploads/4/7/7/2/47723681/annals_of_dunfermline_~_1879.pdf)
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- 1261 Coleman, Russel, *Excavations at the Abbot's house, Maygate, Dunfermline*, Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal Vol. 2 (1996) pp. 70-112 <https://tafac.org.uk/tafaj27.pdf>
- 1262 Miriam Chisholm Papers, NLA MS 6207: Box 4.
- 1263 Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p.141  
<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727657>
- 1264 Maitland Club > Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis > Statutes and annals p.147  
<https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80727729>
- 1265 <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/11593643/scottish-record-society-publications-electric-scotland>
- 1266 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 469 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604004>
- 1267 findmpast Commissariat Record of St Andrews Register Of Testaments 1549-1800  
<https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=SCOT%2FWILLS%2F081005>
- 1268 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.152 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81600080>
- 1269 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn [Page 3] <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81598220>
- 1270 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 5
- 1271 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.19
- 1272 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.28
- 1273 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.40
- 1274 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.46
- 1275 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.152
- 1276 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 156 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81600128>
- 1277 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.175
- 1278 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.221
- 1279 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn pp.222-3
- 1280 Translation from Taylor, Simon, Babbet and Bridin Pudding or Polyglot Fife in the Middle Ages p. 116  
[http://www.snsbi.org.uk/Nomina\\_articles/Nomina\\_17\\_Taylor.pdf](http://www.snsbi.org.uk/Nomina_articles/Nomina_17_Taylor.pdf)
- 1281 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn pp. 238-240
- 1282 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 286
- 1283 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn pp. 305-10
- 1284 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 321
- 1285 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn pp. 354-6
- 1286 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.468 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81603992>
- 1287 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.468 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81603992>
- 1288 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.468 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81603992>
- 1289 Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.468 <https://digitl.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81603992>

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- <sup>1290</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 469 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604004>
- <sup>1291</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 469 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604004>
- <sup>1292</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.490 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604256>
- <sup>1293</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.490 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604256>
- <sup>1294</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.490 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604256>
- <sup>1295</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p.490 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604256>
- <sup>1296</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 466 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81603968>
- <sup>1297</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 472 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604040>
- <sup>1298</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 473 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604052>
- <sup>1299</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 473 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604052>
- <sup>1300</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 482 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81604160?mode=transcription>
- <sup>1301</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 489.
- <sup>1302</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 428.
- <sup>1303</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 443.
- <sup>1304</sup> Maitland Club > Notices from the local records of Dysart p.36 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80865059>
- <sup>1305</sup> Bannatyne Club > Registrum de Dunfermelyn p. 499.
- <sup>1306</sup> <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GXM6-6Y7>
- <sup>1307</sup> <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80530378>
- <sup>1308</sup> <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78225996>;
- <sup>1309</sup> <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78225996>; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78228416>
- <sup>1310</sup> <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GMPQ-LS2>
- <sup>1311</sup> <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/GMPQ-LS2>
- <sup>1312</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George\\_Durie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Durie) based on Legitimations entries. The FamilySearch entry re John is incorrect: ‘He left a numerous family in Scotland. His two elder sons, Peter and Henry, were legitimated by an act passed under the great seal, dated 30 September 1543. They appear to have acted as guardians to two younger ones, George and John, who were sent when young to the Scots college at Paris, and subsequently to the Catholic University of Leuven. Several of their letters, dated from Leuven 1571, addressed to their brothers in Scotland, have been preserved in state papers relating to Scotland in the Record Office. John Durie became a Jesuit.’ (i.e., not the Presbyterian Minister in the FamilySearch entry).
- <sup>1313</sup> Some references:- 1602: <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78241627> ; 1606: <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78242298>; there are references in the Bannatyne Club archives to Sibbalds in the Presbyterian church, which are not relevant to the present study, and generally will not be noted further.
- <sup>1314</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/10 412
- <sup>1315</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/10 419
- <sup>1316</sup> ScotlandsPeople 778/10 228
- <sup>1317</sup> Weens citing Memoir of Elliots of Wolflee (Weens detailed p.207-8) . Burke has John’s wife as Jane Elliott daughter of Walter Elliott of Wolflee, but the OPR clearly show her as Agnes Elliott, and Burke in error. There is however a problem with Weens’ account of the Elliots of Wolflee (Weens p. 207-8): “Agnes, who married John Sibbald in Whitelaw, by whom she had six children ; secondly, in 1721, she married Walter Cunningham of Chapelhope, by whom she had fourteen children. One of her grandsons was the late Col. Sibbald of Pinnacle. (Vide Sibbald Memoir.)” However, the OPR show Agnes having at least one child with John Sibbald in 1723 after her supposed remarriage.
- <sup>1318</sup> ScotlandsPeople 775/10 26

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- 1319 Baptized 13 February 1723 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 30, died 1724 (Weens)
- 1320 A Thomas Sibbald was buried In Edinburgh 28 August 1783 ScotlandsPeople 685/1970 312. His age was given as 77, ie., born c. 1706, six years before John Sibbald's marriage to Agnes Elliott in 1712.
- 1321 ScotlandsPeople 778/10 131
- 1322 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 254
- 1323 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 69 not included by Burks or Weens
- 1324 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 70
- 1325 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Sibbald\\_\(bookseller\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Sibbald_(bookseller))
- 1326
- [https://en.geneanet.org/archives/ouvrages?action=detail&book\\_type=livre&livre\\_id=130004&page=485&name=SIBBALD&with\\_variantes=0](https://en.geneanet.org/archives/ouvrages?action=detail&book_type=livre&livre_id=130004&page=485&name=SIBBALD&with_variantes=0)
- 1327 <https://electricscotland.com/history/kays/vol214.htm>
- 1328
- [https://en.geneanet.org/archives/ouvrages?action=detail&livre\\_id=75780&page=66&book\\_type=livre&name=SIBBALD&with\\_variantes=0](https://en.geneanet.org/archives/ouvrages?action=detail&livre_id=75780&page=66&book_type=livre&name=SIBBALD&with_variantes=0)
- 1329 ScotlandsPeople 692/2100 425 and 692/2110 64
- 1330 ScotlandsPeople 692/260 630
- 1331 ScotlandsPeople 692/2160 110
- 1332 ScotlandsPeople 692/260 682
- 1333 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 85
- 1334 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 85
- 1335 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 85
- 1336 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 175
- 1337 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 175
- 1338 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 175
- 1339 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 205
- 1340 ScotlandsPeople 692/2170 271
- 1341 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 241
- 1342 ScotlandsPeople 692/2160 71
- 1343 ScotlandsPeople 692/270 308
- 1344 ScotlandsPeople 692/2160 109
- 1345 ScotlandsPeople 644/1280 37 and 692/2110 331
- 1346 ScotlandsPeople 692/280 54
- 1347 ScotlandsPeople 692/280 207
- 1348 ScotlandsPeople 692/280 218
- 1349 ScotlandsPeople 692/280 325
- 1350 ScotlandsPeople 692/2160 149
- 1351 ScotlandsPeople 692/2170 331
- 1352 Memoir of Susan Sibbald facing p. 174
- 1353 Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Wednesday 9 March 1803: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 11.
- 1354 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 77
- 1355 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 83
- 1356 ScotlandsPeople 774/10 256
- 1357 ScotlandsPeople 810/50 164
- 1358 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 46
- 1359 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 46
- 1360 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 47
- 1361 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 47
- 1362 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 63
- 1363 ScotlandsPeople 810/50 314
- 1364 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 63
- 1365 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 63
- 1366 ScotlandsPeople 810/30 63
- 1367 ScotlandsPeople 810/60 17
- 1368 ScotlandsPeople 810/60 17
- 1369 ScotlandsPeople 810/60 198

<sup>1370</sup> Ancestry 40611\_310403-00762

<sup>1371</sup> Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Saturday 12 February 1803: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 11.

<sup>1372</sup> Mr Milne was the Laird of Faldonside. His son, Nicol Milne, Esq, is mentioned as an “advocate” in Lockhart, Volume 2, p. 375, in a letter from Walter Scott to Mr William Laidlaw, Kaeside, from Edinburgh, dated Dec 20 1819. Scott always had a hankering to buy this estate from Nicol Milne, as it had great fishing!

<sup>1373</sup> Oversman: (Scots Law) an umpire or third arbiter, appointed when two arbiters, previously selected, disagree [<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/Oversman>]

<sup>1374</sup> Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Sundy 20 March 1803: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 11.

<sup>1375</sup> ScotlandsPeople 778/50 132

<sup>1376</sup> ScotlandsPeople 778/50 132

<sup>1377</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/10 63.

<sup>1378</sup> Burke has him born 12 January 1719 son of John Sibbald and Jane daughter of Walter Elliott of Wolflee. Weens has him born 12 January 1719 son of John Sibbald and Agnes daughter of Thomas Elliot in Oakwood Mill and Jean daughter of Cornelius Inglis of Newton and portioner in Murdiston Lanarkshire (Vide Memoir of Elliots of Wolflee – Weens pp.444-5). The OPR show John Sibbald married to Agnes Eliot 4 March 1712, and she is the mother of the subsequent children. This includes the baptismal entry for William 5 January 1718. There is no record of a death of a brother in infancy in the intervening year.

<sup>1379</sup> Hugh Sibbald was his grandson (see SK1.2.1.2.2.2.1.1) writing to Weens from Eildon Hall Sutton West Ontario on 6 October 1898

<sup>1380</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1470 310

<sup>1381</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1240 113; 685/1930 144; 685/1910 302

<sup>1382</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1240 393; 685/1940 175

<sup>1383</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1260 397

<sup>1384</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1270 236

<sup>1385</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1280 309

<sup>1386</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1290 336

<sup>1387</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1290 472

<sup>1388</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1300 42

<sup>1389</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1300 313

<sup>1390</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1250 151

<sup>1391</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1970 163

<sup>1392</sup>

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=rkpGAAAACAAJ&pg=PA560&lpg=PA560&dq=%22charles+sibbald%22+signet&source=bl&ots=ozcEB-VLf9&sig=ACfU3U3j8UeJ29jHYunhft8M5l8r0KNq9g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjlioy6m876AhXd2DgGHZcaBfAQ6AF6BAgdEAM#v=onepage&q=%22charles%20sibbald%22%20signet&f=false>

<sup>1393</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1260 82

<sup>1394</sup> ScotlandsPeople 685/1970 163

<sup>1395</sup>

<https://books.google.com.au/books?id=rkpGAAAACAAJ&pg=PA560&lpg=PA560&dq=%22charles+sibbald%22+signet&source=bl&ots=ozcEB-VLf9&sig=ACfU3U3j8UeJ29jHYunhft8M5l8r0KNq9g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjlioy6m876AhXd2DgGHZcaBfAQ6AF6BAgdEAM#v=onepage&q=%22charles%20sibbald%22%20signet&f=false>

<sup>1396</sup> ScotlandsPeople 783/10 282

<sup>1397</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/138118183/john-sibbald>

<sup>1398</sup> [https://search.ancestry.co.uk/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1351&h=41755&tid=&pid=&queryId=9a0fd5611f17c4cd627bd79550c422f4&usePUB=true&phsrc=wRU324&phstart=successSource&gl=1\\*110w201\\*ga\\*NTg2MzMzNDgxLjE2NjM2MzAyNDI.\\*\\_ga\\_4QT8FMEX30\\*MTY2NTY3MDCyNC4zMS4xLjE2NjU2NzA4OTcuMTUuMC4w](https://search.ancestry.co.uk/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1351&h=41755&tid=&pid=&queryId=9a0fd5611f17c4cd627bd79550c422f4&usePUB=true&phsrc=wRU324&phstart=successSource&gl=1*110w201*ga*NTg2MzMzNDgxLjE2NjM2MzAyNDI.*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*MTY2NTY3MDCyNC4zMS4xLjE2NjU2NzA4OTcuMTUuMC4w)

<sup>1399</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/113901717/thomas-sibbald>

<sup>1400</sup> [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/400924:60860?tid=&pid=&queryId=0de832e579f337aef2645104c5077f17&\\_phsrc=wRU332&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/400924:60860?tid=&pid=&queryId=0de832e579f337aef2645104c5077f17&_phsrc=wRU332&_phstart=successSource)

<sup>1401</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/112314799/anne-ritchie>

<sup>1402</sup> ScotlandsPeople 780/10 212

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1403 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137516539/william-sibbald>

1404 ScotlandsPeople 780/10 212

1405 ScotlandsPeople 780/10 212

1406 ScotlandsPeople 780/10 212

1407 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137701093/charles-sibbald>

1408 ScotlandsPeople 780/40 8

1409 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137740224/margaret-sibbald>

1410 ScotlandsPeople 780/40 14

1411 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137621034/hugh-sibbald>

1412 ScotlandsPeople 780/40 14

1413 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137791455/francis-clunie-sibbald>

1414 ScotlandsPeople 780/40 16

1415 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/138117499/ogilvie-dashwood-sibbald>

1416 <https://www.ancestry.com.au/mediaui-viewer/tree/70718407/person/44220956958/media/eeee0420-331b-4048-9751-740dc5ff8ed4>

1417 This appears to have been Thomas Lempriere (1756-1825), a Colonel in the Royal Jersey Militia, identified as a Commissary of Musters [https://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Thomas\\_Lempriere\\_\(1756\)](https://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Thomas_Lempriere_(1756)). Surviving records show a Thomas Lempriere was Commissary of Musters in the Channel Islands in 1794-5 during the posting of the 102<sup>nd</sup> Regt of Foot (Irish Rangers) (National Archives UK WO-12-9898 Muster and Pay Books 102<sup>nd</sup> Foot Irish rangers Channel Islands 1793-5). The Lempieres were an old Jersey family with many branches. He was probably not Thomas Lempriere the banker, who sources record as being interred in France by Napoleon from 1803 onwards. Thomas Lempriere the banker was the father of Thomas James Lempriere (1796-1852) who became Commissary Officer at Sarah Island, Hobart Town and Port Arthur in Van Diemen's Land, where he became a close friend of Alexander Kinghorne's son, Captain William Kinghorne – the portrait of Captain William Kinghorne in the National Portrait Gallery in Canberra was painted by Thomas James Lempriere.

1418 Letter from Alexander Kinghorne (Kippilaw Mains) to John Seton-Karr, Tuesday 2 May 1809: Seton Karr of Kippilaw Papers, NRAS2970/bundle 17.

1419 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/117043689/susan-sibbald>

1420 Burke, *Landed Gentry*, vol. II p. 1371

1421 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 325

1422 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 66

1423 [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/10153705:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=bf18a0efa41f2752e4b291985401dc74&\\_phsrc=wRU249&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/10153705:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=bf18a0efa41f2752e4b291985401dc74&_phsrc=wRU249&_phstart=successSource)

1424 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 418

1425 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 93

1426 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 101

1427 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 109

1428 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 115

1429 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 126

1430 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 134

1431 ScotlandsPeople 799/10 157

1432 ScotlandsPeople 783/10 325

1433 ScotlandsPeople 799/10 162

1434 ScotlandsPeople 799/10 168

1435 ScotlandsPeople 799/20 142

1436 ScotlandsPeople 748/10 174

1437 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 247

1438 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167886023/andrew-sibbald>

1439 ScotlandsPeople 775/10 54

1440 ScotlandsPeople 799/10 176

1441 ScotlandsPeople 799/10 176

1442 ScotlandsPeople 781/10 230

1443 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167886878/thomas-sibbald>

1444 ScotlandsPeople 803/10 262

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- 1445 [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/114858:61544?tid=&pid=&queryId=63512edab9faf2811d9bf0e275c81949&\\_phsrc=wRU242&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/114858:61544?tid=&pid=&queryId=63512edab9faf2811d9bf0e275c81949&_phsrc=wRU242&_phstart=successSource)
- 1446 [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/1170990:60144?tid=&pid=&queryId=63512edab9faf2811d9bf0e275c81949&\\_phsrc=wRU245&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/1170990:60144?tid=&pid=&queryId=63512edab9faf2811d9bf0e275c81949&_phsrc=wRU245&_phstart=successSource)
- 1447 <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/167910241/john-sibbald>
- 1448 <https://www.tradeshouse.org.uk/crafts-wrights/>
- 1449 [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/22142076:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=862be868453fd9a62d7d42432c6470ce&\\_phsrc=wRU181&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/22142076:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=862be868453fd9a62d7d42432c6470ce&_phsrc=wRU181&_phstart=successSource)
- 1450 ScotlandsPeople 737/00 0020 0190
- 1451 ScotlandsPeople 742/00 0040 0216
- 1452 ScotlandsPeople 799/30 107
- 1453 [https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/1053523:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=cbd744d78bdae8f9c157fe17d89d1d44&\\_phsrc=wRU262&\\_phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.co.uk/discoveryui-content/view/1053523:60143?tid=&pid=&queryId=cbd744d78bdae8f9c157fe17d89d1d44&_phsrc=wRU262&_phstart=successSource)
- 1454 ScotlandsPeople 799/30 115
- 1455 ScotlandsPeople 799/30 121
- 1456 ScotlandsPeople 799/40 4
- 1457 ScotlandsPeople 799/40 225
- 1458 ScotlandsPeople 799/40 20
- 1459 ScotlandsPeople 799/40 34
- 1460 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78944118> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78741206> ff ;
- 1461 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78944130>
- 1462 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/80525981> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/79587442> ;
- 1463 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81013345>; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81010081>
- 1464 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861297> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861453> ;
- 1465 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861501> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861633> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861693> ; <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/78861813> ;
- 1466 <https://www.scotclans.com/blogs/clans-tu/whitelaw-clan-history>
- 1467 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81027052>
- 1468 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81628720> and follow trail.
- 1469 <https://digital.nls.uk/publications-by-scottish-clubs/archive/81026140>