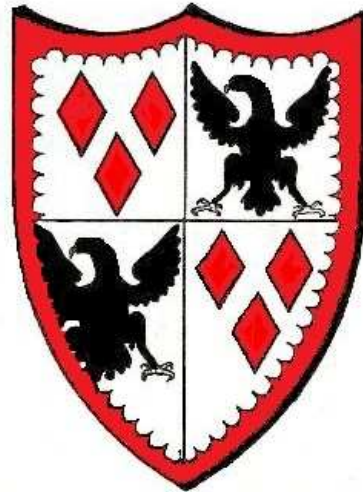


THE HISTORY OF THE FIFE PITCAIRNS

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FAMILY BRANCH 8



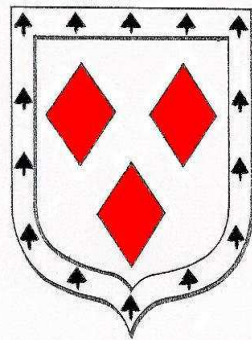
ARMS OF PITCAIRNE OF PITCAIRNE

William Pitcairn, 17th Laird of that Ilk and Forthar sold Pitcairn in 1650 to his uncle John Pitcairn of Unstoun. His son Alexander Pitcairn of that Ilk took out his Arms.

Pitcairn of that Ilk: Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, Three Lozenges Gules; 2nd and 3rd Argent, an Eagle with Wings displayed Sable, for Ramsay.

Crest: a Moon in her Complement Proper.

Motto: Plena Refulget.



ARMS OF DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN

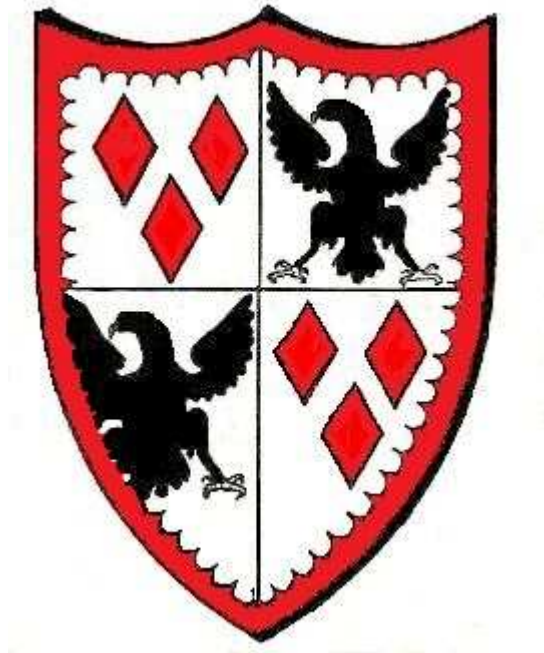
Argent, three Lozenges Gules, within a Bordure Ermine

Crest. A Moon in her Complement Proper

Motto. Plena refulgent.

PITCAIRNES OF PITCAIRNE & UNSTOUN

FAMILY BRANCH VIII.
THE PITCAIRNES OF PITCAIRNE
AND UNSTOUN



ARMS OF PITCAIRNE OF PITCAIRNE

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The Arms of Pitcairne of Pitcairn: – The following is from Nisbet's Scottish Heraldry, vol.i.p.215.

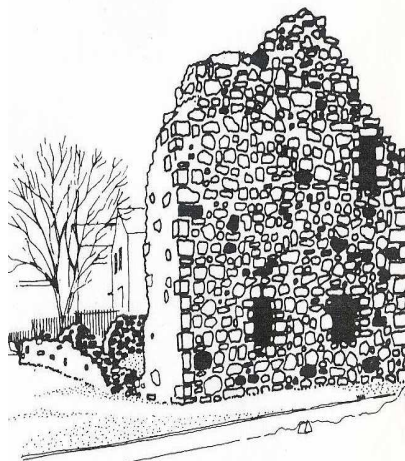
The surname, of Pitcairn, argent three mascles gules, as in Pont's manuscript. But in our New Register they are called lozenges.

Pitcairn of that Ilk; Quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, three lozenges gules (so-called); 2nd and 3rd argent, an eagle with wings displayed sable, for Ramsay. They got the lands of Forthar by marrying the heiress, from which the family is non-designed. And the lands of Pitcairn went off

with a younger son, of whom was lineally descended *Alexander Pitcairn of Pitcairn*, who carried the same quartered arms of *Pitcairn* of that Ilk and Forthar, *within a bordure engrailed gules*; Crest, a moon in her complement proper; Motto, *Plena Refulget*. – Lyon Register. Which family was represented by that learned and eminent physician *Archibald Pitcairn*, who carries the arms of *Pitcairn* only within a border ermine.

In the Lyon Register about 1672 Alexander Pitcairne of Pitcairne is described as -

whose father was son of Pitcairne, “thus carefully guarding against the assumption of the style of *that Ilk* by a cadet, although in possession of the old family property (of *Pitcairn*) recorded the same arms, but with the addition of a border engrailed gules. This was the son of John Pitcairne of Unstoun, who bought Pitcairne.”



Ruin of Pitcairn House

The earliest known stone-built dwelling in Glenrothes Fife.
Pitcairn House Excavation 1980 by M.L. Reid.

Hall House, No.270026 An excavation was undertaken to expose and display the remains of Pitcairn House, a Grade C (S) listed building. The house, built in the mid 17th century, is a plain rectangular hall house, measuring 16. 50m by 6. 80m the ground floor being divided into three rooms. The east gable stands at a maximum height of 5. 5m, indicating that the building was probably a two storey structure. The building was destroyed in the late 18th or early 19th century. Finds include, late 17th – early 18th century Scottish course pottery, 18th century imported wares, a Charles I. 2d piece, iron knife and a bronze bodkin.

Excavation archive and finds have been deposited in Kirkcaldy Museum.

Sponsor: Glenrothes Development Corporation 1980.

The Pitcairnes of Pitcairne and Unstoun were cadets to the House of Forthar. Henry Pitcairne of that Ilk, fifteenth laird of Pitcairne and Forthar, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanny, in 1586, and had five sons: 1) David Pitcairn, who succeeded to Forthar; 2) Robert Pitcairne, servitor to Prince Charles in 1622; 3) James Pitcairne of Tretton, 4) John Pitcairne of Unstoun, the ancestor of the Pitcairnes of Pitcairne, 5) Andrew Pitcairne, Page to the Duke of York, 1612, and Master Falconer to the King.

JOHN PITCAIRNE OF UNSTOUN AND PITCAIRNE

John Pitcairne of Unstoun was the ancestor of the celebrated Dr Archibald Pitcairne: he bought Pitcairne from his nephew, William Pitcairne of that Ilk, in 1650. John Pitcairne died in 1652, leaving three sons: 1, John Pitcairne, who succeeded to Unstoun and Pitcairne; 2, Alexander, 3, Thomas, born in 1634; and one daughter married to Henry Pitcairne, his nephew, son of James Pitcairne of Tretton.

On the 5th of January 1653 his son, John, is called Pitcairne of Unstoun, in the parish of Markinch, so he had then succeeded his father to the Unstoun property, and was living there. Three years before this (according to Lamont) his father had bought from the Laird of Forthar (William Pitcairne of that Ilk) the lands of Pitcairne in Fife, and he describes John as being a branch of the house of Forthar, and he bought Pitcairne from the Pitcairne who married the daughter of the Laird of Lugton.

The following extracts from Lamont's Diary mention James and John Pitcairne, sons of Henry of that Ilk and also their children: -

1651, April, Mr John Durie, minister of Logie, departed this life. Mr Harry Pitcairne did succeed him, son to Mr James Pitcairn that dwelt sometime at Tretton.

1652. The General assembly appointed Mr Andro Louthian, and Mr Andro or Alexander Pitcairne for to goe to Caithness.

1652 August 21, John Pitcairne, elder of Ounstoun in Fyfe, departed out of this life at his dwelling house in the Saltgreine (he died of a cancer in his face), and was interred at the church of Scoonie, August 27th 1652.

1653, May 4. Mr Harry Pitcairne, minister of Loggie, in the Presbytrie of Cupar-Fife, married one of umqll. Jhone Pitcairne of Ounstone his daughters. The marriage fest stood at Saltgreine in his brother's house.

1654. May 25. James Pitcairne (who lived in Tretton formerlie so long as his wife lived) departed out of this life at his house in the Saltgreine, and was interred in Scoonie Church, 27 May.

John Pitcairn of Unstoun and Pitcairne died 1652, at his house in the Saltgreine, and was interred in Scoonie Church, August 27, 1652.

He was succeeded in the estates of Unstoun and Pitcairne by is eldest son, John Pitcairne, who then handed over to his brother, Alexander Pitcairne, the estate of Kilmurkis in 1653, Alexander buying the Unstoun estate for 12,540 merks in 1654.

John died, and was succeeded in the Pitcairne estate by his brother Alexander.

1653, January 26th John Pitcairn, heir of line of John Pitcairne of Unstoun, his father in the lands of Unstoun, within the parish of Scoony. The lands of Kilmukis-Wester, with the Teinds, common Pasturage, and liberty of feu in the common of Dovine, within the regality of St Andrews. The lands of Wester Newtoun, within the Barony of Dalguish, and parish of Kinnoquhy, in warrandice of the lands of Kilmukis, the toun and lands of Pitcairne within the parish of Leslie. An annual-rent of 400 merks of the toun and lands of Auchtermairnie, and two pairt lands of Laletham, in the parish of Kennoquhie¹.

Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1652-1659, Edinburgh, December 20, 1653.

The keeper confirm a charter, with precept of sasine therein contained, dated 15th July 1653, granted by Johne Pitcairne of Unstoune to Alexander Pitcairne, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, his brother-german, and Jeanet Sydserff, his spouse, and longest liver of them two, in conjunct fee, and to the heirs lawfully gotten or to be gotten betwixt them, whom failing to the said Alexander his heirs and assignees whomsoever, heritably and irredeemably, - of the lands of Kilmuckes Wester, with their pertinents, &c., with the teinds of the said lands included, which were never separate from the stock, but used to be put together with the said lands, from the stock, but used to be put together with the said lands, together with common pasture and liberty of carting and winning of fuel,

¹ Retours of Fife vol. Xxi, fol.218.

feal, and divot in the common of Dovan, with freeish and entry thereto, lying in the regality of St Andrews and Sheriffdom of Fife: - To be hold of the said Johne Pitcairne and his heirs, or from him of his immediate lawful superiors; - Giving therefore £5 Scots as feu-farm of the said lands and teinds, 40s. augmentation, 20s, in contentation of 12 capons yearly in use to be paid from the said lands, and 40s. yearly in payment of grassum, in all £10 for the lands of Kilmuckes Wester, with the teinds; and for the said commonty 3s.4d. with 20d. augmentation; giving also three suits to three head courts yearly to be held in the monastery of St Andrews; doubling the said feu-duty on entry of heirs; with clause of warrandice: - Together with the instrument of sasine thereupon taken in the hands of Magnus Aytoune, clerk, of Bruntisland, notary public, dated 26th July, and registered at Cupar 2nd August 1653. Writer of charter: David Miller, servitor to the said Magnus Aytoune. Witnesses: William Pitcairne of that Ilk (son of David Pitcairne of that Ilk and Forthar) and James Pitcairne son to James Pitcairne in Innerlevine uncle to the said Johne Pitcairne. Witnesses to sasine: James Aird, flesher in Kirkcaldie; James Bettson there, Andrew Wallace in Kilmuck, and Thomas Mathie, son to Robert Mathie in Unstoune. Bailie: George Strauchane, younger, in Leavin.

CHARTER.

The Protector confirms (1) the charter, dated at Kilmukis, 30th March 1654, granted by John Pitcairne of Unstoun to Alexander Pitcairne of Kilmukis, his brother, whereby for the sum of 12,540 merks he disposed to the said Alexander, his heirs and assignees, the lands of Unstoun in the Parish of Skuny and Sheriffdom of Fife: - To beheld of the said David,¹ or from him of his immediate superiors, paying therefore to the said David 1d. Scots if asked in name of blench-farm, and to his immediate superiors the rights and services used and wont; with clause of warrandice, and precept of sasine directed to David Millar in Bruntisland. Writer of charter, David Millar, servitor to Magnus Aytoun, clerk, of Bruntiland; witnesses, the said Magnus Aytoun and Thomas Mackie, eldest son to Thomas Mackie in Unstoun. (2) Instrument of sasine following thereon, dated 4th April 1654. Bailie, David Miller; notary, Magnus Aytoun; wits. Mr Harie Rymer, minister at Carnbie, David Ritchie, his servant; Walter Wallace in Kilmukis, and Micheall Kellock in Bruntiland.

*Edinburgh, July 21, 1654.*²

¹ David Pitcairn of that Ilk and Forthar, uncle of Alexander of Unstoun.

² Reg. Mag. Sig. Lib lix. No.159.

1655, March 9, Younge Blackhall in Fife, married Jean Pitcairne, daughter to James Pitcairne, who formerly lived at Tretton in Kennochie parish. The marriage feast stood at Blackhall, his father's house in the foresaid parish.¹

The Jean Pitcairne here mentioned is James Pitcairne's daughter, niece to David Pitcairn of that Ilk, and cousin of Alexander Pitcairne of Unstoun.

JOHN PITCAIRN, of UNSTOUN, Advocate, of Dovan, bought Pitcairn, from his nephew, William Pitcairn of that Ilk, in 1650, John Pitcairn married, Elsbeth Ramsay, and d. 21 Aug 1652 Saltgreine, Scoonie, he died of Cancer of face. Son of Henry Pitcairn 15th Laird of the Barony of Pitcairn & Forthar, Limekilns, and Isabella Balfour, daughter of Michael Balfour of Montquhanny with issue –

- 1) Johnne, b. 8 Jul 1623 Succeeded to Unstoun & Couston, Pitcairn in 1853, he died *d.s.p.*
- 2) Alexander, son of above, succeeded to Unstoun & Pitcairn, Burgess of Edinburgh, m. 4 Jul 1650 Edinburgh, Janet Sydserff, with issue -
- 3) Elspet, b. 1 Jul 1621, Edinburgh.
- 4) Christian, b. 14 Dec 1627, 5) Issobell, b. 6 Feb 1629.
- 6) Susanna, b. 23 Nov 1632, m. Rev Henry Pitcairn, Minister at Logie, her cousin. FB7.
- 7) Thomas, baptized 5 May 1734, Kettle Parish, as recorded could be a mistake, but not birth dates, baptismal dates could be anytime.
- 8) Robert Pitcairn, baptized 19th August 1634, Kettle Parish, possible twin of above or brother or cousin of above, m. 17 Sep 1662, Kembeck, Margaret Couper, with issue –
- 9) Margaret
- 10) Cecil, daughter.
- 11) Euphemia, b. 10 Nov 1638, Kennoway. 12) Alesone, b. 3 Feb 1640.
- 12) James , b.c. 1842, married 1667, Agnes Gray, with issue –

¹ Lamont's Dairy, p. 86.

ALEXANDER PITCAIRNE OF PITCAIRNE AND UNSTOUN

Alexander Pitcairne succeeded to Pitcairne in Fife after the death of his brother, John of Unstoun and Pitcairne.

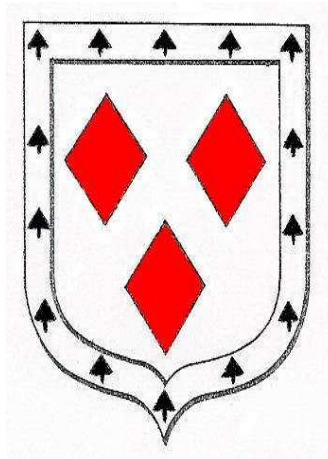
He was bailie, and an eminent merchant of Edinburgh in 1673.

He married Janet Sydserff, descended from the ancient Sydserffs of Ruchlaw in East Lothian.

A descendant of the Sydserffs¹ was Bishop Thomas Sydserff, whose son Dr Sydserff married a sister of William Moncrieff of Balcaskie. The Moncrieffs owned Balcaskie from 1615-1655. A Janet Pitcairne, in the sixteenth century, had married a Moncrieff. She got possession of Pitlour, and left it to her brother Andrew Pitcairne. Sir Alexander Moncrieff redeemed the land shortly afterwards. He died, and the lands reverted again to the Pitcairnes. It is probable that Janet Sydserff, wife of Alexander Pitcairne, may have been a daughter of the Bishop, as the Moncrieff, Pitcairnes, and Sydserffs were friends. There is not much known about this Bishop; but in the `Scottish Guardian` of July 15, 1881, it mentions the Bishop in the deed of Commission granted by him, in favour of a Commissary in Orkney, authorising arrangements in regard to the revenues of the see. This deed is dated at Edinburgh June 1663.

- 1) Archibald, b. 25 Dec 1652, d. 20 Oct 1713, married Margaret Hay and secondly Elizabeth Stevenson, with issue –
 - 2) Alexander, 20 May 1669, Edinburgh.
 - 3) David, b. 24 Feb 1672,
 - 4) Jonet, b. 27 Mar 1673, Edinburgh.
 - 5) Margaret, b. 26 Jul 1674.

¹ From Wood's East Neuk of Fife, p. 247, edited 1889.



ARMS OF DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN
Argent, three Lozenges Gules, within a Bordure Ermine
Crest. A Moon in her Complement Proper
Motto. Plena refulgent.

DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE

Archibald, Alexander Pitcairne's eminent and distinguished son, was born in Edinburgh, on Christmas Day 1652. He was descended from the ancient house of Pitcairne of Pitcairne, and Forthar, Fife, who were remarkable for their loyalty to the House of Stuart.

Archibald was placed at school in Dalkeith, then only a small village near Edinburgh, where he was given a classical education. He was then sent to the Edinburgh University in 1668, and in 1671 he took his M.A. degree. The intention of his father was that he should study for the Church. He went through a course of Divinity after having studied Philosophy. Like many men of talent and genius, he was some time before he could make up his mind as to his future profession. Ultimately he decided to go in for law, which he did first in Edinburgh, and afterwards in Paris. His father had been much disappointed that he had given up being a clergyman, but his natural vivacity was against it; so with great reluctance he gave way, and allowed him to study law. Liking this much better, Pitcairne worked very hard indeed, trying to excel in everything he undertook. But the severe strain was too much for his youthful constitution, and it was not long before he was threatened with consumption, so he set out, by the advice of his doctor, for Montpellier, in the south of France. On his way there he stopped in Paris but here feeling much better, he decided there was no occasion to go farther, and meeting some agreeable Scottish friends, he determined to put an end to his travels and study law in the Paris University.



DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE
1652-1713.

By Sir John Medina.

However, his friends, who were medical students, easily persuaded him to give up the law, telling him there was no good professor there now, and how much better it would be for him if he would join them in going to the Hospitals. He was much interested in them, and their work, and decided to follow their profession. He attended the Hospitals in Parish for some months, when his father wrote to say he wished him to return to Edinburgh.

He did so, and was induced by his intimate friend, Dr David Gregory, to begin the study of mathematics, in which he acquired exceptional proficiency, which suited his genius above anything he had tried before. Meeting with the lately invented method of infinite series, he made some improvements thereon, which were afterwards, published by Dr Wallis, with others by Dr David Gregory, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Pitcairn's mathematical studies more or less influenced his medical theories and investigations.¹

At last, Archibald Pitcairne, deciding definitely to follow the profession of physic, first applied himself to Botany, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica, after which, proceeding, in the usual course of his countrymen at that period he went to Paris (for the second time), worked there, and got his degree of M.D. from the Faculty at Rheims in August 1680. He returned to Scotland again, where he at once began to practise in Edinburgh, and soon he acquired a great and wide reputation. This was a short time before the Revolution, and he began his career as a physician by publishing his 'Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus,' in which he showed himself to be well versed in the works of Hippocrates the Father of Physic, also that he understood perfectly the exact meaning of the circulation of the blood, as it was discovered by Dr Harvey, which Dr Pitcairne first brought into vogue in private practice in Great Britain. He was one of the original Members of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which was incorporated in 1681.

When an attempt was made to found a medical school in the University of Edinburgh in 1685, soon after the appointment of Sir Robert Sibbald to give lectures, Pitcairne and Dr Halbert were chosen to lecture also, but it is not known if Dr Pitcairne ever gave any.

Dr Pitcairne's book on the circulation of the blood in Harvey's principles had excited so much attention that a new and enlarged edition of it was published at Leyden in 1693.

¹ *Authorities* – British Encyclopaedia; Lee's National Biography; History of Dr Pitcairne and his Life; Family records; all his books consulted; and Connolly's Eminent Men of Fife

This work brought him such a high reputation, not only in Scotland but abroad, that, even before the new edition was published he was offered the post of Professor of Physic by the Council of the University of Leyden in 1692. He accepted the offer, and delivered his inaugural address, or oration, on April the 26th of that year. The speech was highly applauded, and the ordinary stipend of his professorship was augmented by one-half. The oration was published in Leyden in 1692, and Edinburgh 1713; it was called “Oratio qua ostenditur Medicinam ab omni Philosophandi secta esse liberam.”

He also published at Leyden “De circulatione Sanguinis in Animalibus genitis et non genitis, 1693.”

Pitcairne stayed at Leyden about a year. During this time he gave many lectures, upon the works of Bellini, and printed several dissertations drawn from his lectures. He placed Bellini next to Harvey, upon the Bench of inventors of Physic, and in return Bellini dedicated his `Opuscula` to him.

Among his pupils were two at least who afterwards became famous, and rose to great eminence in their profession. They were Dr Mead and Dr Boerhaave. Both of them attributed what skill they possessed to the teaching of Dr Pitcairne. In Dr Mead’s Life, written when he had become a very famous physician to King George II it is stated –

He had attended the lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, by the famous Pitcairne. He was highly pleased with his master; received his instructions with implicit deference, and formed his own practice on the rules and principles imbibed from him. He spent three years on these studies, and fond as he was of Pitcairne, probably would have been retained longer, by the advantage of the Professor’s improving conversation, had he not been drawn away by a stronger passion.

Dr Pitcairne was seldom very communicative out of College: however, this young student found the art of recommending himself to his good graces and confidence, so that he drew from him several observations, which he afterward turned to his own use in his writings, but never without acknowledging his kind benefactor.

Dr Mead’s greatest ambition was to tread in Dr Pitcairne’s steps to the utmost of his ability. His works everywhere show it, and he has made it his business expressly to declare and vindicate it, in the preface of his two first pamphlets, the subjects of which were apparently selected for that purpose.¹

¹ Connolly’s Eminent Men of Fife.

Dr Mean never forgot what he owed to his old friend and teacher. It is interesting to see that Dr Pitcairne's kindness to his old pupil was returned by him, in after-years, in a most unexpected manner.

Dr Pitcairne was known as a man of very strong Jacobite feelings, and devotion to his Stuart cause. It had often involved him in trouble with the Government. After Dr Pitcairne's death his only surviving son, Andrew, having been out in the rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner, sent to the Tower and condemned to death, but was saved by the earnest interposition and entreaties of Dr Mead with Sir Robert Walpole. He pleaded in a very striking way that "if Walpole's health had been bettered by his (Dr Mead's) skill, or if the members of the Royal family were preserved by his care it was entirely owing to the instruction he had received from Dr Pitcairne." Andrew Pitcairne, who was not yet twenty-one, was therefore pardoned by Walpole, through Dr Mead's exertions. He then went to Holland, and entered the Dutch service, but died soon afterwards.

Dr Pitcairne had married early in life Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Hay of Pitfour. By whom he had one son and one daughter. In 1694, on February the 8th, "Anna Pitcairne is served heir to her mother Margaret Hay, spouse of Archibald Pitcairne, Medical Doctor, her mother."¹

Margaret probably died before her husband was forty, for he was born in 1652, and was engaged to his second wife in 1693, so that his first wife had presumably died in 1691 or 1692.

Before he left Scotland to fill the professor's chair at Leyden, he was engaged to his second wife – Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, and eminent physician in Edinburgh. He returned to Edinburgh in 1693, with the intention of marrying, and taking his wife back with him to Leyden, to be there as soon as the College opened. He was disappointed, however, in this, as Miss Stevensone's parents did not like her to go so far away from them. This unforeseen difficulty caused Dr Pitcairne much embarrassment, as he was under great obligation to his friends at Leyden. However, love prevailed; and he determined to give up his professorship at Leyden, settled in Edinburgh, and marry the lady of his choice. He did so, and the extensive practice he presently made showed his wisdom of his decision.

Notwithstanding his unremitting attendance to the duties of his profession (for, besides Scotland, he was frequently consulted both in England and Holland), he found time to write some new pamphlets. He

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., lib, xiv. Fol. 793.

was also a great classical scholar, and an elegant writer of Latin verse. He is still called the Latin poet.

Dr Pitcairne's poem to Robert Lindsay, a great friend of his, which was written in 1689, is of much interest, when it is explained by a circumstance in the doctor's life, which he often told, and never without being sensibly affected by it.

There is a well-known story of two Platonic philosophers who promised one another that whoever died first should make a visit to his surviving companion. This story being read together by Robert Lindsay and Archibald Pitcairne when they were very young, they decided to do the same if possible.

Soon after, young Pitcairne at his father's house – Pitcairne in Fife – dreamt one morning that Lindsay, who was then at Parish, came to him and told him he was not dead, as commonly reported, but still alive, and lived in a place to which he could not as yet carry him.

By the course of the post news came of Lindsay's death, which happened very suddenly the very morning of the dream.

AD ROBERTUM LINDESIUM.¹

LINDESI Stygias jamdudum vecte per undas,
Stagnaue Cocyti non adeunda mihi,
Excute paulisper Lethæi vincula somni,
Ut feriant animum carmina nostra tuum.
Te nobis, te redde tuis, promissa daturus,
Gaudia; sed proavo sis comitante redux,
Namque novos cives mutataque regna videbis,
Passaque Teutonicas Sceptra Britannia manus,
Legatosque Deûm populo mandata ferentes;
Nam vulgus nunc est maxima cura Deûm
Illis non Phœbi notæ, non Palladis artes;
Numina sunt Bardis hæc peregrine novis,
Nam Deus est quicumque furit, quicumque potentem
Vertit in imbelles immeritosque manum.
At licet a superûm doceant se Rege venire,
Quoque modo facilem fas sit habere Jovem,
Sola tamen Ditis mysteria nôsse videntur
Et Ditis solas incoluisse domos.
Hunc crepat, hoe omnis legio se vindice jactat
Aëris hic flucteus oceanique regit;

¹ Selecta Poemata, by Dr Archibald Pitcairne, p.8.

Solus in obscœnas homines transpire figures
Cogit, et exutum scit revocare genus;
Quæ pater ipse Deûm sibi Naturæque negavit.
Ille potest, illis si sit habenda fides.
Ergo domi natum propera visurus Avernum,
Et Phlegethonta novum, non prohibente Jove.
Hic scelera agnoscas eadem quibus affluit orcus.
Tartareos vultus Tartareumque pecus.
Hic neque jam Furiæ desunt, & Tartara nondum
Te, licet hic fueris, deseruisse putes
Unus abest scelerum vindex Rhadamanthus; amice,
Di facient redditus sit comes ille tui.

Some verses of Dr Pitcairne's on the death of Lord Dundee (Graham of Claverhouse) were translated by Dryden, and Sir Walter Scott remarks about the poem "that it will hardly be disputed that the original is much superior to the translation, though the last be written by Dryden."

The fine epitaph is as follows: -

IN MRTEM VICECOMITIS TAODUMNENSIS.¹

ULTIME Scotorum, potuit quo sospite solo,
Libertas partiæ salva fuisse tuæ;
To moriente, novos accepit Scotia cives,
Accepitque novos, te mortiente, Deos.
Illa tibi superesse negat, tu non potes illi;
Ergo Caledoniæ nomen inane vale:
Tuque vale gentis priscae fortissimo Ductor,
Ultime Scotorum, atque ultime Grame vale.

In Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson, vol. iv. p.54, Boswell states: "Dr Johnson said, `He did not allow the Latin poetry of Pitcairne so much merit as usually attributed to it; `though he owned that one of his pieces, which he mentioned, but which I am sorry is not mentioned in my notes, `was very well`." "It is not improbable" (Boswell goes on to say) "that it was the poem which Prior has so elegantly translated."

Soon after Dr Pitcairne's return to Edinburgh, he became involved in various medical controversies, which were owing as much too political as

¹ Selecta Poemata, p.4.

to scientific antipathies. One of his enemies, Sir Edward Eyzat, who wrote a pamphlet against him, was answered in the same year by one called "Tarrago unmasked; or, An Answer to a late Pamphlet entitled 'Apollo Mathematicus'." This was written by George Hepburn, M.D., Member of the College at Edinburgh, and a pupil of Dr Pitcairne's. An addition to the pamphlet was by the pen of Dr Pitcairne, and called, "The Theory of the Internal Diseases of the Eye, demonstrated mathematically."

For this effusion Dr Hepburn was suspended from his right to sit and vote as a member of the College of Physicians.

On the 18th of November Pitcairne tendered a protest against the admission of certain Fellows, including Dr Eyzat, as having been irregularly elected; but on the 22nd the Committee to whom the matter had been referred reported that the protestation given in and subscribed by Pitcairne was a calumnious scandalous, false and arrogant paper, and he was suspended from voting in the College or sitting in any meeting thereof. Several others who had adhered to the protest of Pitcairne, were also suspended¹ from voting in the College or sitting in any meeting thereof. Several others who had adhered to the protest of Pitcairne, were also suspended.¹ (Lee's National Biography) One object of this procedure was said to have been to influence the election of the President for the ensuing year.

Dr Trotter was elected, but Pitcairne and his party withdrew to the house of Sir Archibald Stevenson, and there proceeded to elect Stevenson President. The quarrel led to the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Information for Dr Archibald Pitcairne against the appointed Professor, or a Mathematical demonstration that liars should have good memories wherein the College of Physicians is vindicated from Calumnies," & 1696.

Ultimately, however, an act of oblivion was passed the 4th of June, and confirmed on the 11th and 12th, after which Pitcairne resumed his seat in the College.

On the 2nd August 1699 Pitcairne received the degree of M.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and on the 16th October 1701 he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. In 1695 he published at Edinburgh "Dissertatio de Curatione Februm quae per evacuationes instituitur"; and in 1696, also at Edinburgh, "Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ Naturalis."² In 1701 he published the whole collection, in one quarto volume, at Rotterdam, under the title, "Archibaldi Pitcairni

¹ Lee's National Biography.

² Connolly's Eminent Men of Fife.

Disserationes Medicæ.” In return for Bellini’s compliment, he dedicated them to that Professor. Being printed at a distance from the author, several errors escaped correction. Faults of this kind were easily discerned by his friends, and indeed by all unprejudiced readers; and as he opposed in general all the old established favourite maxims in the theory of physic, these faults proved (as is not uncommon in such cases) a mere decoy to some of his antagonists, who, turning even these against him, thereby discovered such a degree of weakness as rendered them less worthy of his notice. However, it cannot be denied that he treated others of a better character with such a contempt as was no advantage to his own. Five years before this, 1696, being hindered by a fit of sickness from attending calls of his profession, he diverted himself with writing remarks upon Sir Robert Sibbald’s `Historia Naturalis Sibbald’s Scotiæ. That physician had published a treatise wherein he ridiculed the new method of applying Geometry to Physic and in return Pitcairne made a rod for him, which, however, he laid up in his study, and communicated it to his friends alone, having prudence enough not to chastise so eminent an offender openly, and when some copies of it came abroad by accident, he disowned it, so that Sir Robert, believing it not to be his, wrote an answer to it, and dedicated it to him! A few Latin poems Pitcairne published, under the title of `Selecta Poemata. They were mostly epigrams of the lyric kind. He took this way of disclosing his political opinions, where he trod closely in the steps of his ancestors, being as it is well known, no friend to the Revolution. In 1713 he published another edition of his `Medical Dissertations,` in which he added several new ones; before he had put the last touch to them he was taken ill, and his weakness increasing hindered him from giving them to the public so well finished as he had intended. However, he consented to the publication as they were, and the book came out some months before his death, which happened October the 20th this same year, in the sixty-first year of his age. After his death the public received a larger collection of his poems, with the addition of some more by other hands, only to swell the book into a more sizable volume. Some years after the doctor’s death, the lectures which he read at Leyden were published, first at Holland, and afterwards in England, under the title of `Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica.` These were printed from a copy compiled out of the notes that had been taken by some of his pupils, together with some rough drafts from his paper, which, as they were never revised by him, he was always very careful to suppress during his lifetime. And has left a mark to prevent any one’s being imposed upon by them, and such a one as shows that he long before presaged what would come to pass. In his tract upon

the circulation of the blood, where he is relating the accounts given by the authors (especially Drs Wallis and Etmüller) concerning the manner of opium acting on the brain, "I pass over,"¹ (Pitcairne's lecture) says he, "what we have upon this subject under the name of Etmüller, since had that learned person lived longer, his works would have come out correctly finished; for the `Praxis Etmulleriana,` as it is entitled, it is evident was published merely for the sake of lucre, which I mention for this reason, that no credit may be given to what may at any time happen without my knowledge, to be obtruded upon the world as my dictates to my scholars."

Dr Pitcairne, at the solicitation of his literary and political friends, was in the habit of printing for private circulation the numerous *jeux d'esprit* which he composed from time to time with extraordinary facility. These were generally on single sheets of writing paper, and many of them were distinguished for their brilliancy and elegant Latinity; but from this ephemeral way of distributing them, few of them, it is supposed, have been preserved. Archibald Constable Esq., the well-known bookseller, and the friend of Sir Walter Scott (who was named after Dr Pitcairne), had formed a very large and valuable collection of these pieces, with numerous manuscripts in prose and verse. These Mr Constable had intended to publish, with the rest of his miscellaneous poetry, accompanied by a Life of Pitcairne, for which he had amassed extensive materials. A large folio volume of printed and M.S. pieces, being part of these collections, papered in a London catalogue many years ago, and was priced at £10, 10s. but it cannot now be traced into whose possession it has been transferred. A delightful specimen of this eminent physicians poetical powers, being a poem "On the King and Queen of Fairy," in two versions, Latin and English, will be found in Donaldson's Collection, under the assumed name of Walter Denistone. An account of the life and Writings of Dr Pitcairne, by Charles Webster, M.D. was published at Edinburgh in 1781. Dr Pitcairne was likewise author of "Babell; or, the Assembly. A Poem. MXXCII." Like the comedy of "The Assembly," this satirical poem was written in ridicule of the proceedings of the General Assembly in the year 1692; but until 1830 it remained in MS., when it was presented to the members of the Maitland Club, under the editorial care of George R. Kinlock, Esq. Mr Kinlock made use of two MSS., one in the possession of Dr Keith of Edinburgh, and the other in the library of Dr Dundas of Arniston, which had formerly belonged to the well-known Scottish collector, Robert Milne of Edinburgh.

¹ Pitcairne's lecture.

Pitcairne was a descendant of the ancient family (as Connolly states in his `Eminent Men of Fife`) of Pitcairne of Pitcairne and Forthar. He was universally considered as the first physician of his time. He is said to have had one of the best private libraries of that day, which after his decease was purchased by the Czar of Russia.

According to his contemporaries, he seems to have carried his great faculties lightly. A strong man all round, with great animal spirits and jovial habits, somewhat contemptuous of those with whom he did not agree, a warm and kindly friend, but holding weapons of sarcasm and wit against his enemies, it is no wonder that though he had many devoted friends, yet there was a clique who did their best to spoil his reputation.

A loudly avowed Jacobite, and devoted adherent to the Stuarts, looking with much disfavour on the Revolution, a strong Episcopalian, reckless in his jests and sarcasms against Presbyterianism, he was, as was to be expected, evidently regarded with a little favour by the strict Edinburgh Calvinists. His religious opinions differed much from the dominant ones in Scotland at the time; but although accustomed to ridicule the narrowness of the Kirk, he would not consent to be classed as an unbeliever, "and frequently" (said Wodrow) "professed his belief in God, and should never deny a Providence, and he even brought an action for libel against a Mr Webster who said he was an Atheist." It was amicably settled before it came into court. Dr Drummond has stated that during his last illness he continued in the greatest tranquillity of mind, and showed just apprehensions of God and religion.

As already stated, he died on 20th October 1713, in the sixty-first year of his age.

He was much beloved by his friends, and is known on very many occasions to have acted with great kindness and generosity to deserving men who needed his help.

Ruddiman, the great Scottish scholar, he rescued from a life of obscurity by his encouragement and assistance, and by no one was his memory more gratefully cherished.

He wrote the epitaph on Pitcairne's tomb, beginning -

"Vale, lux Scotigenum, Princepsque docentum,
musarum columen deliciaeque, vale."

There are three oil portraits still extant of Dr Pitcairne, all painted by Sir John Medina. One portrait engraved by Strange, belongs to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and hangs in their Hall. Another has an

interesting history. It belonged to Dr William Pitcairn, President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, a kinsman of Dr Archibald's. He bequeathed it on his death to his nephew Dr David Pitcairn. Dr David Pitcairn's widow died in 1833, and left in her will the portrait of Dr William Pitcairn, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the one of Dr David Pitcairn by Hoppner, and the one of Dr Baillie by Sir Thomas Lawrence, to the College of Physicians, London; the one of Dr Archibald Pitcairne to Sir Ralph Anstruther (his great-grandson); and his little silver cup, with the Greek motto, to Colonel Lloyd Anstruther, brother of Sir Ralph, and grandson of Janet Pitcairn, Lady Kellie, daughter of Dr Archibald. The present Sir Ralph Anstruther had lost sight of his picture, and thought the bequest must have referred to an engraving he had of the Doctor, by Strange. However, he and Lady Anstruther made a thorough search, and were rewarded by finding the missing picture. At the back was written, "Archibaldus Pitairnus, Joshanus Medina pinxit." I was much interested to hear that the picture was found, and it is another proof of the value of naming pictures.

I insert a letter here written by the grandfather of Sir Ralph Anstruther, to the nephew of Dr David Pitcairn, Sir, John Campbell (son of Anna Pitcairn and William Campbell) on the bequest by Dr David Pitcairn's widow, of Dr Archibald Pitcairne's picture.

Balkaskie Leven
May 3rd 1844

My Dear Sir John, - In reply to your letter of the 28th ult. which only reached me yesterday, I beg to say how much gratified I am by the valuable and interesting memorial of my celebrated ancestor, Dr Arch. Pitcairne, which the kindness of your deceased friend and relative prompted her to bequeath to me, and I am sure that my brother will participate fully in my feelings on the subject.

I was not previously aware of Mrs Pitcairn's death. I am sure that you, and still more, your daughter, must feel deeply the loss of so sincere a friend.

As my brother intends taking up his residence in Scotland, perhaps in the course of your arrangements you will be kind enough to forward the cup along with the picture to Balkaskie by steam from London to Edinburgh, and thence per Anstruther carrier, and if you will at the same time send me a note of any expense to which you may be put on my account, I will remit you the same by Post Office order.

I trust that ere long you and Lady Campbell will repeat your visit to Scotland, and that we shall then have the pleasure of seeing you under our

roof. Lady Anstruther joins me in kind compliments to Lady Campbell and your daughter, and I am ever, - Yours very sincerely,

R. A. Anstruther.

The third portrait of Dr Archibald Pitcairne is in the possession of George Kincaid Pitcairn of Littleborough, Lancashire, the fourth, but eldest surviving son of Robert Pitcairn, W.S., the celebrated author of 'Criminal Trials in Scotland.' (See The Pitcairns of Perthshire.)

CONTINUATION OF DR PITCAIRNE'S LIFE AND WRITINGS.

I here insert two short and interesting accounts of Dr Pitcairne: -

- (1) The preface of the translation of the whole work of Sir Archibald Pitcairn, done from the Latin original by George Sewell, M.D., and J. J. Desaguliers, LL.D., F.R.S., in 1727.
- (2) An account of the life, and writings, of the celebrated Dr Archibald Pitcairne, delivered at the Harveian Oration at Edinburgh the year 1781, by Dr Charles Webster.

I give these almost verbatim, as they help one to form a correct idea of how greatly Dr Pitcairne was valued in his day, and I conclude the notice of his life with quotations from his writings, his sayings, and his poetry.

In the preface of the translation of "The whole works of Dr Archibald Pitcairne," done from the Latin Original by George Sewell, M.D., and J. J. Desaguliers, LL.D. and F.R.S., in 1727, Dr Sewell states that -

Dr Pitcairne studied many years abroad, where his great learning, and successful practice, procured him the esteem of all foreigners, and spread his reputation into as many different countries. Among the variety of students, every one carried home a high opinion of Dr Pitcairne's useful knowledge in their science. It were needless to inform the reader what errors he reformed, what new lights he spread over the face of physic, and what admirable hints he gave for its future improvement, such as the genius of a second Pitcairn, or a present Mead, might indeed carry to that desirable pitch, which other learned men have hitherto laboured at in vain. There is no page in these dissertations wherein something of this nature may not be observed, and the Book itself will be, the best evidence of the truth we assert.

His fame had already made way for an honourable entertainment among all persons, of the best sense and quality.

Here he continued his practice with equal applause and success, keeping at the same time in correspondence with most of the great men of the faculty, in all

parts of Europe, whom either his writings or conversation at Leyden had made his friends and admirers. Indeed, he was the freest, and most communicative, of his advice of any person, perhaps, that ever made so eminent a figure in his profession, never refusing either to satisfy by letter the curiosity, or inform the mind, of the inquirer.

His friendship with the great Bellini, and Monsieur Hequet, must never be forgotten; and it is evident from their writings that they seemed to be proud of that name, and took all occasions to do justice to the merit of their friend.

This may lead us into some part of his private character, of which there are too many witnesses living to make us say anything but strict truth.

In the business of his profession he was always ready to serve every one to the utmost of his power, and even to contribute to their health at the danger of his own. He was a man of too good sense to be a humourist in Physic, or refuse attendance out of pique, or prejudice, or affection. He understood the value of life too well, to sacrifice it to caprice and humour.

There is one thing more remarkable to him, that he was not at all concerned about fees, nor frightened from his duty by the sight of poverty in his patient – nay, he went with greater cheerfulness to those from whom he could expect nothing but goodwill, than to persons of the highest condition. Besides, in cases which seemed to require that assistance, he not only gave away his skill and medicines, but extended his generosity for the provision of other conveniences for the sick, and left the marks of his charity, as well as the liberality of his art, behind him. The virtue of charity was really so much his own, in the use of it, that he contrived a most secret and discreet manner of conveying his benevolence, and relieved many who knew not their benefactor.

In short, he was one of the greatest and most useful men in his profession this age has produced, of free and universal genius, a good orator, poet, and philosopher. He was of a pleasant engaging humour; life sat very easy upon him in all its circumstances. He despised many, but hated none. He loved his friends and laughed at his enemies; thus he drew out life to about sixty years; and it was not long before he died, that he gave us that excellent picture of himself in a copy of verses, which are at least equal, both in their easiness, simplicity, and elegance of thought and skill, to any of Catullus, and far superior to any modern composition of that kind. They have been printed by Mr Prior, who honoured them with an imitation; how near the original, the reader may judge.

Here following we quote part: -

“TO HIS FRIENDS.”

STUDIOUS the busy moments to deceive,
That fleet between the cradle and the grave;
I credit what the Grecian Dictates say
And Samian sounds o'er Scotia's Hills convey,
When mortal man resigns his transient breath
The Body only I give o'er to Death;
The parts dissolv'd, and broken frame I mourn.
What came from earth, I see to earth return;
The immaterial part, th' Etherial soul,
Nor can change vanquish nor can Death control;
Glad I release it from its partner's cares,
And bid good Angels waft it to the stars.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE CELEBRATED
DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE, Delivered at the Harveian
Oration at Edinburgh for the year 1781, by CHARLES WEBSTER
M.D., Physician to the Public Dispensary; of the Royal College of
Physicians, Edinburgh; of the Royal Society of Medicine, Parish,
&c.

To DR WILLIAM PITCAIRN, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of
Physicians, London, &c., this small Tribute to the Memory of a
Distinguished Kinsman is most Respectfully Inscribed by the
AUTHOR.

“HARVEIAN ORATION.”

GENTLEMEN, - Commemorations in honour of distinguished merit have
ever been customary. This laudable practice is founded on sentiments of
admiration, or of gratitude inspired by the memory of the dead, and tends to
produce the most desirable effects, by exciting the emulation of the living.

With such views the Harveian Society instituted the present meeting, and, as
one of its secretaries, the task of this day is assigned to me.

I am very conscious how unequal I am to the office; but I am persuaded at the
same time that the subject I have chosen gives me every advantage, and that I
may rely on all those allowances which candour and indulgence can suggest.

My intention is to present you with some account of the late Dr Archibald Pitcairne – a name which will continue to be revered when the efforts of his numerous panegyrist are forgotten.

On the 25th of December 1652 this great man was born in Edinburgh. He was descended from the ancient family of Pitcairne, and in a direct line from that posthumous son whose father, and brothers to the number of seven, fell bravely fighting for their King and country at the battle of Flodden, 1513. In the history, perhaps of no house in Europe can a more honourable incident be mentioned. Its similarity to that of the Fabii of Rome is striking. To the surviving infant the paternal estate, which had been lost amidst the confusion of the times, was restored with honour. To dwell, however, on this ancestry is foreign from the purpose.

The aid of such extrinsic ornament is unnecessary. The pride of pedigree might be sufficiently flattered with him alone for its root; thought, were it requisite, embellishments to any oration might be derived from the Pitcairnes of Pitcairne, and the Sydserffs of Ruchlaw, his mother's family.

On the 13th of August 1680 he received from the faculty of Rheims the degree of Doctor. Which, on the 7th of August 1699, was likewise conferred on him by the University of Aberdeen – both being attended with marks of peculiar distinction.

Other medical honours are said to have been conferred on him in France and elsewhere; but nothing affords a more unequivocal testimony to his abilities than that which the Surgeons of Edinburgh gave, in admitting him, freely and unsolicited, a member of their College. His admission is dated 16th October 1701. None had such opportunities of judging of his merit as a practitioner, and on no physician did they ever bestow the same public mark of respect. He felt the honour that was done him, assisted at their Board, and often seemed pleased at the title of surgeon – for he was in reality a very able one.

Soon after his graduation at Rheims he returned to Edinburgh, where, on the 29th of November 1681, the Royal College of Physicians was instituted, and his name among others graced the original patent from the Crown.

In his problem concerning inventors he shows a wonderful knowledge of medical literature, and makes use of it in a manner that does great honour both to his head and his heart. His object is to vindicate Dr Harley's claim to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. The discovery was at first controverted by envy, and reprobated by ignorance. When at length its truth was fully established, many invidiously attempted to tear the laurels from the illustrious Englishman, and to plant them on the brows of Hippocrates and others. Had the attempt been directed against himself, the generous soul of Pitcairne could not have exerted more zeal in its defence; and his arguments remained unanswered. Were it necessary, therefore, to justify the choice of Dr Pitcairne for the subject of this day's oration, that alone would be sufficient.

But as it seems a fact that the discovery of the circulation was in some measure incomplete without his labours, it is but just that he should share the honour; and since he was so ready on all occasions to pay tribute to the merits of others, we should be inexcusable if in this place, and on this anniversary, we were to be silent in our acknowledgement and veneration of his great gifts. During his residence in Scotland his reputation became so considerable, that in the year 1691 the University of Leyden solicited him to fill the medical chair, at that time vacant. Such an honourable testimony of respect from a foreign nation, and from such a University, cannot perhaps be produced in the Medical Biography of Great Britain.

The lustre of such characters reflects honour on their profession, and on the country which has the good fortune of giving them birth, and serves to give the individuals of that country not only a useful estimation in their own eyes, but in those also of the rest of the world. Dr Pitcairne's well-known political principles excluded him from public honours, and promotion at home; he therefore accepted the invitation from abroad, and on the 26th April 1692 delivered at Leyden his elegant and masterly inaugural oration. In this he clears medicine from the rubbish of the old philosophy; separates it from the influence of the different sects; places it on the broad and only sure foundation of experience; shows how little good, inquiries into the manner of how medicines operate have done to the art; and demonstrates the necessity of a sedulous attention their effects, and to the various appearances of disease.

Nothing marks a superiority of intellect so much as the courage requisite to stem a torrent of obstinately prevailing and groundless opinions. For this the genius and talents of Pitcairne were admirably adapted, and in his oration he displays them to the utmost.

It was received with the highest commendations; and the Administrators, to testify their sense of such an acquisition to their University, greatly augmented the ordinary appointment of his Chair.

He discharged the duties of his office at Leyden so as to answer the most sanguine expectations. He taught with a perspicuity and eloquence which met with universal applause.

Independently of the encomiums of Boerhaave and Mead, who were his pupils, the numerous manuscripts, copies of his lectures, and the mutilated specimen of them (*Elementa Medicinæ*) which found its way into the world without his knowledge, show how justly it was bestowed. At the same time, he was not more celebrated as a professor than as a practical physician; and not withstanding the multiplicity of his business in both these characters, he found leisure to publish several treatises on the circulation, and some other of the most important parts of the animal economy. Thus life, which is short only to the lazy, is lengthened by genius and industry seizing and filling up every moment as it passes.

Dr Boerhaave gives the following character of those and some other of Dr Pitcairne's dissertations, which were collected and published at Rotterdam in 1701; "Hæc scripta optima sunt et perfecta, sive legas dissertationem de Motu sanguinis per Pulmones, sive alia Opuscula sive ultimum tractatum de opio. Methodus studii, ab Hallero edita," p. 169.

He soon came into that extensive practice to which his abilities entitled him, and was also appointed titular professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

The uniformity of a professional life is seldom interrupted by incidents worthy of record. Specimens, however, of that brilliant wit with which he delighted his friends, in the hours of his leisure, continue to entertain us (*vide* Pitcairni Poemata); and the effects of that eminent skill which he exerted in the cure of disease still operate to the good of posterity. In attempting to draw his medical character, the state of medicine in his time must be recollected. It would otherwise be unjust to compare what he did with what is now done.

Hannibal was certainly a most illustrious general, though unacquainted with the modern instruments of war.

In a science so slowly progressive as that of medicine Dr Pitcairne did a great deal. Besides the works which he published himself, he enriched those of others by his observations (Archibaldus Pitcairne dictus est inter physiologos, intra-Mathematicus, ex celebrioribus, Bellini amicus, præceptor Boerhaavii, qui multa ab eo recepit). By labouring in vain for truth in one road, he saved many the same drudgery, and thereby showed the necessity of another way. He not only exploded many false notions of the Chemists and Galenists, which prevailed in his time, but many of those too of his own sect. In particular, he showed the absurdity of referring to all diseases and their cures to an alkali or an acid. (Pitcairni Dissertationes, Edinb., ed. 1713). He refuted the idea of secretion being performed by pores differently shaped, and Bellini's opinion of effervescences in the animal spirits with the blood and Borelli's, of air entering the blood by respiration. He proved the continuity of the arteries and veins (De circulatione sanguinis per vasa minima), and seems to have been the first who showed that the blood flows from a smaller capacity into a larger, that the aorta, with respect to the arterial system, is the apex of a cone (De circulatione sanguinis in animalibus genitis et non genitis). In this, therefore, he may be considered as the latest spring of the discoveries respecting the powers moving the blood. He introduced a simplicity of prescription, unknown in pharmacy before his time (Elementa Medicinæ, lib. i. cap. ii. *et passim*), and such was the state of medicine in this country, that scarcely have the works of any contemporary or preceding author been thought worthy even of preservation. (The first medical publication which distinguished Essays, in the year 1732). As to the errors of his philosophy, let it be remembered that no theory has as yet stood the test of many years in an enlightened period. His own hung very loosely about at this day; and with respect to febrile, nervous, glandular and

dropsical affections, they seem to be as often the opprobriums of the art now as they were then.

Dr Pitcairne was universally considered as the first physician of his time. No one appears ever to have had so much practice in this country, or so many consultations from abroad; and no one, from all accounts, ever practised with greater sagacity and success. The highest felt themselves honoured by his acquaintance, and the lowest were never denied his assistance and advice.

The emoluments of his profession must have been great; but his charities are known to have been correspondent. The possession of money he postponed to more liberal objects; he collected one of the finest private libraries in the world, which was purchased after his death by Peter the Great of Russia, through the influence of Ruddiman. There is an elegant portrait of him, by Sir John Medina, in the surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, and another in the possession of Dr Pitcairn of London. He was of the middling size, well made, and his countenance full of character.

About the beginning of October 1713 he became afflicted with his last illness. He bore it with a resignation which, at such a crisis, a good man only can experience. He seemed more anxious about his family than himself. The night before his death, he called his children around his bed, to receive his last benediction: and on the 20th October he died, regretted by science as its ornament, by his country as its boast, and by humanity as its friend.

Of the numberless encomiums bestowed on him while living, and of those with which the press teemed at his death, I beg leave to read one from the celebrated Dr Mead. It is contained in a letter which he wrote to Mr Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, in behalf of Dr Pitcairne's only son, then a prisoner in the Tower, for the part he had taken in the civil war of the year 1715. Dr Mead intercedes thus: -

“SIR, - I know not whether I shall offend in presuming once more to write in behalf of a poor prisoner; and yet after I shall have mentioned his name, I flatter myself you will rather commend my zeal than accuse my indiscretion. Sir, he is one Pitcairne, a young fool under age, son to a great father now in Heaven, to whom I owe so much that I cannot but think I should ill deserve the favours you have honoured me with, could I cease to remember Dr Pitcairne, or neglect to pay this just debt to his memory; for to him is the merit due if ever I have had the good fortune to deserve well of Mr Walpole as a physician. To him it is that Dr Mead owes the solid foundation of that eminent esteem he now is in; so that by him, though dead, even the throne and royal family may be said to be defended. But how much that worthy physician has deserved of all mankind, you cannot but hear the learned and ingenious every day proclaim. If, for these reasons, you can pardon this my last request of the kind, and so comply with it as to take pity on an unhappy son of such a father, you will not deny your cordial advice to the distressed mother, at whose desire I have written this, and who, I suppose, may be in waiting while you are pleased to give it a reading.”

(This lady died in the year 1754, and is remembered by her acquaintance with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem.)

It is difficult to say whether this letter does greater honour to Dr Mead's candour or to Dr Pitcairne's worth.

Dr Mead obtained his request. Mr Pitcairne received a pardon and went into the service of the States of Holland, where, on account of his own merit and the memory of his father, he would probably have, arrived at great promotion had he not died soon after.

Dr Pitcairne left four daughters, who inherited the virtues of their parents, and for whom in his elegant verses, he breaths all the feelings and wishes of a father.

In fact, Dr Pitcairne possessed every endowment of the mind, and every sensibility of the heart, in a degree above the ordinary level of our nature.

His apprehension was singularly quick his understanding vigorous, his imagination lively, his memory tenacious, his knowledge various and deep, His feelings keen, his affections glowing and benevolent. He was distinguished for his filial, parental, and conjugal attachments; nor was he less remarkable as the constant friend of poverty and distress, the avowed enemy of hypocrisy and vice, the unwearied patron of science and of virtue. Without being a bigot to the complexion of the times, he died a worthy and religious man, leaving an example to the world of indefatigable industry, merit and grateful veneration of posterity.

QUOTATIONS FROM DR PITCAIRNE'S LECTURES.

It is unfair to assert anything for truth, either in the theory or practice of physic, which stands in such a degree of uncertainty as no man would willingly have the security of his property to stand. For no one ought to be in less concern for his life than his estate. From whence this consequence arises, that it is not allowable to advance anything into a principle, either in the theory or practice of physic, which the mathematicians and persons who are the least entangled with prejudice call in question; because no man would willingly submit to have his affairs reduced to such a hazard, that there must be a necessity for a disputation, the success of which is doubtful for the recovery of them, for of all things life is the most precious.

THE EXCELLENCY OF THE ART OF PHYSIC.

That art which, of all others, promises safety and health to mankind ought not in reason to be involved in the conjectures and dreams of disputants, for no man of common prudence would intrust his life to him whose reasoning seems false to the generality, and probable but to very few.

Any one who fairly considers what has been hitherto advanced will easily allow that nothing ought to be used as a principle in physic which is not as certain as the objects of our senses; for it is but reasonable that the care for the life of man should exceed that for his curiosity.¹

He indicated with great earnestness, and all the force he was capable of, the merits of the wonderful discovery that Mr Harvey had just made of the circulation of the blood, and Dr Pitcairne devoted one whole dissertation to proving the truth of the theory.

Some of Dr Pitcairne's sayings and Prescriptions.

It becomes me, who have but a little time to live, being in my sixty-first year, to behave myself like a man, for Publius Syrus says (and I am also of this opinion) that it is the part of a Christian, or of one that would behave himself as such, "kindly to set a man right who is out of his way," therefore I shall subjoin some remedies, very useful for those who are troubled with epilepsies, palsies, or the gout. In an epilepsy or Palsy, after vomiting and blistering, give the Anti-epileptic Tincture. To the young patients, give Mercury and Broth, with earth-worms. The Anti-epileptic Tincture is made of wild valerian root, and white dittany, of each six drachms of the clammy bark of oak, half an ounce of cinnamon, as much of Rosemary tops, two ounces of Senna leaves; Jallap and Turpeth, half an ounce of each; make a cold infusion of all in eight pounds of white French wine for ten days. When it is strained, add powder of human skull, and shavings of elks' hoofs, of each two drachms, and four ounces of sugar; mix in four ounces of Oil of Amber and two drachms of spirit of Castor; give two ounces to a patient of about seven years of age, and to an elderly one four.

¹ From Dr Pitcairne's writings.

It is often good in Palsies to give this tincture without purgatives, when the distemper begins to go off. It is also good for the patients to rub and chafe the affected limbs strongly before the fire, and then to dip them in cold water.

FOR THE ARTHRIDIS, OR GOUT.

Purging medicines will signify little: vomits are of use, and afterwards Mercury, given by little at a time. Apply to the part where the pain is, Mesnes Balsam, commonly called Balsamum Guidonis.

To those parts where the gout is, apply continually linnen clothes, wet with the following Liquor; Hot Spring Water eight pounds, white or yellow arsenic two ounces, six ounces of unslaked lime; set altogether upon a slow fire for 24 hours. If the patient have a pain in his stomach, give him preserved Nux Moschata, powder of the Sarsa Root, and Jesuit's Bark, but oftenest Oil of Cinnamon, and preserved Nux Moschata, and preserved Ginger. It will be good also, for the gout, to pour into twelve pounds of white wine or beer, our quarts of hot milk, then having taken away the curd, put a pound of berries of hawthorn into the remaining liquor, and boil all for half an hour.

Let the patient drink a pint of this morning and evening.

"SCURVEY."

Water-drinking is a cure, agreeable with either course (as it is a dissolver of acids and alkalies), and chiefly drinking warm water, whence tea-drinking, and a decoction of guaiacum wood, and the root of sharp-pointed dock in water, are all good.

Vomiting is cured by astringents, and medicines which diminish excretion, among which the most excellent is the water of the perpetual Fountain, at the Town of Dysart in Fife. that noble and chief province of Scotland, where the Pitcairns have their patrimony.

1. The reason why letting blood is proper in Fevers is because the quantity of the Blood being diminished, the secretion of the spirits is also diminished. But because blood-letting in sharp, periodical, or intermitting Fevers, does not immediately help, when administered the common way, there must be given, after the patient has been made to vomit, he peruvian or Jesuit's Bark (called Quina), or what is better.

Powder of Flowers of Cammomile, then a dose of seel, or filings of iron, and the patient must ride on horseback petty often, which will be safer and more effectual.

From what I have said it is plain that there's no such thing as an Art, or Method of Cutting; but only the Practice of it as Virgil says, and that Remedies were found out by chance, and not design (except Blood-letting, after the circulation was known), and will still be so.

2. That Physic, therefore, is the Remembrance of those things which use has shown to be an effectual Remedy for such and such Distempers.

For the Nature of the Bodies flowing, or residing among the Veins, is not known, and therefore it is by Observation only, that we know what is proper for each Disease, after we have often experienced it to be successful in that Disease. 3. But it appears to cure by chance, not Design who does the same things over again, which can't be done by others that try the same way, and therefore that cannot be attributed to Method or Art.

Therefore, as an Example of Cure, or the way of applying Remedies, we must propose the Cure of a Quartan Ague, by giving the Jesuit's Bark,¹ or Cammomile Flowers in the same manner. For in this way of Cure, we neither know the Nature of the Bark or of the Flowers, or of the Blood, or of its Motion, which causes the Fever to be Quartan. We only know by observation, that in this Age, that sort of Fever is always carried off by these Helps.

For it is most evident, and manifest, that neither Blood-letting, nor Purging, nor any other Excretion through the Pores of the Skin, or other Glands, can carry off Fevers, whether continual or intermitting, with the same success as the said American Bark or Flowers of Cammomile do an intermitting Fever; and therefore he that would expel continual Fevers, with the desired success, must first have experienced a Remedy as good as the Bark is for driving away Fevers; and therefore the praise of this must be reserved to Chance, and Fortune, and not to the Art Sagacity, or Design of Man.

Therefore I don't doubt but that I have solved this noble Problem - viz., to find a Remedy for a given Disease.

¹ Dr Pitcairne was the first doctor in Great Britain who advocated the use of quinine.

THE METHOD OF CURING THE SMALL-POX.

Written in the year 1714.

For the use of the noble and honourable family of March.

If a child or any person grow sick, feverish, or has a pain in the back, loss of appetite, drowsiness, short cough, sneezing, watery eyes, or some of these, it is always accompanied with some heat and frequent pulse. In this case Blood is to be taken at the arm, or with Loch-Leeches; and if the Fever ceases not, tho' the Pox appear, let Blood a second or third time. Meantime give the child a spoonful of syrup of white poppies at night, and in the night time also, till sleep or ease comes.

Always at night time, and in the night, give a spoonful or two of the syrup of White Poppies for a Cordial; that keeps down the Fever, and keeps up the Pox.

If the Pox runs together in the Face, they Syrup of White Poppies, oftener than in other cases, also about the eighth day from the appearing of the Pox, or a little befor that, give the child to drink of Barley-Water, sweetened with Syrup of White Poppies. This will make the child spit, which saves the child.

The child's drink may be milk and water at other times, or Emulsion, but use the first rather.

Apply nothing to the Face, use no Wine, or Winish Possets.

Let the child's diet be all along a thin Bread-Berry in the morning, a weak brother, and soft Bread for dinner, and Milk and Bread at night, or sugar-Bisket and Milk; and about the fifth day from the eruption, give the child water gruel sometimes.

Note. - If at any time the Small-Pox disappear with raving, before the fifth sixth, or eighth day from the eruption, then let the Blood again and apply a large Blistering Plaister between the Shoulders, and give an Emulsion.

Lastly. - If the Pox was confluent, or run together on the Face, then after the Person is recovered give a Purgative.

POEMS FROM 'SELECTA POEMATA.'

JOANNI DUCI ROXBURGIO, ARCHBALDUS PITCARNIUS, S.D.

Cum me nuper participem fecerit Mercurius, carminis quo Dannistonus noster, Georgium Buchananum nemoris Elysii tum novus, hospes, compellavit; rem auribus tuis haud indignam facturum mihi videor, si Carmen ipsum ad te transmittam, et animum ordinandæ Reip, natum, ejusque, summa negotia librantem, paulisper alliciam ad hæc levia, et inimicas corpori curas aspernantia, consulamque transigunt nullis periculis adfini. Vale.

Tandem regna mei pereuntial liquit imago.
Alloquerer Manes ut, Buchanane, tuos.
At comes esse viæ Pitcairnius abnauit; illum
Detinet Albini nobilis ordo soli.
Ante omnes Kerus; quis enim non dicere Kero
Carmen amet, solus carmina Kerus amat.
Solut digna facit divino carmine, solus
Defendit partiæ Tartara vestra suæ.
Ille suis arcet Lethæa fluenta poëtis,
Et negat effœtæ.
Ille epulis Divum vates accumbere jussit
Primus, et ætherei nectaris esse potes
Jamque bibit nectar pleno Pitcairnius ore,
Jam Kerum læti Stotus et ille canunt
Anne putes illos, si Kerum linqere vellent
Nectare florentes linqere posse cados.

IN JOANNEM D. BELHAVENIUM.

Dum cives servare studes, dum Grampia regna,
Dignus Hamiltonâ dum cupis esse domo
Quâm minus indignè Scotis avelleris oris
Si quas nunc Scotas dicere fata sinunt!
At quoniam fato tollet se gloria Vatum
Altior, atque tui fama perennis erit.
Non te jam Divum, sed nos raptosque Penates
Flebimus, O vates non habiture parem.

Several poems, dedicated to, and written about, John Ker; David Drummond; Sir Walter Scott of Thirlestane; Sir James Drummond of Stobhall; Sir David Dalrymple; Hugh Dalrymple, Judge; Robert, Earl of Winton; Lord Belhaven; The Earl of Kinnoull; The Duke of Hamilton; Sir William Keith; Walter Dennistone; James Viscount Stair, and many other notable men of the time. He used to dash these short poems off for the amusement of his friends.

In D. Ann. BALFOURUM, M.D.

D. Equitem auratum.

Balfourens Moriens loquitur.

QUIS magis aut sapere, aut vitæ plus optat habere?
Vixi dum licuit vivere, et ease probum:
Vixi dum terræ prius haud mihi visa ferebant,
Regnaque Neptuni dum nova monstra dabant:
Omnia nam vidi quæ tellus educat omnis,
Omnia quæ Thetidos divitis unda vehit.
Jamque nimis notæ terræque undæque valete;
Nunc juvat ignoti scire quid astra premant.

In MARGARETAM HAIAM,

Conjugem suam.

QUAM citô te nobis, longè gratissima conjunx
Eripuit fati deproperata dies!
Scilicet hæc ipsos contemnunt fata Poëtas.
Parsque mei potuit, me superante, mori,
Haud ita: perpetuam spondent tibi carmina vitam
Nostra; nec extingui, me, superante, potes.
Si potuit virtus, et homestæ grantia mentis
Ante diem Stygio præda fuisse duci,
At non Haja tamen Pitcarni regna silentum,
Adspiciet, versu facta Perenna meo.

Another poem to his daughter Margaret; another to his daughter Elizabeth.

DISSERTIONS of the notes of Dr ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN, written in Latin. Author ROBERT HEPBURN, Scotchman, J.C. Printed in London b Bernard Lintott, March 1715. At Amsterdam.

ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNI, Medici celeberrimi, Scoto-Britanni,
OPERA OMNIA MEDICA, quibus continentur –

- I. Elementa Medicinæ Physico – Mathematica Lib. Duo.
Quorum Prior Theoriam, Post, Praxim exhibit.
- II. ratio, Qua ostenditur Medicinam ab omni Philosophandi secta esse liberam.
- III. Theoria Morborum Oculi.
- IV. Dissert. De circulatione Sanguinis per Vasa minima.
- V. Dissert. De Causis diversæ Molis, qua fluit Sanguis per Pulmonem, natis et non natis.
- VI. Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus.
- VII. Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus.
- VIII. Dissert. De Circulat. Sanguinis in Animali. genitis et non genitis.
- IX. Dissert. De curatione Februm quædam de Fluxu Menstruo.
- X. Dissert. Brevis de Opera, quam præstant Corpora acida vel alcalia, in curatione Morborum.
- XI. Observationes quædam de Fluxu Menstruo.
- XII. De infressu Morbi, qui Venerea Lues vulgo appellatur.
- XIII. De Variolis.
- XIV. De Divisione Morborum.
- XV. De Affectione Scorbutica.
- XVI. Dissert. De Legibus Historiæ Naturalis.
- XVII. Epistola ad Archib. Pitcarn.
- XVIII. Poemata Selecta.

Editio Novissima, cum Indice Locupletissimi.

Lugduni, Batavorum. Apud JOHN. ARNOLD. LANGERAK, 1727.

Here Lies

DOCTOR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRNE,
Who died 26th October 1713,
Aged 61.

ELIZABETH STEVENSON, his Widow,
died 5th October 1734.

JANET PITCAIRN, COUNTESS OF KELLIE,
his Daughter
died 7th June 1770; and

LADY ANN ERSKINE,
his last surviving Grandchild,
one of the best of Women
died 18th March 1803.

Ecce Mathematicum, vatem, medicumque, sophumque,
Pitcarum Magnum, hæc urnula parva tenet,
Ergo, vale, lux Scotigenum, Princepsque Medentum
Musarum Columen deliciæque vale-

Sodalitas Edinburgena foliorum Æsculapii
Anno 1772 instituta

Hoc Monumentum resiliendum curabat.
Prid. Id. Junii 1800.

Præsides Alex. Wood, Col. Reg. Chir. Ed. Dec. Env.
Andrea Duncan, M.D. & P. à Secretis.

Dr Pitcairn left a widow to mourn his loss, Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson. His first wife, Margareta, daughter of Colonel James Hay of Pitfour, had died early; she had one son, who died in infancy, and one daughter, who on February 8th, 1694, was served heir to her mother: "Anna Pitcarine, heiress of Margaretas Hay, spouse of Magistro Archibald Pitcairne, doctor of Medicine."

Pitcairne's second wife was married to him in 1693, or before (Ed. City R.) Their children's baptisms were as follows; Elizabeth, b. April 7th, 1694; Archibald, b. July the 9th, 1695, *d.s.p.*; Andrew,¹ b. March the 7th, 1697; Jannet, b. April the 7th, 1699; Margaret, b. October the 3rd, 1701; Agnes, b. June the 1st, 1705. (Ed. City B.R.)

Witness: Sir Archibald Stevenson, M.D., 1694, 1695, 1697, 1699.
Alexr., 1701, 1705.

James Douglas or Earnshaw, 1694, 1695.

George Ramsay of Icklington, 1697, 1701.

Alexander Pitcairne of that Ilk, 1697, 1699; elder of that Ilk, 1701.

George Stephenson, son of Sir Archibald S., 1701.

John Buchanan, writer, 1705.

Robert Clark, Apothecary, 1705. (Ed. City B.R.)

By Elizabeth.¹ his second wife, he had two sons and four daughters. His son Andrew was engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, was imprisoned in the Tower, but was released; he then entered the Dutch service but died soon afterwards. His estates were forfeited. The Commissioner on the forfeited estates, in September 1720, published in the 'Edinburgh Evening Courant' an advertisement of "sales about to take place, including the estates of George, late Earl Marischal; James, late Earl of Linlithgow; Andrew Pitcairne of that Ilk; Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn; and Robert Campbell, *alias* Rob Roy. In the particulars of the respective estates afterwards given, that of Rob Roy, Craig Royston, *alias* Inversnaid, is set down as of the annual value of £27. 13s. 4d.

¹ Andrew Pitcairn, son of Dr Archibald Pitcairn, prisoner at Preston and London. (CS.V.161/186) Jacobites of 1715, by David Dobson.

² Elizabeth Stevenson, relict of Archibald Pitcairne of tht Ilk, is mentioned in a discharge by George Seton, fifth Earl; of Winton. Family of Seton, vol. ii. P. 595.

The total annual value of the properties thus exposed for sale amounted to £6410,3s. sterling, and the whole were bought for £122,766. 7s.11.2/3d. by Robert Hacket, Esq., on behalf of the York Buildings Company, which soon afterwards advertised the letting of them." The estate of Pitcairn was afterwards bought back by a friend of Dr Archibald Pitcairne for the widow and surviving daughters.

The parish of Leslie, or Fetkell as it used to be called, is a beautiful high tableland, and very healthy. Pitcairne, the old maner-house belonging to Dr Pitcairne, is in this parish. In the 'History of Fife and Kinross,' by Sir Robert Sibbald in 1712, he says, "At the foot of the Lomond Hill is Pitcairne, a good new house with an enclosure belonging to the learned Archibald Pitcairne, M..D., a cadet of the Forthar family."¹

"Then we find Forthar, an old fabrick, and the seat of a gentleman of the name of Pitcairn, the head of the family, and the representative of Secretary Pitcairn, who lived 1560-1584. This anciently belonged to the Ramsays. Southward of this is Kirk Forthar, the place of an old parsonage now suppressed; it hath since James V.'s reign belonged to the Lindsays, cadets of the Earls of Crawford (who intermarried three or four times with the Pitcairns of Forthar). The Pitcairn and Lindsay arms, with initials, are still to be seen in the ruinous chapel of Kirk Forthar."²

In Blaeu's Atlas, published 1654, there is a list of proprietors of seats of the nobility and gentry of Fife. Among them is Pitcairn of Forthar.

In the valuation of estates in Fife, 1695, appears –

Drumms	£581	3	4
Pitcairne	491	0	0
Purin	183	0	0
Pittilock	477	13	4
Forthar	1023	0	0
Chapel and Hole Kettle	415	10	0
Kirk Forthar	512	0	0
Balbirny	922	6	8

Note. – This must be the yearly value, as Forthar, for instance, was sold for £13,000 about a hundred years ago.

¹ Sibbald's Description of Eastern Parts of Fife, pp. 363 and 384. ² Seton's Family of Seton, vol. ii. P.595.

The old manor-house of Pitcairne has long since disappeared. The estate now belongs to the Earl of Rothes. There is still a farm near called Pitcairn.

Dr Pitcairne left a son and four daughters. The third daughter, Janet, married Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie. She died the 7th of June 1775, at Drumsheugh, having had three sons and three daughters.¹

The Earls of Kellie were descended from the Honourable Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, fourth son of Sir John, fourth Lord Erskine, and brother of John, Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland, who was born about the year 1521. On the death of the Regent in 1572, Sir Alexander was intrusted with the custody of King James VI, and the keeping of the Castle of Stirling where his Majesty resided: he executed that important charge with honour and integrity. When the Earl of Mar, son of the Regent, seized on the Castle of Stirling in April 1578, he turned his uncle out of that fortress, and became master of the King's person. Sir Alexander Erskine was afterwards constituted governor of the Castle of Edinburgh; and appointed vice-chamberlain of Scotland in 1580. Sir James Melville characterises him as "a gallant, well-natured gentleman, loved and honoured by all for his good qualities and great discretion, no way factious or envious, a lover of all honest men, and desired ever to see men of good conversation about the Prince rather than his own friends, if he found them not so meet." Sir Alexander Erskine was succeeded by Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, his eldest surviving son, born in 1566, brought up and educated with King James born in 1566, brought up and educated with King James VI. From his childhood, and came thereby to have a great share of the royal favour. The King bestowed on him many marks of his special esteem, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of his bedchamber in 1585. Sir Thomas had a good fortune to be one of the happy instruments in the rescue of the King from the treasonable attempt of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, Alexander Ruthven, at Perth, on the 5th of August 1600, having with his own hand killed the latter. For this signal service he had the third part of the lordship of Dirleton conferred on him, by charter dated the 15th of November 1600. In that charter he is designed eldest lawful son of the deceased Alexander Erskine, master of Mar. He accompanied the duke of Lennox in his embassy to France in July 1601. He was created Viscount of Fenton, being the first raised to the degree of nobility in Scotland, by patent dated the 18th of May 1606,

¹ See Wood's Douglas, vol. ii. P. 19

to him, and to the heirs-male of his body, whome failing, to his heirs-male whatsoever. He had charters granted to him of the following lands: of Ryecroft, which formerly belonged to the friars preachers of Stirling, dated June the 17th 1606. Of a third part of Dirleton, Halyburton, and Lambden, united into the barony of Fenton Barns, dated November the 15th, 1610; of the barony of Kellie, dated July the 13th 1613; of the lands which belonged to the priory of Restennoth united into the barony of Restennoth, dated the 10th of March 1614; of the lordship of Pittenweem, dated the 6th of July 1615; of the lands of Elbotle, Kingstoun, &c., the 6th of August 1616; and of the barony of Fententour and Dirleton, dated the 9th of July 1618. Sir Thomas was advanced to dignity of Earl of Kellie, to him, and to his heirs-male bearing the name of Erskine, by patent dated the 12th of March 1619. He was invested with the Order of the Garter and dying in London on the 12th of June 1639, in his seventy-third year, was buried at Pittenweem. He was succeeded as second Earl of Kellie by his grandson, Thomas, in June 1639. Thomas took part with the King against the Covenanters in 1642, and died unmarried on the 3rd of February 1643. Alexander, the third Earl, was served heir to his brother Thomas, above mentioned, on the 18th of April 1643. He was a steady loyalist, and was colonel of foot for the counties of Fife and Kinross in the "engagement" to attempt the rescue of King Charles II. He accompanied his Majesty King Charles II., on his expedition into England; and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and sent to the Tower of London, from which, it appears, he was allowed to go to the Continent. Passing over Alexander, the fourth Earl, we come to Alexander, the fifth Earl, who married Janet Pitcairne. Like his fathers, he was attached to the race of the Stuarts; and having been concerned in the affair of '45, he was included in the Act of Attainder of 1746.

He surrendered himself however, to the Lord Justice at Edinburgh, on the 11th of July 1746, and was committed prisoner to the Castle of that city. No bill of indictment being preferred Against him, he presented a petition to the Court of Justiciary on the 8th of August 1749, praying to be brought to trial within sixty days, or to be set at liberty. The latter alternative was adopted, and he was accordingly liberated on the 11th of October 1749, after a confinement of more than three years, and died at Kellie Castle on the 3rd of April 1756.



THE COUNTESS OF KELLIE.

BORN 1699.

Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, left three sons and three daughters by his wife Janet Pitcairne. Their sons were –

1. Thomas Alexander, who succeeded his father as sixth Earl of Kellie.
2. Archibald, who succeeded as seventh Earl,. And –
3. Andrew, who died *sine prole*.

Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married, first, in 1760, Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk; and, secondly, Lord Colville of Culross. The family of Colville of Culross is an ancient one, descended from Philip de Colville of Oxenham in Roxburghshire, who lived in the twelfth century. Robert Colville was Steward to Margaret, Queen of James III. His grandson, Sir James Colville of Ochiltree, married Janet, second daughter of Sir Robert Douglas of Loch Leven. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir James Colville of Easter Wemyss, who had served in the great wars of France under Henry the Great with distinction. He had a charter of Culross, Valleyfield, &c., erected into the temporal barony of Culross on the 20th of June 1589, and was created a peer of Parliament the 20th of January 1609 by the title of Lord Colville of Culross, with remainder to his heirs-male whatsoever. He married Isabel, second daughter of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, by whom he had an only surviving son, Robert. Alexander, eighth baron, distinguished himself as a naval officer, and attained in 1770 the rank of Vice- Admiral of the White. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the fifth Ear of Kellie, and Janet Pitcairne his wife, but left no children.

Lady Anne Erskine, the second daughter of the Earl of Kellie, and died unmarried. She as an extremely good woman. She was buried in the same tomb with her grandfather, Dr Archibald Pitcairne; her grandmother, Elizabeth Stevenson, his widow, who died the 5th of October 1734; and her mother, Janet Pitcairne, Countess of Kellie. The epitaph on his daughter Anne records that “His last surviving grandchild, one of the best of women died the 18th of March 1803.”

Lady Janet Erskine, the third daughter of the Earl of Kellie and Janet Pitcairne, Countess of Kellie, married Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. Janet died in 1770, and their descendant , Sir Ralph Anstruther, is the present owner of Balcaskie. The family of Anstruther is so celebrated in Scottish history that I hope I may be excused if I give a sort account of some of the distinguished men who have belonged to it.



THE LADY JANET ERSKINE.

DIED 1770.

William de Candela was Lord of Anstruther in 1110.¹ His son William, Lord of Anstruthr, was a pious benefactor to the Abbey of Balmerino, and died in the reign of King William the Lion. His son Henry disused the name of de Candela. He is styled Henricus de Anstruther, Dominus de Anstruther, in a charter wherein he confirms his father's pious donations to the Abbey of Balmerino in the reign of Alexander II., A.D. 1221. His son Henry, Lord of Anstruther, was a Crusader, and accompanied St Louis to the East. He assumed for his arms the three nails of the cross, now represented by three piles sable on a silver shield. In his old age, in 1292 and in 1296, he was compelled to swear fealty for his barony of Anstruther to Edward I. For many generations the chiefs of this family were munificent benefactors to religious houses. In the reign of Louis XII, of France two sons of the family held high commands in the Scottish Guards attending the person of that monarch and his successor. In 1513, Andrew, Baron of Anstruther, was with James IV, at Flodden. His grandson of the same name was killed at Pinkie in 1547. Sir James, the thirteenth in descent from William de Candela, was high in favour with King James VI, by whom he was knighted, and in 1585 appointed Hereditary Grand Carver to his Majesty – an office still held by his descendants. Sir William, his son, was gentleman of the bedchamber to James VI, and was made a Knight of the Bath in 1603. His brother, Sir Robert, was a diplomatist of great eminence. He was employed by James I, and Charles I, on many important embassies. In 1628 he was sent as ambassador extraordinary to His Majesty's near connection, the King of Denmark, with whom he was in especial favour as a boon companion no less than a diplomatist. In a protracted revel the Danish King was so much delighted with his company that he actually resigned the Danish crown to him, with which Sir Robert was invested during the remaining days of the feast. The ambassador's son, Sir Philip, was a most zealous and devoted Royalist. He had a high command in the King's army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. He was severely fined by Cromwell, and his estates were sequestered until the Restoration. He lived until 1702.

Sir Philip had seven sons; one was a baronet, four were knights: 1. Sir William,² who carried on the line of the family; 2, Sir James, whose line is extinct; 3, Sir Robert, of Balcaskie, was the grandfather of the Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, first baronet, born 21st April 1733, who married Lady Janet Erskine, youngest daughter of Alexander, the fifth

¹ Conolly's Eminent Men of Fife.

² Sir William became a Lord of Session, with the title of Lord Anstruther.

Earl of Kellie, and Janet Pitcairne, his countess, and died 2nd August 1818, aged eighty-five.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther of Balcaskie, Baronet, was born on the 1st March 1804, and died at Balcaskie on the 18th of October 1863, in the sixtieth year of his age. He succeeded his grandfather, Sir Robert Anstruther, as fourth baronet in 1818. He was succeeded in the baronetcy and estates – which consist of Balcaskie in Fife and Watten in Caithness – by Colonel Robert Anstruther, his son, an able officer in the Grenadier Guards, Lord Lieutenant and M.P. for the County of Fife. Sir Robert was succeeded by the present baronet, Sir Ralph Anstruther.

Thomas Alexander, eldest son of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, by his second wife, Janet Pitcairne, daughter of Dr Archibald Pitcairne, was born on the 1st of September 1732, and succeeded his father in 1756 as sixth Earl of Kellie. He was a man of sparkling wit and humour, and had great abilities, which would have made him shine in public life; but he was so devoted to music, and attained such a wonderful degree of proficiency in it, that he could turn his thoughts to nothing else. He went to live at Mannheim, studied composition, and practised the violin with such serious application that Dr Burney, in his 'History of Music,' says: "On his return to England there was no part of theoretical or practical music in which he was not equally versed with the greatest professors of his time. Indeed he had strength of hand on the violin, and a genius for composition, with which few professors are gifted."

Unfortunately this brilliant man had one great failing, and was led away by the intemperate habits of the time. He died at Brussels in 1781, in the fiftieth year of his age, unmarried.

Archibald, second son of Alexander, fifth Earl of Kellie, by his wife Janet Pitcairne, succeeded his brother Thomas as seventh Earl of Kellie. He was a very good and religious man, and, unlike his brother, he was most temperate. He was very high-principled, a devoted adherent of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and had long regretted the restraints which were laid upon her worship. It was chiefly owing to his unwearied exertions that, in 1792, those restraints were removed by an Act of Parliament. This valuable life was not to be a long one: three years after this, in 1795, he became very ill. At that time, however, the disease

yielded to treatment, and his friends hoped he might be long spared to them. The former symptoms soon returned, with such aggregation as too surely showed that his sufferings were occasioned by cancer in the throat, which, notwithstanding the skill of his physicians, prove fatal. He died on the 8th of May 1797, after long and painful sufferings. Conolly, in his 'Eminent Men of Fife,' thus sums up his character:-

Inflexible integrity, a high sense of honour, and an unshaken belief in the Christian religion, directed every important transaction of his life; and although in the large circle of his acquaintance there were many who did not regard him with the fondness of friendship, it is perhaps not too much to say tht Archibald, Earl of Kellie, had not a single enemy. Without pretending to great erudition himself, he loved learning and learned men, but he abhorred the character of a modern philosopher. Such philosophers as Newton and Boyle, Berkeley and Johnson, he revered as the ornaments of human nature; but he could not speak without indignation of those who were daily pending to enlighten the world with their discoveries in politics, in morals, and in religion.

"I have heard," said he, when on his death-bed, "many infidel arguments in conversation, and I have read some books expressly written against the authenticity and inspiration of the sacred Scriptures, but I thank god that the most impartial inquiry which I have been able to make into the truth of religion has confirmed my faith; for, without that faith, how comfortless should I now be."

It was, indeed, tht faith which, under very severe sufferings, so completely supported him, tht during the long course of nine months he never uttered a complaint which would have disgraced a primitive Christian. His monarchical principles were very strong, as well as his attachment to the house of Stuart. His private virtues were of the most amiable kind. He was a dutiful son and affectionate brother, a steady friend, an obliging neighbour, and, to his servants, a kind and indulgent master.

The following interesting and amusing anecdote was sent to me about Lord Kellie and his aunts: -

"The Miss Pitcairns, sisters to Lady Kellie, and aunts of Lady Janet, were such red-hot Jacobites, that when their nephew Archibald, seventh Earl, who held a commission in the army, first appeared at Kellie in his uniform, they took the tongs, and, tearing the cockade from his cocked-hat, threw it into the fire."

Lord Kellie died unmarried, and as his youngest brother Andrew had died without issue, the earldom devolved on his cousin, Sir Charles Erskine of Cambo, who died 1799.

The present Earl is the Earl of Mar and Kellie.



KELLIE CASTLE.

NOTE: - Back to - **HENRY PITCAIRN**, 15th Laird of the Barony of Pitcairn and Forthar, and Isabella Balfour, daughter of Michael Balfour of Montquhanny, they m. 1586. His fourth son, John of Unstoun, Advocate, of Dovan, bought Pitcairn from his nephew William Pitcairn, of that Ilk in 1650, they had issue –

- 1) John, son of above, m. Elspeth Ramsay more later.
- 2) David, 16th Laird of tht Ilk, d. 1653, m. Mariota Menteith.
- 3) Robert, Servitor to Prince Charles.
- 4) James of Saltgreine & Tretton, FB.7.
- 5) Andrew, Master Falconer to the King 1625.

Note: - In the History of the East Neuk, page 129, it states - That Easter Kilmux, in the parish of Scoonie; Wester Kilmux, in the parish of Kennoway, belonged in 1653, and before, to John Pitcairn of Pitcairn and Unstoun.

JOHN PITCAIRN, OF UNSTOUN, and married, Elspeth Ramsay, and had a large family of thirteen children namely: -

- 1) John Pitcairn Succeeded to Unstoun & Pitcairn in 1653 he died *d.s.p.*
- 2) Alexander Pitcairn of Kilmuckes succeeded to Pitcairn & Unstoun he married Janet Sydserff and had issue,
- 3) Elspet, b. 1 Jul 1621, Edinburgh
- 4) Christian, b. 14 Dec 1627.
- 5) Issobell, b. 6 Feb 1629.
- 6) Susanna, b. 23 Nov 1632, m 1653, Rev Henry Pitcairn Minister of Logie, see FB.7.
- 7) Robert, b. c. baptized before witness William Pitcairn, 19 Aug 1634, Kettle Parish, m. 1662 Margaret Cooper, more later.
- 8) Thomas, b.
- 9) Margaret. d. 1674.
- 10) Cecil.
- 11) Eupham, b. 10 Nov 1638, Kennoway. RD. 1674.
- 12) Alesone, b. 3 Feb 1640.
- 13) James, b. c. 1642, m. Agnes Gray. With issue - married secondly Helen Halle with issue - RD. 1674.

ALEXANDER PITCAIRN,¹ of Kilmurkis, succeeded to Pitcairn & Unstoun,² Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, m. Janet Sydserrff of Ruchlaw with issue –

- 1) Dr Archibald b.15 Dec 1652, d. 10 Oct 1713, he married first Margaret Hay with issue, and second Elizabeth Stevenson with issue.
- 2) Alexander, b.1669, Edinburgh.
- 3) David, b. 1672.
 - 1) Jonet, b. 1673.
 - 2) Margaret, b. 1674.

DR ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN, b.15 Dec 1652, Edinburgh, son of Alexander Pitcairne, merchant and magistrate in the City of Edinburgh; educated Dalkeith and Edinburgh University; graduated M.A. 1671; studied botany, pharmacy and material 1680. He returned to Edinburgh and commenced practice. Pitcairne became interested in Sir Robert Sibbald's efforts to establish a College of Physicians, and at the age of twenty-nine he was the youngest of the original Fellows. In 1685 he along with Sir Robert Sibbald and Sir James Halket were appointed joint Professors of Medicine at Edinburgh University. Seen years later, Archibald Pitcairne was offered and accepted the chair of Medicine at Leyden but for family reasons he had to resign and return to Edinburgh after one session.

Pitcairne's views on treatment, especially of fevers, were contrary to those of many of his colleagues in the newly established College of Physicians and for many years he ceased to attend College meetings. Some five years after the disagreement with the College, he joined the Edinburgh College of Surgeons as a Fellow where his chief interests were the teaching and study of anatomy. He was the first to recognise the greatness of Harvey's work in the article. A Dissertation upon the Circulation of the Blood through the Minutest Vessels of the Body which enhances his reputation at home and abroad. In 1701 he published his Dissertation Medicate in four volumes. A man of wide culture, Pitcairne possessed one of the finest libraries in Scotland and had a considerable reputation as a writer of Latin verse and playwright. Pitcairne was known to be a supporter of the Stuart cause and his criticism of the Government brought about his arrest and imprisonment in the Tolbooth. His plea that the crime, known as "*lees-Majesty*" had been committed in "*his cups*" was accepted and he was discharged with a reprimand.

¹ RD3/6/ 1663, Brother of John p. ² B59/8/21 Perth 1673 of Unstoun, and others.

In 1694, eleven years before the first professor of anatomy was appointed, a body, under the auspices, was for the first time regularly dissected in the City (Grant's Old and New Edinburgh). Monteath and Pitcairne had intimated to the Town Council that they were willing to attend gratuitously the sick poor with no relatives, on condition they afterwards got the bodies for dissection. The Town Council in 1694 agreed to their offer.

Writing to his friend, Dr Gray in London, during the negotiations, Pitcairne says: "We offer to wait on these poor for nothing and bury them after dissection at our own charges which now the town does; yet there is great opposition by the chief surgeons who neither eat hay nor suffer the oxen to eat it. If this is granted I do propose to make better improvement in anatomy than have been made at Leyden these thirty years." Pitcairne about this period became involved in medical controversy, and generally gave about as good as he got. In 1695 he was attacked in a volume, *Apollo Mathematicus, or the Art of Curing Diseases by the Mathematics*. This work was said to be written by Dr. afterwards Sir Edward, Eyzat. A pamphlet in answer appeared called *Tarrago unmasked, or an answer to a late pamphlet "Apollo Mathematicus,"* by George Hepburn, M.D. to this pamphlet was attached a treatise by Dr Pitcairne entitled, *The Theory of the internal diseases of the eye demonstrated mathematically*, Hepburn, a staunch support of Pitcairne, was suspended from membership of the College of Physicians. Further ruptures occurred between Pitcairne and the College, and for a time he was suspended. Ultimately the breach was healed, and Pitcairne resumed his place as a member. He published in 1695 *Dissertatio de Curatine Februm, etc.*, and in 1696 another work on natural history. In 1690 he was made an M.D. of Aberdeen College, and in 1701 was admitted a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Pitcairne's power of biting sarcasm and bitter satire found vent in flippant jest and in somewhat coarse mockery of the puritanical ways of the Presbyterians. His religious opinions were by no means orthodox.

Pitcairne died on 23rd October, 1713 and was buried in Greyfriar's Churchyard. He left a jeroboam of wine with an Edinburgh wine merchant with directions that it should be opened "at the Restoration" meaning of course, when the House of Stuart was restored to the throne. Pitcairne's tombstone was restored in 1800, and on the suggestion of Dr Andrew Duncan it was agreed that the terms of Pitcairne's will had been satisfied. Accordingly, at a gathering of Edinburgh medical men Pitcairne's memory was celebrated by the opening of the jeroboam and the drinking of the contents. The College possesses two portraits of Pitcairne

an oil on wood 30" x 25" by Medina signed on the right above the shoulder; it is probably authentic. The second portrait seems to have been copied from the Medina, identity of artist unknown. (Webster, Charles, Pitcairn Account of his life Edin. 1781 and Crombie J.D. History of Medicine Vol.1 p. 277. The Welcome Historical Medical Museum 1932.)

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of Col James Hay and had 1) son Alexander, b 1687 and died young, and 1) daughter Anna, b. 1689 heir to her Mother 1694. Dr Archibald married for the second time in 1693 Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of Sir Archibald Stevenson, she d. 5th Oct 1734. They had –

- 1) Archibald, b. 1695... *d.s.p.*
- 2) Andrew, b. 1697, *d.s.p.*
- 1) Elizabeth, b. 1694.
- 2) Janet, b. 1699, d. 1770, married Alexander V the Earl of Kellie.
- 3) Margaret, b. 1701.
- 4) Agnes. B. 1705, and 5) Ann.

In Greyfriars' Churchyard Is the Epitaph on the tomb of Dr Archibald Pitcairne: -

Here lyes Doctor **ARCHIBALD PITCAIRN**,

who died 26 th October 1713, aged 61;

Also

ELIZABETH PITCAIRN, his daughter, who died 18th March 1718;

Elizabeth Stevenson, his widow, died 1734;

Margaret Pitcairn, his daughter died 1777;

Janet Pitcairn Countess of Kellie, his daughter, died 7th June 1776;

Lady Ann Erskine, his last surviving grandchild, one of the best of women, died 18th March 1803.

(Translated) Behold this little urn contains th great Pitcairn, a mathematician, poet, physician and sage.

Farewell, then light of Scotland and prince of physicians! O, pillar and darling of the muses farewell!

The Æsculapian Club, instituted in 1773, caused this monument to be restored in 1800.

Archibald Pitcairne was generous in character, and though possessed of a large practice is said to have died poor. Unpopular with many of his

townspeople and according to Woodrow only “a sort of poet,” and twice drunk every day,” he yet was a man of unusual ability and extensive learning. Though too mechanical in some of his ideas about medicine he was one of the most skilful physicians of his time, and did much to advance medical science.

His library was purchased by the Emperor of Russia.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, son of John Pitcairn of Unstoun, b.19 Aug 1634, Kettle Parish, m. 17 Sep 1662, Margaret Couper, Kemback Fife with issue—

- 1) John, b. 20 Jun 1669 Ceres. d. child.
- 2) Robert, b. 3 Apr 1674, d. 14 Oct 1774, and who m. 24 Dec 1702 Margaret Herd. With issue –
- 3) Thomas, b. 1 Jun 1686, m. 5 Feb 1715, Katherine Mourton with issue.
 - 1) Geills, b. 31 Oct 1666.
 - 2) Janet, b. 17 Nov 1676, m. 18 Jul 1701, William Rymer.
 - 3) Mary, b. 23 Jan 1668, m. 14 Dec 1711, John Mackie.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Feuar Kinninmond, b. 3 Apr 1674, d. 14 Oct 1734, eldest son of Robert Pitcairn and Margaret Couper, m. 27 Dec 1702, at Ceres, Margaret Herd, of Kilconquhar Parish, with issue –

- 1) Robert Pitcairn, b. 17 Sep 1710, Ceres, son of as above, m. 9 Dec 1737, Elizabeth Gib, with issue.
- 2) William, b. 27 Dec 1715, m. Jean Laing, with issue – a son William b. 27 Mar 1748 Cults Fife, who possibly m. 8 Nov 1766 at St Andrews Isobel Henderson with two children. 1) Margaret, b. 6 Jun 1770 and 2) William b. 4 Oct 1772.
 - 1) Margaret, b. 12 Nov 1703, m. 19 Apr 1728, John Rymer.
 - 2) Beatrix, b. 4 May 1705, m. 6 Feb 1730, William Pryde.
 - 3) Mary, b. 7 Mar 1707, m. 22 May 1736, John Herd.
 - 4) Janet, b. 11 Apr 1708, m. 28 Dec 1739, Ronald Baldie.
 - 5) Jean, b. 5 Jun 1712, Ceres Parish.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, b. 17 Sep 1710, Ceres, son of Robert Pitcairn and Margaret Couper, m. 9 Dec 1737, Elizabeth Gib, they had issue –

- 1) Robert, b. 8 Sept 1745, lm. 30 Nov 170 Isabella Farmer with issue –
- 2) David, b. 3 Apr 1750.
 - 1) Margat, b. 13 Nov 1738.
 - 2) Beatrix. b. 3 Nov 1740.

- 3) Elizabeth, b. 12 Jul 1743, d. 7 Jan 1765, married George Lawson.
- 4) Agnes, b. 18 Oct 1747.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, b. 17 Sep 1710, son of above m. 30 Nov 1770 at Dunino Parish, Isabella Farmer, b. 24 Nov 1745, Carnbee Parish daughter of Thomas Fermer with issue –

- 1) Robert, b. 16 Apr 1780, m. 2 Feb 1798, Carnbee, Grizzle or Grace Burns, b. 18 Sep 1774, possible daughter of James Burns and Elspeth Rodger, she was aged 70 in 1841 Census Carnbee Parish, issue –
 - 2) John, b. 19 Aug 1773.
 - 3) William b. 25 May 1777, d. 7 Jan 1793. d.s.p.
 - 4) Thomas b. 29 Jan 1783, m. Cecilia Anderson with issue.
 - 5) David, b. 23 Jun 1785
- 1) Margaret, b. 14 Aug 1771. 2) Anne, b. 3 Jan 1775.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, of Bungs of Cafsingray, Carnbee, b. 16 Apr 1780, St Andrews, son of above, m. 2 Feb 1798, Grizzle or Grace Burns, b. 18 Sep 1774, Carnbee Parish, issue –

- 1) William, b. 27 Dec 1801, Dysart Parish, d. 1 May 1846, m. 6 Nov 1824, Margaret Nicolson Stewart, with issue –
- 2) James, b. 25 Oct 1809, d. 7 Jun 1858, m. 18 Aug 1832, Elizabeth Bernard, with issue –
- 3) John, b.c. 1814, d. 4 Aug 1879, m. 14 Sep 1843 Margaret Beveridge, with issue –
 - 1) Betty, b. 18 Jul 1799, Carnbee, with issue –
 - 2) Grizzle, b. 16 Jan 1808, Carnbee.
- 1) WILLIAM PITCAIRN, Collier, Bungs of Cotton, Carnbee, b. 27 Dec 1, 1802, Dysart, d. 1 May 1846, Beath Fife, m. 6 Nov 1824, Ceres, Margaret or just, Nicolson Stewart, daughter of Andrew Stewart and Margaret Nicolson, who d. 20 May 1885, Beath, with issue –
 - 1) Robert, b. 10 May 1829, d. 24 Jan 1895, m. 11 Nov 1847, Agnes White, with issue –
 - 2) Andrew, b. 22 Jun 1831, Carnbee, d. 15 Sep 1907, m. 6 Aug 1855, Mary Auld, with issue –
 - 3) John, b. 23 Oct 1833, Auchterderran, d. 8 Jul 1895, m. 3 Aug 1863, Mary Robb with issue –
 - 4) James, b. 6 Jun 1838, St Andrews, d. 4 May 1916, m. 30 Jan 1863, Liliias Dowie with issue –

- 5) William, b. 4 Mar 1841, d. 8 May 1859 *d.s.p.*
- 6) Thomas, b. 9 Feb 1846, Beath, d. 25 Oct 1923, m. s2 Jan 1865, Robina Plenderleith with issue –
 - 1) Margaret, b. 4 Feb 1824, Ceres.
 - 2) Margaret, b. 20 Feb 1825.
 - 3) Grace, b. 6 Jun 1827, d. 1 Jul 1914, married to Andrew Morris.
 - 4) Jean, b. 26 Oct 1843, Auchterderran, d. 23 Nov 1848, child.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, b. 10 May 1829, Carnbee, d. 24 Jan 1895, Townhill, m. 11 Nov 1847, Beath, Agnes Whyte, b. 1 Dec 1822, Beath, d. 4 Jan 1889, daughter of George Whyte and Christina Kinloch with issue –

- 1) William, b. 17 Mar 1847, Beth, d. 10 Nov 1929, m. 1 Jan 1868, Janet Wilson, with issue, -
- 2) George, b. 21 May 1851, d. 27 Jul 1915, m. 15 Apr 1872, Margaret Hunter, with issue –
- 3) Robert, 21 Mar 1853, d. 6 Jan 1925, m. 27 Sep 1873, Barbara Sinclair with issue -
- 4) Andrew, b. 15 Oct 1857, d. 29 Jan 1940, m. 25 Oct 1878, Elizabeth McCree, with issue -
- 5) John, b. 30 Nov 1862, d. 18 Apr 1927, m. 1 Jan 1883, Elizabeth Hodge with issue - secondly married Elizabeth Pryde.
- 1) Christina, b. 20 Dec 1848, d. 19 Oct 1919, m. 1 Jan 1872, John Terras.
- 2) Nicolson Stewart, female, b. 5 Mar 1855, d. 2 Sep 1872, unmarried.
- 3) Agnes, b. 4 Mar 1860, d. 4 May 1874, single.
- 4) Margaret, b. 11 Mar 1865, d. 9 Apr 1934, m. 7 Jun 1889, Robert Lowe.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, b.17 Mar 1847, Beath, Fife, d.10 Nov 1929, m. 2 Jan 1868, Janet Wilson, d. 5 Feb 1925, daughter of John Wilson, and Elizabeth Beveridge, with issue –

- 1) Robert, b. 19 Dec 1876, d. 25 Jan 1948, m. 18 Aug 1899, Christina Brown, d. 20 Mar 1935, daughter of James Brown, and Christina Haxton, with issue – 1) William, b. 7 Feb 1906, d. 9 June 1906, child. 2) James, b. 8 Jun 1909. 1) Christina Haxton, b. 1 Aug 1900.
- 2) George, b. 24 Jul 1880 Townhill.
- 3) John, b. 5 Dec 1884, d. 14 Jan 1953, m. 26 Jan 1917, Anne Beveridge, d. 22 Nov 1951.
- 1) Elizabeth, b.3. Apr 1869, d. 27 Dec 1952, m. 14 Nov 1902, Thomas White.

- 2) Agnes, b. 3 Feb 1872, d. 1 July 1961, m. 25 Jun 1902, William Fraser.
- 3) Christina, b. 9 Aug 1879, d. 19 Feb 1943, lm. 22 Apr 1914, Alexander Stenhouse.
- 4) Jane, or Jeanie, b. 13 Nov 1881, d. 14 Jan 1953, m. 25 Jun 1913, James Downie.

GEORGE PITCAIRN, second son of above William Pitcairn and Agnes Whyte, b. 21 May 1851 Beath Fife, d. 27 Jul 1915 Dalziel, m. 15 Apr 1871, Margaret Hunter, b. 8 Dec 1852, Dunfermline, d. 23 March 1928, Hamilton, daughter of Henry Hunter, Insurance Agent, and Margaret Campbell, issue –

- 1) Robert, b.c.1875, he as 16 in the 1891 Census, d. 10 Jan 1894, *d.s.p.*
- 2) Henry, b. 18 Oct 1878, D. 14 Jun 1939, m. 9 Oct 1908 at Stirling, to Mary Patrick, daughter of Robert Patrick and Agnes Ferguson, with issue - 1) George, m. 2 Oct 1943, Mary Slivinski, with issue, Henry, b. 15 Mar 1944, Hamilton, and George, b. 17 Jan 1945, Lanark, d. 17 Jan 1945, child. 1) Agnes Ferguson, b. 18 Sep 1909 Chryston, d. 15 Oct 1909 child. 2) Margaret, b. 27 Jul 1912 Hamilton.
- 3) George, b. 24 Jul 180, d. 22 Oct 1882 child.
- 4) Andrew Hunter, b. 26 Oct 1888 Hamilton, d. 17 Feb 1954, m. 31 Dec 1910, Elizabeth Clune with issue– secondly, Catherine Rees, more later.
- 5) John, 2 Jun 1891, d. 26 Feb 1963, m. 2 Oct 1914 Mary Logan, with issue- -
- 6) William, b. 24 Jun 1884, Dunfermline, d. 14 Sep 1888, child.
- 7) William, b. 15 Jun 1893, Hamilton, m. 19 Jul 1913 Catherine Hart, who d. 19 Jun 1944, daughter of Patrik Hart and Mary Gray, with issue – 1) Mary, b. 19 Jun 1913. 2) Margaret, b. 29 Apr 1914, 3) Catherine, b. 1 Aug 1915. 4) William b, 15 Apr 1918. 5) George, b. 19 Mr 1920, d. 26 Dec. 1920, child. 6) Agnes Lang, b. 5 May 1921, d. 8 Jan 1927, child. 7) James b. 13 Jan 1924. 8) Ann, b. 3 Dec 1926, d. 10 Oct 1950 unmarried.
- 1) Margaret, b. 16 Jun 1872, d. 13 Sep 1933, m. 2 May 1890, George Blyth.
- 2) Agnes, b. 1 Oct 1876, d. 10 May 1949, m. 17 Apr 1896, James Lang.
- 3) Johan, b. 31 Aug 1882, d. 30 Oct 1882, child.
- 4) Georgina, 5 Aug 1886, d. 29 Apr 1939, m. 28 Apr 1905, William Stevenson.

ANDREW HUNTER PITCAIRN, fourth son of above George Pitcairn and Margaret Hunter, b.26 Oct 1888 at Hamilton Parish, d. 17 Feb 1954, Dunfermline, m. 31 Dec 1910, Elizabeth Sharp Clunie, b. 11 Nov 1885, Lower Largo, Fife, d. 26 Apr 1929 at Dunfermline, daughter of James Clunie and Elizabeth Sharp, who d. 25 Jun 1918. Elizabeth Clunie had a brother James Clunie M. P. and great friend of Andrew Pitcairn, they used to stand on a horse drawn cart at the Public Park and hold open air discussions with the public. Andrew married 17 Apr 1931 a second time a Welsh lady, Catherine Harrison, maiden surname Rees, and d. 28 May 1954, her daughter was Dora Harrison, was the mother of James Rees Pitcairn. Andrew had by his first wife three sons, and two daughters.

- 1) George, b. 9 Apr 1911 at Dunfermline, m. 27 Aug 1938, Kate Bell, they moved to England, no issue.
- 2) James Cluny, b. 8 Apr 1913, d. 6 Nov 1985, he had one son to Dora Harrison, called James Rees, Pitcairn, b 14 Dec 1931, adopted officially by Andrew Pitcairn and Catherine Harrison. James went to Prince Edward Island in Canada, and m. 22 Oct 1837, Muriel F MacDonald, more later.
- 3) Rev Andrew, b. 14 May 1914, d. 1996, also went to Canada with his brother James settling in Prince Edward Island. He became a minister of the Gospel, m. 27 May 1950, Mildred Rena Hunter, with issue –
 - 1) Elizabeth Sharp, b. 19 Nov 1917, her mother died the following April of 1918 at Dunfermline, m. 14 May 1935, John MacAulay, who died in the second World War, they had three sons, Donald, Andy and Ian. Elizabeth, left Scotland with her three boys for Canada, where she married again, Les Bain in 1949.
 - 2) Margaret Clunie, b. 22 Apr 1929, d. Nov 1991, m. 24 Apr 1948, Gilbert Scott, and had 1), Methven Scott, and Caroline, who married Alexander Laing, with issue.

JAMES CLUNY PITCAIRN, b. 8 Apr 1913, Dunfermline, had one son with Dora Harrison named James Rees Pitcairn, brought up by Andrew Hunter Pitcairn and his second wife Catherine Harrison.

- 1) James Rees Pitcairn, b. 14 Dec 1931, Dunfermline, d. 6 Nov 1985, Australia, son of James Cluny Pitcairn and Dora Harrison b. 7 Nov 1913 Wales, daughter of James Harrison and Catherine Rees, m. 20 Nov 1954, Sheila Jean Sharp Watson, b. 19 Nov 1933, daughter of John Edward Watson and Jane Marshall Sharp, divorced, they had issue – He married secondly Jean Smith and had a daughter, Sharon, b. 24 Apr 1969, then this family went to Australia.

- 1) Martin John Rees Pitcairn, b. 25 Mar 1960, m. 22 May 1987, Sandra Watson daughter of John Watson and Ada Binneselly Lannigan, they have –
 - 1) Michael John Pitcairn, b. 6 Aug 1989 Dunfermline.
 - 2) Mathew, b. 23 Nov 1991.
- 1) Sarah Jane, b. 26 May 1994.
- 2) Lloyd James Pitcairn, b. 6 Jul 1961, m. 26 Oct 1985, Aldershot, Lesley Body, divorced, with issue - his partner is Debbie McLean. 1) Ryan Christopher, b. 16 Oct 1988, Paderborn, W Germany partner Tammy Scott, with issue – Cody James Alan Pitcairn. 2) Holly Jane, b. 10 Oct 1986, Aldershot Hants, married Beau Smith, in Australia with Issue - Matilda Belle and Coben Phoenix Smith.
- 1) Wendy Jane Pitcairn, b. 18 Sep 1955, m. 24 Sep 1977 Alan Forrest, divorced, with issue - m, 17 Jan 2006, Edward Caudill.
 - 1) Jonathan Alan, b. 24 May 1979.
 - 2) Andrew James, b. 21 Aug 1980, d. 6 Apr 2011, m. Leona Hutton, divorced, with one daughter Faith Louise Pitcairn.
- 1) Jennifer Jane, b. 26 Jun 1982, partner Will Lau.
- 2) Myra Elizabeth Pitcairn, b. 1 Dec 1956, lm. 24 Mar 1984, David Skelding, divorced, with issue.
 - 1) Katy Joan, b. 28 Jul 1987, partner Jimmie Green.
 - 2) Samuel, b. 24 Aug 1990.

JAMES CLUNY PITCAIRN, second son of George Hunter Pitcairn and Elizabeth Clunie, he left for Canada where he d. 6 Nov 1985, Prince Edward Island, m. 22 Oct 1937, Muriel Florence MacDonald, b. 25 Aug 1915 Sherbrooke P.E.I. Canada, daughter of Major Charles MacDonald and Edith Laughlin. They had issue –

- 1) Robert Andrew Pitcairn, b. 26 Jun 1938, Canada, m. 28 May 1960, Janet Kathleen Reade, b. 11 Jul 1938, dau of Foster Virgin Reade, with issue -
 - 1) Lee Anne, n. 4 Nov 1960, m. 2004 David Steinart.
 - 2) Donald Pitcairn, b. 22 Mar 1962 m. 1990, Sonya Vandenblink, with issue – Sarah, and Denise.
- 2) Myrna Elizabeth, b. 14 May 1940, Canada, m. Gordon Babineau, with issue –
 - 1) Wade, b. 26 Oct 1969, m. 23 Oct 1994 Dariene McCaron, with two children James and Ryan, also, Lori, b. 27 Apr 1977.
 - 2) Lori Elizabeth, b. 27 Apr 1977.

- 3) Donald Roger, b. 31 Jan 1947, d. 2 Feb 1987, m. 1971 Heather Burden with **Twin** girls, Katherine and Sarah b. 20 Sep 1978, New Brunswick.

REV ANDREW PITCAIRN, b. 14 May 1914, Reid Street Dunfermline, third son of Andrew Hunter Pitcairn, and Elizabeth Clunie, d. 1996 Canada, m. 27 May 1950, King's College Chapel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada to Mildred Dena Hunter, b. 19 Sep 1919, d. 2001, daughter of Andrew MacKay Hunter and Maud Emily Venner, with issue -

- 1) Brian Andrew Hunter Pitcairn, b. 3 Oct 1952.
- 2) William Barrie James Pitcairn, b. 21 Mar 1954, m. 24 Aug 1978, Cynthia Louise Chaisson, b. 17 Dec 1960, dau of Jerome Chaisson and Patricia Louise Jensen, with issue - Married secondly, Valfue Tingley.
 - 1) James Robert Andrew, b. 2 Jan 1982.
 - 2) Jennifer Louise, b. 15 Dec 1983, Halifax.
- 3) Bruce MacGregor Pitcairn, b. 12 Nov 1955, d. 3 Jan 1956, child.
- 4) Douglas Clunie Pitcairn, b. 5 Sep 1957, m. 19 Aug 1983, Judith Ann MacDonald, b. 28 Dec 1950, Halifax.

Note - We now go back to JOHN PITCAIRN, son of George Pitcairn and Margaret Hunter, b. 2 Jun 1891, d. 26 Feb 1963, m. 2 Oct 1914, Mary Logan, with issue -

- 1) May, b. 7 Apr 1915, Greenfield Hamilton.
- 2) Johana, b. 29 Dec 1916.
- 3) Matthew Pitcairn, Private Pioneer Corps, b. 8 Dec 1917, m. 16 Oct 1942, Pollock, Mary McCaffery, they divorced, with a son James b. 9 Jul 1946, Govan Glasgow, d. 29 Dec 1947, child. Matthew married a second time to Ellen Dickson and had a son John, b. 3 Mar 1949.
- 4) Joan, b.c. 1917, m. 10 Jan 1936, Robert Bruce.
- 5) Margaret Hunter, b. 9 Mar 1919, d. 10 Mar 1921, child.
- 6) Annie, b. 24 May 1920, 7) Agnes, b. 29 May 1923.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, son of George Pitcairn and Margret Hunter, b. 15 Jun 1893, Hamilton, m. 19 Jul 1913, Catherine/Christina Hart, who d. 19 Jun 1944, dau of Patrick Hart and Mary Gray, with issue -

- 1) Mary, b. 29 Jan 1913, Hamilton.
- 2) Margaret, b. 20 Apr 1914
- 3) Catherine, 1 Aug 1915.
- 4) William, b. 16 Apr 1918,
- 5)

George, b. 19 Mar 1920, d. 8 Jan 1927, child. 6) Agnes Lang, b. 5 May 1921, d. 6 Jan 1927, child. 7) James, b. 13 Jan 1924. 8) Ann, b. 3 Dec 1928, d. 10 Oct 1950, unmarried.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, Coal Miner, third son of Robert Pitcairn and Agnes White, b. 21 Mar 1853 Beth Fife, d. 6 Jan 1925, m. 26 Sep 1873 Barbara Sinclair, b. 27 Jan 1853, d. 5 Jan 1883 dau of William Sinclair and Isabella Duncan, with issue –

1) Isabella Pitcairn b. 23 Mar 1873, Townhill, d. 6 Oct 1931, m. 30 Jun 1905 Peter Miller. 2) Agnes, b. 22 Jun 1875, d. 26 Sep 1933, m. 1 Jan 1894 John Hunter, secondly William Duncan. 3) Margaret b. 23 May 1877. 4) Christina, b. 17 Apr 1879, d. 14 May 1894, unmarried. 5) Barbara, b. 21 Jun 1881, Kirkintilloch, d. 14 Aug 1948, Townhill, m. 13 Dec 1899, William Donaldson.

1) Robert Pitcairn, son of above, (changed name from Pitcairn to Russell) b. 2 Dec 1882, Lillieshill, Townhill, d. 23 Jan 1940, m. 31 Dec 1902, Ann Johnston and had at least one son Robert Russell, informant on his death.

There was in 1892 at the High Court Edinburgh an indictment against Robert Pitcairn, miner and two others for an incident, they got eight months.

Note - Robert Pitcairn, secondly married Eliza Harrower Burt 18 Dec 1885.

ANDREW PITCAIRN, four son of Robert Pitcairn and Agnes Whyte, b. 15 Oct 1857, Beth Fife, Laird of Crossgates, d. 29 Jan 1940, Dunfermline, m. 25 Oct 1878, Elizabeth McCree, dau of John Cree and Elizabeth, formerly Lessels M.S. Brown, who d. 5 Nov 1881 with issue of one son and one daughter Elizabeth, b. 2 Nov 1881, d. 9 Dec 1881 child.

1) Robert Pitcairn, Miner, b. 3 Feb 1879, d. 17 Dec 1954, m. 8 Dec 1899, Dunfermline, Agnes Cowan with issue –

1) Marion, b. 17 May 1900, m. 8 Aug 1924 William Menzies.

2) Andrew Pitcairn, b. 25 Jan 1902, d. 29 Jan 1984, m. 10 Aug 1928, Isabella Duffy with issue -

1) Robert, b. 30 Apr 1929.

2) Margaret Duffy, b. 17 Mar 1930, d. 1 Feb 1943, 12 years.

3) Agnes Cowan, b. 8 My 1934.

4) Andrew Duffy, b. 2 May 1943.

5) Kenneth Scott, b. 22 Dec 1946, m. 25 Mar 1971, Isabella Duncan, with issue -

1) Kenneth Duncan, b. 6 Jul 1969.

- 2) Mark Scotland, Twin, b. 3 Jul 1977, and Michelle Margaret, Twin b. 3 Jul 1977.
- 3) John Cowan, b. 16 Jan 1903, d. 29 Jan 1984, m. 13 Feb 1925, Jemima Scott Beveridge, with issue of at least one son, John, b. 9 Jan 1940, Crossgates Fife.
- 4) Robert, b. 28 May 1910 Dalgety, d. 6 Aug 1922.
- 5) Hugh Cowan, b. 2 Oct 1912, m. 23 Apr 1937, Elizabeth Maitland Smith, with issue.
- 1) Marion, b. 17 May 1900, Crossgates, m. 8 Aug 1939 William Menzies.
- 2) Elizabeth Cree, b. c. 1906, m. 5 Oct 1928, Peter Law.
- 3) Agnes Cowan, b. 13 Apr 1908.
- 4) Maggie Cowan, b. 21 Oct 1914, m. 8 Sep 1939, Thomas Irvine Mullen.
- 5) Annie, b. 26 Jun 1918 Dalgetty Fife.

ANDREW PITCAIRN, above married 14 Nov 1884, for the second time, Ann Pryde, who d. 29 Mar 1922, Dunfermline dau of John Pryde and Betsy Morton, with issue –

- 1) Andrew Pitcairn, b. 10 Apr 1884, m. 25 Jan 1918, Mary Stewart, with issue -
 - 1) Andrew, b. 7 Jun 1918, m. 26 Oct 1945, Marion Templeton Park Brownlee, with issue - 1) Andrew Pitcairn, b. 23 Oct 1947.
 - 2) Samuel, b. 21 Dec 1920, m. 31 Dec 1942, Jane Russell Burt Paterson, with issue –
 - 1) Janet Drummond, b. 6 Oct 1943,
 - 2) Andrew, b. 1 Jun 1948, Cowdenbeath.
- 2) Elizabeth, b. 16 May 1885, d. 27 Mar 1961, m. 6 Nov 1912, Thomas Pringle, Apr 1942, *d.s.p.*
- 3) John, b. 18 Jan 1887, d. 21 Apr 1942, *d.s.p.* Dunfermline.
- 4) Agnes, b. 28 Nov 1888, d. 20 Dec 1914, m. 20 Sep 1912, James Russell.
- 5) Ann, b. 12 Jun 1891, d. 1 Mar 1959, m. 19 Jul 1913, Robert Goult.

JOHN PITCAIRN, Coal Miner, fifth surviving son of Robert Pitcairn and Agnes Whyte, b. 30 Nov 1861, d. 18 Apr 1927 Kelty, m. 1 Jan 1883, Elizabeth Hodge, b. 16 Feb 1863, d. 10 May 1923, dau of James Hodge and Janet Hodge, M.S. Hodge, with issue –

- 5) Margaret Syme, b. 16 Feb 1951, Kelty.
- 2) Female child, b. 22 Sep 1921, d. 1 Oct 1921, child.
- 3) Peter, b. 13 Jul 1922, Kelty. 5) Alexander Syme, b.9 Aug 1926.
- 4) Archibald Hodge Pitcairn, (known as Archie) b. 2 May 1925 in Kelty. He was one of five brothers and grew up in Kelty.



On leaving school at 14 he first went to work at a nursery in Dunfermline grafting roses, then for a short time worked as a barman in the Woodside Hotel in Aberdour before he went to work at the NCB workshops in Cowdenbeath as a turner and fitter where he remained for 30 years or so. It was at this time he joined the male voice choir and began a lifelong love of music and singing. He would often be asked to entertain at Burns Suppers and concerts, often embarrassing his daughter by addressing the song to her from the floor. He met his first wife Molly at a wedding as is so often the case and they married on 7th Feb 1948. It was a difficult courtship as Molly lived in Methilhill and Archie sometimes had to cycle there, not being exactly welcome with open arms by his

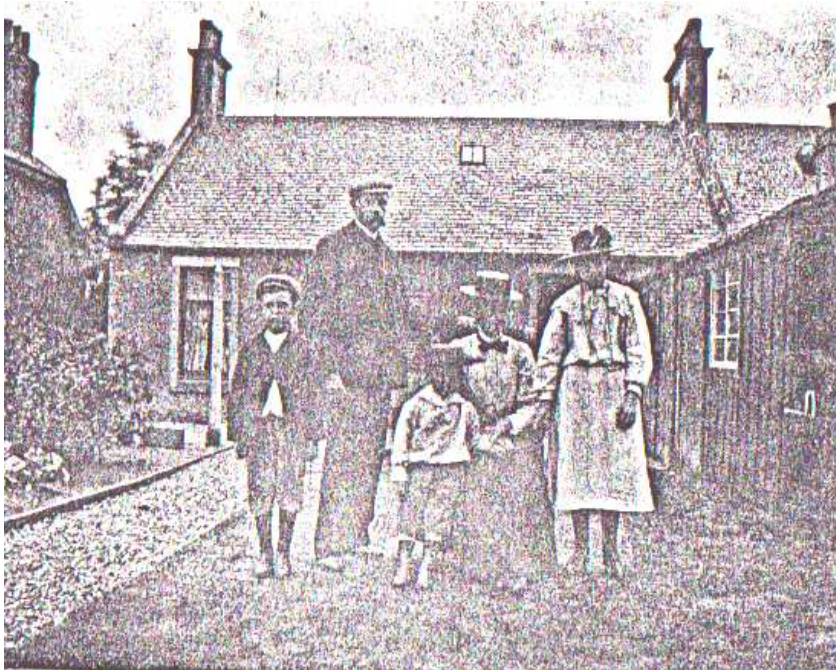
prospective mother in law and told to sit in the chair by the door when he got there. In November 1948 their daughter Margaret was born and the story goes that Archie did not want to be seen carrying flowers into the nursing home so put them in a suitcase. At this time too, Archie's four brothers and his parents emigrated to Canada to work on the railways being built here. Archie felt he had lost a large part of his family. Archie joined the Masons at some point after that and retained his interest all through his life. In 1973 and 1974 Archie's grandsons Douglas and Stuart were born. They gave him much joy and they were to be a source of great comfort to him when Molly died suddenly in 1975 at the age of only 49. He enjoyed taking the boys to the park and out in his car. Archie met Margaret Reid in 1979 and they were married in 1982. In 2005 Archie celebrated his 80th birthday with a party in the Masonic Hall. It seemed to Margaret that he had invited half of Kelty, but there was no doubt that he had the time of his life, he always maintained that it was sad that people only seemed to see their friends and relatives together at funerals so he was determined to see them for a happy occasion. Archie died 31 July 2006.

ANDREW PITCAIRN, Colliery Engineer, second son of William Pitcairn and Margaret Nicolson Stewart, b. 22 Jun 1831, Carnbee, d. 15 Sep 1904, Kelty, m. 6 Aug 1855, Mary Auld, b. 22 Apr 1831, Portmoak, d. 3 Jun 1900 daughter of Robert Auld, Contractor and Ann McPherson, with issue -

- 1) Anne, b. 16 Oct 1855, Cowdenbeath, d. 16 Nov 1880, unmarried.
- 2) William, b. 1 Sep 1857, d. 27 May 1931, m. 14 Jun 1887, Euphemia Patrick, with issue -
- 3) Andrew, b. 28 Jun 1861, Beath, d. 5 Feb 1943, in Australia, m. 16 Jun 1891, Mary Jane Pont. N.S.W., with issue -
- 4) John, Collier, b. 19 Jan 1865, d. 24 Mar 1894, Phthisis, *d.s.p.*

WILLIAM PITCIRN, b. 1 Sep 1857, d. 27 May 1931, Buchhaven, m. 14 Jun 1887, Dunfermline to Euphemia Patrick, who d. 3 Jul 1922 Edinburgh, dau of John Patrick, Master Draper and Christina formerly Hutton M.S. Reid, issue -

- 1) Christina Reid, b. 28 May 1888, Methill, Wymss, d. 22 Dec 1951, unmarried.
- 2) Andrew, b. 1 Jan 1894, d. 23 Jun 1967, m. 1921, Eleanor Whitehouse, with issue -
- 3) John Patrick Pitcairn, Colliery Manager, Fifer, b. 28 Sep 1897 Innerleven, Fife, d. 18 Dec 1965, m. 2 Aug 1930 Isobel Campbell, *d.s.p.*



William, Euphemia Pitcairn with Christina, Andrew and John.

ANDREW PITCAIRN, b. 1 Jan 1894, Methill, Fife, d. 23 Jun 1967, m. 1921, Eleanor Whitehouse, b. 24 Jan 1888, d. 6 Jul 1884, with issue –

- 1) Joyce, b. 6 Oct 1924, married Robert Stevenson, Colonial Service, with issue.- 1) Andrea, b. 6. Feb 1951, m. George Mann, and m. Andrew Robertson, 2) Adrian, Artist, b. 7 Jul 1954.
- 3) Alison, 6 Jan 1958, m. Stephen Ayres, with issue - Laura and Bethany.
- 2) Beryl, b. 4 Aug 1927, m. 1954, John Arnold, with issue – Janet, and Michael.
- 3) Ian, b. 20 Jan 1930, d. 1933, in Cyprus, last male Pitcairn in this line.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, son of above, Andrew Pitcairn and Mary Auld, b. 1 Aug 1859, d. 1 May 1950, Wemyss, m. 11 Mar 1887, Maggie Robertson, d. 7 May 1898, dau of John Robertson, Blacksmith and Margaret Taylor. They had one dau Margaret Taylor, b. 31 May 1893, d. 31 May 1893, child.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, married for a second time 15 Sep 1899, to Ann Adamson, who d. 23 Nov 1945 Wemyss dau of George Adamson, and Janet Hugh. They one dau Janet Hugh Pitcairn, b. 27 Jun 1901, who d. c. 1985, unmarried.

ANDREW PITCAIRN, sailed from Glasgow on steamship "Cloncurry" for Brisbane, Queensland, Australia on 18 Jun 1886. son of above Andrew Pitcairn and Mary Auld, b.28 Jun 1861, d. 5 Feb 1943, m. 16 Jun 1891 St Mary's Church, West Maitland, N.S.W. Mary Jane Pont, b. 18 Jan 1868, d. 12 Feb 1924, dau of Edmund Pont and Hanna House, with issue –

- 1) Emily Beryl, b. 12 Apr 1892 Australia, d. 15 Jun 1974, unmarried.
- 2) Leslie Pitcairn, of The Cairn Funeral Chapel Maitland, b. 11 Jul 1896, d. 20 Oct 1895, m. 21 Aug 1921, Mary Selina Moore, b. 15 Dec, 1898, d. 6 Oct 1982, with issue -
- 3) Stanley, b. 15 Mar 1899, married Mary Dunlop, with issue –
 - 1) Douglas, b. 24 Dec 1927, married Judy Greaves, with issue-
 - a) Amanda, b. 10 Jul 1957. b) Penlope, b. 23 May 1963, c) Samantha, b. 8 Sep 1966.
 - 2) Jill, b. 27 Apr 1932, married Callum Halliday
- 4) Reginald, b. 21 Jan 1902, d. 27 May 1989, married and divorced Murial Carey, with one son Maxwell b. 1933, married

Ethel Edna Saunders.

- 5) Marjorie, b. 26 Aug 1906, d. 27 Nov 1985, unmarried.
- 6) Dorothy, b. 27 Jun 1909, d. 2 Jul 1983, unmarried.

LESLIE PITCAIRN, son of above, b. 11 Oct 1896, d. 20 Oct 1985, m. 21 Aug 1921, Mary Selina Moore, b. 15 Dec 1898, d. 6 Oct 1982, with issue -

- 1) Delma Joan, b. 19 Jul 1922, m. 15 Apr 1950, Gordon Stanley Hancock, *d.s.p.*.
- 2) Neil, b. 4 Jan 1925, m. 1 Nov 1947, Joyce Turner, with issue,
 - 1) Antheia Lesley, b. 23 Jul 1962, d. 25 Jul 1962. and 2) Maureen Joy, b. 30 May 1949, m. 9 Nov 1969, Stephen Hurst.
- 3) Leonard Frederick, b. 9 Sep 1926, d. 18 Jun 1988, m. 4 Mar 1952, Elizabeth Gibb, with issue - Jane Elizabeth, b. 8 Sep 1957, m. 17 Jan 1981, Colin Jackson, with issue -
- 4) Betty Jean, b. 22 May 1930, m. 15 Nov 1952, Edward Abraham Smith.
- 5) Janice Beryl, b. 8 Apr 1940, d. 23 Mar 1954.

JOHN PITCAIRN, third son of William Pitcairn, and Margaret Nicolson Stewart, b. 23 Oct 1833, Beith, Fife, d. 8 Jul 1895 West Calder, m. 3 Aug 1863, Bathgate, Mary Robb, b. 14 Feb 1836, d. 14 Aug 1921 Bathgate, dau of William Rob, and Janet Binning, with issue -

- 1) Janet, b. 29 Aug 1863, d. 19 Nov 1936, m. 31 Dec 1886, John Murray.
- 2) Nicholson Stewart, b. 12 Sep 1864, d. 9 May 1938, m. 12 Nov 1897, Thomas Young.
- 3) Grace, b. 28 Apr 1866, d. 20 Apr 1927, m. 2 Dec 1892, Robert Young Flucker.
- 4) Margaret, b. 25 Nov 1867, d. 4 Mar 1868, child.
- 5) Agnes, b. 5 Nov, 1868, d. 2 May 1871, child.
- 6) Mary, b. 16 May 1870, d. 7 Apr 1927, m. 26 Feb 1897, James Harvey.
- 7) William, b. 12 May 1872, d. 12 Oct 1872, child.
- 8) Euphemia, b. 6 Jun 1874, d. 15 Jul 1874, child.
- 9) Helen, b.c. 1877, d. 25 Jun 1952, unmarried.
- 10) Robert, b. 21 Aug 1878.

JAMES PITCAIRN, Engineman, fourth son of William Pitcairn and Margaret Nicolson Stewart, b. 6 Jun 1838, St Andrews, d. 4 May 1916 Kennoway, m. 30 Jan 1863, Lilias Dowie, b. 16 Sep 1856, d. 4 Oct 1911, dau of Robert Dowie, Joiner, Agnes Watson, with issue –

- 1) Agnes, b. 8 Jul 1863, Kennoway, Fife, d. 3 Mar 1885, unmarried.
- 2) No name, (female) b. 12 Feb 1865, d. 26 Feb 1865, child.
- 3) William, b. 16 May 1866, d. 4 Dec 1901, *d.s.p.*
- 4) Margaret Stewart, b. 6 Aug 1869 (**Twin**), m. 24 Jan 1901, George Bell.
- 5) Janet or Jessie, b. 6 Aug 1869, (**Twin**), d. 7 Apr 1952, m. 3 Jan 1896, Thomas Clark.
- 6) Robert Downie, Farmer, b. 28 Jun 1872, d. 2 May 1929, m. 23 Nov 1906, Jessie Robertson, previously Taylor M.S. Christie, with a dau Lilias Dowie, b. 22 Jun 1908, Kennoway.
- 7) Agnes, b. 8 Jul 1863, d. 3 Mar 1885, unmarried.

THOMAS PITCAIRN, Engine Keeper, son of William Pitcairn and Margaret Nicolson Stewart, b. 9 Feb 1846, Beath, Fife, d. 25 Oct 1923, Tillicoultry, m. 2 Jan 1865, Dunfermline, Robina Plenderleith, b. 19 Oct 1846, d. 8 Feb 1899 Falkirk, dau of Robert Plenderleith and Elizabeth Paterson, with issue – m. 31 Oct 1900 secondly Elizabeth Thomson d. 25 Apr 1906.

- 1) William, b. 1 Mar 1865, Beath, m. 8 Oct 1886, Jane Arthur and secondly Margaret Paterson with issue –
- 2) Elizabeth, b. 13 Jul 1867, d. 9 Apr 1875 child.
- 3) Robert Plenderleith, b. 16 Sep 1869, Dysart, d. 23 Apr 1950, m. 6 Jun 1890, Susan Paterson, with issue -
- 4) Margaret Stewart, b. 13 Apr 1872, d. 6 Nov 1907, m. 13 Dec 1892, William Duncanson.
- 5) Robina, b. 19 Sep 1874, d. 7 Sep 1908, m. 9 Sep 1901, Richard McConachie.
- 6) Grace, b. 23 Dec 1876, m. 11 Jul 1902, Alexander Wilson, with issue.
- 7) Christina, 13 May 1879, Cambuslang, d. 22 May 1928, m. 30 Dec 1903, Charles Jarvie.
- 8) Janet, b. 5 Jun 1880, d. 4 Jul 1895, single. 9) Isabella, b. 10 Jan 1884, d. 9 Apr 1885, child. 10) Elizabeth Paterson, b. 6 Aug 1885, d. 4 Feb 1887, child.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, son of above, b. 1 Mar 1865, m. 8 Oct 1886
Cambusnethan, Jane Arthur, Tweed Weaver, with issue –

- 1) Thomas, b. 17 Aug 1886 Cambuslang, m. 13 Dec 1910,
Catherine Halley, with issue –
- 2) Margaret Jane, b. 26 Oct 1887 d. 8 April 1889, child.
- 3) Robina Plenderleith, b. 17 Apr 1890 d. 30 Sep 1907, single.
- 4) Ann Leckie, b. 4 Mar 1892. 5) Grace, b. 30 May 1894.
- 6) Christina, b. 14 Apr 1896, d. 22 Dec 1896, child.

THOMAS PITCAIRN, Mechanic, son of above, b. 17 Aug 1886,
Stirling, m. 30 Dec 1910, Catherine Paterson Halley, with issue –

- 1) William, b. 6 Jul 1911, Alva Parish.
- 2) Francis Halley, b. 25 Aug 1913, Shotts Parish.
- 3) Thomas, b. 12 Dec 1915.
- 4) Robert Harper b.c. 1921, m. 1 Jan 1942, Carfin, Margaret
Sweeney, and had issue of 1) Thomas, b. 10 Dec 1942, Bellshill
Glasgow. 2) Patrick, b. 7 Nov 1944. 3) Mary Theresa, b. 26
Jun 1948, Bellshill.
- 5) George, b. 26 Jul 1929, Glasgow.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, above, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Robina
Plenderleith, m. 14 Sep 1900 for the second time, Margaret Paterson,
(widow) dau of William Paterson and Margaret Eadie, they had issue-

- 1) James, b. 1 Jun 1901 (Twin) Falkirk, d. 14 Jun 1901, child.
- 2) William, b. 1 Jun 1901 (Twin) d. 22 Jun 1901, child.
- 3) James Paterson, b. 13 Oct 1903, Falkirk.

ROBERT PITCAIRN, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Robina Plenderleith,
b. 16 Sep 1869, d. 23 Apr 1950 Falkirk, m. 6 Jun 1890, Stirling, Susan
Paterson, who d. 26 Jul 1922, dau of Archibald Paterson, Joiner, and
Isabella Dow, with issue –

- 1) Thomas, b. 11 Aug 1890 Cambusbarron, m. 7 Apr 1917, Elizabeth
Gillespie with issue –
- 2), Isabella Dow, b. 5 Jul 1892, d. 22 Dec 1951, lm. 20 Aug 1921,
Alexander Aidie.
- 3) Margaret, b. 9 Feb 1893, d. 7 Dec 1910, child.
- 4) Archibald Paterson, b. 12 Sep 1895, d. 1 Sep 1904, child.
- 5) Robina Plenderleith, b. 17 Feb 1898, Bonnybridge, m. 18 Aug 1822,
James Hardie.
- 6) Robert Plenderleith, b. 18 Nov 1900.

- 7) Susan Paterson, b. 23 Jul 1906.
- 8) Margaret Stewart, b. 16 Apr 1910, Falkirk,

THOMAS PITCAIRN, son of above, b. 11 Aug 1890, M. 7 Apr 1917, Falkirk, Elizabeth Taylor Gillespie, they had one son Robert Plenderleith Pitcairn, b. 23 Dec 1921, Falkirk, m. 7 Aug 1945, Helen Terasa McIntosh, with issue of 1) Thomas Plenderleith, b. 24 Jul 1946, Canongate, Edinburgh. 2) Robert John, b. 6 May 1951.

JAMES PITCAIRN, son of Robert Pitcairn and Grace Burns, b. 25 Oct 1809, Bungs of Cafsingray, d. 7 Jul 1858, m. 18 Aug 1832, Pittenweem Fife, Elizabeth Bernard, d. 2 Oct 1889, Kinross, dau of James Bernard and Margret Bannerman, with issue –

- 1) Ann, b.c. 1830, Carnbee.
- 2) Betsy, married James Black, d. 14 Jul 1904.
- 3) Grace, b.c. 1834, Carnbee.
- 4) Mary Ann b. c. 1839, d. 15 Feb 1929, m. 25 Nov 1858, David Dalrymple.

JOHN PITCAIRN, son of Robert Pitcairn and Grace Burns, b. c. 1814, d. 4 Aug 1879, Bungs of Cafsingray, m. 14 Sep 1843, Margaret Beveridge, d. 14 May 1862, dau of Andrew Beveridge and Euphemia Hind, with issue –

- 1) Isabella, b.c. 1845, m. 17 Nov 1865, Charles Dawson.
- 2) James, b. c. 1848, d. 25 Jan 1921, m. 4 Feb 1867, Margaret Hunter, with issue –
- 3) Euphemia, b.c. 1850, m. 29 Dec 1871 Thomas Hunter.
- 4) Margaret, b.c. 1854, d. 1905, m. 17 Jun 1881, William Purvis.
- 5) Grace, b. 5 Feb 1855, d. 20 Feb 1896, m. 29 Aug 1884, David Terras.
- 6) Elizabeth, b.c. 1857, d. 3 Dec 1910, m. 15 Sep 1876, James Beveridge.
- 7) Betsy, b. 12 Jul 1858, Culross,
- 8) Janet, b.c. 1859, d. 15 Jul 1867, single.
- 9) Jessie, b. 18 Aug 1861, Carnbee Parish, she had a natural son John Pitcairn, b. 22 Nov 1884, d. 24 Sep 1953, m. 8 Jun 1907, Helen/ Nellie Logan, they had a son
 - 1) Robert John Pitcairn, Miner, m. 28 Apr 1944, Bathgate, Elspeth Yates Cairns, dau of William Albert Cairns, and Annie Lawrie Yates, with issue - 2) Alan Logan, b. 17 Mar 1946, John, b. 3 Jul 1948, d. 3 Mar 1955, and William b. 3) Dec 1951.

- 2) Jessie Anderson, b. 20 Feb 1908. 3) William, b. 1 Jun 1909.
- 3) Alexander Logan, b. 6 May 1914, m. 30 Dec 1938, Bathgate, Georgina Sharp, dau of William Sharp and Margaret Anderson, who had, 1) John Pitcairn, 30 Jul 1938, Bathgate, and 2) Margaret Anderson, b. 20 Apr 1946.
- 4) George, b.c. 1914, d. 9 Mar 1918 child.
- 5) David Haig, b. 19 Oct 1916. 6) David Haig, b. 13 Oct 1916.
- 6) George Stalker, b.c. 1918. d. 9 Mar 1918, child.
- 7) Helen Logan, b.c. 1920.

JAMES PITCAIRN, son of above, b.c. 1848, d. 25 Jan 1921, Auchterderran, Fife, m. 4 Feb 1867. Margaret Campbell Hunter d. 18 Jan 1933, Clackmanan, dau of John Hunter, and Mary Campbell, with issue -



WEDDING PLATE - MARRIED 4 Feb 1867.

- 1) Mary, natural child, b. 16 Nov 1864.
- 2) John, natural child, b. 13 Dec 1866, Saline, d. 15 Sep 1936, m. 13 Aug 1899, Jessie Watt Paterson.
- 3) Mary Campbell, b. 16 Nov 1869, d. 17 Oct 1943, m. 30 Dec 1898, David Forsyth.
- 4) Margaret Beveridge, b. 7 Feb 1872, d. 19 Jun 1953, lm. John Binnie.
- 5) James, b. 7 Feb 1872, d. child.
- 6) Charlotte, b. 7 Jun 1874, Dunfermline, d. 22 Aug 1905, m. 27 Nov 1896, Joseph Murray.

- 7) Isabella, b. 28 Nov 1876, d. 14 May 1885, child.
- 8) James, b. 26 Jun 1879, Clackmanan, d. 30 Oct 1938, m. 9 Apr 1909, Marjory Neil, and secondly Harriot Harrower.
- 9) Ann, b. 25 Jul 1882, d. 27 Jul 1944, m. 9 Mar 1900, George White.
- 10) Euphemia, b. 27 Jan 1885, Clackmanan, m. 30 Dec 1904, John Allan.
- 11) Elizabeth, b. 29 Apr 1887, m. 15 Apr 1904, J.W. Penman.
- 12) William, b. 8 Dec 1889, m. 31 Dec 1908, Mary H. Brown, with issue –
 - 1) James, b. 2 Jun 1909, d. 17 May 1910, child.
 - 2) William Brown, b. 4 Mar 1911.
 - 3) John, b. 28 Jan 1913.
 - 4) Elizabeth Brown, b. 3 May 1915.
- 13) Grace, b. 24 Jun 1892, m. 12 Feb 1915, John Young.
- 14) Thomas Hunter Pitcairn, b. 24 Sep 1893, m. 28 Dec 1917, Auchterderran, Margaret Dowie, with a daughter Isabella Hunter b. 30 Oct 1918.

JOHN PITCAIRN, son of above James Pitcairn and Margaret Hunter, b. 13 Dec 1866, Saline Fife, d. 19 Sep 1936, m. 13 Aug 1889, Jessie Watt Paterson, dau of John Paterson, and Margaret Paterson, with issue –

- 1) James, b. 25 Sep 1890, Clackmanan, m. 26 Aug 1910.
- 2) Margaret, b. 9 Feb 1892, d. 9 Nov 1915, m. 6 Jul 1908, Thomas Fox.
- 3) John, b. 4 Feb 1900, d. 13 Nov 1900, child.
- 4) No name, b. 16 Aug 1895, d. 16 Aug 1895, child.
- 5) Jessie, b. 5 Sep 1896.
- 6) Mary Campbell, b. 10 Mar 1894, d. 13 Feb 1900, child.

JAMES PITCAIRN, Engineer, son of above, James Pitcairn, and Margaret Hunter, b. 26 Jun 1879, d. 30 Oct 1938, Kirkcaldy, m. 9 Apr 1909, Clackmanan, Marjory Neil, who d. 9 Jan 1923, dau of William Neill and Elizabeth Birrell Hunter, with issue –

- 1) Elizabeth Hunter, b. 10 Apr 1910, Auchterderran, d. 9 Feb 1916, child.
- 2) James, b. 12 Jul 1911, m. 5 Dec 1937, Ann Hunter Blyth Adam, with a daughter Marjory Ann, b. 19 Jan 1948.
- 3) William Neil, b. 5 Apr 1913, Clackmanan, m. 9 Feb 1945, Jeane Dawson McNaughton, with issue – 1) James Ronald, b. 19 Dec 1946. 2) Sheila Mary, b. 1 May 1948. 3) Neil, b. 28 Oct 1949.
- 4) Margaret Hunter, b. 12 Oct 1915, d. 9 Feb 1916, child.

BETTY/BETSY PITCAIRN, daughter of Robert Pitcairn and Grace Burns, b. 28 Jul 1799, had a natural son by William Hastie, called, John Pitcairn, b. 17 May 1836, d. 4 Feb 1924, m. 24 Dec 1858, Margaret Doig, who d. 9 Dec 1916, Dundee, dau of John Doig and Charlotte Fraser, with issue –

- 1) Betsy, b. 15 Oct 1859, Monifieth Angus, m. 19 Sep 1879 H. Kay.
- 2) Charlotte, b. 29 Jun 1861, d. 5 Mar 1864, child.
- 3) John, b. 1 Jan 1864, d. 22 Feb 1880, child.
- 4) James, b. 21 May 1866, d. 2 Dec 1944, *d.s.p.*
- 5) Robert, b. 13 Nov 1868, d. 24 Mr 1947, m. 22 Jul 1892, Agnes Duncan, with issue –
 - 1) Margaret Doig, b. 22 Jun 1894.
 - 2) Alexander Duncan, b. 9 Sep 1897, m. 29 Dec 1920, Emily Love.
 - 3) John, b. 13 Jul 1899, d. 24 Oct 1919,
 - 4) Betsy, b. 10 Nov 1905.
 - 5) Jessie Dickson, b. 6 Oct 1892, d. 31 Mar 1946, m. 28 Jul 192, William Clark Myles.
 - 6) Agnes Duncan, b. 25 Mar 1908.
- 6) Alfred, b. 3 Mar 1873, d. 3 Jul 1888, child.

THOMAS PITCAIRN, son of Robert Pitcairn and Isabella Farmer, b. 29 Jan 1783, married Cecilia Anderson, with issue –

- 1) Isabella, b.c. 1801, d. 12 May 1877, m. 12 Dec 1820, David Barclay.
- 2) Robert, b. 27 Apr 1803.
- 3) William, b. 25 Nov 1805, m. 27 Mar 1832, Dundee, Janet Laird, d. 22 Jul 1876, dau of Thomas Laird and Barbara Rough, with issue –
- 4) George 23 Aug 1807. Carnwath Lanark.
- 5) John, b. 27 Jun 1809, Dysart, d. 13 May 1865, m. 7 Feb 1830, Ann Williamson, with issue –
- 6) Margaret, b. 6 May 1814, Dysart, d. 26 Sep 1860.
- 7) Thomas, b. 11 Aug 1816, Dysart, Fife.
- 8) James, b.c. 1822, d. 30 Oct 1874, m. Elizabeth Colville and secondly Ann Coupar with issue -

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Cecilia Anderson, b. 25, Nov 1805, m. 27 Mar 1834, Dundee, Janet Laird, d. 2 Jul 1876, Dundee, with issue –

- 1) Helen, b.c. 1834, m. 14 Apr 1858, Dundee, James Elphinstone.
- 2) Janet, b. 6 Mar 1836, d. 3 Jun 1892, m. 28 Jun 1864, David Yule.
- 3) Douglas, b. 29 Dec 1839.
- 4) Thomas, b. 9 Oct 1842, Dundee.

¹SC20.36/12. ² SC20/3/12/ 14, SC20/33/13.

JOHN PITCAIRN, son of above, b. 27 Jun 1809, d. 13 May 1865, Dunfermline, m. 7 Feb 1830, Ann Williamson, b. 18 Mar 1810, d. 7 Apr 1874, Dunfermline dau of John Williamson, and Martha Hoggan, with issue –

- 1) Martha, b. 8 Nov 1830, d. 27 Jan 1884, m. 6 Jul 1869, to John Paterson, and second Robert Paterson.
- 2) Thomas, b. 20 Aug 1832, Leslie, Fife, d. child.
- 3) John, 4 Aug 1834, Leslie, Fife.
- 4) James, b. 21 Jul 1836, d. 16 Jul 1857, of wounds at Poona, soldier.
- 5) Thomas, Writer, son of above, b. 14 Sep 1838, d. 24 Jun 1873, m. 4 Jun 1860, to Ann Rankin d. 22 Feb 1863, Haddington, dau of John Rankin and Mary McDougall. with issue, 1) John, b. 1 Sep 1860, E. Lothian, d. 13 Jan 1861 child, and then m. 23 Nov 1868, Elizabeth Marshall, d. 29 Mar 1928, Canongate Edinburgh, dau of John Marshall and Agnes Scott, with issue –
 - 1) John, b. 18 Jan 1870, d. 23 Mar 1928, married Catherine Reilly.
 - 2) Agnes, b. 21 Oct 1871, m. 18 Dec 1891, Andrew Walker with issue -
- 6) Cecilia Anderson, 30 Jan 1841, Dunfermline.
- 7) Mary Gibb, 30 Apr 1843, d. 1900 New Zealand, m. 12 Aug 1864, Peter Walker.
- 8) Anne, b. 15 May 1845, Dunfermline, d. 1942, m. 15 Aug 1894, James Strack.
- 9) Elizabeth Gibb, b. 16 May 1847, d. 1900, m. 15 Aug 1891, R. Cauldfield.
- 10) Isabella, b. 5 Jul 1849, d. 16 Jun 1914, m. 20 Jun 1873, Robert Penman, new Zealand.
- 11) Janet, b. 29 Jan 1851, Dunfermline.
- 12) Jane, 1 Jul 1852, d. 29 Oct 1925, New Zealand, m. 14 Aug 1874, Thomas, Campbell.

JAMES PITCAIRN, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Cecilia Anderson, b. c. 1822, d. 30 Oct 1874, m. 30 Oct 1874, Dundee, Elizabeth Colville, who d. 10 Mar 1867, dau of Thomas Colville, shoemaker, and Margaret Miller, with issue-

- 1) Graham, d. 4 Jun 1920, m. 22 May 1868, Isabella Butchart, who d. in 1899 in Arbroath, dau of Adam Butchart, and Jane Adamson.
- 2) David d. 3 Aug 1895, m. 29 Mar 1867, Maria Gavan, who d. 2 Nov 1907, Arbroath, dau of Alexander Gavan and Elizabeth Murray, with issue -

- 1) Elizabeth, b. 27 Apr 1865, Dundee, m. 24 Jul 1886, Ronnie Smith.
- 2) Alexander Harry Allons, b. 18 Nov 1869, (Twin) at Dundee.
- 3) David, b. 18 Nov 1869, (Twin).

JAMES PITCAIRN, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Cecilia Anderson, b. c. 1822, d. 30 Oct 1874, m, 11 Aug 1868 for the second time to Ann Cupar, previously Cramond, with issue –

- 1) Thomas, b. 3 Sep 1870, d. 3 March 1812. child.
- 2) James, d. 31 Dec 1871, child.

THOMAS PITCAIRN,¹ Feuar in Kinninmouth,² son of Robert Pitcairn and Margaret Couper, b. 28 Jun 1679 Ceres, m. 5 Feb 1715, Catherine Mortoun, with issue –

- 1) Robert, b. 14 Jan 1720, Ceres, d. child.
- 2) Thomas, b. 2 Feb 1718, d. 7 Jun 1798, m. 15 Feb 1760, Katherine Ramsay with issue -
- 3) Robert, b. 8 Sep 1716, d. 25 Dec 1717, child.
- 4) David, b. 28 May 1721, bought Kinnaird, d. 11 Feb 1816, m. 25 Nov 1751, Euphemia Ramsay, with issue -
- 5) John, b. 13 Jun 1725, d. child.
- 6) Helen, b. 12 May 1722 or 23, married Thomas Greig, Millhead and David Greig.

THOMAS PITCAIRN, Feuar of Kininmonth residing at Craighall, son of above, b. 2 Feb 1718, d. 7 Jun 1798, m. 15 Feb 1760, Ceres Fife, Katherine Ramsay dau of Feuar of Baldinny, with issue –

- 1) Agnes, or called, Nancy, or Ann, b. 6 Sep 1761 Ceres, m. 17 Oct 1795, William Fernie, farmer Gilston and Kepps with issue.
- 2) Thomas, b. 22 May 1763, d. 15 Jul 1765, child.
- 3) Katherine, b. 27 Jan 1765, married John Hedderwick, Farmer, Rires, Also was married to Elspeth or Betsy Pitcairn, Katherine's cousin.
- 4) John, b. 8 Sep 1766, d. child at school at Dunfermline.
- 5) David, b. 3 Oct 1768, d. 12 Jul d.1809 in England, m. 3 Mar 1800, Mary Henderson, with issue –
- 6) Helen, b. 21 Jul 1770, Ceres.
- 7) Thomas, b. 31 Mar 1773, described as “in Craighall” on 3 rd June 1799 when he granted a discharge of his claim under his father's

² SC70/1/2. ³ Pitcairns of Kinninmont by Edward R Boase 1938.

- settlement, (286/3K4/McK). He went to “Van Dieman’s Land”.
- 8) Robert, b. 28 Mar 1776, became a merchant in Antwerp and married JULIA..... with issue - 1) A son. 2) Euphemia. 3) Julia.
 - 9) Euphemia, 28 Feb 1779, m. 22 Mar 1814, John Smith, Farmer, Newbigging, Fife, with issue.

DAVID PITCAIRN, son of above, he succeeded to Kinninmont on the death of his father Thomas, Pitcairn and Katherine Ramsay, in June 1798, b. 3 Oct 1768, Ceres, d. 12 Jul 1809, Winchester Hants, England, left will SC70/1/2, m. 3 Mar 1800, Edinburgh, Mary Henderson,² dau of James Henderson of Ceres, with issue –

- 1) Rev Thomas Pitcairn, b. 23 Dec 1800, d. 12 Jul 1849, he went to Australia and married an Irish Lady.
- 2) Robert Pitcairn, b. 17 Jul 1802, Edinburgh, d. 28 Jan 1861. He became a W.S. (Writer to the Signet) and went to Van Dieman’s Land. No such Robert Pitcairn appears in the History of the W.S. (MMS Box 6 Pitcairn) containing correspondence, 1845-51, of Robert Pitcairn relating to the campaign for the abolition of transportation to Tasmania. He would appear to be the same person who is called “A. Pitcairn” in M.F. Conolly’s Biographical Dictionary of Eminent men Fife, p. 358. Robert is said to have married Eliza Dumas, with issue -
 - 1) A son who became a Judge in India. 2) Henenius Pitcairn.
 - 3) Eliza Pitcairn, married a Cockburn, a Solicitor in Calcutta.
- 3) David Ramsay, b. 11 Jun 1804, Cranston Edinburgh.
- 4) Mary, b. 6 Nov 1809, in will as a posthumous child.

DAVID PITCAIRN, he was a tenant in Kinninmont in 1761 and probably for several years before. In 1762 he became tenant of The Mount and Wilkieston and some years later bought Kinnaird, son of Thomas Pitcairn and Catherine Mortoun, b. 28 May 1721, d. 11 Feb 1816, a very old man, buried in Ceres churchyard, m. 28 Nov 1751, Euphemia, Ramsay, or Euphan, Effie, Janet, Ramsay, bap. (Effie) 16 Oct 1727, dau of William Ramsay, tenant of South Falfield and Agnes Miller, with issue –

- 1) Elspet, (Betsy), b. 16 Mar 1761, Ceres, married John Hedderwick, Farmer, Rires, with issue – also married to Catherine Pitcairn, her cousin.
- 2) Catherine, b. 12 Nov 1752, Scoonie, Fife, d. 20 Jul 1799, m. 22 Oct 1773, Robert Morton, Monimail, Ceres, with issue.
- 3) Agnes, or Nancy, b. 7 May 1754, Scoonie, Fife.

- 4) Thomas, b. 20 Jun 1756, Ceres, Surgeon of Manse of Orwell, Forfarshire. d. 2 Nov 1849, Liverpool Epitaphs.
- 5) Helen, b. 6 Dec 1758, Ceres, married Alan Fernie, Merchant Cupar.
- 6) William, b. 3 Jul 1763, Ceres, died at School.
- 7) David, b. 20 Apr 1765, Monimail, d. child.
- 8) John Pitcairn, succeeded to Kinnaird, b. 18 Jan 1769, Monomial, d. 4 June 1857, m. 28 Feb 1808, Jane Martin, with issue –

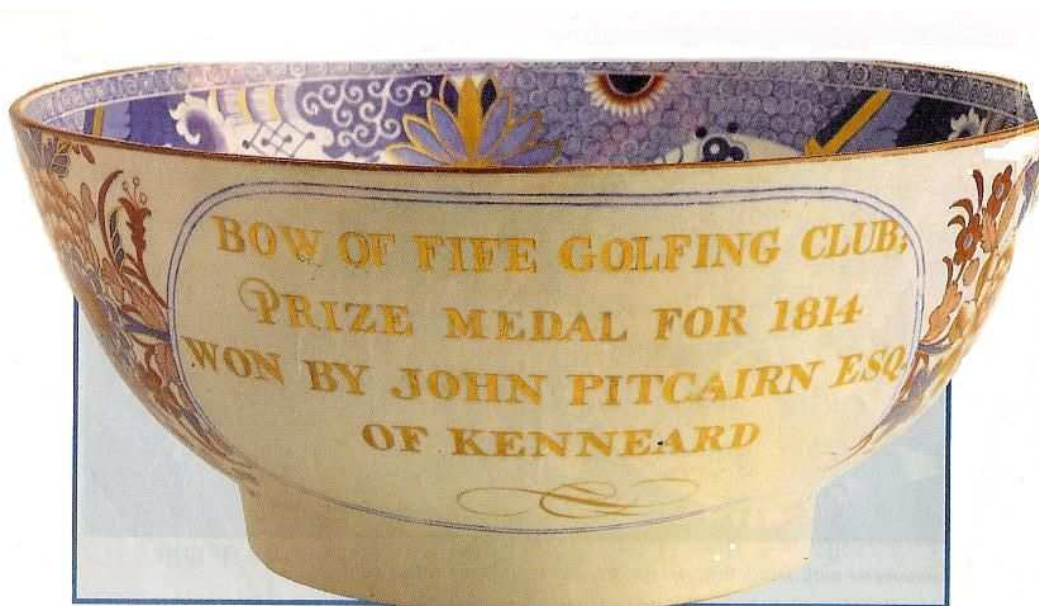
The following extract is taken from “Eminent Men of Fife” by James Bruce, p. 216. Sir David Lindsay, - Mr Chalmers (George Chalmers who in 1806 published an edition “of Lindsay’s poems) having visited the family estate (the Mount) “about the beginning of the present century relates some conversation which he had with the farmer, Mr Pitcairn, the father of Mr Pitcairn of Kinnaird, and grandfather to Mr Hope Pitcairn, who now farms the property . . .” Mr Chalmers gives the following abstract:- “Mr Pitcairn a very intelligent old man of eighty three solemnly informed my inquisitive friend, the Reverend J. Macdonald the learned minister of Anstruther, that he has lived at the Mount, or in its immediate vicinity, for seventy years; that he has always heard various traditions of Sir David Lindsay: that he knew the spot on the summit of the Mount hill where, it is said, Sir David composed his poems and used to preach; which spot was about forty years ago called “Sir David’s Walk” but is now covered with trees; that he remembers a large port on the south front wall of the old castle, which stood in a ruinous state sixty years ago,. And now constitutes a part of the back wall of the old farm house; that two free stones one of them being the date 1650 were taken out of the old wall and put into the new; the other stone had a coat of arms upon it which he does not recollect; that three old trees still stand near the site of the castle which he remembers looked as old as they do now when he was a boy; and that he requested General Hope the present proprietor to spare “Sir David’s Trees” when the woods of the Mount were cutting in 1801.” . . .

JOHN PITCAIRN, succeeded to Kinnaird, son of above, David Pitcairn, and Euphemia Ramsay, b. 18 Jan 1769, d. 4 Jun 1857, Abdie Churchyard, m. 28 Feb 1808 Jane or Jean Martin, b. 7 Jul 1781, d. 14 Sep 1847, Abdie Churchyard, dau of Rev. Samuel Martin of Monomial, with issue –

- 1) Elizabeth, b. 22 Feb 1809, Monimall, d. 15 Nov 1892, married to Alexander Russell.
- 2) David, b. 3 Jan 1811, d. 2 Feb 1869, m. 5 Jul 1843, Sophia Russell

- and secondly m. 27 May 1853, Anna Maria Bell. D. 4 Nov 1894, dau of Alexander Bell Surgeon, and Ann Leven.
- 3) John Martin, b. 23 Jul 1812, Monomial, d. 15 May 1813, child.
 - 4) Euphan, b. 22 Feb 1814, d. 25 Jun 1887, m. 20 Aug 1839, Leslie Meldrum, Mining Engineer.
 - 5) Hope Pitcairn, b. 13 Mar 1816, Monomial, d. 20 Nov 1873, m. 9 Feb 1850, Isabella Dickson, with issue –
 - 6) Mary Anne (Minnie) b. 31 Jul 1818, Monomial, d. 26 Apr 1907, m. 3 Apr 1861, Rev John Murray.
 - 7) John, b. 26 Nov 1820, Abdie, d. 19 Jan 1892, m. 8 Oct 1862, Helen Walker Mitchell, with issue –
 - 8) Robert Louis, b. 1 Apr 1825, Abdie Parish, d. 29 Apr 1847, an Ensign in India.

Note - An old Spode bowl, one crudely glued together in 12 pieces as sold to a top international golf club for £16,000 at Philips in Chester. Bow of Fife Golfing Club medal 1814. Won by John Pitcairn of Kenneard.



HOPE PITCAIRN, succeeded to Kinnaird, b. 13 Mar 1816, d. 20 Nov 1873, don of John Pitcairn and Jane Martin, m. 9 Feb 1850, Isabella Dickson, who d. 17 Feb 1899, Kinnaird, Abdie, with issue –

- 1) Anne Dickson, b. 27 Dec 1852, Monomial, d. 5 Dec 1871, m. 6 Dec 1871, David Russell, Farmer Hillcairney, issue.
- 2) David Dickson, b. 28 Oct 1859, Monomial, m. 26 Aug 1891, Agnes Whyte Robertson.
- 3) John Pitcairn, son of above, Farm St Andrews, b. 4 Dec 1854, d. 14 Feb 1921, Kinaird Abdie, m. 13 Mar 1879, Edinburgh, Christina Craig, who d. 1921 at Kinnaird, Abdie, who d. 13 Oct 1948, St Andrews, dau of Peter Craig, and Betsy Gardner, with issue –
 - 1) Hope Pitcairn b, 26 July 1879, St Andrews, d. 22 Dec 1962, d.s.p.



Hope Pitcairn as a young boy.

JOHN HENRY PITCAIRN, of Kinnaird, son of John Pitcairn and Jane Martin, b. 26 Nov 1820, d. 19 Jan 1892, Abbotsford St Andrews, m. 29 Oct 1862, Helen Walker Mitchell, who d. 27 Feb 1874, dau of Rev Robert Mitchell and Sophia Buist, issue –

- 1) Evelyn Sophia Buist, b. 15 Aug 1863, m. 26 Dec 1889, David Sydney Lyall Archibald. This marriage was dissolved.

- 2) John Henry, son of above, b. 11 Oct 1864, d. 1902, m. Mar 1890, Blanche Wells, with issue –
 - 1) Herbert Charles John, b. 12 Sep 1891.
 - 2) Helen Mitchell, b. 1893, m. Ernest Spencer.
- 3) Jane Martin, b 30 Sep 1866, d. 28 May 1950, St Andrews, Single.
- 4) Anne Maria Bell, b. 11 Nov 1868, d. 26 Jan 1947, m. 21 Oct 1896, Rev. David Wallace Mackay, Free Church Minister of Woodside and Burrelton.
- 5) Eleanor Mary, b. 23 Oct 1870, d. 2 Jun 1926, Single.
- 6) Elizabeth Russell, b. 27 Oct 1873, d. 6 Jan 1954, m. 1 Jun 1904, Meldrum Boase, St Andrews.

NOTE - We now go back to –

JAMES PITCAIRN, son of John Pitcairn and Elspeth Ramsay, b. 21 Aug 1640, m. 28 Jun 1667, Dundee, Agnes (Nan) Gray, with issue –

- 1) James, b. 22 Nov 1668, m. 6 Jul 1695, Wemyss, Margaret Brown, with issue – James married for a second time to, Helen Hille, with issue -
- 2) David, b. 25 Jan 1670, Wemyss, Fife, married, Janet Heddervick, and had one Male, b. 17 Aug 1690, Markinch, Fife.
- 3) Margaret, b. 29 Sep 1672, Wemyss.
- 4) Johne, b. 7 Feb 1675, Wemyss.
- 5) Andro Pittcarne, b. 15 Jul 1677, Wemyss.

JAMES PITCAIRNE, son of above, Wemyss, b. 22 Nov, 1668, m. 6 Jul 1695, Abbotshill, Wemyss Fife, Margaret Brown, with issue,

- 1) Margaret, b. 1 Mar 1688, Cockburnspath, Berwick
- 2) James, b. 20 Feb 1694, Oldhamstocks, East Lothian.
- 3) Elspeth, b. 1 May 1698, Wemyss.
- 4) Anna, 3 Jan 1703, Wemyss, married James Baird.

JAMES PITCAIRN, married a second time Helen Hille and had –

- 1) James, b. 25 Jan 1680, Wemyss, Fife.
