

**The Robb Family of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland
Circa 1773**



November 2020

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"We revere the memory of those who preceded us and who met and overcame the physical and moral obstacles with such great courage and strong faith. They have left the world much better than they found it, and given us a goodly heritage. It is for us and future generations to carry on the work so well begun."

Harry & Harold Doner, The Doners in Canada 1806 – 1974

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	3
Foreword	1
User's Guide.....	2
Family Member Identification	2
Family Generation Identification.....	2
The Robb Name	3
The Robbs of Scotland	3
Robb Distribution in Scotland as of 1881	4
Scottish Clans	4
Robb DNA Evidence Findings.....	5
Robb DNA Project Patrilineage 3	5
(Ulster) Irish Robbs	5
Celtic Influence	6
The MacFarlane Clan	7
Clan Identifiers.....	9
The Plantation of Ulster	10
Scottish Customs	10
Naming Practices.....	10
Daughters.....	11
Sons	11
Middle Names	11
Tartan Etiquette	11
Banns and Marriages	12
Deaths & Burials	12
Family Origins.....	13
Ayrshire Scotland.....	13
The Town of Maybole	14
The Village of Dalrymple.....	16
The Village of Ochiltree	16
The Village of Barr	16
The Earliest Recorded Robbs in the Maybole Area	18
Maybole	18
Ochiltree.....	18
Dalrymple.....	19
Barr	19
The Descendants of James Campbell Robb [1]	19
The Family of Andrew Robb [15]	20
Helen Robb [152]	20
John W. Robb [154].....	20
Mary Robb [158]	68
Margaret Robb of 1851.....	68
Scottish Historical Highlights	69
Conclusion	74
Appendixes.....	75
Military Service Summary.....	75
Family Migration Summary	75
Research Artifacts.....	77
William Robb [154152] – Military Enlistment Papers	77

William Robb [154152] – Military Death Information	79
Charles Greig Robb [154153] – Military Enlistment Papers	81
Annie McGhee Robb [15464] – Death Certificate	83
William McCall Robb [15492] – Birth Certificate Information	84
Elizabeth Wales Robb [15497] – Marriage Registration	85
Ancestral Charts	86
Robb Ancestors	86
Greig (Gregg) Ancestors	87
Lees Ancestors	88
Aird and Baird Ancestors	89
Mure and Montgomerie Ancestors	90
Boyd and Montgomerie Ancestors	91
Gifford and Douglas Ancestors	92
Stewart and MacRory Ancestors.....	93
Gille Crist Ancestors.....	94
MacGilbert and FitzAlan Ancestors.....	94
Bruce Ancestors.....	95
Harper Ancestors.....	96
Thom Ancestors	97
Links to Ancestral Families	98
Associated Ancestral Families.....	101
John MacDonald (Lord of the Isles)	101
Lord of the Isles Family Tree	103
King Robert II of Scotland	104
The Bruce Family.....	105
Alexander Younger Reid (1646-1706).....	107
Scottish Covenanters.....	113
References.....	114
Distribution List	114

FOREWORD

This document represents the culmination of 38 years of research regarding the Robb family of Ayrshire, Scotland. The intent of this writing is to provide some insight into past generations to identify who they were, where they lived, and what they endured through the ages. Although there is some information pertaining to the more recent generations, this book was not intended to provide a current account of descendant family details. One of the main objectives was to identify the emigration patterns to enable other family members to have a starting point for their search for later generations.

In addition to specific individual and family details, I have tried to present relevant historic evidence and Scottish traditions, in order to assist the reader to develop an interpretation of who our ancestors were, what their lives were like, and what influenced their thoughts and actions. However, this information is in no way fully inclusive and is only intended to provide general background information.

There has been considerable confusion in some dates and the order of certain events due to incomplete and inaccurate records, memory lapses, and conflicts of Parish and family records. Thus, we are left to surmise about some events and occurrences based on happenings that I have been told about and the course of history.

It was found that previous generations were very autonomous. They were unaware of, and did not appear interested in occurrences outside of the immediate family. There was very little, if any, communication between brothers, sisters, or parents once they no longer lived in the same home. For example, it was not uncommon for children to know nothing of their aunts, uncles, or grandparents.

The reason for this lack of knowledge is reflective of the era in which our ancestors lived; it was a time when there were great migrations from Scotland and families losing touch with one another. To magnify the problem, there were no reliable methods of communication.

People leaving their homeland did not always want to remember the past. Painful memories and hardship sometimes made them want to move on and forget about the trials and tribulations of their past. In such circumstances our forefathers decided the past was best forgotten and not remembered.

Our forefathers were not concerned about maintaining accurate records. Even when records were kept they were often incomplete. Many historical records were lost during the sinking of the ship *Elizabeth of Burntisland*, off the coast of north east England on December 18, 1661. The records were in the process of being transported back to Scotland, after their previous removal to London, England by Oliver Cromwell.

In the individual families no one ever seemed to find it worthwhile to take note of family occurrences or enquire about the family's past. If someone through the ages had taken the initiative to enquire about the past and made note of it, today's generations could have certainly benefited from having the understanding of what our forefathers endured.

Although every effort is made to provide the information as accurately as possible, there will be some errors and omissions, which are inevitable. Corrections and additional information are always welcome and would be incorporated as part of any future edition or supplement. Submissions may be emailed to David Robb at robbgenealogy@gmail.com.

"We are not self-made persons; we are indebted to the parents and ancestors who have shaped much of what we are."

Rev. Bill McElwain
Past Pastor, St. Giles Presbyterian Church
St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

USER'S GUIDE

Family Member Identification

The numbering system used for identifying family members is known in genealogical terms as the "Henry System" and operates in the following manner:

The male in the first generation discussed is Number 1, his first child becomes Number 11 (one, one); his second child is Number 12 (one, two), etc. Accordingly the third child of Number 11 would be Number 113 (one, one, three).

Any number larger than nine is placed in parentheses such as 11(12) (one, one, twelve), to indicate the twelfth child of the first child of Number 1.

Family Generation Identification

Font type and colour have been used to uniquely identify each generation of the Robb family. The generations are recognized in the following manner:

FIRST GENERATION

Second Generation

Third Generation

Fourth Generation

Fifth Generation

Sixth Generation

Seventh Generation

Eighth Generation

Ninth Generation

THE ROBB NAME

The surname "Robb" is of Scottish origin and is derived from the name, "Robert", a popular given name in northwestern Europe for at least a thousand years. Having such a common derivation, it is bound to have arisen independently in many different places, and to constitute as many unrelated bloodlines.

The surname was originally spelled Rob, but by 1800, for the most part, the spelling of the name had changed to Robb. The name was sometimes identified as Raab. The theory is that people spelled it as it was pronounced, although there was the spelling Raub, which was of German origin.

Protestant branches of the family settled in Ireland during the sixteenth century Plantations, with the earliest recordings of the name appearing in the 1630s.

The Robbs of Scotland

By 1880, Robbs in Scotland were widespread with the largest concentration occurring in Aberdeenshire in the northeast. These Robbs seem to have expanded from there to the adjoining counties north and south, and then southwest into Perth and Fife and the counties embracing the Firth of Forth on the east coast.

Outside of Aberdeen, Robbs seem especially concentrated in Angus, which suggests that an independent bloodline may have arisen there.

At the same time, on the west coast there was a heavy concentration of Robbs in Lanarkshire, whose seat is the huge city of Glasgow. Robbs were also prevalent in the counties adjacent to Lanark: Renfrew, Ayr, Stirling, and Dumbarton. These southwestern areas of Scotland appear to be home to a quite different bloodline of Robbs. It is this bloodline that this book is the focus of; in particular, the Robbs who inhabited the county of Ayrshire.

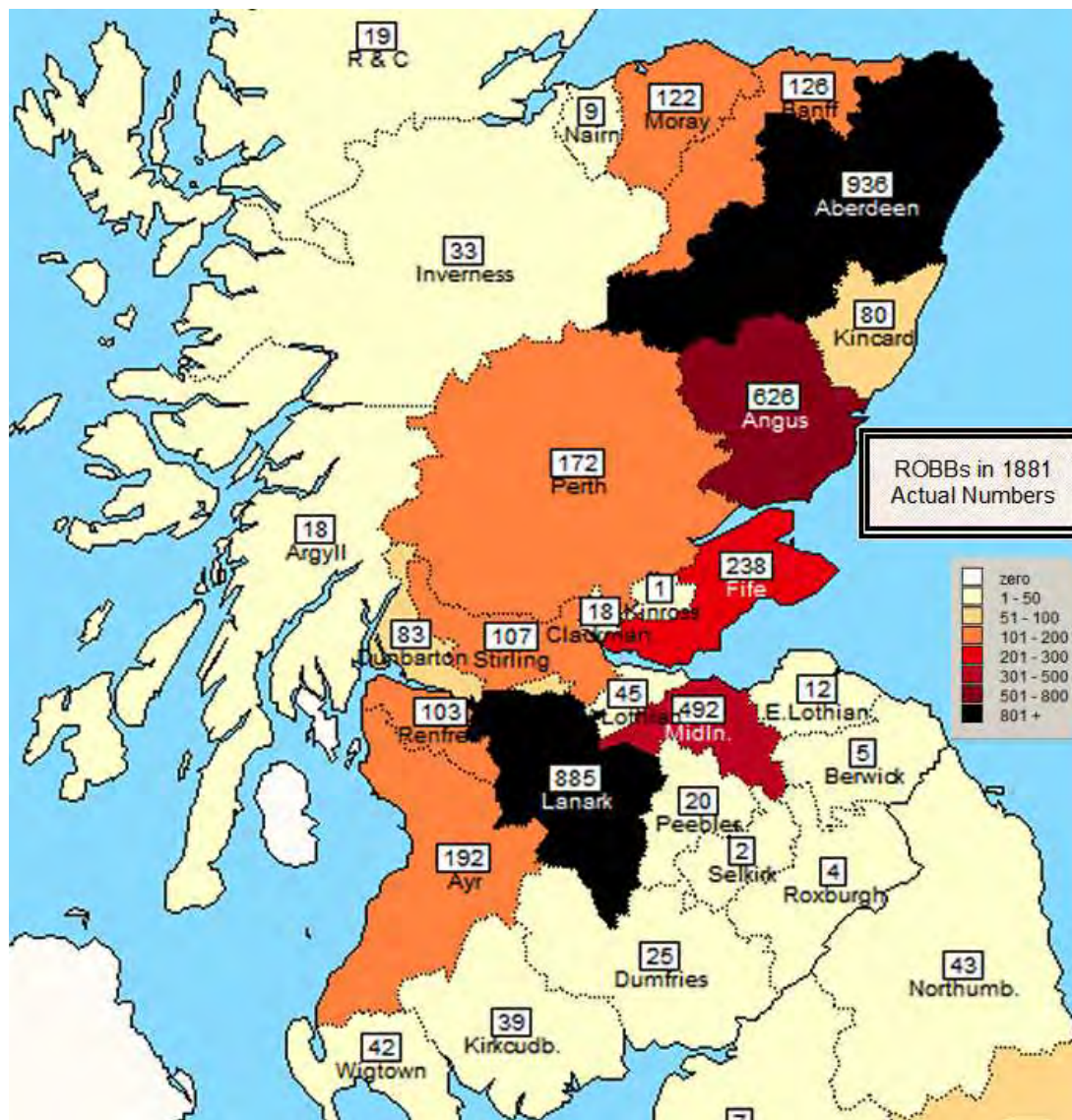
Many Scots finally settled permanently on a surname as recently as the late 18th century. It was not uncommon for individuals to assume the surname of a locally prominent family, a practice that originated when clans were prominent. Therefore, several independent bloodlines might have arisen over time in the same area in which a single ancient lineage had come to some prominence.

The name is often recorded as a sept of the Clan MacFarlane who inhabited the eastern side of Loch Lomond, but this only stems from an early inclusion of the surname MacRobb, (which is a Highland surname), as a MacFarlane sept. Some experts believe that it is unlikely there was ever a link between the largely, lowland surname and the highland clan.

In the context of Scottish clans, septs are families who followed another family's chief. These smaller septs would be included within the chief's larger clan.

At the time the MacFarlane clan was outlawed around 1608, I have been told that a number of clansmen changed their surname from MacFarlane in order to avoid capture by their pursuers. Selected aliases included Robb, White, and Black. Therefore, it is possible that the early Robb ancestors, at least those residing in the vicinity of the MacFarlane Clan, were actually MacFarlanes, not Robbs.

Robb Distribution in Scotland as of 1881



SCOTTISH CLANS

In Scotland, surnames and their ancient origins are often associated with one or more of the various clans. The clan historians agree that no Robbs ever constituted a clan, but they also report that groups of Robbs were attached to several clans as "septs". As each clan is nominally descended from one man, the first bearer of the clan surname, the attached septs are supposedly from the seed of one man.

The organization of clans changed through the ages. However, in their prime the chief and his family held the land on behalf of their clansmen and women who believed they were in some way related to the clan's founder.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the clans were being organized under the control of the Scottish monarchs. The monarchs began awarding and administering lands at their discretion.

Over time the relationship between the monarch and many of the clans became strained. Attention was being paid to the lowlands and England much to the dismay of the highland clans, who ultimately began to rebel.

The anti-monarch sentiment peaked with the Union of Parliaments of Scotland and England in 1707. The resistance to the union continued until it was ultimately defeated in 1746. The result was that the clans were stripped of their power, lands, and identity. With the exception of the Black Watch, tartans and pipes were banned. This led to many clan members emigrating from their former lands and moving to the towns and cities in search of work and sustainability.

The law was repealed in 1782 but by that time kilts and tartans were no longer standard wear. Even with the repeal, it still took several years for kilts and tartans to become re-established. The Highland Society of Edinburgh became the first to encourage the use of tartans as Scotland's national dress.

With the banning of the tartans in 1746, gone forever was all record of the true tartan colours and designs. This was brought to my attention by weaver Gordon Covell, during a visit to the Islay Woolen Mill in September 2012. According to Gordon, only three tartans, one of which is the Black Watch, were documented well enough to be confident that they are presented today as they were prior to being outlawed in 1746.

ROBB DNA EVIDENCE FINDINGS

According to the writings of John Barrett Robb, the vast majority of Scots belong to the broad haplogroup¹ R1b, which is quite common across northwest Europe, and which is associated in the last few thousand years with Celtic ethnicity; Robb Patrilineage 3 (discussed below) are of that ilk.

Robb DNA Project Patrilineage 3

Patrilineage 3 DNA has been traced back to Ireland, and also to the western areas of Scotland. The descendants of this patrilineage bear the most common British (and Celtic) haplogroup of R1b1b2 (R-M269), although their haplogroup has yet to be fully articulated by a deep clade test². Evidence suggests that the Robbs of Patrilineage 3 are the ones with the MacFarlane clan background.

(Ulster) Irish Robbs

For many hundreds of years there had been a continuing and substantial population flow back and forth between the northern regions of Ireland and the western portions of Scotland, particularly from Argyll and Ayr, and out of the port of Glasgow.

These Robbs were primarily of Scottish ancestry. This theory is supported by the fact that of the 146 Robb households in the 1848 - 1864 Primary Valuation survey, 140 of them were in Belfast or the counties of the northern part of Ireland (Ulster), while 3 of the remaining 6 were in adjacent counties.

According to an Ulster-based researcher and Robb descendant, the surname Robb first appears in northern Ireland on a County Down militia muster roll of 1631, in which one John Robe is listed as "bearing swords and pikes", and in December 1633, John Robb is named as an assessor in an agreement concerning lands in Carrowreagh of that county.

¹ A haplogroup is a group of single chromosomes, or single DNA strands, which share a common ancestor. Haplogroups show deep ancestral origins dating back thousands of years. In human genetics, the haplogroups usually studied are Y-chromosome (Y-DNA) haplogroups and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) haplogroups.

² The individual lines that form a particular branch of a family tree are referred to as a clade.

Since Robb is primarily a Scottish name, this Robb is considered to originate from Scotland, even though there appears to be no specific evidence regarding his origin. A large number of Robbs appear in Ireland a century later, and by then many Scotch-Irish, chafing under the political and religious restrictions of this badly micromanaged Crown Colony were beginning to move on to America.

The English monarchs, beginning with Henry VIII, came to view Ireland in much the same way their successors were to regard the rest of the world: potentially valuable lands ripe for colonization, still unfortunately inhabited by primitive and troublesome natives who would first have to be tamed and displaced.

The 1606-1610 Plantations of Ulster, under King James, were the first successful step in the colonization of Ireland (1607 also saw the first permanent English settlement in North America—the Jamestown settlement in Virginia). After defeating the local Irish chieftains in a costly war, the Crown promised landless Englishmen and Scots tenancy of the seized land in Ireland if they would agree to abide by Crown rules, and organize for defense against Irish counterattack. Only English dissenters (extreme Protestants) and Scottish Presbyterians were wanted, since they could be relied on to resist the displaced native Irish, who were Catholic, tooth and nail. The land would actually be owned as an investment by wealthy friends and clients of the Crown, and handsome profits were expected.

CELTIC INFLUENCE

Many of the people inhabiting the west coast of Scotland were of Celtic origin. This is evident of the numerous Celtic crosses found in cemeteries up and down the west coast. Also the Gaelic language, which was commonplace throughout the area, is of Celtic origin. In contrast, Gaelic was not spoken at all along the east coast of Scotland.

Being of Celtic origin there is a strong possibility that the Robbs descended from the Damnonii tribe - whose name literally means "men under the goddess of the deep", could be a reference to them being miners. They settled in Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, Dumbartonshire & parts of Stirlingshire, Devon, Brittany & Ireland. They spoke P-Celtic, similar to Welsh, and were descended from Semion of the Nemed.

The tribe's existence was recorded by the Romans. The Damnonii seem to have been a source of trouble for the Romans over a long span of time. They appear to have formed a definite kingdom in the second century (one of the 'four kingdoms of ancient Scotland'), when they assembled a force of 'free Britons' in opposition to the 'enslaved' Britons and their masters to the south. The tribe flourished in this new role as the main source of Lowland Scotland's opposition to governance from Londinium.

The Damnonii may have been related in some way to the Dumnonii, and also the Irish tribe(s) of that name. The Roman conquests in the south of Britain could easily have forced small groups of natives to flee to still-independent areas of the British Isles and Ireland. Having done so, they would be only too ready to adopt the label of 'free Britons'.

The tribe of the Damnonii were never fully conquered by Rome. Instead, at some point during the Roman occupation of Britain they seem to have created an independent kingdom of their own in the region of Scotland that is now known as Strathclyde. This kingdom quickly became known by the Brythonic name of its capital at Dumbarton: Alt Clut or Alclud ('Rock of the Clyde'), or Alcluith (an older version of the name). Centred on the Clyde headwaters and its capital of Dumbarton, the kingdom's borders can only be vaguely estimated. They seem to have stretched a little north of the Antonine line, then over to the ridge of the Campsie Fells (roughly between Lennoxton and Balfron, and taking in the later county of Dumbarton), up towards Loch Lomond where two huge ice age stone deposits both bear names that possibly mark out a British border, and westwards to the head of Loch Long. Its southern border seems usually to have abutted that of Galwyddel (Galloway), while to the north it was bordered by Pictland, to the north-east and east by the Guotodin, and to the south-east by Caer Guendoleu.

THE MACFARLANE CLAN

As mentioned in the section "The Robbs of Scotland" above, the Robbs were considered to be a sept of the MacFarlane clan. DNA testing that has been completed in recent years supports this belief. DNA testing supports the belief that all of the following septs were in fact members of the MacFarlane clan:

Allan, Allanach, Allanson, Allison, Arrell, Arrol, Barclay (in Ulster), Bart, Bartholomew, Bartie, Bartson, Black, Brice, Bryce, Caa, Callander, Caw, Condey, Condeyie, Condry, Cunnison, Galloway (in Stirling), Grassick (in Montrose), Grassie (in Aberdeen), Greusaich, Griesch (in Aberdeen), Grua-mach, Kennson, Kinnieson, Kinnison, Knox, Leaper, Lechie, Lennox, MacAindra, MacAllan, MacAllen, MacAndrew, MacAndro (in Dunbarton), MacCaa, MacCause, MacCaw, MacCondey, MacCondeyie, MacCondry, MacEach, MacEachern, MacEoin, MacErrachar, MacErracher, MacFarlan, MacFarland, MacFarlane, MacFarquahar, Macferlant (in Poland), MacGaw, MacGeoch, MacGilchrist, MacGreusach, MacGreusich, MacInally, MacInnes, MacInnis, MacInstalker, Maclock, MacJames, MacJock, MacKindlay, MacKinlay, MacNair, MacNaiyer, MacNayer, MacNeur, MacNider, MacNiter, MacNoyer, MacNuyer, MacRobb, MacWalter, MacWilliam, McFarlan, McFarland, McFarlane, Michie, Millar, Miller (in Dunbarton), Monach, Monachock, Nacfaire (in France), Parlan, Robb, Smith (in Dunbarton), Spruell, Stalker, Thomason, Thomson, Weaver, Webster, Weir, Williams, Williamson, Wilson, Wyllie, Wyllie.

At the time the MacFarlane clan was outlawed circa 1608, I have been told that a number of clansmen changed their surname from MacFarlane in order to avoid capture by their pursuers. Selected aliases included Robb, White and Black. Therefore, it is possible that the early Robb ancestors, at least those residing in the vicinity of the MacFarlane Clan, were actually direct members of the MacFarlane family.

The MacFarlane territory lies in north-eastern Argyll, at the head of Loch Long, running to Loch Lomond. It is said that the troublesome MacFarlanes were outlawed as early as 1608, just in time to participate in the earliest English Crown-sponsored plantations in the northern part of Ireland, specifically the Ulster region, and several MacFarlanes are known to have been among the major proprietors of these plantations.

In the years following the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-46, the age-old allegiance of the clansmen to their chief was eventually replaced by the ties of kindred, in which the possession of a common surname became of utmost importance. In the Scottish system a surname provides a sense of identity and a feeling of solidarity.

Although Robbs were sparse in Argyll in 1881, its eastern portion, where the MacFarlane lands lay, practically abuts Dunbarton and Stirling, which run down to Lanark. Thus, it would not be surprising if the western Scottish Robbs, who were concentrated in the Glasgow area in 1881, were descendants of these ancient clansmen. And these westerners would also have been the most likely to continue their migration across the seas to Ireland, and thence to the New World.

The Gaelic spelling of the clan is "Clann Mhic Pharthalain", which is a Highland Scottish clan. The clan claims a descent from the old line of the Earls of Lennox. There was controversy as to the descent of these earls, with both Gaelic and Anglo-Saxon origins given. Today it is accepted that Clan MacFarlane is of Gaelic descent. The clan takes its name from a Malcolm MacFarlane, who lived in the fourteenth century.

Clan MacFarlane took part in several conflicts including fighting for Scottish Independence alongside Robert The Bruce. The clan was also noted for its daring night time cattle raiding of neighbouring clan lands, (particularly those of Clan Colquhoun), and as such, it is said that the full moon became known throughout the highlands as "MacFarlane's Lantern". Clan MacFarlane was one of the most respected and feared clans in the highlands until the English government denounced it. The ancestral lands of the clan were Arrochar, located at the head of Loch Long and further northwest of Loch Lomond. The lands of Arrochar were first granted to an ancestor of the clan in the thirteenth century, and were held by the chiefs until they were sold off for debts in 1767. The last descendant of the chiefs, in the direct male line, died in 1886. Since the modern clan is without a chief it can be considered an Armigerous clan.

Clan MacFarlane claims to have descended from the original Earls of Lennox through Gille Chriosd, brother of Maol Domhnaich, Earl of Lennox. It is considered to be one of the oldest and most warlike of the warrior clans.

Their hideaways were among the remote and inaccessible locations by the waterfalls and glens surrounding Loch Sloy.

The MacFarlanes' record of service to the Scottish monarch was impressive and compared favourably with that of any other clan. However, in contrast to this, during the childhood of Queen Mary when Henry VIII was trying to secure her marriage to Henry's son Edward, the MacFarlanes were seen as supporters of the Protestant cause.

The MacFarlane's were participants in the 1568 Battle of Langside, on the outskirts of Glasgow, resulting in Queen Mary being forced to flee and ending with her imprisonment and ultimate execution in England.

The clan was denounced by the Government in 1594, having committed theft, robbery, murder, and tyranny. Later, in 1624, after the battle of Glen Fruin when the MacFarlanes and their friends the MacGregors killed about 80 members of Clan Colquhoun and their allies, several members of the clan were tried and convicted for their actions, with some being pardoned and others executed. Some were removed to Aberdeenshire and Strathaven in Banffshire where they assumed the names M'Caudy, Greisock, M'James and M'Innes. Others fled to Ireland, and with the potato famine there, emigrated further to America where the surname would evolve to McFarland.

By the middle of the seventeenth century the clan's support had change from English supporter to Royalist supporter. This resulted in the MacFarlane castle near Inveruglas being destroyed by the forces of Oliver Cromwell during Cromwell's Scottish occupation in 1651.

Mounting debt led to the sale of the clan estates in 1785. While the military character of the Macfarlanes saw many serve in the creation of the British Empire, new opportunities became available through emigration to the Americas, Australia and New Zealand.



Clan Identifiers

Clan Slogan: Loch Sloidh (Anglicized as: Loch Sloy) (translated from Gaelic: The Loch of the Host).

Clan Motto: This I'll Defend.

Clan Crest: A demi-savage brandishing in his dexter a broad sword Proper and pointing with his sinister to an Imperial Crown or standing by him on the wreath.

Clan Tartan: There are six reported MacFarlane tartans: Red (Modern, Ancient, Weathered); Hunting (Modern, Ancient, Weathered); Black & White / Mourning (Modern, Ancient), Black & Red; Dress; and Lendrum.

It is important to keep in mind that tartans were outlawed after the battle of Culloden in 1746 with the introduction of the Dress Act of 1746. They were not permitted again until the law was repealed in 1782. The tartans were never again considered as standard highland dress. Instead they became symbolic Scottish national dress.

With a couple of exceptions the tartans that existed prior to 1746 were not well documented or identifiable. It was organizations such as the Highland Society of Edinburgh that began promoting the re-establishment of the traditional highland dress. As a result new tartans were established. Therefore the tartans that appear today are basically creations of the 1800s.

THE PLANTATION OF ULSTER

The majority of Scots who migrated to Northern Ireland came as part of this organized settlement scheme of 1605-1697. Plantation settlements were confined to the Province of Old Ulster, in the Counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Donegal, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry. As many as 200,000 Scots crossed the North Channel to settle in Ulster in this approximately 90 year period. County Monaghan, although part of Old Ulster, was not a Plantation county, but it did receive Scots settlers in the 17th century as witnessed by the First Monaghan Presbyterian Church in Monaghan Town which celebrated its Tercentenary in 1997. The Plantation of Ulster took place in two stages. The first stage was confined to the two eastern counties of Antrim and Down. Although the British Crown encouraged and co-operated with those responsible, it was fully a private venture.

The second stage of settlement was far broader in scope, including six counties in Ulster. It was a project of the state, conceived, planned, and closely supervised by the British governments of England and Ireland. The plantations included settlers from England and Scotland, although Scots outnumbered those from England by a ratio of 20 to 1. The primary purpose of the plantation scheme was to populate the northern counties of Ireland with loyal British Protestant subjects, to counterbalance and dominate the Irish Roman Catholics. Scotland was only too willing to participate.

It was seen as a way to eradicate Scotland of the hordes of lowland Scots who in poverty had turned to a life of marauding and horse thievery, which had become an occupation in itself in the Scottish countryside. Hence in the early years of the Plantation, the majority of the settlers were mainly Lowlanders. Indeed, receiving landlords in Ireland encouraged the arriving Scots to bring as many horses and cattle as possible to the new colony, obtained by whatever means. Scotland found this a small price to pay to eliminate the larger problem.

Included among the participants were a number of individuals from the Ayrshire region of Scotland. The Muster Rolls and Estate Maps of the eight Plantation Counties of Ulster for the period 1607 to 1633 included individuals with the surname of Robb.

One can conclude from this that there is at least a reasonable possibility that members of the Robb family of Ayrshire spread into the northern regions of Ireland. Adding credence to this theory is the fact that a number of Macfarlane sept members have been identified from the Muster Rolls of the Plantation of Ulster.

SCOTTISH CUSTOMS

The Scottish people of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were rich in customs. Understanding those customs helps to better understand our ancestors.

Naming Practices

Although there were generally applied naming practices that were followed until the early twentieth century, it has been shown that such practices were not universally applied. Some families adhered strictly; some seemed to selectively follow the convention, while others ignored it completely.

The application of naming conventions and the general desire to ensure that a family forename perpetuated through the generations sometimes led to duplication of first names within a family. For example, where a family wished to adhere strictly to the traditional naming pattern, and both grandfathers had the same first name, that name might be given to more than one child. Also, if a child died during the parent's childbearing years, it was very common to use that name again, thus causing an interruption in the naming pattern process, as well as resulting in two children bearing the identical name.

Sometimes there appears to be no obvious pattern applied to the naming of children. There is evidence that children have been named after a minister, midwife, doctor, employer, influential individual in the community, or a close friend.

Below is the most commonly identified naming pattern that was used in Scotland.

Daughters

The eldest daughter would be named after her maternal grandmother. A variation of this would be to name her after her paternal grandmother.

The second daughter would be named after her paternal grandmother. However she could also be named after her maternal grandmother.

The third daughter would be named after her mother.

The fourth daughter would be named after her mother's oldest sister or possibly after her maternal great grandmother.

The fifth daughter would be named after her father's oldest sister or possibly after her paternal great grandmother.

Sons

The eldest traditionally was named after his paternal grandfather but he may also have been named after his maternal grandfather.

The second son was usually named after his maternal grandfather. However he could also have been named after his paternal grandfather.

The third son would be named after his father.

The fourth son was usually named after his father's oldest brother but could be named after his paternal great grandfather.

The fifth son would be named after his mother's oldest brother or after his maternal great grandfather.

Middle Names

Middle names, as with first names, had no set rules that were followed in all cases. However, some general conclusions can be made

It was customary for the middle name of at least one child to be the surname of the local parish minister who christened that child.

A child's middle name could be the surname of the person that they were named after.

It was also common to give both sons and daughters a middle name that was the maiden surname of their mother.

Tartan Etiquette

Many books on Scottish clans identify rules and guidelines that should be followed regarding the wearing of kilts and tartans. One such rule is that people not bearing the clan surname, or surname claimed as a sept of a clan, should not wear the tartan of their mother's clan. This opinion is enforced by the fact that in the Scottish clan

system, the Lord Lyon states that membership to a clan technically passes through the surname. This means that children who bear their father's surname belong to the father's clan, and that children who bear their mother's maiden name belong to their mother's clan. Also, the Lord Lyon states that a clan tartan should only be worn by those who profess allegiance to that clan's chief. Some clan societies even claim that certain tartans are the personal property of a chief or chieftain, and in some cases they allow their clans folk "permission" to wear a tartan.

Generally, a more liberal attitude is taken by those in the business of selling tartan, stressing that anyone may wear any tartan they like. These "rules" are mere conventions; there are no laws regarding the wearing of any tartan.

Banns and Marriages

According to the Scotland's People website (scotlandspeople.gov.uk), marriage registers rarely record much more than the names of the individuals being married. The earliest record available dates from 1736, but the majority of the records do not begin until the 1800s.

The proclamation of banns was the notice of contract of marriage, read out in the Church before the marriage took place. Couples or their 'cautioners' (sponsors) were often required to pay a 'caution' or security to prove the seriousness of their intentions. Forthcoming marriages were supposed to be proclaimed on three successive Sundays, however, in practice, all three proclamations could be made on the same day on payment of a fee. The Church of Scotland was seen as the only legal place for banns to be called.

The information contained in the original registers can be quite minimal, and varies from parish to parish and indeed over time within each parish. At best, a marriage register will record the following:

- Date of marriage and an indication that banns had been called
- Name of bride
- Name of groom
- Parish of residence
- Parish of origin
- Occupation of the groom
- Name of the bride's father
- Names of witnesses
- Name of officiating priest

Some records are in Latin. Translating the information given is not very difficult, and a Latin dictionary or glossary will be useful.

Deaths & Burials

According to the Scotland's People website (scotlandspeople.gov.uk), death and/or burial records are acknowledged to be the most sparsely kept. Since there was no requirement to record these, a great many parishes simply did not bother and of those that did, many have not survived. Often the only record that a death has taken place will be implied in the payment of a fee to the parish for the hire of the mortcloth or pall which was draped over the coffin or the body itself for the funeral. However, some people were not buried in the parish in which they were living and some people did not use the parish mortcloth for burial. Prosperous and important families may have had their own family mortcloth and some trades paid into charitable funds with their own mortcloth. In parishes where mortcloth dues are the only evidence of burial, such cases might have gone unrecorded. Sometimes there was no charge for use of the parish mortcloth, particularly if the family were poor.

Deaths and burials of married women can be referred to in various ways:

- By their married name, which is unusual in Scottish records outside the census
- By their maiden name, e.g. "Mary Murray, wife of Thos Low, Alyth"
- Merely as Mrs. with no first name given e.g. "Mrs. Easton", or as Mrs. using the husband's name e.g. "Mrs. William Hackney"
- Simply as someone's wife , e.g. "James Murray's wife"
- As a widow with no first name given e.g. "Widow Graham", or "Relict of Samuel Thom, surgeon in Canongate" or with extra information e.g. "Isabel Reid, widow of the late James Wilkie, Alyth"

In the case of a stillborn child or one who has not lived long, there is usually no name given at all, e.g. "a male child", although there may be reference to a parent, e.g. "a child of David Murray". Occasionally other information is included, e.g. "a child of John Murray in Hilton, unbaptized"

FAMILY ORIGINS

The earliest recorded members of our Robb ancestors lived in Ayrshire, Scotland. These individuals were of Celtic origin and are expected to have migrated from Ireland. Visiting various cemeteries in Ayrshire and other regions along the west coast of Scotland, Celtic crosses and other religious symbols are very evident.

The original records of Scotland were completely destroyed by King Edward I of England when he overran the country in the year 1300. Edward's objective was to obliterate the nationality of the people of Scotland.

AYRSHIRE SCOTLAND

Ayrshire County is located in south-west Scotland, running along the shores of the Firth of Clyde. Its principal towns include Ayr, Kilmarnock and Irvine.

Today Ayrshire is one of the most agriculturally fertile regions of Scotland. However, at one time the area was heavily industrialized with the manufacturing of steel and production-line manufacturing, such as Johnnie Walker whisky, and coal mining.

The area became part of the kingdom of Scotland during the 11th century. In 1263, the Scots successfully drove off the Norwegian leidang-army in the Battle of Largs.

Turnberry Castle, which dates at least as far back as the thirteenth century, is thought to be the birthplace of Robert the Bruce.



Ayrshire's Towns and Villages from www.ayrshirescotland.com

Ayrshire consists of the following towns and villages:

Ardrossan *	Annbank	Auchentiber	Auchinleck *	Ayr *
Barr *	Beith *	Bellsbank	Catrine	Coylton *
Crosshill *	Cumnock	Dailly *	Dalmellington *	Dairy
Dalrymple *	Darvel	Droangan	Dreghorn	Drybridge
Dundonald *	Dunlop	Dunure *	Fairlie	Fenwick *
Galston	Gatehead	Girvan *	Glengarnock	Hurlford
Irvine *	Kilbirnie	Kilmarnock *	Kilmaurs *	Kilwinning
Kirkmichael *	Knockentiber	Largs	Logan	Lugton
Lugar	Mauchline	Maidens	Maybole *	Mossblown
Minishant	Muirkirk	New Cumnock	Newmilns	Ochiltree *
Old Dailly	Prestwick *	Saltcoats	Seamill	Skelmorlie
Sorn	Springside	Stair	Stevenston	Stewarton
Straiton *	Tarbolton *	Turnberry *	Troon	West Kilbride

* Community with a known connection to the Robb family

The Town of Maybole

Maybole is considered to be an ancient place, having received a charter from Donnchadh, Earl of Carrick, in 1193. In 1516 it was made a burgh of regality, but for generations it remained under the subjection of the Kennedys, afterwards Earls of Cassillis and (later) Marquesses of Ailsa, the most powerful family in Ayrshire.

In former times, Maybole was the capital of the district of Carrick, and its characteristic feature was the family mansions of the barons of Carrick. Maybole Castle, a former seat of the Earls of Cassillis, still remains.

A Charter was granted for Maybole in 1516 by John, Duke of Albany, the guardian of the child king, James V. The Charter provided the town a significant economic boost by granting rights nearly equal to those of Royal Burgh. It granted the townspeople 'free faculty' to sell and trade within the town and to hold a public market on Thursdays and public fairs at Lammas (August 1st) and to have a market cross set up 'forever'.

In 1563, Mary, Queen of Scots, toured Carrick in an effort to raise support from the Kennedys and their allies.

From ancient times through to about 1700, very little changed in the way farming was done. The system of land tenure dictated that families could only have a maximum lease of 19 years. This discouraged any long-term investment in holdings. As a result, investment by farmers was minimal, building only huddles of heather-thatched, clay-walled hovels.

Throughout the 1700's the town was dominated by the influx of Irish weavers and the growth of cottage handloom weaving. The population is estimated to have risen from 600 in 1700 to 1,200 in 1800. By 1792 there were 80 wool looms and 24 cotton looms employing over 300 people.

Poverty and food shortages were common and famine usually struck once in each generation. Social conditions were wretched. The farming communities brought together tradesmen such as shoemakers, wheelwrights, weavers, basket makers and other agricultural related trades.

The eighteenth century provided considerable land improvements. New drainage systems increased the land available for agriculture. Unearthed stones created dry stone walls to better contain sheep and cattle. These walls are still very evident today throughout the region.

Country estates like Cassillis, Blairquhan, Kilkerran, and Killochan became important providers of employment for people remote of Glasgow and Lanarkshire.

By the 1890s Glasgow was, on a per capital basis, the richest city in the world, having a massive requirement for food. The Glasgow to Ayr railway line began operating in 1840 and was extended to Maybole by 1856 and Girvan four years later.

During the 1800s the population of Maybole grew to 4,100 by 1861 and 4,500 by 1881, peaking at 5,900 in 1901.

Men, young boys and many women worked at weaving up to 16 hours per day. As time moved on hand looms were replaced by power looms leaving many weavers without work.

After 1750 Ayrshire became the second largest coal producer in Scotland. At one point there were approximately a hundred mines in operation. However the industry declined to the point where there were no mines in operation by the end of 1977.

The boot and shoe industry began operation during the 1830s. By 1901, the boot and shoe industry employed thirty percent of Maybole's 5,470 people. The main product was tacketties, which were a heavy-duty boot having soles and heels studded with metal tickets. Production peaked in the 1890's and by 1924 the workforce had been reduced to 530. Today the industry is nonexistent.

Four miles to the west of Maybole on the coast is Culzean Castle, the chief seat of the marquess of Ailsa, dating from 1777. It stands on a basaltic cliff, beneath which are the Coves of Culzean, once the retreat of outlaws and a resort of the fairies.

Farther south are the ruins of Turnberry Castle, where Robert the Bruce is thought to have been born. A few miles to the north of Culzean are the ruins of Dunure Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Kennedys.

The Village of Dalrymple

Dalrymple is a village and parish in Ayrshire, Scotland, lying in the Doon Valley on the north bank of the River Doon.

The name Dalrymple comes from Gaelic meaning "flat field of the crooked pool or river". The village is relatively modern, although the parish and church of Dalrymple are older. When the community was first established around 1800 there were two streets, Main Street and Garden Street. The village grew slowly until the late 20th century, when council housing was built to house families from coal-mining villages in the areas that were suffering an economic decline.

The Village of Ochiltree

Ochiltree is a village in East Ayrshire, Scotland near Auchinleck and Cumnock. It is one of the oldest villages in East Ayrshire with archaeological remains indicating Stone Age and Bronze Age settlers.

The name of this parish may signify the district of a country covered with trees of all kinds. Ayr is the nearest town. The major land owners were: the most Noble the Marquis of Bute; Sir James Boswell of Auchinleck; Dowager Lady Boswell; David Limond, Esq. of Dolblair; James Pettigrew Wilson, Esq. of Polquhairn; and Robert Campbell, Esq. of Skerrington. The land was primarily used for sheep, cattle, pigs, horses, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips and hay.

The population in 1792 was 1,144. The population in 1831 was 1,562. The registers of baptisms and marriages go back to the year 1641, but there was no register of deaths until about 40 years ago. For the last 50 years they have been kept in a most regular manner. The first volume was written in an old hand, and difficult to be made out, so the present schoolmaster was induced to copy the whole thereof into a new book.

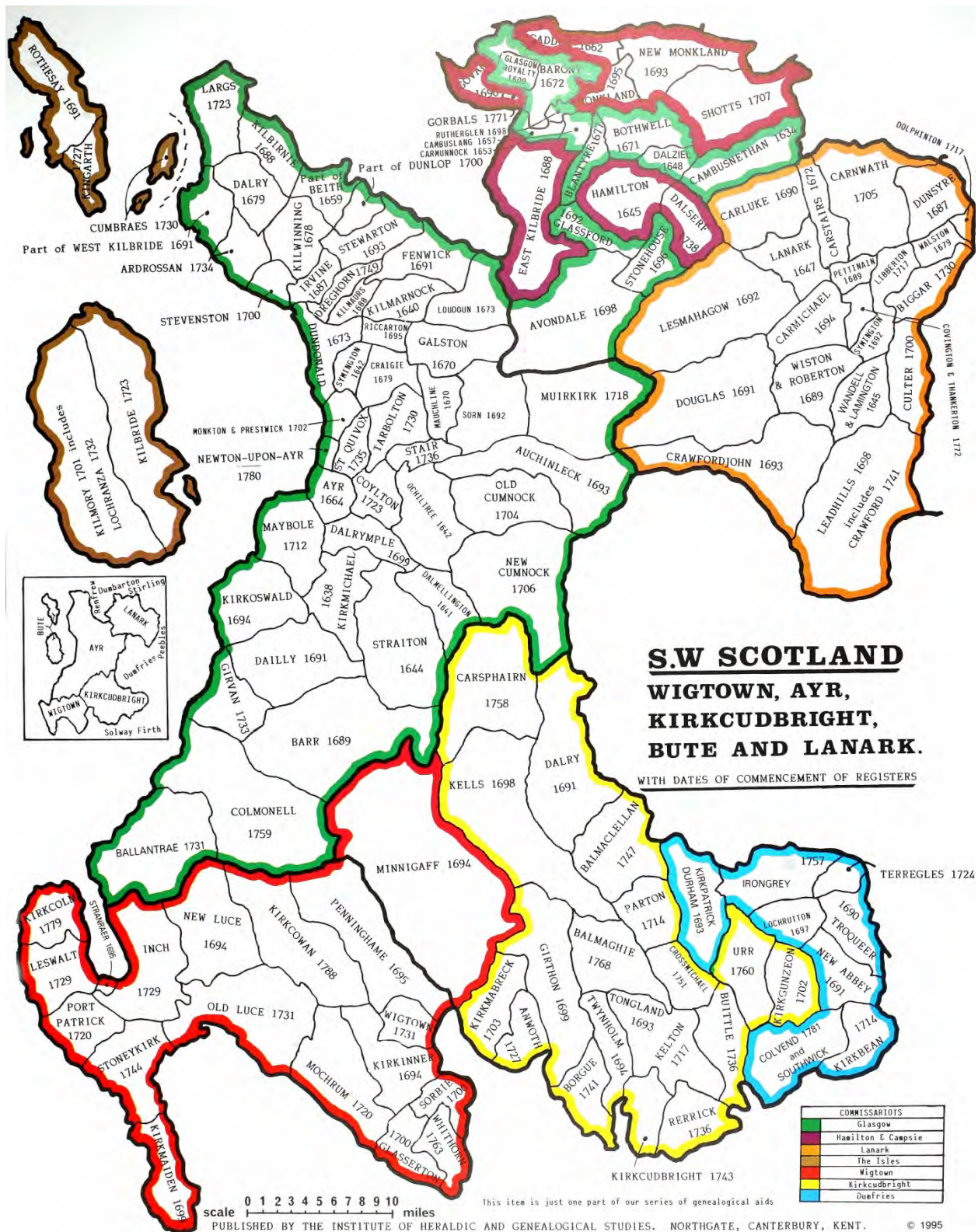
With the exception of 5 or 6 families all the parishioners belong to the Establishment church.

Main Street is lined with stone cottages and one of these was The House with the Green Shutters in the 1901 novel of that name by George Douglas Brown who was born in Ochiltree. An annual event, The Green Shutters Festival of Working Class Writing is held here in Brown's memory.

The Tennant family, described by Robert Burns, originate from the village. Amongst their number are Charles Tennant, Alexander Tennant and Edward Tennant, 1st Baron Glenconner. Also from the village was a close associate of King James I of Scotland, Michael Ochiltree.

The Village of Barr

"The Baur", 'a coy little place lying hidden in a great cup among the hills', became a parish in 1653, with documentation signed by Oliver Cromwell. The land was primarily used for oats, sheep, cattle, grains, potatoes and flax. The population in 1777 was 858. The population in 1837 was 941. By 1871 it had reduced to 672 and by 1881 it had further reduced to 600.



THE EARLIEST RECORDED ROBBS IN THE MAYBOLE AREA

Church records have indicated that Robbs, initially identified as Robs, have inhabited the Maybole region of Ayrshire Scotland since at least the early 1700's. Although no direct connection has been linked to these early inhabitants, there is little doubt that these people were directly related to the Robbs documented here. The challenge of future research will be to learn more about these first individuals and identify the connection to family.

Following is information from church records from various villages in the Maybole area.

Maybole

Church records indicated that a William Robb (spelled 'Rob') and Marion Fergusson had several children in Maybole;

- An unnamed son christened in Maybole on April 24, 1726.
- A daughter Jean, who was christened on August 18, 1734 in Maybole.
- A son, John, who was christened in Maybole on April 10, 1737.

Other records show that William and a Helen had a son, James, who was born on March 12, 1771 in Maybole, Ayrshire. He was christened on March 20, 1771.

Mary Rob was married to William Hay. They had a son, William who was born in Maybole on October 28, 1765.

A Janet Rob was married to William McConell. They had a daughter, Elizabeth who was born in Maybole on July 6, 1750.

Andrew and Mary Rob had a son Alexander, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, on November 11, 1770. They also had a daughter Anne, who was born on March 7, 1773 and christened on March 11, 1773.

David Robb, who was born in 1770, was married to Helen Barbour, whose date of birth was July 6, 1766.

Andrew and Mary Robb had a son, Charles, who was born in Maybole on January 28, 1783.

Ochiltree

David Robe had a son David, who was christened in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on April 13, 1712. David also had a son James, christened on April 11, 1703, in Ochiltree, Ayrshire. A daughter Janet was christened on July 24, 1709.

Church records indicate that a Daniel Robb had a daughter Florance, who was christened in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on May 24, 1747.

Margaret Rob married John Craig in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on August 30, 1709.

Isabella Robb was a resident of Ochiltree, Ayrshire at the time of the 1841 census.

Dalrymple

Andrew Rob was married to Jonet Osburn in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, on January 12, 1713.

William Rob and his wife Helen Dunlop had a child, Katharine Rob, who was born on January 27, 1759 in Maybole, Ayrshire. She was christened on February 4, 1759. They also had a daughter Mary, who was born on November 27, 1761, in Maybole.

David Rob, who was married to Agnes McGill, had a son, David who was christened in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, on August 25, 1751.

Charles Robb and Janet Reid had a daughter, Agnes, who was born on October 28, 1851.

Barr

There is a sandstone tombstone in the Barr Cemetery that is scripted with the following:

"To the memory of John Rob for to Ronald Rob in North Balloch he died Feby 6th 1773 age 19 years and Jean and Janet Robs who died young. Also Ronald Robb in North Balloch who died there 14th Feby 1792 aged 75 years. Margaret McMillan his spouse died at Knockgeran 16th Octr 1805 aged 82 years."

THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES CAMPBELL ROBB [1]

The earliest descendant that can be clearly identified as an ancestor of the Robbs of Ayrshire is James Campbell Robb, who is thought to have been born in 1739 in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. The Church records at the time of the births of his children indicated the surname as being spelled 'Rob'.

There are Church records indicating that James married Helen Sloan in Maybole, in 1758. A Helen Sloan is identified in Church records as being the daughter of John Sloan of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire. Her date of christening was June 11, 1732. There are other records suggesting Helen was born in Maybole in 1739.

Coincidentally, there are Church records for two separate James Robb's, one christened in Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, on November 27, 1743. The second was christened on May 30 1732, in Tarbolton, Ayrshire. In the second record, the father's name was given as William Rob.

James and Helen are believed to have been married in Lochhead³, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1758.

Church records indicate that James and Helen had six children:

- John Robb [11], who was born in Maybole on January 27, 1759.
- James Robb [12] was born in Maybole, on February 10, 1764.
- William Robb [13] was born in Maybole, on February 10, 1764. According to the church records, he was christened in Maybole on February 14, 1764.
- James Robb [14] was born in Maybole, on March 20, 1771. Given that this is the second child named James, it is likely that the first James [12] died prior to the birth of this James.
- Andrew Robb [15], who was born in Maybole on March 29, 1773.
- Margaret Robb [16], who was born in Maybole on June 23, 1775. She was christened in Maybole on June 25, 1775.

³ There is no record of there ever being a municipality called Lochhead anywhere in Scotland. Therefore I am left to speculate that Lochhead was the name of a residence, farm, or other body of land that has no modern day reference.

Records suggest that James died in Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland, but the date of death is unknown. No information regarding Helen's death has been found.

As an aside, it would be interesting to know who James' middle name of Campbell descended from. It may be that his mother's maiden name was Campbell but it is also possible that he was named after someone else.

The Family of Andrew Robb [15]

The only child of James and Helen's that information has been found on is their fifth child, Andrew Robb [15], who was born on March 29, 1773 in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. He was christened in Maybole on March 30, one day after he was born.

Andrew's wife is recorded as being Elizabeth Mary Cumming, who was born September 20, 1774 in Kirkoswald Ayrshire, Scotland. Andrew and Elizabeth were married in 1797. Andrew earned a living as a woolen weaver.

Kirkoswald was a parish in Ayrshire that existed from the sixteenth century until 1975. It was situated immediately east of the town of Maybole.

It is unclear as to where Elizabeth's family came from as there is no indication as to where her father, David, originated from. Elizabeth seems to have used her middle name, as she is recorded as Mary in the baptismal record of their son John.

Andrew and Elizabeth had eight children; two of whom shared the name Katherine. The first Katherine [151] was born in 1798, while the second Katherine [155] was born in 1801. Based on this information one has to believe that either the eldest Katherine died at a very young age or that the Katherine was the middle name of one of the two girls. The third possibility is that there is an error in the records and one Katherine is not Andrew's and Elizabeth's daughter.

The eight children in descending order of birth are:

- Katherine Robb [151] born on September 29, 1798 in Maybole.
- Helen Robb [152] born on August 27, 1799 in Maybole.
- Margaret Robb [153] born in 1800
- John W. Robb [154] (1801- 1880)
- The second Katherine Robb [155], born in 1801, thus possibly being John's twin
- Agnes Wood Robb [156], born on August 8, 1803 in Maybole.
- Janet Robb [157] born in 1804. It is possible that Janet was not a member of Andrew and Elizabeth's family. She was omitted from other family trees and she was the only child not born in Maybole. She was said to have been born in Glamis, Forfarshire, Scotland.
- Mary Robb [158] born on February 2, 1806, in Maybole.

No actual death record has been found for Andrew but indications suggest he passed away in 1855. Elizabeth died in Maybole on December 2, 1846.

Helen Robb [152]

Helen was born on August 27, 1799 in Maybole. She married Hugh Hutchison in Maybole on December 19, 1819. Nothing further is known about Helen.

John W. Robb [154]

John was born on October 15, 1801. His baptism is recorded in the town of Maybole, Ayrshire. He married Elizabeth W. Wales who was born on April 10, 1806, on Welltrees Street, also in Maybole. Although most records indicate that Elizabeth's surname was Wales there are some records that recorded her name as Walls.

John and Elizabeth were married in Maybole on December 21, 1828. John's occupation was that of a labourer, repairing roads.

John and Elizabeth had eleven children:

- William Robb [1541] (1828 – 1910)
There is conflicting information indicating that William may have been born in 1831 and, as a result a twin brother of John [1542]
- John Robb [1542] (1831 – 1833)
There are records suggesting that John died prior to August 1833 but there are other records suggesting he lived until 1882. Presently there is no other information known about John.
- Andrew Robb [1543] (1833 – 1877)
- John Robb [1544] (1833 – 1882)
John may be one and the same as John [1542].
- Janet Robb [1545] (1835 – 1840)
- Adam Rankine Robb [1546] (1838 – 1894)
- James Robb [1547] (1840 – 1894)
- Thomas Robb [1548] (1843 – 1858)
- Richard Robb [1549] (1843 – 1920)
- Robert Dunlop Robb [154(10)], born in 1848
- Elizabeth Robb [154(11)] (1853 – 1871).

With having two sons with the name of John, it is evident that John and Elizabeth followed the naming customs mentioned above. It was obviously important to them to have a surviving child bearing the name of John.

It appears likely that there were two sets of twins in the family, Andrew [143] and John [144], as well as Thomas [148] and Richard [149].

At the time of the 1861 census John's occupation was described as an "engine worker coal pet". They were living in "Burn Engine Hamlet".

John passed away on March 1, 1880, in Balloney⁴, Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. His occupation at the time was a road surfaceman. According to the death record completed by Dr. Robert Girvan, the cause of death was old age.

Elizabeth, who in some records is referred to by her middle name Mary, died of heart disease on November 1, 1891. Her residence at the time was Welltrees Street, in Maybole.

There is evidence of at least one other Robb family living in the area but all indications are that they had recently arrived from Ireland. At this point there is no evidence of the two families being related.

Information has been located on only six of John's children. That information is presented below in chronological order.

⁴ Balloney is located at the right bottom on the map below, which was published in 1859.



Map courtesy of the website of the Town of Maybole (www.maybole.org)

Balloney was described in the 1856 land survey as, "Farmsteading consisting of dwelling house and out offices one storey high. Slated and in good repair and a range of two storey slated dwelling houses occupied by weavers".

William Robb [1541]

John and Elizabeth's eldest child was William, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland in March of 1828. There are conflicting reports that suggest that William was born in 1831 and that he was the twin brother of John [1542]. William was christened in Maybole on April 1, 1831.

William was married to Margaret McClure, the daughter of John McClure and Margaret Moodie, who were also residents of Maybole. The wedding took place on July 18, 1856 in Maybole.

At the time of their marriage William was a ploughman and Margaret was a dairy maid.

Margaret lived her entire life around Maybole. She was reported to have been born at Ballock Mount at Maybole on August 24, 1826.

A number of William and Margaret's children were born at Beoch Farm, which is located a short distance north of Maybole proper. Beoch contained a farm and a threshing mill. The mill still stands today.

The description of the house in a 2013 real estate ad stated "This charming detached traditional stone built house (c.1890) is located within a secluded farm steading development". The home dimensions were:

Kitchen/Dining Room	23'2" x 15'5" (7.06m x 4.7m).
Living Room	23'2" x 15'9" (7.06m x 4.8m).
Study	10'4" x 7'5" (3.15m x 2.26m).

Bedroom 1	17'4" x 13'7" (5.28m x 4.14m).
Bedroom 2	13'5" x 12'6" (4.1m x 3.8m).
Bathroom	11' x 9'8" (3.35m x 2.95m).



William and Margaret had eight children:

- Elizabeth Robb [15411] (1850-)
- Margaret Robb [15412] (1857-)
- Marion Robb [15413] (1858-1936)
- John Robb [15414] (1861-)
- William McClure Robb [15415] (1863–1936)
- James Robb [15416] (1865 – 1928)
- Janet Robb [15417] (1868-)
- Jessie Robb [15418] (1869-)
- Robert Robb [15419] (1877-)
- Mary Robb [1541(10)].

At the time of the 1881 census, William, Margaret and six of the children were living at Dunure Cottage, overlooking Dunure Castle on the coast just outside of Maybole.

Margaret passed away on February 8, 1899. She had been suffering from bronchitis. William erected a monument that now contains the following inscription:

"Erected by WILLIAM ROBB in memry of his wife MARGARET McCLURE who died at Knockdon 8 February 1899 aged 72 years

Also their daughter JESSIE who died at Ladykirk House, Norham-on-Tweed 12 October 1894 aged 25 years

Also the above WILLIAM ROBB died at Hayfield, Auchinleck 30 September 1910 aged 81 years"

William's death was reported to have occurred while working in a hayfield at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, on September 13, 1910.

Elizabeth Robb [15411]

The eldest child of William and Margaret's was Elizabeth. It is believed that she was born in Maybole in March of 1850, six years prior to William and Margaret's wedding. It is possible that the date was incorrectly recorded but if it is correct, it then it calls into question whether Elizabeth was William's daughter or someone else's daughter whom he accepted as his own.

Elizabeth married James Chedgey of Somerset, England. James was born in 1839 in Somerset, England.

Elizabeth and James had one daughter, Charlotte Chedgey [154111] (1882-1922)

Charlotte Chedgey [154111]

Charlotte was born on December 6, 1882 in Kirkcudbrightshire. She died in 1922.

Margaret Robb [15412]

William and Margaret's second child was Margaret. She was born on May 2, 1857, in Maybole. Margaret married James Dykes on June 7, 1887, at Knockdon, (which I believe is Knockdon Farm) in Maybole. James was born in Ayr, Ayrshire, on July 2, 1862.

Margaret and James had three children who were all born at Polterhill Farm, Coylton, Ayrshire, Scotland:

- Margaret Dykes [154121] (1888-)
- William Dykes [154122] (1890-)
- James Dykes [154123] (1900-)

Marion Robb [15413]

Marion was William and Margaret's third child. She was born at Beoch Farm at Maybole on October 3, 1858.

There is a family tree suggestion that Marion married Robert McCulloch on December 31, 1877, at Dunure Mains, Maybole, Ayrshire. Robert was born in Ayr, Ayrshire, on July 2, 1862.

Marion and Robert had seven children:

- Peter McCulloch [154131] (1879 - 11 Mar 1947)
- Elizabeth McCulloch [154132] (1883 – 26 Apr 1906)
- Janet McCulloch [154133] (1888 – 31 Jan 1963)
- Robert McCulloch [154134] (25 Jan 1891 – 03 Jan 1918)
- William R. McCulloch [154135] (1892-)
- John McCulloch [154136] (1895 – 03 Jan 1919)
- Crawford McCulloch [154137] (1897-)

Robert and Marion resided at Lindayston(e) Farm, in Dailly, Ayrshire.

Robert died on March 1, 1930, at the age of 75. Marion passed away on November 17, 1936. They are buried in Plot 145 of the Dailly Church Yard, in Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland.

There is no information on Marion's first five children.

John McCulloch Robb [154136]

John was Marion's sixth child and was born in Dailly, Ayrshire in 1895.

John fought in WWI as part of Regiment Number 63607 of the Royal Garrison Artillery. He held the rank of Gunner. John died in Salonika, Greece on January 3, 1919. He is buried in the Mikra British Cemetery, at Kalamaria, Regional unit of Thessaloniki, Central Macedonia, Greece.

John Robb [15414]

William and Margaret's fourth child, John, was born on Beoch Farm at Maybole on January 23, 1861. He remained in Maybole throughout his childhood but relocated to Kirkpatrick Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire prior to the 1891 census. He later relocated to Dalrymple, Ayrshire by the time of the 1901 census.

John married Sarah Spiers, who was born in Maybole around 1862. They were married prior to the 1891 census as she was recorded then as being John's wife and residing in Kirkpatrick, Durham.

John and Sarah had two children:

- Jane Spiers Robb [154141], born in 1897 in Alloway, Ayrshire
- William Robb [154142], born in 1893, in Kirkpatrick, Durham.

William Robb [154142]

William was born in Kirkpatrick, Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, in 1893. No information on his wife has been identified at this point but he had at least one child, Alexander Robb [1541421], who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Alexander was married to Helen Wallace.

William McClure Robb [15415]

William McClure Robb, William and Margaret's fifth child, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, on February 15, 1863. At the time of the 1881 census, William lived at his parents' home at Dunure Cottage in Maybole.

Dunure Cottage was surveyed in 1856 and was described in the records of Scotland's Places (scotlandspplaces.gov.uk) as, "An elegant two storey house with outhouses of one storey all slated and in excellent repair."



Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland Ref # 74425825. Dunure Cottage is identified by the

At the time of the 1891 census, William and family resided at Schoolvale, Church Street, Dalrymple. By the time of the 1901 census the family had moved to Main Street, and at the time of son William's enlistment into the military, William and Jean resided at Culzean Cottage in Dalrymple.

William passed away on April 6, 1936, in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland. His occupation was water inspector (retired). William and Jean lived on Main St. in Dalrymple at the time of William's death.

Jean died on May 23, 1949, in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. Her address was recorded as being 52 Kirkoswald Road, Maybole.

William and Jean are buried in the Dalrymple cemetery.

Jean brings notoriety to the Robb family as she had several distinguished ancestors who played an important role in influencing Scottish history. All were direct ancestors of Jean's mother, Janet Lees (born 1837). Most notable were John MacDonald of Islay (Lord of the Isles), King Robert II, and Robert de Brus (Robert the Bruce).

Ancestral charts and family descriptions are located at the end of this document that identifies the direct connection to these ancestors.

Janet Lees Robb [154151]

The eldest child of William and Jean was Janet, who was also referred to as Jean and Jennie. It is believed that they were all one and the same person. Janet was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire in 1887. She married Charles Melville. Charles was born in 1882.

Together they had one known child:

- Jean Robb [1541611] (-1977).

All that is currently known about this family is that Jean died on November 6, 1916 and Melville passed away some years later on April 29, 1935. Both deaths occurred in Dalrymple. They are buried in the Dalrymple cemetery.

Jean Melville [1541511]

Jean's date of birth has not been found. Jean never married. She passed away on April 1, 1977, and is buried alongside of her parents in the Dalrymple cemetery.

William Robb [154152]

The second child and first son of William and Jean was William, who was born in Alloway, Ayrshire, on August 28, 1888.

By the time of the breakout of World War I, William was a farmer residing in Canada. He volunteered and enlisted at Shorncliffe Camp, England, on August 9, 1915. William was posted to the 46th Battalion and served with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders. He transferred to the 10th Battalion, Alberta Regiment which was part of the 3rd Canadian Division at Ypres Salient in Belgium. His rank was corporal.

At 6:00 a.m. on June 2, 1916, the Germans launched a massive artillery barrage that pounded the 3rd Division's position for several hours. The attack that followed the artillery barrage seized nearly the entire Canadian position, capturing vital high ground which threatened to collapse the Ypres Salient.

William was wounded on the battlefield at Ypres, West Flanders, Belgium on that day. William received bullet wounds to the head and both arms. He was transported to Number 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, where he succumbed to his wounds on the following day, June 3, 1916. William held the rank of Corporal.

William is buried in Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery, in Belgium. The grave reference is VII A 37A. The section is highlighted in the diagram below.



Charles Greig Robb [154153]

William's and Jean's third child was Charles or Charlie as he was often referred as. Charlie was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire on October 3, 1890. As a young adult, Charlie travelled to the United States and Canada and worked as a ranch-hand on a number of western cattle ranches. While working in Wyoming, USA, he is rumoured to have met Wild West legend, Billy the Kid.

Charlie was resident in Canada at the time of World War I and enlisted in Medicine Hat, Saskatchewan on December 18, 1914 to fight as a member of the Canadian forces. His regimental number was 108489. At the conclusion of the war Charlie was discharged at Bath, Ontario, Canada, on September 4, 1916, after serving 1 year, 257 days.

He returned to Scotland where he married Grace Harper in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on February 27, 1918. Grace was born on March 24, 1887, in Uphall, West Lothian.

According to the 1920 valuation roll, Charles was a merchant who rented a house on Manse Street in Ochiltree. No street number was indicated. The house was owned by the estate of the late William Kerr, as were several other properties in the area.

There is sometimes confusion over Grace's family name as her mother died April 6, 1887, 13 days after her birth and Grace was raised by Thomas and Grace White, instead of her biological parents, John Harper and Charlotte Russell. John and Charlotte were from Uphall, West Lothian, Scotland.

In the 1920 valuation roll, Grace White (Grace Harper's adoptive mother) was identified as a widow, living as a tenant on Main Street in Ochiltree.

Charlie and Grace had four of their five children while living in Ochiltree:

- Grace Campbell Robb [1541531] (1919-1997)
- William Robb [1541532] (1921-2005)
- Thomas White Robb [1541533] (1922-2004)
- Charles Greig Robb [1541534] (1925-1943)
- John Campbell Robb [154155] (1931-2007)

However, prior to their youngest, John, being born, Charlie moved his family to Canada, "the land of milk and honey" in search of a better life for him and his family.

The family left Scotland from Greenock, Renfrewshire, and travelled to Canada aboard the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line's Montnairn. They arrived at the Port of St. John, in New Brunswick on March 21, 1926. The

family settled on a small farm at Westbrook, Ontario where they had been granted land by the Dominion of Canada.

Eventually Charlie and Grace gave up the farm and moved to nearby Kingston, Ontario where they remained until their deaths. Grace passed away on August 11, 1958, while Charlie lived until March 22, 1970. They are buried in Cataraqui Cemetery at Kingston.

Grace Campbell Robb [1541531]

Grace was born in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on July 18, 1919. She married a veteran of World War II, George Colin Smith, in Kingston, Ontario on July 2, 1945. George went by his middle name, Colin. He was born in Collins Bay, Ontario on January 6, 1919.

Grace and Colin remained in Kingston for the balance of their lives, raising their daughter, Ann Smith [15415311].

Grace passed away in Kingston, on September 23, 1997. Colin later died on September 13, 2000. They are buried at Cataraqui United Church Cemetery at Kingston.

Ann Smith [15415311]

Ann married Jerry Coulter in Kingston, Ontario. Ann and Jerry had two children:

- Scott Coulter [154153111]
- Michelle Coulter [154153112]

Ann and Jerry divorced and Ann and her children relocated to Ajax, Ontario where Ann worked as an elementary school teacher until her retirement.

William Robb [1541532]

William, or Bill as he was usually referred, was born in Ochiltree, Ayrshire, on March 26, 1921. Bill married Lillian Maude Horrick in Kingston, Ontario. She was born on September 21, 1921.

Bill and Lil raised their family of three children in Kingston:

- Constance Robb [15415321] (1949-)
- Mary Robb [15415322]
- Charles Adam Robb [15415323] (-2017)

After the children had become adults, Bill and Lil divorced and both parents and children moved separately to Alberta.

Bill passed away in Calgary Alberta two days before Christmas on December 23, 2005, at the Calgary Foothills Hospital.

Lillian died in Cochrane, Alberta on April 3, 2009.

Constance Robb [15415321]

Constance, or Connie as she is commonly known, was born on June 3, 1949. She married William (Bill) Petrie. Together Connie and Bill raised one child, William Petrie [14163211] in Cochrane, Alberta.

Mary Robb [15415322]

Mary married Roger Mayo in Alberta.

Charles Adam Robb [15415323]



Charlie was born in Kingston, Ontario on February 25, 1949, before moving to Alberta, where he spent the last 50 years of his life. It was in Alberta where Charlie met his wife to be, Sharon Frost, whom he married in 1976.

For the last 34 years of Charlie's life, he and Sharon resided in Whitecourt, Alberta where, Charlie had a retail sporting goods store called "Charlie's Place".

Charlie and Sharon had 3 children:

- Christine Robb [154153231] (married Kyle Ritchie)
- Cory Robb [154153232] (married Samantha James)
- Carlea Ann Robb [154153233]

Charlie passed away suddenly in Whitecourt on January 12, 2017.

Christine Robb [154153231]

Christine married Kyle Ritchie. Christine and Kyle have 2 children:

- Alissa Ritchie [1541532311]
- Bryan Ritchie [1541532312]

Cory Robb [154153232]

Cory married Samantha James from Christchurch, New Zealand. Cory and Samantha reside in Perth Australia, and they have 2 children:

- Kathleen Robb [1541532321]
- Jessie Robb [1541532322]

Thomas White Robb [1541533]



Thomas (Tom) Robb was born in Ochiltree, Ayrshire on July 30, 1922. He travelled throughout Ontario with his work and while in St. Catharines he met Beverly Ann Garner, who he married on May 10, 1952 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. Bev was born in St. Catharines, Ontario on October 15, 1931.

Tom and Bev moved to Kingston, Ontario in May 1955, during the aftermath of Hurricane Hazel. They raised their two sons in Kingston:

- David George Robb [15415331] (1957-)
- Stephen Andrew Robb [15415332] (1964-)

Tom and Bev resided in Kingston for the balance of their lives. Tom passed away on February 27, 2004. He is buried in Cataraqui Cemetery in Kingston.

Bev continues to reside in Kingston at the time of this publication.

David George Robb [15415331]

Dave married Linda Ellen McCoy in Kingston, Ontario on June 19, 1982. Linda was born in Kingston on December 18, 1959.

Dave and Linda had one son, Matthew Charles Robb [154153311], in Kingston on September 24, 1985. Matthew relocated to Winnipeg, Manitoba where, since 2012, he has served as a police officer.

Dave and Linda divorced in 1996, and Dave remarried Valerie Janette Mallen (nee Payne) on May 20, 2005, in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Dave and Valerie reside on Howe Island, which is located east of Kingston.



Three Generations – Charles & Grace, Thomas, David – Photo from 1959

Stephen Andrew Robb [15415332]

Stephen moved to Vancouver, British Columbia to obtain a Master's Degree in Music in 1987. He has remained in British Columbia since that time and currently resides in Delta. He married Donella Pauline Dueck on August 24, 1996 in Vancouver. Steve and Donella have no children.

Stephen is a music educator, conductor and performer. He is the Music Director and Principal Conductor of the Richmond Delta Youth Orchestra which he has been a member of since 2003.

Charles Greig Robb [1541534]

Charlie was born in Ochiltree, Ayrshire on February 19, 1925. He died at the age of 18 in Kingston, Ontario on July 7, 1943 in a drowning accident. He had been swimming with a friend at Elevator Bay next to Lake Ontario Park. Charlie had worked as a plumber's helper and never married.

John Campbell Robb [1541535]

John was born at Westbrook, Ontario on January 6, 1931. John married Joyce Ann Shirley McConeghy. Joyce was born on July 25, 1932.

John and Joyce had three children:

- Betty Jean Robb [15415351]
- Douglas Robb [15415352]
- Susan Robb [15415353]

John and Joyce spent the early years of their marriage in Ontario but later moved to Calgary, Alberta where they spent the balance of their life together. Joyce passed away in Calgary on November 27, 1998. John moved to Fernie, British Columbia where his son Doug lived and worked. John died in hospital in Calgary, Alberta on April 8, 2007. He was interred in Fernie, British Columbia.

Betty Jean Robb [15415351]

Betty studied at Mount Royal University and last resided in Fernie, British Columbia.

Douglas Robb [15415352]

Doug was the Executive Professional at the Fernie Golf & Country Club in Fernie, British Columbia. He also owned and operated Doug Robb Golf Shop in Fernie.

Margaret Robb [154154]

The fourth child of William and Jean was Margaret, who was born in 1892, in Dalrymple, Ayrshire. She has sometimes referred to as Peggy or Maggie in various records. My father Tom referred to her as "Aunt Peg".

Margaret married John Wilson. They had one daughter:

- Jean Wilson [1541541], who is believed to have never married.

Agnes McCrone Robb [154155]

William and Jean's fifth eldest was Agnes (Nan) McCrone Robb. Nan was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, on April 23, 1894. She married James Roy Anderson in 1916. Nan and Jim located to Simpson, Saskatchewan, Canada where they had two daughters:

- Margaret Catherine Anderson [1541551] (-1976)
- Agnes Irene Anderson [1541552] (1922 – February 8, 1995)

At some point after raising their children, Nan and Jim moved to Regina, Saskatchewan where Nan passed away on April 7, 1932, followed by Jim some thirty-two years later on June 19, 1964.

Margaret Catherine Anderson [1541551]

Margaret married David Johnson in Simpson, Saskatchewan on August 2, 1964. She died in Imperial, Saskatchewan on September 1, 1976. They are buried in Simpson, Saskatchewan.

Agnes Irene Anderson [1541552]

Agnes was born in Simpson, Saskatchewan on April 15, 1922. She married Norman Smith and had two children who were born in Imperial, Saskatchewan:

- David James Smith [15416521] (February 17, 1948 -)
- Lynda Jean Smith [15416522] (April 15, 1949 -)

Agnes passed away in Watrous, Saskatchewan, on February 8, 1995.

Lynda Jean Smith [15415522]

Lynda was born on July 20, 1949 in Imperial, Saskatchewan. It appears that Lynda was married twice; her first marriage to Dennis Lucyk; her second marriage to Daryl Magerl.

Lynda and Dennis had three children:

- Kimberley Theresa Lucyk [154155221] (September 2, 1963 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan -)
- Brent James Lucyk [154155222] (November 13, 1970 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan -)
- Dean Grant Lucyk [154155223] (July 14, 1973 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan -)

Lynda and Daryl had one child:

- Kellty Lawrence Magerl [154165224] (September 21, 1985 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan -)

John Robb [154156]

William and Jean's sixth child was John, who was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire on April 29, 1896. At the age of 12 John went to work as a telegraph messenger and later worked with his father on a threshing crew.

John joined the Army in 1916 and fought during World War I, spending part of the time as a prisoner of war and in a hospital.

He immigrated to Canada, arriving at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick in 1921. John settled in Simpson, Saskatchewan where he worked for his brother-in-law and sister, Jim and Nan Anderson.

In 1930 John purchased his own farm east of Simpson, where he remained until his retirement in 1969. At that point he moved to Watrous. He never married.

John passed away in Watrous, on May 27, 1983. He was laid to rest in the Simpson Cemetery.

Andrew Greig Robb [154157]

The seventh child of William and Jean was Andrew, who was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire on March 6, 1897. He married Isabel Walker Macrae in Rothesay, Scotland in 1919. Isabel was born on June 22, 1898.

John and Isabel immigrated to Canada, leaving from the port at Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland aboard the Montrose of the Canadian Pacific Line. They arrived at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick on April 12, 1925. They eventually settled on a small farm at Sandhill, Ontario, a small community north of Kingston.

Andy and Isabel had three sons:

- William Robb [1541571] (1921-1922)
- Finlay Macrae Robb (1141572) (1923- 2012)
- John Ian Robb (1141573) (1928-1951)

William and Finlay were both born in Glasgow, Scotland, while John was born in Dorland, Ontario.

Andrew passed away on January 19, 1960 and is buried in the church cemetery at Sandhill. After John's death Isabel returned to Rothesay, Scotland where she passed away on August 26, 1971.

William Robb [1541571]

William was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1921. He died as an infant in Carnwath, Lanarkshire, Scotland on September 18, 1922.

Finlay Macrae Robb (1141572)



Finlay was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1923. He migrated to Canada with his parents, arriving at Port St. John, New Brunswick on April 12, 1925. In 1951 John married Frances Craddock in Toronto, Ontario. Frances was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1932.

Finlay served in the Royal Air Force in World War II as Sergeant, Flight Engineer.

Finlay and Frances had two children:

- John Ian Robb [15415721] (1955 -2009)
- Karen Gaye Robb [15415722] (1957-)

Finlay passed away on March 12, 2012, in Toronto, Ontario.

John Ian Robb [15415721]



John was born in Toronto, Ontario on June 13, 1955. He married twice, first to Rosalie Simone in Niagara Falls, Ontario in 1977, and later to Barbara Burnett.

John and Rosalie had one child:

- Nicole Alexandra Robb [154157211], born in 1982 in Toronto, Ontario

John and Barbara had one child:

- Deschenel Robb [154157212].

John served for thirty-four years as a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service, retiring as a Sergeant.

John passed away in Brampton, Ontario, on November 27, 2009 from complications with diabetes.

Karen Gaye Robb [15415722]

Karen, who was commonly called Gaye, was born in Toronto, Ontario in 1957. She married and had two children:

- Bryan Kearns [154157221]
- Andrea Kearns [154157222]

John Ian Robb (1541573)

John was born on September 7, 1927 in Dorland, Ontario, Canada. He died as the result of a traffic accident in Brewers Mills, Ontario on April 27, 1951. John never married.

John is buried at the Sandhill Presbyterian Church Cemetery, alongside of his father Andrew.

Mary Robb [154158]



The eighth child of William and Jean was Mary. Mary was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire on July 5, 1900. After immigrating to Canada, Mary married a first generation Canadian from Simcoe, Ontario, Arthur Doner, on April 14, 1926. Arthur was a widower, with two sons from his previous marriage. Arthur was born in Stayner, Simcoe, Ontario on May 26, 1890.

Mary and Arthur had 4 children:

- Marilyn Jean Doner [1541581] (1929-2018)
- Kathleen Louise Doner [1541582] (1930-2013)
- Patricia Nan Doner [1541583] (1933-)
- Dorothy Anne Doner [1541584] (1934-)

Mary helped to raise Arthur's two sons from his previous marriage. They were Robert Hutchison Doner and Donald Grieve Doner.

Arthur died on May 28, 1958. Mary passed away in Toronto, Ontario on December 3, 1963.

For anyone interested in learning more about the Doner family, a genealogical account was prepared by Harry & Harold Doner entitled The Doners in Canada 1806 – 1974 (on the web at donersincanada.tribalpages.com).

Marilyn Jean Doner [1541581]

Marilyn was born on January 4, 1929 in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.. She married Lloyd Albert Hackett on June 25, 1949. Lloyd was born in Toronto, Ontario, on July 30, 1929.

Marilyn and Lloyd had three children:

- Susan Carolyn Hackett [15415811] (1951-)
- David Franklin Hackett [15415812] (1953-)
- Laurence Randall Hackett [15415813] (1960-1999)

Lloyd passed away in Oakville, Ontario, on January 20, 2010. Marilyn later died on January 18, 2018, in Nipissing, Ontario.

Susan Carolyn Hackett [15415811]

Susan was born on April 17, 1951.

David Franklin Hackett [15415812]

David was born on February 13, 1953. He married Lisa Cancade on September 3, 1983.

Lisa was born on April 9, 1959.

Laurence Randall Hackett [15415813]

Laurence was born on January 4, 1960. He died on September 19, 1999 in Oakville, Ontario. Laurence is buried in Mississauga, Ontario.

Kathleen Louise Doner [1541582]



Kathleen was born on January 14, 1930, in Toronto, Ontario. She married John Frederick Phenix on June 26, 1954. John was born in Toronto, Ontario on June 12, 1927.

Kathleen and Fred had one daughter:

- Anne Louise Phenix [15415821](1959-)

Fred died in Washago, Simcoe, Ontario on February 6, 2011. Kathleen passed away in Midland, Ontario on March 31, 2013. Her obituary is below.

PHENIX, **Kay** - Passed away peacefully on March 31, 2013, Easter Sunday, in Midland, Ontario. Beloved wife of the late Fred Phenix, mother of Ann Sandoval and son-in-law Steve Sandoval, loving grandmother to Danny, Michael and Jake Dziedzic and Joe and Sarah Sandoval, dear sister of Marilyn Hackett, Dorothy Coles and Nan **Doner**. **Kay** will be dearly missed by all her family and friends in Toronto, Penetanguishine, Washago and Elmvale. Donations can be made in **Kay's** memory to the Heart & Stroke Foundation of Canada. Funeral will be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 3rd at Pine Hills Cemetery, 625 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario.

Anne Louise Phenix [15415821]

Anne was born on March 6, 1959. She married Steve Sandoval and they had two children:

- Joe Sandoval [154158211]
- Sarah Sandoval [154158212]

Patricia Nan Doner [1541583]

Patricia was born on March 2, 1933.

Dorothy Anne Doner [1541584]

Dorothy was born on October 14, 1934. She married Steward Henry Coles. Steward was born on October 11, 1931.

Dorothy and Steward had two children:

- Glenn Steward Coles [15415841] (October 17, 1957-)
- Dianne Mary Coles [15415842] (May 16, 1960-)

Elizabeth (Bessie) Robb [154159]

William and Jean's ninth child was Elizabeth Robb, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 1, 1902. Bessie married Thomas Murray in Maybole on February 1, 1925.

Bessie and Tom had two children:

- Elizabeth Jean Murray [1541591] (1932-)
- Kenneth Nisbet Murray [1541592] (1934-)

Tom served as a member of the Maybole town council for a period of time.

Bessie died in Prestwick, Ayrshire, on April 14, 1980.

Elizabeth Jean Murray [1541591]

Elizabeth was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 5, 1932. She married Leonard Girvin and they had three children:

- Elizabeth Lesley Girvin [15415911] (1958-)
- Susan Edith Girvin [15415912] (1960-)
- John Forbes Girvin [15415913] (1961-)

Elizabeth Lesley Girvin [15415911]

Elizabeth married a gentleman with the surname Wilson. They had one child:

- Heather Elizabeth Wilson [1541599111] September 3, 1983 in Irvine, Ayrshire.

Susan Edith Girvin [15415912]

Susan was born in Girvan, Ayrshire on March 21, 1960.

John Forbes Girvin [15415913]

John was born on December 20, 1961.

Kenneth Nisbet Murray [1541592]

Kenneth was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on December 11, 1934. He and his first wife Cynthia had three children:

- Nicholas T. Murray [15415921] (1959-)
- Christopher Charles Murray [15415922] (1960-)
- Sarah Ruth Murray [15415923] (1962-)

Kenneth later married Marie Helene. Together they had two sons:

- Ian Murray [15415924] (1973-)
- Gilbert Murray [15415925] (1977-)

Kenneth was a doctor.

Kenneth passed away in Ayr, Ayrshire on May 10, 2014.

Nicholas T. Murray [15415921]

Nicholas was born in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland on May 17, 1959.

Christopher Charles Murray [15415922]

Christopher was born in Cheshire, England on June 10, 1960.

Sarah Ruth Murray [15415923]

Sarah was born in Germany on February 7, 1962.

Ian Murray [15415924]

Ian was born in Germany on June 22, 1973.

Gilbert Murray [15415925]

Gilbert was born in Yorkshire, England on February 1, 1977.

James (Jim) Robb [15415(10)]

The last child of William and Jean was Jim. No date of birth or death is available for Jim so it cannot be determined when he was born in relation to the other children. Therefore, Jim has arbitrarily been slotted as the tenth child and I have assigned the youngest position to him, but that is not necessarily the case.

Jim was married to Jean Calderwood. It is believed they had at least two children:

- Margaret Robb [15415(10)1]
- Robert Robb [15415(10)2]

James Robb [15416]

James was the sixth child of William and Margaret. He is believed to have been born at Beoch Farm, the same as a number of his siblings, but there are conflicting dates of birth, almost a year apart. Those dates are February 22, 1865, and January 21, 1866.

James married Jeanie Roy of Straiton, Ayrshire. They had eight children:

- William Robb [154161] (1890-1968)
- Janet Harkness Robb [154162] (22 May 1891-)
- John Robb [154163] (1893-)
- James Robb [154164] (1895-)
- Peggy Robb [154165] (1897-)
- David Robb [154166] (1900-1917)
- Infant Robb [154167] (1901-)
- Robert Robb [154168] (1908-1964)

At the time of the 1901 census the family lived at Big Foulton, Craigie, Ayrshire. James occupation was a ploughman.

James died at Girvan, Ayrshire on September 6, 1928. Jeannie lived for nine more years, passing away on June 26, 1937. They are buried in the Kirkmichael Cemetery outside of Maybole.

William Robb [154161]

William was the eldest son of James and Jeanie, who was born in Crosshill, Ayrshire, in 1890. William married Margaret Hunter. Margaret was born in 1890.

William and Margaret had three children:

- Agnes Robb [1541611] (1915-1942)
- James J. Robb [1541612] (1918-1941)
- Jean Robb [1541613] (1924-2008)

William passed away on October 3, 1968. Margaret later died on September 17, 1983. They are buried in Crosshill Cemetery, at Crosshill, Ayrshire.

Agnes Robb [1541611]

Agnes was born in Scotland in 1915. She married Thomas Symington, who was born in 1912.

Agnes died in Crosshill, Ayrshire, on December 20, 1942, and is buried in Crosshill Cemetery. Thomas passed away on May 26, 1972.

James J. Robb [1541612]

James was born in Paisley, Renfrewshire, in 1918. He died on December 12, 1941, in Bangor, Northern Ireland. It is believed that he was a casualty of WWII. At the time of his death, James was a Private in the Royal Army Medical Corp. His service number was 7366061.

Jean Robb [1541613]

Jean was born in Scotland in 1924. She died in Crosshill, Ayrshire on May 15, 2008, and is buried in the Crosshill Cemetery.

There is no information of James and Jeanie's second, third, fourth and fifth children except the information of their dates of birth above.

David Robb [154166]

David, the sixth child of James and Jeanie, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland in 1900. He died at a relatively young age on June 1, 1917. He is buried near Maybole, Ayrshire.

Robert Robb [154168]

Robert was born in 1908, in Ayrshire. He married Jean McCulloch Torbet, who was born in 1907.

Robert and Jean had at least one child, Marg Robb [1541681].

Robert passed away in Maybole, Ayrshire, on February 4, 1964. Jean later died on April 19, 1978. They are buried in Maybole.

Janet Robb [15417]

The seventh child of William and Margaret's was Janet. Janet was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on November 10, 1868. No other information has been found on Janet.

Jessie Robb [15418]

William and Margaret's eighth child was daughter Jessie, who was born in 1869 in Maybole. Nothing more has been identified about Jessie.

Robert Robb [15419]

Robert was William and Margaret's ninth child who was born in Maybole in 1877. He married a woman by the name of Janet. Janet is believed to have been from Dalrymple, Ayrshire, born around 1879.

Robert and Janet had at least one child:

- Elizabeth Robb [154191] who was referred to as Bessie [1900 in Maybole -).

At some point the family relocated to Canada as Robert is reported to have died in Kenora, Kent, Ontario on January 14, 1934.

Mary Robb [1541(10)]

Nothing is known about William and Mary's youngest child, Mary.

Andrew Robb [1543]

The third child of John and Elizabeth was Andrew Robb, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on August 21, 1833. Andrew married Agnes Wyllie in Beith, Ayrshire, on December 19, 1862. Agnes was born in Fenwick, Ayrshire, on November 25, 1838.

Andrew and Agnes had six children:

- Agnes Barr Robb [15431] (1861-)
- Elizabeth Robb [15432] (1864-)
- Jane Wyllie Robb [15433] (1866-)
- John Robb [15434] (1868-)
- Hugh Robb [15435] (1870-)
- Janet Wilkinson Robb [15436] (1872-1949)

According to the 1883 Maybole Directory, Andrew lived on Kirkland Street. His occupation was a currier, who is someone who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Andrew died in Newton-on-Ayr, Ayrshire, on September 29, 1877. Agnes lived another 42 years, passing away in Cambuslang, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, on February 21, 1919.

Agnes Barr Robb [15431]

Agnes was born on May 26, 1861 in Beith, Ayrshire. Both the 1871 and 1881 Scottish census indicated that she was living at home with her parents in Newton-On-Ayr, Ayrshire. There is no record of Agnes after that. Since she is not found beyond the 1881 census, it is likely that she either was married and thus appears as a member of a different household under a different name, or emigrated from Scotland.

Elizabeth Robb [15432]

Elizabeth was born in Newton-On-Ayr, Ayrshire on March 10, 1864. At the time of the 1891 Scottish census Elizabeth was recorded as living in Ayr, Ayrshire.

No additional information pertaining to Elizabeth has been located.

Jane Wyllie Robb [15433]

Jane was born in Newton-On-Ayr, Ayrshire on March 27, 1866. The 1891 Scottish census indicates that Jane was living at 1891 Kinning Park, Lanarkshire. No further information has been discovered.

John Robb [15434]

John was also born in Newton-On-Ayr, Ayrshire. His date of birth was August 5, 1868. He was not mentioned in any of the subsequent census or other records to date.

Hugh Robb [15435]

High was born in Newton-On-Ayr, Ayrshire on January 31, 1870. He is recorded as continuing to live with his family until sometime after the 1881 census. No record of him has been found after that.

Janet Wilkinson Robb [15436]

Janet was born in Fenwick, Ayrshire on September 27, 1872. Census records indicate that she resided in Newton-On-Ayr in 1881 and in the town of Ayr, Ayrshire in 1891.

Janet was born on September 20, 1873, in Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland and married James McGill. James was born on September 20, 1873 in Carsphaim, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Janet and James had two children:

- Grace Martin McGill [154361] (1899-)
- Martha (Mattie) Wyllie McGill [154362] (1901-1993)

James passed away in Ballieston, Lanarkshire, on October 28, 1945. Janet's death was recorded as having occurred in March 1949, in Glasgow, Lanarkshire.

Martha Wyllie McGill Robb [154362]



Janet and James' youngest child was Martha who was referred to as Mattie. She was born in Ayr, Ayrshire on October 20, 1901. She is reported to have died in 1993 in Lamlash, on the Isle of Arran.

John Robb [1544]

John's and Elizabeth's fourth child was John. John was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on August 21, 1833. However, one record source suggests that John [1542] and John [1544] is the same person. An examination of the 1851 census for Maybole suggests that if there was only a single John, his date of birth was that of John [1542]. In that census, John is indicated as being age 18 and employed as a labourer breaking stone for roads.

John married Allison McKinstrey (sometimes spelled McKinstry), in Maybole on February 5, 1858. They were married in the bride's parents home on Welltrees Street.

It appears that John and Allison remained in Maybole up until John's death in 1882.

John and Elizabeth had nine children:

- John L. Robb [15441] (1858–1939)
- Thomas McKinstrey Robb [15442] (1861–1950)
- Andrew Robb [15443] (1863–1880)
- Robert McKinstrey Robb [15444] (1868–1950)
- Helen Robb [15446] (1870–)
- Elizabeth Robb [15447] (1873–)
- William Robb [15448] (1875–1876)
- Jane Robb [15449] (1877–1911)
- Allison McKinstrey Robb [1544(10)] (1880–1968)

John L. Robb [15441]



The eldest son of John and Allison was John L. Robb, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on August 5, 1858. It has not been determined as to what name the initial 'L' represents.

John married Annie Aird, in Maybole on September 22, 1881. Annie was born in Maybole on May 17, 1857.

John and Annie had seven children.

- Catherine Robb [154411] (1883–1903)
- John Robb [154412] (1885–1961)
- Alison Robb [154413] (1891–)
- William Robb [154414] (1893–)
- Andrew Robb [154415] (1896–1915)

- James Robb [154416] (1900-)
- Alice Robb [154417] (-1912)

Annie died on May 9, 1911. John passed away in Maybole on April 8, 1939.

Catherine Robb [154411]

Catherine was the eldest child of John and Annie. She was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in around 1883. She appears to have lived her entire life in Maybole, passing away there on November 17, 1903.

John Robb [154412]

John and Annie's second child was John, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 10, 1885. John moved to Canada in 1907. He sailed on the "Cassandra" which was owned by the Anchor-Donaldson shipping line.

John married Helen Cuthbert Watson who on the marriage record was referred to as "Nellie", on July 12, 1907 in Keewatin, Ontario. Helen, like John, had immigrated to Canada as she was born in Scotland in April 1886.

John and Helen had four children.

- John Robb [1544121] (1907-1962)
- David Watson Robb [1544122] (1909-)
- Annie Aird Robb [1544123] (1911-1949)
- Isabel Robb [1544124] (1919-1982)

In 1911 John and Helen are recorded as living in Cranbrook, and then Kootenay, British Columbia. They later moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba and eventually to Camrose, Alberta where John passed away on January 22, 1961.

John Robb [1544121]

John was born in Cranbrook, British Columbia on November 7, 1907. He died in Vancouver, British Columbia on April 18, 1962.

David Watson Robb [1544122]

David was born in Cranbrook, British Columbia in August of 1909. He married Ruby Ella Purdy in Winnipeg on October 27, 1934.

David is recorded to have died in Winnipeg, Manitoba sometime in 1970.

Annie Aird Robb [1544123]

Annie, like her brothers, was born in Cranbrook, British Columbia in April of 1911. Annie married William Wearden in Winnipeg, Manitoba on November 20, 1928.

Annie passed away while living in Winnipeg, Manitoba on June 25, 1949.

Isabel Robb [1544124]

Isabel was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on February 13, 1919. She married Allan William McLellan on August 2, 1940 in Winnipeg Manitoba. Allan was born in Winnipeg on October 17, 1917.

Isabel and William had three children, the name of only one of whom is known:

- Robert Allan McLellan [15441241] (1941–1941)

William died on July 21, 1952 in Berens River, Manitoba. Isabel passed away thirty years later in Boyle, Alberta, on December 3, 1982.

Robert Allan McLellan [15441243]

Robert was born in Winnipeg on May 9, 1941. Sadly he passed away only four days later, on May 13, 1941. He is buried in Brookside Cemetery in Winnipeg.

Alison Robb [154413]

Alison was the third child of John and Annie. She was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, about 1891. The last trace of Alison was the 1901 Scottish census that showed her living at her parent's home in Maybole.

William Robb [154414]

The fourth child of John and Annie was William, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around 1893. He lived his life in Maybole and is recorded to have passed away there. The date has not been determined.

Andrew Robb [154415]

Andrew was the fifth child of John and Annie. He was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around 1896. He immigrated to Canada at some time during his life as he passed away in Cranbrook, British Columbia on April 6, 1915.

James Robb [154416]

Little has been discovered about John and Annie's son James, other than he was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around 1900.

Alice Robb [154417]

The youngest child of John and Annie was Alice. She, like the rest of the children, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire. Her date of birth has not been determined. It is known that she passed away in Maybole on December 10, 1912.

Thomas McKinstrey Robb [15442]

Thomas was the second child of John and Allison. Tom was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on July 23, 1861. He married his wife Mary in 1904. Mary was born Londonderry, Ireland, around 1871.

It has not been determined where Tom and Mary met and were married. There is a record indicating that they lived in Deptford St. Nicholas, London, England on April 2, 1911.

One record suggests that at some point Thomas relocated to Melbourne, Victoria, Australia where he died on April 30, 1950.

It is believed Thomas' occupation was as a shoemaker.

Andrew Robb [15443]

Andrew was the third child of John and Allison. He was born on October 11, 1863, in Maybole, Ayrshire. He is recorded as passing away on Welltrees Street in Maybole on February 8, 1880. No other information has been found on Andrew.

Robert McKinstrey Robb [15444]

The fourth child of John and Allison was Robert, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 25, 1868.

Robert left Scotland for Australia, leaving from the Port of London on the Orsova. He arrived in Brisbane, Australia July 2, 1910.

It appears that Robert married twice, first to Margaret Sloan in Maybole on September 16, 1896. Robert and Margaret had at least one child, Alexander Sloan Robb [154441].

After Margaret's death Robert married Elspeth Willis Milne. Elspeth was born in Arbroath, Angus, Scotland on June 28, 1869.

Robert and Elspeth had a child, Elspeth Robb [154442] (1908-1996).

According to the 1930 electoral list, the family resided at 22 Besborough Avenue, Bexley, New South Wales, Australia. At the time Robert was a warehouseman, Elspeth a homemaker and young Elspeth a typist.

Robert passed away at Bexley on March 30, 1950. He was buried at Woronora Memorial Park, Sutherland, Sutherland Shire, New South Wales.

Elspeth Willis Robb [154442]

Robert and Elspeth are believed to have had a daughter named Elspeth Willis [114442]. She is believed to have been born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1908. Elspeth was married in Rockdale, New South Wales, Australia in 1936 to Frederick Guiton Chaston. Frederick was born in October, 1903 in Edmonton, Middlesex, England.

Elspeth and Frederick had a daughter, Judith Chaston [1544421]. Judith is believed to have spent her entire life in Australia.

In 1958 they were recorded to be living in Oatley, Barton, New South Wales, Australia. In 1977 they resided in Peakhurst Banks, New South Wales.

Elspeth is recorded to have returned to Scotland after her husband Frederick's death, where she passed away at an unknown date.

Helen Robb [15445]

John and Allison's fifth child was Helen Robb, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on August 7, 1870. Helen married a boot and shoe finisher by the name of Robert Dougan. Robert was born in Maybole in 1869.

At the time of the 1901 Scottish census they had 2 children:

- Alison Dougan [154451], born around 1898
- Henry Dougan [154452], born around 1900

At the time of the 1901 census, Helen's sisters Jeanie (Jane) and Alison lived with her.

Elizabeth Robb [15446]

Elizabeth, John and Allison's sixth child was born in Maybole on May 7, 1873. Elizabeth is believed to have immigrated to Hollingbeck Park, Los Angeles, California prior to 1925.

William Robb [15447]

William was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on May 27, 1875. He died prior to his first birthday on April 1, 1876.

Jane Robb [15448]

John and Allison's eighth child, Jane, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 4, 1877. At some point after the 1891 Scottish census, she immigrated to Canada along with her husband, Alexander T. Kelly. Alexander was born in 1887.

Jane and Alexander departed from Glasgow and arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia on April 3, 1907.

Jane died at Keewatin, Kent Ontario on November 11, 1911.

Allison McKinstrey Robb [15449]

Allison, the youngest child of John and Allison, was her mother's namesake and was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on March 17, 1880. In some records, Allison is identified as "Alice". In other records her middle name is spelled "McKinstry".

Allison is recorded to have married Robert Robb [154496]*, the son of Richard Robb and Anne McCall, in Maybole on July 17, 1903. At the time Allison was a worker in a shoe warehouse in Maybole.

Allison and Robert moved to Canada in 1907, arriving in Quebec City on July, 16th aboard the ship Pretorian, which was owned by the Allan Ship Line. They resided in Thunder Bay and in 1910 moved to 194 6th Avenue, Rainy River, Ontario.

In Rainy River John worked as a miller in a flour mill, 60 hours per week.

Allison and Robert had two sons:

- Richard Wales Robb [154491] (and [154961]) (1909-1997)
- Alexander Robb [154492] (and [154962]) (1919-)

Robert passed away in Kenora on January 14, 1934. Allison was reported to have died in 1968. She was buried in Lake of the Woods Cemetery, in Kenora, Ontario.

* Robert's family is discussed later in this document.

Richard Wales Robb [154491]

Richard was born in Kenora, Kent, Ontario, on September 26, 1909. Richard married Betty Kathleen Knox in Ottawa, Ontario on January 13, 1943. Betty was born on November 23, 1917.

Richard and Betty had at least one child,

- Janet Elizabeth Robb [1544911] (1945-)

Richard passed away on June 19, 1997 and Betty later died on June 12, 1999. They are buried in Lake of the Woods Cemetery, in Kenora, Ontario.

Janet Robb [1545]

There is not much known about Janet. She was born on October 17, 1835. At the time of the 1851 census she was recorded as working as a domestic servant at Boughmill Farm, in Craigie, Ayrshire. She died as a toddler on December 10, 1840, in Maybole.

Adam Rankine Robb [1546]

Documentation suggests that Adam Rankine Robb was the sixth child of John and Elizabeth. "Adam" is not a name normally associated with the Robb family. Adam Rankine Robb was the first. It does call into question whether Adam was a member of the Robb Ayrshire family. However, given that at least one daughter bears Adam's mother's maiden name of "Wales", it appears that Adam was most likely a son of John and Elizabeth.

Adam was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 8, 1838. He married Helen McGhee in Maybole on November 25, 1864. Helen was born in Maybole in May of 1844. Some records refer to her as Ellen instead of Helen.

According to the 1873 census, Adam was a shoemaker journeyman who resided at Coral Glen in Maybole. In the 1883 census his occupation was a shoemaker (finisher).

Adam and Helen had six children:

- James Robb [15461] (1865-)
- Jane (Jeannie) McCall Robb [15462] (1867-1963)
- Elizabeth Wales Robb [15463] (1869-1963)
- Annie McGhee Robb [15464] (1873-1963)
- Isabella McGhee Robb [15465] (1876-)
- Adam Robb [15466] (1880-1945)

Adam passed away in Maybole on New Year's Eve, 1894. He was predeceased by Helen who passed away at Corel Glen in Maybole on May 17, 1881.

James Robb [15461]

Adam and Helen's eldest child was James, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 22, 1865. His wife's name was Jane. Jane was born in Straiton, Ayrshire about 1865.

James and Helen had five children:

- William Robb [154611] (1890-)
- Janet Harkness Robb [154612] (1892-)
- James Robb [154613] (1895-)
- Peggy Robb [154614] (1897-)
- David Robb [154615] (1899-)

The family resided in Craigie, Ayrshire at the time of the 1901 census.

According to online records, there are no Robbs buried in the Craigie Cemetery.

William Robb [154611]

William was born at Crosshill, Ayrshire around 1890. On December 5, 1914 he enlisted as a member of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

Janet Harkness Robb [154612]

Janet was born in Craigie, Ayrshire on May 22, 1891.

James Robb [154613]

James was born in Craigie, Ayrshire around 1895.

Peggy Robb [154614]

Peggy was born in Craigie, Ayrshire around 1897.

David Robb [154615]

The youngest child, David, was also born in Craigie around 1901.

Jane (Jeannie) McCall Robb [15462]

Jane was the second child of Adam's and Helen's. She was born on May 14, 1867, on Coral Glen, in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. Jane married an Irishman by the name of William Hinton.

Jane and William had five children, all born in Maybole with the exception of William, who was born in Ireland:

- Helen Hinton [154621] (1890-)
- Margaret Hinton [154622] (1892-)
- William Hinton [144623] (1894-)
- Martin Hinton [144624] (July 11, 1896 – June 23 1969)
- Andrew Hinton [144625] (1899-)

The family immigrated to Canada, arriving at Quebec City aboard the S.S. Ossandra on March 18, 1920. Jane and William ultimately ended up living in the United States. Jane is recorded to have died in Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California on June 3, 1963.

Helen Hinton [154621]

Helen was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, in 1890. No other information about Helen is known.

Margaret Hinton [154622]

Margaret was born in 1892, in Maybole, Ayrshire.

William Hinton [154623]

William was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1894.

Martin Hinton [154624]

Martin was Jane and William's fourth child. He was born on July 11, 1896, in Maybole, Ayrshire. He married Cordelia Ellen Carr at Blackburn, St. Matthew, Lancashire, England on January 10, 1920. Cordelia was born in Blackburn on January 17, 1894.

Martin died in Blackburn, on June 23, 1969. Cordelia survived until November 2, 1985.

Andrew Hinton [154625]

Andrew was Jane and Martin's youngest child. He was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1899.

Elizabeth Wales Robb [15463]

Adam's and Helen's third child, Elizabeth, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on December 16, 1869. She married James Kennedy Rowan on September 23, 1890 in Coral Glen, West Church Parish, Maybole. James was born in Girvan, Ayrshire on October 23, 1868.

Elizabeth and James had three children:

- James Rowan [154631] (1891-1971)
- Helen (Nellie) McGhee Rowan [154632] (1895-1954)
- Mary (May) Sergeant Rowan [154633] (1901-1923)

Elizabeth and James relocated to Canada in 1906, arriving in Montreal, Quebec on July 17th. The family settled from around 1911 until 1923 in Hamilton, Ontario. James was employed as a shipper at the Canada Screw Company.

In June 1923 the family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, USA and then again in 1930 to Los Angeles, California.

James died in Maywood, Los Angeles, California on November 1, 1942. Elizabeth lived much longer, passing away while living in Huntington Park on June 7, 1963. Her cause of death was recorded as being arteriosclerosis-generated heart disease. Elizabeth was buried on June 11, 1963 in Inglewood Cemetery, Inglewood, California.

James Rowan [154631]

James was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on Jan 23, 1891. He immigrated to Canada and then to the United States, along with the rest of his family. He arrived in Montreal, Quebec, Canada from Glasgow, Scotland aboard the Athena, on July 17, 1906.

During part of the time in Canada, James served as a member of the Canadian military during WWI. He was a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in 1916. However, prior to that he had served seven years with the 91st Canadian Highlanders.

James married Emma Kennedy in Hamilton, Ontario on December 23, 1915. Emma was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on August 31, 1888.

James and Emma had no children.

James and Emma moved to Los Angeles, California prior to the outbreak of WWII as James had a United States draft card dated 1942, which indicated him living in Los Angeles. At the time he was employed by Century Metal Craft Manufacturing Corporation, which was located on Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles.

The last record of him was in Lynwood, Los Angeles, California where he passed away on December 18, 1971. Emma passed away on August 2, 1975 in Los Angeles.

Helen (Nellie) McGhee Rowan [154632]

Helen was also born at 5 Reform Place, Maybole, Ayrshire on December 8, 1895. As did James, in 1909 Helen travelled with her family to Canada.

Helen married John Duncan Gillespie on February 25, 1916 in Hamilton, Ontario. John was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, on November 7, 1886.

In 1924 Helen and John moved to Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California. Helen and John had at least one child, Norman Gillespie [1546321].

Helen passed away in Huntington, Park on September 6, 1954.

Mary (May) Sergeant Rowan [154633]

The youngest child, Mary, also called May, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on September 29, 1901, at 39 Whitehall Street⁵. After immigrating to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in 1909, she became employed as a thread spinner.

Mary was married to Bertrain Leonard Rodwell in Hamilton, on September 23, 1922. Bertrain was born in England in 1899.

After only being married for little more than a year, May passed away in Los Angeles, California on December 1, 1923. The cause of death was given as "sudden dilation of the lungs and exhaustion".

Annie McGhee Robb [15464]

Annie, the fourth child of Adam and Helen, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, on August 16, 1873 at Coral Glen. She was married to John Closs in Maybole, on July 22, 1890. John was born in Maybole on June 6, 1870.

Annie and John had three children:

- Annie Robb Closs [154641] (1893-)
- Helen Closs [154642] (1895 -)
- John Closs [154643] (1900-)

Annie and John moved to Canada. They arrived in Montreal, Quebec aboard The Corinthian on May 7, 1907. At the time of their arrival John's occupation was listed as being a shoemaker.

Annie passed away in Aurora, Ontario, Canada on August 9, 1943. The cause of death was myocardial failure.

Annie Robb Closs [154641]

Annie was born in Maybole, Ayrshire about 1893. She immigrated to Canada and married William John Summers, in York, Ontario on September 12, 1924. John was from England, being born there in 1888.

⁵ On a trip to Maybole in May 2017, I discovered that there is no longer a building at this location. The previous structure had been razed.

Annie died in York, Ontario.

Helen Closs [154642]

Helen was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around the year 1895. Helen is recorded to be living in West Hamilton, Ontario, Canada at the time of the 1911 census.

John Closs [154643]

The youngest child on record, John, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around 1900. He married Olive Beatrice Fleurine Roberts on June 29, 1922, in York, Ontario, Canada. Olive was born in York on April 29, 1900.

Isabella McGhee Robb [15465]

Isabella was the fifth child of Adam and Helen. Bella, as she was often referred to, was born at Coral Glen, Maybole, Ayrshire on July 6, 1876. Isabella married David Gardiner in Maybole on September 17, 1896. David was born in Maybole on March 19, 1872.

Isabella and David had two children:

- Agnes Gardiner [154651] (1896-)
- David Gardiner [154652] (1900-1964)

David's occupation was that of a shoemaker.

There is no record of Isabella's death but David is reported to have died in British Columbia, Canada in 1979.

Agnes Gardiner [154651]

Agnes was born in Maybole, Ayrshire about 1896.

David Gardiner [154652]

David was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on May 24, 1900. At some point he immigrated to Canada as he passed away in Montreal, Quebec in October, 1964.

Adam Robb [15466]



The youngest child of Adam and Helen was Adam, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 17, 1880. He left Scotland and arrived in Montreal, Quebec on May 6, 1907 aboard the Corinthian. His occupation was listed as being a shoemaker. Adam settled in Hamilton, Ontario in or about 1909, where he became a shipper and a shoemaker. He later became foreman for Dominion Lumber Company, which was located at the intersections of Rosslyn and Barton streets in Hamilton.

Adam relocated to Aurora, Ontario around 1929, where he became a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He was the caretaker at the church from 1933 until his death on October 9, 1945. Adam had been ill for several months prior to his death.

Adam fought in World War I as a member of the Canadian military. His reference file was CEF Reg. #690377, file #8315-4. At the time of his enlistment with the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces, he had already spent 5 years as a member of the 2nd Royal Scotch Fusiliers.

James Robb [1547]

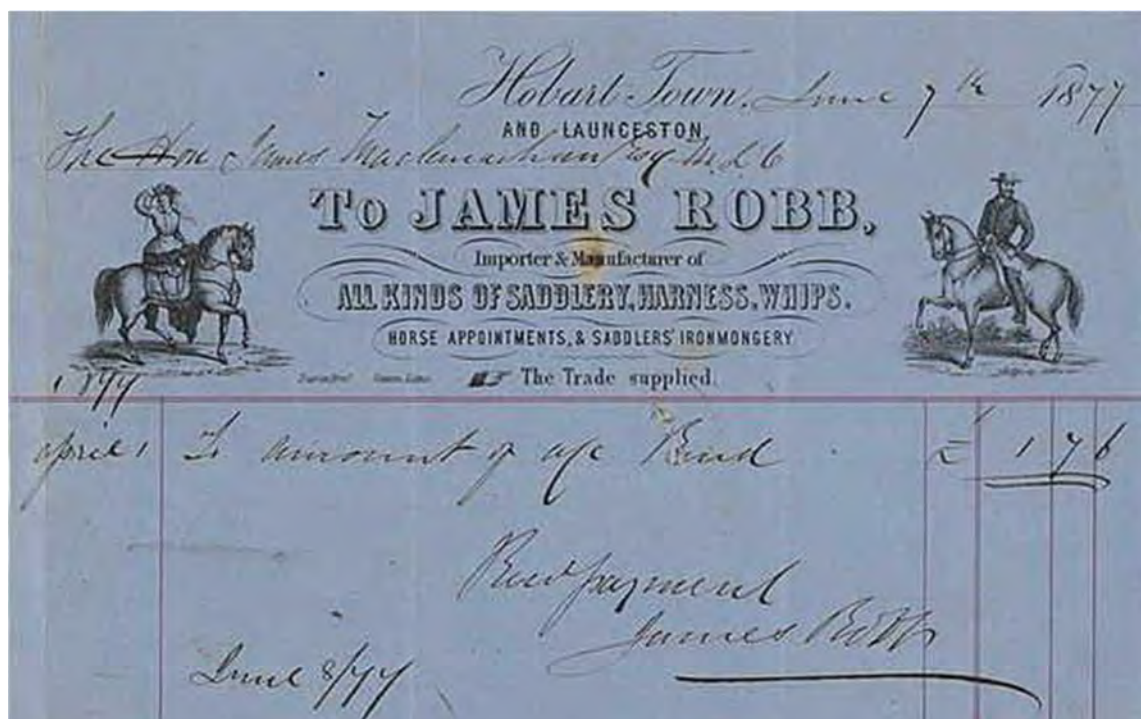
The seventh child of John and Elizabeth was James Robb. James was born in Maybole on November 6, 1840. James served his apprenticeship to the saddlery trade in Maybole.



James immigrated to Hobart, Tasmania aboard the ship "Sam Cairns" in 1864, to operate a saddlery with James Robinson. Robinson died at age 40, in February of 1867. James continued the business for the trustees for two years afterwards, and then bought it out.

The photos below are of the business, after James took ownership.





James married Robinson's widow, Elizabeth Selina Robinson (nee Dennett), on either April or September 9, 1868, in Hobart. James and Ella had three children,

- Baby boy Robb [15471] (Stillborn 16 Jan 1869)
- Ella Maybole Robb [15472] (1871-1915)
- James Athol Robb [15473] (1872-1891)

James was saddler for Governor Gore Browne in 1864, and has had the distinction of being saddler to each succeeding Governor, including His Excellency Viscount Gormanston.

James later sent for his brother Robert [154(10)] to join him in Hobart from Scotland. Robert came in 1871.

Elizabeth passed away at their home on March 21, 1884. She was buried in Cornelian Bay Cemetery.



James and family after Elizabeth's death
Clara Robinson (standing), James and Ella

James married again, this time to Elizabeth Agnes Mitchell, on November 20, 1889. The wedding took place in Hobart, at the home of Elizabeth's brother. Elizabeth was born on October 1, 1854.

James died in Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, on November 19, 1915. Elizabeth later passed away in Hobart, on June 30, 1940.

Thomas Robb [1548]

Thomas was the eighth child of John and Elizabeth. Little is known about Thomas other than his date of birth and death. His birth took place in 1843. He died in Maybole on May 18, 1858.

Richard Robb [1549]

Once again this is a given name that does not appear elsewhere in the family tree thus leaving one to wonder the significance of the name.

Richard was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on January 17, 1843 and was baptised on February 5th of the same year. He married Anne McCall in Maybole on December 12, 1862. Anne was born in Maybole on July 17, 1842.



Richard's occupation was a shoemaker.

Richard and Anne had a large family with eleven children:

- Anne Goudie Robb [15491] (1864-1921)
- William McCall Robb [15492] (1866-1903)
- Thomas Robb [15493] (1868-1942)
- Janet Robb [15494] (1870-)
- Richard Robb [15495] (1872-1948)
- Robert Robb [15496] (1874-1934)
- Elizabeth Wales Robb [15497] (1876-)
- Margaret McCall Robb [15498] (1878-)
- James McCall Robb [15499] (1880-1947)
- Mary McCall Robb [1549(10)] (1883-)
- John Robb [1549(11)] (1885-1952)

When son John enlisted in WWI in 1916 the family resided at 39 Gowanlee Cottage, Kirkoswald Road. in Maybole.

According to the 1883 Maybole directory, Richard was a shoe maker living at Coral Hill.

Anne died in Maybole on May 29, 1911. Richard lived for almost nine more years, passing away as a result of cardiac valvular disease and bronchitis in Maybole on January 4, 1920 at Gowanlea Cottage, Kirkoswald Road, Maybole.

Anne Goudie Robb [15491]

The eldest child of Richard and Anne's was Anne, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 16, 1864. Not much is known about Anne, other than she married a gentleman by the name of John Tait. Anne lived her entire life in Maybole, dying there on June 2, 1921.

Anne's final will and testament does not mention her having any children so they had either pre-deceased her or she never had any. She was a widow at the time of her death, leaving all of her effects to her brothers, sisters and sister-in-laws.

There were explicit instructions that a family clock was to be left to Anne's brother James' son Richard and that under no circumstances was that clock to ever be sold. It was to remain as an eternal family heirloom to the family.

Anne left her personal effects to her brothers James, Richard, Thomas and Robert and sister Margaret.

William McCall Robb [15492]

William was the second child of Richard and Anne. He was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on January 12 1866. He married Isabella Logan Sellars in Maybole on December 7, 1888. Isabella was born in Bridgeton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire on September 19, 1868.

William and Isabella had seven children:

- Hannah Logan Robb [154921] (1889-)
- Richard Robb [154922] (1891-1981)
- William Robb [154923] (1893-)
- John Kelly Robb [154924] (1895-)
- Annie Robb [154925] (1896-)
- Isabella S. H. Robb [154926] (1899-)
- Charles Robb [154927] (1900-1982)

At the time of Isabella's death in Glasgow on October 20, 1937, William's occupation was listed as a shoemaker journeyman.

Hannah Logan Robb [154921]



William and Isabella's daughter Hannah was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1889. There is nothing more known about her beyond the 1901 Scottish census.

Richard Robb [154922]



The second child of William and Hannah was Richard, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1891.

Richard married Mary Gracey in Patrick, Lanarkshire, Scotland on July 29, 1919. Mary was born in Patrick, Lanarkshire in 1888.

Richard and Mary had two sons, both born in Patrick, Lanarkshire:

- William Robb [1549221] (1920-)
- Richard Robb [1549222] (1921-2003)

It is uncertain as to whether Mary died or if they divorced but Richard married for a second time on June 17, 1954 to Margaret McDonald Hamilton. The wedding took place in Patrick.

Richard worked for Greenbank Leather Works, which produced the famous footballs, referred to as "T-Balls". They were the design of soccer balls prior to the modern ball of today that contains the hexagon and pentagon stitching.

Richard senior passed away in Glasgow, Lanarkshire on January 4, 1981.

William Robb [1549221]

William was born in Patrick, Lanarkshire on April 6, 1920. No other information is available on William.

Richard Robb [1549222]



Richard was born on August 8, 1921 in Patrick. He served in WWII as a member of the 1st Parachute Squadron where he held the rank of Lance Corporal. This military photo contains the following description:

An Allied paratrooper assisting a wounded comrade. This photograph was taken at around 3.30pm east of the Arnhem main road bridge. From left to right. Sapper J Dunney, Sapper C Grier and Lance Corporal R Robb, all of the 1st Parachute Squadron, Royal Engineers. The men had just been shelled and burnt out of the van Lunburgstirum school, which they had occupied since the evening of 17 September.

He married a woman with the surname Clark on June 14, 1947 in Spalding, Lincolnshire, England.

Richard died in Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England on March 5, 2003.

William Robb [154923]

Little is known about William and Hannah's third child, William. He was born around 1893 in Maybole, Ayrshire.

John Kelly Robb [154924]

John was William and Hannah's fourth child. He was born in Maybole, Ayrshire around 1895. John married Mary Scott Brown, who was born in Glasgow, Lanarkshire on October 31, 1908. Mary was born on October 31, 1908 in Glasgow, Lanarkshire.

It appears that John spent part of his life living in Allentown, Pennsylvania, USA. There is indication, however, that John returned to Scotland as he is reported to have passed away in Glasgow, Lanarkshire. Records indicate that Mary died as well in Glasgow in 1987.

Annie Robb [154925]

The fifth child of William and Hannah's, Annie, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1896. Nothing further is known about her.

Isobella S. H. Robb [154926]

No more information is known about Isobella.

Charles Robb [154927]

The youngest child of William's and Hannah's was Charles, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire in 1900. Charles married Agnes Wilson Donaldson in Balamyle, Meigle, Perthshire, on July 31, 1931. Agnes was born on July 21, 1901, in Arbroath, Angus, Scotland.

Agnes died in Dundee, Angus, on June 4, 1975. Charles passed away there on February 3, 1982.

Thomas Robb [15493]

Thomas was the third child of Richard and Anne. Thomas was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 10, 1868. He married his wife Agnes H. McGiffen in Maybole on February 28, 1896. Agnes was born in 1865.

Thomas and Agnes had four children:

- Richard Robb [154931] (1896-)
- James Robb [154932] (1897-)
- Margaret McCall Robb [154933] (1878-1940)
- Agnes McGiffen Robb [154934] (1908-)

Thomas passed away in Maybole on April 8, 1942.

Richard Robb [154931]

Richard was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 29, 1896. He passed away in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire in 1970.

James Robb [154932]

Thomas and Agnes' second child was James, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 9, 1897. Unfortunately no additional information is known for certain. There are two separate emigration records for a James Robb, born the same year. Both records indicate the ship departed from Glasgow destined for Canada. One ship arrived in Halifax, Nova Scotia while the other was destined for Quebec City, Quebec. The sailings were several years apart; the first in 1911 and the latter in 1932.

Margaret McCall Robb [154933]

The third child of Thomas and Agnes was Margaret, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 15, 1878. She married John Richardson in Maybole on October 2, 1903.

Margaret and John had at least one child:

- Margaret McCall Robb Richardson [1549331] (1905-)

Margaret passed away in Keewatin, Kenora, Ontario, Canada, on May 13, 1940. John died in Victoria, British Columbia, on February 10, 1970.

Agnes McGiffen Robb [154934]

The youngest child, Agnes, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 29, 1908.

Janet Robb [15494]

Richard and Anne's fourth child was Janet, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 10, 1870. She died as an infant in 1884.

Richard Robb [15495]

Richard was Richard and Anne's fifth child. He was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 16, 1872. Richard married Elizabeth McQuilton in Maybole on December 30, 1901. Elizabeth was born in Maybole on November 27, 1876.

Richard and Elizabeth had at least one child:

- Richard Robb [154951] (1903-1907)

At the time of his sister Anne's death in 1921, Richard resided at Gowanka, Kirkoswald Road in Ayrshire.

Richard passed away in Maybole, on June 14, 1948. Elizabeth died on December 20, 1952, in Paisley, Renfrewshire.

Richard [154951]

Richard was born in Maybole on December 16, 1903. Richard unfortunately had a short life, passing away on January 4, 1907 at the tender age of 3.

Robert Robb [15496]

The sixth child of Richard and Anne's was Robert, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 5, 1874. Robert married Allison McKinstrey (also spelled McKinstray) Robb, in Maybole on July 17, 1903.

Allison has been previously identified and discussed in this document under reference number [144(10)]

Robert and Allison immigrated to Canada aboard the ship Pretorian, which was owned by the Allan Ship Line. They arrived in Quebec City, Quebec on July 16, 1907. They settled in Kenora, Ontario.

Robert and Allison had two sons:

- Richard Wales Robb [154961] & [154491]
- Alexander Robb [154962] and [154492]

At the time of his sister Anne's death in 1921, Robert resided at 194 6th Avenue, Keewatin, Rainy River, Ontario.

Robert passed away in Kenora on January 14, 1934. His death was recorded in the *Kenora Minor* newspaper. The newspaper stated that Robert passed away peacefully after suffering through an illness for the previous eight years. The article went on to say that Robert came to Canada in 1907 and immediately began work at the Lake of the Woods Milling Company where he remained until his retirement in 1925. Robert was an enthusiastic follower of sports, especially hockey and football. Robert was survived by Allison and two sons, Richard and Hamilton. There has been no previous mention of Hamilton, which leads to the question was there a third son or was Alexander referred to as Hamilton?

Records indicate that Robert is buried in Ottawa, Ontario.

Richard Wales Robb [154961] and [154491]

Richard was born in Kenora, Ontario, Canada on September 26, 1909. He married Betty Kathleen Knox in Ottawa, Ontario on January 13, 1943. Betty was born on November 23, 1917.

At the time of his marriage Richard was a Sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Richard passed away on June 19, 1997. Betty died two years later on June 12, 1999. They are buried in Lake of the Woods Cemetery, Kenora, Ontario.

Alexander Robb [154962] and [154492]

Alexander was born in Kenora, Ontario, around 1919.

Elizabeth Wales Robb [15497]

The seventh child of Richard and Anne's was Elizabeth, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, on February 16, 1876. No other information has been found on Elizabeth.

Margaret McCall Robb [15498]

Margaret was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 16, 1878. She moved to Canada with her husband, John Richardson in 1913.

According to her obituary, she lived in on Bay St. in Keewatin, Ontario, Canada. She died in 1940 of a heart attack at home 6 weeks following surgery. Margaret was buried at Kenora, Kenora District, Ontario.

At the time of Margaret's death she and John had one daughter, Mrs. Austin Wells, who lived in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is believed that the daughter's name was Margaret Richardson [154981] and that she was born in Scotland in 1912.

James McCall Robb [15499]

Richard and Anne's ninth child was James, who was born at Coral Hill in Maybole, Ayrshire on October 6, 1880. He married Maud White and together they had at least one son, Richard Robb [154991].

At the time of his sister Anne's death in 1921, James and Maud lived at 3 Cumming Drive, Mount Florida, Glasgow, Lanarkshire.

The only other information found about James indicates that he passed away in Glasgow, Lanarkshire, in 1947.

Mary McCall Robb [1549(10)]

The only information known about Mary is that she was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on April 20, 1883.

John Robb [1549(11)]

Richard and Anne's youngest child, John, was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 16, 1885.

John immigrated to Canada, arriving in Quebec City, Quebec on July 17, 1910. He initially settled in Killarney, Manitoba, where he lived at the time of his enlistment with the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force on August 7, 1916. He later resided in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

John married Amelia Sarah Mathews in Saskatoon in 1919. Amelia was born in St Saviour Southwark, London, England on October 27, 1880. Amelia had been married previously to a William Alfred Garnham who changed his name to Alfred Williams when they immigrated to Canada.

John and Amelia had four children:

- Vera Robb [1549(11)1] (1909-)
- Ethel Robb [1549(11)2] (1915-)
- Jack Percival Robb [1549(11)3] (1915-1964)
- Kenneth Edward Robb [1549(11)4] (1920-2008)

John & Amelia

Vera was thought to be born in England; Ethel and Jack were born in Manitoba, Canada; and Kenneth was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Records suggest that Jack was the step-son of John. Given that John and Amelia were not married until 1919 and both Vera and Ethel were older than Jack, it is likely that they were his step children as well.

John was a tailor in Saskatoon. He and Amelia moved to Vancouver in July of 1948.

Amelia passed away in Vancouver on February 17, 1949. According to Amelia's obituary, at the time of her death Vera was residing in Halifax, Nova Scotia; Ethel was married to Norval Armstrong and was living in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan; both Percy (known as Jack) and Kenneth were living in Saskatoon.

After Amelia's death John returned to Saskatoon where he remained until his death on August 5, 1952. John was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, 1502 2nd Ave N, Plot 107- Logo-N 1/2, Burial Permit 16201, with wife Amelia Sarah and infant child (unmarked) of Gail and Ron McDougal⁶. I am not certain of the connection between John, Amelia and the McDougals.

Vera Robb [1549(11)1]

Vera was thought to be born in England in 1909. Since John and Amelia were married in Canada, there is a possibility that Vera was the daughter of Amelia and her first husband, William Garnham. At the time of Amelia's death in 1949, Vera was residing in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Ethel Robb [1549(11)2]

Ethel was born in Manitoba in 1915. I am under the impression that Ethel was the daughter of Amelia and William Garnham even though she had assumed the Robb surname.

Ethel married Norval Armstrong and moved to Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

⁶ The connection between the Robbs and the McDougals is not known.

Jack Percival Robb [1549(11)3]



The third child of Amelia's was Jack Percival Robb, who was born on December 28, 1915 in Killarney, South District, Manitoba. The records indicated that Jack was the step-son of John. Jack's original name was Percy Jack Williams. According to some records Jack's biological father was William Garnham (a.k.a. Alfred Williams). Jack had his name legally changed to Jack Percival Robb on September 10, 1951 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Jack married Fillis Thelma Sarah Livingstone. Fillis was born on December 30, 1917.

Jack and Thelma had two children:

- Clayton Frederick Robb [1549(11)31] (1939-2016)
- Margaret Amelia Robb [1549(11)32] (1942-)

Jack passed away in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on December 22, 1964. Fillis died in Saskatoon on March 15, 1997.

There is now scientific evidence that indicates that Jack was biologically a Robb from the onset. First, Jack's daughter Margaret, who goes by Peg, learned that, *"My dad, Jack Robb's father, was John Robb. My DNA matches are all with Robb cousins. John Robb lived in the same boarding house as the Williams family in Killarney, Manitoba in 1915. Williams enlisted for the war in Jan 1915 and my dad was born in December. John Robb didn't enlist until 1916 and named my grandmother in his papers as the person to receive his benefits if he died. When Robb returned before Williams from Europe, he and Amelia moved to Saskatoon. My questions were answered with the DNA matches I have with several Robb's."*⁷

Clayton Frederick Robb [1549(11)31]



Clayton was born on April 9, 1939 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada and passed away on November 3, 2016 in Calgary, Alberta. No other information is known.

Margaret Amelia Robb [1549(11)32]

Margaret, who is known as Peg, was born in 1942. Her married name is Mueller.

Kenneth Edward Robb [1549(11)4]

Kenneth was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan on December 21, 1920. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force Tiger Squadron 424 during World War II.

Kenneth married Genevieve Roberta Bassett on June 18, 1947 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Genevieve was born on January 25, 1926 in Saskatoon.

⁷ It is interesting to note as well that I have had my DNA traced and noted that it indicates that Peg and I are related thus adding further proof that John Robb was Jack's father.

Kenneth and Genevieve had three children:

- Glen Robb [1549(11)41]
- Gail Robb [1549(11)42]
- Brenda Robb [1549(11)43].

Genevieve died in Saskatoon on June 22, 2006. Kenneth passed away two years later on June 30, 2008. They are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Robert Dunlop Robb [154(10)]



Courtesy of
Jan Ratcliffe

The tenth child of John and Elizabeth's was Robert Dunlop Robb, who was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on June 4, 1848.

Robert immigrated to Hobart, Tasmania, leaving Maybole on December 16, 1871, arriving in Hobart on March 1, 1872. He married an innkeeper's daughter, Esther Wilcox (Willcox), on November 7, 1877, at St. Peter's Church, in Hamilton, Tasmania, Australia. The wedding announcement read as follows:

ROBB-WILLCOX.- On November 7, at St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. H. W. Adams, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Wright, Robert Dunlop Robb, youngest son of Mr. John Robb, of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Esther, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Willcox, of Hamilton.

Posted in *The Mercury* (Hobart, Tas.: 1860 - 1954). Wednesday 14 November, 1877.

Esther was born in Muddy Plains, Tasmania, on June 24, 1851.

Robert went to Hobart at his brother James request to help him operate the saddlery shop.



Robert and Esther

It is presumed Robert met Esther on his travels to Hamilton for the delivery of Saddlery Mongery, he would have stayed at the "New Inn", Hamilton as in those days as it would have taken him nearly all day to get there. Esther's parents, Thomas & Ellen Willcox (Berry) managed the "New Inn".

Robert and Esther had six children, all of whom were born at 19 Burnett Street, North Hobart:

- Robert John Robb [154(10)1] (1879-1880)
- Esther Eleanor Robb [154(10)2] (1881-1960)
- William Alexander Robb [154(10)3] (1883-1964)
- Baby girl Robb [154(10)4] (1885-1885)
- Archiebald Ronald Robb [154(10)5] (1887-1962)
- Amy Melva Robb [154(10)6] (1890-1959)



Amy and Archie Robb



Esther and William Robb

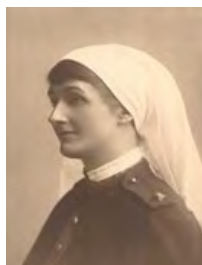
The family later moved to 12 Warwick St, where they first rented then purchased the property.

Robert passed away on May 23, 1930 in Tasmania. At the time of his death his occupation was listed as a saddler. Esther died on December 27th of the same year.

Robert John Robb [154(10)1]

The eldest child of Robert and Esther's was Robert, who was born on October 24, 1879. Robert died at a very young age, on March 11, 1880. He was believed to be buried with Robert's brother James Robb's first wife and children at Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

Esther Eleanor Robb [154(10)2]



Esther was Robert and Esther's second child. She was born on April 26, 1881. Essie (as she was called) never married. She was a Nurse at the Repatriation Hospital, Hobart in the 1st & 2nd World War. Later she went to do Nursing at Claremont House where soldiers were sent for rehabilitation after being injured in the war.

Essie lived in the family home at 12 Warwick St, Hobart. She passed away in Hobart, on October 24, 1960.

Courtesy of Jan Ratcliffe

William Alexander Robb [154(10)3]



Courtesy of Jan Ratcliffe

William, Robert and Esther's third child, was born on March 23, 1883. William remained a bachelor all his life.

William was a Draughtsman with the Railways in Victoria. He joined the AIF 5th Reinforcement, 2nd Pioneer Battalion in Melbourne on June 30, 1916 at the age of 30 years. He was a Private with regiment 2707. William served in France and was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal. He was discharged in Melbourne on the 9th February 1920.

After the war William returned to Tasmania and he lived back at 12 Warwick St. William was an avid golfer. He was a member of the Royal Hobart Golf Club.

William died in Hobart, on May 25, 1964.

Baby Girl Robb [154(10)4]

Tragically, Robert and Esther's fourth child, a baby girl, died immediately after birth, on August 11, 1885.

Archiebald Ronald Robb [154(10)5]



Courtesy of Jan Ratcliffe

Robert and Esther's fifth child was Archiebald, who was born on August 12, 1887.

Archie was a fitter & turner by trade. He worked for Russell Allport in Melville St. Hobart. He enlisted in the AIF on the 4th August 1915 in Melbourne, at the age of 26 years and 11 months. He was assigned to the 12th Battery 4th Field Artillery Brigade and served in London, England, Belgium, France and Egypt. He was awarded 3 medals during his service, they were: Star Medal 1914/15, British War Medal and the Victory Medal. Archie was a Sargent in the AIF. He was discharged from the AIF, medically unfit on the 4th January 1920.

Archiebald married Zoe Isabel Schott at Holy Trinity Church, in Hobart, on March 16, 1927. Archie and Zoe had two children:

- Helen Robb [154(10)51]
- John Robb [154(10)52]

Archie and Zoë's family home was at 43 Pirie Street, New Town and then later when Zoe & Archie bought the land next door and built a family home where Helen and John grew up, No 35.

Sadly Archie passed away on his daughter's birthday, September 2, 1962. He was cremated in England and his ashes brought to Tasmania and sprinkled on the River Derwent.

Helen Robb [154(10)51]

Archie and Zoe's eldest child, Helen, worked for Charles Davis until she decided to leave and go on a ship to England with a friend from work. She met Howard More-Stewart and married him on the September, 22, 1956, at Marybone Presbyterian Church, London. Helen & Hal had two children:

- Michael Ian More-Stewart [154(10)511] (1958-)
- Richard More-Stewart [154(10)512] (1964-)

Hal passed away on June 16, 2001.

Michael Ian More-Stewart [154(10)511]

Michael was born on the 11 December 1958. He married Janelle and they had two 2 children:

- Ellenore More-Stewart [154(10)5111]
- Callum More-Stewart [154(10)5112]

Richard More-Stewart [154(10)512]

Richard was born on February 24, 1964. Richard is not married.

John Robert Robb [154(10)52]

John Robert married Elizabeth Mary Walker on April 14, 1956. Elizabeth was born on December 28, 1935.

John and Elizabeth had four children:

- Helen Mary Robb [154(10)521] (1957-)
- Ian Ronald Robb [154(10)522] (1958-)
- Janet Elizabeth Robb [154(10)523] (1960-)
- Geoffrey John Robb [154(10)524] (1962-)

Elizabeth passed away on April 12, 2014.

Helen Mary Robb [154(10)521]

John and Elizabeth's eldest child was Helen, who was born on January 26, 1957. She married Stephen Douglas and they had two children:

- Erin Margaret Douglas [154(10)5211]
- Lisa Catherine Douglas [154(10)5212]

Ian Ronald Robb [154(10)522]

Ian was John and Elizabeth's second child. He was born on July 2, 1958. Ian married and divorced Christine Baillie, and then married Michelle Moorfoot. Ian and Michelle had a daughter:

- Yasmin Moorfoot Robb [154(10)5221]

Ian and Michelle subsequently divorced.

Janet Elizabeth Robb [154(10)523]

John and Elizabeth's third child was Janet, who was born on November 19, 1960. Jan married Fredrick Joseph Ratcliffe and they had two children:

- Rebecca Helen Ratcliffe [154(10)5231]
- Mathew John Ratcliffe [154(10)5232]

Jan and Fred later divorced.

Geoffrey John Robb [154(10)524]

Geoffrey is John and Elizabeth's youngest child, who was born on February 2, 1962. Geoff married Adele Sands and they had a son:

- Zachary John Robb [154(10)5241]

Geoff and Adele later divorced.

Amy Melva Robb [154(10)6]

Amy was reportedly born on April 27, 1890. Amy never married. She stayed at home and did the household chores such as cook, house clean and looked after the family.

Amy died on November 25, 1959, while she was having afternoon tea with her sister Esther on the front veranda at 12 Warwick St..

Elizabeth Robb [154(11)]

Elizabeth was born in Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland in 1853. She passed away in Maybole on April 12, 1871.

Mary Robb [158]

Mary was the eighth child of Andrew and Elizabeth. She was born in Maybole, Ayrshire on February 2, 1806. Mary is believed to have had a daughter, Jean Wills [1581], who was born out of wedlock in 1825 in Galson, Ayrshire. It is uncertain as to who the child's father was.

Mary married David Young (b 1803) in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire on June 6, 1827. Mary and David are thought to have had eight children.

The eldest child was a daughter, Margaret Young [1582], who was born in Loudoun, Ayrshire.

The second child was a son, James Young [1583], who was born in Alloa, Ayrshire in 1832.

The third child was David Young [1584], who was born in Prestwick, Ayrshire in 1835. David died in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Mary and David's fourth child was Ellen Young [1585], who was born in 1837 in Loudoun, Ayrshire.

The fifth and sixth children were twins, son Benjamin Hardin Young [1586] and daughter Jessie Young [1587], who were born in Loudoun, Ayrshire in 1842.

The seventh child was Mary Young [1588] who was born in 1850 in Loudoun.

There was also believed to have been a daughter Katherine Young [1589], but a date of birth has not been established.

Mary and David were recorded to be living in Ayr, Ayrshire in 1861.

Margaret Robb of 1851

It is interesting to note that the 1851 census of Maybole indicated that there was a family of Robbs with a Margaret Robb indicated as being the head of the household. Her occupation was that of a cotton bobbin winder. Her place of birth was indicated as being Ireland and her age was listed as age 33. She is indicated as having two daughters, Margaret Lillas, age 7, born in Dundee; and Catharine John, age 4, who was born in Stranraer.

I have been unable to locate a member of the Robb family who Margaret may have been married to. Therefore, I am left to wonder if she was the wife of a Robb cousin who may have resided in Ireland.

SCOTTISH HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table below provides a brief outline of a number of significant historical events that took place during the documented period of the Robb family of Ayrshire, Scotland. These activities would have had impact and influence over those who experienced them.

Year	Date	Event
17th Century		
1660	1 January	General George Monck, the Military Governor of Scotland, leads troops based in Coldstream south to London to restore Charles Stewart - Charles II - to the throne.
	14 May	Charles II is proclaimed King of England, Scotland and Ireland while still in Holland.
	25 May	King Charles II sails from Holland to Dover: the monarchy is restored.
	28 May	The birth in Germany of George I, the first monarch of the House of Hanover, who ruled as King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 1 August 1714.
	29 May	King Charles II becomes undisputed king of England following his restoration.
1661	January	The Scottish Parliament meets under its Commissioner, the Earl of Middleton. On 28 March it revokes every law passed since the year of Charles I's accession, 1633. This rolls back the Covenants and restores ultimate power to the King in London.
	4 April	The death at Balgonie Castle in Fife of Alexander Leslie, 1st Earl of Leven, the professional soldier who became a field marshal in the Swedish army before returning to command the Scottish Covenanter army during the Wars of the Three Kingdoms.
	23 April	Charles II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey: he had been crowned King of Scotland ten years earlier.
	27 May	The Marquis of Argyll is executed in Edinburgh for his role during Charles II's 1650-1 reign. A number of other extreme Presbyterians are executed later in the year, though Neil Macleod, who had betrayed Montrose at Ardeck Castle escapes. Charles II is also settling scores in England, where many of those responsible for his father's death are executed and Oliver Cromwell's body is exhumed and symbolically beheaded.
	18 August	The death of Robert Gordon of Straloch, the poet, mathematician, antiquary and geographer, primarily remembered for his cartography of Scotland.
	6 September	King Charles II restores episcopal government to Scotland by royal decree. Alternative services called conventicles, often held in the open air, that spring up in an effort to retain a Presbyterian approach, are later made illegal.
1664	1 September	The Battle of Tippermuir is fought as James Graham, 1st Marquis of Montrose tries to reclaim Perth for King Charles I.
1665	6 February	Queen Anne is born. She will become Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland on 8 March 1702 on the death of her brother-in-law, William III/II, and the last monarch of the House of Stuart.
1666	28 November	At the Battle of Rullion Green in the Pentland Hills near Penicuik, 3,000 troops led by Tam Dalyell of the Binns defeated some 900 Covenanter rebels.
1670	3 January	The death of General George Monck, Cromwell's Military Governor in Scotland and the man responsible for the restoration of Charles II.
1673	21 November	The marriage takes place in London of James, Duke of York to his second wife, the

Year	Date	Event
		Catholic Mary of Modena.
1677	4 November	The marriage takes place in London of William of Orange and Mary, the elder daughter of James, Duke of York.
1679	3 May	Archbishop James Sharp, Primate of Scotland, is attacked and killed while travelling through Fife to St Andrews. The attackers are probably waiting for the Sheriff of Fife, but are happy to murder instead the man leading the forces suppressing the Covenant in Scotland. His murder sparks a wider uprising leading to what is known as the "Killing Time".
	29 May	Covenanters under Sir Robert Hamilton take Rutherglen before evading government troops.
	1 June	Troops encounter a large conventicle of many thousands of people taking place in Ayrshire at Loudoun Hill. The Battle of Drumclog that follows sees the troops overwhelmed by much larger numbers of largely unarmed Covenanters and they flee.
	22 June	Covenanters gather at Bothwell, near the River Clyde, throughout June but are unable to agree a common manifesto. Meanwhile the government gathers its forces under the Duke of Monmouth, one of Charles II's many illegitimate offspring. The two sides meet at the Battle of Bothwell Brig (Bridge) and the Covenanters are routed with the loss of 800 killed and twice as many taken prisoner.
	24 November	James, Duke of York - Charles II's brother and heir to the throne - is appointed the King's Viceroy in Scotland.
1680	22 June	Radical Presbyterian Richard Cameron enters Sanquhar with a group of armed followers and makes the Sanquhar Declaration, denouncing King Charles II.
	22 July	The radical Presbyterian Richard Cameron attempts to lead an uprising against the King. He is killed by government troops at the Battle of Airds Moss in Ayrshire.
1681		James summons the Scottish Parliament to pass the Test Act under which anyone seeking office in Scotland will have to swear a comprehensive oath to the King. The effect is to alienate large parts of the population.
	27 July	The Reverend Donald Cargill, who in October 1680 had excommunicated the entire government, is beheaded in Edinburgh.
1682	12 January	The Presbyterians become an underground movement of resistance to the crown and government. Sporadic violence continues on both sides.
1684	December	The government produce an "Abjuration Oath" which all Scots are required to swear on pain of death. Many Scots are killed as a result, especially in the south west.
1685	6 February	Charles II dies after conversion to the Catholic Church on his deathbed. He is succeeded by his brother James Stewart, Duke of York as James II of England and VII of Scotland. James Stewart has been a convert to Catholicism for some time.
	11 May	The execution as Covenanters of the Wigtown Martyrs. William Johnston, John Milroy and George Walker, are hanged for their beliefs, and two women, the elderly Margaret McLachlan, and the teenage Margaret Wilson, are drowned for theirs.
	13 May	The execution of James Kirk near Dumfries for refusing to swear the oath is one of the last of the wave of deaths of the "Killing Time".
	20 May	The Earl of Argyll sails from Holland to Campbeltown with 300 men in an attempted uprising. It fails and he is executed.
1687	29 May	King James VII/II establishes the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, an order of chivalry associated with Scotland.
	June	James VII/II issues an Indulgence giving complete religious toleration to all denominations. The Scots see it as a precursor to greater Roman Catholic influence.
1688	17 February	James Renwick, leader of the remaining Covenanter Presbyterian rebels, is executed in Edinburgh.
	10 June	James VII/II and his wife Mary of Modena have a son, christened James Francis

Year	Date	Event
		Edward. Many Scots - and English - are concerned by the prospect of a continuing Catholic Stewart dynasty.
	30 June	A group of Protestant nobles asks William of Orange to travel to England to overthrow King James VII/II.
	5 November	William of Orange lands at Brixham in south west England with a huge army. He has come at the invitation of representatives of the English nobility and church. His wife Mary is James VII/II's daughter and until the birth of James Francis Edward was the heir to the throne.
	9 December	Serious rioting in Edinburgh spreads across Scotland.
	23 December	James VII/II sails to France after a largely bloodless coup by William and Mary.
1689	22 January	An English convention declares that James VII/II has in practice abdicated; and sets out the basis on which his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange can succeed to the throne. This includes their accepting the primacy of Parliament and the stipulation that no Roman Catholic or spouse of a Roman Catholic can take the crown.
	14 March – 4 April	A Scottish Convention is divided between Williamite supporters of William and Mary, and Jacobite supporters of James VII/II. They consider a reasoned and courteous letter from William, and an arrogant and threatening letter from James Stewart which fatally undermines his own support. The Convention decides James has forfeited his right to the crown, which should be offered instead to William and Mary.
	18 March	The King's Own Scottish Borderers are raised in Edinburgh by David Leslie, 3rd Earl of Leven. 800 men are recruited within the first two hours.
	11 May	William II and Mary II are crowned joint sovereigns of Scotland, though it is unclear whether they have first formally accepted the constitutional principles set by the Scottish Convention.
	27 July	The leader of Jacobite dissent in Scotland is Viscount Dundee who gathers an army of Highlanders and a few Irish at Blair Castle. As General Mackay moves a government army of lowland troops north from Dunkeld the two sides meet at the Battle of Killiecrankie. The outcome is a victory for the Jacobites, but at a high cost including the death of Viscount Dundee, or "Bonnie Dundee" as he is remembered.
	21 August	The Jacobite highland army attacks government forces in and around Dunkeld and its Cathedral at the Battle of Dunkeld. Both sides suffer heavy losses and much of the town is destroyed.
1690	1 May	The last organised Jacobite forces are beaten by government troops at the Battle of Cromdale, near Grantown on Spey.
	1 July	William of Orange defeats James VII/II at the Battle of the Boyne, north of Dublin in Ireland. James returns to France from Ireland, and the hopes of Scottish Jacobites of his return to Scotland evaporate.
1691	June	Highland Clan Chiefs who have been opposed to William are offered bribes and an amnesty on condition they swear oaths of allegiance to him.
1692	1 February	Troops are moved south from Fort William and billeted with the MacDonalds in Glen Coe as a prelude to the Glencoe Massacre.
	13 February	The Glencoe Massacre by government troops from Fort William under the command of Captain Robert Campbell takes place to punish the MacDonalds for the failure of their chief to swear allegiance to William. The Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir John Dalrymple is later held responsible for the massacre and resigns.
1694	28 December	Queen Mary II dies, leaving William III/II to rule alone.
1695	26 June	The establishment by an Act of the Scots Parliament of the "Company of Scotland Trading to Africa and the Indies," which is better known as the "Darien Company".
		The Scottish Parliament passes an Act establishing the "Company of Scotland

Year	Date	Event
		Trading to Africa and the Indies" with powers to colonise and make trade treaties. In large part this is intended to take advantage of Sir William Paterson's dream of establishing a colony at Darien in Central America. The Scheme attracts between a quarter and a half of all available wealth in Scotland.
1696	2 August	The death in Bruges of Captain Robert Campbell, the 5th Laird of Glen Lyon, and the officer commanding the government troops who massacred the MacDonalds of Glencoe on 13 February 1692.
1698	12 July	The ships of the first Darien expedition sail from Leith with 1,200 settlers, bound for Panama.
1699	April	King William prohibits English colonies in the new world trading with the Scots in Caledonia. He is anxious not to antagonise the Spanish, who claim Darien for themselves.
		The Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge set out to suppress the Gaelic language.
18th Century		
1707		The Union of the Parliaments: the Acts of Union are passed by both the Scottish and English parliaments.
1715		Jacobite rising
1745		Jacobite rising
1746		The Battle of Culloden ends the last Jacobite rising.
1748		David Hume publishes An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding.
1754		Joseph Black discovers "fixed air" (carbon dioxide).
1762		Land tenure reform leads to the Highland Clearances and massive emigration for several decades.
1769		James Watt patents idea for separate condensing chamber in the Steam engine.
1776		Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations.
19th Century		
1802		John Playfair publishes summary of James Hutton's theories of Geology.
1805		The Glasgow Herald newspaper first published.
1817		The Scotsman newspaper first published.
1820		The "Radical War".
1822		Visit of King George IV to Scotland organized by Sir Walter Scott.
1832		The Reform Act enlarges the franchise.
1843		The Disruption in the Church of Scotland (over the issue of patronage).
1846		Beginning of the ten-year Highland Potato Famine.
1847		The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is established.
1864		James Clerk Maxwell presents equations describing electromagnetic fields.
1874		Patronage abolished in the Church of Scotland.
1878		Collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank.
1879		William Ewart Gladstone conducts the Midlothian campaign as part of a political comeback. The Tay Bridge Disaster.
1885		Creation of the Scottish Office and the post of Secretary for Scotland, later Secretary of State for Scotland.
1890		Opening of the Forth Railway Bridge.
1896		Opening of the Glasgow Subway.
20th Century		
1929		The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland unite.
1934		Scottish National Party founded.
1938		The Empire Exhibition, Scotland 1938 is held at Bellahouston Park, Glasgow.

Year	Date	Event
1941		The Clydebank Blitz (13–15 March).
1943		Creation of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board to bring electricity to all parts of the Highlands and Islands.
1945		First Scottish Nationalist MP is elected.
1947		Nationalisation of the railways – the Scottish Region of British Railways is created. The first Edinburgh International Festival is held.
1950		The Stone of Destiny is removed from Westminster Abbey.
1957		Scottish Television starts broadcasting.
1968		The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland permits the ordination of women as ministers.
1975		Local government reorganisation (replacing Counties and Burghs for administrative purposes with Regions and Districts).
1978		Launch of BBC Radio Scotland.
1979		Referendum to create a Scottish Assembly wins a majority but fails to win 40% of electorate. Act is therefore repealed without being put into effect.
1988		Terrorists blow up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie with the loss of 270 lives, including 11 residents of the town.
1994		Local government reorganisation (replacing the Regions and Districts with single-tier councils).
1996		The Stone of Destiny is permanently returned to Scotland, to be housed in Edinburgh Castle.
1997		Newly elected Labour UK Government under the leadership of Scots-born Prime Minister Tony Blair legislates for a referendum on a devolved Scottish Parliament which is passed by a large majority.
1999		A Scottish Parliament sits for the first time in 272 years. Donald Dewar of the Scottish Labour Party elected as First Minister and forms Scottish Executive in coalition with the Scottish Liberal Democrats.
21st Century		
2004	9 October	Opening of the new Scottish Parliament Building.
2007		The Scottish National Party become the largest party in the Scottish Parliament and forms a minority government
2011		The Scottish National Party under Alex Salmond gained an overall majority of the Scottish Parliament.
2013		The Church of Scotland's ruling General Assembly votes to allow actively gay men and women to become ministers.
2014	18 September	Scotland has a referendum on national independence. Result is to remain part of the UK, by a vote of 55% to 45%.
2015	8 May	The Scottish National Party wins 50% of the popular vote in the UK General Election, securing 56 out of the 59 seats in Scotland.

CONCLUSION

Since the days of Andrew Robb many things have changed; politics, economics, science, medicine, and technology. However, some things never change. Joy is still experienced with the miracle of birth and personal triumph; sadness and grief overwhelm us with death, or other tragedies that plague every family at some time or other.

Each family unit, from the time of Andrew Robb to the present, has been motivated to take whatever actions deemed necessary to provide the best possible life for the family.

Woven throughout the preceding pages are moments of happiness and achievement, as well as those of great sadness and deep personal tragedy. One thing for certain is that each Family member has contributed something to enrich the lives of those whom they came to know and love.

With these thoughts in mind, this work is dedicated to both the youth and the aged who have passed on, in order that they may not be forgotten with the passage of time. Our ancestors helped to shape the future, which is now our past and present. We too will have bearing on future generations.

APPENDIXES

Military Service Summary

Name	Event	Regiment	Rank
Adam Robb [15466]	WWI	Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Forces The 2 nd Royal Scotch Fuseliers	
John Robb [1549(11)]	WWI	22nd Overseas Battalion C.E.E. "C" Company	
Charles Greig Robb [154153]	WWI	Canadian Expeditionary Forces	
John Robb [154156]	WWI		
William Robb [154152]	WWI	the 10th Battalion, Alberta Regiment	Corporal
Finlay Macrae Robb [154572]	WWII	Royal Air Force	Sergeant, Flight Engineer
William Robb [154611]	WWI	Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)	
James Rowan [154631]	WWI	Canadian Expeditionary Forces 91 st Canadian Highlanders	
Adam Robb [15466]	WWI	Canadian Expeditionary Forces 2 nd Royal Scots Fuseliers	
Richard Robb [1549222]	WWII	1 st Parachute Squadron	Lance Corporal
Richard Wales Robb [154961]	WWII	Royal Canadian Air Force	Sergeant
John Robb [1549(11)]	WWI	Canadian Expeditionary Forces	
Kenneth Edward Robb [1549(11)4]	WWII	Royal Canadian Air Force Tiger Squadron 424	

Family Migration Summary

Name	Departure Location	Destination	Date
Charles Greig Robb [154153]	Greenock, Scotland	Westbrook, Ontario, Canada	March, 1926
Agnes McCrone Robb [154155]	Scotland	Simpson, Saskatchewan, Canada	
John Robb [154156]	Scotland	Simpson, Saskatchewan, Canada	1921
Andrew Greig Robb [154157]	Greenock, Scotland	Sandhill, Ontario, Canada	1925
Mary Robb [154158]	Scotland	Simcoe, Ontario, Canada	Pre April 1926
Robert Robb [15419]	Scotland	Kenora, Kent, Ontario, Canada	1907
John Robb [154412]	Scotland	Keewatin, Ontario, Canada	
Andrew Robb [154415]	Scotland	British Columbia, Canada	
Thomas McKinstrey Robb [15442]	Scotland England	London, England Melbourne, Australia	
Robert McKinstrey Robb [15444]	Scotland	Brisbane Australia	1910
Elizabeth Robb [15447]	Scotland	Hollingbeck Park, Los Angeles, California, USA	Pre 1925
Jane Robb [15448]	Scotland	Ontario, Canada	1907
Allison McKinstrey Robb [15449]	Scotland	Ontario, Canada	1907
Jane McCall Robb [15462]	Scotland	Quebec, Canada	1920
Martin Hinton [154624]	Scotland	Lancashire, England	
Elizabeth Wales Robb [15463]	Scotland	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada	1907
Annie McGhee Robb [15464]	Scotland	Quebec, Canada	1907

Name	Departure Location	Destination	Date
David Gardiner [154652]	Scotland	Quebec, Canada	
Adam Robb [15466]	Scotland	Quebec, Canada	1907
James Robb [1547]	Scotland	Hobart, Tasmania	1865
James Robb [154932]	Scotland	Quebec, Canada	1911 or 1932
Robert Robb [15496]	Scotland	Kenora, Ontario, Canada	July, 1907
Margaret McCall Robb [15498]	Scotland	Ontario, Canada	
John Robb [1549(11)]	Scotland	Killarney, Manitoba, Canada	July, 1910
Robert Dunlop Robb [154(10)]	Scotland England	Stranton, Durham, England Hobart, Tasmania	1865

Research Artifacts

William Robb [154152] - Military Enlistment Papers

W 185 lbs

UNIT 46th Battalion Infantry Regimental No. A.26903

ATTESTATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

1. What is your name? Robb William
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Ayr, Ayrshire N.B.
3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? William Robb
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Dalrymple Scotland
5. What is the date of your birth? 28th May 1888
6. What is your Trade or Calling? Farmer
7. Are you married? No
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes
9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No
10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? No
If so, state particulars of former Service.
11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes
12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the }
CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? } Yes

Wm Robb (Signature of Man).
Sheale Robb (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Robb, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date AUG 9 1915 1915. Wm Robb (Signature of Recruit).
Sheale Robb (Signature of Witness).

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, William Robb, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date AUG 9 1915 1915. Wm Robb (Signature of Recruit).
Sheale Robb (Signature of Witness).

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Shorncliffe this 9 day of AUG 1915.

W. J. Colman (Signature of Justice).
Comdg. 2nd. Battⁿ

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.

(Approving Officer).

L/1548 12-7-15 2,500.

Description of William Robb on Enlistment.

Apparent Age. 27 years — months.
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease.
(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Approving Officer.)

Height 5 ft. 11 ins.

Chest measure.
(Girth when fully expanded 41 ins.
Range of expansion 3 ins.)

Complexion Ruddy

Eyes Blue

Hair Black

Religious denominations.
Church of England Is

Presbyterian Is

Wesleyan Is

Baptist or Congregationalist Is

Other Protestants (Denomination to be stated) Is

Roman Catholic Is

Jewish Is

Is
Small Tattoo Mark
on Right forearm

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date 17.2.1915 1915

Place Shorncliffe

* Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

W. J. Gowan
Medical Officer 32nd. Battalion. Comd.
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Medical Officer.

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness:—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

William Robb having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

W. J. Gowan (Signature of Officer).
Comdg. 32nd. Battalion.
CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Date 9 AUG 1915 1915.

William Robb [154152] - Military Death Information

649-R-1862 E-103

40875

NUMBER A26903 RANK Cpl. NAME ROBB, W.

UNIT 10th Battalion NEXT-OF-KIN William Robb. Esq.

FILE NO. R.L. 25 R 572 Dalrymple.

D.G.R. & E. Ref. Scotland.

DATE OF DEATH	CAUSE AND PLACE OF DEATH	CAS. SHEET NO.
2-6-16	Died of Wounds. (S.W. Arms.) At #3 Gas. Blearing Station	A.383.

DATE OF BURIAL	PLACE OF BURIAL	DESCRIPTION OF GRAVE
	✓ Soldiers' Cemetery Lissenlock, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S.W. of Poperinghe.	Sh. 27. - L. 22. d. 6. 3. (K.C.S. 320.)

Burial Report by G.R.C.:

Lissenchock Mil.
Cem. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mls. S.W.
of Poperinghe
by R. A. Gr 37.

B.R. / 7852 / J.G. R.G.
720/516/25

1. NO.	2. RANK OR RATING	3. SURNAME	4. CHRISTIAN NAMES
A.26903	Corporal	ROBB	William
5. UNIT OR SHIP	6. DATE OF CASUALTY	7. H.Q. FILE NO.	8. REFUGEE
10th Battalion	2-6-16.	649-R-1852.	Not stated.
9. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CASUALTY		10. NAME, RELATIONSHIP AND ADDRESS OF NEXT OF KIN	
"Died of Wounds, (shrapnel wounds arms), at No. 3 Casualty Clearing Station."			
11. LOCATION OF UNIT AT TIME OF CASUALTY			
NOTE—Items 11, 12 and 14 are not to be completed until grave is permanently located.			
12. CEMETERY	13. LOCATION OF CEMETERY	14. GRAVE LOCATION	15. REGISTERED NO. OF GRAVE
LJSSSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY.	1 1/2 miles South West of POPERINGHE, BELGIUM.	Grave Plot Row	
16. PHOTOGRAPH OF GRAVE TAKEN	17. EXPOSURE NO.	18. PHOTOGRAPH OF GRAVE AND CEMETERY SUPPLIED TO	
19. FURTHER PARTICULARS ON REVERSE SIDE OF SHEET.			

No.	Rank	Name	Co./Bn.	Died	Time of Death	Date Buried	Religion	Grave No.	Cause of Death	Chaplain
66270	Pte	Smith A	2nd Canadian	22/5/16	8:10 pm	23/5/16	Presby	7-A.16	Sh. down head, buttock	Prof. Lathie
426556	Pte	Lanka D	27th Do	25/5/16	7:45 am	25/5/16	R.C.	7-A.20	Sh. down ship	" Lockie
404009	Pte	Leckfold Wm.	27th Do	25/5/16	11 am	25/5/16	C.E.	7-A.21	Sh. Head	" Archer
126257	Pte	Godwin D	13th Do	25/5/16	4:15 pm	26/5/16	C.E.	7-A.21	Sh. R. thigh & chest	" Do
436660	Pte	London C.E.	49th Do	25/5/16	9:10 pm	26/5/16	Presby.	7-A.22	Sh. Head & legs	" Subie
408219	Pte	Landy, A. S.	42nd Do	25/5/16	9:00 A.M.	26/5/16	C. of B.	7-A.26	Sh. Head, R. forearm	" Archer
1001	Pte	Lapham, J.	8th Do	25/5/16	9:20 A.M.	26/5/16	Presby	7-A.26	Sh. abdomen & forearm	" Archer
7726	Log	Leeley, C.B.	1st Buffs	25/5/16	11:30 A.M.	26/5/16	C. of B.	7-A.27	Sh. Head & front skull	" Archer
400175	Pte	Jamison, W.B.	5th Canadian	31/5/16	1:05 A.M.	31/5/16	Presby	7-A.29	Sh. W. R. side	" Archer
430876	Pte	Butterfield, P.	2nd Do	31/5/16	2:30 pm	1/6/16	C. of B.	7-A.31	Sh. Head	" Archer
408291	Pte	Pelland, W.B.	52nd "	31/5/16	10:25 pm	1/6/16	C. of B.	7-A.30	Sh. front skull	" "
406270	Log	Stewart, C.B.	13th N. R. B.	31/5/16	1:00 pm	2/6/16	C. of B.	7-A.32	Sh. multiple	" "
28903	Pte	Robt. W.	10th Canadian	31/5/16	10:20 pm	3/6/16	Presby	7-A.37	Sh. Head & both arms	" Archer
35571	Log	Milne, G.A.	1st Con Pioneers	31/5/16	10:30 pm	3/6/16	Presby	7-A.36	Sh. abdomen	" Archer
453180	Pte	Whitely, C.	2nd Canadian	31/5/16	7:40 am	3/6/16	C. of B.	7-A.38	Comp fracture leg	" Archer
40727	Pte	Hughes R.O.	10th Canadian	31/5/16	2:00 am	3/6/16	Presby	7-A.37	Sh. L. side	" Archer
50945	Env	Harrisworth	9th Bty, R.F.A.	31/5/16	2:30 pm	4/6/16	P	8-A.1	Sh. Head & neck	" "
408171	Log	Slater	1st Canadian	4/6/16	1:20 am	4/6/16	Repart	8-A.1	Sh. abdomen	" "
438706	Pte	Stewart, J.	7th Do	4/6/16	2:00 am	4/6/16	Presby	7-B.2	Sh. leg & back	" "
422117	Pte	Polke A.	7th Do	4/6/16	2:45 am	4/6/16	Presby	7-B.3	Comp fract R. leg.	" Archer
107422	Cpl	McQueen, R.	2nd C.L. S.	4/6/16	2:50 am	4/6/16	Presby	7-B.13	Sh. R. arm & front skull	" Archer
45123	Pte	Wright S.E.	2nd Canadian	4/6/16	3:45 am	4/6/16	Presby	7-B.2	Sh. R. leg	" "
408205	Pte	Williamson, F.A.	2nd Do	4/6/16	3:45 am	4/6/16	C. of B.	7-B.8	Sh. abdomen	" Archer
40811	Pte	Bartholomew B.	2nd D.L.S.	4/6/16	9:45 am	4/6/16	C. of B.	7-B.7	Sh. thigh	" "
40814	Log	Murphy, J.	1st West Yorks	4/6/16	7:25 am	4/6/16	R.C.	7-A.39	Sh. thigh & forearm	" French
40811	Cpl	Loggert, A.	5 Canadian	4/6/16	9:45 am	4/6/16	R.C.	7-B.2	complicated arm	" "
408210	Pte	Warden G.	49th Do	4/6/16	11:00 am	5/6/16	Presb.	7-B.14	Sh. back, hips & leg	" Archer
408196	Pte	Salco's, S.	49th Do	4/6/16	1:45 pm	5/6/16	R.C.	7-B.16	Sh. leg & L. side	" French
408196	Pte	Ellis, J.	10th Do	4/6/16	6:10 pm	5/6/16	C.E.	7-B.9	Sh. L. side	" Archer
408196	Pte	Belmont, W.	1st West Yorks	4/6/16	11:00 pm	5/6/16	C.E.	7-B.10	Sh. back	" "
408196	Pte	Burdett, C.	5th Canadian	4/6/16	7:10 pm	5/6/16	Presby	7-B.9	Sh. W. arm & leg	" Archer
408196	Pte	Turner, W.H.	14th Do	5/6/16	7:20 pm	4/6/16	Presb.	7-B.2	Sh. abdomen	" "

Charles Greig Robb [154153] - Military Enlistment Papers

O. J. 22515

ATTESTATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

No. 3438
108489
Folio.
Bell for 1814

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? Charles Robb.
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? Dalrymple Ayrshire Scotland
3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? William Robb (Father)
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Dalrymple Ayrshire Scotland
5. What is the date of your birth? 3rd October 1889
6. What is your Trade or Calling? Farmer
7. Are you married? no
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? yes
9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? no
10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? no
If so, state particulars of former Service.
11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? yes
12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? yes

Charles Robb (Signature of Man).
Geo. Patterson (Signature of Witness).

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Charles Robb, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Charles Robb (Signature of Recruit)
Date Dec 8th 1914. Geo. Patterson (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Charles Robb, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Charles Robb (Signature of Recruit)
Date Dec 8th 1914. Geo. Patterson (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at Medicine Hat this 18th day of Dec, 1914.

H. H. Oakes J.P. (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.

H. H. Oakes Capt (Approving Officer)
21st H. H.

200 M-2-14
R.Q. 1774-1-13
20 AUG 1916

Description of Charles Robb on Enlistment.

Apparent Age <u>25</u> years <u>2</u> months.		Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease. <small>(Should the Medical Officer be of opinion that the recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Approving Officer.)</small>
(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)		
Height	<u>5</u> ft <u>10</u> ins.	
Chest measure inches	(Girth when fully expanded) <u>38</u> ins.	
	Range of expansion <u>4</u> ins.	
Complexion	<u>Fresh</u>	
Eyes	<u>Hazel</u>	
Hair	<u>Dark Brown</u>	
Religious denominations	Church of England	
	Presbyterian <u>X</u>	
	Wesleyan	
	Baptist or Congregationalist	
	Other Protestants (Denomination to be stated.)	
	Roman Catholic	
	Jewish	

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him* Fit for the Canadian Over-Seas Expeditionary Force.

Date Dec 18 1914.

Place Medicine Hat Alta. Capl. Medical Officer.

*Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

NOTE.—Should the Medical Officer consider the Recruit unfit, he will fill in the foregoing Certificate only in the case of those who have been attested, and will briefly state below the cause of unfitness:—

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

He Charles Robb having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

Date DEC 18 1914 Lt. Col. (Signature of Officer)

Annie McGhee Robb [15464] - Death Certificate

FORM 5 This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics-Free, penalty for improper use \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the mail "FREE"

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH 043857

1. PLACE OF DEATH {County or District of York Township of Victoria St
(If in City, Town or Village) Aurora Street Victoria St House No. 175

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days)
(a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred 31 (b) In Province 31 (c) In Canada (if immigrant) 31

3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED Closs (Family name) Annie (Given name or names in usual order)

RESIDENCE No. 1 Street Victoria St City, Town, Village or Township Aurora Province Ont

(Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex F. 5. Nationality (Citizenship) Scotch 6. Racial Origin Scotch 7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced Married

8. BIRTHPLACE Scotland (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH Aug 16 1873
(Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE in Years 69 Months 11 Days 1 If less than one day old hrs. or min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. Housewife

12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc. Housewife

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation 1942 14. Total years spent in this occupation 16

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased John Closs

16. NAME Robb

17. BIRTHPLACE Scotland (Province or Country)

18. MAIDEN NAME Helen McGhee

19. BIRTHPLACE Scotland (Province or Country)

20. Person giving information John Closs
Address Aurora
Relationship to deceased Son

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal Aurora

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

24. DATE OF DEATH Aug 9 1943
(Month) (Day) (Year)

25. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from:
June 1 to Aug 9 19 43
and last saw h. Aug 8 19 43

CAUSE OF DEATH

I. Immediate cause
Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, apoplexy, asphyxia, etc.
(a) Myocardial Failure
due to Heart Disease

II. Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to immediate cause (stated in order proceeding backwards from immediate cause).
(b) Heart Disease
(c) Heart Disease

Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause.

26. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? No

27. Was there a surgical operation? No Date of operation 19
State findings No Was there an autopsy? No

28. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:—
Accident, suicide or homicide? No Date of injury 19
Manner of injury No (State which)
Nature of injury No (How sustained)

1342 of 1422 Injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place

Signed by M.D.

LY WITH 5 INK PERMANENT ID

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED (See reverse side for instructions)

Every item of information should be carefully supplied.

William McCall Robb [15492] - Birth Certificate Information

WIDOWS ORPHANS AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1925.
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

Name and Surname	William McCall Robb
When and where born	1869 January Twelfth, Bams, Maybole
Name, Surname, &c. of Father	Richard Robb, Shoemaker
Name, and maiden surname of Mother	Ann Robb, m. s. McCall
Date and place of Marriage	1862, December 12th, Maybole

I hereby certify that the above particulars are extracted by me from Entry No. 12 in the Register Book of Births pertaining to the Parish of Maybole in the County of Ayr for the year 1866.

(Place) Maybole
(Date) 25th January, 1930

Donald Watson, Registrar.

WIDOWS ORPHANS AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1925.

WIDOWS ORPHANS AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1925.
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

Name and Surname	Isabella Logan Sellers
When and where born	1868, September Nineteenth 12, Marquis Street, Glasgow
Name, Surname, &c. of Father	William Albert Sellers, Measureman
Name and Maiden Surname of Mother	Rannah Sellers, M.D. Smith
Date and place of Marriage	1868, July 17, Glasgow

I hereby certify that the above particulars are extracted by me from Entry No. 1696 in the Register Book of Births pertaining to the DISTRICT of BRIDGETON in the BURGH of GLASGOW for the year 1868.

(Place) 727 DALMARNOCK ROAD, GLASGOW.
(Date) 18 JAN 1930

Archibald Sumner

WIDOWS ORPHANS AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1925.

Elizabeth Wales Robb [15497] - Marriage Registration

1890 ROWAN, JAMES - ROBB, ELIZABETH (Statutory Marriages 605/00 0037)
1890 ROWAN, JAMES - ROBB, ELIZABETH (Statutory Marriages 605/00 0037)

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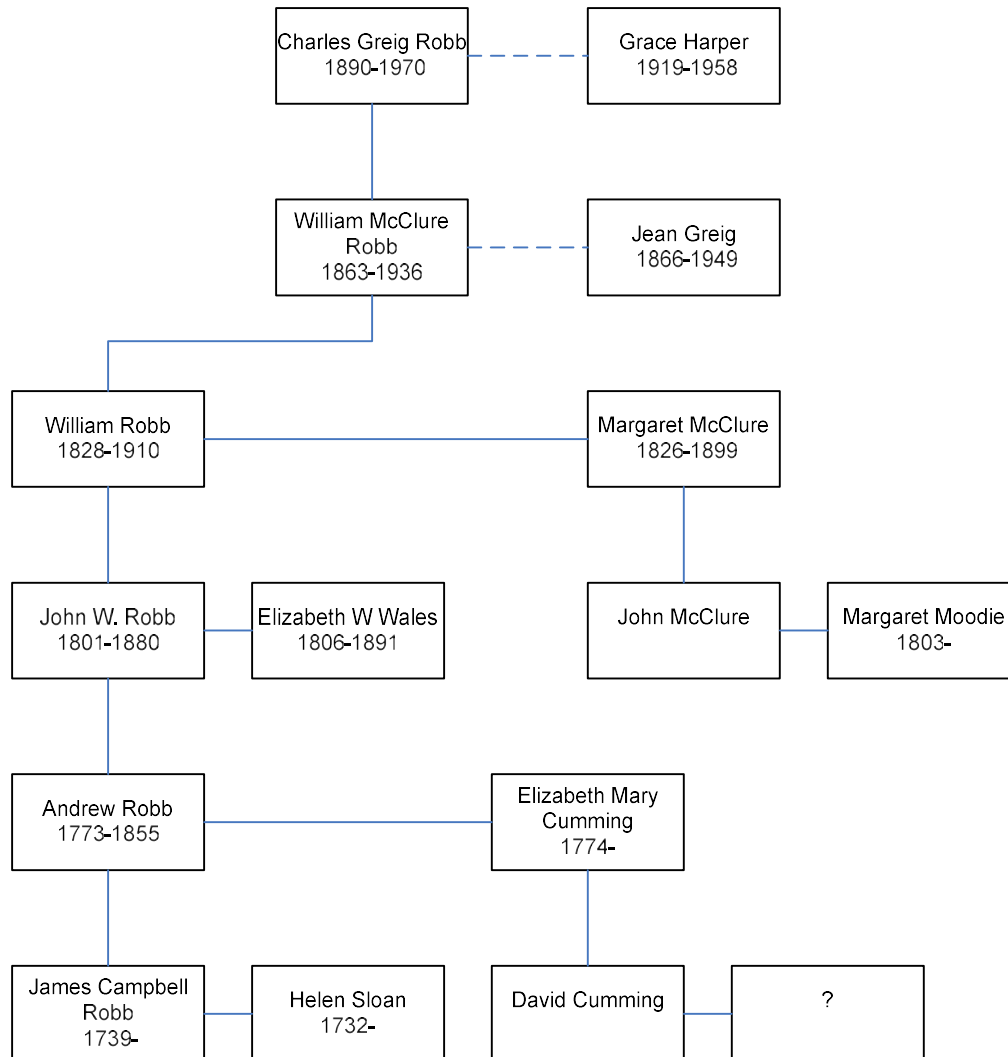
1890 MARRIAGES in the District of Maybole in the County of Ayr. (Page 18.)

No.	Name, Where, and Date Married	Signature of Father Rank as Captain, Major, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General	Age	Rank as Captain, Major, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General	Name, Where, and Date Married	Signature of Mother	Age	Rank as Captain, Major, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General	Name, Where, and Date Married	Signature of Minister	Age	Rank as Captain, Major, Major-General, or Lieutenant-General
37	1890. on the third day of September at 2 o'clock, Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker (Barrister)	21	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) Agnes Rowan M. S. Kennedy	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker Maybole	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole
38	1890. on the third day of October at the Roman Catholic Church, Maybole	(Signed) Elizabeth Robb John Finnie	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) Agnes Rowan M. S. Kennedy	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker Maybole	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole
	1890. on the third day of October at the Roman Catholic Church, Maybole	(Signed) John Finnie Baker (Barrister)	21	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) Agnes Rowan M. S. Kennedy	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker Maybole	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole
	1890. on the third day of October at the Roman Catholic Church, Maybole	(Signed) Agnes Rowan M. S. Kennedy	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker Maybole	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole	James Rowan Baker Maybole	(Signed) James Rowan Baker Maybole	20	John Rowan Baker Maybole

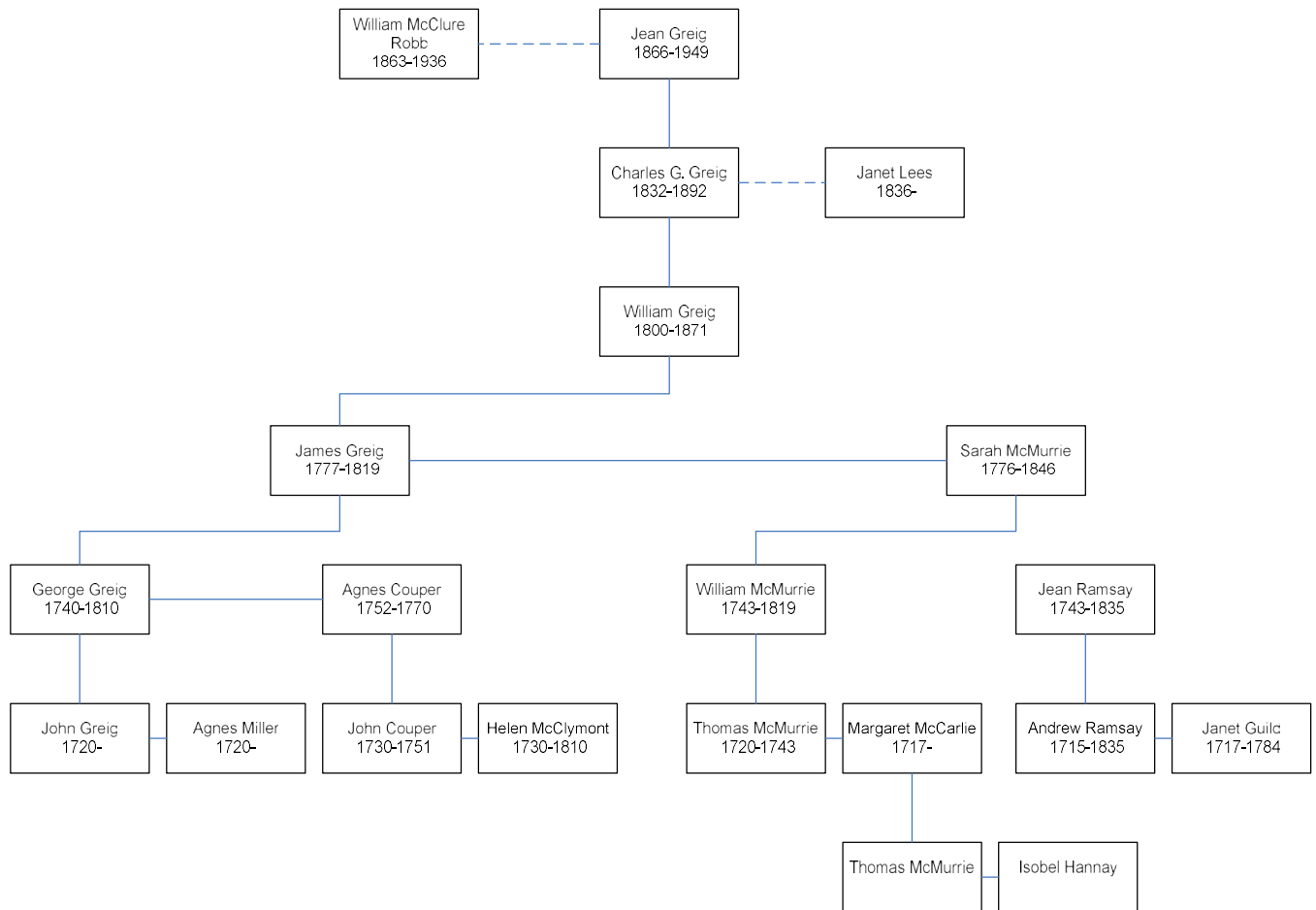
John Watson, Minister

Ancestral Charts

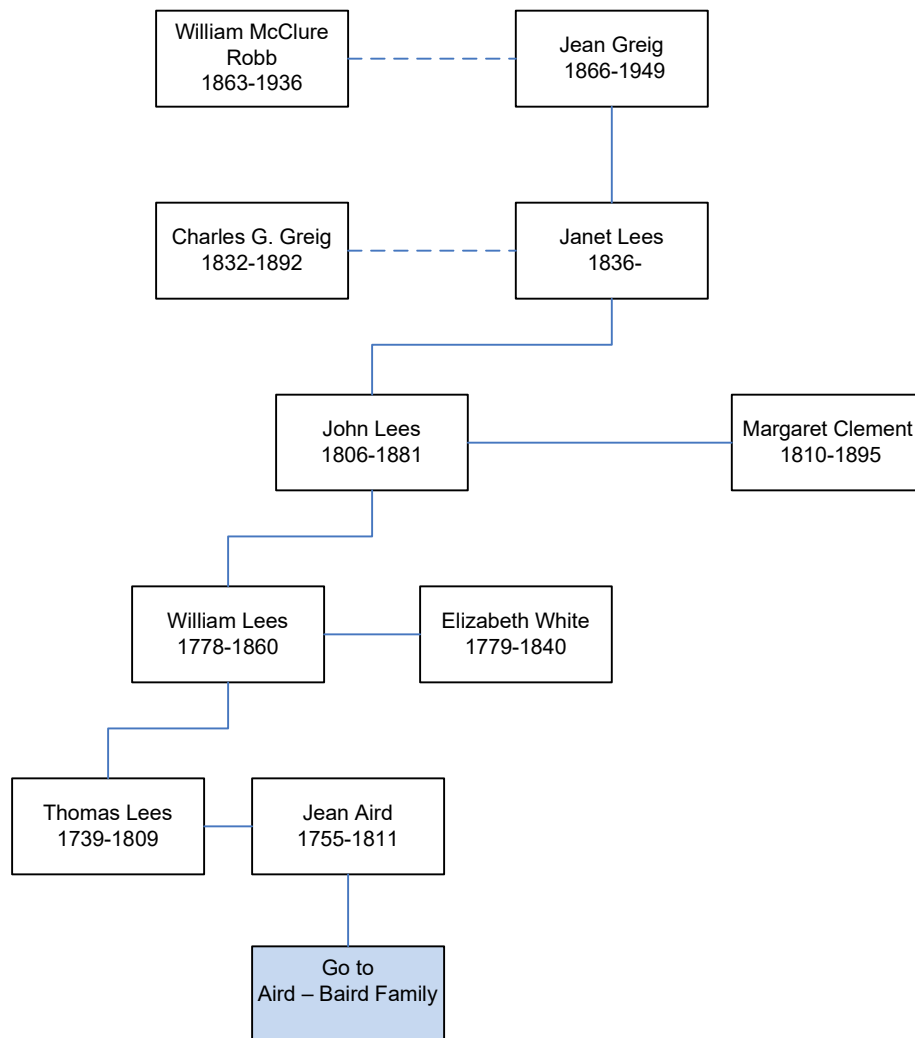
Robb Ancestors



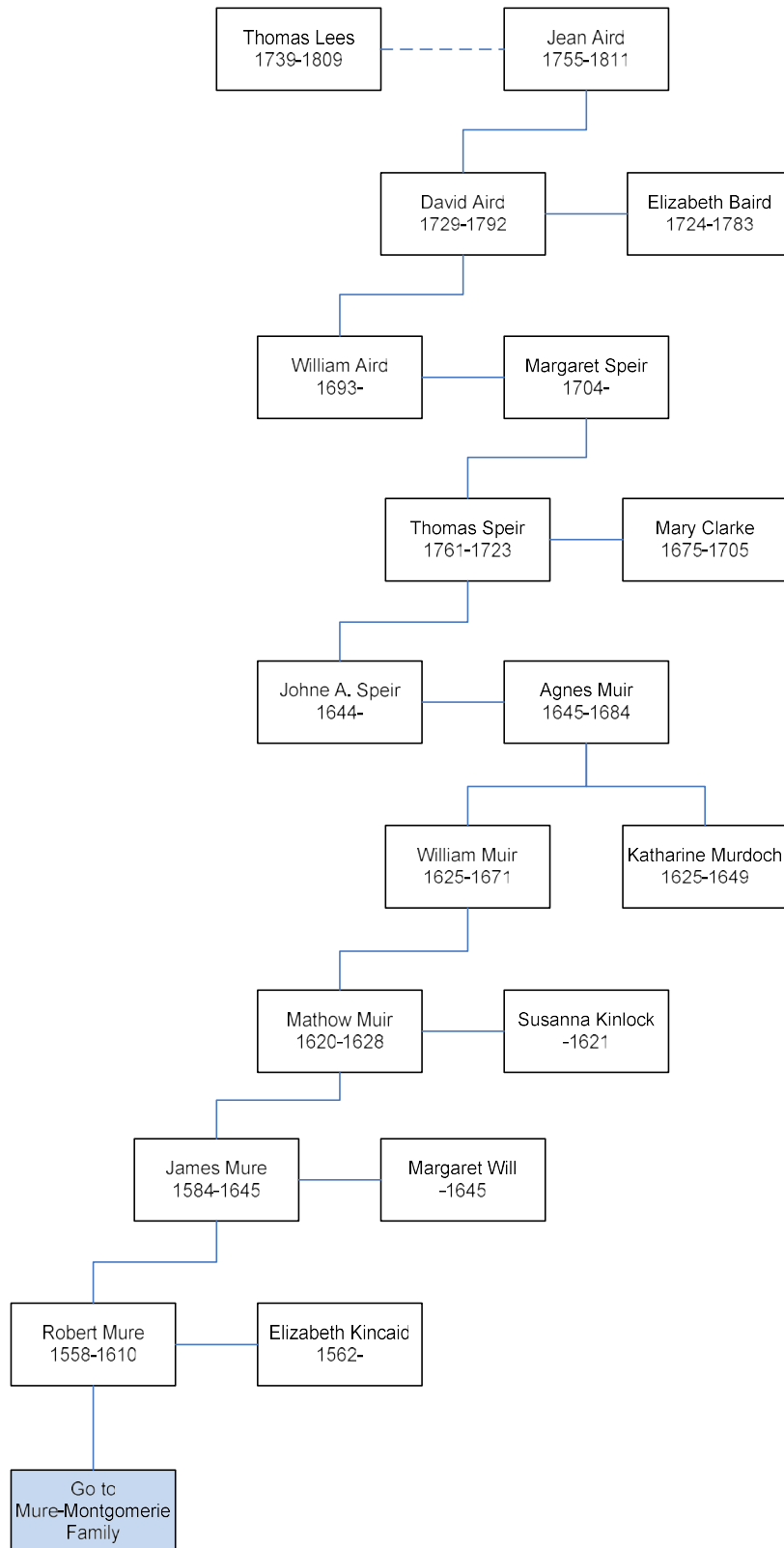
Greig (Gregg) Ancestors



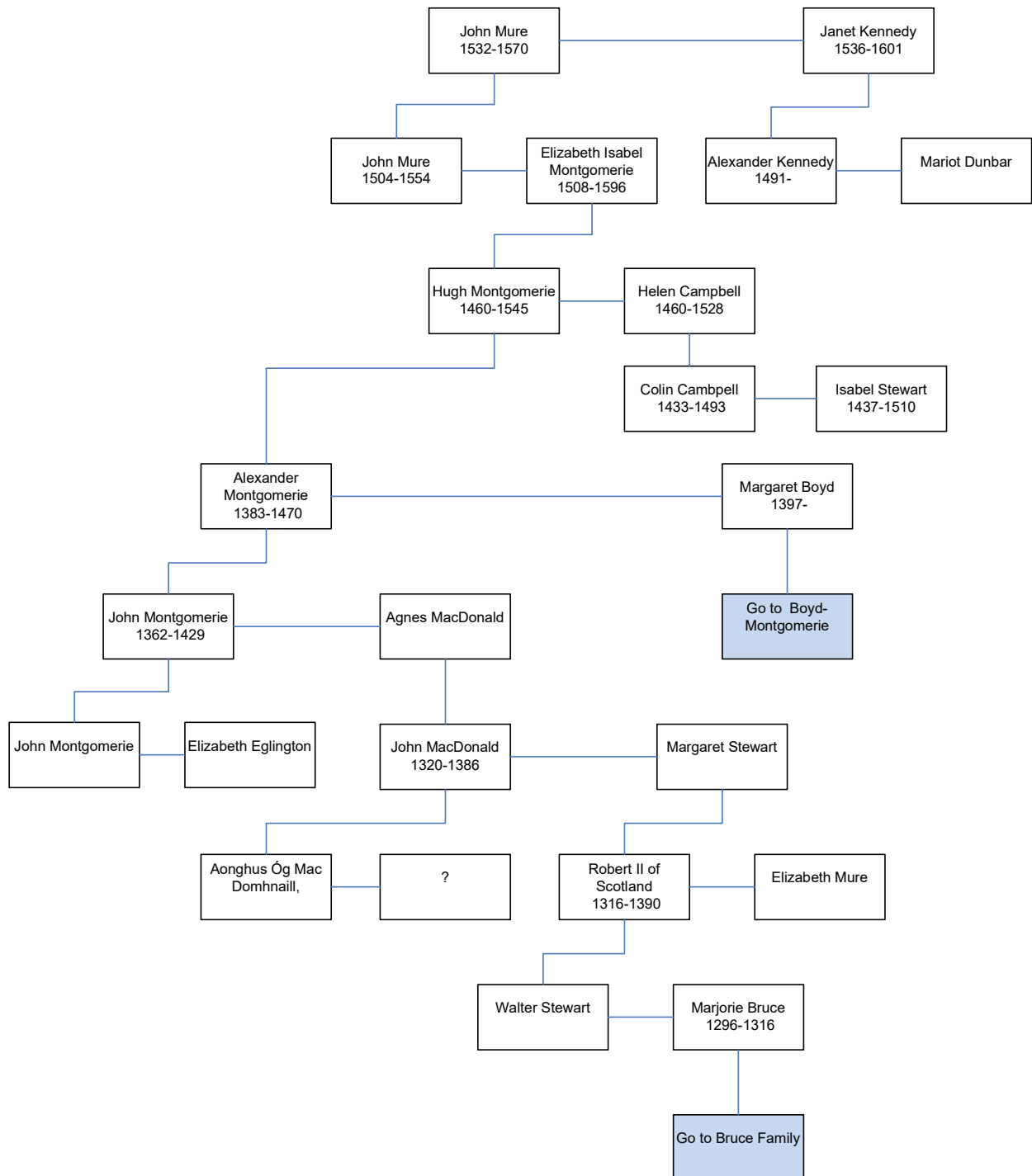
Lees Ancestors



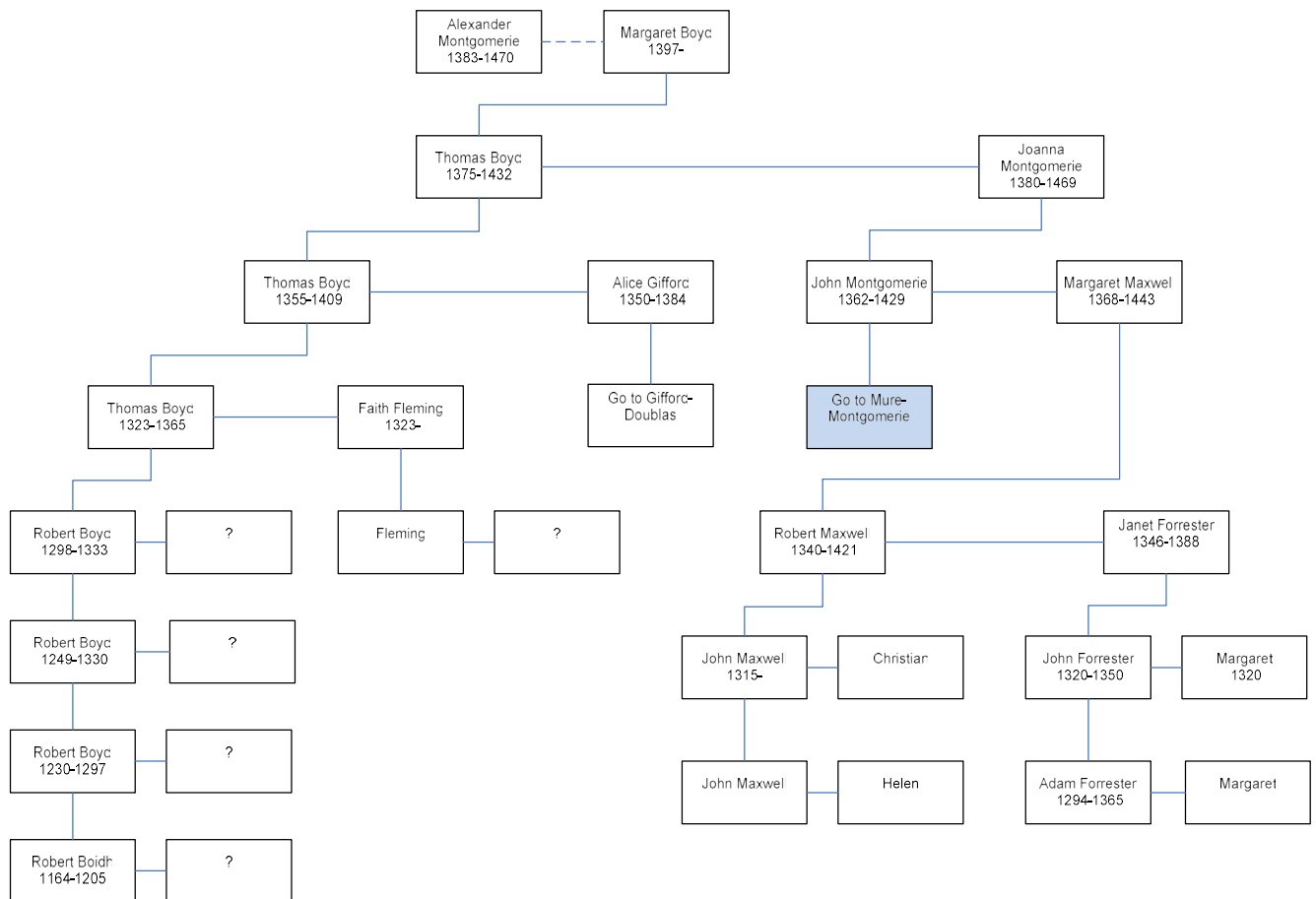
Aird and Baird Ancestors



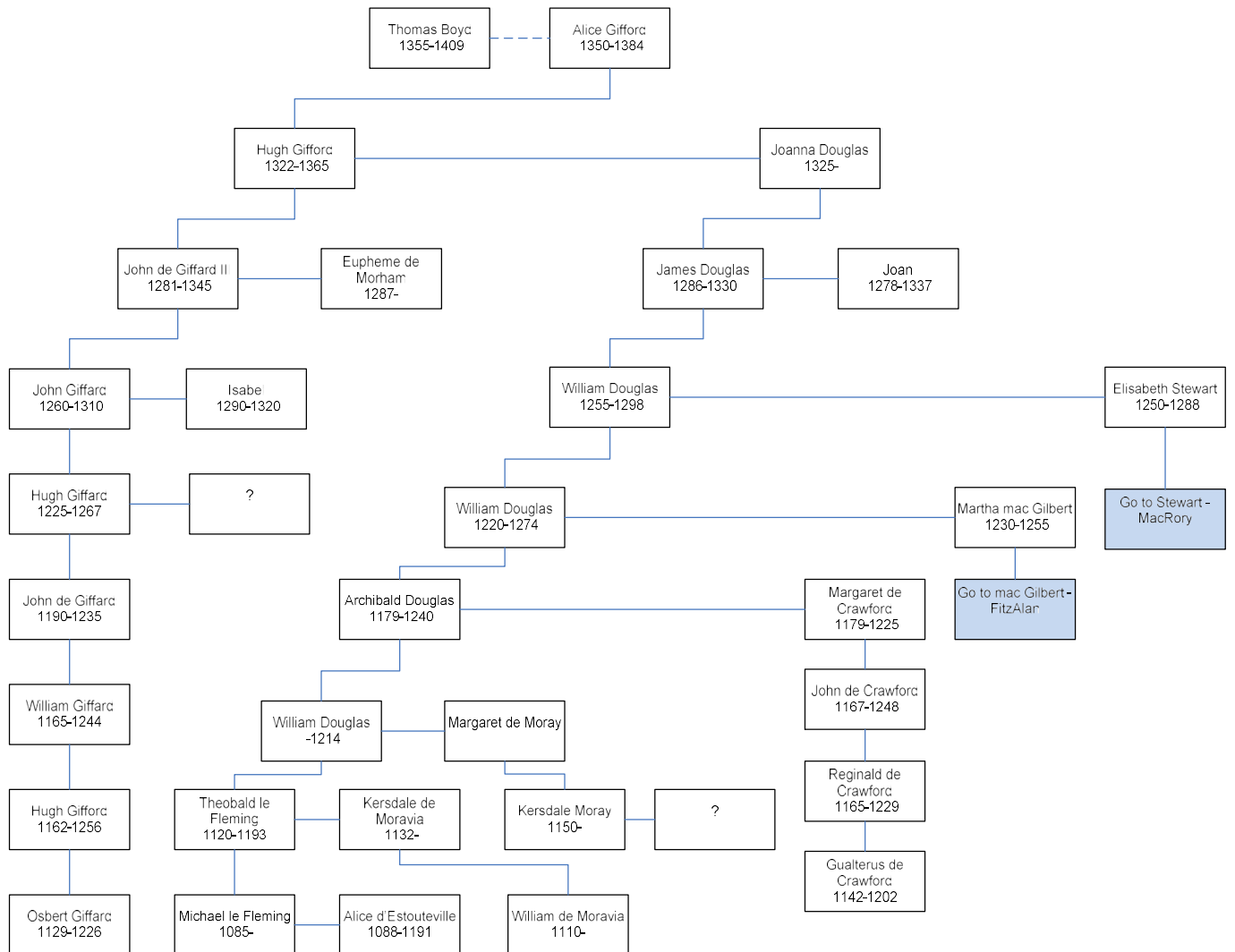
Mure and Montgomerie Ancestors



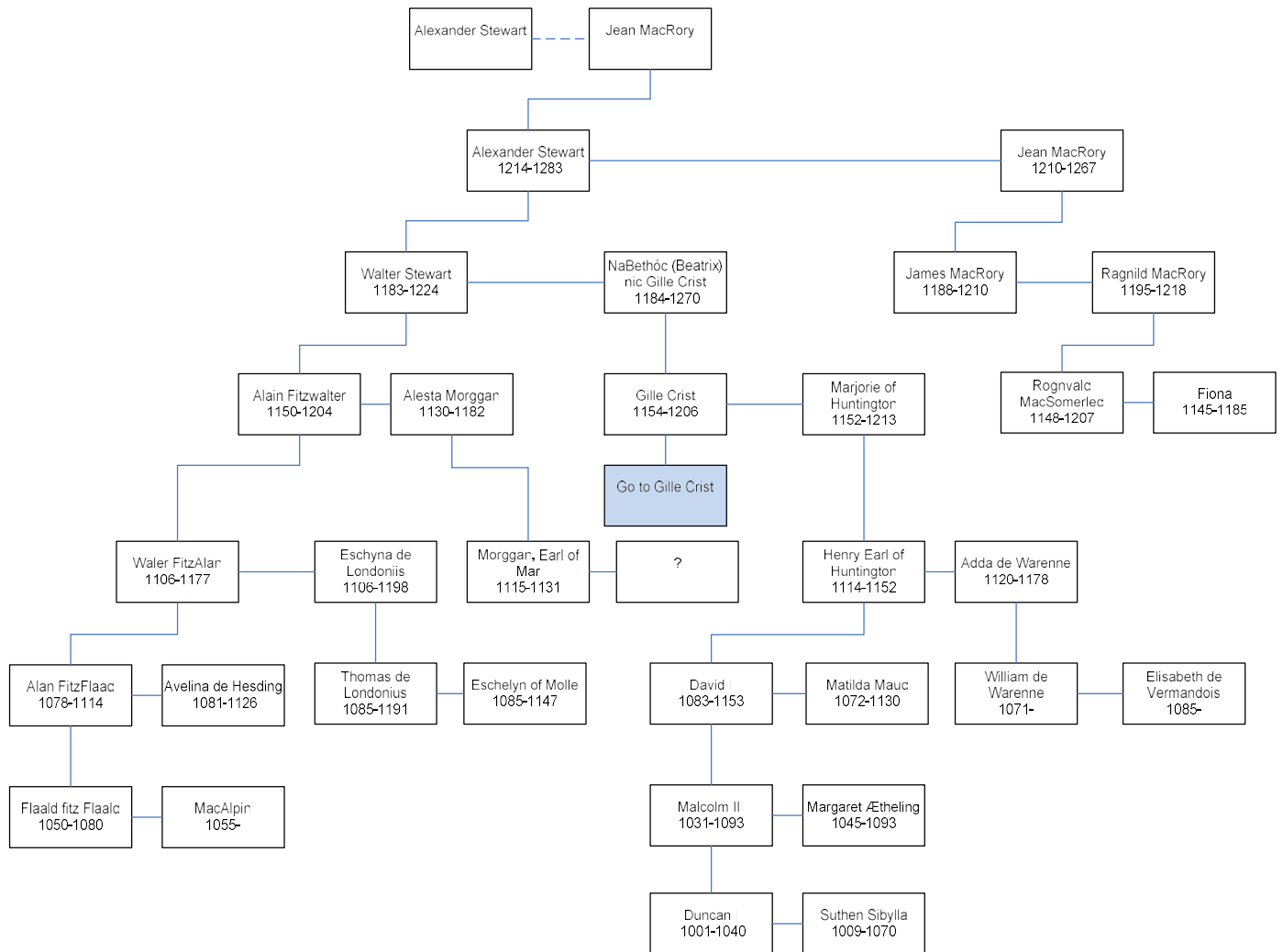
Boyd and Montgomerie Ancestors



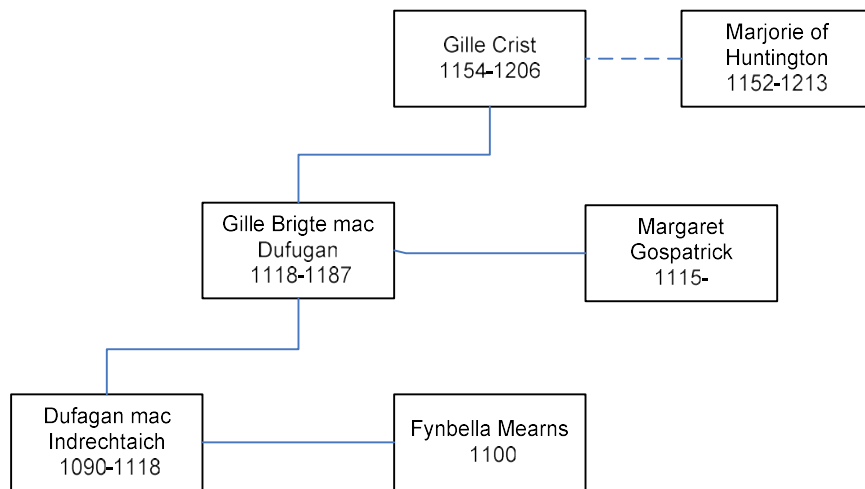
Gifford and Douglas Ancestors



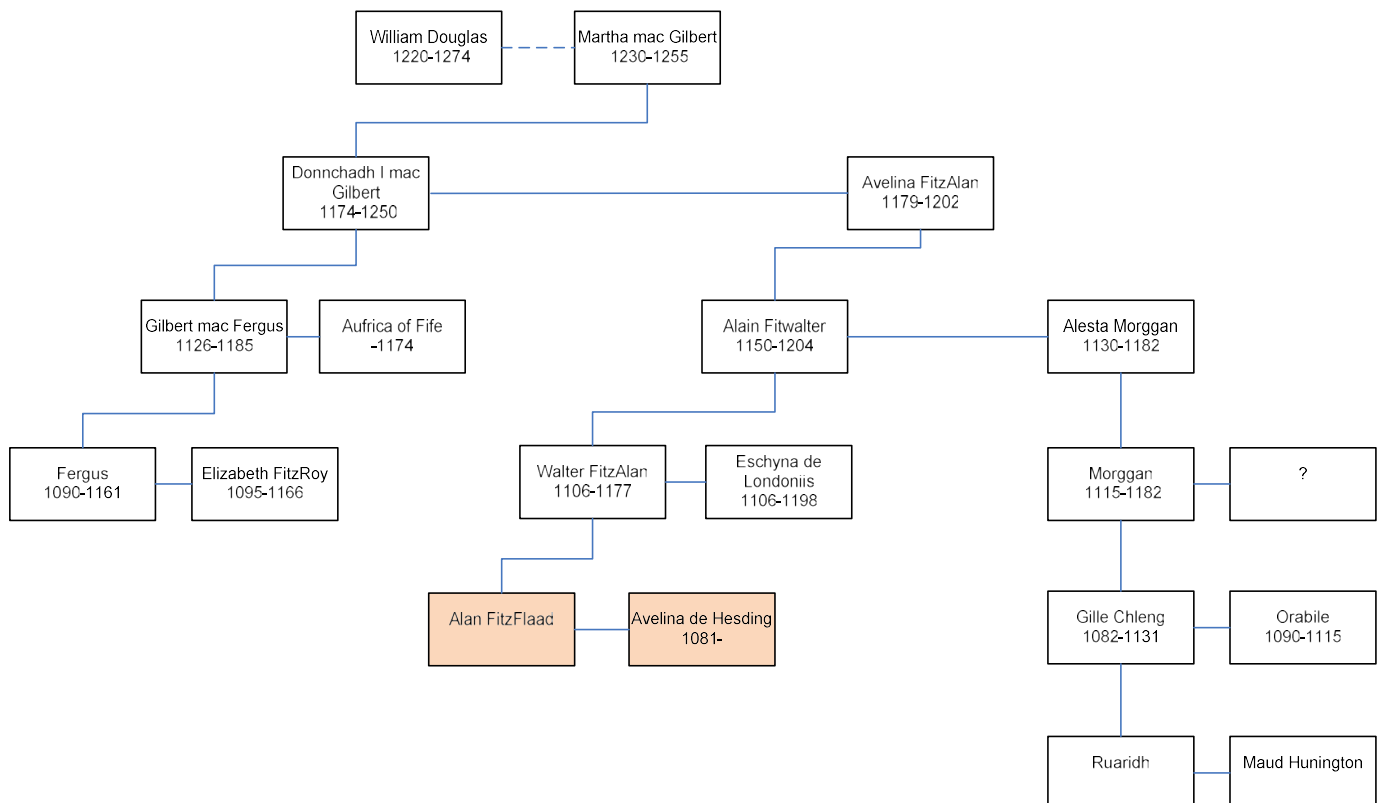
Stewart and MacRory Ancestors



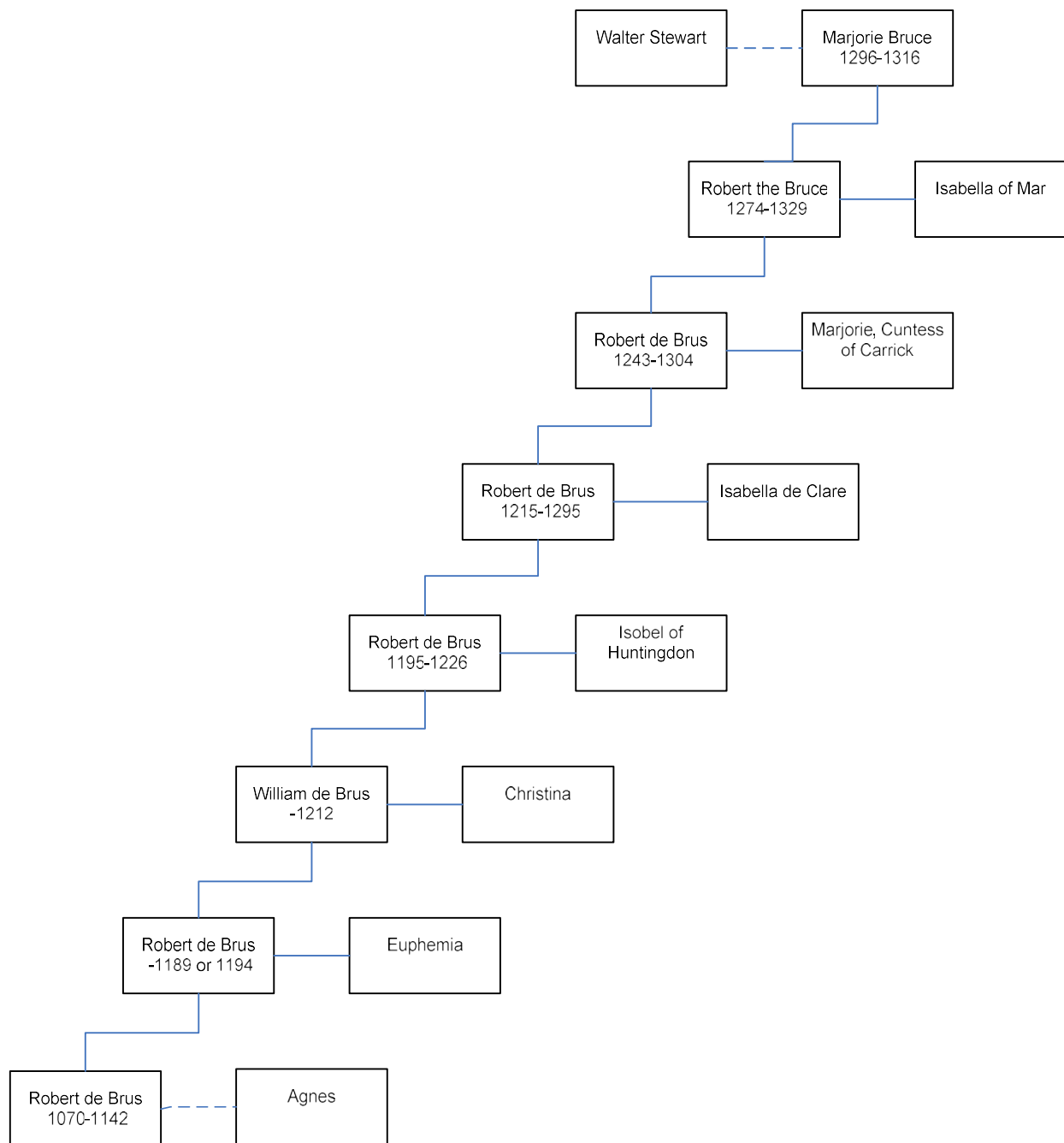
Gille Crist Ancestors



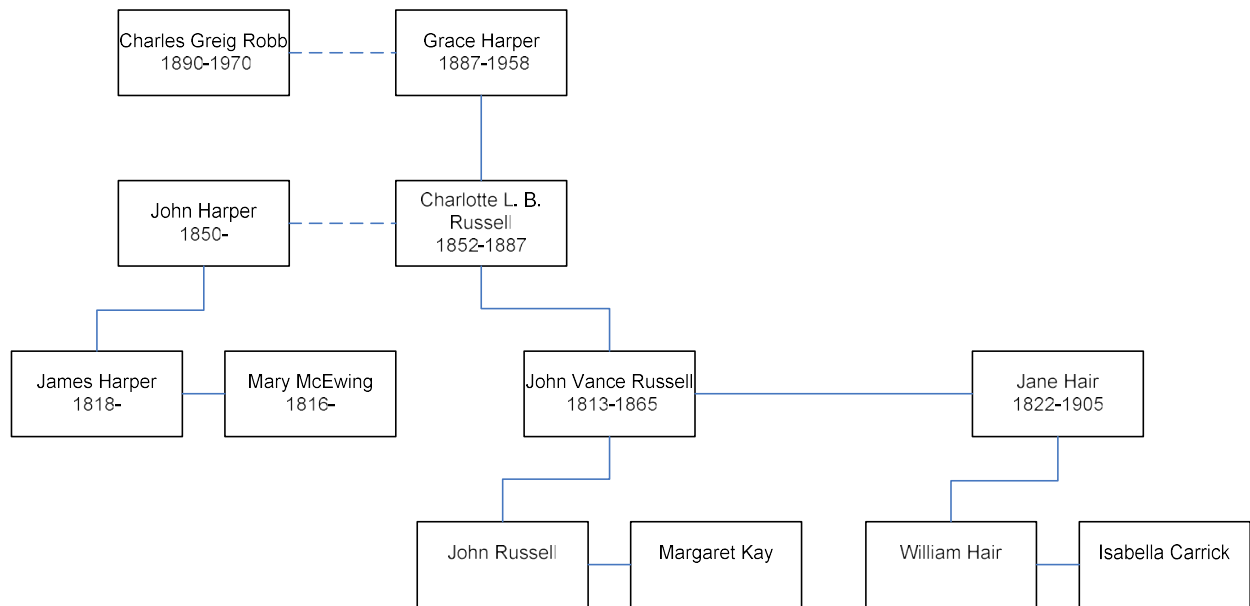
MacGilbert and FitzAlan Ancestors



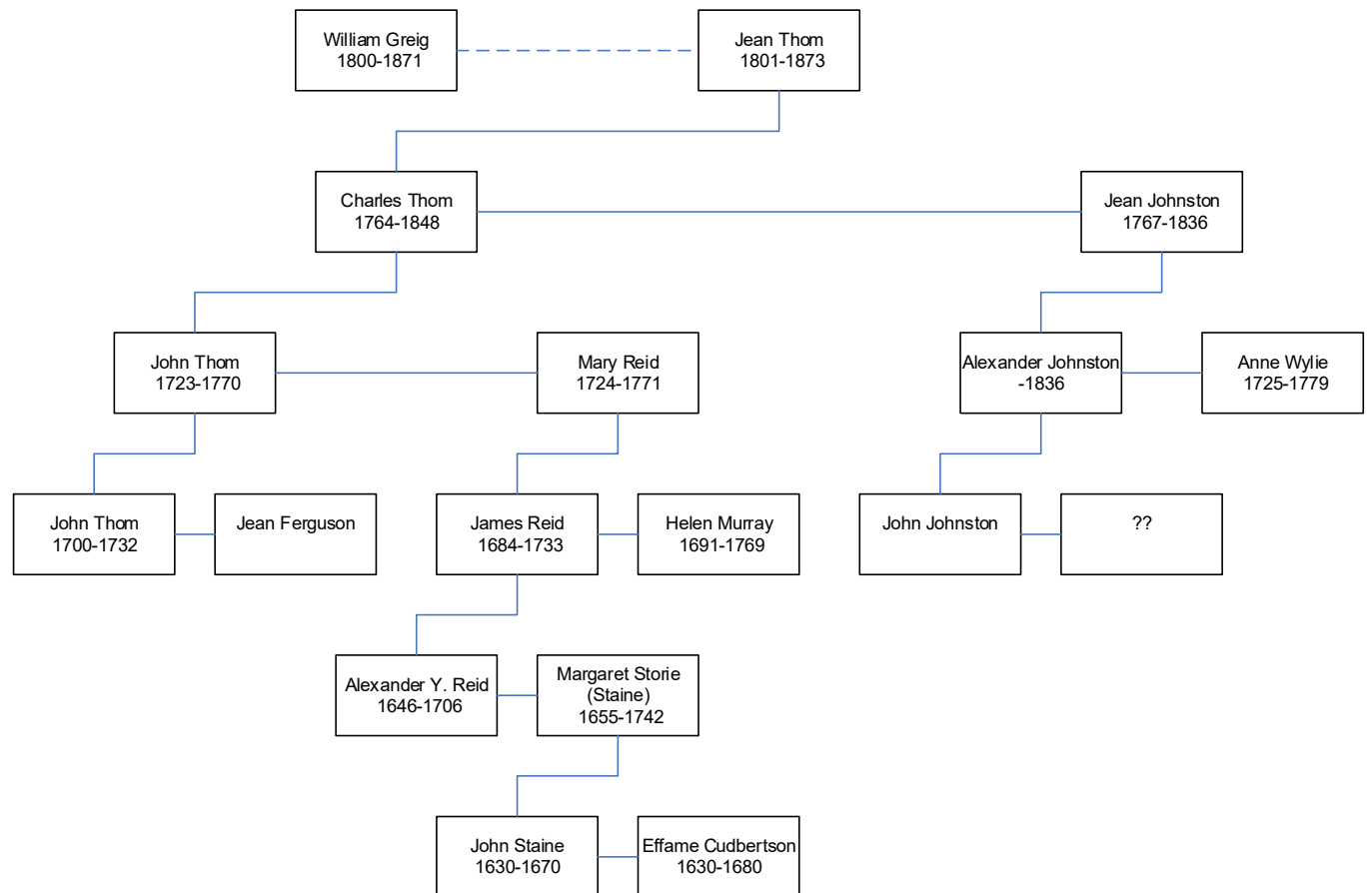
Bruce Ancestors



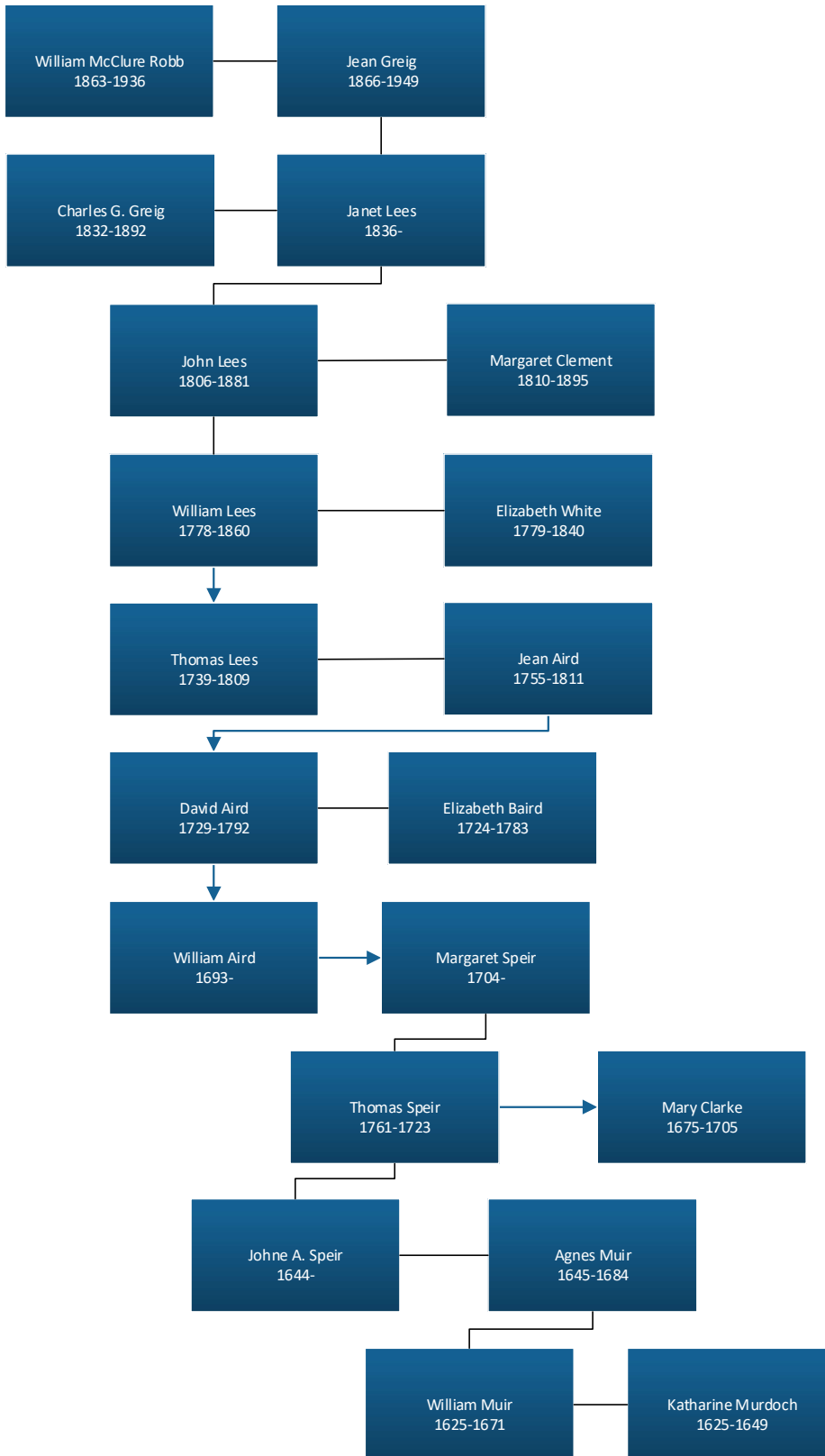
Harper Ancestors

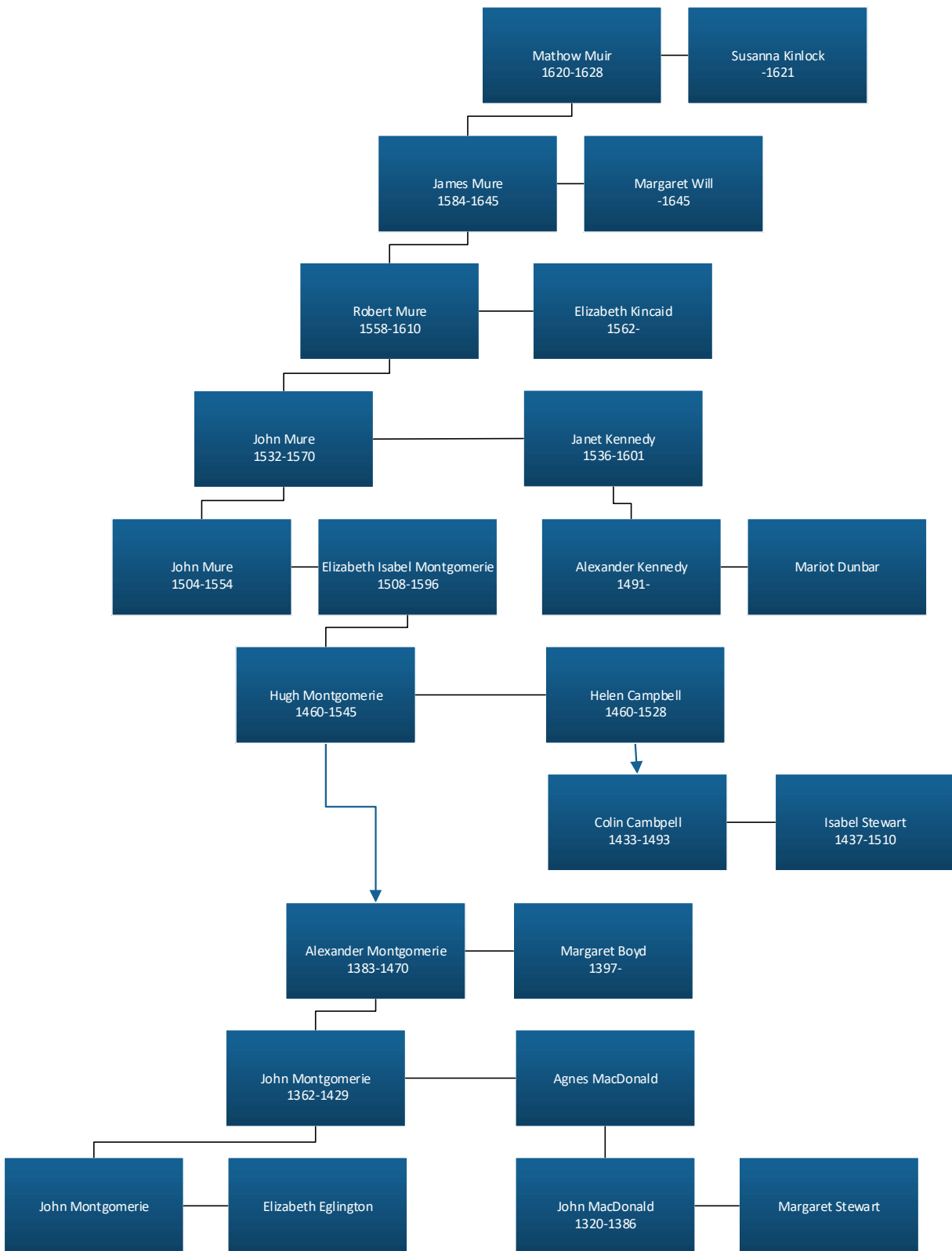


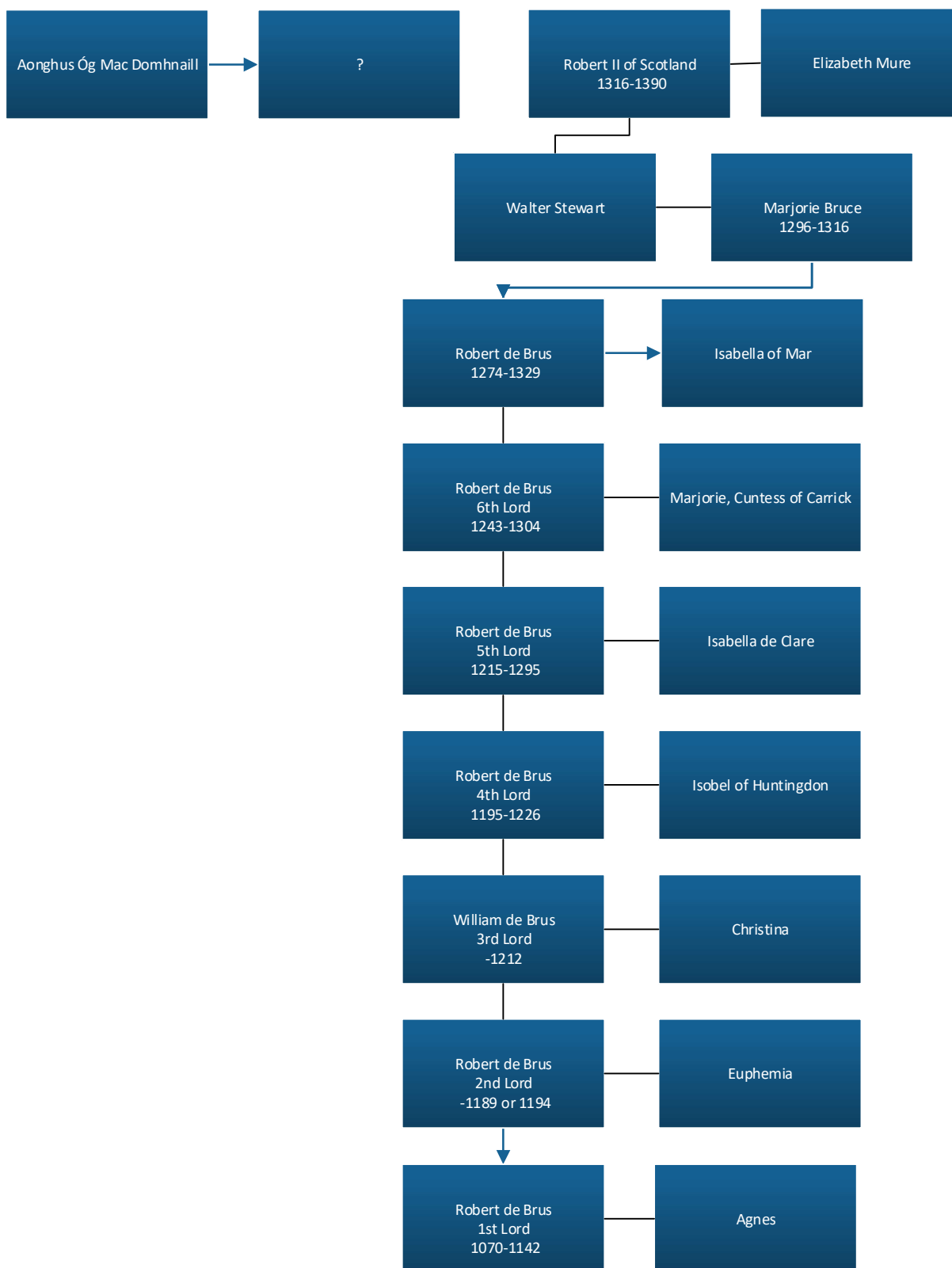
Thom Ancestors



Links to Ancestral Families







Associated Ancestral Families

John MacDonald (Lord of the Isles)

Our ancestor John MacDonald (*Eòin Mac Dhòmhnuill* or *Iain mac Aonghais Mac Dhòmhnuill* in Scottish Gaelic) (1320-1386), who is included in the Mure and Montgomerie ancestral tree, was the Lord of the Isles from 1336 until his death in 1386. He was chief of Clan Donald.

In 1336 he was first referred to as "Lord of the Isles" *Dominus Insularum*

The inhabitants of the isles came from a series of Viking/Gaelic rulers who inhabited the west coast and islands of Scotland. Their territory incorporated the Hebrides, Knoydart, Ardnamurchan, and the Kintyre peninsula. They were the most powerful lords in Britain after the Kings of England and Scotland.

Finlaggan, which was located on Islay (the ruins remain today), was the seat of the Lords of the Isles under the Clan Donald. The Lord of the Isles is a title of Scottish nobility with historical roots that date back before the Kingdom of Scotland.

In Finlaggan today the crumbling ruins of the MacDonalds' Castle and Chapel still bear witness to the vanished glory of the Lords of the Isles. The castle must have been of considerable size. Nearby are the ruins of the chapel dedicated to St. Finlaggan, a contemporary of St. Columba. To the south of the chapel is a burial ground and many examples of the fine West Highland carved tombstones have been collected within its walls. According to one writer, Thomas Pennant, the wives and children of the Lords of the Isles were buried on this island, while they themselves were buried in Iona. A Scottish princess, Marjory Stewart, is reputed to have been buried here.

Until the 5th century the residents of this area had an uncertain cultural affiliation. The area was invaded by the Gauls from Ireland by the 4th century, whose language eventually became predominate in the region. The Vikings raided the area during the 8th and 9th centuries. The islands became known to the Gaels as Innse-Gall, the Islands of the Foreigners.

Sometime around 875, Norwegian princes came to the islands in order to retain their independence during the time of King Harald Fairhair's unification of Norway. Harald pursued them and was successful in conquering the Isle of Man, Hebrides, Shetland and Orkney Islands.

Conflict continued throughout the region until around 1100 when Somerled Macgilbred became King of the Hebrides. After his death in 1164, three of his sons, Angus, Dougall, and Ronald, and his brother-in-law, King of Man, divided his kingdom between them. Ultimately Ronald's sons took over the territory and with Donald Mor McRanald, who gave his name to the Clan Donald, took control of Islay, Jura, Kintyre, and Knapdale.

The Lords of the Isles used galleys, called birlinns, for transport and for military purposes in order to maintain their control. The lordship specified both the feudal dues of its people in terms of the number and size of the galleys each area had to provide for the Lord's use.

Finlaggan Castle on Eilean Mòr, Loch Finlaggan, on the island of Islay, was where the Council of the Isles met.

John Mac Domhnaill was the son of Aonghus Óg Mac Domhnaill, an Islay nobleman who had benefited from Robert I of Scotland's assault on Clan MacDougall, the rulers of Argyll, and had been awarded Ardnamurchan, Lochaber, Duror, and Glencoe. This made the MacDonalds the most powerful kindred of the northwestern seaboard.

Following Edward Balliol's 1333 war against the Bruce regime, Edward gave John the lands of Kintyre, Knapdale, Gigha, Colonsay, Mull, Skye, Lewis and Morvern. Later, because of his marriage to Amie mac Ruari, John inherited the Lordship of Garmoran.

John and his first wife Amie had three children:

- Godfrey
- John, who married Ellen, the daughter of Gillespie Campbel

- Ranald (-1386), who married a daughter of Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl

John allied himself with Robert II of Scotland and in 1350, married Robert's daughter, Margaret Stewart, and received Knapdale and Kintryre as a dowry.

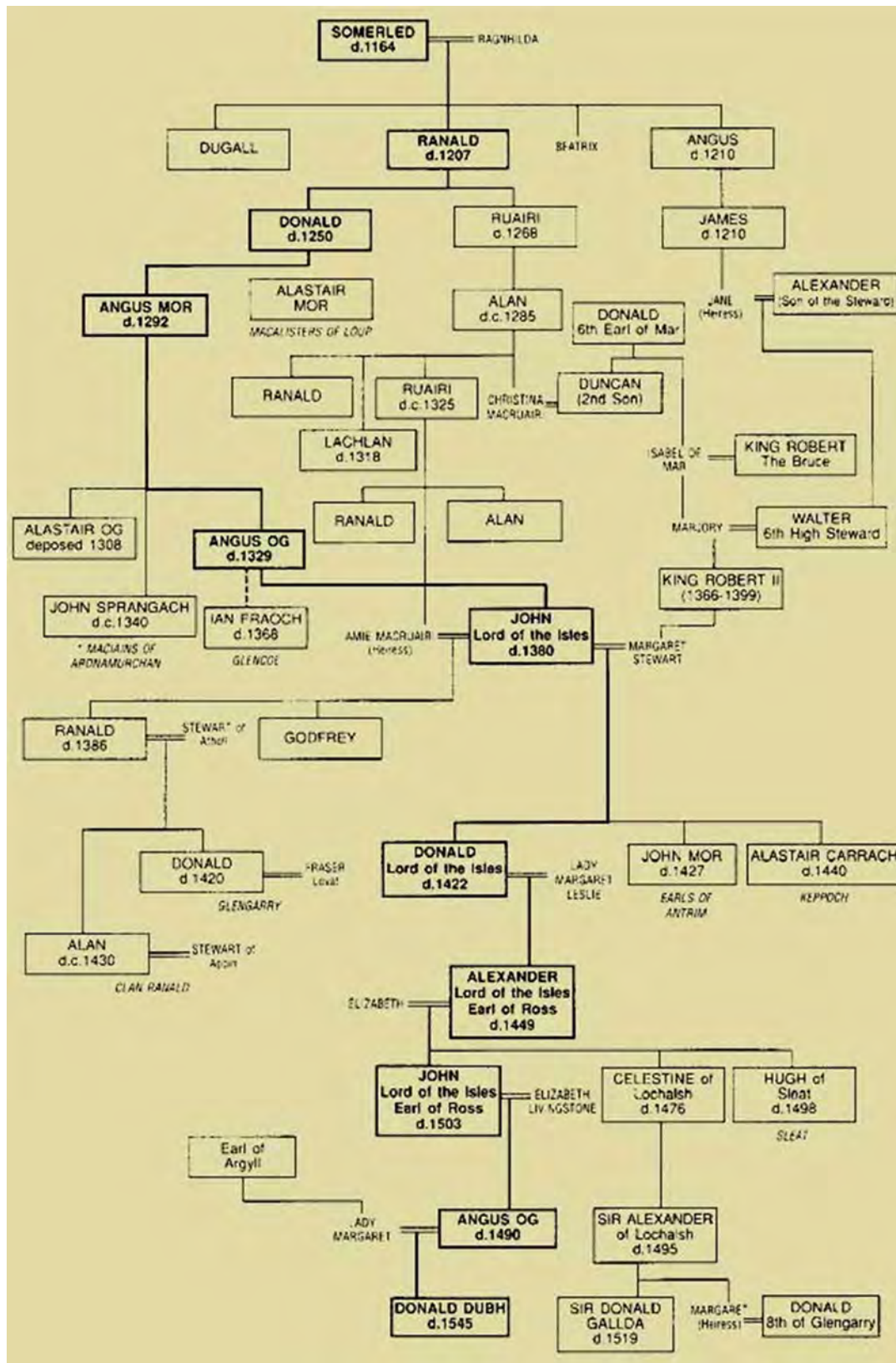
Robert insisted that John divorce his first wife, Amie, and the children of that marriage, Godfrey, John, and Ranald, were to be passed over in the succession in favour of any children from his marriage with Margaret.

John and his second wife, Princess Margaret, had seven children:

- Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles (-1423), who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Walter Leslie
- John Mór Tanister (-1427), who married Marjorie Bisset, the daughter of Sir Hugh Bisset
- Alastair Carrach (-1440 ca), who married Mary, the daughter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox
- Agnes (**our ancestor**), who married Sir John Montgomerie of Ardrossan; they had a son Alexander Montgomerie, who became the 1st Lord Montgomerie
- Hugh, Thane of Glentilt
- Marcus
- Mary, who married Lachlan Maclean of Duart
- Elizabeth, also referred to as Margaret, who married Angus Du Mackay, 7th of Strathnaver.

John died in 1386 at Ardtornish Castle in Morvern. He was buried on Iona.

Lord of the Isles Family Tree



King Robert II of Scotland

Margaret Stewart's father was Robert II, who reigned from February 22, 1371 until April 19, 1390. His coronation took place on March 26, 1371. He reigned as King of Scots from 1371 until his death as the first monarch of the House of Stewart.

Robert was the only child of Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland and of Marjorie Bruce, daughter of Robert the Bruce by his first wife Isabella of Mar. He was born March 2, 1316 at Paisley Abbey in Renfrewshire. He had the upbringing of a Gaelic noble on the Stewart lands in Bute, Clydeside and in Renfrew. In 1315 parliament removed Marjorie's right as heir to her father in favour of her uncle, Edward Bruce. Edward was killed at the Battle of Faughart, near Dundalk on October 14, 1318, resulting in a hastily arranged Parliament in December to enact a new entail naming Marjorie's son, Robert, as heir should the king die without a successor. The birth of a son, afterwards David II, to King Robert on 5 March 1324 cancelled Robert Stewart's position as heir presumptive, but a Parliament at Cambuskenneth in July 1326, restored him in the line of succession should David die without an heir. This reinstatement of his status was accompanied by the gift of lands in Argyll, Roxburghshire and the Lothians.

Robert had 2 wives; Elizabeth Mure, who he married around 1336, and Euphemia de Ross in 1355.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan. Robert's marriage to Elizabeth was criticized as being uncanonical. As a result, Robert asked for papal dispensation which he received in 1347. He then remarried Elizabeth in 1349. Robert and Elizabeth produced the following children:

- John (died 1406), who became King of Scotland as Robert III and married Anabella Drummond
- Robert III, King of Scots, Earl of Fife and from 1398 Duke of Albany (died 1420) who married in 1361 Margaret Graham, Countess of Menteith, and his second wife in 1381 Muriella Keith (died in 1449)
- Walter, Lord of Fife, (died in 1363), husband of Isabella MacDuff, Countess of Fife
- Robert, Duke of Albany
- Alexander, Earl of Buchan, (died 1405), nicknamed "The Wolf of Badenoch" who was married in 1382 to Euphemia of Ross
- Margaret married John of Islay, Lord of the Isles. (**our direct ancestor**)
- Marjorie married John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and then Sir Alexander Keith.
- Elizabeth married Thomas de la Hay, Lord High Constable of Scotland.
- Isabella (died 1410) married James Douglas, 2nd Earl of Douglas (died in 1388), and in 1389 married David Edmonstone.
- Johanna (Jean), married Sir John Keith (died 1375), then John Lyon, Lord of Glamis (died 1383) and finally Sir James Sandilands.
- Katherine married Sir Robert Logan of Grugar and Restalrig, Lord High Admiral of Scotland

Robert's subsequent marriage to Euphemia de Ross in 1355 produced two sons and two surviving daughters and provided the basis of a future dispute regarding the line of succession:

- David Stewart, Earl of Strathearn, born about 1356 and died in 1389
- Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl, born about 1360, beheaded at Edinburgh in 1437 for being involved in the assassination of King James I
- Elizabeth, who married David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford in 1380
- Egidia, who married William Douglas of Nithsdale In 1387

King Robert II has also many illegitimate children with several mistresses, including four sons with his favorite Mariota Cardeny, daughter of Sir Cardeny, and widow of Alexander Mac Naughton:

- Alexander Stewart, of Inverlunan
- Sir John Stewart, of Cardeny

- James Stewart, of Abernethy and Kinfauna
- Walter Stewart

By Moira Leitch (according to tradition):

- Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute (1360 – d.1445/9), ancestor of the Marquesses of Bute

Other issue born by unknown women:

- John Stewart, Lord of Burley (killed 1425)
- Sir John Stewart of Cairdney
- Alexander Stewart, canon of Glasgow
- Sir Alexander Stewart of Inverlunan
- Thomas Stewart, Archdeacon of St Andrews, Dean of Dunkeld
- James Stewart of Kinfauns
- Walter Stewart
- Maria or Mary Stewart, wife of Sir John de Danielstoun and mother of Sir Robert de Danielstoun of that ilk (ancestor of Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and Maxwell of Calderwood)

Robert succeeded to the throne at the age of 55 following David's unexpected death in 1371. England still controlled large sectors in the Lothians and in the border country so King Robert allowed his southern earls to engage in actions in the English zones to regain their territories, halted trade with England and renewed treaties with France. By 1384, the Scots had re-taken most of the occupied lands, but following the commencement of Anglo-French peace talks, Robert was reluctant to commit Scotland to all-out war and obtained Scotland's inclusion in the peace treaty. Robert's peace strategy was a factor in the virtual coup in 1384 when he lost control of the country, first to his eldest son, John, Earl of Carrick, afterwards King Robert III, and then from 1388 to John's younger brother, Robert, Earl of Fife, afterwards the first Duke of Albany.

Robert died at Dundonald Castle, in Ayrshire on April 19 1390, at the age of 74. He was buried at Scone Abbey, in Scone Perthshire, Scotland on April 25th of that year.

The Bruce Family

In the early days there were a number of spellings of the Bruce family name including Bruis and Brix. The family had Norman French heritage.

The family descended from Robert de Bruce, a Norman knight who came to England with William I (William the Conqueror). He was awarded with manors in Yorkshire, the principal one being Skelton. Robert is believed to have died around 1094.

Robert's son, Robert the Bruce (1078 ca-1141), received from King David I of Scotland the title of Lordship of Annandale.

The Bruce royal connections began with the fourth Robert (-1191), who married Isabel, the daughter of William I, the Lion King of Scotland. Their son, the fifth Robert (-1245), married Isabel, the second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, who was also the niece of William I.

The sixth Robert (1210-1295), was one of the thirteen claimants to the Scottish throne in 1291.

The seventh Robert (1253-1304), was, as a result of his marriage, the Earl of Carrick.

The direct line of Bruces ended in 1371 with the death of King Robert's son, David II (1324-1371). The crown of Scotland then passed to a grandson of Robert I, Robert Stewart, who, as Robert II, was the first of the Scottish royal house of Stewart (Stuart) and ancestor of the English house of Stuart.

Robert the Bruce (1274-1329)

Robert was born on July 11, 1274.

Robert became King of Scotland in 1306 and remained as king until 1329.

Edward I of England considered Robert as a traitor and made an effort to stop Robert in his efforts to give Scotland independence from England. He was defeated twice in battle during 1306, first at Methven on June 19 and at Dalry on August 11. Robert's wife and many supporters were captured and three of his brothers were executed. Robert became a fugitive, fleeing to the island of Rathlin, located off the north Irish coast.

In February 1307, he returned to Ayrshire. Robert defeated John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and in 1313 captured Perth. Robert and his supporters went on to conquer Galloway and Edinburgh. Ultimately, in 1314, Robert and his supporters overtook the English garrison in the decisive Battle of Bannockburn at Stirling.

Berwick was captured in 1318 and there were repeated raids into the north of England.

Edward III of England agreed to the Treaty of Northampton in 1328. Its terms included Robert being recognized as the King of Scotland and the abandonment of all English claims to overlordship.

In the later years, Robert suffered from poor health and spent most of his time at Cardross, Dumbartonshire, where he died on June 7, 1329. His body was buried in Dunfermline Abbey, but his heart was removed on his instruction and taken by Sir James Douglas on crusade in Spain. The heart was later buried at Melrose Abbey.

Robert was married twice, first to Isabella of Mar. Robert and Isabella had a daughter Marjory, who was born in 1296, and died on March 2, 1316. She was married in 1315 to Walter Stewart, 6th High Steward of Scotland. They had one child, Robert, who became King Robert II of Scotland.

Robert's second wife was Elizabeth de Burgh. They had four children, the eldest of whom was Margaret. Margaret's date of birth is unknown and her death occurred in either 1346 or 1347. She was married to William de Moravia, 5th Earl of Sutherland. Margaret and William had a son, John (1346-1361).

Robert and Elizabeth's second child was Matilda, also known as Maud. Matilda married Thomas Isaac, with whom she had two daughters. Matilda passed away in 1353 and is buried at Dunfermline Abbey.

The third child and first son of Robert and Elizabeth was David, who was born on March 5, 1324. David followed Robert as King of Scotland. Although he married twice, first to Joan of England in 1328, then to Margaret Drummond in 1364, he had no children.

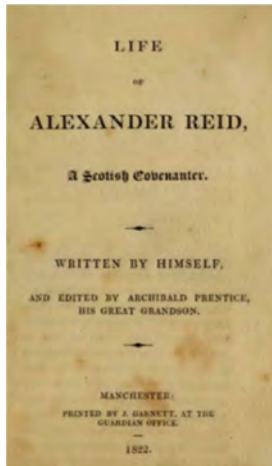
Robert and Elizabeth's final child was John, who was actually Robert's twin. John died as an infant prior to 1327.

Robert had at least six illegitimate children of unidentified mothers. Those children were:

- Sir Robert Bruce, who was killed at the Battle of Dupplin Moor in 1332
- Walter of Odistoun, who predeceased Robert
- Margaret Bruce, who married Robert Glen
- Elizabeth Bruce, who married Sir Walter Oliphant of Aberdalgie and Dupplin

There may be at least two other children, Christina Bruce and Sir Neil of Carrick, who may have been the son of Robert's brother Neil.

Alexander Younger Reid (1646-1706)



Alexander Reid was the son of James Reid (1684-1733), a tenant farmer at East Mains in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, and his wife Helen Murray (1691-1769). The farm lay between what is now Westerton Road and Dunnet Way in the East Mains Industrial Park in Broxburn. Reid appears on the published Fugitive Roll of May, 1684, as 'Alexander Reid, in Strabrock parish under [Lord] Cardross'. (Jardine, 'United Societies', II, 232.)

Reid was born in 1646 in Kirkliston parish.

Reid survived the repression of the 1680s. At some point after 1693, Reid wrote a spiritual autobiography of the providences he had met with from the Lord. The text was later published in 1822, as *Life of Alexander Reid, Scottish Covenanter*.

Alexander married Margaret Storie (or Staine) (1655-1742).

From the time of his youth, Reid was influenced by Presbyterian ministers, but was not an active participant in the struggle until after he attended field preachings and communions in the run up to the rebellion in 1679. He was briefly imprisoned in Linlithgow, Tolbooth and fined for attending conventicles and baptising his children before Bothwell.

Amongst the papers found after Alexander's son George's death in 1786 was a handwritten "memoir" by his father. Alexander described as "A short account of the Lord's merciful providences to Alexander Reid, tenant of Easter Mains, Broxburn and to the church in his time". It was published by his grandsons in 1802 "For the perusal of his descendants". The document runs to approximately 100 pages in all.

Once the rising began in June, 1679, Reid went to join the Presbyterian army in the West:

"I went, having a good will to that cause, with some of my neighbours, and joined the people, being conscious that it was my duty to assist that party, according to my power, in the defence of the presbyterian principles:" He does not identify who his neighbours were who went with him to Bothwell.

In 1679, he and Margaret lived in Uphall parish. The 1679 Rising was defeated:

"The cause of the break was the difference amongst them, which discouraged many; and their horses were untrained. And although one would have thought they had a good opportunity at the bridge, yet it seemed good to the Lord that they were defeated upon a sabbath-day [22 June], to the effusion of the blood of many of that godly people, especially of the foot; for many of the horsemen escaped. But many of the foot-men that were not killed, were taken prisoners, and were very harshly dealt with; but I escaped on horseback."

"... A little after the break at Bothwell-bridge, there was an indemnity given for a time to those that had escaped. A time was set to them to come in, and sign a bond; and during this time of the indemnity [in late 1679], I came home to my own house, and was thinking of no hazard till the time of indemnity was over, wherein we were to advise about the signing of the bond: but they treacherously sent out a party of soldiers from Blackness [Castle], to apprehend William Carmichael and me. William Carmichael was not at home: I was at my own house; but by the good hand of Providence, I arose hastily after dinner, and went to a neighbour's house: and when I was got in, there came twenty soldiers, running in all haste, past the house where I was, and went to my own house, and made a search there, and round about the yards. I escaped their hands at that time, which I thought was very remarkable; and I withdrew, and was on my keeping till after harvest, when that cruel tyrant, the Laird of Carlowrie, after our corn was shorn, and put in the barn-yard, seized upon it, and put my wife out of the house, and closed the barn-doors; and she was obliged to go to a neighbour's house, with a child sucking on her breast."

Reid returned to Margaret and the fermtoun:

"One day I came to see her, when that cruel man [, Drummond of Carlowrie,] came with some of his servants; so that I was surprised, and could not escape. He caused his men to seize upon me, thinking to carry me to prison. Two of his men took hold of me, to lead me away prisoner, I essaying if possible to escape: my wife earnestly desiring one of them, who was an acquaintance and related to me, to let me go; but he would not. His name is John Samuel. Another

of Carlowrie's men, who was my own cousin, would not lay hands on me; but that John Samuel, and another of the laird's men, held me fast; and I essaying if possible to escape, my wife flew to the men, to loose their hands from me, but could not; and that terrible man threw her down many times on the ground, cruelly, without mercy. He, with a staff in his hand, struck her many times; he likewise broke my head with it, that the blood ran. I put my hand to my head, and in striking again he crushed my thumb, and almost broke it. Several women in the town came, beseeching him to let me go, but he would not; but seemingly he would have killed us, and then taken our possession, but some other women came, and violently loosed these two men's hands, my wife doing her utmost to hold the laird. I escaped their hand at that time. He took possession of all our barn-yard, in which was corn and straw, which would largely be worth 1000/. Scots. My wife and her child were driven cruelly out of the town, under cloud of night, so that we had little, of all we had, left. For at that time we had taken a farm [at East Mains], under that noble lord, my Lord Cardross; and, notwithstanding all that Carlowrie took from us, that public oppressor of the Lord's people, Hallyards, (who was made donator by the council, to seize upon those people's goods that were at Bothwell, in three shires; Linlithgow, Clydesdale, and Dumbarton); he also would have seized upon our cattle, had not my father-in-law agreed with him, and given him 100 merks."

Reid was bailed out by his wife's father. Margaret continued to occupy the farm, while Reid hid in the vicinity of their home. Their economic future and survival depended on Margaret:

"My wife, with some servants, laboured that farm at the east end of Broxburn for three years; I wandering to and fro, in daily hazard. One night these troopers were sent out to apprehend some that were in hazard; but I, providentially, went from home that same day, before the troopers came; who made a narrow search; yet I escaped their hands, going to the Queensferry.

On that same night there came a party to seek a comrade of mine, whose house I went to at near twelve o'clock at night. He told me he had a way to escape if there was any hazard. I resolved to stay with him all that night; but we were scarcely laid down, when the troopers came to the door, and we hastily escaped out at a window, three stories high, and slid down the wall, without hurt, and mercifully and wonderfully escaped their hands.

There is one thing that deserves to be taken notice of, and recorded. When we were thus hardly dealt with, as is mentioned before, Mr. Walter Smith, who was an intimate Christian friend of ours, heard in Holland of our trouble and cruel usage with that cruel man, Carlowrie; both violently driven out, and forced to go under cloud of night with a young child. He wrote to us, he was persuaded the Lord would raze that man and his posterity from their habitation, (which came to pass shortly after) but wonderfully provide for us and ours, which we cannot deny but he hath done in a wonderful manner."

Westquarter House

"After this, my wife lived for a time in this farm at Broxburn; but persecution going on, ay, the longer the greater, one Westquarter got a commission from Lord Linlithgow, to hold courts, with instructions not to permit any to stay in the bounds, but those that would go to hear curates; so that my wife was put to it, if she would go?"

The Loss of East Mains

The farm at East Mains, worked by Margaret Storie and her farm servants was held from Henry Erskine, third lord Cardross, a moderate presbyterian.

There is an accusation in Reid's autobiography that Margaret was not fairly dealt with either by Alexander Higgins, Lord Cardross's chamberlain, or Thomas Russell, who took over their farm. Reid does not give any date for when his wife lost the farm. Earlier in the narrative, he says she and some servants worked the farm for three years, but it is not clear from what point in time that arrangement began or ended. Presumably, it was after the indemnity expired in early 1680.

There may be a second clue as to the time frame for the attitudes of the Cardross estate in the pursuit of Reid, as although he was suspected and sought for his part in Bothwell, he was not legally declared a fugitive until 10 July, 1683. It is speculative but it may have been around the latter date that Margaret Storie came under intense pressure from Cardross's chamberlain to abandon the tack on the farm, which was probably in Reid's name. Margaret Storie would also have been suspected for the reset of her husband, as plainly that was the case. However, from Reid's narrative, it appears that the main concern was over her refusal to attend the parish church. It is clear that Margaret was determined to uphold her Presbyterian views, but that that would come at a

considerable cost. John Moubray, the minister of Uphall, would have been expected to inform the authorities of Presbyterian nonconformists at some point.

Their predicament left them vulnerable to unscrupulous operators:

"She asked my counsel what she should do: I said I would not bid her do the thing I would not do myself; she could not stay without being apprehended. Taking to consideration there was no staying without hazard; and [Alexander Higgins] the chamberlain pretending that my Lord Cardross and he were in great hazard for setting his land to us, (which indeed was true, according to their law) and having one Thomas Russel that was related to him, who offered that if we would go away peaceably from the farm, he would pay us for any thing of our goods we left behind; and seeing there was no staying, without going along with their sinful courses, in going to hear those perjured curates, my wife made a bargain with Thomas Russel; he promising to pay us for all he got, and she thinking to stay till our victual was threshed; so she bargained with that person, the chamberlain pressing to the bargain, and pretending all favour if we did it peaceably. The time when this was done was very near Yule: our wheat seed was all sown. There was a bargain made for the wheat, and several other things, which amounted to 420 merks, for which they were to lay down present money, and my wife and some servants were to stay till the rest of the victual was threshen, to pay the farm, and what was over, a boll to ourselves. But when that treacherous man, Thomas Russel, was entered in possession, he would pay none of it, pretending we were rebels; and also when that was done, that cruel man, Alexander Higgins, who was chamberlain, threatened and compelled my wife to leave all, threatening to bring soldiers out of Blackness to take her; and would not suffer any of the servants to stay; so she was forced to leave all amongst their hands, corn in the barn and barnyard, and did not so much as get our household plenishing, nor the clothes out of the beds; so that our family was driven away unmercifully in the midst of the winter; and those cruel men took possession of nearly all our corn, cattle, and plenishing; all we got away was about 300 merks of all we had, at the time of the spoiling of our goods. ..."

Edinburgh

For the next year or two, Reid and his family lived in Edinburgh. Reid does not mention that he was declared a fugitive on 10 July, 1683, and that his name appeared on the published roll in May, 1684:

"After we were driven from our possession in Broxburn, we went to Edinburgh, and retired into quiet places, because of the cruelty of the enemy;...Many countrymen that were taken were banished to Carolina and New Jersey; and others that were not taken, went away willingly, with some ministers, having the sad apprehension of the Lord's departure from the land, and seeing no way of escaping the cruel enemy's hands, without dreadful compliance, and taking dreadful bonds; so many concluded the Lord was to leave Scotland, and set up his tabernacle in another place."

Reid meant the Carolina Scheme in which Lord Cardross took part.

Canongate Tolbooth

"At this time I was in hazard, put to wanderings and hidings, being driven away from any thing we had, as is told before. But this one thing I must declare, there was an honest man who was taken prisoner, James Clarkson by name, a Linlithgow man; my wife, who went into the Tolbooth at Edinburgh several times to see him, asked his advice concerning me, knowing my daily hazard."

By leaving their farm, Margaret Storie had avoided the attentions of the authorities. She was free to visit Clarkson, whom she and Alexander probably knew from their time in Linlithgowshire.

On 27 May, 1684, Robert Malloch, an Edinburgh merchant whose ship lay in Leith Roads, was given six prisoners for banishment: *"James Clerkson, David Jameson [one of the Sweet Singers], Alexander Montgomery, William Andrew, George Higgins and William Grieve in Linlithgow, prisoners in the tolbuith of the Cannogate' to banished to the plantations"*.

Reid's wife visited Clarkson in the Canongate Tolbooth prior to his banishment in the summer of 1684. This suggests again of connections between her and Society people in Linlithgowshire. However, it is at this point in Reid's narrative that he clarifies where he and his wife stood on the spectrum of Presbyterian dissent. Alexander and Margaret received an offer to go into voluntary exile in Carolina. The Society people opposed acceptance of such terms. At the same time as the Malloch banishments, several Society people held in Glasgow offered a joint

testimony against their banishment and those who accepted voluntary exile to Carolina. James Renwick, the Societies' minister, also preached against the banishments.

Clarkson had advice for her:

"He declared to her, that he saw nothing but seemingly the Lord was to leave the land and desired her to tell me, and advise me, to go with them that were going away. She signified we had little to carry us over. He offered great encouragement in that particular. When she told me, I had an aversion to leave the land, but my wife seemed to be more willing than I was; yet the honest man offering such encouragement, I had some thoughts it might be a call of Providence. He sent word again by my wife, desiring me to seek the Lord's mind, and then do what I had liberty to do; and being in a retired place in the country, I did set a day for this end as single as I could, to seek counsel of the Lord, what to do in this matter; and when I was about that work, that passage of scripture was suggested to me, . 'And the people desired Jeremiah to pray for them, that the Lord might shew them the way wherein they might walk, and the thing they might do;' which the prophet did, and gives them the answer, verse 9—'And said unto them, thus saith the Lord the God of Israel, unto whom ye sent me to present your supplication before him, If ye will still abide in this land, then will I build you, and not pull you down; and I will plant you and not pluck you up; for I repent me of the evil that I have done unto you. Be not afraid of the king of Babylon, of whom ye are afraid; be not afraid of him, saith the Lord: for I am with you to save you, and to deliver you from his hand.' This scripture I got, as I thought, from the Lord, to answer my suit, and from this time I resolved not to set my face to go abroad to the plantations for safety or bread."

Reid then leaps forward in time to the period of the Revolution in 1688:

"This I remembered, when I heard that my worthy Lord Cardross was driven from his plantation by the Spaniards [in the late 1680s], because the Lord had work to do with him here, in his own native land. He was a zealous forward instrument for the overturning of that cursed prelacy, and the establishment of presbyterian government [in 1689]; and thus the Lord brought him back to be a famous instrument before his removal by death [in 1693];"

Back in 1684, Reid continues:

"so I resolved to stay in our land. Our persecution grew ay the hotter and hotter, the devil raging in wicked men, for his time was to be but short. Searches were made through all the country, whenever they heard where any of those whom they called rebels haunted: many falling in their hands, and they taking their lives in a cruel manner, not suffering them to speak on the scaffold; yea, some not to read, pray, or sing psalms: some of their lives were taken soon in the morning, some late at night, and some taken away to the scaffold as soon as ever they got their sentence.

Great searches were made in Edinburgh, the ports closed, and guards set round about the town several times, because many persecuted people came, lurking privately in the town; for their cruelty went so on, that they took men's lives for their opinion, although they had been in no action; and not only men's lives, but women's also, for their opinion. Two young women [Isobel Alison and Marion Harvie] suffered in the town of Edinburgh [in January, 1681]; for they raged more and more."

In many ways the above is a potted "history" of "persecution" in Scotland in the early to mid-1680s. Alison, and especially Harvie, who was from Bo'ness, were dedicated followers of Donald Cargill. Reid's narrative probably reflects his experiences in Edinburgh in 1684, when many Society people were executed. He then moves on to the searches which were conducted in Edinburgh, probably in late 1684.

The West Kirk, Edinburgh.

"There was one great search, in which I narrowly escaped from the enemy's bands. I went to an uncle's house, near the West Kirk [now St Cuthbert's], and continued there all night. In the morning when we arose, there was a guard standing at the door. My aunt cried, that we should all be ruined, which was true according to their law; for those that haunted them were in danger, as well as those that haunted with them. I desired her to hold her peace; and putting on a meally-coat of my uncle's, got safely without the guard, and went to the country."

The West Kirk, now St Cuthberts, lay outside of Edinburgh and below the north-western side of the castle rock. Reid follows his account of the 'great search' with the story of the assassination of two soldiers at Swine Abbey in Livingston parish, Linlithgowshire. Although Reid places the 'great search' before his account of the killings of the soldiers in his narrative, it is likely that those events took place in the reverse of that order. Hanna Keir was also caught up in the searches of Edinburgh after Swine Abbey.

"After this there was one Thomas Kennoway, a cruel persecutor of the people of God. He haunted at the Swine-abbey; he lived at [West] Calder before he took on to be a trooper. He was a most wicked instrument in these places, about [West] Calder, Livingstone, and Bathgate parishes. Many days he watched the field-meetings, and led out parties upon them, knowing the ground; and after the break of Bothwell, he oppressed all honest men that were in hazard in these places, and got money from many; oppressing the country-side mightily. His cruelty was so great against his countrymen, that one James Nimmo, a Bathgate parish man, when in hazard, fled to the north for safety."

James Nimmo appears the published Fugitive Roll of May, 1684, as 'James Nimmo, son to William Nimmo of Boghall'.

"This Kennoway got notice of it, and went to the north to search him out; and having found him serving a gentleman, he attempted to pannel him; but the young man escaped his hands. [Kennoway failed to find him, as Nimmo was near Berwick, but he did find and Nimmo's father and brother-in-law.] Kennoway immediately came home again, and was at Swine-abbey, with one Duncan Stewart, another trooper, a comrade of his: upon a night they were both slain. This occasioned a great persecution and search in that part of the country, and no man could travel without a pass, but was challenged and counted a rebel if he had not one, and bonds and oaths were put to the country people, and those that were apprehended. The persecution going on in this manner, some of my acquaintances went to the English border for safety; I, hearing of this, went thither also, and was very kindly dealt with by Christian friends in that country; and in a little time after I went there, I was employed to be grieve to a gentleman; for I had skill in husbandry, and continued about half a year in that service."

Reid spent at least the first half of 1685 in England. The editor of Reid's narrative adds that his wife fled to Bo'ness for 'some time' while Reid was in England:

'During his absence his wife resided some time in Borrowstounness. She was a woman of great beauty, and the neighbours seeing her in a manner unconnected with relatives or friends, charitably chose to consider her as secretly the kept mistress of some cavalier. But she owed her safety to this misrepresentation. For it was not the profane and the profligate, but the religious and pure in heart that then suffered. When it was discovered who she was, she felt the necessity of seeking safety in flight, and exclaimed, with bitter indignation, as she was leaving the house in which she had resided, "Oh, sirs, it is a sad time for Scotland, when a woman is safe, as long as she is thought to be a strumpet, and has to flee for her life whenever it is found out that she is an honest woman!" She slept that night in a coal-pit.'

While Reid was in Northumberland, the Argyll Rising broke out. Reid did not join the rebels, but was briefly seized and held prisoner at Wooler:

"At the time when these worthy men came over from Holland, I was in Northumberland, where I was a grieve to a gentleman. In that country the militia horse were raised, to apprehend all that they suspected as friends to Monmouth or Argyll. The country was searched for any they suspected, especially Scotsmen. I being in that country, and they supposing me a stranger, I was taken prisoner at Wooler; but the captain, getting notice on the morrow that I was a servant to such a gentleman in that country, and had resided there for some time, let me go in the morning after I was taken."

Reid and the Revolution

After his brief capture in 1685, Reid's narrative reflects on the times up to and beyond the Revolution in 1688 to 1690, but he gives very few details about his, or his wife's activities. That suggests that he and his wife probably took no part in the ongoing campaign of the Society people against the Restoration regime. At no point in his narrative does Reid express any approval for the actions of the Society people, their preachers or mention attending their field preachings.

However, it appears that he did notice them after the Revolution when they arrived in Edinburgh in 1689 to protect the convention of estates that deposed James VII. It appears Reid did not approve of their methods, but saw the hand of God in their actions:

"There is one thing I may notice as very remarkable:— In the time of the convention there were a set of men, commonly called the rabble, who, in a warlike posture, cast out the curates in many parts of the land, as soon as they got any access, although their practice was not approved of by many honest people. These men came, in a warlike posture, to the town of Edinburgh, in the time of the convention, and offered themselves to defend and assist our

well-affected noblemen and gentlemen who sat in the convention; and though there were many ill-affected in the town, yet they were received into it in a warlike posture, and guarded the men who might be in hazard. This is the more remarkable, that the town of Edinburgh used not to let any soldiers enter the city, but the citizens themselves guarded it."

The Revolution also restored Reid's fortunes:

"A great part of this time we were meal-makers; and we were provided for in this way, without being troublesome to others; our stock was very little when we set to that employment; but the Lord did prosper us in it, and it became better; but it was not my inclination to follow that employment, for having been brought up from my infancy in husbandry, it was my inclination, if I had my liberty, and the opportunity of taking a farm, to have taken it. The man that came to the possession which we were put wrongously out of [Thomas Russell], had taken a tack of nineteen years from my Lord Cardross and his chamberlain [Alexander Higgins], so that hopes were gone of our returning to it. Besides, our stock was so small, that we could not think of plenishing that farm; yet there was a break in the man's tack at seven years, so that he came and quitted the farm to my Lord Cardross; who was unwilling that he should have done it, not knowing of a tenant to it. But, in the mean time, there was a man who was concerned in my lord's interest, hearing that the man was to quit the farm, and knowing that I came out of that farm, inquired of me if I would take our own farm again? I said I would gladly, but our stock was too small to plenish it. He said, "Fear not that, for I will help you to plenish it." I desired him to tell me when the man quitted it, and I would advise what to do; which accordingly he did, and I came in terms of the rent with him, and very nearly agreed.

My lord being but newly come home, I went to him, and told him I would take that farm. He said, 'I am glad of it; there shall no man get it before you, if you can plenish it.' I said, we should do our utmost. So within a little time after, we agreed: but I had my own perplexity how to get it done; but that was not my greatest puzzle, thinking, if I should be able to plenish it, that I had been two times robbed already, and put out of two farms before this, and times seemed yet to be dangerous. What, if I should borrow from others, to lose their goods? which would be my great perplexity and trouble while in this condition. A door being opened to return again where we were wrongously and violently put from, I desired to seek counsel of the Lord how to do in this case, ... After this I took courage, and ventured, and got the farm plenished by the favour of friends. And the Lord prospered us so, that at this time there is little or nothing owing to any: and we are even as well in the world as those that complied with the enemy, and went over the belly of their light-hearted curates, and submitted to bonds and tests. This I say to the praise of the Lord's goodness, even in providing temporal things. And this I commonly said of the Lord's goodness to us, that we were among the first of the captives that returned to their own possession; and, as has been said, it was evidently the Lord's hand that brought us back, and blessed our endeavours. Being settled here, the Lord mercifully provided the gospel in the place and congregation, and we got that eminent servant of the Lord, Mr. George Barclay, which was my very choice. Thus ye see the Lord's good providence in providing both spiritual and temporal mercies to us, and to the church of God."

Reid's admiration of George Barclay, a former Argyll rebel, as the new minister of Uphall reveals his moderate inclinations. Throughout the mid-1680s, Barclay had been strenuously opposed to James Renwick and the hardline Society people. However, Reid also admired the martyrs, who were mainly Society people. Perhaps the key to unlocking Reid is his advice to these children to avoid "janglings". Reid's Presbyterian principles could encompass both Walter Smith and George Barclay.

Reid was contented with the post-Revolution established Presbyterian Church. However, as he advised his children, he remained committed to the Covenants:

"And truly I regret and lament, that these covenants seem to be buried, and, as I said before, little or no word of them, as though our fathers, the worthy reformers, had been fools, and our worthy martyrs who suffered at Pentland and Bothwell, yea, all who suffered during the bloody persecution, had been blockheads and madmen, who owned these covenants. Yet the Lord owned them, and they died in the faith, that God will own and raise up these covenants, and that buried work of reformation. I exhort you to be zealous and forward in your stations and generation, and the Lord will own you. Some may think there is some reflection here, upon both ministers and professors; but I cannot help it, for, indeed, it is my judgment, though I desire to reflect on none; but I must be free with you, expecting it will be my last advice in writ.

My children, I desire all of you that may be alive after my death, if your mother be alive, that ye be kind to her: for she hath been afflicted in all my afflictions since she and I met, and carried courageously in our sharpest trials.

As I have exhorted you to be zealous in joining with the zealous party, and purest means, I also exhort you to beware of excess, either to the right or left hand, to join with any party, that would unnecessarily rend the mystical body of Christ by divisions, not according to the word of God, or the example of the best reformed churches; for ye see the sad example in our own days, of the Lord's wrath against such as those who followed that woful person [John] Gib, who pretended zeal; so that the Lord has given him up, and some with him, to work horrid wickedness; but has delivered some of them, who were simply led away with him, from the fowler's snare; so that here is a beacon to beware; so I shall add no more, but bid you all farewell, both my Christian and natural friends."

At the end of his narrative, Reid, once again returns to his Linlithgowshire background. His warning to his children was not to follow the path of John Gibb and the Sweet Singers of Bo'ness who had split from, or were ejected from, the Society people in 1681.

The editor ends Reid's narrative:

'Alex[ander]. Reid died in 1706. His widow [Margaret Storie] lived thirty-six years after his decease.'

Reid, and probably his wife, are buried at Uphall.

Margaret's maiden name is sometimes indicated as being "Staine".

Scottish Covenanters

Simply stated, the Covenanters were those people in Scotland who signed the National Covenant in 1638. They signed this Covenant to confirm their opposition to the interference by the Stuart kings in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

The Stuart kings harboured the belief of the Divine Right of the monarch. Not only did they believe that God wished them to be the infallible rulers of their kingdom - they also believed that they were the spiritual heads of the Church of Scotland. This latter belief could not be accepted by the Scots. No man, not even a king, could be spiritual head of their church. Only Jesus Christ could be spiritual head of a Christian church.

This was the nub of the entire Covenanting struggle. The Scots were, and would have been, loyal to the Stuart dynasty but for that one sticking point, and from 1638, when the Covenant was signed, until the Glorious Revolution - when Prince William of Orange made a bloodless invasion of Great Britain in 1688 - a great deal of suffering, torture, imprisonment, transportation and executions would ensue.

King Charles I had introduced the Book of Common Prayer to Scotland in 1637 to the fury and resentment of the populace. He declared that opposition to the new liturgy would be treason, and thus came about the Covenant.

There followed a period of very severe repression. Ministers with Covenanting sympathies were "outed" from their churches by the authorities, and had to leave their parishes. Many continued to preach at "conventicles" in the open air or in barns and houses. This became an offence punishable by death. Citizens who did not attend their local churches (which were now in the charge of Episcopalian "curates") could be heavily fined, and such offenders were regarded as rebels, who could be questioned, even under torture. They could be asked to take various oaths, which not only declared loyalty to the king, but also to accept him as head of the church. Failure to take such an oath could result in summary execution by the muskets of the dragoons, who were scouring the districts looking for rebels.

The persecutions became more frequent and cruel on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. As time went on more and more ordinary folk became involved, and skirmishes and battles took place against Government troops. In 1678 the Government raised an army of 6,000 Highlanders (the 'Highland Host'), who had no love for the Presbyterian lowlanders. This army swept through the west and south of Scotland, looting and plundering. They remained for many years, quartering themselves on the already impoverished Covenanters.

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