

THE
MUDIES OF ANGUS

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by

Sir Francis Mudie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E

and

Commander Ian M. N. Mudie, M.B.E., R.N.

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PREFACE

MUDIE is one of the oldest of Lowland Scots names. In the thirteenth century, and probably earlier, it was spelt Modi and has been spelt in a great many ways since. Now there are, practically speaking, only two spellings, Mudie and Moodie. With only one exception that we have been able to find, all families of Angus origin use the former spelling and, again with only one exception, all those whose origin is outside Angus use the latter. Mudie is the older spelling, originating about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Moodie started to become common in the eighteenth and its adoption would appear to be the result of the increased contact with England which followed the Union of 1707.

Nothing definite is known of the origin of the Mudies. Traditionally they are of Norse descent and this receives some confirmation from the fact that in early times they are found, almost exclusively, in those parts of Scotland raided by the Norsemen: in Angus along the coast from Dundee to Montrose; in Fife on the Forth near Dunfermline; on the Firth of Clyde below Glasgow and on the shores of the Pentland Firth.

In Angus the Mudies early spread from the Sidlaw Hills, which seems to have been their original home, to the towns of Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, in which many of them attained considerable prominence in public life in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This movement to the towns was accelerated by industrialisation in the second half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. The main attraction was the Dundee linen trade, in which Mudies had for long taken a leading part. The result is that Dundee and its surroundings is now the Mudie area in Angus. Except for a few migrants from that area, there are now none in Arbroath or Montrose, or in the country round them.

There has been very little Mudie migration to other parts of Scotland, but early in the nineteenth century emigration from Scotland started on a considerable scale, first to England and, somewhat later, Overseas, particularly to Australia. In the last hundred years it has been on a very large scale indeed. For various reasons it is impossible to be categorical in these matters, but, as far as we can see, of the seventeen families of which we give accounts, there are only three which are, or will in a few years be, represented in Angus in the male line. Of the remainder three have died out in the male line altogether, five are, or will in a few years be, represented wholly in England, two wholly in Australia, one wholly in South Africa and three divided between England and Overseas.

At first children were given only one name, and it was almost always a family one. James and John were the commonest Mudie names for boys and occur almost equally often. A considerable distance behind comes a group of David, William, Robert and Thomas in that order. For girls the commonest names were Margaret and Elizabeth, a good way ahead of Ann and Jean. About the year 1800, or a little after, two "Christian" names became fashionable, but they were still, generally, family names. "Fancy" names came in early in the twentieth century, particularly for girls.

We have given accounts of as many families as we could, but of course, there are many omissions. In some cases, those whom we approached were not interested: in others they could give little information. There are, however, many loose ends in our pedigrees and perhaps, should they wish to do so, those whom we have not mentioned will be able to connect themselves with one or other of the families which we have included. We are very grateful to those who have given us information and particularly to the late Mr. E. W. Mudie of Hunts Cross, Liverpool, who spared no trouble to help. His sudden death, just before publication of this book, was a great loss to us all.

Finally, we apologise for any mistakes which we have made, particularly those mistakes in the spelling of names, which are so irritating. Our excuse is to be found in the fact that the book contains over 3,000 names.

CONTENTS

Contents

PREFACE.....	iii
CONTENTS.....	iv
CHAPTER I - THE NAME	11
ORIGIN AND EARLY DISTRIBUTION	11
THE SPELLING OF THE NAME	13
PRESENT DISTRIBUTION.....	14
THE ARMS OF MUDIE	15
CHAPTER II - SOME EARLY MUDIES	17
CHAPTER III - DUNDEE BURGESS ROLL.....	20
MERCHANT BURGESSES	21
CRAFTSMEN BURGESSES	21
SHIPMASTER BURGESSES.....	22
OTHER BURGESSES.....	23
CHAPTER IV - EARLY DUNDEE MERCHANTS	25
GEORGE MUDIE	26
DAVID MUDIE	27
ROBERT MUDIE.....	27
JAMES MUDIE.....	28
HENRY MUDIE.....	31
SIR THOMAS MUDIE.....	31
THOMAS MUDIE—Dean of Guild.....	36
CHAPTER V - DAVID MUDIE, TAILOR AND REFORMER	39
CHAPTER VI - DUNDEE BURGESSES	41
FIRST FAMILY	41
I - JAMES MUDIE	43
II - JOHN MUDIE	43
III - JOHN MUDIE.....	43
IV - ROBERT MUDIE	43
V - GEORGE MUDIE	45
VI - WILLIAM MUDIE	45
VII – WILLIAM MUDIE.....	47
VIII - JOHN MUDIE	49
IX - JAMES MUDIE	51
AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.....	52
X - GEORGE DEMPSTER MUDIE	52
XI - WILLIAM HENRY MUDIE	55
XII - WILLIAM AINSLIE MUDIE	58

MUDIES OF ANGUS

XIII - CUTHBERT MUDIE	59
CHAPTER VII - DUNDEE BURGESSES.....	61
SECOND FAMILY	61
I - ANDREW MUDIE	61
II - JOHN MUDIE	64
III - GEORGE MUDIE	64
IV - THOMAS MUDIE	66
THOMAS MOLLESON MUDIE.....	69
CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE.....	69
V - GEORGE RITCHIE MUDIE	72
VI - EDWARD CHARLTON MUDIE	74
VII - EDWARD GEORGE MUDIE	75
VIII - EDWARD STANLEY HALE MUDIE.....	75
IX - EDWARD NIGEL PEARMAN MUDIE.....	76
MANCHESTER BRANCH	76
X - ROBERT HENRY MUDIE.....	76
XI - SAMUEL ROBERT MUDIE.....	78
XII - WALTER HARRISON MUDIE.....	79
CHAPTER VIII - DUNDEE	80
FIRST FAMILY	80
I - JOHN MUDIE	80
II - DAVID MUDIE.....	80
III - JOHN MUDIE.....	81
IV - NORMAN DAVID MUDIE	82
SECOND FAMILY	82
I - ALEXANDER MUDIE	82
II - JAMES DUNCAN MUDIE.....	82
III - JOHN CRICHTON MUDIE	83
IV - JOHN MUDIE.....	84
SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH.....	84
I - JAMES CRICHTON MUDIE.....	84
II - JAMES DUNCAN MUDIE.....	85
THIRD FAMILY	85
I - JOHN MUDIE	85
II - JAMES MUDIE.....	85
III - ROBERT MUDIE.....	86
IV - WILLIAM GUILD MUDIE.....	87
V - WILLIAM GUILD MUDIE.....	87
VI - WILLIAM BROWN MUDIE	88

MUDIES OF ANGUS

U.S.A. BRANCH.....	88
I - ROBERT PETRIE MUDIE	88
FOURTH FAMILY	89
I - DAVID MUDIE.....	89
II - JOHN MUDIE	92
III - JOHN ROBERT SCOTT MUDIE.....	93
IV - WALTER NEVILLE MUDIE	94
CHAPTER IX - LIFF AND BENVIE	95
FIRST FAMILY	95
I - JAMES MUDIE	95
II - ANDREW MUDIE	96
III - ANDREW SMITH MUDIE	97
IV - JAMES MUDIE	98
V - ANDREW MUDIE.....	98
LONDON BRANCH.....	98
I - GEORGE MUDIE.....	99
II - FREDERICK GEORGE MUDIE	100
III - LEONARD GEORGE MUDIE.....	100
SECOND FAMILY	101
I - JAMES MUDIE	101
II - PETER MUDIE	101
III - ROBERT MUDIE.....	103
IV - PETER MUDIE.....	106
V - DAVID MUDIE	106
CHAPTER X - TEALING.....	108
I - JOHN MUDIE	108
II - THOMAS MUDIE.....	109
III - JAMES MUDIE.....	110
IV - ROBERT AITKEN MUDIE	111
V- JAMES MUDIE.....	115
VI - THOMAS COUPER MUDIE	117
VII - JAMES FRANCIS MUDIE	117
CHAPTER XI INVERARITY	119
FIRST FAMILY	119
I - ROBERT MUDIE	119
II - ROBERT MUDIE.....	119
III - ROBERT MUDIE - WRITER AND REFORMER.....	120
IV - ADAM MUDIE.....	121
V - ROBERT MUDIE or MOODIE	122

MUDIES OF ANGUS

VI - EDWIN RAMSAY MOODIE.....	122
VII - EDWIN RAMSAY MOODIE	123
VIII - ROBIN HENRY RAMSAY MOODIE.....	123
AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.....	124
IX - ROBERT TROUP MOODIE	124
X - ROBERT MOODIE.....	124
XI - ROBERT TROUP MOODIE	125
SECOND FAMILY	127
I - JOHN MUDIE	127
II - THE REV. JAMES MUDIE	128
III - JOHN MUDIE.....	129
III - FRANCIS MUDIE.....	130
IV - PETER MUDIE.....	134
V - WILLIAM BELL MUDIE	135
VI - CHARLES JOHN MUDIE	137
VII - IAN MURRAY NICOLL MUDIE.....	138
BIRMINGHAM BRANCH.....	139
I - DAVID MUDIE.....	139
II - JOHN MUDIE	140
III - JOHN MUDIE.....	140
IV - DONALD KENNETH MUDIE	140
THIRD FAMILY.....	141
I - JAMES MUDIE	141
II - JOHN MUDIE	141
III - JAMES MUDIE.....	141
IV - WILLIAM GRAY MUDIE.....	143
V - WILLIAM KNIGHT MUDIE	143
VI - GEORGE KNIGHT MUDIE	145
VII - GEORGE KNIGHT MUDIE	146
AUSTRALIAN BRANCH.....	146
VIII - ALEXANDER MUDIE.....	146
IX - ALEXANDER MUDIE	146
MERSEYSIDE BRANCH	147
X - GEORGE GRAY MUDIE	147
XI - THOMAS ANDERSON MUDIE.....	148
XII - ERNEST WILLIAM MUDIE.....	149
CHAPTER XII - ST. VIGEANS	150
I - JAMES MUDIE	150
II - JOHN MUDIE	150

MUDIES OF ANGUS

III - JAMES MUDIE.....	150
IV - NORMAN WILLIAM MUDIE.....	152
V - TRAVIS DUDLEY MUDIE	153
NOTE- THE FIFE FAMILY	154
I - ROBERT MUDIE	154
II - THOMAS MUDIE.....	154
III - ROBERT MUDIE.....	154
IV - ROBERT MUDIE	154
V - ROBERT MUDIE.....	154
VI - JOHN MUDIE.....	154
VII - JOHN MUDIE	154
VIII - JOHN MUDIE	155
IX - JOHN MUDIE.....	155
X - JOHN MUDIE	155
XI - GEORGE MUDIE.....	156
XII - JOHN MUDIE	156
XIII - GEORGE JAMES MUDIE	156
CHAPTER XIII - BRYANTON AND GILCHORN.....	158
BRYANTON.....	158
I - JONKENE MUDIE IN BRYANTON	159
II - JOHN MUDIE IN BRYANTON	159
III - JOHN MUDIE FIRST OF BRYANTON.....	159
DAVID MUDIE IN COURTHILL.....	160
THE SPEIDS OF ARDOVIE	161
IV - GEORGE MUDIE SECOND OF BRYANTON.....	161
V - DAVID MUDIE THIRD OF BRYANTON.....	162
GILCHORN	163
VI - JOHN MUDIE FIRST OF GILCHORN.....	163
VII - DAVID MUDIE SECOND OF GILCHORN	164
VIII - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF GILCHORN	165
IX - DAVID MUDIE FOURTH OF GILCHORN	165
CHAPTER XIV - MONTROSE AND ARBIKIE.....	166
ARBIKIE	166
I - JAMES MUDIE FIRST OF ARBIKIE	168
II - JAMES MUDIE SECOND OF ARBIKIE	168
III - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF ARBIKIE	170
IV - JOHN MUDIE FOURTH OF ARBIKIE	171
DAVID MUDIE OF EAST NEW JERSEY.....	172
BURGESSES	173

MUDIES OF ANGUS

CHAPTER XV - ARBROATH AND PITMUIES	175
A DUNDEE FAMILY	177
MUDIE OF PITMUIES	177
I - JAMES MUDIE	178
II - JAMES MUDIE FIRST OF PITMUIES	179
III - JAMES MUDIE SECOND OF PITMUIES	179
IV - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF PITMUIES	179
APPENDIX A	181
EARLY MUDIES OUTSIDE ANGUS	181
THE FORTH	181
THE CLYDE	182
ORKNEY AND CAITHNESS	183
EDINBURGH	184
APPENDIX B - DIARY OF ENSIGN CHARLES MUDIE	186

ILLUSTRATIONS—

The Arms of Mudie

Tombstone of Sir Thomas Mudie and his signature on the National Covenant

Miniature of Ensign Charles Mudie

Charles Edward Mudie and members of his family

Lochside Farmhouse, Barry

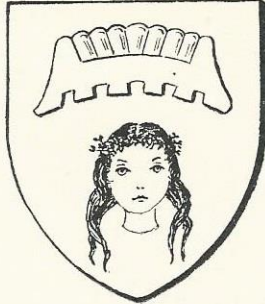
MAP—

South Angus, showing distribution of the name

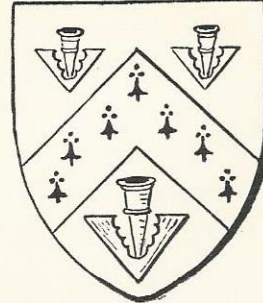
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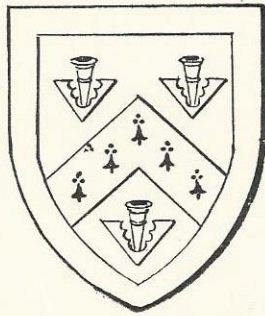
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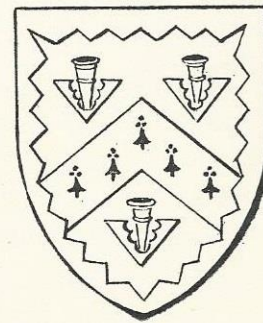
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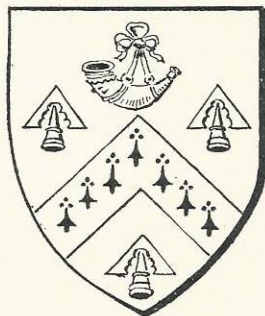
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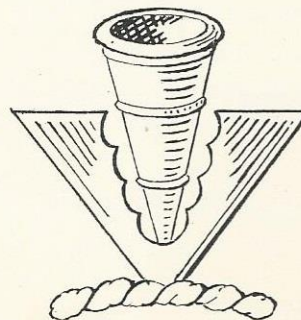
MUDIE OF ARBIKIE



Sir THOMAS MUDIE
Provost of Dundee 1648-1659



MUDIE CREST (A Pheon)



THE ARMS OF MUDIE

CHAPTER I - THE NAME

ORIGIN AND EARLY DISTRIBUTION

IT is an almost universal tradition that the Mudies are of Norse origin and came originally from Orkney. A more particular account would derive the name from Madach, or Madad, created Earl of Atholl by King Edgar (1097-1107), and have the Mudie's his descendants through his son, Harold Madadson, Jarl, or Earl, of Orkney in right of his mother, Margaret, daughter of Hakon, Jarl of Orkney¹. would be nice to think that this story was true, for not only was Madad of Royal blood, being the son of Donald Bane, King of Scots, brother and successor to Malcolm Canmore, but his son, Harold, was a colourful, if somewhat turbulent person who left a considerable name for himself. Early in his career, in 1158, he murdered his co-jarl Rognald, who built St. Magnus Cathedral in Kirkwall and was later canonised, and towards the end of his life, in 1202, he blinded and cut off the nose of Jon, Bishop of Caithness. He died in 1206. His life seems to have been spent in quarrelling with his overlord, the King of Norway, who eventually deprived him of the Shetland Islands, and in fighting with King William the Lion, who was trying to recover Caithness from the Norsemen. Bishop Jon had been appointed by the King of Scots and was probably looked on as his agent and, for that reason, maltreated by Harold. From the Orcadian point of view Harold was a national hero, standing up for his country against both the Norwegians and the Scots.

Unfortunately, the story that the Mudies are descended from Harold Madadson must be rejected. For one thing his line seems to have died out in the persons of his three sons. One, Roderick, was killed fighting William the Lion near Inverness: another, Thorfinn, who had been left as a hostage with William, had his eyes put out when his father renewed the war, and shortly afterwards died in prison, and the third, Jon, who succeeded his father as Jarl of Orkney was murdered in his own house in Thurso by his servants in 1231 A.D. Apart from all this there appear to have been Mudies in Scotland before the time of Jarl Harold², or, at least so soon after that time and so far removed from Orkney, as to make it practically impossible that they could be his descendants.

If however, the story that the Mudies are descended from Harold Madadson has to be abandoned there is no reason to disbelieve the tradition that they are of Norse descent and came originally from Orkney. In fact, if this had not been so, the story that they were descended from a Norse hero who had fought the Scots would hardly have been invented. The similarity of the names Mudie and Madad doubtless was a great temptation to genealogists but it would not in itself have resulted in a pedigree unless that pedigree was pleasing to the genealogists' patrons. The story of the descent from Madad comes from Orkney³, where the Mudies of Melsetter were for long a powerful family, dating almost certainly from the time before Orkney became a part of Scotland in 1469 A.D.

There is, however, other evidence that supports the Norse origin of the Mudies. For one thing the name seems to be Norse, or Germanic, rather than Celtic. It is generally supposed to be connected with the old Scots word Moodie or Mudie meaning gallant or courageous. Thus, in the Ballad of Captain Carre:

'But mony were the mudie men
Lay gasping on the green"

¹ On Madad's death about 1150, the Earldom of Atholl was conferred by King Edgar on Madad's cousin, Malcolm, son of King Duncan II and grandson of Malcolm Canmore by his first wife Ingioborge, widow of Thorfinn, Jarl of Orkney.

² A writer in the *Weekly Scotsman* of 21st December 1929 says that in 1050 A.D. the name was spelt Mody, Mudy or Muddy, but his authority has not been traced.

³ Hossack's "Kirkwall in the Orkneys".

and in Barbour's Bruce:—

"Thretten Castillis with Strynth he
wan And Ourcom many a Mudy
man".

Even if this derivation of the name is largely conjectural it is nice to think that it is the correct one. A less flattering derivation, which, however, we can reject, is from the Norman French *maudit*⁴, the cursed or excommunicated.

The best support to the theory that the Mudies are of Norse origin is, however, the fact that, when adequate records are available, the Mudies are found concentrated in Orkney and Caithness, both of which were held by Norsemen for centuries, and in those parts of the rest of Scotland which the Norsemen raided and held for shorter or longer periods. The habit of the Norse raiders was to sail up the firths or into the bays and from some sheltered harbour to ravage the countryside. The Firths of Tay, Forth and Clyde were each subject to their raids and they landed more than once near Montrose. In the middle of the ninth century one Ragnald Lodbroc, so called because he wore sheepskin trousers, brought his ships up the Tay and raided, it is said, as far as Dunkeld. He also attacked Fife and the Lothians. King Constantine I (863-877) was killed fighting the Norsemen near the Firth of Forth and his son, Donald II (889-900) was killed in a similar way, somewhere between the Forth and the Tay. Towards the end of the 10th century, in the reign of Kenneth II (971-995) a Norse force landed at Montrose and, marching westwards, joined hands with another that had sailed up the Tay. The combined forces advanced inland but were defeated at Luncarty near Perth in 980 A.D. Some years later in the reign of Kenneth's son, Malcolm II (1005-1034), the Norsemen again invaded Angus but were heavily defeated at Barry near Carnoustie and their leader killed. The West Coast, too, was constantly under attack from the Norsemen, who occupied and ruled the Western Isles. They were not finally subdued till Alexander III (1249-1286) defeated them at the battle of Largs on the Ayrshire Coast in 1263.

If the Mudies were the descendants of the Norse invaders they should be found on the Firths of Tay, Forth and Clyde, as well as in Orkney and Caithness. And this is exactly where they are found. The Mudie area in Angus extends from the Firth of Tay to the Montrose Basin and includes Dundee and the parishes of Auchterhouse, Tealing, Liff and Benvie, Mains and Strathmartine and Inverarity and also Montrose, Arbroath and Brechin and the parishes of Inverkeillor, Lunan, Craig and Dun. There were Mudies in the intervening parishes of Monikie, Monifieth and Carmyllie, but the main concentrations were at the two ends of the line, where the harbours are. There were none, or practically none, north of the Sidlaw Hills and none on the south bank of the Tay. On the Firth of Forth there were Mudies in Dunfermline and in the parishes of Saline, Muckhart and neighbouring parishes, but here, too, they seem to have been confined to the north bank of the firth, except for one case, noted later. On the Clyde there were Mudies in Bute but the great majority were on the other side of the river. There were large numbers in Glasgow and Paisley and in the parishes of Kilmacolm, Inverkip, Largs, Kilwinning, Irvine, Mauchline and Auchinlech. In Orkney the Mudies were concentrated in the island of Hoy, though there were some on the other islands. There were also a number on the opposite mainland, extending it would seem, as far as Dornoch.

There is, however, one exception to the rule that the Mudies were concentrated on the shores of the firths and bays. At the end of the sixteenth century, or even earlier, there was a considerable number in Edinburgh. This concentration in Edinburgh differs, however, from the others, in that it was practically confined to Edinburgh and Leith and the small town of Tranant. There were no landowners, farmers or millers in the surrounding countryside. It is probably, therefore, accounted for by the fact that Edinburgh was the capital and attracted people from all over the country.

⁴ Baring Gould's "Family Names". There is an entirely different name *Mauduit*

MUDIES OF ANGUS

The first Mudies were, probably, generally not pure Norse. The very early Norse raiders, naturally, did not bring their women with them. Women came only when the position appeared to be sufficiently established to justify a hope of colonisation. The attacks on Angus and Fife never led to the establishment of colonies and the colonies in the West appear to have been confined to the outer Isles. The raiders must, however, have sometimes stayed long enough in the Tay, the Forth and the Clyde to admit of marriages, regular or irregular, with the local women. And the Mudies would appear to be the descendants of the issue of such marriages. In this connection it is interesting to note that they are not found in the low fertile lands such as the Carse of Gowrie or the land south and west of Dunfermline. The Norsemen must have occupied these lands temporarily, but they would be the first lands re-occupied by the local people, as soon as the invaders were driven out. Any raiders who remained behind and their families would be driven back to the neighbouring foothills. This is just where the Mudies are found. In Angus on the southern slopes of the Sidlaws and near Dunfermline on the slopes of the hills to the north of that town. In the Clyde valley they are found at Inverkip and Largs in the narrow strip between the hills and the sea but, further south where the land near the sea is low lying, they are found not near the sea but inland at Mauchline and Auchinleck near the foothills. The early Mudies in Orkney may, of course, have been pure Norse, as Orkney was colonised by Norsemen, but here too, many doubtless married into the country. Perhaps it is significant that Hoy, where the Mudies were most numerous, is the most mountainous of the Orkney Islands.

The distribution of the Mudies on which this argument as to their origin is based is taken, very largely from the earliest wills available, those proved in the latter half of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth centuries. It is thus the distribution that existed several hundred years after the name came into use. But at this time travel was difficult and dangerous and it is unlikely that people would move far from their ancestral homes in large numbers. The distribution of the Mudies, therefore, when surnames came to be adopted, probably in the eleventh century, was most likely very similar to that existing at the time of the early wills. This, taken with the family tradition, seems to make it fairly certain that the Mudies are descended from Norse raiders and the local women, who, in the places where the raids took place, would be Picts. The contrary view that the Mudies are of pure Pictish origin and originated in Angus is put forward in the Moodie Book. But it would appear to be contrary to the evidence. The English name Moody may possibly be of similar Norse origin but, if so, the invaders probably came direct across the North Sea and not from Orkney.

THE SPELLING OF THE NAME

The name is occasionally found spelt in very curious ways, such as Moudie, Mouidie, Mowddie' Mowdie, Muidie, Muidy, Muday, Muedie, Muddie, Mude, etc. These were, however, merely individual idiosyncracies or mis-spellings. The earliest accepted spelling seems to have been Modi but by the thirteenth century, or thereabouts, it had changed to Mudy with frequent divergence to Mwdy. This remained the practice for about three hundred years till the sixteenth century, when the form Mudie came into fashion.

The form Moodie, which is much the most common outside Angus, seems, curiously enough, to have originated in Dundee. Although in the Burgess Roll of Dundee and in the Dundee wills the name is almost universally spelt Mudie, in the parish registers there was a sudden and complete change from Mudie to Moodie at the beginning of 1652. The spelling used in these registers would depend on the views of the man who kept them, the parish ministers. The parties themselves probably had no very pronounced views on the subject. It would appear therefore that the parish minister must have changed. He did. He was Andrew Auchinleck who was sent to the Tower of London by Monk after he stormed Dundee in September 1651. It therefore looks as if the spelling Moodie was a Cromwellian innovation! The new spelling lasted till 1716 from, and including, which year Mudie is universal in the marriage register. In the register of births both forms were used from 1716 to 1721, after which the spelling Mudie was always used. Other parishes

followed when Dundee introduced the spelling Moodie and gave it up about the time that Dundee did. But the burgh records of Arbroath and Montrose stuck to the spelling Mudie.

Once the new spelling had been adopted in Dundee the change back to the old spelling early in the eighteenth century is remarkable, as it was just about this time that the spelling Moodie began to come into fashion outside Angus. James Mudie, sixth laird of Melsetter, adopted it after he came into the family property. According to the Moodie Book he was described in 1702 as "James Mudie of Melsetter younger" but in 1704 as "Captain James Moodie of Melsetter", and this spelling has been used by the family ever since. He was an officer in the Guards and it would appear likely that he changed the spelling of his name when south of the Border. The vowel, as pronounced in Scotland, would be unpronounceable in the South and the new spelling was fitted to the English pronunciation and brought into line with that of the English name Moody. We find the spelling Moodie almost universally used in the eighteenth century wills of those Mudies who spent part at least of their lives abroad. It is spelt in this way in the wills of a sailor in H.M.S. Brittanica, an ensign in the service of the Hon. East India Company, a Captain in General Guise's Regiment (6th Foot), a couple of shipmasters and the widow of a doctor who lived in South Carolina. This probably led to its becoming the fashionable way of spelling the name and to its widespread adoption.

The new spelling was slow to catch on in Fife. The family of Cocklaw in that county adopted it towards the end of the eighteenth century, but the old spelling was retained by the Mudies of Muir, whence the Cocklaw family derived. The Mudies of Blairhill also eventually adopted the form Moodie. The Mudies of Masterton and Cults kept the old spelling, as their descendants do to this day. On the Clyde the spelling in nearly all the old wills is Mudie but in the printed Burgess Roll of Glasgow the form Moodie is used after 1750. In Edinburgh Moodie seems to have been gradually adopted from about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Other spellings are still occasionally found. The spelling Moody⁵ is not unknown in Scotland and the forms Mudy and Moodey have been noticed in England, but they may be modifications of the English name Moody.

With the two spellings have grown up two pronunciations. An intermediate pronunciation, identical for both spellings, is still common in Scotland and, even when a distinction is made, it is far less marked than in England.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION

Considerable changes in the distribution of the Mudies have taken place since the end of the seventeenth century. In the eighteenth, though the number in Angus was maintained and there was only a slight decrease in Fife there appears to have been a sharp fall in the West and the number in Edinburgh appears to have been almost negligible. The total number of Mudies, omitting Orkney and Shetland, seems to have fallen by about one third. Nothing can be said about Orkney and Shetland, as these conclusions are based on the number of wills and the eighteenth century wills for Orkney and Shetland have been lost. These results are hard to account for. There was some but, apparently, not a great deal of emigration in the eighteenth century and the population as a whole was increasing. It is difficult, too, to see why the Mudies should maintain their numbers in some parts of the country and not in others. Perhaps, however, for some reason the number of wills is not in this case a sound basis for an argument regarding population.

The present distribution has been greatly affected by two things, emigration and the growth of the towns at the expense of the countryside. The main centres now in Scotland are Dundee and Glasgow, Mudies greatly predominating in the former and Moodies in the latter. Many of the present Glasgow Moodies must have

⁵ For instance the family of Moody-Stuart of Annat, Perthshire,

come originally from other parts of Scotland. There are also a large number of Moodies in Edinburgh and a considerable number in Fife. Mudies are still numerous in the old Mudie country on the southern slopes of the Sidlaws, but only at the western end. They have practically died out in the east towards Arbroath and Montrose. In Orkney there are a few Moodies but they seem to have disappeared from the parish of Walls where, originally, they were most numerous. The number in London is, of course, large. Curiously, Mudies there considerably outnumber Moodies. The same is true of a number of other English towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham where, of course, the numbers are smaller. There are a great many in Australia, particularly in Victoria, where Moodies⁶ greatly outnumber Mudies, and in South Australia, where the reverse is the case. There are also many in New Zealand, mostly Moodies. Many went to Canada and very many must have gone to the United States, but they are difficult to trace. In New York far the commonest spelling is Moody, some of whom may have come originally from Scotland and changed the spelling of their name. There are a large number in South Africa, Moodies predominating, and in Rhodesia the township of Melsetter was so called after the Mudie, or Moodie, property of Melsetter in Orkney. Generally speaking the spelling Mudie, wherever it is found, is an indication of Angus origin, the spelling Moodie an indication of a Scottish origin outside Angus and the spelling Moody of an English origin, but the rule is not absolutely universal.

THE ARMS OF MUDIE

The Arms of Mudie, given in Stodarts "Scottish Arms 1370-1678" are "Azure, a chevron ermine between three pheons⁷ argent". The Mudies of Masterton in Fife seem to have used these Arms without difference but the Arms registered by James Mudie of Arbikie in Angus sometime after 1672 added a "bordure indented argent for difference" and the Mudies of Pitmuies had "a bordure argent". There are, however, two more striking differences between the Arms used by the different families. The Melsetter Arms and, probably in imitation of them, those of Cocklaw have a bugle, or hunting horn, in chief: while those displayed on the tomb of Sir Thomas Mudie, the seventeenth century Provost of Dundee, have a hunting horn at the centre, or fess point. Other Mudie Arms have no hunting horn. Again in the Melsetter Arms and in those of Sir Thomas Mudie the pheons are pointing upward, while in those shown in Stodart and in those of Thomas Mudie of Saughton displayed on the Cannongate Church in Edinburgh they point downwards. No explanation is offered of these differences. Similarity of arms does not seem to indicate kindred. The Cocklaw family was more probably connected with that of Masterton than with that of Melsetter, and Sir Thomas Mudie of Dundee was probably distantly related to James Mudie of Arbikie and seems to have been no relation of the Mudies of Melsetter. The motto of the Angus Mudies is "Defensio Non Offensio" but that of the Cocklaw family is "God is with us". The crest of all these families is a pheon argent. Captain James Moodie Seventh of Melsetter was granted an augmented Coat of Arms by Queen Anne for his distinguished naval services. The mottoes are, above, "The Reward of Valour" and, below, "God With Us". The crest is "On a naval coronet a lion passant regardant, holding in his dexter paw a flag with the double headed Eagle of Austria".

There is, however, another and, possibly, older Coat of Arms, that of Mudie of that ilk. This is given by Stodart on the authority of the Workman M.S., which has been dated 1565-6. The Coat of Mudie of that ilk differs entirely from the ordinary Mudie Coat just described. The background is pale sea-green. In chief there is a crown and in the base a mermaid's head with long flowing hair. The crown and the head are argent, though one authority, Porteous, is said to give the hair as sable. Nothing seems to be known about the origin

⁶ Some of them spelt their name till comparatively recently Mudie

⁷ A pheon is an arrowhead: a pheon is also the crest of the Sydney family in England and as the "broad arrow", it is used to mark certain Government property because a member of that family was Master General of the Ordnance in the seventeenth century and used his own crest to mark the goods for which he was responsible

MUDIES OF ANGUS

of these arms and it is impossible now to do more than guess where the land from which Mudie of that ilk derived his territorial title was situated. Perhaps it would be fanciful to suggest that the adoption of a mermaid's head was, in some way, connected with the coming of the early Mudies, or their ancestors, from the sea?

CHAPTER II - SOME EARLY MUDIES

TOWARDS the end of the sixteenth century it becomes possible to identify separate families of Mudies but before that time only individuals emerge from the records. This chapter deals with these early individuals. Its main concern is with those of Angus but it is impossible to say where the Mudies who first appear came from. They have therefore been included to complete the picture.

Possibly the earliest Mudie of which there is any record is Mudie of that ilk, already mentioned, but nothing is known of the family except their Coat of Arms. It has been suggested that they owned, and took their territorial title from, the lands of Pitmudie, a farm high up on the southern slopes of the Grampians about five miles north-west of Brechin in the parish of Menmuir⁸. But there are many difficulties. For one thing Pitmudie used, long ago, often to be called Pitmachy, which would seem to have no connection with Mudie. For another, the prefix pit, meaning a place, is generally followed by a word descriptive of the place and not by a surname. In this case it has been suggested that Pitmudie means the "place of the dark hollow". In any case if the Mudies owned Pitmudie they must have lost it at a very early date. There is no record of its ever having been owned by anyone of that name and, according to Edwards' Round the Old City (Brechin), on 1st May 1318 King Robert the Bruce granted "the office of keeper of the forest of Kilgray to Peter de Spalding, a burghess of Berwick-on-Tweed who on 2nd April 1318 delivered Berwick into the hands of Bruce and . . . Spalding excambed (exchanged) his tenements in Berwick with the King for the lands of Ballouthry and Pitmachie (Pitmudie) with the above-mentioned omce and the right of half the fossage' If they owned Pitmudie, therefore the Mudies must have lost it before 1318, in which case it is doubtful whether their arms would have been worth recording two hundred and fifty years later. Another suggestion that might be made is that the original home of the Mudies in Angus was Pitmuies in the parish of Kirkden, but there seems nothing to support this, except some similarity in the names. Pitmuies was bought by James Mudie of Arbroath in 1769 and was owned by his descendants till 1877, but the Mudies do not seem to have had any other connection with it. Nothing really can be said about where the property of Mudie of that ilk was situated. Very possibly it may have been in Angus, but even that is little more than a guess. All that can definitely be maintained is that somewhere, at some time, some laird was recognised as head of the name.

The earliest individual Mudie that we have come across is one Johannes Modi who served on an inquest at Peebles in 1262⁹. There is, however, no indication of what he did or where he came from. At the beginning of the next century, in 1310-11, John and Thomas Modi were members of the garrison of the Castle of Dundee¹⁰ when it was held by the English under Sir Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II who was murdered when he returned to England. According to Forbes Leith in his *Scottish Men at Arms and the Life Guards in France* this garrison was drawn from the best families in Angus and Perthshire. So John and Thomas Modi probably came from Angus.

About fifty years later, in 1365, William Mudy¹¹, merchant in Scotland, was given a safe conduct to visit England for himself, his goods and four companions, and three years later, in 1368 A.D., a safe conduct to visit England was given to another, or possibly the same, William Mudy, described as "armiger", or one entitled to bear arms, for himself and two horsemen. Both these safeguards were issued by King Edward III in Westminster. This was in the reign of David II when the two Kingdoms were, more or less, at peace, and there was free trade between them.

⁸ The suggestion is made in the Moodie Book, but there Pitmudie is, wrongly, placed in the parish of Lintrathen.

⁹ Acts of the Scottish Parliament, vol. I, p. 101.

¹⁰ The Castle was destroyed in 1313 A.D. by Edward Bruce to prevent it, again, falling into the hands of the English.

¹¹ Rotuli Scotiae in Turri Londiniensi et in domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi, asservati 1291-1516, London 1814-1819.

Another early Mudie, whose place of origin is unknown, is Gilbert Mydy or Midi, whose name is included in the lists of the Scots Bodyguard of the Kings of France from 1484 to 1494 and who is said to have been killed at Dijon. His Christian name suggests that he may have come from Caithness or Orkney, the only places where any other Gilbert Mudie has been found. The spelling of his surname presumably reflects the French pronunciation.

The next Mudies to whom reference has been found definitely belonged to Angus. In 1435 Johannes Mudy¹² was a witness to two deeds executed at Brechin on 1st and 3rd February and in 1450 Thomas Mudy¹³ aged 36, and Robert Mudy, aged 25, probably brothers, gave evidence at an inquiry held into a dispute between the Archdeacon of Brechin and the church of Straquhyne (Strachan) in Kincardine. Thomas Mudy¹⁴ is noted as having owned land in Brechin at the time. A little later a sasine dated 29th March 1487 was witnessed, among other "honourable men" by William Mudy¹⁵ and in 1496 Johannes Mudy¹⁶ is recorded as having land in Brechin. Early in the next century one Alexander Mudy was a Mair¹⁷ in Angus and on 25th May 1535 Patrick, Lord Gray, Sheriff of Forfar, issued a precept to him, Patrick Montago, David Lokkie and Alexander Scott "Maris generally constitut greeting", directing them to make sure that there was no interference with the rights of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral in the¹⁸ "Mur" of Brechin. There must, therefore, have been a well-established family of Mudies in, or near, Brechin in the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.

About this time, too, there is the first mention of a Mudie in Montrose, one Sir Thomas Mudey¹⁹, who was both a Court Chaplain to King James IV and "Chaplan to the Altar of St. Sebastiane and St. Bride within the Parochie Kirk of Montrose". On 15th January 1506²⁰ the King wrote to the Provost, Bailies, Councillors and Community of Montrose asking them to dispense with Thomas Mudey's "Personale residence and Ministration in the Chapellanry . . . sa lang as" he remained in the King's service and requesting them to write to him that "he be nocht hurt in the said Chapellanry by findand (finding) a sufficient Chapel lane for him to do and uphald the said altarge as efferis".

The first Mudie to be mentioned in Arbroath is David Mudy²¹, who is mentioned in a charter of March 1505 confirming one Charles Brown as Chaplain to the altar of St. Nicholas and the chapel of St. Mary in that town. He owned land to the west of the Cowgait, for which he paid annually the sum of £7/5/10 to the Church. In 1524 one John Mudie²² was witness to a charter of confirmation of the Chaplainry of St. Dupthane in Arbroath.

Except for the two members of Sir Piers Gavestons' garrison there is no mention of any Mudie in Dundee till 1541 when on 16th December of that year Robert Mudy was a witness in Dundee to a deed of sale by Thomas Mawle, son and heir to Robert Mawle of Panmure, in favour of William Carmichael of Carpow²³.

¹² Registrum Episcopatus Brecheniensis, vol. II, pp. 50 and 53.

¹³ Ibid, vol. I, pp. 158, 160 and 161.

¹⁴ Ibid, vol. II, p. 274.

¹⁵ Ibid, vol. II, p. 122.

¹⁶ Ibid, vol. II, p. 139.

¹⁷ A mair was an officer responsible for seeing that the Sheriff's orders were carried out.

¹⁸ Registrum Episcopatus Brecheniensis, vol. II, p. 188.

¹⁹ In this connection Sir merely denotes a bachelor of Arts, a translation of the Latin dominus.

²⁰ "Memorials of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, being an account Biographical, Historical and Traditionary of the Parish Church of Montrose and the Clergy thereof", by James G. Low, Montrose 1891.

²¹ Arbroath Charters: information supplied by Miss Hannah Rose Wilson.

²² Ibid.

²³ Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, vol. III, 2523.

Another witness was George Rollok, described as Curator of Thomas Mawle. The Rolloks were a well-known Dundee family about this time. This is probably the same Robert Mudie who is mentioned, along with about one hundred and fifty others, in a Decree of Absolution granted on 8th March 1552 by Sir John Campbell of Lundle, as Commissioner of the Earl of Argyle, Commander in Chief of the Scottish Army, to persons denounced to the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, as being guilty of assisting the English and burning churches and monasteries²⁴. It is perhaps unfortunate that the first Dundee Mudie should appear in this light but the circumstances were peculiar and perhaps extenuating. When James V died in 1542 the future of his infant daughter became a matter of dispute between England and France. Henry VIII of England wanted her to marry his son, Edward, afterwards King Edward VI, while the French wanted her to marry the Dauphin, which she eventually did. The Scots refused Henry's request and the English invaded Scotland. The Scots called in the French to help them against the English. About this time the Reformation was making headway in Scotland. George Wishart was burnt at the stake in St. Andrews in 1546 and Cardinal Beaton, who had ordered his execution, was murdered in revenge. In 1547 the French took St. Andrews and captured the Protestant leaders, who had held the castle there since Beaton's murder. A month later the English defeated the Scots at Pinkie, near Edinburgh, and later took Broughty Castle on the Banks of the Tay, three miles below Dundee. Dundee was one of the earliest towns in Scotland to accept the Protestant doctrine and there was in it a strong party which preferred the English Protestants, 'auld enemies' though they were, to the French Catholics of the "auld Alliance". This party came at first to an agreement with the English Governor of Broughty Castle and allowed him to occupy the town. In the end the English were driven out and Broughty Castle re-captured in 1550 by an army commanded by a Frenchman and composed largely of French soldiers. But before the English left they burned Balmerino Abbey in Fife and a nunnery near Perth. They also, of course, sacked Dundee. Robert Mudy was presumably a member of the party that had, at first, sided with the English. He was probably, therefore, one of the very early Protestants in the country.

The Angus Mudies that emerge from the early records all belong to, or are associated with, the towns of Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, and Brechin but it cannot be supposed that the early Mudies were confined to these towns. There can be no doubt that they were numerous in the surrounding countryside. The flow would be from the country into the towns and not, generally, vice versa. The existence of the Mudies in the towns would only have been possible if they had existed in the country round about. The early wills confirm this to the extent that they show that there were Mudies outside the towns in the second half of the sixteenth and in the early seventeenth centuries. And their ancestors must have been there before them.

²⁴ The Municipal History of the Royal Burgh of Dundee 1878, pp. 39 and 327.

CHAPTER III - DUNDEE BURGESS ROLL

There is no modern counterpart to the burgess as he existed in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Practically speaking, then only burgesses could be merchants or manufacturers and only burgesses could be members of the Town Council. Sons and, later on, sons-in-law of burgesses could become burgesses without making any payment but others had to pay sums of varying, but in those days considerable, amounts. The position and powers of the Town Councillors and the Magistrates were quite different from what they are to-day. They were far more important people than they are now and exercised far greater powers. They chose the representative of the town in Parliament, and they generally chose one of themselves. Further the Town Councillors were not popularly elected. Each year the retiring Town Councillors nominated their successors and the new Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild and Treasurer, were chosen jointly by the members of the old and new Councils and the deacons of the crafts, or trades. Those members of the old Council, who were not so chosen, retired, except that one of the old Bailees became Dean of Guild and the three others remained on the new Council as ordinary members for one year. This was the so-called "closed system", which was universal but which differed in detail in different towns. It lasted till the Burgh Reform Act of 1834. In Dundee the system was such as to give almost complete power to the merchants. The crafts were represented in the Council but no craftsman ever became a magistrate or office bearer of the Council. The result was that the town was run by a self-perpetuating oligarchy and high municipal office tended to be confined to a few merchant families. Thus, in the 108 years between 1551 and 1658, inclusive, there are only eleven different surnames in the list of Provosts.

The merchants were incorporated in the Guildry, the head of which was the Dean of Guild, the most important person in the town after the Provost. Originally he was elected by the merchants, but in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries he was elected, along with the Provost, Bailies and other municipal office-bearers, by the old and new Council and the deacons of the crafts. Nine of the crafts were incorporated in 1575 in "The Nine Trades". They were, in order of precedence, the Bakers, the Shoemakers, the Glovers, the Tailors, the Bonnet-makers, the Fleshers (butchers), the Hammermen, the Weavers and the Dyers. Three other crafts, the Masons, the Wrights (joiners) and the Slaters, were incorporated in 1741 in "The Three Trades". Each of these corporations had its Convenor and its Box-master (Treasurer). The Nine Trades were wholly independent of the Guildry, but the Three Trades were "pendicles" of that body. It was, therefore, only the deacons of the Nine Trades who took part in the election of the magistrates, municipal office-bearers and Dean of Guild.

The Town Council had wide powers to make regulations and to enforce them and the Guildry and the Crafts made rules governing the conduct of their members. Over all was the Head Court, consisting of the members of the Town Council and the deacons of the Nine Trades, which made laws over a very wide range, including the morals of the people, the sanitation of the town, the regulation of shipping in the harbour, the marketing of goods and the regulation of the market, the punishment for contempt of those in authority and even "anent maintaining of true religion" and "anent scholars yt crys in Church"²⁵. The members of all these quasi-legislative bodies were all, of course, burgesses. This system was introduced by Act of Parliament in 1469 in order, it is said, to prevent the riots which were apt to result from a more extended franchise. The actual working of the Act is delightfully brief, when compared with present day Local Government legislation. It is given in "The Guildry of Edinburgh" by James Colston, 1857, and is as follows;

' It is thocht expedient that nain officiares nor counsail be continuit, efter the kingis lawis of Burrowes, further then ane zeir; And that the chusing of new officiares be in this wise; That is to say the Auld Counsaill of the Toune sall chuse the New Counsaill in sic number as accordis to

²⁵ Warden's "Burgh Laws Of Dundee", p. 12, et seq

the Toune: and the New Counsaill and the Auld, in the zeir foresaid, sall chuse al officiares pertaining to the Toune, as Aldermen, Baillies, Deane of Gild and uther officiares. And that ilka craft sall chuse a person of the same craft, that sail have voit in the said eelectionne of officiares for the tyme in likewise zeir by zeir".

—Act Parl. Scot. 1469 cap 5, p. 54 of "The Lavvs and Actes of Parliament, maid be King James the First and his Svccesovrs Kinges of Scotland" Imprented at Edinburgh be Robert Welde-grave, prenter to the Kinges Majdestie 15 Martii, Anno Dom. 1597".

The existing Burgess Roll, or "Lockit Buik", of Dundee, starts in 1514, though of course, there were burgesses before then. It contains not only the names of new burgesses as they were admitted, but also the amounts paid for admission by those who did not become burgesses by hereditary right. At first, in the case of those who did not pay, generally no comment is made, but about the beginning of the eighteenth century in each case the name of the new burgess' father, or of his father-in-law, is entered, thus making it possible in most cases to trace the various families.

MERCHANT BURGESSES

The first Mudie shown in the existing Lockit Buik as admitted burgess was Henry Mudie, admitted without payment in 1555. He was followed by a number of merchants, who were also admitted without payment and so were, therefore, probably his descendants. This probability is increased by the fact that several of them were prominent in the Town Council, which, as we have seen, was an exclusive body and tended to be dominated by a few families. This family of merchant burgesses is described in Chapter IV. It lasted from the middle of the sixteenth century till the beginning of the eighteenth when it died out, at least as merchants. There were a few merchant burgesses later on but they did not belong to this family. Only one merchant was admitted burgess on payment, in 1610.

CRAFTSMEN BURGESSES

Mudie craftsmen burgesses appear first in 1581, when Daniel Mudie, clothier (tailor) was admitted on payment of £20. He is the only Mudie tailor to become a burgess but, about twenty years later, David Mudy, tailor, took a prominent part in local affairs, on the side of the opposition. An account of his doings is given in Chapter V. He may have been Daniel Mudie's son. Next come three "simple burgesses" Lawrence Mudie, textor (weaver), and James Mudie, textor, admitted together on 19th September 1586 on payment of £5 each, and John Mudy, pilliarius (bonnet-maker) admitted on 20th October 1591 on payment of £10. The meaning of the phrase "simple burgess" is not quite clear but it was probably applied to a person who carried on his business outside the town but was given the privileges of a burgess within it. About this time the town was having trouble with weavers and bonnet-makers in the Hilltown, which was then outside the boundaries of the burgh. Though they, on that account, avoided paying the dues imposed on craftsmen in the burgh and were not subject to the rules applicable to them, they wanted to sell their goods in the burgh market. The Town Council took the matter up with the result that the offenders agreed to become "simple burgesses" at a reduced fee²⁶. A simple burgess, presumably, could pass to his son no greater right than he himself possessed and, accordingly, another John Mudie, pilliarius, who was admitted without payment on 16th April 1610 and who was probably the son of the previous John, was admitted only as a simple burgess. There is no other case of a Mudie being admitted a simple burgess except one James Mudie, burgess of Aberbrothok²⁷, admitted on 27th October, 1637. He probably, while living in Arbroath, desired to trade in

²⁶ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 237.

²⁷ Arbroath

MUDIES OF ANGUS

Dundee. In 1597 a James Mudie, probably the man who was admitted simple burgess in 1586, was elected to the Council of the Weavers Trade²⁸.

Excluding the simple burgesses, there were in all thirty-two craftsmen burgesses from 1581, when the first is recorded, to 1823, when the last craftsman burgess was admitted. Of these only five were admitted on payment, two at the beginning, before 1612, two at the end, after 1821, and one in the middle, in 1717. All the rest were admitted by hereditary right, twenty-five by right of their fathers and two by right of their fathers-in-law. It is impossible to trace the relationship of the very early craftsmen burgesses, one with another, but when fathers names are entered in the Burgess Roll it is possible to do so, generally without any doubt whatever. Of the thirty-two full craftsmen burgesses nineteen were in the linen trade, weavers and manufacturers, seven were brewers²⁹, three were baxters (bakers), one a tailor, one a shoemaker and one a bookseller and stationer.

Weaving was much the most important Mudie occupation in Dundee in the eighteenth and latter half of the seventeenth centuries. In fact they would appear to have been among the most important people in the trade. In 1761 out of 119 members of the Weavers Trade, eight were Mudies, a larger number than of any other name except Smith, who also numbered eight³⁰. Thirteen of these nineteen weaver burgesses were admitted after it became the custom to enter fathers names in the Roll and nine of them are the descendants of one John Mudie weaver admitted burgess by right of his father on 13th November 1678. Two more, would appear also to have belonged to the same family, though their exact connection with it cannot be traced. An account of this family is given in Chapter VI. The remaining weaver burgess was the son of a farmer who had become a burgess in 1719 in peculiar circumstances, an account of which is given in Chapter VII, which deals with his descendants. Neither of these families has now any descendants in Scotland in the male line, as far as is known.

The first Mudie brewer to become a burgess was David Mudy, polentarius, admitted on 3rd February 1619, without payment. His father must therefore have been a burgess, but it is impossible to say who he was. He was followed by two more in 1627 and 1635 after which there is a gap to 1655 and another till 1715, when William Mudie, maltman, was admitted on 29th January of that year. His son, also William Mudie, was admitted burgess "privilege deceased William Mudie, maltman, his father", on 24th April 1734. The seventh maltman burgess was admitted in 1731 by right of his father-in-law, who was a weaver burgess. Of the seven other craftsmen burgesses, two were admitted on payment, Daniel Mudie, clothier, in 1581, and David Mudie, shoemaker, on 15th October 1717. Nothing is known about any descendant of either. Of the three bakers one was admitted in right of his father-in-law in 1759 and the other two, admitted in 1762 and 1803 respectively, were father and son, descendants of the farmer, already referred to, who was admitted burgess in 1719. A third member of his family, a stationer and bookseller, was also admitted in 1803.

SHIPMASTER BURGESSES

The earliest Mudie shipmaster admitted burgess as such was Peter Mudie, "nauta", admitted on 2nd December 1623 without payment. He was probably a member of the family of sixteenth and seventeenth century merchants, mentioned earlier in this chapter. No other Mudie shipmaster was admitted for nearly 150 years till James Mudie, shipmaster, was admitted on 7th January 1765 by "privilege Isabella Miln his spouse, daughter of William Miln, merchant burgess" James Mudie was a merchant as well as a shipmaster.

²⁸ Warden's "Burgh Laws of Dundee", p. 523

²⁹ The word for brewer in the Burgess Roll is, first, polentarius, from the Latin polenta, meaning barley, and, later, maltman.

³⁰ Warden's "Burgh Laws of Dundee", p. 504.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

He had at least five children, three daughters and two sons, born between 1752 and 1768. Both the sons were called James, so the elder must have died in infancy. The younger, born on 11th April 1768, was a shipmaster at Portsmouth, as we know from the sasine entry of 24th July 1790, when he inherited from his mother land in the Hilltown, that had belonged to his grandfather William Miln. The next Mudie shipmaster to become a burgess was a William Mudie admitted on 1st January 1816 by "right of David Mudie, shipmaster, his father". But no David Mudie, shipmaster, is entered in the Burgess Roll. Finally on 13th August 1830 Robert Mudie, shipmaster, was admitted burgess by "right of Elizabeth Watt, his spouse, daughter of Henry Watt, shipmaster".

Although the number of Mudie shipmasters, who became burgesses, was small the parish registers show that there were a great many Mudies who went to sea and some of them may be mentioned here. Two brothers, James Mudie and Thomas Mudie, both "mariners" married two sisters, Mary and Margaret Boyack, daughters of Thomas Boyack, mariner, Dundee. Thomas Boyack left land in the Hilltown, which his daughters sold in 1789. Another James Mudie, shipmaster, married Margaret Maver, daughter of Robert Maver, shipmaster, on 15th December 1786. Margaret Maver's brother, Robert Maver, also shipmaster, married Jean Blyth, daughter of a shipmaster, and her sister, Euphemia, married Robert Doig, a minister in Arbroath. James Mudie and Margaret Maver had a son, Robert, born 7th October 1787, and a daughter, Margaret, who married Alexander McDonald printer and died "in the bloom of her youth" at the age of 17 on 20th September 1813 and was buried in the Howff. On the reverse of her tombstone was the verse³¹, now illegible:

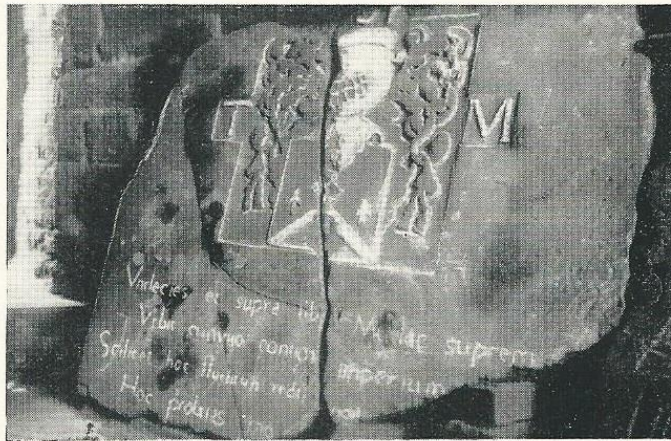
"How are the roses on that cheek decayed
Which late the purple light of life displayed!
Health in the form each sprightly grace bestowed
With life and thought each sparkling feature glowed
Fair was the blossom, soft the vernal sky,
Elate with hope, we demed no tempest nigh;
When lo! Sore troubles' overpowering gust
Left all its beauties mouldering in the dust".

Her mother, Margaret Maver, was buried in the same grave two years later.

OTHER BURGESSES

There were a few other burgesses who were neither merchants nor craftsmen. One farmer has already been mentioned. His son, also a farmer, became a burgess by right of his father. There were two doctors, one of whom practised in Arbroath. One merchant burgess admitted in 1753 also belonged to the family of weaver burgesses already mentioned. There was also a schoolmaster, Robert Mudie, admitted in 1816 on payment. He belonged to the family of which an account is given in Chapter XI. The profession of one burgess is not specified. The whole system really came to an end when the Burgh Reform Act was passed in 1834, but there was one Mudie burgess after that date, Robert Aitkin Mudie, a ship owner, admitted to "full freedom of the second class" on payment of £3 on 7th November 1856. He belonged to the family described in Chapter X.

³¹ Thomson's "History of Dundee", p. 413.



Tombstone of Sir Thomas Mudie
and his signature on the National Covenant

Thos Mudie fac Jomday 28

CHAPTER IV - EARLY DUNDEE MERCHANTS

THE Burgess Roll, or the "Lokkit Buik" of Dundee starts, as we have said, from 1514, but the first Mudie to be entered in it was Henry Mudie, who was admitted burghess in 1555. He is not shown as having made any payment, or as having been admitted for any particular reason. He was, probably, therefore the son of a burghess. On the other hand it is just possible that he was admitted on payment and the fact not have been recorded. He may have been the son, or brother, of the Robert Mudie who was accused of helping the English when they occupied Broughty Castle. Next came George Mudie, mercator (merchant), David Mudie, mercator, and Robert Mudie, mercator, all admitted burghesses on the same day, 26th September 1576. Again there is no mention of payment and, so, it is probable that all three were brothers and sons of Henry Mudie, admitted in 1555. James Mudie, who on admission as burghess on 1st March 1594 was described as "son of Henry Mudie", was presumably a fourth, and the youngest brother.

There is no direct indication of whether this family had been long settled in Dundee or had, recently, come from outside but, for a number of reasons, it would appear probable that they were connected with the family that was, about this time, establishing itself in Bryanton and Gilchorn in the parish of Inverkeilor, half way between Arbroath and Montrose. For one thing there is a similarity between the Christian names of the two families. Henry is rather a rare Mudie name, but it was common in the Bryanton family. George and David too are not very common Mudie names, but George Mudie of Bryanton had a son and a brother called David. Robert does not, however, appear as a name in the Inverkeilor family.

The records also provide evidence that Henry Mudie's sons had connections with Arbroath and the country round it and in particular with the Mudies of Bryanton. On 23rd July 1584 George Mudie, burghess of Dundee, along with Henry Fithie of Ballisak, Henry Fithie his son, John Ogilvy of Petpynt (Pitpointie?) Henry Guthrie, son of the Lord of Kynganie (Kingennie), Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Town Clerk of Dundee³² and Mr. Archibald Preston, burghess of Arbroath, appeared as witnesses to a document registered under the Great Seal³³. Ballisak is the modern Boysack, a farm less than two miles north west of Gilchorn. Kingennie is near Dundee and it is possible that George Mudie was asked to witness the document merely as a local man of substance, whose word would not be challenged, but in view of other transactions to be mentioned later, his doing so in a document along with people from Inverkeilor and Arbroath would appear to be significant.

Some time later, on 5th April 1600, George Mudie's brother, David, stood surety in the sum of 500 merks that Johnne Mudie of Bryanton would not harm Mr. James Wishart "conform to the King's letter dated Edinburgh, 7th August last"³⁴. About the same time, on 23rd April 1600, and obviously part of the same transaction, Henry Fethy fiar³⁵ of Ballisak stood surety for Mr. James Wishart of Rynd³⁶ in the sum of £5000 not to harm John Mudy of Brychantone³⁷ "conform to the King's letter dated Edinburgh 10th inst." Two years later, on 27th March 1602, Johnne Mudie as principal, and Robert Mudie and two others, as securities, undertook in the sum of £1,000 not to harm William Rollock of Balbeggie³⁸. William Rollock

³² The eldest brother of the author of the Compt Buik. He acquired the property of Kingennie. He died in 1626 and was eventually succeeded as Town Clerk by his grandson, another Alexander Wedderburn, who was knighted by Charles I in 1646.

³³ Register of the Great Seal VI, 165.

³⁴ Register of Privy Council VI, p. 643.

³⁵ One who has the reversion of a property, after the expiry of a life rent.

³⁶ Probably the James Wishart who represented Montrose in the Parliament of 1593—Warden's Angus II, p. 205.

³⁷ Register of Privy Council VI, p. 645.

³⁸ Register of Privy Council VI, p. 722.

was a person of some importance in Dundee and, as we shall see later, inclined to turbulence and opposition to the authorities. John Mudie of Bryanton was, also, clearly a troublesome person.

All these transactions, taken together, would seem to leave no doubt about there being a close connection between those Dundee merchants and the family of Bryanton. In fact David and Robert Mudie would hardly have gone surety for John Mudie of Bryanton in what were in those days very large sums, unless they were related to him. Sureties in such cases are generally accepted only from persons who can exercise some control over the person bound over. John Mudie lived about twenty miles from Dundee and David and Robert Mudie would have been able to exercise no control over him, unless they were his relatives. John Mudie's quarrel with William Rollock would seem to indicate that he had dealings with people in Dundee, but respectable merchants, like David and Robert Mudie, would hardly have interested themselves in his quarrels unless he was a relation, in which case they would have to do their best to help him and to keep him quiet.

Another pointer to the connection between the Mudies of Inverkeilor and those of Dundee is provided by the fact that Sir Thomas Mudie, who was Provost of Dundee in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was, possibly, the son of Henry Mudie's youngest son, James, is generally described as belonging to the family of Gilchorn, a branch of that of Bryanton. It may be that this is due to a confusion between him and another Thomas Mudie, who was Dean of Guild of Dundee towards the end of that century and was a son of John Mudie first of Gilchorn. But, even so, the facts of this Thomas Mudie's becoming a merchant in Dundee and of his admission to the inner Town Council clique would seem to indicate a relationship to Sir Thomas.

Nothing definite can be said now, but all these things taken together would seem to point to the conclusion that these Mudie merchants of Dundee were related to the family of Inverkeilor and, through them, to the contemporary burgesses of Montrose and Arbroath. For reasons given later, too, they were, almost certainly, related to some at least of the other seventeenth century Mudie Burgesses of Dundee.

GEORGE MUDIE

To return to the sons of Henry Mudie, admitted burghess in 1555, George, who seems to have been the eldest, took a prominent part in public affairs, being a Town Councillor from 1591 to 1595 and a Bailie in 1592. For a number of years the Council had had great trouble over weights and measures and in 1591 George Mudie was appointed weigh master³⁹ and "it was ordainit that nawe of the Weyhouse wechts be lent to ony personis furth of the said house—speciallie to wool-sellaris quha are understood to be unprofitable persons within this common weill and that the wool be only weyt in the Weyhouse in all tyme coming" In the Compt Buik⁴⁰, various financial transactions of his with David Wedderburn are recorded but he is mentioned only once in the shipping lists, in 1583, when he imported a consignment of "wyn" from Lubke. He seems, however, to have been a person of consequence in the business world. Indeed his position was such that the Privy Council accepted him as a guarantor for the Town Council. On 4th February 1592 he stood cautioner for James Forrester, the Provost, and the four Bailies of Dundee that "one half of the material and goods that they have intromitted with furth of the ship called the Lyoun of Dundee shall be forthcoming to the King's use as they shall be required", in consideration of the suspension

³⁹ Lamb's "Dundee".

⁴⁰ "The Compt Buik of David Wedderburne, Merchant of Dundee", Scottish Historical Society 1898. David Wedderburne (1562-1632) was a brother of Alexander Wedderburne of Kingennie, Town Clerk of Dundee and a grand-uncle of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Town Clerk, both of whom are mentioned in this chapter. The Compt Buik is a notebook in which the day-to-day business and other transactions were entered between 1587 and 1630. Along with it has been printed lists of ships entering Dundee harbour. They have been referred to as the Shipping Lists.

till 25th February instant of the "letters execute against them at the instance of James Rollok searchour of Dundee"⁴¹. The Town Council had had, presumably, some quarrel with the customs. George Mudie represented Dundee at the Convention of Estates in Edinburgh held on 28th November 1594. He died in October 1595.

George Mudie's will, which was proved on 19th March 1596 (Comm of Edinburgh), shows that he married Elizabeth Barrie and had five daughters, Margaret, Elizabeth, Marion, Christian and Helen. The Barries were at that time a very prominent family in Dundee. His daughter Margaret is probably the Margaret Mudie who married, as his second wife, Peter Wedderburn, the elder brother of the keeper of the Compt Buik. Marion is almost certainly the Marion Mudie who married Captain Andrew Abercrombie, burgess of Dundee, and whose will was proved on 14th November 1632 (Comm of Brechin). He was a shipmaster and his name occurs very frequently in the shipping lists. In 1604 Elizabeth, or, as she is generally called in the few entries in which she appears in the Compt Buik, Bessie, Barrie succeeded, along with a number of other people in Dundee and St. Andrews, in getting herself put to the horn⁴² at the instance of Lord Lindores for not paying dues to certain chaplanries⁴³. Lord Lindores was Patrick Leslie, grandson of the Fourth Earl of Rothes. He was created a peer in 1600. His father had received the Abbacy of Lindores in commendam in 1574 when the Abbot, John Leslie, retired to the Continent. The Abbey of Lindores possessed certain lands in Dundee.

DAVID MUDIE

David Mudie is not recorded as having any financial transactions with David Wedderburn, but between 1580 and 1589 he is mentioned in the shipping lists as receiving goods by sea four times: "ane punscheon, ane inglis trie and three half barrel seap" from Flanders in 1580"; a "twn" wine from Bordeaux in 1584; "twa punscheons, eighteen barrels seip and three inglis treiss" from the "northern iyllis" in 1588 and a shipload of unspecified goods from the "iyills", in which he had a quarter share, in 1589. His Flemish business however landed him in trouble later, as on 9th August 1605 he was put to the horn on the complaint of one Robert Dawling for not paying him £7 Scots for each of the £60. l. 0. "twa grite"⁴⁴ Flemish money that he owed him, as principal, together with £40 expenses. As he was still at the horn on 3rd October the Privy Council⁴⁵ ordered the guard to "apprehend and enter him and to remove his family furth of their houses and to inventory his goods for the King's use". We do not know what the upshot was but, at any rate before this happened, David Mudie was a man of substance for, as we have seen, in 1600 he stood surety in the sum of 500 merks for John Mudie of Bryantoun. He was still in business in 1616 as in that year he imported "threi barrell oismond"⁴⁶ irone" from Stockholm.

ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, the third brother, was also an importer. In 1583, the ship "Ye Grace of God" brought him "ane pyip, ane puncon, ane barrel and half a barrel of wine", and a "ball of maldir and two haren treis" from Flanders. In 1588, another ship from Flanders brought him "four last (loads) seap, three trees alme, two Romaney boitis (casks), twa crane (crans of herrings), two creillis (baskets) and ane kist (chest) of glass, mair ane bowthe keist, twa hundreth taikal and inglis treis". Robert Mudie clearly dealt in a great variety

⁴¹ Register of Privy Council IV, p. 725.

⁴² Outlawed or denounced as a rebel.

⁴³ Register of Privy Council VII, p. 734.

⁴⁴ A grite was a Flemish coin worth 5 pennies Scots or sou French.

⁴⁵ Register of Privy Council VII, p. 131.

⁴⁶ Iron from Osmiana, a town in Lithuania.

of articles. He was elected Collector of the Merchants' Guild in 1593⁴⁷ and was probably the largest merchant of the four brothers. He must indeed have been a very wealthy man, judged by the standards of the time, to have gone surety for John Mudie of Bryanton in the sum of £1,000. At a time when the total contribution of the town to the King's Cess was just over £100 only a very wealthy man could risk £1,000 on the good behaviour of a quarrelsome land owner, even if he were a namesake or possibly, even, a relation. Two hundred years later the average amount paid by the Town Council as poor relief to 'pensioners' was ten pence a week per head, which was considered "sufficient to supply the deficiencies of their earnings" without being so large as to be "utterly destructive of prudence, foresight, sobriety and economy"⁴⁸. In 1587, Robert Mudie, is mentioned in the Compt Buik as owning land on the south side of the Murraygate, where, according to Lamb's "Dundee", "many of the principal burgesses held property for centuries'

JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, Henry Mudie's fourth son, was one of the most prominent members of the Town Council, which he entered some time before 1603 as in May of that year he was one of the Committee chosen to audit the town's accounts. In September 1606 he was elected a Bailie but was very nearly unseated. About this time there was great faction in the town owing to the claims of the crafts for greater representation and to the King's attempt to interfere with the elections⁴⁹ and in an attempt to improve things a Commission consisting of representatives of the other principal burghs⁵⁰ in Scotland, was appointed to remove 'controvesie and ylistis' (?) among the inhabitants of Dundee by "sattling the Government of the said burgh in the handis of indifferent and newtrall men". The Commission, accordingly, after inquiry made nominations to the provostship and other municipal offices and to ordinary membership of the Council⁵¹. The nominees, however, refused to take office and, so, on 20th January 1607 the Commission applied to the Privy Council for an order compelling them to do so. The Provost Sir James Scrymgeour, Bailie James Mudie, two ordinary Councillors and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn appeared for the town. The Privy Council upheld the result of the elections in the previous September and set aside the order of the Commission. Sir James Scrymgeour had been both elected Provost and nominated Provost by the Commission but James Mudie had not nominated a Bailie by the Commission. Presumably he was not sumciently "indifferent"

The town apparently continued to be disturbed, as it is recorded⁵² that in July 1607, when one Walter Coupar, tailor, "menacit and boistit Charles Goldman, merchant and pursued Thomas Goldman his brother with ane drawn whinger", he, when his arrest was ordered by Bailie Mudy, "nocht only contemptuously disobeyit the command" but seeing Robert Goldman, a brother of the other two, he "pursued him with drawn whinger for his bodily slaughter". The tailor lived to become deacon of the tailors and to be buried in the Howff where his epitaph recorded that he was

'Bothe kynd and trezu and stut and honest hartit'.

James Mudie would in the normal course of events have reverted to being an ordinary Councillor at the next election in September 1607 but the plague, which had been raging in the town for some time, had caused such disorganisation that it was decided that the election should not take place⁵³. It was postponed

⁴⁷ Warden's "Burgh Laws of Dundee", 1872, p. 144.

⁴⁸ Small's "Statistical Account of Dundee in the Year 1792", p. 45.

⁴⁹ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 353.

⁵⁰ The representative of Edinburgh was George Heriot, the "Jinglin' Geordie" of James VI.

⁵¹ Register of Privy Council VII, p. 303.

⁵² Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", pp. 313 and 314.

⁵³ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 377

till Martinmas "but⁵⁴ prejudice of their auncient liberties and privileges". Such members of the old council as were left in the town, therefore, continued in office and " James Mudy (being desired) presently acceptit the office of Bailerie and promised to discharge the same".

James Mudie was elected Bailie again in September 1610, as we find him along with the other three bailies appearing before the Privy Council⁵⁵ on 13th September 1611 to answer a complaint by one James Kerr, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh, who alleged that while he was "chaiping⁵⁶ some bollis of whyte" in the Dundee market he was arrested by the bailies and after detention in the tolbooth fined £10. The Privy Council, however, acquitted the bailies, as the complainant, when asked not to buy more than needed for his own personal consumption "conform to the acts of the said burgh", answered that he would buy as much as he wanted to and had refused to take off his hat to a bailie saying he " aucht⁵⁷ the baylie no courtesie and had no regard for his office". The Privy Council also ordered that the complainant be sent to 'ward till released by the said bailies".

James Mudie would, according to the Constitution become an ordinary Councillor in September 1611 and in the following September he was again elected a bailie which resulted in his appearing again before the Privy Council. This time the complainant was one John Thyne in Benvie, who on 29th July, 1613, stated that "being within the burgh of Dundie doing his lauchfull effairis in sober and quiet manner" he had been arrested by the Provost and bailies at the instance of "Johnne Skrymgeour of Dudop" and kept in the tolbooth "this haill moneth bigane". Bailie James Mudie appeared to answer the charge, bringing the complainant with him in custody. The defence was that the complainant had been committed to ward by the Justices of the Peace of the sheriffdom of Forfar for "certane ryotis and oppressions". The complainant was ordered to be taken back to Dundee and kept there till he " satisfie the caus for quhilk he was commitit".

James Mudie was, apparently, elected bailie again in September 1614 as in July 1615 one John Gray 'a servitor of Bailie Mudy⁵⁸ " was arrested for fighting. In all probability James Mudie was continuously on the Town Council from 1602, and possibly earlier, till 1615, or possibly later, and was elected Bailie every second year from 1606 till 1614, besides being specially continued in that office in 1607. He never became Provost or Dean of Guild but he represented the town at the Convention of Royal Burghs in 1613⁵⁹.

James was obviously ambitious and had a proper sense of his own importance as, quite early in his career, in 1602, he erected a family memorial in the Howff. It still stands, though very little of the original inscription is now decypherable, near the north end of the west wall. The inscription read .

'In memoriam sepulturae familiae Mudeorum erexit Jacobus Mudeus 1602"⁶⁰

Unfortunately the only Mudie of whose burial there is any evidence is that of his only daughter, Janet. The inscription of her tomb read

'Hic jacet Virgo castissima Joneta Mudie filia
unigenita quondam Jacobi Mudie praetoris Civitatis
Deidonae quae leti viam patri praetentans obit
mense Septembris Anno Dom. 1612 aetatis suae 15

⁵⁴ Without.

⁵⁵ Register of Privy Council IX, p. 249.

⁵⁶ Buying.

⁵⁷ Owed

⁵⁸ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 394

⁵⁹ Records of the Royal Burghs of Scotland", Marwick, 1878.

⁶⁰ Thomson's (manuscript) "Book of the Houff", in Dundee Public Library, and his History of Dundee, p. 395. Only a small part of the first inscription now remains.

Tota hominis vita ad mortem iter est: mors ipsa ad vitam via
Omnia debentur fati; paulum morati serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam"

which has been translated .

Here lies a most chaste virgin, Janet Mudie, only daughter of James Mudie, formerly Bailie of the City of Dundee, who, leading her father in the path of death died in the month of September A.D. 1612 and of her age 15.

The whole life of man is a passage to death and death itself a way of life.

All things depend on fate; all in their turns sooner or later hasten to their urns".

There were also two merchants marks on the stone, one of which contains the initials I.M. and C.B., the latter being the initials of James Mudie's wife. That is all we know about her.

The only thing that we know for certain about James Mudie's business affairs is that in 1606, or possibly earlier, he and a large number of other wine importers refused, or were unable, to pay their customs dues. Altogether twenty two people were involved and they owed between them £1,262. 10. 8., a very large sum in those days. Except for one Gray who owed £254. 7. 0. James Mudie's debt of £199. 10. 0. was the largest, which shows that he was in a big way of business. The defaulters were told to answer before the Privy Council, but, as they did not appear, were put to the horn on 22nd January 1607⁶¹. Either there must have been wholesale bankruptcies among the importers or, perhaps more probably, they had had some quarrel with the customs authorities. Perhaps the plague which had been raging in the town had something to do with it, or perhaps it was related to the faction quarrels that had been going on for several years.

There can be no doubt that the James Mudie who would not, or could not, pay his customs dues was the James Mudie that we have been discussing, as he was the only burgess of that name at the time and only burgesses were allowed to trade. The same cannot however be said of later references to the commercial transactions of James Mudie, as another man of that name was admitted burgess on 11th September 1610 on payment of £40 and there is nothing by which we can distinguish one from the other. There are various references to a James Mudie in the Compt Buik between 1612 and 1620. In the shipping lists a James Mudie in 1612 imported from Norway "deals firne (fir) timber aik steyings and knapholt⁶²" and in 1613 he imported Danish goods from Prussia. In 1616 he imported "irons" as well as wood from Culpnaholme.

There was also a very curious business in which one or other of these James Mudie's appears to have been involved, and that was the charging before the Privy Council on 7th March 1612 of a large number of the inhabitants of Dundee and neighbourhood with taking more than 10 per cent. as interest on money lent by them⁶³. The accused included the parish ministers of Murehouse, Liffand Inverarity, some Dundee merchants, a tailor, a bonnetmaker and his wife, a baxter and a maltman all of Dundee, a number of farmers, an inhabitant of North Ferry⁶⁴ and also James Mudie in Dundee and a James Mudie in Claypotts⁶⁵. The accused were sentenced to confiscation of their removable property and "punishment in their person" but what actually happened to them is not clear⁶⁶. This must have been part of an anti-usury drive for a similar case was brought against a number of people in Perth about the same time.

⁶¹ Register of Privy Council VII.

⁶² Small timber.

⁶³ Register of Privy Council IX; p. 385.

⁶⁴ Broughty Ferry.

⁶⁵ A farm just north of Broughty Ferry: now included in Dundee.

⁶⁶ These penalties were imposed under a proclamation of 6th June 1597, which fixed 10 per cent as the maximum rate of interest—Boase's "A Century of Banking in Dundee", p. 7.

HENRY MUDIE

There was also about this time another Henry Mudie, presumably a grandson of the Henry Mudie, admitted burgess in 1555. He is described as "mercator" and was admitted burgess on 3rd October 1626 without payment. From the entries in the shipping list, he appears to have been a shipmaster as well as a merchant. In 1613 he arrived in Dundee with a cargo of wood from Norway and did the same thing again in 1616. In 1617 he arrived from Flanders, part of his cargo of "thirty-five barrels of wyngones (onions)" being consigned to Henry Mudie presumably himself. Earlier in the same year, he imported "aught barrels tar and two faldone wood from Upsalo (Oslo)". One of Henry Mudie's ships was called "The Onlie Boat". His will was proved on 22nd March 1643 (Comm of Brechin). He had died in Zetland, where he had presumably gone on one of his voyages, in the previous January. His heir was his brother's son, "John Mudy in Cottertoun of Ethiebeatoun", about five miles north east of Dundee. One of the cautioners of this John Mudy is "Mr. John Mudie younger, brabiner burgess of Dundee".

Another sailor burgess was Peter Mudie, "Nauta", admitted, also without payment, on 20th December 1623. This is the only mention of him that has been found, but he was probably a member of this family. So, too, may have been James Mudie, merchant, admitted burgess on 18th March 1647, but he may have been a son of the James Mudie, admitted on payment in 1610.

SIR THOMAS MUDIE

The most important Mudie about this time in Dundee, and probably the most important of any of the Mudies of Angus, was Thomas Mudie who was elected Provost for eleven consecutive years from 1648 to 1658 inclusive. He was a merchant and Thomson in his Book of the Howff suggests that he was the son, or grandson, of the James Mudie who erected the Mudie monument in the Howff in 1602, but, as his first wife died before the 7th August 1624, when her will was proved (Comm of Brechin), he can hardly have been the latter. On the other hand it is extremely likely to have been the former as his career in the Town Council would hardly have been possible unless he had come of a family with great influence in municipal affairs and, as we have seen, James Mudie's family had such influence. There is nevertheless, a strong tradition that Thomas Mudie was one of the Mudies of Gilchorn in the parish of Inverkeilor. Even Thomson says that he acquired the estate of Gilchorn, which is clearly wrong. According to the author of the Pitmuies "Family Tree" he was the third son of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn, but this is also clearly wrong as this John Mudie's eldest son David was married in 1664 four years after Thomas Mudie died. As shown later he has in this case clearly been confused with another Thomas Mudie who was a prominent member of Council at the end of the seventeenth century. The persistence of the story that he belonged to the Gilchorn family may, however, also be due to the fact that, as already suggested, the Gilchorn and Dundee families were related.

Thomas Mudie was, like other members of his family, an importer and his name appears in the shipping lists. In 1613 he imported "wine, wayd (woad) and plumdamas (prunes)" from Bordeaux. In 1615 he imported wine from France and in 1616 a great variety of articles including wine "iron poitts girds (hoops), sponges, waid" and eleven gross playing "kerts" from Dieppe. In 1617 he imported deals from Norway. He was clearly in a big way of business and some times marked his goods A1.

Though the general nature of Thomas Mudie's public career is fairly clear some confusion exists regarding details. Dr. A. H. Millar in his "Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee", written in 1887, gives a list of the Provosts of Dundee but in two cases he is clearly wrong as, according to him, William Kinneris would have

been Provost on two occasions, one in 1649 and one in 1650, when, according to the records, as mentioned below, Thomas Mudie was Provost. Except however for those two years Millar's list may be accepted as far as Thomas Mudie's career is concerned. An earlier list given by Thomson in his "History of Dundee" written in 1847 is very incomplete. There are two lists of Deans of Guild, one by Millar in his 'Roll of Eminent Burgesses' and the other by Warden in his "Burgh Laws" written a few years earlier in 1872. Both purport to be complete but they differ to some extent in detail, Warden often placing individuals one year later than Millar. In the case of Thomas Mudie the most reliable source would appear, however, to be the audit certificates of the town's accounts, included in the Lokkit Buik. They support Warden rather than Millar and have been followed in the account given below. As regards the Provostship these certificates show that he was elected on each occasion from September 1648 to September 1653 inclusive and again in September 1656 and September 1657. According to Millar, he was also elected in September 1654, September 1655 and September 1658. Thus he was elected Provost on eleven consecutive occasions. This would appear to agree with the inscription on his tombstone. However in his will, which is dated February 1660, he describes himself as Provost, which would appear to indicate that he had been again elected in the previous September. Perhaps he missed a year. In any case, he holds the record except for James Haliburton, who was Provost continuously from 1553 to 1586.

Thomas Mudie entered the Town Council not later than September 1635, when he was elected Treasurer⁶⁷. He might have, but need not have been, a member of the Council earlier. He was elected a Bailie in September 1637⁶⁸, so must have been elected a Councillor some time before that. He was by this time of sumcient importance to be one of those chosen to sign the National Covenant on behalf of the Town.

His signature "T. Mudie for donday" is on the Peebles Covenant, now in the National Library in Edinburgh⁶⁹. Next year he would, under the constitution, be an ordinary Councillor. In September 1639 he was again elected Bailie and in September 1640 he was elected Dean of Guild. The next year he was again elected Bailie and was sent in January 1642 by the Council, along with the Town Clerk, Alexander Wedderburn, to Edinburgh to expedite the preparation of a charter, promised by Charles I, conferring, and granting afresh, the privileges and rights of the Town, constituting the Provosts and Bailies "Sheriffs within themselves" and giving them certain powers to tax wine. This they successfully accomplished⁷⁰.

In September 1642 he was again elected Dean of Guild. During his term of office he represented the Town at the Convention of Estates, which assembled in Edinburgh on 22nd June 1643⁷¹. The main business of this Parliament was to raise troops and money to help the English Parliament against the King and to defend the country against the threat of an Irish invasion, and we find Thomas Mudie reporting to the Council, in September 1643, that for this purpose it had been decided to raise a forced loan, on which it is recorded that "Stenters (assessors) were then nominat to proceed and stent for the toun's pairt"⁷². At the same meeting it was also decided to muster the townsmen "in their armes" and officers were appointed over the different parts of the town, Thomas Mudie being appointed "Captayne" for the Murraygait⁷³.

⁶⁷ Millar's "Eminent Burgesses of Dundee".

⁶⁸ Audit Certificate in Lockit Buik

⁶⁹ There were a number of copies of the Covenant, which, after being signed by its more prominent promoters, were distributed to various places for more signatures. Thus, more than one copy was signed "for Dundee".

⁷⁰ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 446.

⁷¹ Warden's "Angus", II, p. 216.

⁷² Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 467.

⁷³ Municipal History of Dundee, p. 254.

Thomas Mudie does not appear to have been elected to the Council in September 1643 but in the following September he was elected a Bailie and during his term of office it is recorded that one John Bathgate, a notary, for reasons that are not clear, "wronged Bailie Mudie while discharging his office by striking him with ane sword to the effusion of his blood", for which offence, coming on top of other offences, he was "banished perpetually"⁷⁴. Thomas Mudie must have shared in the Council's decision to defy Montrose when in April 1645 he presented himself before the town, "a most seditious place which . contributed as much as any other town in the Kingdom to carry on the rebellion".

Montrose had approached the town in September 1644, after winning the battle of Tippermuir, near Perth, but he had turned aside as it was reported to him that the people of Dundee were " disaffectionate to the Earl and that they had taken a Covenant to stand to their defence to the last man". When he appeared again, however, in April 1645 after the battle of Inverlochy he stormed the town, and his soldiers sacked it.

Thomas Mudie was elected Dean of Guild again in September 1645 and was one of those appointed on 2nd August 1646 to distribute the sum of "ane thousand crosse dollars" between those who had suffered from Montrose's attack⁷⁵. He was elected Bailie again in 1646 and in September 1647 he was elected Dean of Guild, for the fourth and last time. In September 1648 he was elected Provost and in the following year had to take part in certain complicated financial transactions resulting from the Estates having remitted a part of the tax due from the town, having previously assigned it to one Sir John Brown, who claimed the full amount. The Council had given Sir John a bond for the amount that he claimed and when the matter was settled it is recorded that "Thomas Mudie, Provost, in their presence presentit ane band made be them to Sir John Broun, upon the soum of twelve thousand and six hundred merks, quhilk was riven and destroyed in their presence"⁷⁶.

The fact that Thomas Mudie was elected Provost in 1648 is particularly significant and throws considerable light on the manner of man that he was and on his reputation in the town. The Council had supported the Engagement and, though the people showed great reluctance to enlist, they sent a contingent to join the army that was being formed under the command of the Duke of Hamilton to invade England and rescue the King. When that army was beaten by Cromwell at Preston on 18th August 1648, and the Covenanters from the West marched on Edinburgh against the Engagers, the Town Council naturally became alarmed and in September they "thought it necessary that the town be put in ane posture of defence", and resolved "that ane complete company be nightly upon the watch", and that ammunition be collected⁷⁷. Whatever their original feelings may have been, however, when the Committee of Estates at Stirling ordered them not to recognise any other Committee of Estates i.e. not to recognise the new Committee that was being formed under Argyle in the Covenanting interest, they resolved 'to mak no answer thereto" and when the new Committee, in agreement with Cromwell, decided that no person connected with the Engagement should "be employed in any place of trust whatever" they, at Michaelmas 1648, required "all to convene prepared to mak election of the ablest persons (to the magistracy and as a Commissioner to Parliament) and such as are of known constant affection to the Covenants"⁷⁸.

It was in consequence of this resolution that Thomas Mudie was elected Provost. He must therefore have been highly esteemed as a stout hearted person who would see the Town through the very difficult position in which it found itself. His election may have been influenced by the fact that he had both signed the Covenant and been, partially at least, responsible for the decision to oppose Montrose. We cannot, however, infer that he was strongly opposed to the Engagement or that the Council had really changed its views

⁷⁴ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 471

⁷⁵ Municipal History of Dundee.

⁷⁶ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 524.

⁷⁷ Ibid, p. 517.

⁷⁸ Ibid, p. 518.

because, although they "made (to the Committee of Estates) a declaration of their constant affection to the Covenants"⁷⁹, they sent as their Commissioner to Parliament George Halyburton, who had definitely taken some part in the Engagement. In all probability the Council, Mudie and Halyburton were moderates who accepted as genuine Charles' adherence to the Covenant and so did not consider that support of the Engagement was inconsistent with support of the Covenant. If so their position was a difficult one and required both firmness and tact. Thomas Mudie was presumably considered to possess both these qualities. He was a patriotic Scot, neither an extreme Covenanter nor an extreme Royalist, and prepared to defend the town against either, as we shall see, the English under Monk or the Irish under Montrose.

Naturally such a Council and Provost would support the proposal that "so soon as he (Charles II in exile) shall come to Scotland and before his admission to the exercise of his royal power, he shall swear and subscribe the solemn League and Covenant" and welcome him when he did come⁸⁰. Charles spent some time in Dundee on his way South after landing on Spey-side on 3rd July, 1650. He was handsomely entertained by the Town and presented with "a handsome equipage for the camp and six pieces of artillery"⁸¹. The Council also supported the royal cause by raising money which was "applyit to the levy of sogers" and to the expense of the Commissioners who had gone to Holland to negotiate with Charles. In return Charles knighted Thomas Mudie, the Provost, presumably the first honour that he conferred as King⁸².

Then, a month or six weeks later, on 3rd September, 1650, Cromwell won the battle of Dunbar and occupied Edinburgh and the Council were in greater difficulties than ever. Dundee was the largest town in Scotland held by the Scots and the Council were commanded 'to fortify their town for their own preservation and the defence of the country'. They also had to raise more troops, both cavalry and infantry. In June, 1651, they sent two companies of soldiers to Burntisland to protect Fife and the English. In July these companies were relieved by another two raised by Sir Thomas Mudie, the Provost, and others⁸³. Their efforts were, however, unavailing and Cromwell, defeating his opponents at Inverkeithing, seized Perth, thus leaving the road open for Charles, who was at Stirling, to make a dash for England. Cromwell followed and defeated him at Worcester on 3rd September 1651.

The English army in Scotland was left by Cromwell under the command of General Monk, whose first act, after storming Stirling Castle, was to turn on Dundee. A meeting of the Town Council was held, with Thomas Mudie, the Provost, in the chair on 3rd July, 1651 at which it was decided to appoint District Commissioners for the various parts of the town to take all measures necessary for the defence of the town, and buildings which might shelter the enemy were ordered to be destroyed⁸⁴. Monk summoned the garrison to surrender but the Governor, Robert Lumsden, with the support of the Town Council and⁸⁵ against the advice of the ministers, replied calling on the English to lay down their arms and join the King's forces. Whereon Monk attacked and, after a seige of two weeks, stormed the town on 1st September 1651. Lumsden, his soldiers and, according to most authorities, a large number of civilians were massacred and the town sacked. Nothing seems to have been done to Sir Thomas, though two of the Ministers and some others were sent to the Tower of London.

An English garrison was left in the town and presumably Sir Thomas Mudie's military activities now ceased. His problems would be those of reconstruction after the sack of the town by Monk. In order to raise money

⁷⁹ Ibid, p. 519.

⁸⁰ Ibid, p. 532.

⁸¹ Thomson's "History of Dundee", p. 93.

⁸² Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 533

⁸³ Ibid, p. 540.

⁸⁴ Municipal History of Dundee, p. 75.

⁸⁵ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 546

for this, the Council had to sell some of its teinds and we hear of him negotiating with the Earl of Kinghorn⁸⁶ in 1653 for the sale of teinds for "two thousand three hundred pounds"⁸⁷.

Thomas Mudie lived in a house in Grays Close⁸⁸. The house is now part of Messrs. Keiller's Jam Factory. It had been occupied by his predecessor in the Provostship, Peter Kinneris and was occupied by various Provosts up to as late as 1825. He also owned the estate of Kinnettles near Glamis. On his death the house in Gray's Close came into the possession of Alexander Bower of Invereighty, a property adjoining Kinnettles, and Kinnettles was sold to Patrick Bower, both belonging to a well-known family of Dundee merchants. In Ouchterlony's account of the shire of Forfar 1684-85, Kinnettles is described as "ane excellent corne place, a tolerable good house, belonging to Patrick Bowar, a burges of Dundee".

Sir Thomas died some time between February 1660, when he made his will, and 1661 when it was proved. There is no record of where he was buried but there is in the antiquarian room in the Old Steeple, a tombstone that is almost certainly his. It bears the Mudie arms and the initials T.M. The Latin inscription is somewhat mutilated, but the translation appears to be as follows:

' Eleven times the Mudie whose arms are above has been head of the city. Thus it is obvious to all that his name . . . probity etc".

There is one curious thing about the arms and that is the addition at the centre, or fess point, of a hunting horn. A hunting horn was added by the Mudies, as they spelt their name at this time, of Melsester, but it was in chief. It would appear, however, incredible that he belonged to the Orkney family. The reason for the inclusion of the hunting horn remains a mystery. In his will, he left 300 merks, or 200 pounds Scots, to the Hospital for the benefit of the poor of Dundee.

Thomas Mudie was married twice, first to Janet Rollok, who died in November 1623, and second to Christian Fletcher, who outlived him. By his first marriage, he had two daughters, Janet and Margaret, as is shown by their mother's will, which was proved on 7th August 1624 (Comm of Brechin). Janet married a Duncan and she and her three children, James, Thomas and Christian Duncan, received legacies under her father's will. Margaret married Robert Symson and Thomas Mudie left a legacy to "Thomas Symson, my Oye (grandson), lawful son of the deceased Robert Symson and the children lawfully procreated of the said Thomas' own body". Margaret Mudie was, probably, dead by 1660 when the will was made and it looks as if by then Thomas Symson had a family. By his second wife Thomas Mudie had at least two children, Jean and Andrew. Jean married Alexander Haliburton "Younger, Merchant", on 28th February 1650 and had a large family. Andrew was admitted burges on 26th September 1648, just about the time his father was elected Provost for the first time. He must however have been dead before his father, as, otherwise, he would either have been mentioned in the will or have inherited Kinnettles.

The witnesses to the will are worth noting. They were "Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knight", the Town Clerk who had gone to Edinburgh with Thomas Mudie in 1642 to get a revised charter for the town and who had been knighted by Charles I, "Mr. John Fletcher, Advocate", presumably a relation of his wife's, and "Alexander Bron of Kincaldrum, late Baillie of Dundee", the owner of a property adjoining Kinnettles. Sir Thomas Mudie and Sir Alexander Wedderburn were clearly great friends. They were connected also by marriage as, even if the Margaret Mudie who, as already mentioned, married, as his second wife, Peter Wedderburn, Sir Alexander's grand uncle, was not Thomas Mudie's cousin, it would seem to be almost incredible that she was not some relation of his. In 1647 Sir Thomas was one of the witnesses to the baptism of Sir Alexander's daughter Grissel⁸⁹. Another of the witnesses was "John

⁸⁶ The Earls of Kinghorn afterwards became Earls of Strathmore.

⁸⁷ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 452.

⁸⁸ Lamb's "Dundee", p. XIVa.

⁸⁹ Wedderburn Book.

Middleton of Capow, Major General in the Scotis forces". This was the General Middleton who, after fighting against Montrose became an "Engager" and fought for the King at Worcester. At the Restoration he was made Earl of Middleton. His career as Covenanter, Engager and supporter of Charles II was, thus, almost an exact parallel to that of Thomas Mudie.

THOMAS MUDIE—Dean of Guild

In the second half of the century another Thomas Mudie was a prominent member of the Town Council. He was elected Dean of Guild in 1682, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1696 and 1698 and so must have been elected Bailie in each of the preceeding years. He represented Dundee at the meeting of the Convention of Royal Burghs held at Dundee on 5th July 1692⁹⁰. Although he was Dean of Guild more often than anyone else before or after him he was not a member of the family that we have been discussing, as he was admitted burgess on 23rd February 1672 "in right of Robert Kidd to whom he is apprenticed". His career would however have hardly been possible unless he had been related in some way to the family of merchant burgesses to which Sir Thomas Mudie belonged and, as indicating that he had influential friends in the town, it is worth noting that, though not the son of a burgess, he does not appear to have made any payment on admission and that his burgess ticket was signed by Sir Alexander Wedderburn, the friend of Sir Thomas Mudie⁹¹. As shown later undoubtedly Thomas Mudie belonged to the family of Gilchorn in the parish of Inverkeilor, near Arbroath, of which an account is given in Chapter XIII. He was almost certainly Thomas Mudie, third son of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn, whom the genealogists have, wrongly identified with Sir Thomas Mudie.

Thomas Mudie died sometime before 1st June 1706, when his daughters, Eupham and Agnes, who were apparently the only two of his children to survive childhood, received sasine as "heirs portioners" in a malthouse, kilns, etc., situated on the "east side of the Castle Hill of Dundee". He may therefore have been a brewer, as many of the early Mudie burgesses were, as well as a merchant. He married Agnes Bathgate in July 1672 and they had the following children;

- (1) Margaret Mudie bapt 24/2/1673: died young.
- (2) Eupham Mudie bapt 21/8/1674: married Thomas Scott on 12/4/1692 and had issue;
 - (a) Christian Scott bapt 11/3/1694.
 - (b) John Scott bapt 23/9/1696.
 - (c) Agnes Scott bapt 21/10/1697: married James Speid.
 - (d) Thomas Scott bapt 4/12/1698: died in infancy.
 - (e) Thomas Scott 23/1/1701 bapt.
 - (f) James Scott bapt 21/12/1701: died in infancy.
 - (g) Eupham Scott bapt 8/7/1703.
 - (h) Christian Scott bapt 1/8/1704.
 - (i) Margaret Scott bapt 21/11/1705.
 - (j) William Scott bapt 24/6/1707.
 - (k) Patrick Scot bapt 15/8/1708.
 - (l) Kathron Scott bapt 1/2/1709: married William Speid.
 - (m) James Scott bapt 1/7/1712.
 - (n) Robert Scott bapt 1/6/1714.
- (3) Elizabeth Mudie bapt 23/3/1676: died young.

⁹⁰ "Records of the Royal Burghs of Scotland", Marwick, 1878.

⁹¹ Wedderburn Book.

- (4) John Mudie bapt 9/5/1678 (twin) died young.
- (5) Agnes Mudie bapt 9/5/1678 (twin): married James Fairweather and had issue;
 - (a) Agnes Fairweather bapt 3/3/1701.
 - (b) Eupham Fairweather bapt 10/8/1702: died in infancy.
 - (c) Thomas Fairweather bapt 20/7/1703.
 - (d) John Fairweather bapt 16/5/1706.
 - (e) James Fairweather bapt 30/6/1709.
 - (f) Marion Fairweather bapt 17/4/1711.
 - (g) Margaret Fairweather bapt 24/9/1715.
 - (h) Catherine Fairweather bapt 17/12/1717.
 - (i) Eupham Fairweather bapt 10/2/1720.
- (6) Isobel Mudie bapt 30/11/1679.

Thomas Scott, who married Eupham Mudie, was several times elected a Bailie and was elected Dean of Guild in 1706 and 1708. He was Kirkmaster in 1698. His father John Scott was also Dean of Guild five, or possibly, six times, between 1675 and 1693. James Fairweather, who married Agnes Mudie, was also Dean of Guild, elected in 1721 and 1726, and Provost, elected in 1728, 1729, 1730, 1732, 1733 and 1734. James

Speid the husband of Agnes Scott, was a merchant in Dundee and son of Robert Speid of Ardovie, near Brechin, and Margaret Mudie, daughter of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn, and sister of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild. William Speid, the husband of Kathron Scott, was a brother of James Speid. A third brother Robert Speid, also of Ardovie, was town clerk depute of Dundee from 1719 to 1754. James Speid, William Speid and Robert Speid, the town clerk depute, were thus all nephews of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild.

The proof that Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild, belonged to the Gilchorn family is furnished by the large number of members of the family and their relations that were witnesses to the baptisms of his children and grandchildren. This number is so large as to leave no doubt that they must have been relations. John Mudie in Kirkton of Inverkeilor was witness to the baptism of Thomas Mudie's daughter, Margaret, in 1673, John Mudie of Gilchorn to that of his daughter, Elizabeth, in 1676: John Mudie in Inverkeilor and John Mudie in Overdirgitie(?) were witnesses to the baptism of his son, John, in 1678, and David Mudie in Hiltoun⁹² and David Mudie, merchant in Montrose⁹³ witnesses to that of his daughter Issobell in 1679.

Coming to Thomas Mudie's grandchildren and taking first the Scotts, John Mudie of Gilchorn was a witness to the baptism of John Scott in 1696: James Mudie in Scotstoun, a son of John Mudie of Gilchorn, was witness to that of the first James Scott in 1701; Eupham Mudie, daughter of James Mudie in Scotstoun, was witness to that of Eupham Scott in 1703 and James Speid son of Robert Speid of Ardovie to that of the second James Scott in 1713. Taking now the Fairweathers, Agnes Mudie, daughter of James Mudie in Scotstoun was a witness to the baptism of Agnes Fairweather in 1701; Eupham Mudie, wife of James Mudie in Scotstoun, was a witness to that of the first Eupham Fairweather in 1702. John Mudie of Gilchorn and John Speid, son of Robert Speid of Ardovie, were witnesses to the baptism of John Fairweather in 1706: Margaret Mudie, wife of Robert Speid of Ardovie and daughter of John Mudie of Gilchorn, and Margaret Mudie, daughter of James Mudie in Scotstoun, were witnesses to the baptism of Margaret Fairweather in 1715 and Catherine Wallace daughter of Bailie Patrick Wallace of Aberbrothok⁹⁴ and Catherine

⁹² Hilton, a farm about half a mile north of Inverkeilor, and not the Hilltown of Dundee.

⁹³ David Mudie was a member of the Montrose Town Council from 1672 to 1676 and was Dean of Guild from 1681 to 1683. (See Chapter XIV.)

⁹⁴ The Wallaces were an Arbroath family several of whom married Mudies. Bailie Patrick Wallace was, later, Provost of Arbroath. His son, John Wallace, married Elizabeth Mudie. (See Chapter XV.)

MUDIES OF ANGUS

Fairweather, daughter of Thomas Fairweather of Bryanton⁹⁵, were witnesses to the baptism of Catherine Fairweather in 1717. The Speids appear again in a later Chapter as present at the baptism of a number of the children of John Mudie, weaver, and Jean Dorret from 1736 onwards. An account of them will be found in Chapter XIII.

⁹⁵ This suggests that James Fairweather, who married Agnes Mudie belonged to the family of that name that acquired Bryanton, sometime after 1711. This Catherine Fairweather was possibly the Catherine Fairweather who married Robert Mudie in Arbroath on 24th October 1732.

CHAPTER V - DAVID MUDIE, TAILOR AND REFORMER

DAVID MUDY, with whom this chapter deals, was a reformer and an upholder of the rights of the people, even against the King, in the early years of the seventeenth century. He was a tailor and, though he was deacon of the Tailors Trade in 1601 and 1605 and possibly in other years, he does not appear to have been a burgess. He first comes to notice as taking a prominent part in a public, almost an official, protest against an order passed by the King, James VI. He and the four Bailies and a number of the leading merchants and other prominent persons of the town were charged before the Privy Council⁹⁶ on 11th June 1601 with having created a disturbance on the 27th February of that year when one David Drummond, messenger, proclaimed at the Market Cross a letter from the King regarding an action raised by the Provost and Bailies of Perth against the Provost and Bailies of Dundee. According to David Drummond the accused railed at him "calling him Knaif and Lowne and Dboschit Swingeour"⁹⁷, casting snaw ballis at him and interrupting him in proclameing the said letter and efter his coming down from the croce for schouting and hoying of him with cryis thow as gif he had bene a thief or malefacteur and that be the speciall command direction and hounding out of the said four bailleis." The accused were, however, acquitted at an adjourned hearing as, though witnesses were produced for the prosecution, they were not believed. The King's letter which caused the trouble probably related to the dispute between Dundee and Perth regarding their navigation rights on the Tay and may have contained his order conferring on Perth "the liberties, freedoms and privileges of all the water of the Tay fra Drumla and beneath so that no ship coming within the river shall break bulk until at one of the Bridges unless it be loaded with goods belonging to the inhabitants of Dundee". Dundee, later, got this order modified⁹⁸.

David Mudy, however, got into much worse trouble about three years later. For some time the crafts had been clamouring that they had a right to four representatives on the Town Council instead of two. They were supported by the Parish Minister, Robert Howie, and two leading townsmen, Robert Flesher and William Rollock of Balbeggie and had five members of the Council on their side. The claim was submitted to Commissioners of the Burghs but was rejected in July 1604⁹⁹. The agitation did not, however, cease and the magistrates complained to the Privy Council¹⁰⁰ that "William Rollock, Walter Rollock, Robert Fleschour, James Finlaysoun and their accomplices" were exciting "the common multitude be the pretence and cloak of reform" and had tried to get "the crafts to shake off their obedience to the magistrates and prevailed on them to hold public meetings and subscribe bands against the magistrates". The Privy Council ordered the offenders to be committed to "free ward" in a number of towns. They were, however, released shortly afterwards and the agitators are said to have set up "seditious mutyneis". Feelings were also further exacerbated by an order from the King directing that the Provost, Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, should be re-elected at the coming election, as he was needed to conduct certain negotiations with the English¹⁰¹.

The day fixed for the election of the new magistrates was the 18th September but the Crafts took action the day before, when they met and chose new deacons. This was apparently contrary to custom, as it had been in the past the old deacons who had taken part in the election of the magistrates. On this occasion, however, the crafts presumably wanted to make sure of their men and, in fact, "the ring leaders of the previous mutyneis" were elected, including David Mudy, deacon of the tailors, and one James Mudy, deacon of the bonnet makers. On the next day, 18th September, the new deacons attended the meeting to elect the magistrates but, when, in accordance with a letter received from the King, the meeting proceeded to elect

⁹⁶ Register of Privy Council VI, pp. 253 and 265.

⁹⁷ Sluggard.

⁹⁸ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 120. (⁴) Ibid, p. 357.

⁹⁹ Ibid, p. 357.

¹⁰⁰ Register of Privy Council VII, p. 735, et seq.

¹⁰¹ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 360.

persons of "quyet dispositoun" and "weill affection to his Heynes" which they claimed to be "not disconform" to the Acts of Parliament constituting the Council, the new deacons and their supporters objected and the meeting was postponed till the next day. On the 19th the opposition are alleged to have come to the meeting armed but, as they could not get a majority, they left it. Finally, on the 20th September they "without the consent of the Council, except for five which were of Robert Flescheours part", convened a meeting of their own and elected William Rollock to the Provostship and others to the other omces. David Mudy was elected an ordinary Councillor, but not James, who appears throughout to have been much less prominent.

The retiring magistrates not did, of course, accept the findings of the opposition meeting and on 26th September the Provost and two of the Bailies took the case to the Privy Council with the result that the election held on 20th September was declared illegal and some of the leading members of the opposition were ordered to be warded in various castles. Accordingly on 28th September the regular meeting to elect the new magistrates was held but, as a concession to the opposition, the new deacons were invited as well as the old ones¹⁰² and it was agreed, temporarily, to increase the number of representatives of the crafts from two to three. The new deacons did not, however, appear and the election was held in accordance with the King's wishes.

Shortly afterwards the Privy Council declared the election of the new deacons to have been illegal and ordered fresh appointments. Certain of the new deacons, including David Mudy, but not James, were bound over in the sum of 300 merks, each, to answer before the Privy Council¹⁰³ for their disobedience in "refusing to convene within the tolbuith of Dundie to the electioun of the magistrate of the said burgh (i.e. the election of 28th September) upon the day appointed to that affect, Quhair the Lords of the Secret Council was present at the time". They were also ordered to pay to the Treasurer £40 "each of them, for his escheat goods within six days here of in case it is proved that they ought to do the same". We do not know what the upshot was.

David Mudy did not however accept the situation, or accepted it only under compulsion for "¹⁰⁴David Mudy quha was lately deposit fra his office of deacon of the tailzeours offendit John Nicoll, present deacon surrogat be the Lords of the Council, be calling him overbusy in the using of his omce and was ordered (by the magistrates) to acknowledge his offence to the deacon". As he was still the "haiffer and keeper of the Commonbuik, box and standarts of the craft" he was ordered "for a declaration of his obedience to deliver them to John, the present deacon". That is the last we hear of David Mudy. His main agitation, perhaps, failed, but he did succeed in getting the number of craftsmen Councillors increased from two to three. The system of municipal government remained practically unchanged for over two hundred years, until the passing of the Burgh Reform Act of 1834. Prominent in the agitation that preceded the passing of that Act was another Mudie, Robert Mudie, the writer, belonging to a family originating in Kirkbuddo, of which an account is given later in Chapter XI.

¹⁰² Ibid, p. 360

¹⁰³ Register of Privy Council VII, p. 585

¹⁰⁴ Maxwell's "History of Old Dundee", p. 363

CHAPTER VI - DUNDEE BURGESSES

FIRST FAMILY

THE first member of this family that is definitely known is John Mudie, weaver, admitted burghess on 13th November 1678 by "privilege his father". He was alive in 1730 when his son, Robert, was admitted burghess. He himself was, therefore, probably admitted when he was little, if at all, over twenty. A search of the parish registers of Dundee, which begin in 1645, is, however, not very rewarding, as a comparison of the birth and marriage registers leaves little doubt that neither is complete. As far as they go they would seem to show that John Mudie was the son, baptised on 10th February 1659, of John Mudie and Christian Webster. Nor is the Burgess Roll of great help, even if we assume, as would appear reasonable, that John Mudie's ancestors were weavers. For his father the choice lies between John Mudie, admitted on 5th August 1636, John Mudy, admitted on 11th November 1641 and David Mudie, admitted on 10th July 1648. All these were admitted without payment. The first is, perhaps, rather too early and, perhaps, it is more likely that John Mudie's father was called John rather than David, though David, too, was a family name.

Similar difficulties arise regarding John Mudie's grandfather. Assuming he was a weaver, and omitting the two "simple burgesses" admitted in 1586 as incapable of passing on to their sons rights greater than they themselves possessed, he must have been either James Mudy, admitted on 21st May 1611 without payment, or James Mudie, admitted on 19th December 1611 on payment of £40. Even if we do not assume that John Mudie's ancestors were weavers we still arrive at the conclusion that his father and grandfather were Burgesses as the latest Mudie, who was not a weaver, to be admitted burghess on payment was James Mudie, merchant, admitted on 16th April 1610, who paid £40. The family was thus established in Dundee very early in the seventeenth century, if not before.

It is not possible to say anything definite on the question whether this family was in any way related to the family of merchant burgesses of which an account has been given in Chapter IV but there are indications that it was. For one thing Dundee was a small place, and, the probability is that two families of burgesses bearing the same name would be related. The James Mudy, weaver, admitted burghess in 1611 without payment, must either have been the son of a merchant or of Daniel Mudie, clothier, admitted in 1581, which would, however, appear unlikely as the christian name was not perpetuated. Also Henry Mudie, merchant burghess, who died in 1643 would hardly have appointed "Mr. John Mudie younger, brabner" (weaver) to be "cautioner" under his will unless they had been related. Finally, as shown later, such a relationship would appear to be almost the only explanation of the frequency with which John Mudie (V), grandson of the John Mudie, admitted Burgess in 1678, called his children after various members of the family of Speid of Ardovie, who were themselves probably related to the Merchant Burgesses¹⁰⁵.

For reasons given in the next chapter it would also appear to be likely that this family was related to the Second Family of Dundee Burgesses. Whether this is so or not, however, all present members of these two families, as far as they can be traced, are now related through the marriage in 1803 of Thomas Mudie of the Second Family to Margaret Wilson, whose mother belonged to the First.

¹⁰⁵ See Chapter XIII.



Miniature of Ensign Charles Mudie

I - JAMES MUDIE

The earliest traced member of this family would, for the reasons given above, appear to be James Mudie, weaver, admitted burghess of Dundee in 1611, but it is impossible to say whether he was the James Mudie, who was admitted on 21st May of that year and whose father was a burghess, or the James Mudie, who was admitted on the 19th December and whose father was not a burghess.

II - JOHN MUDIE

James Mudie (I) had a son called John, who was probably the John Mudie, textor (weaver), admitted burghess on 11th November 1641, but may have been the John Mudie admitted on 5th August 1636.

III - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie (II) had a son called John, whose mother may have been Christian Webster. If so, he was baptised on 10th February 1659. We do not know whom he married. He had, probably with others, the following children;

- (1) John Mudie: married Margaret Martin on 30/7/1702 and had issue:
 - (a) Patrick (Peter) Mudie, b. 10/11/1703.
 - (b) John Mudie: married Marjory Foord and had issue:
 - (i) Janet Mudie, b. 29/10/1737 (twin).
 - (ii) Marjory Mudie, b. 29/10/1737 (twin).
- (2) Robert Mudie—see below under IV.

John Mudie, the elder son of John Mudie, was a weaver like his father and was admitted burghess on 17th September 1724 by "privilege John Mudie, weaver, his father". His two sons, Patrick and John, were also weavers and were admitted burghesses, each by "privilege of deceased John Mudie, weaver, his father ", on the same day, 25th September 1753, along with their cousin, John Mudie, son of Robert Mudie¹⁰⁶. The former is probably the Peter Mudie, deacon of the weavers, who was name father to his cousin John's son, Peter, in 1742.

IV - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, the second son of John Mudie (III), also a weaver, was admitted burghess on 18th February 1730 by privilege of his father John Mudie¹⁰⁷. He was deacon of the Weavers Trade in 1734, when he, along with Thomas Muir, boxmaster of that trade, petitioned the Town Council praying that David Palmer and "George and John Mudies", weavers, should be ordered to desist from employing "unfree" weavers¹⁰⁸ to work outside their masters' houses and that a general order be passed that all such weavers should work only in their masters' houses¹⁰⁹. The George Mudie to whose practices Robert Mudie took exception must have been his elder son and the John Mudie, who also offended, must, almost certainly, have been his youngest son, as he is hardly likely to have brought a petition against his elder brother. Robert Mudie married Anne Findlay on 30th June 1709 and had issue:

¹⁰⁶ On the same day one Thomas Mudy, Weaver, son of a Thomas Mudie, weaver, who had been admitted by privilege of his wife, Margaret Gray, on 6th September 1733, was admitted. Either the father or the son was deacon of the weaver's trade in July 1746 (Warden: Burgh Laws, p. 530)

¹⁰⁷ It is just possible that Robert Mudie was the grandson and not the son of John Mudie III, but this is extremely unlikely as it would mean that in 1724 when he was certainly alive John Mudie (III) would have living a great grandson, George, who was about fifteen. This is unlikely, as it would mean that John Mudie (III) waited till he was eighty or ninety before making his eldest son a burghess.

¹⁰⁸ Weavers who were not burghesses

¹⁰⁹ Charters and documents belonging to Dundee. William Hay, 1880.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (1) George Mudie, b. 24/5/1710—see below under V.
- (2) Robert Mudie, b. 1/8/1714: married Margaret Sibbald on 6/2/1734, and had issue:
 - (a) Ann Mudie, b. 4/5/1735.
 - (b) Janet Mudie, b. 5/4/1737.
 - (c) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 15/7/1739.
- (3) John Mudie: married Jean Dorret, or Durward, on 23/3/1735, and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Mudie, b. 5/2/1736, after Robert Mudie, weaver, Robert Speid of Ardovie, clerk depute, and Robert Speid, his son.
 - (b) Jean Mudie, b. 18/6/1738.
 - (c) John Mudie, b. 14/12/1740, after John Dorret, grandfather, and John Gib, convener; died in infancy.
 - (d) Peter Mudie, b. 20/5/1742, after Bailie Peter Yeaman and Peter Mudie, deacon of the weavers.
 - (e) John Mudie, b. 23/11/1744, after John Dorret, grandfather, and John Speid.
 - (f) Margaret Mudie, b. 30/8/1747, after Margaret Grieve, spouse to Clerk Speid and Margaret Speid, his daughter.
 - (g) William Mudie, b. 29/4/1750, after William Speid.

Robert and John Mudie were both weavers, like their father. The latter was admitted burgess on 25th September 1753 "by privilege of Robert Mudie, weaver, his father". He, or his cousin, was probably the John Mudie who was boxmaster of the Weaver Trade in 1751. He and his wife Jean Dorret, obviously treated their children's baptisms as great occasions and the list of the name parents that they chose for them gives a good idea of who their friends were and, possibly also, to whom they were related. Robert Mudie, weaver, is presumably, John Mudie's father, as John Dorret is the father of Jean Dorret. Peter Mudie, "deacon of the weavers" is presumably Peter, or Patrick, Mudie who was admitted burgess on the same day, 25th September 1753 as John Mudie. Bailie Peter Yeaman is Peter Yeaman of Blacklaw, who was elected Provost in the September following his namesake's baptism and again in 1743, 1747, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1754, 1755, 1756 and 1761. John Gib was convener of the Nine Trades in 1725 and 1726, in 1731 and 1732, and in 1753 and 1754¹¹⁰. He was admitted burgess on 13th October 1719. But from the genealogists' point of view it is the Speid name-parents that are the most interesting. Robert Speid of Ardovie was Town Clerk Depute of Dundee from 1719 to 1754, when he died. He might have been asked to be name-father to the eldest son as being an important man in the town, like Bailie Yeaman. But this can hardly explain why his brother William, his wife, Margaret Grieve, his daughter, Margaret Speid and his sons, Robert Speid and John Speid¹¹¹, were also all name-parents of John Mudie's family. The readiest explanation is that the two families were related. Robert Speid, Clerk Depute, was the son of Robert Speid of Ardovie and Margaret Mudie, daughter of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn. He was thus a nephew of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild of Dundee on a number of occasions at the end of the seventeenth century. It would appear probable therefore that the family that we are now discussing was in some way related to the Mudies of Gilchorn and to the earlier merchant burgesses of Dundee¹¹².

The only child of John Mudie and Jean Dorret that is known to have survived is Peter who was admitted burgess on 25th September 1777 by "privilege John Mudy, weaver, his father". Nothing more is known of him. He had no son, or son-in-law, who became a burgess.

¹¹⁰ Warden's "Burgh Laws of Dundee", p. 323.

¹¹¹ Possibly this was his brother, not his son.

¹¹² An account of the family of the Speids of Ardovie will be found in Chapter XIII.

V - GEORGE MUDIE

George Mudie, eldest son of Robert Mudie (IV) was a weaver and was admitted burgess, along with his father, on 18th February 1730. From 1740 to 1742 he was one of the two "Baron Bailies" of the Hilltown appointed by the Dundee Town Council as feudal superiors of that burgh¹¹³. His place of business was, therefore, presumably, the Hilltown and in July 1734 he and his wife, Janet Proctor, acquired land there. In 1744 their sons, William and George, received sasine of land on the west side of the Hilltown left them by their grandfather, William Proctor, mealmaker.

George Mudie married Janet Proctor on 2nd July 1729 and had issue:

- (1) William Mudie, b. 24/6/1731—see below under VI.
- (2) George Mudie, b. 10/6/1734: married Elizabeth Lindsay and had issue:
 - (a) George Mudie, b. 23/7/1773, after George Mudie.
 - (b) David Mudie, b. 15/6/1777, after David Mudie, uncle.
- (3) David Mudie: married Elizabeth Webster on 4/3/1780 and had issue:
 - (a) William Mudie, b. 11/12/1780, after William Mudie, cousin.
 - (b) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 3/5/1782, d. 15/4/1860: unmarried.
 - (c) James Mudie, b. 9/2/1784.
 - (d) John Mudie, b. 7/12/1794.
 - (e) Janet Mudie, b. 2/10/1796.
 - (f) Isobel Mudie, b. 18/9/1802, after Isabel Mudie, aunt.
- (4) Isabel Mudie.

Both George and David Mudie were weavers. The latter was admitted burgess by "privilege George Mudie, weaver, his father" on 25th September 1777, along with his cousin, Peter Mudie. It is possible that his eldest son, William, was the William Mudie, shipmaster, admitted burgess on 1st January 1816 by "right of David Mudie, shipmaster, his father," as no other David Mudie appears in the Burgess Roll about this time. If so, David Mudie must have changed his occupation, which would appear unlikely.

VI - WILLIAM MUDIE

William Mudie, eldest son of George Mudie (V) is described as a weaver when he got married in 1750 and as a merchant when admitted burgess on 25th September 1753, the same day as his cousin, John. He was presumably both. He was married in Dundee but his first child was born in 1756 in Arbroath, where his wife came from. On the 23rd July 1762 he was appointed Stamp Master of the Linen Trade in that town. Stamp Masters were appointed by the Board of Trustees of Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, set up by Act of Parliament in 1727. Their business was to stamp yarn and cloth after satisfying themselves as to its quality and quantity, and was therefore important, as on them depended the reputation of the town's goods, particularly abroad. Stamp Masters had to be of sufficient standing to ensure that their decisions, which might often be controversial, would be accepted by the Trade. William Mudie must have been a person who could be trusted. His appointment to Arbroath may have been influenced by his relationship to Elizabeth Mudie, wife of John Wallace, the leading linen manufacturer there and on more than one occasion elected Provost.

William Mudie's wife, Margaret Mann, whom he married on 1st June 1750, was probably the daughter of John Mann, elected Provost of Arbroath every year from 1744 to 1749 except 1747. In the "Forty-Five"

¹¹³ Charters and Documents relating to Dundee—William Hay 1880. The Hilltown was a Burgh of Barony. The difference between a Royal Burgh and a Burgh of Barony was that the former was directly under the Crown, whereas the latter though generally created by the Crown, was under an intermediate feudal superior who appointed one or more baron bailies to administer it. In this way the Hilltown was placed under Dundee in 1689 by Royal Charter from William and Mar.y

Arbroath was the headquarters of the Jacobites in Angus and John Mann was presumably a Jacobite. Anyhow Margaret Mann helped to work the flag that Prince Charlie carried at Carlisle. A piece of embroidery called a sleeve ruffe, worn by her, is in the possession of her descendant Philip Thorburn. Both William Mudie and his wife died before 8th June 1776, as, when her will was proved on that date, she is described as his relict.

William Mudie and Margaret Mann had the following children;

- (1) John Mudie, b. 10/10/1756: married, first, Catherine Thomson of Perth on 18/11/1777 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Patrick Mudie, b. 4/3/1780.
 - (b) William Mudie, b. 31/3/1782.
married, second, Margaret Baxter, daughter of John Baxter, merchant, on 3/11/1783 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (c) Margaret Mudie, b. 20/11/1784.
 - (d) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 3/5/1786.
 - (e) Alison Mudie, b. 26/8/1787.
 - (f) Mary Mudie, b. 1/4/1789.
 - (g) John Mudie, b. 12/7/1790.
 - (h) Jean Mudie, b. 21/1/1792.
 - (i) George Mudie, b. 13/6/1797.
 - (j) Isabella Mudie, b. 13/2/1799.
 - (k) Catherine Mudie, b. 10/11/1802,
 - (l) Henry Mudie, b. 5/3/1808.
- (2) William Mudie, b. 29/4/1760—see below under VII.
- (3) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 13/3/1762: married James Wilson on 26/11/1780, and had issue:
 - (a) Margaret Wilson, b. 20/10/1781: died after 12/2/1862: married Thomas Mudie of Dundee on 30/11/1803 and had issue. See Chapter VII.
 - (b) Elizabeth Wilson, b. 12/6/1783, died after 17/3/1851; unmarried.
 - (c) William Wilson, b. 28/11/1788.

John Mudie, the eldest son, was a surgeon, practising in Arbroath, but as a young man he lived in Dundee, probably because there were better facilities there for receiving training in his profession. He was admitted a burgess of Dundee on 13th August 1777 in right of his father and he was in Dundee when he married his first wife, a few months later. He must have gone to Arbroath shortly after, as all his children were born there and he was living there when he married his second wife in 1783. His second wife's sister, Alison Baxter, also married a Mudie, one William Mudie, bookseller in Edinburgh, parish of Lady Yester, on 19th September 1795. Dr. John Mudie's eldest son, Patrick, may be Patrick Mudie, a doctor in St. Andrews, who was made M.D. of St. Andrews on 5th January 1811 on the recommendation of two Dundee doctors. He married Margaret Maitland Gillespie of St. Andrews on 23rd March 1810, and had two sons, Robert Smith Mudie, born on 29th March 1811, and John James Mudie, born on 28th November 1812. The latter was in the 6th Cavalry of the Indian Army and died at Nagpur on 17th September 1841.

Margaret Wilson, the grand-daughter of William Mudie and Margaret Mann, married Thomas Mudie, a bookseller in Dundee, who afterwards went to London where the business that he established in Dundee about 1803 is still in existence at 115 New Bond Street. He was the father of Charles Edward Mudie, the founder of Mudie's Library. An account of the family is given in the next chapter.

VII – WILLIAM MUDIE

William Mudie, second son of William Mudie (VI), was appointed Stamp Master in Arbroath on 28th November 1781, presumably because his father had held that post. The early burgess roll has been lost, but, as appears from the entries when his sons were admitted, he must have been a burgess. His wife, whom he married on 12th December 1778, bore the unusual name of Marina Mayelston or, as it was spelt when they got married, Mylestone. Nothing is known of her, except that she came from Arbroath, but both her Christian name and her surname have persisted among her descendants ever since. The present spelling of the latter in Arbroath is Mailstone, which is how it was spelt in the register at the birth of her daughter, Margaret. William Mudie died probably shortly before 4th March 1801 when his son, John, was appointed Stamp Master as his successor.

William Mudie and Marina Mayelston had the following children;

- (1) Jean Mudie, b. 21/11/1779.
- (2) Margaret Mudie, b. 10/5/1781; married, first, William Chalmers on 11/12/1799 in Dundee: no issue: married, second, —. Young, and had issue:
 - (a) a daughter: married Dr. Thomson of Constantinople.
- (3) William Mudie (twin), b. 21/2/1783: died in infancy.
- (4) John Mudie (twin), b. 21/2/1783—see below under VIII.
- (5) Charles Mudie, b. 31/8/1784: married Agnes Lindsay on 23/11/1807 at St. Vigean: no issue.
- (6) James Mudie, b. 1786 (c).
- (7) William Mudie, b. 26/4/1788: married Elizabeth Cowan of St. Andrews and had issue:
 - (a) William Mudie, b. 1812, d. 19/11/1816.
 - (b) Elizabeth Todd Mudie, b. 5/6/1814 at Arbroath, d. —/11/1895 in Newport, Fife: unmarried.
 - (c) David Cowan Mudie, b. 18/4/1816 in St. Andrews, d. —14/1893 in Edinburgh: married, first, Isabella Petrie, and had issue:
 - (i) Isabella E. Mudie: married John Yeaman.

married, second, Joanna Low: no issue.
 - (d) Marina Mudie, b. 20/4/1818 in St. Andrews, d. 10/4/1835: unmarried.
- (8) George Dempster Mudie, b. 27/8/1791 see below under VIII Australian Branch.
- (9) Marina Mudie: married John Anderson of Dundee.

Charles Mudie, second surviving son of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, became a merchant in Arbroath and was admitted burgess on 3rd March 1803 on payment of one pound ten shillings, which was the rate applicable to the sons of burgesses. Later he must have gone to Dundee as he was resident there when he was married at St. Vigean in 1807. He was a Lieutenant in the Forfarshire Militia and on 4th November 1813, he was commissioned as Ensign in the 3rd Battalion of the 1st Foot (The Royal Scots). He was immediately sent to the Peninsular War and was present at the blockade of, and the repulse of the sortie from, Bayonne. When the Waterloo campaign started, his battalion was in Ireland and they embarked at Cork on 5th May 1815, arriving at Ostend on the 17th of that month. They remained at Brussels till 15th June, brigaded with the 42nd, 92nd and 44th (2nd Battalion), under the command of General Peck and forming part of the 5th Division under Sir Thomas Picton. Ensign Mudie was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo and was one of four officers left with his battalion after the latter. He was, however, severely wounded, for which he received one year's pay and a pension of £50 for life, starting from 19th June 1816. He appears, however, to have been capable of accompanying his battalion in their march to Paris, where they arrived on 7th July 1815. He kept a diary of his campaign, which is now in the Scottish United Services Museum in Edinburgh Castle and which is reproduced in Appendix B.

After the war, the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Scots was reduced and Ensign Mudie, who had been promoted Lieutenant, on 4th October 1815, went on half-pay in April 1816. He was, however, almost immediately afterwards, appointed Lieutenant in the 28th Foot. Eleven months later, on 28th March 1817, he was again placed on half-pay on the reduction of his battalion and he and his wife returned to Arbroath. He remained on half-pay till 10th February 1825, when he joined the 38th Foot. On the 26th March 1829, he was promoted Captain and on the 29th August 1833, he was transferred to the 16th Foot. He died in London on 30th June 1841. His wife appears to have pre-deceased him.

Charles Mudie's wife, Agnes Lindsay, was the daughter of Robert Lindsay of Drumyellow, in the parish of St. Vigeans, merchant in Arbroath, who had bought the property of Almerieclose¹¹⁴, near Arbroath, about ten years before his daughter's marriage. This property remained in the possession of the family till 1855, when it was sold to a member of the well-known Arbroath family of Corsar. Charles Mudie and his wife had no family.

James Mudie, fourth son of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, is said to have gone to London and to have married and had a family. William Mudie, the fifth son, was a bookseller and stationer, first in Arbroath and later in St. Andrews. He was admitted burgess of Arbroath on 4th February 1808, on payment of one pound ten shillings "he being the son of a burgess". He died on 5th May 1859 in St. Andrews, and was buried in the Cathedral Burying Ground there. His surviving son, David Cowan Mudie, was an engineer and from 1846 to 1853 a partner with Mr. Gershom Gourlay in the firm of Gourlay, Mudie and Co., which owned the Dundee Foundry. In the latter year he went to Edinburgh. He died on 21st April 1893. His daughter, Isabella, inherited from her mother a share in the small property of Greenlaw Hill, near Barry¹¹⁵. Her husband was the eldest son of William Yeaman, banker, of Scrusloch in the parish of Glenisla, and, was himself, a solicitor and agent of the Royal Bank of Scotland at Meigle, Perthshire¹¹⁶.

Margaret Mudie, the second daughter of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, married, as her first husband, William Chalmers of Arbroath, who had in the previous year become a bookseller and stationer in Dundee. He died in 1809 but the business was carried on by his brother, James, who, besides taking a prominent part in local affairs, being convener both of the Trade's Council and of the Merchant's Council¹¹⁷ achieved fame by inventing in 1834 the adhesive postage stamp. He was buried in the Howff with the following inscription¹¹⁸;

In Memory
of
James Chalmers
Bookseller Dundee
born 1782 died 1853
Originator of the adhesive postage stamp which
saved the penny postage scheme of 1840 from
collapse, rendering it an unqualified success and
which has since been adopted throughout the
postal systems of the world.

¹¹⁴ A corruption of Almoners Close: the property once belonged to the Abbey.

¹¹⁵ Warden's "Angus", II, p. 412.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, III, p. 377.

¹¹⁷ Millar's "Glympses of Old and New Dundee".

¹¹⁸ McBaines' "Prominent Arbroathians". tinues the main branch and the other forms the Australian branch of the family, which is discussed separately below under that heading.

Marina Mudie, the youngest child of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, is buried in the Howff Cemetery in Dundee, along with her husband and his parents. She is said to have had a son who emigrated to Canada.

Both John Mudie, the eldest, and George Dempster Mudie, the youngest, sons of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, had numerous descendants. The former remained in Arbroath, while the latter went to England and eventually to Australia. Their descendants therefore fall into two groups, one continues the main branch and the other forms the Australian branch of the family, which is discussed separately below under that heading.

VIII - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, eldest surviving son of William Mudie (VII), was admitted burgess of Arbroath on 1st May 1798, just after he had completed his fifteenth year. He was admitted without payment. Perhaps that was a compliment, or perhaps the eldest sons of burgesses were always admitted free. Three years later on 4th March 1801, when he was just over 18, he was appointed to succeed his father as Stamp Master, a post which he apparently filled to everyone's satisfaction, for on his death on 1st May 1823, it was said that the Arbroath stamp "enjoyed a reputation above all others". He was probably the last regular Stamp Master, as the post was abolished by the Act for the Repeal of the Linen Laws on 27th June 1823. He was an officer in the Eastern Regiment of Local Militia of the County of Forfar, was promoted Lieutenant on 16th September 1809 and Captain on 26th May 1813. His commissions on promotion were signed by the Lord Lieutenant of Forfar, Lord Douglas, and are still in the possession of his descendants, Miss Hannah Rose Wilson and Miss Margaret Ponler Wilson. He was buried, along with his wife and younger daughter, Marina, in the Abbey Burial Ground, Arbroath. John Mudie married Barbara Bell on 22nd October 1810 and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, b. 16/7/1811—see below under IX.
- (2) Barbara Mudie, b. 4/4/1813, d. Jan. 1867: married Charles Wilson in 1835, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles Wilson, died in infancy.
 - (b) David Wilson, died in infancy.
 - (c) Margaret Wilson, died in infancy
 - (d) Child – died in infancy
 - (e) Child – died in infancy
 - (f) Child – died in infancy
 - (g) Margaret Jane Wilson, b. Oct. 1841, d. 1/6/1876: married Rev. Andrew Peebles of Colliston in Oct. 1864, and had issue:
 - (i) Andrew William Peebles, b. April 1867, d. 3/5/1907.
 - (h) John Wilson, b. 1843: married, first, Hannah Ponler on 1/5/1875: no issue: married, second, Jessie Dalrymple Anderson of Montrose in Sept. 1880, and had issue:
 - (i) Hannah Rose Wilson, b. 30/7/1881: unmarried.
 - (ii) John Anderson Wilson, b. 1882: married Maude Mary Murray in 1913, and had issue:
 - (a) John Wilson: married Elise Warren of Guernsey: no issue.
 - (b) Barbara Wilson, died in infancy.
 - (iii) Charles Dalrymple Wilson, b. 1884: married Kathleen Fairweather and had issue:
 - (a) Kathleen Margaret Wilson: married James McLean Ross, M.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., of Inverness and had issue:
 - (i) Hugh Ross, b. 1950.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (ii) Charles Iain Ross, b. 1952,
 - (iii) Hamish Ross, b. 1957.
- (b) Charles Ian Mudie Wilson, b. July 1927, accidentally killed 11/9/1947.
- (c) Aline Dairymple Wilson, b. 20/5/1933.
- (iv) Sydney Cunningham Wilson, b. 1886, d. 9/11/1918: married Florence Lindsay Fairweather: no issue:
- (v) Marina Mudie Wilson, b. 1888, d. Mar. 1954: married Henry Fraser, D.S.O., and had Issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Fraser, b. 1913: married Eric Herbert Bodman of Guernsey on 18/8/1938, and had issue:
 - (i) Susan Elizabeth Bodman, b. 7/6/1939.
 - (ii) Angus Graham Fraser Bodman, b. 30/6/1950.
 - (iii) Mary Kathleen Bodman, b. 8/4/1952.
 - (iv) Philip Mudie Bodman, b. 17/10/1957.
 - (b) Norman Fraser, B.Sc.: married Jean Adamson: no issue.
 - (c) Marina Fraser, b. 1918: married James Frederick Riley, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.M.R.T., and had issue:
 - (i) Marina Riley, b. 1944.
 - (ii) Alasdair Riley, b. 1946.
 - (iii) Honor Riley, b. 1948.
 - (iv) Paul Riley, b. 1949.
 - (d) Douglas Fraser, b. 1920: unmarried.
 - (e) Henry Kennedy Fraser, b. 1927, B.Sc.: married Elizabeth Blackstock, and had issue:
 - (i) Fiona Fraser, b. 1955.
 - (f) Jessie Dalrymple Fraser, R.S.C.N., R.S.N., S.C.M.: unmarried.
- (vi) Margaret Ponler Wilson, b. 1890: M.A. (St. Andrews).
- (vii) Jessie Barbara Wilson, b. 1892 (twin), d. 26/3/1934: married A. W. Arnold of Guernsey and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Arnold, b. 31/1/1931, d. 1946(c).
 - (b) Margaret Rose Arnold, b. Nov. 1934, died in infancy.
- (viii) David Mailstone Wilson, b. 1892 (twin); married Frances Watson of Montrose, and had issue;
 - (a) Sydney Gordon Forbes Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Edin.).
 - (b) Barbara Frances Forbes Wilson, R.S.C.N., R.S.N., S.C.N.
 - (c) Margaret Mailstone Forbes Wilson.
 - (d) Nora Nan Forbes Wilson, R.S.C.N.
- (i) Child - died in infancy.
- (j) Child - died in infancy
- (k) Child - died in infancy
- (l) Marina Wilson, b. 25/7/1849, d. July 1931; married James Anderson of Montrose and had issue:
 - (i) Charles Anderson, b. Jan. 1877.
 - (ii) James K. Anderson, b. May 1878, d. 1949; married Janet Mitchell of Montrose in British Columbia and had issue:
 - (a) Agnes Marina Anderson.
- (m) Charles Wilson, b. May 1851, d. 1904: married Gertrude Hunkin of Guernsey: no issue.
- (n) James Wilson, b. July 1854: married Isabella Lavinia Norman and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (o) James Mudie Wilson, b. 1882: married and had issue
- (p) Lavinia Florence Wilson, b. 1886.
- (3) Marina Mudie, b. 6/1/1817, d. 22/10/1864: unmarried.
- (4) John Mudie, b. 31/5/1821, d. 2/5/1903: married Charlotte Anne Ruxton and had issue:
 - (a) John Andrew Mudie, b. Dec. 1854, d. 7/6/1858.
 - (b) David Mudie, b. 1857(c), d. 9/9/1882: married and had issue:
 - (i) Son
 - (ii) Daughter
 - (iii) Daughter
 - (c) Mary Ann Mudie: married Young of Eastbourne: no issue.

John Mudie, the younger son of John Mudie and Barbara Bell, was a draper in Arbroath. His son, David, was an accountant in Glasgow. His family has not been traced. John Mudie, his wife and eldest son, who died in infancy, are buried in the Abbey Yard Cemetery in Arbroath.

Charles Wilson, who married Barbara Mudie, the elder daughter of John Mudie and Barbara Bell, was also a draper in Arbroath, in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Mudie. Of their fourteen children only five survived infancy. Their eldest son, John Wilson, was one of the founders of Wilson and Cunningham, Linen Manufacturers, Arbroath, to which his four surviving sons also belonged. The eldest, John Anderson Wilson, was a Captain in the Black Watch (T.A.) in the 1914-18 War. The second, Charles Dalrymple Wilson, farmed in Alberta and British Columbia but, after travelling in Australia and New Zealand, returned home and joined his father's business in 1915. The third, Sydney Cunningham Wilson, was a Major in the Royal Field Artillery (T.A.) in the 1914-18 War and died at the Eastern Hospital, Brighton, just before Armistice Day. He was buried in the Western Cemetery Arbroath. The youngest, David Mailstone Wilson, after serving in the London Scottish at the start of the 1914-18 War, was commissioned in the Black Watch. John Wilson, son of John Anderson Wilson, was in Bird & Co., Calcutta, but joined the Army in 1940 and, after being commissioned in 1942, saw service in India, Palestine, Egypt and Aden. He joined Wilson & Cunningham in 1947. Charles Iain Mudie Wilson, son of Charles Dalrymple Wilson, was educated at Fettes, where he was in the XV and the Hockey XI. He was accidentally killed in 1947 as a lieutenant in the Royal Marines during manoeuvres with live ammunition.

Hannah Rose Wilson, the eldest daughter of John Wilson and Jessie Dalrymple Anderson, was a member of the V.A.D. in the 1914-18 War and served in Malta, Salonika and Italy, as well as at home. Henry Fraser, who married her sister, Marina Mudie Wilson, won the D.S.O. as a major in the Royal Field Artillery (T.A.) in the 1914-18 War. He was a director of Douglas Fraser & Sons Ltd., Engineers, Arbroath, as are his sons, Norman Fraser and Henry Kennedy Fraser. The former was in the Royal Artillery (T.A.) in the 1939-45 War and was present at the retreat from Dunkirk and at the Normandy landing. He was mentioned in despatches. James Frederick Riley, who married their sister, Marina Fraser, is consultant radiologist at the Dundee Royal Infirmary. Both the sons of Marina Wilson and James Anderson went to Canada. The elder, Charles, died at sea off the West Coast of Canada. The younger, James, went, first, to British Columbia, then farmed in Alberta and, finally, returned to Oliver, British Columbia.

James Mudie Wilson, son of James Wilson, the youngest son of Charles Wilson and Barbara Mudie, was in the Merchant Service. His family has not been traced.

IX - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, eldest son of John Mudie (VIII), was a merchant and linen manufacturer in Montrose, and was an early pioneer of the power loom¹¹⁹. He is probably the James Mudie who is mentioned in a curious

¹¹⁹ Warden's "Linen Trade"

printed paper in the Arbroath Public Library, which gives in complete detail what each of the Arbroath voters did in the first Parliamentary election after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. In the case of those who voted, the candidate that each voted for is given. In other cases some are recorded as having arrived late, others as not having been allowed to vote because they refused to take the bribery oath, etc. One James Mudie is down as having paired. The candidate for whom he would have voted was defeated. James Mudie, is also, probably the James Mudie who was a member of the Montrose Town Council from 1856 to 1861. He married Eliza Caird and had issue:

- (1) Ann Renny Mudie, b. 6/11/1837 in Montrose: unmarried.
- (2) Barbara Eliza Mudie, b. 15/2/1839 in Montrose: unmarried.
- (3) Margaret Mudie, b. 14/10/1840 in Montrose: married —. Jeffray of Glasgow: no issue.

Ann Mudie was alive in Montrose in 1925 when she was visited by her second cousin, Henry Mayelston Mudie of Adelaide, South Australia.

James Mudie was the last member of the family in the male line in Scotland.

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

X - GEORGE DEMPSTER MUDIE

George Dempster Mudie, the founder of the Australian branch of this family was born in Arbroath on 27th August 1791, the youngest son of William Mudie (VII) Stamp Master, and Marina Mayelston, or Mylestone, his wife. He was, almost certainly, called after George Dempster of Dunnichen, who was Member of Parliament for Fife and Forfar burghs from 1765 to 1790 and took a leading part in promoting the fisheries¹²⁰, agriculture and manufactures of Scotland. In his efforts to improve the linen trade he would be brought into close contact with the Stamp Master, who presumably was one of his many admirers.

As his career shows George Dempster Mudie was a man of strong views, uncompromisingly held. He became an Independent (Congregational) minister and after completing his training for the ministry at Hoxton Academy, near London, in 1817, he went to Hamburg as pastor to the English Reformed Church there. He, however, differed from his congregation on doctrinal matters and was removed in 1821. Nine months later he returned and started a church of his own, but after two or three meetings his congregation was broken up by the police and he was forbidden by the Senate to hold further services. He returned to England in May 1822. For the next thirty years, or so, he moved from one place to another, he and his congregation, apparently, never hitting it off. He was at Rochford in Essex from 1822 to 1824, at Chesterfield in Derbyshire from 1824 to 1831, at Fareham in Hampshire from 1831 to 1839, at Portsmouth from 1839 to 1843 and at Epping in Essex from 1843 to 1848. For four years he was without a church, but was appointed to Feltham in Middlesex in 1852.

In 1857, at the age of 66, he made up his mind to try another country and with his wife and his son, John Ainslie, he emigrated to Australia, whither his two other sons and his daughter, Marina, had preceded him. His two other daughters remained behind in England with their husbands. In Australia, however, he still found it difficult to get on with his congregation. He became minister of the Congregational Church at Salisbury, near Adelaide, but quarrelled with his people and they deserted him. For a while he was assistant at the Congregational Church in Glen Osmond. Later he became Chaplain to Yatala jail. He also preached

¹²⁰ He introduced the packing of fish in ice for transport to England: previously they had all been pickled.

in German to the German settlers in Klemzig and lectured on a variety of subjects. He died on 17th February 1871, in his eightieth year.

George Dempster Mudie married twice. His first wife, Wedderburn¹²¹ Ainslie, was a daughter of a Major Ainslie and said to be descended from a Henry John Wedderburn, a member of the well-known Dundee family. She was the mother of all his children. She died on 15th January 1862, at Kensington, near Adelaide, and was buried in the cemetery of the Clayton Congregational Church there. Shortly after, her husband married his second wife, Mrs. Catherine Calton, a widow, who had a daughter, Sophie, by a previous marriage. His first wife's names have been perpetuated in her descendants, perhaps to a greater extent even than those of her mother-in-law, Marina Mayelston.

George Dempster Mudie and Wedderburn Ainslie had the following children:

- (1) Marina Mudie, b. 1829(c), d. 16/3/1899: married Thomas Caterer and had issue:
 - (a) Edgar Caterer.
 - (b) Herbert Caterer.
 - (c) Marina Mudie Caterer
 - (d) May Caterer.
 - (e) Thomas Ainslie Caterer.
- (2) William Henry Mudie, b. 21/12/1830 at Chesterfield, Derbyshire—see below under XI.
- (3) Charles Mayelston Mudie, b. 1833(c), d. 7/8/1880: married Harriet Logie Foulis, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles George Mudie, b. 29/1/1863, d. 11/7/1942: married Lydia Wilkins on 17/3/1884, and had issue:
 - (i) Mayelston Washington Bertie Mudie, b. 5/12/1884, d. 19/6/1935: married Gladys Tilbrook and had issue:
 - (a) Colin Grant Mudie, b. 1926(c): married and had issue.
 - (ii) Vera Gwendoline Mudie, b. 11/3/1887, d. 1919: married K. A. B. Daniels.
 - (iii) Bessie Clarkson Mudie, b. 22/7/1890, d. 5/11/1950: married George Roeger on 22/7/1920, and had issue:
 - (a) Douglas Roeger, b. 1922(c): married, and had issue, a daughter.
 - (b) Ian Roeger, b. 1923(c): married Violet , and had issue:
 - (i) Ian Hamley Mudie Roeger.
 - (c) Eugene (Jean) Rosalie Mudie Roeger, b. 1925(c): married and had issue, a son and daughter.
 - (iv) Lilian Ruth Mudie, b. 21/5/1892: married Edward J. C. Bree on 8/12/1919 at Port Augusta, South Australia, and had issue:
 - (a) Ellen Ruth Bree, b. 27/11/1920: married Edward Hasenohr on 7/5/1943 and had issue:
 - (i) Rosemary Ellen Hasenohr, b. 13/11/1946.
 - (ii) James Michael Hasenohr, b. Feb. 1953.
 - (b) Joan Alison Bree.
 - (v) Ruby Foulis Mudie, b. 11/10/1897, d. 24/6/1955: married Edgar Torrens Higginson in June 1923, and had issue:
 - (a) Graeme Higginson: married and had issue, a daughter.
 - (b) Donald Higginson: married and had issue, two sons.
 - (vi) Gordon Ainslie Wilkins Mudie, b. 20/5/1904, d. 5/12/1955: married Florence Carter.

¹²¹ This was apparently her only name and the one she was known by.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Theodore Henry Mudie, b. 14/12/1867, d. 25/1/1948: married Ada Mary Hull in 1902 and had issue:
 - (i) Edwin Mayelston Mudie, b. 22/11/1903: married Margaret Wilson Short in 1939.
 - (ii) Marjory Lila Mudie, b. 23/6/1906: married Charles V. Davenport in 1926.
 - (iii) Mollie Ada Mudie, b. 3/11/1910: married Frank Walter Peterson in 1929.
 - (iv) Maxwell Theodore Mudie, b. 1/5/1917: unmarried.
- (c) Charles Washington Ainslie Mudie, b. 31/7/1869, d. 25/11/1922: married Evelyn Teresa Parr.
- (d) Florence Adelaide Mudie, b. 24/5/1872, d. 30/12/1942: unmarried.
- (e) Norina Lilian Logie Foulis Mudie, b. 1/4/1874: married James Porter Henderson.
- (4) John Ainslie Mudie, b. 1837, d. 12/7/1884.
- (5) Isabella Ainslie Mudie, b. — d. 1912: married Theodore Ford and had issue:
 - (a) Theodore Henry Ford, b. 1849(c) in Hong Kong, d. 1913: married May Hamilton Finnes Trotman, and had issue:
 - (i) Gertrude Geraldine May Ford, b. 24/11/1880: married R. H. Stringer on 18/10/1810: no issue.
 - (ii) Frances Maud Jane Ford, b. 12/4/1883, d. 1947: married H. A. Webber on 28/8/1909: no issue.
 - (iii) Edmund Theodore Philip Ford, b. 23/12/1886, d. 16/12/1955: married Dorothy MilneRedhead in May 1919, and had issue:
 - (a) Lawrence Theodore Ford, b. 31/3/1920.
 - (b) Mary Hamilton Ford, b. ?/10/1926.
 - (iv) William Spencer Ford, b. 9/8/1888: married Hilda St. Barbe Emmott on 12/12/1923: no issue.
 - (v) Henry Loftus Ford, b. 7/10/1891, d. 7/1/1900.
 - (vi) Charles Hamilton Ford, b. 10/10/1896, d. 14/4/1912.
- (6) Mary Ann Mudie: married John Stanley.

As already mentioned, all George Dempster Mudie's family, except Isabella and Mary Ann, emigrated to Australia. Isabella's husband was a Captain in the Army Ordnance Corps. He was the son of General William Henry Ford, R.A., and later R.E., and Lieutenant Governor of Woolwich. Her son, Theodore Henry, was a surgeon, who joined the Colonial Service. Both of his sons were in the East Surrey Regiment and retired with the rank of Major. The elder, Edmund Theodore Philip Ford, was at one time Commissioner of Police, Nigeria. His son, Lawrence Theodore, is a Major in the 8th Hussars.

Charles Mayelston Mudie, second son of George Dempster Mudie, was a doctor, but when he first went to Australia, he is said to have gone on the stage and earned his living by playing the violin. Under pressure from his sister, Marina, however, he returned to his profession and practised at Stockport, Riverton, Port Augusta and Port Pirie. He was the first doctor to practise at the last of these, where he was also coroner and where his wife helped to dispense the medicines, as there was no chemist. He was a Justice of the Peace.

His two elder sons, Charles George Mudie, and Theodore Henry Mudie, both started life on the Wilkatana Station, which the former had pioneered and later managed for thirty years, specialising in improving the breed of merino sheep. His younger brother, Theodore, later went as overseer to Koonamore Station, where his brother-in-law, J. P. Henderson, was manager. This station carried about 35,000 sheep on 728,640 acres. In 1928 he went as manager to Arcoona Station, but was forced by ill-health to retire within a year. This station has been managed for the last twenty-five years by his elder son, Edwin Mayelston Mudie. It carries 35,000 sheep in an area of 14,000 square miles and includes Woomera Village, the Base of the Woomera Rocket Range. Charles Washington Ainslie Mudie, third son of Charles Mayelston Mudie, was in the railway service.

Mayelston Washington Bertie Mudie, elder son of Charles George Mudie, served in the 1914-18 War with the 43rd Battalion A.I.F. and was wounded on 8th August 1918. On return to Australia, he managed the Oraparima Station, which had been unoccupied and had to be cleared of wild animals.

Marina Mudie, eldest daughter of George Dempster Mudie, and her husband, Thomas Caterer, arrived in Adelaide from Britain on 18th March 1854 in the "Standard". He was a schoolmaster and acted as such in the ship, teaching emigrant boys. In Australia, he taught in a private school, Mr. J. L. Young's, in Adelaide and in Auburn State School and established the Grammar School at Beaumont. Later he went to Norwood and to the Semaphore Collegiate School, where he was in partnership with a Mr. Macklin. He retired in 1902. He was Mayor of Norwood and Kensington in 1882. His wife was, for some time, governess to the children of the Governor, Sir George Kingston. When she died in 1899, her funeral was attended by a large number of her husband's ex-pupils, to whom she had been kind.

XI - WILLIAM HENRY MUDIE

William Henry Mudie, the eldest son of George Dempster Mudie (X), was, at first, a schoolmaster and acted as such in the "Coromandel" on the voyage out to Australia, arriving at Adelaide on 8th January 1854. First he taught at a school at Magill for six years. Early in 1861 he moved to Glen Osmond, where, in the old Mechanics' Institute building near the quarry, assisted at first by his brother-in-law, Thomas Caterer, he opened a private school of his own, which is said to have had a high reputation. The following year he removed the school to the house known as "Vansittarts" at Beaumont, thence to "Urrbrae", subsequently returning to Glen Osmond. About this time he became an Anglican and was ordained deacon in 1865, becoming priest in 1868. He was Rector of St. Saviour's Church, Glen Osmond, from 1865 to 1897, when he was obliged to resign owing to failing health. In 1892-4 he was Rural Dean of Kensington. He died on 10th July 1903. A memorial brass in his "affectionate memory" was unveiled in the church by the Bishop in October of the same year, having been erected by his parishioners, "in grateful remembrance of a loving and faithful ministry".

He married Mercy Ann Caterer on 4th July 1854. She was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Caterer, Independent Minister at Rotherfield Peppard, Oxfordshire, and a sister of Thomas Caterer, who married her husband's sister, Marina. She died on 26th August 1908. William Henry Mudie and Mercy Anne Caterer had the following children:

- (1) William Ainslie Mudie, b. 13/4/1855 in Adelaide, S. Australia—see below under XI.
- (2) Henry Mayelston Mudie, b. 28/3/1857, d. 20/2/1933: married, first, Rose Pell Martin on 28/10/1885 and had issue:
 - (a) George Dempster Mudie, b. 4/7/1895: married, first, Marion Dorothy Stuart and had issue:
 - (i) Stuart Mayelston Mudie, b. 30/8/1925.
 - (ii) Robert Charles Wedderburn Mudie, b. 30/9/1929: married Jill White on 30/4/1955, and had issue:
 - (a) Andrew Guy McDonald Mudie, b. 27/12/1956.
 - George Dempster Mudie married, second, Constance Bertha Williams, nee Pool on 29/6/1946; no issue.
 - (b) Edna Pell Hope Mudie, b. 15/4/1900; married Percival Rivers Brooke Oldmeadow on 27/6/1928 and had issue:
 - (i) Theodora Elaine (Bunty) Oldmeadow, b. 20/4/1929.
 - (ii) Michael Brooke Oldmeadow, b. 3/9/1933.
- Henry Mayelston Mudie married, second, Gertrude Mary Wurm on 10/4/1905, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (c) Gertrude Mercy Mudie, b. 15/4/1905: married Colin Alexander Dunstan Walker on 7/4/1934, and had issue:
 - (i) Judith Nora Mudie Walker, b. 4/1/1936.
 - (ii) John Mayelston Mudie Walker, b. 8/3/1941.
- (d) Ian Mayelston Mudie, b. 1/3/1911 at Hawthorn, S. Australia: married Renee Dunford Doble on 17/8/1935, and had issue:
 - (i) William Louis Mudie.
 - (ii) Peter Ian Mudie.
- (3) Isabella Elizabeth Mudie, b. 30/4/1859, d. 7/12/1943: married Edward Urquhart Scrutton on 15/4/1884, and had issue:
 - (a) Margaretta May Scrutton, b. 27/12/1884: married William Edwin Richard Edward and had Issue:
 - (i) William Edwin Dempster Edward, b. 31/5/1909: married Elsie Benjamin (nee Lippingwell) on 18/6/1938, and had issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Anne Edward, b. 25/12/1940.
 - (ii) Gwenyth May Edward, b. 26/10/1911: married Herbert Frederick Newman-Martin on 6/8/1938, and had issue:
 - (a) Philip Julian Newman-Martin, b. 11/7/1939.
 - (b) Geoffrey Robert Newman-Martin, b. 9/10/1943.
 - (iii) Douglas Osmond Edward, b. 7/5/1918: married Dorothy Louise Hanbury on 2/11/1940, and had issue:
 - (a) Roderick Douglas Edward, b. 27/3/1949.
 - (iv) Eisdell Isabel Wedderburn Edward, b. 1/5/1925: married Gerardus Herbertus Vos on 24 12 1943 and had issue:
 - (a) Suzanne Christine Vos, b. 11/11/1946.
 - (b) Richard Gerard vos, b. 21/8/1949.
 - (b) Jessie Scrutton, b. 31/3/1887, d. 12/15/1925.
 - (c) Myrtle Wedderburn Scrutton, b. 1/10/1888.
 - (d) Reginald Urquhart Scrutton, b. 12/3/1889, d. 26/3/1891.
 - (e) William Edward Scrutton, b. 29/3/1891, d. 1891.
 - (f) Ellen Rose Winifred Scrutton, b. 12/2/1893: married Arthur Henry Sanders on 31/5/1941 : no issue.
 - (g) Dorothy Ella Scrutton, b. 13/9/1897.
 - (h) Thomas Osmond Scrutton, b. 26/1/1898, d. 12/8/1958 : married Dulcie Troughton on 4/1/1928, and had issue:
 - (i) Patricia Margaret Scrutton, b. 11/11/1928: married Richard Mark Oakeshott on 5/9/1953 and had issue :
 - (a) Susan Oakeshott, b. 10/3/1955 in Parkside, S.A.
 - (b) Paul Jonathan Oakeshott, b. 10/5/1957 in Rosa Park, S.A.
 - (ii) Elizabeth Anne Scrutton, b. 27/11/1930: married George Moseley Greatwich on 6/2/1954, and had issue:
 - (a) Catherine Jill Greatwich, b. 28/5/1955 in Rose Park, S.A.
 - (b) David Nicholas Greatwich, b. 19/2/1957 in Kingswood, S.A.
 - (iii) Christopher Urquhart Scrutton, b. 8/4/1935.
 - (iv) Rosemary Susan Scrutton, b. 21/7/1939.
- (4) Charles Wedderburn Mudie, b. 26/4/1861, d. 6/5/1934: married Sarah Elizabeth Wiles on 1/1/1890, and had issue:
 - (a) Mabel Marina Mudie, b. 15/3/1891, d. 24/11/1893.
 - (b) Arthur Wedderburn Mudie, b. 11/7/1893, d. 6/12/1917.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (c) Raymond Henry Mudie, b. 3/7/1895: married Jessie May Kenworthy on 27/2/1926 and had issue:
 - (i) John Glen Mudie, b. 7/1/1927: married Ursula Walker on 7/7/1956.
 - (ii) Raymond Charles Mudie, b. 9/6/1932: married Marilyn Stobbs on 26/4/1956, and had issue :
 - (a) Jaimie Lee Mudie.
 - (iii) William Glen Mudie, b. 29/4/1897, killed 31/10/1917.
 - (iv) Lena Hope Mudie, b. 24/3/1899 : married Mervyn Currie on 28/4/1926, and had issue:
 - (a) Pamela Currie, b. 25/1/1930: married John Cusack and had issue:
 - (i) Jennifer Lee Cusack, b. 28/1/1951.
 - (ii) Judith Felicity Cusack, b. 25/6/1952.
- (5) Marina Louisa Mudie, b. March 1863, d. 26/1/1865.
- (6) Mary Eisdell (Ella) Mudie, b. 22/9/1865, d. 24/9/1941: unmarried.

Henry Mayelston Mudie, second son of William Henry Mudie, after being educated at his father's school, entered the Savings Bank of S. Australia in 1875, when it had a staff of only ten. In 1919 he was appointed Manager of the Bank, which, under his control, prospered exceedingly. When he retired in 1924, there were 192 people on the staff. An account of his service with the Bank is contained in "Our Century" —a History of the first 100 years of the Savings Bank of S. Australia. He took a prominent part in local affairs, being a member of a number of committees, including those of the Queen Victoria Maternity Hospital, the Adult Deaf and Dumb Institute and the Church Missionary Society, and was connected with the Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers Friendly Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was 43

President of the Hawthorn Branch of the Liberal and Country League and for many years People's Warden at St. Luke's Church, Adelaide.

George Dempster Mudie, elder son of Henry Mayelston Mudie, was educated at Kyre College, Adelaide and at the University there, where he took a degree in engineering. In the 1914-18 War, he served with the 7th Field Coy Engineers of the First A.I.F. After the war, he entered the service of the Adelaide Corporation and remained in it till 1926, when he became Engineer and Town Clerk of Hindmarsh, S. Australia. In 1937, he returned to the Adelaide Corporation and in 1948 was appointed City Engineer. He is a member of the Council of Governors of the Scotch College, Adelaide, where both his sons were educated and were officers in the Cadet Corps. Later they went to Adelaide University, where they obtained diplomas. Both are now pharmaceutical chemists in that city.

Ian Mayelston Mudie, younger son of Henry Mayelston Mudie, was educated at the Scotch College, Adelaide. He is a real estate agent in Adelaide and also an author. His special subjects are the history of the Darling-Murray basin, the history of South Australia and the history of Australian Travel. Among his works are "Poems 1934-44", "The Australian Dream", "Corroboree to the Sun", "This is Australia", "Their Seven Stars Unseen", "Poets at War" (Editor). He also contributes to a number of newspapers and journals.

Edna Pell Hope Mudie, elder daughter of Henry Mayelston Mudie, took an active part in church affairs and in the Mothers' Union. Her husband, Percy Oldmeadow, was an accountant, first in Hobart and later in Adelaide, where he was manager, in S. Australia, of the Traders' Finance Corporation and, later, of the Australian Guarantee Corporation. He died on 5th August 1954.

Colin Walker, the husband of Gertrude Mercy Mudie, younger daughter of Henry Mayelston Mudie, is a Fellow of the Australian Society of Accountants and a member of the S. Australian Council of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. He is manager of the Accounting Department of the Savings Bank of S. Australia. In the 1939-45 War, he held the rank of Flight Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Air Force. He is a life

member of the Adelaide Rowing Club. His son, John, represented South Australia as a member of the 1953 Schoolboy Cricket Team.

Charles Wedderburn Mudie, third son of William Henry Mudie, after attending his father's school, became a clerk, successively with Messrs. Cave & Co., wheat buyers, the Savings Bank of South Australia in Adelaide and Messrs. J. Darling & Sons in Port Augusta and Laura. Later he went to W. Australia, where he was in charge of the Vacuum Oil Company's store in Fremantle and West Perth. He was a keen member of the Church of England. His eldest son, Arthur Wedderburn Mudie, served with the 44th Battalion 1st A.I.F. in the 1914-18 War and died at the Liverpool Merchants' Hospital, Etaples, France, of wounds received at Ypres. He was awarded the M.C. Like his father, he was religious and closely connected with the Rev. Philip (Tubby) Clayton at Talbot Lodge, Poperinghe. William Glen Mudie also served in the 1914-18 War and was killed at Passchendaele just six weeks before his brother. The third brother, Raymond Mudie, served with the Siege Brigade, Royal Australian Artillery in the 1914-18 War and was in the Home Guard in the 1939-45 War. In civil life he was first with Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Fremantle, but joined the service of the Fremantle Harbour Trust in 1951. He is interested in the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's League of Australia and played football (Australian rules) for Western Australia being Captain. His elder son, John Glen Mudie, is a carpenter and his second son, Raymond Charles Mudie, is an auto-electrician.

Thomas Osmond Scrutton, the son of Isabella Elizabeth Mudie, was a clergyman of the Church of England and in charge of St. Saviour's, Glen Osmond, which had been his grandfather's church. He was educated at Pulteney Grammar School and the University of Adelaide and received his theological training at St. Barnabas' College, North Adelaide, gaining first-class honours in the Th.L. examination of the Australian College of Theology. At the time of his death, whilst returning on board the "Strathnaver" from a visit to England he was Rural Dean of the Southern Suburbs in the Diocese of Adelaide. His three daughters received their education at St. Peter's Collegiate Girls' School, North Adelaide and the eldest, Patricia Margaret, obtained her B.A. degree at the University of Adelaide. His son, Christopher, was educated at Pulteney Grammar School.

XII - WILLIAM AINSLIE MUDIE

William Ainslie Mudie, eldest son of William Henry Mudie (XI) was commercial representative and agent for Mr. Benno Seppelt, the vigneron. He migrated to Melbourne, Victoria, where he established himself as a general agent and investor. He died there on 1st May 1936.

William Ainslie Mudie married Justina Emily Fiveash in Adelaide and had issue:

- (1) Reginald Ainslie Mudie, b. 26/10/1881, d. 23/12/1882, in Adelaide.
- (2) Cuthbert Mudie, b. 7/1/1884, in Adelaide—see below under XIII.
- (3) Leslie William Mudie, b. 14/12/1887, in Melbourne, d. 5/12/1942, in Melbourne: married Margaret Henderson: no issue.
- (4) Freda Marina Justina Mudie, b. 23/5/1896, in Melbourne: married Robert Claude Bydder on 11/7/1918 in Melbourne, and had issue:
 - (a) Hazel Moya Bydder, b. 12/3/1920: married Henry James Purchase on 24/12/1942, and had issue :
 - (i) Diana Louise Purchase, b. 25/11/1943.
 - (ii) Laurence Henry Purchase, b. 17/11/1945.
 - (iii) Suzanne Maria Purchase, b. 14/11/1953.
 - (b) Geoffrey Allan Bydder, b. 13/5/1921 : married Frances Lindsay on 9/6/1944, and had issue:
 - (i) Angus Lindsay Bydder, b. 21/3/1945.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (ii) Susan Jane Bydder, b. 9/12/1946.
- (iii) Julie Elizabeth Bydder, b. 21/2/1950.
- (iv) Nigel Geoffrey Bydder, b. 2/11/1952.
- (c) John Desmond Bydder, b. 21/7/1922: married Elaine Florence Villiers on 20/12/1951, and had issue:
 - (i) Christopher Bydder, b. 24/9/1952.
 - (ii) Andrew Nicholas Bydder, b. 2/2/1958.
- (d) Robert Bydder.

Leslie William Mudie was in a shipping firm in Melbourne. In the 1914-18 War he served with the 29th Battalion, First A.I.F. Of his sister, Freda Marina Justina Mudie's children, Hazel Moya Bydder's husband has a building business. Geoffrey Allan Bydder served as a Signaller in the 9th Division, Royal Australian Artillery, in the 1939-45 War at the Battle of El Alamein and later in Borneo, is a Bachelor of Commerce of Melbourne University and teaches at the Collingwood and Melbourne Technical Schools. John Desmond Bydder, served during the 1939-45 War in the R.A.A.F., the R.A.A. and as a Corporal with the 37th Battalion on the Kokoda Trail, at Lae and Finschaven. He is a B.A. of Melbourne University and teaches English and Social Studies at Caulfield Technical School. His wife is a cousin of the Captain Villiers who recently sailed the "Mayflower II" to America.

XIII - CUTHBERT MUDIE

Cuthbert Mudie, eldest surviving son of William Ainslie Mudie (XII), started life in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Association of Melbourne in 1898, and in 1934 was appointed manager of the Adelaide branch of that company, a position which he held until he retired in 1947. He was captain and, later, president of the South Australia Rowing Club and is a Justice of the Peace. He married Ethel Ann Rice on 4th October 1910 in Melbourne, and had issue:

- (1) William Keith Mudie, b. 20/5/1912 in Melbourne: married Eliza Isabella Craig of Ayrshire on 14/9/1938 in London, and had issue:
 - (a) John Keith Mudie, b. 27/3/1940 in Stanmore, Middlesex.
- (2) Howard Noel Mudie, b. 2/12/1916 in Melbourne: married Edna Hussey, B.A., and had issue:
 - (a) Robin Ann Mudie, b. 13/4/1947 in Adelaide.
 - (b) Penelope Fry Mudie, b. 22/10/1948 in Adelaide.

William Keith Mudie, after taking his degree at Melbourne University, became an Economic Assistant with the Imperial Economic Committee in London in 1937. In September 1939 he enlisted in 303 Battery, 99th London Welsh (T.A.), in which he was commissioned in 1941. After serving in the United Kingdom and in Egypt as an anti-aircraft gunner, he became a staff officer in the Civil Affairs and Allied Military Government, finishing the war as Chief Economic Officer, Venezia Region, Allied Military Government, with the rank of Major. After the war, he joined U.N.R.R.A. and in 1949 was appointed Chief of the Finance Board of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the U.N., first in Washington and later in Rome. He got his half-blue for Lacrosse at the University and afterwards played lacrosse for Middlesex. John Keith Mudie, his son, is at Charterhouse.

Howard Noel Mudie entered an insurance office after leaving school, joined the Royal Australian Naval Reserve in 1939 and was called up in September as a Telegraphist. He served in the "Voyager" in the Mediterranean, the "Australia" in the Solomons and the "Nizam" in the Indian Ocean. He was in Tokio Harbour for the signing of the Armistice, and was demobilized in May 1946. He was in Adelaide with the London and Lancashire Insurance Company and was later Manager of the Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd., in Perth, Western Australia.

CHAPTER VII - DUNDEE BURGESSES

SECOND FAMILY

THIS family starts early in the eighteenth century in the upper part of Strathdighty, the broad valley of the Dighty Water that flows from West to East behind Dundee between the Dundee Law and the Sidlaws, through the parishes of Auchterhouse, Strathmartine and Mains¹²². About that time there were Andrew Mudie in the Barns of Claverhouse, George Mudie in the Milntown of Craigie and William Mudie in the Mill of Mains. All these places are close together in the parish of Mains. The Mill of Mains is half-a-mile south of the Barns of Claverhouse on the bank of the Dighty and the Milntown (now Milton) of Craigie is one-and-a-half miles further downstream. It is probable therefore that Andrew, George and William Mudie were all related. This probability is increased by the facts that William Mudie had a son called Andrew, born in 1722, and Andrew Mudie had a grandson, and possibly also a son, called George. They were probably also related to a George Mudie in Craigie, who married Isobel Blair and had a son, John, baptised in Dundee on 6th August 1701¹²³. As the parish of Mains adjoins that of Dundee the Mudies there were probably related to those in Dundee. Indeed it is said that Andrew Mudie belonged to the same family as Sir Thomas Mudie, who was Provost of Dundee from 1648 to 1659. This tradition receives support from the fact that Sir Thomas had a son called Andrew and also from the fact that Andrew Mudie, being an outsider, could hardly have become a burghess of Dundee, as he did, unless he had considerable influence there. There is also, as we shall see, evidence that points to Andrew Mudie having, somehow, a connection with the Mudie weaver burgesses of Dundee.

I - ANDREW MUDIE

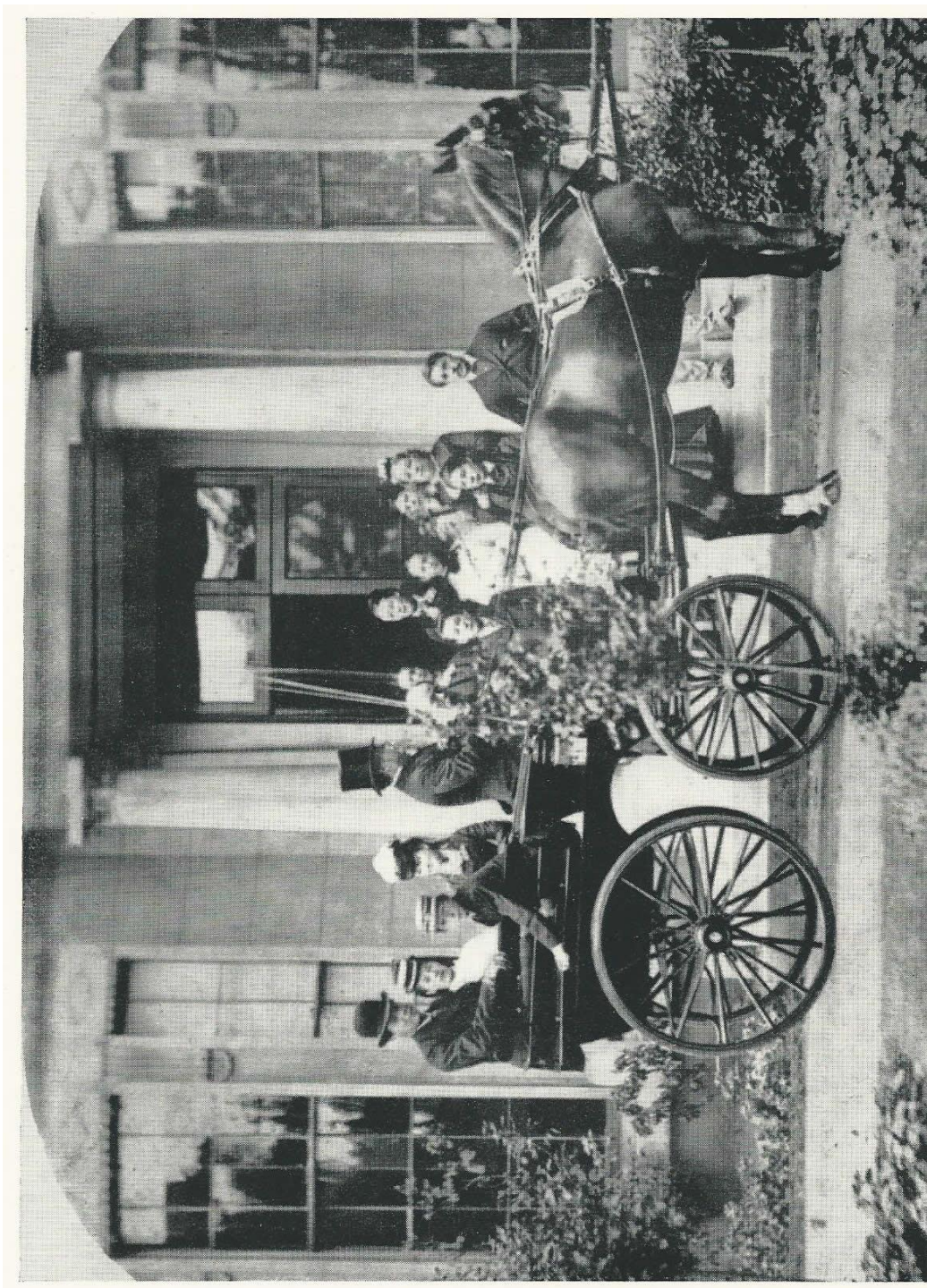
Andrew Mudie, or Moodie as his name seems to have been spelt, farmer in the Barns of Claverhouse, was admitted burghess of Dundee on 13th October 1719 on payment of 100 merks. A few months later, in December, he obtained 14 roods of land on the east side of the Hilltown of Dundee. The Burgh of Dundee was the feudal superior of the Hilltown which was administered by baron bailies on their behalf. The entry in the Sasine register is worth quoting¹²⁴ as illustrating the relationship between a burgh of barony and its feudal superior.

'On the 11th December, 1719, compeared personally Andrew Mudie indweller in the Barns of Claverhouse, together with Robert Hill, a bailie of the Barony of Hilltown of Dundee, constituted bailie in that part, holding a charter granted by John Scrymgeour of Tealling provost; Thomas Wardroper, Thomas Dowie, and George Ramsay, bailies of the burgh of Dundee; Alexander Bowar, dean of guild; and David Jameson, Treasurer of the burgh; with advice and consent of the other members of the town council, and the deacons of the various trades of the burgh, the hereditary proprietors of the lands, in favour of Andrew Mudie. By which charter, and for the causes therein stated, the said provost etc. grant that one and three-quarter roods of land recently belonging to the late Patrick Air, on the east side of the Hilltown. By virtue of an act of council of the said burgh dated 6th October last the lands were exposed to public auction on the 30th of that month, at which sale the said Andrew Mudie compeared personally and offered the greatest price. Charter and precept of sasine dated 8th December 1719, and sasine given 11th December as above".

¹²² Strathmartine and Mains have been one parish since 1799.

¹²³ A John Mudy "in Craigie" in 1615 is noted in the Wedderburn Book and the will of Margaret Garrock the "sometime spouse" of James Mudie, husbandman in Craigie was proved on 20th July 1597 (Comm. of St. Andrews). On 22nd February 1600 the will was proved (Comm. of St. Andrews) of a Margaret Mudie "in Strikmartine", as the parish used sometimes to be called.

¹²⁴ The actual entry is in Latin, the above is a translation.



THE MUDIE AND PAWLING FAMILY — TAKEN ABOUT 1875

Left to Right: CHARLES HENRY MUDIE, BEATRICE (BICE) PAULINA MUDIE, SYDNEY SOUTHGATE PAWLING, REBECCA JANE (RABIE) MUDIE (*neé Lermite*), SMITH (*the coachman*), BROWNIE AND CHESIE (*horses*), CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, MARY MUDIE, KINGSFORD PAWLING, KITTY PAWLING, ETHEL WINIFRED MUDIE, CHRISTABEL MUDIE, MARY KINGSFORD MUDIE (*neé Pawling*), CONSTANCE MAUD MARION MUDIE, ARTHUR OLIVER MUDIE.
Copied 1957 from the original in the possession of Mrs. M. M. K. Miller (neé Webb), grand-daughter of Kingsford Pawling.

In the following August Andrew Mudie purchased from Gilbert Thomson, mariner, four more roods adjoining the land he acquired by charter. He seems to have continued to farm the Barns of Claverhouse, so his reasons for becoming a burgess and acquiring land in the Hilltown are obscure. Perhaps he was looking ahead to the time when he would make his son Thomas a weaver there?

Normally, non-residents were not allowed to become burgesses as they could not undertake the duties, particularly of watch and ward, imposed on burgesses¹²⁵ and Andrew Mudie may, as already suggested, have been allowed to do so because of his relationship to Sir Thomas Mudie. In this connection it may be significant that Robert Speid, Clerk Depute¹²⁶ was also admitted burgess on 13th October 1719, as Robert Speid's mother was Margaret Mudie, daughter of John Mudie, first of Gilchorn and, so, sister of Thomas Mudie, merchant who was many times elected Dean of Guild of Dundee and who died about 1706. It may be that the Thomas Mudie to whom Andrew Mudie was related was the Dean of Guild and not the Provost, but this does not matter much if, as appears likely, Provost Mudie was related to the Gilchorn family. All this is speculation, but Andrew Mudie's influence with the Dundee Magistrates requires some explanation. Andrew Mudie was alive in 1762 when his son John became a burgess.

Andrew Mudie married Elizabeth Jack and had issue:

- (1) Patrick (Peter)¹²⁷ Mudie: married Helen Gibb in Tealing on 21/1/1732, and had issue:
 - (a) David Mudie, bapt. 1/6/1736 in Mains.
 - (b) Alexander Mudie, bapt. 13/5/1738 in Mains.
 - (c) Eupham Mudie, bapt. 19/6/1740 in Mains.
 - (d) Thomas Mudie, bapt. 22/6/1746 in Dundee.
 - (e) Christian Mudie, bapt. 23/4/1749 in Dundee, died in infancy.
 - (f) John Mudie, bapt. 16/4/1751 in Dundee.
 - (g) Mary Mudie, bapt. 29/7/1753 in Dundee.
 - (h) Peter Mudie, bapt. 5/4/1755 in Dundee.
- (2) Isabell Mudie, bapt. 23/1/1713 in Mains.
- (3) Thomas Mudie, bapt. 17/2/1714 in Mains: married Anne Auld on 22/12/1737, and had issue:
 - (a) Helen Mudie, bapt. 4/5/1738 in Mains¹²⁸.
 - (b) Andrew Mudie, bapt. 20/12/1739 in Mains.
 - (c) George Mudie, bapt. 26/7/1741 in Mains.
 - (d) Thomas Mudie, bapt. 24/4/1743 in Mains.
 - (e) Ann Mudie, bapt. 14/4/1745 in Mains.
- (4) John Mudie, bapt. 14/8/1715 in Mains—see below under II.
- (5) Janet Mudie, bapt. 14/7/1717 in Mains.

Patrick, or Peter, Mudie, the eldest son of Andrew Mudie was a farmer in Balmuir, which adjoins the Barns of Claverhouse on the west. On 18th April 1728 he executed a deed renouncing all his interests in the property in the Hilltown of Dundee in favour of his mother, Elizabeth Jack, and his brother Thomas Mudie, weaver¹²⁹. Some time between 1740 and 1746 he went to live in Dundee but we have no information as to

¹²⁵ There was an Act of the Head Court to this effect dated 1st October 1582—Warden's "Burgh Laws", p.41.

¹²⁶ Deputy Town Clerk: he held that post from 1719 to 1754. (See Chapter XIII).

¹²⁷ He is described as Patrick till the birth of his two youngest children when he is called Peter: at this time the two names were almost synonymous.

¹²⁸ The birth of this daughter was considered rather earlier than should have been and it is recorded in the Register that "Patrick Mudie, the said Thomas, his brother, was sponsor and they (the parents) promised to submit to discipline".

¹²⁹ Moodie Book, in accordance p. 126

what he did there. Probably he was a weaver, and he may be the Patrick Mudie, weaver, whose will was proved on 1st July 1757 (Com. of Brechin).

Thomas Mudie, or Moodie, the second son of Andrew Mudie, was admitted burgess of Dundee on 18th February 1730 "by privilege of Andrew Mudie in Barns of Claverhouse his father". This too, like his father's admission, seems to have involved a stretch of the regulations as, when he was admitted, an entry, in a handwriting different from that of the rest of the Roll, was made opposite the entry of his father's name that "His son Thomas Mudie entered 18th February 1730 and no other of his children to be free by him because abode not in Dundee Burgh"¹³⁰. Thomas Mudie is described as a weaver in the Burgess Roll and also in the Sasine register, when in 28th December 1724, at the age of ten, he acquired three roods of land in the Hilltown adjoining on the north the land previously acquired by his father. He may have carried on a weaver's business in Dundee but, at least till he was over thirty, he lived in the parish of Mains. At the birth of his eldest son he was at East Claverhouse, and, later, he lived at a place called Menshmuir. His becoming a weaver may indicate a connection between this family and that of the weaver burgesses and this probability is strengthened by the fact that on the day on which he was admitted burgess Robert Mudie and his son, George, of the latter family were also admitted burgesses.

II - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, third son of Andrew Mudie, (I), was admitted burgess of Dundee by privilege of his father on 6th December 1762, though this involved not only a departure from the rule that non-residents could not be burgesses but also from the resolution, made and noted at the time of admission of his brother Thomas, that no more of Andrew Mudie's sons should be made burgesses in right of their father. In the Burgess Roll John Mudie is described as "at Auchterhouse" and he is almost certainly the John Mudie in Templeton in the parish of Auchterhouse, who married Isobel Sellars and had a family. Templeton¹³¹ is a farm about three and a half miles up Strathdichty from the Barns of Claverhouse. His object in becoming a burgess was, presumably, to enable his son George to be admitted easily and without payment of any fee.

John Mudie and his wife had the following children:

- (1) Helen Mudie, bapt. 3/4/1734 in Auchterhouse.
- (2) Margaret Mudie, bapt. 5/9/1736 in Auchterhouse.
- (3) Andrew Mudie, bapt. 29/7/1738 in Auchterhouse.
- (4) George Mudie, b. 1739(c)¹³²—see below under III.

III - GEORGE MUDIE

George Mudie, son of John Mudie (II), was admitted burgess on 6th December 1762, the same day as his father, and he was admitted by privilege of his father. He was a baxter, or baker, and was Deacon of the Bakers' Trade in 1778 and in 1782. His place of business was in the Murraygait¹³³. He appears to have prospered as he both purchased, and acquired possession as mortgagee, of land in the east of the Hilltown "in the shade called Laigh Shade¹³⁴ or Forebank". He was married twice, first to Janet Peter on 18th December 1764 and, on her death which must have taken place shortly after the birth of her youngest son

¹³⁰ This was in accordance with a resolution of the Town Council of 24th October 1664 which provided *inter alia* that "if any extra man shall be admitted Burgesse he shall be tyed to make his residence here or if he shall be dispensed with and he shall happen to dye in the country only one of his sons shall have the privilege by his father"—Warden's "Burgh Laws", p. 59.

¹³¹ So called, it is said, because it was once Church land and belonged to the Knights Templar

¹³² See his tombstone in the Howff

¹³³ Dundee Directory of 1783.

¹³⁴ Laigh means low and Shade means a piece of land.

in June 1771, to Isobel Ritchie, on 22nd November 1772¹³⁵. Isobel Ritchie, herself, had been married, on 24th November 1765, to Patrick Marr, maltman, and by him had three daughters, Margaret, born on 8th November 1766 died in infancy in September 1768; Isabel, born 17th September 1768, and Elizabeth, born 5th December 1769, died 21/7/1775. Patrick Marr died on 9th April 1770 and his wife erected a tombstone to him and her daughter, Margaret, in the Howff, close to where she herself was, later, buried. This stone seems to have fallen into disrepair as in 1812 it was replaced by a new one by two brothers, Robert Mudie, vintner, and his brother Thomas Mudie, probably relatives as on 3rd May 1787 a Thomas Mudie married an Elizabeth Marr, daughter of Alexander Marr. On Patrick Marr's tomb there was inscribed the old verse:

"Remember man as thou go by
As thou art now, so once was I
As I am now so shalt thou be
Remember man that thou must die".

George Mudie had, by his first wife, Janet Peter, the following children;

- (1) Helen Mudie, b. 31/8/1766, after Helen Mudie, Aunt.
- (2) James Mudie, b. 3/3/1768.
- (3) John Mudie, b. 24/7/1769, after John Mudie, grandfather.
- (4) George Mudie, b. 24/6/1771, d. April 1772, after George Mudie, uncle¹³⁶.
By his second wife, Isobel Ritchie, he had the following:
- (5) Peter Mudie, b. 17/8/1773—after Peter Mudie, uncle.
- (6) Robert Mudie, b. 26/1/1775: married Margaret Machan, daughter of John Machan, shipmaster, on 6/1/1801, and had issue:
 - (a) Isabel Mudie, b. 4/1/1802, d. 3/9/1813.
 - (b) George Mudie, b. 23/10/1806, d. 2/6/1813.
 - (c) Robert Mudie, b. 1816, d. 12/8/1839.
- (7) Isabel Mudie, b. 15/11/1776.
- (8) Mary Mudie, b. 28/2/1779.
- (9) Thomas Mudie, b. 20/7/1781—see below under IV.
- (10) Anne Mudie, b. 12/5/1784.

Robert Mudie, George Mudie's second son by his second marriage, was admitted burgess on 7th February, 1803, by "privilege of George Mudie, baker his father". He succeeded to his father's business in the Murraygait and was Convener of the Nine Trades in 1808 and 1809. He erected a tombstone in the Howff in memory of his "amiable wife and beloved spouse", Margaret Machan, who died on 25th August 1846, aged 67 years, also "in memory of his well-beloved children" Isabel, George, Robert and of his "revered and affectionate parents, George Mudie, late baker in Dundee, his father, died in 1804, aged 66 years and Isabel Ritchie, his mother, died 1814, aged 76 years". Finally Robert Mudie's own name has been added. He died on 9th August 1851. The inscription is "Blessed be the Dead that die in the Lord". He must have retired a considerable number of years before he died as his name does not appear in any of the Dundee

¹³⁵The Moodie Book would make the George Mudie, baker, who married Isobel Ritchie, the son of Thomas Mudie, John Mudie's brother, but the entries in the Burgess Roll show conclusively that this was not so. It is not certain that the George Mudie who married Janet Peter is the George Mudie who later married Isobel Ritchie but the facts that both were bakers, that the father of each was John and that each had a sister Helen makes this practically certain.

¹³⁶ George Mudie, son of George Mudie, cannot have had an uncle George Mudie. The reference would, therefore, appear to be to an uncle of George Mudie, senior. If so Andrew Mudie must have had a son George. Similarly, the Peter Mudie after whom George Mudie's fifth child was called is, probably, Peter, or Patrick, brother of John and uncle of George, senior. Or, perhaps, John Mudie had a son Peter

directories after 1809. Perhaps his business did not prosper, as in 1810 he sold some of the land he had inherited in Forebank and also some on the Perth road that he himself had bought only two years before.

IV - THOMAS MUDIE

Thomas Mudie, youngest son of George Mudie (III), became a burghess by the same privilege and on the same day, 7th February 1803, as his elder brother, Robert. He married on 30th November of the same year Margaret Wilson, daughter of James Wilson of Arbroath and his wife Elizabeth Mudie, who was a daughter of William Mudie, Stamp Master in Arbroath. This William Mudie belonged to the first family of burghesses of Dundee already described. Thomas Mudie became a bookseller and stationer in Dundee, the first of his family to follow that calling. In choosing it it would appear very probable that he was influenced by the example of his wife's family. Her cousin Margaret Mudie married in 1799 William Chalmers¹³⁷, who had started a bookseller's and stationer's business in Dundee in the previous year, and Alison Baxter, the sister-in-law of her uncle, Dr. John Mudie of Arbroath, had in 1795 married a certain William Mudie, bookseller, of Lady Yester parish in Edinburgh. Somewhat later Margaret Wilson's cousin, William Mudie, became a bookseller in St. Andrews. So bookselling was in her family.

Thomas Mudie and Margaret Wilson have had a great many descendants, so it is fortunate that, thanks to a note¹³⁸ written by their grand-daughter, Mary Mudie, we know a good deal about them. The account given here is based on that note, from which numerous extracts have been taken verbatim.

Thomas Mudie's business in Dundee did not prosper and, so, in 1806 or 1807, just after his eldest child, James, was born, he decided to move to London. He and his wife and child "took ship from Leith, were driven out of their course in the Channel by contrary winds, then chased by French privateers and had to run before them, short of food and still shorter of water, till they ran for shelter in the harbour of Ferrol in Spain. They used to tell how good the sailors were in saving all the water for Grandmother and the baby". Eventually however they arrived in London where "they went first to some relatives of Grandma's and then Grandfather took a house in Chelsea which was part of the old house of Sir Thomas More¹³⁹ and in the garden was a great mulberry tree said to date from that time. It was a very old house with large rooms".

Thomas Mudie and his wife eventually left this house and moved to Cheyne Walk for the reason, according to Miss Mary Mudie, that Sir Thomas More's house was haunted. She writes "Grandpa had the house at a low rent as it was said to be haunted, but he was very scornful of foolish superstitions and, in order to save his wife the annoyance of losing her servants, he carefully kept the stories of ghosts to himself. Every now and then—always about the same time of the year—there were reports of strange noises, but he always laughed at them and took no notice till, after they had lived there for some years, his wife's sister, our Great Aunt Betsy¹⁴⁰, came to stay with them. I remember her well, a tall, very dignified and very witty Scotch lady of the Old School. The first two days passed pleasantly, but on the third morning Betsy came down to breakfast looking "all aghast" and said "It's been an awfu' nicht. I can never sleep in that room again." She gave a vivid account of the voices heard: a fall of chains, angry voices, another voice grave and quiet; two awful blows, then a dragging sound of something heavy. Grandfather laughed :

„Why, Betsy! Could you expect to find an old Tudor house without rats" (Scotice "rotten"). I can hear Aunt Betsy's scornful tone as she retorted "Thomas Mudie! Heard ye ever rotten that had men's voices ?"

¹³⁷ See account of Arbroath branch of first family of Dundee burghesses.

¹³⁸ In the possession of Mrs. E. M. W. Tillyard, wife of the Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, to whom we are indebted for its use.

¹³⁹ Just west of Beaufort Street, Chelsea: opposite Mulberry Close.

¹⁴⁰ Elizabeth Wilson, born Arbroath on 12th June, 1783.

Grandfather confessed that he stole down to the bookshop and looked up the life of Sir Thomas More and lo! it was the very anniversary of his execution. After that it was expedient for the family comfort to move".

In 1815 Thomas Mudie and his family left Chelsea "which was losing its character as the old court suburb and fast becoming a rather squalid town district" and moved to 15 Coventry Street "a more central part of London". Here his business developed. He had a "great knowledge of books" a "joyous manner and a ready wit and, above all, great courtesy" and a number of well-known people, including Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney), Charles Lamb and the Hazlitts used to come to his shop. After the move to Coventry Street he and his family came in touch with the theatre. Miss Mary Mudie writes: "Here the boys met a number of the younger literary men, artists and actors. Tom, who had taken high honours at the Royal Academy of Music, also brought to the house many of his musical friends and his younger brothers were soon revelling in free tickets for the Opera and for the Concerts. Macready, who did more than any actor in his time to restore the right treatment of Shakespeare's plays, put our father (Charles Edward Mudie) on his free list. The Kembles were lavish with "paper" to Grandfather by which the boys most frequently benefitted, while Charles Kean and Phelps were also, later, among their benefactors".

Thomas Mudie was an office bearer, a deacon, in the Presbyterian Church at Hatton Garden, afterwards moved to Regent Square. The Minister of this church, from 1822 till he was deposed in 1832, was Edward Irving, the founder of the sect of Irvingites or Catholic Apostolics. After Irving left Regent Square Thomas Mudie came into possession of his pulpit Bible, which was still with his descendants when Miss Mudie wrote, about 1933. Thomas Mudie's son, Charles Edward, "used to tell with what interest he listened to him (Edward Irving) in his boyhood and how he always tried to get on his right side, for Edward Irving's face—as he said—was, on one side, that of an angel—one of the strong messengers of God—and on the other, that of a devil—or at least of the Messenger of Evil". Before her marriage Thomas Mudie's wife had been a Glasite, a sect founded by the Rev. John Glas, Minister of Tealing, who was deposed by the Church of Scotland in 1728 for his heretical opinions. The Glasites are also called Sandemanians after John Glas' son-in-law, Robert Sandeman of Perth.

If Thomas Mudie founded the business which his descendants carry on to this day, and passed on to them his interest in books, his wife, Margaret Wilson, would seem to have been the source of the musical talent which has come out so strongly in many of her descendants. She is said as a girl "to have sung like a lark" and even when, nearly 80, she used to sing the old Jacobite songs to her grandchildren "her voice though thin was still sweet and remarkably flexible". For she was a Jacobite, though her husband was not. Her trousseau included a long Stuart tartan skirt and her grandmother, Margaret Mann, had worked the flag that Prince Charlie carried at Carlisle¹⁴¹. Arbroath, where she was born, had been the Jacobite headquarters in Angus during the Forty-five and Patrick Wallace, whose father, Patrick Wailace, was Provost from 1741 to 1744, had done a spell in the Tower of London. It is no wonder then that Margaret Wilson was a Jacobite.

Margaret Wilson's politics had one curious consequence, the name chosen for her youngest son. The story is that at his christening the parson was deaf and "as the Scotch Godfather gave the child's name (Charles) distinctly in two syllables, the clergyman was just christening it Charlotte when Grandmother, alert as usual, corrected by saying in a loud voice, 'Charles Edward,' and Grandfather had to smile grimly at his youngest son having to bear the name of the Young Pretender".

Margaret Wilson appears to have been well educated. At least she went to boarding school. She and her sister Betsy were sent to a boarding school nearly 40 miles from Arbroath¹⁴². Grandmama—Peggy—on horseback with her 'portmantle' strapped on behind: Betsy on a pillion behind an old manservant, who took good care of them and waited on them at the mid-day meal and when they halted to rest the horses. Betsy

¹⁴¹ See Chapter VI.

¹⁴² This would mean that the School was either in Aberdeen or Perth, both very unlikely. More probably she went to school in Dundee which is about 20 miles from Arbroath

held on by the broad leather belt he wore round his waist". Margaret Wilson had very bright blue eyes like so many of the Mudies. Her sister Elizabeth "Aunt Betsy" never married. She was 'a real Scottish old maid, a famous whist player, also far better than most men at chess. One of her friends, cronies, she used to call them, was a Miss Kirkpatrick, whose lovely half-Spanish niece married Napoleon III and became the Empress Eugenie"¹⁴³.

There is one story which Miss Mary Mudie tells which, though it tells us nothing about either Thomas Mudie or his wife, is worth repeating for the glimpse that it gives of the kind of life they led. She writes: "One vivid reminiscence of his (Charles Edward Mudie's) childhood was sleeping in his parents' room and watching his father strike a light. Every morning the maid came in with the tinder box, flint, steel and unlighted candle. Grandfather, with his peaked nightcap on sat up in bed, struck the spark, blew it up on the tinder, kindled the brimstone match and lit the candle. The maid with her short-sleeved gown and mobcap, made a bob curtsey, said 'Thank you, Sir, and Good-morning' and took the candle down to light the kitchen fire."

When Thomas Mudie's sons grew up his business became known as "T. Mudie & Sons". As we have seen it had moved from Chelsea to 15 Coventry Street in 1815. It remained there till 1936 when it moved to its present site at 115 New Bond Street. It was formed into a limited private company, as, "Mudie and Sons Ltd.", in 1908 and most of the shares are still held by the family. There was somehow found to be no room in the business for Thomas Mudie's youngest son, Charles Edward, who therefore set up on his own as a bookseller and was the founder of Mudie's Library. Gradually the firm of "T. Mudie & Sons" began to deal more and more in stationery and less and less in books, and it is now almost entirely confined to the former. At one time it had almost a monopoly of supplying playing cards to the London clubs. It supplied sets for six-pack bezique both to King George V and Sir Winston Churchill.

Thomas Mudie died in 1851, the same year as his brother, Robert, with whom he corresponded till the end. He and his wife, Margaret Wilson, had six sons and one daughter, as follows:

- (1) James Wilson Mudie, b. 1806 in Dundee—died young.
- (2) George Ritchie Mudie, b. 25/12/1807 in London—see below under V.
- (3) Thomas Molleson Mudie, b. 30/11/1809 in London—see below under Thomas Molleson Mudie.
- (4) Alfred Mudie, died in infancy.
- (5) Robert Henry Mudie, b. 1816 in London—see below under Manchester Branch.
- (6) Charles Edward Mudie, b. 18/10/1818 in London see below under Charles Edward Mudie.
- (7) Margaret Elizabeth Mudie, b. 29/2/1820 in London: unmarried—see below under Thomas Molleson Mudie.

Thomas Mudie and his wife had twenty-nine grandchildren and forty-eight great-grandchildren, of whom no less than thirty were Mudies. It is convenient therefore to divide the family from now on into two branches, the main (London) Branch, descendants of George Ritchie Mudie and the Manchester Branch, descendants of Robert Henry Mudie. Thomas Molleson Mudie and Charles Edward Mudie are also discussed under separate headings but, as the first was unmarried and the second has now no descendants in the male line, neither has been considered as forming a separate branch of the family. First we deal with Thomas Molleson Mudie and Charles Edward Mudie and his descendants and then we continue the account of the family in its two branches.

¹⁴³ She was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick of the Closeburn family, in Malaga.

THOMAS MOLLESON MUDIE

Thomas Molleson Mudie was a well-known musician and composer. He became a student at the Royal Academy of Music and in 1832, when he was only 23 years old, he was appointed Professor of Pianoforte at that institution, a post which he held till 1844, when, on the death of his friend Alfred Devaux, he went to Edinburgh to succeed him as a teacher of music. In 1836 he was appointed organist at Gratton, Surrey, the seat of Lord Monson who, on his death, left him an annuity of £100 a year for life, which, however, Thomas Mudie relinquished in favour of the donor's widow. He returned to London in 1863 and died there, unmarried, on 24th July 1876.

His most successful work was done in his early years. While still a student he composed several vocal pieces with orchestral accompaniment, some symphonies, and one song "Lungi Dal Caro Bene", which was considered so meritorious that the Royal Academy of Music paid for its publication. Later "the drudgery of music teaching seems to have diminished his powers", but in Edinburgh he composed a number of pieces and wrote the accompaniment to a large number of songs in Wood's "Songs of Scotland". In all, he composed 48 solos and 6 duets for the piano, 19 fantasies, 24 sacred songs and 3 sacred duets, 3 chamber anthems for three voices, 42 songs and 2 duets. 'Some of his compositions, notably the piano pieces and symphonies in B flat, are excellent'. An account of his life is given in the Dictionary of National Biography. His sister, Margaret Elizabeth Mudie, was also extremely musical and studied under Mendelssohn.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE

Charles Edward Mudie was the founder of Mudie's Select Library. He first started work in his father's business, but in 1840, at the age of 22, he set up on his own as a stationer and bookseller, at 28 Upper King Street (now Southampton Row). In 1842 he started his "Select Library". The story as told by his daughter, Mary, is as follows: "In talking to these men (students and professors who frequented his shop) he found out how badly they were hampered in their studies by the high cost of what were then called 'Select Books', that is all books of travel, history, biography or 'better selling'. The ordinary Circulating Library of those days kept only the three-volume or, in some cases, the eight-volume, novel and all literature except fiction had to be subscribed for, or bought at an extravagant price. A great and omnivorous reader from his childhood, Father had accumulated a fairly large library of his own and these books he now put into the window with a ticket on them 'Mudie's Select Library'. Almost immediately these books were borrowed and the lender had to buy more copies and widen his selection of books. That is how the Library began".

Charles Edward Mudie's business flourished and, some time after 1850, he moved to 510 New Oxford Street, where the business remained till it was moved, after his death, to Kingsway. In 1860 he opened a branch in Manchester and in 1864, as he was short of capital, he turned his business into a limited liability company, retaining however, the management and half the shares for himself. He died on 28th October 1890, when he was succeeded as Chairman of Mudie's Library by his son, Arthur Oliver Mudie.

Charles Edward Mudie's achievement was that he was practically the founder of the whole modern system of lending libraries. He was an excellent businessman and prospered financially, but his aim was not merely to make money. He was a man with a mission and shared the Victorian's belief in the inevitability of progress, through enlightenment. And it was his part to help, by the dissemination of books that increased knowledge and inculcated sound ideas. His library was, in fact as well as in name, "Select". He refused to circulate books of which he disapproved. Naturally he laid himself open to criticism. "Why did you not refuse to circulate Bleak House? Because of the character of Mr. Chadband?" "Of course you took thousands of 'Adam Bede' on account of Dinah Morris, the beautiful Methodist" etc. George Moore accused him of "circulating morals" and "putting literature to nurse". It is recorded that at a reception given by Lady

Ashburnham, Thomas Carlyle greeted him with the remark "So you are the man who undertakes to supply the world with books, to divide the sheep from the goats: a very serious thing, eh?"

The, at that time, unprecedented scale on which Charles Edward Mudie operated, increased both his business and the influence that he was able to exercise over the literature of the day. It was his practice to place large advance orders for books of which he approved. The following list of such orders shows the extent of his business and also gives an indication of the kind of reading which he thought that he should encourage;

1855 Third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's "History of England"—2,500 copies.

1857 Livingstone's "Travels in Central Africa"—3,500 copies.

1859 Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"—1,000 copies.

1861 "Essays and Reviews", anonymous—1,000 copies.

1861 George Eliot's "Silas Marner"—3,000 copies.

1868 Queen Victoria's "Journal of Our Life in the Highlands"—1,000 copies.

1869 McClintock's "Voyage of the Fox, in search of Franklin" 3,000 copies.

1878 Lady Brassey's "Voyage of the Sunbeam" 1,000 copies.

1880 Disraeli's three-volume novel "Endymion" 3,000 copies.

Such a policy clearly enabled him to exert considerable literary patronage, which was invaluable to writers who still had a name to make. As early as 1860 literary re-unions were regularly held in the hall at 510 New Oxford Street, and "Mudies" had become the centre of literary life in London, at least in its business aspect. Among those who frequented these re-unions were Daniel Macmillan and Alfred Tennyson and his brothers, Frederick and Charles.

Charles Edward Mudie was also a publisher and an author. As early as 1844, when he was 26, he published "Poems" by James Russell Lowell, the first appearance of the works of that poet in England, and "Man Thinking, an Oration" by Ralph Waldo Emerson. He also published a number of one-volume novels and in 1872 a book of his own verse "Stray Leaves", which included a number of hymns, the best known being "I lift my heart to Thee, Saviour Divine" and "Light and Life and Joy are found in the presence of the Lord". The former was set to a tune "Budleigh", composed by his elder brother, Thomas Molleson Mudie. He also took part in public life and in philanthropic and religious work. In 1870 he was elected a member of the London School Board for Westminster. He worked in the Westminster slums and preached regularly in a small chapel. He made a number of trips abroad and when in Italy strongly supported the Italians against the Austrians, many of the leaders of the former being his personal friends, particularly Mazzini, an English version of whose pamphlet on the Bandiera Expedition he published in

Charles Edward Mudie married Mary Kingsford Pawling, daughter of the Rev. Henry Pawling of Lenham, and, later, of Aston Tyrrold, and they had the following nine children:

- (1) Mary Mudie, b. 13/6/1848, d. Dec. 1937: unmarried.
- (2) Charles Henry Mudie, b. 26/1/1850 at Haverstock Hill, d. 13/1/1879: married Rebecca Jane Lermite on 4/6/1874: no issue.
- (3) Katherine Edith Mudie, b. 11/4/1851, d. 17/5/1851.
- (4) Edith Margaret Mudie, b. 7/7/1852, d. in 1869.
- (5) Arthur Oliver Mudie, b. 29/5/1854, d. 23/12/1936: married Sara Emma Smith, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (a) Lorna Kingsford Mudie, b. 13/8/1884, d. 2/5/1949: unmarried.
- (b) Doris Winifred Mudie, b. 16/11/1886, d. 29/11/1935: unmarried.
- (c) Donald Charles Mudie, b. 1891, d. in U.S.A.: unmarried.
- (6) Christabel Mudie, b. 25/12/1855: married her cousin, Herbert Pawling: no issue.
- (7) Constance Maud Marion Mudie, b. 7/1/1858, d. 14/1/1947: married Archibald Thorburn, and had issue:
 - (a) Philip Thorburn, b. 10/6/1900: married Florence Annie (alias Marian) Said in 1955 in Egypt.
- (8) Beatrice Paulina Mudie, b. 18/11/1859, d. 1942: married Henry Maggs Cooke, and had issue:
 - (a) Phyllis Beatrice Cooke, b. 14/11/1887: married Eustace Mandeville Wetenhall Tillyard, on 27/3/1919, in London, and had issue:
 - (i) Stephen Tillyard, b. 28/7/1920: married Gytha Margaret Watson in 1950, and had issue:
 - (a) Bridget Ruth Tillyard, b. 4/7/1952.
 - (b) Helen Virginia Tillyard, b. 4/7/1954.
 - (c) Stella Katharine Tillyard, b. 16/1/1957.
 - (ii) Veronica Tillyard, b. 9/2/1922.
 - (iii) Angela Tillyard, b. 9/7/1924.
 - (b) Olive Mudie-Cooke, b. 8/2/1890, d. 1925 in France: unmarried.
- (9) Ethel Winifred Mudie, b. 26/6/1863, d. 12/8/1950: unmarried.

Charles Henry Mudie, the eldest son of Charles Edward Mudie, was educated at London University and went into his father's business, but his main interest was philanthropy and good works. He was a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and took a special interest in Industrial and Reformatory Schools. He was also a lay preacher and a prominent member of the East Finchley Congregational Church. He helped also to raise funds to enlarge the Parish Church at Muswell Hill. He inherited the family talent for music and was also a good amateur actor and lecturer. With all this he was a good athlete and "the best tandem driver for miles around". He died at the early age of twenty-nine, to the sorrow of a wide circle of friends and admirers. A "Memorial Sketch" of his life was written for private circulation by his eldest sister, Mary. In 1874 he married Rebecca Jane Lermite, but they had no children.

Arthur Oliver Mudie, the second son of Charles Edward Mudie, also entered his father's business, after taking his degree at Magdalen College, Oxford. When he became Chairman of the Library in 1890, on his father's death, he continued the policy of placing large advance orders. For instance, he bought 3,000 copies of Stanley's "Darkest Africa"; 2,500 copies of Lord Roberts' "Forty-one years in India"; 2,000 copies of the "Life of Tennyson" by his son; 1,200 copies of Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; 1,000 copies of Winston Churchill's life of his father; 3,000 copies of Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert" and 3,000 copies of Priestley's "The Good Companions". For many years he lived at Rowley Lodge, Arkley, on the Herts / Middlesex border. Latterly he lived at Hascombe in a house built by his sister, Winifred, to her own design. Constance Mudie, Mrs. Thorburn, lived close by. He was somewhat old-fashioned and his house was lit by oil lamps and candles. He disliked motor-cars and travelled to and from the railway station in a trap. He retired from business in 1932 shortly after the death of his wife, which he felt deeply. After this, the Mudie family ceased to have any connection with the "Select Library", which closed its doors on 10th July, 1937 after a life of ninety-five years.

Neither of Arthur Olive Mudie's daughters married. His son, Donald Charles Mudie, who was a keen horseman and an excellent whip, especially in tandem, after serving in the 1914-18 War in France and Salonika in the R.F.A. in which he attained the rank of Major and, being for some time a District Officer in West Africa, emigrated to America, where he died.

Constance Maud Marion Mudie, the fifth daughter and seventh child of Charles Edward Mudie, married Archibald Thorburn, the artist. Their son, Philip Thorburn, after taking his degree at Caius College, Cambridge, became an archaeologist and numismatist, specializing in the Middle East. Later he embraced Islam and took the name of Mustapha Mahmud Ghaly.

Charles Edward Mudie's sixth daughter and eighth child, Beatrice Pauline Mudie, had a good voice and studied music in Italy. She was well known in London as a musical hostess and organiser of concerts, at which she introduced many young musicians, some of whom, later, became famous. After her marriage she and her family took the name of Mudie Cooke, which her younger daughter hyphenated. Her elder daughter, Phyllis Beatrice (Mudie) Cooke, after taking her degree at Girton was classical lecturer at Westfield and East London (now "Queen Mary") Colleges, London, in the early days of the 1914-18 War. She then served as a Red Cross Ambulance driver in France and Salonika. After the war she married Eustace Mandeville Wetenhall Tillyard, the present Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, a literary critic and former University lecturer. He is an O.B.E., Litt.D., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and Fellow of the British Academy. She has published various works, including an archaeological article in the *Journal of Roman Studies* and a translation of some of Milton's Latin work, published by the Cambridge University Press and recently reprinted in the (American) Yale edition of Milton's prose works. In collaboration with her husband she produced two volumes of Milton's poems in school editions.

Olive Mudie-Cooke, the younger daughter of Beatrice Paulina Mudie, was an artist of some note. She served as a Red Cross ambulance driver in France and Italy in the 1914-18 War, and at the end of it was officially commissioned to make a set of lithographs illustrating the work of the Women's Ambulance Convoys. These are now in the Imperial War Museum. Later, to find subjects for her art she travelled widely, particularly in South Africa, where, it was said "the stark clearness of that land fits in with her own uncompromising nature". Exhibitions of her work were held in Durban and in Cape Town and, after her death in France in 1925, a memorial exhibition of her works was held in the Beaux Arts Gallery, London. On this occasion, George Clausen, the Royal Academician, wrote "Her work has no facile accomplishment; one may say that it is immature, that it is not in any way conciliatory, but granting all this, it has the real thing, the important thing, in all art; the permanent desire to express beauty in nature. In this she has succeeded".

V - GEORGE RITCHIE MUDIE

George Ritchie Mudie, the eldest surviving son of Thomas Mudie (IV), went into his father's business, of which he, eventually, became the head. By his first wife he had two sons, who died in infancy, and by his second wife, Mary Ann Charlton of Romford, Essex, he had the following eight children:

- (1) Marion Mudie—died in infancy.
- (2) Edward Charlton Mudie, b. 2/10/1843—see below under VI.
- (3) Alfred Mudie, b. 1844(c), d. 9/1/1933 at Hove: married Annie Bolingbroke and had issue:
 - (a) Harold Bolingbroke Mudie, b. 30/1/1880, d. 6/1/1916: unmarried.
- (4) Thomas Ralph Mudie, d. 3/1 1/1932: married Emily Bedford, and had issue:
 - (a) Isobel Winifred Mudie, d. 5/1/1952: unmarried.
 - (b) A twin of the above who died in infancy.
- (5) Elizabeth Alice Mudie, b. 1852 at Coventry Street, d. 1909; married William John Abbott in 1875, and had issue:
 - (a) Bernard William Abbott, b. 23/9/1880, d. Oct. 1945: married, first, Ada Moles in Feb. 1909, and had issue:
 - (i) John Bernard Abbott, b. 13/5/1912: married Mary Roberts on 27/4/1937, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (a) Timothy John Abbott, b. 24/12/1940.
 - (b) Lyndsay Mary Abbott, b. 30/9/1944.
- (ii) Cecily Barbara Abbott, b. 1916, died in infancy.
- (iii) William Brian (Jimmy) Abbott, b. 1924, d. 1937. married, second, Flora Foster in 1936; no issue.
- (b) Olive Elizabeth Abbott, b. 9/9/1883, d. 23/12/1955: married Harold Hart on 1/9/1914, and had issue:
 - (i) Gordon Harold Hart, b. 4/7/1915: married Doreen Gardner on 26/7/1947, and had issue:
 - (a) Adrian Charles Hart, b. 7/5/1949.
 - (b) Julian Harold Hart, b. 13/3/1952.
 - (ii) Margery Olive Hart, b. 6/4/1917: married Eric Raynor on 7/6/1939, and had issue:
 - (a) Christopher John Raynor, b. 29/12/1944.
 - (b) Robert Maxim Raynor, b. 6/10/1946.
 - (c) Gillian Margery Raynor, b. 31/5/1949.
 - (d) Jennifer Mary Raynor, b. 20/4/1951.
 - (e) Timothy Richard Raynor b. 30/4/1953.
 - (iii) Bernard Roslyn Hart, b. 15/6/1919: married Anne Machin in Oct. 1945, and had issue:
 - (a) Gerald Ashley Hart, b. 31/3/1952.
 - (b) Susan Patricia Hart, b. 11/9/1953.
 - (iv) Sheila Mary Hart, b. 22/5/1923: married Frank D. Walker, and had issue:
 - (a) Paul Walker, b. 13/12/1944.
 - (b) Eileen Walker, b. 11/12/1948.
 - (c) Geoffrey Walker, b. 14/5/1950.
 - (d) Malcolm Walker, b. 6/2/1952.
 - (e) Maureen Walker, b. 8/6/1953.
- (c) Phyllis Dorothy Abbott, b. 1888: unmarried.
- (6) Ernest Robert Mudie, d. 19/9/1932: married Bertha Milner, and had issue:
 - (a) Milner Ralph Mudie, d. before 1932: unmarried.
- (7) Fanny Edith Mudie, d. 16/5/1940: unmarried.
- (8) James George Mudie: married, first, Adelaide Newton, and had issue:
 - (a) George Arnold Charlton Mudie, b. 1886.
 Married, second, Lily Pounds, and had issue:
 - (b) Basil Mudie, d. in infancy.

George Ritchie Mudie's second son, Alfred, joined his uncle, Charles Edward, in Mudie's Library and became a director. His wife, Annie Bolingbroke, was a professional singer. Their only child, Harold Bolingbroke Mudie, was a stockjobber and founder of the firm of H. B. Mudie and Co., 125 Old Broad Street, E.C.2. He was an expert linguist and prominent Esperantist, being President of the British Esperanto Association for some years before his death. He was killed in France on 6th January 1916, as a Captain in the Remount Service, at the age of 36.

The next two brothers, Thomas Ralph Mudie and Ernest Robert Mudie, went into the family stationery business and became directors, and, after their father's death, co-owners. Both died in 1932, and were succeeded as directors, the former by his daughter, Winifred, and the latter by his widow. Winifred Mudie left £10,000 to charity when she died in 1952. Bertha Milner, the wife of Ernest Robert Mudie, was awarded the O.B.E. for her work in the 1914-18 War.

James George Mudie, the youngest of George Ritchie Mudie's sons, was an actor. He had inherited the family talent for music and started with a small part in "H.M.S. Pinafore" on tour and played leading parts in that opera in London. Later he played in "The Beggars' Opera", in Shakespeare and in standard comedy. He also wrote several farces and musical pieces. Both his wives were actresses, and his son by his first wife was an actor. Phyllis Dorothy Abbott, daughter of Elizabeth Alice Mudie is a musician.

VI - EDWARD CHARLTON MUDIE

Edward Charlton Mudie, the eldest son of George Ritchie Mudie (V) and his wife, Mary Ann Charlton, was educated at Mill Hill School. He founded the firm of Relief Stampers, now known as Mudie, Foster and Co., 15 Ingestre Place, London, W. 1. Like his uncle, Thomas Molleson Mudie, he was a musician and composer, but none of his compositions was ever published. He was organist and choirmaster of Trinity Road, Tooting, Baptist Church. He died on 24th February 1918. He married Ann Hornsby and had the following eight children:

- (1) Constance Alice Mudie, b. 20/3/1868 at St. John's Wood, d. 10/3/1936 at Richmond: unmarried.
- (2) Annie Edith Mudie, b. 8/2/1870, d. 23/11/1956 at Brighton: unmarried.
- (3) Charlton Mudie, b. 13/11/1871 at Tooting, d. 17/7/1923: married Emily — on 27/4/1898, and had issue:
 - (a) Howard Charlton Mudie, b. 25/5/1904, d. 24/2/1957 at Streatham Hill: married Ivy Gladys Mary Lavinia Yacomien on 23/8/1930: no issue.
 - (b) Madeleine Mudie, b. 4/10/1899, d. 4/10/1902.
- (4) Edward George Mudie, b. 9/3/1873 at Tooting—see below under VII.
- (5) Foster Herbert Mudie, b. 18/7/1875: married May Jubilee Craig on 19/8/1909, and had issue:
 - (a) Arnold Foster Mudie, b. 3/10/1912: married Maude Emily Baker on 25/10/1947, and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Andrew Mudie, b. 25/5/1950.
 - (ii) Caroline Margaret Mudie, b. 24/9/1952.
 - (iii) Martin Bruce Mudie, b. 5/10/1954.
 - (b) Norman Maurice Herbert Mudie, b. 10/4/1914: married Nellie Alice Seymour in August 1937, and had issue:
 - (i) Michael Norman Mudie, b. 23/8/1946.
 - (c) Rodney Arthur Mudie, b. 28/10/1917: married Rosemary Lilian Brown on 23/12/1942, and had issue:
 - (i) Raymond Arnold Mudie, b. 9/3/1947.
 - (d) Phyllis Blanche Mudie, b. 10/7/1921; unmarried.
- (6) Sydney Arthur Mudie, b. 26/1/1877, d. 1940(c): married Edie — on 30/8/1909: no issue.
- (7) Ethel Maud Mudie, b. 8/1/1879, d. 9/8/1918: married John Christopher Wrist on 5/4/1902 and had issue:
 - (a) Cyil John Wrist, b. 25/4/1907: married, first, Sybil Monica Woodhouse on 5/2/1934: no issue. married, second, Dorothy Mary Shrives (nee Wraight) on 5/2/1948, his stepson's name then being legally changed to Wrist:
 - (i) Beverley Wrist, b. 12/9/1936.
 - (b) Hugh Wrist, b. 30/3/1908, d. in infancy.
 - (c) Leslie Charlton Wrist, b. 19/10/1911; married Gwendoline Dorothy Fowler on 23/3/1933 and had issue:
 - (i) Carole Wrist, b. 4/12/1938.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (d) Enid Ethel Mary Wrist, b. 18/4/1914: married Maurice Holdsworth on 2/8/ 1940, and had issue:
 - (i) Robin Christopher Holdsworth, b. 15/9/1944.
 - (ii) Jeffery Holdsworth, b. 31/7/1946.
 - (iii) Alan Maurice Holdsworth, b. 1/8/1948.
- (8) Philip Hornsby Mudie, b. 9/5/1882, d. 7/5/1951; married Edith Blanche Craig on 3/8/1912: no issue.

Charlton Mudie, the eldest of Edward Charlton Mudie's sons, was Secretary to Mr. Boosey of Boosey and Hawkes, the music publishers.

Foster Herbert Mudie, the third son of Edward Charlton Mudie, is a partner in the firm of Foster Mudie & Co., founded by his father, in which his sister Annie worked at one time. His eldest son, Arnold Foster Mudie, joined the firm of Mudie & Sons Ltd., Stationers, New Bond St., as a director in 1948 and became Managing Director in 1956, when his father's second cousin, Walter Harrison Mudie, of the Manchester Branch, became Chairman, thereby re-establishing the London Branch's connection with the management of the firm. Arnold Foster Mudie served in the Navy during the 1939-45 War. Within four weeks of joining the R.N.V.R. as an Ordinary Seaman in 1940, he was selected as a candidate for a commission becoming a Sub-Lieutenant in 1941. He specialized in communications, serving as assistant to the Fleet Signals Officer Western Atlantic in Bermuda and in 1943 as Communications Officer Jamaica. He was promoted Lieutenant R.N.V.R. early in 1943 and in the following year served as Communications Officer on the Staff of the Commodore, Trinidad. He returned to the U.K. in November 1945, and reverted to civilian life in 1946. The two brothers, Foster Herbert Mudie and Philip Hornsby Mudie, married two sisters, and Foster Herbert Mudie's two younger sons, Norman Maurice Herbert Mudie and Rodney Arthur Mudie are partners with their father in the die-stamping business.

VII - EDWARD GEORGE MUDIE

Edward George Mudie, second son of Edward Charlton Mudie (VI), was a wholesale confectioner and tobacconist at Richmond, Surrey, for forty years. He died on 24th November 1942. He married Sarah Amelia Hale on 7th January, 1899 and had issue:

- (1) Edward Stanley Hale Mudie, b. 23/4/1902—see below under VIII.

VIII - EDWARD STANLEY HALE MUDIE

Edward Stanley Hale Mudie was in his father's business till it was sold. Later he bought his own retail business in Wimbledon. He had inherited the musical talent and love of music of the family and taught himself to play the piano and the harmonium and was organist of East Sheen Baptist Chapel from 1920 to 1932. He joined the Home Guard when it was formed and served in it till compelled to resign through ill-health. He died on 17th February 1951. He married Margaret Prudence Pearman on 25th July 1925 and had issue:

- (1) Edward Nigel Pearman Mudie, b. 25/5/1928—see below under IX.
- (2) Ian Stanley Mudie, b. 15/4/1931; married Pamela Margaret Payne on 9/6/1954.

Ian Stanley Mudie is a partner in a firm whose business is the restoration of china and glass.

IX - EDWARD NIGEL PEARMAN MUDIE

Edward Nigel Pearman Mudie, elder son of Edward Stanley Hale Mudie, is in the Department of Customs and Excise. He married Patricia Olive Knight on 20th May 1950 and had issue:

- (1) Colin Stanley Mudie, b. 1/7/1951.
- (2) Elizabeth Hilary Mudie, b. 17/7/1955.

MANCHESTER BRANCH

X - ROBERT HENRY MUDIE

Robert Henry Mudie, the fifth child of Thomas Mudie (IV) and Margaret Wilson, joined his younger brother's Library, and in 1860 was sent to open the branch of the Library in Manchester. He remained manager of that Branch till his death in 1892. He married Eliza Taylor and had the following eleven children;

- (1) Janet Taylor Mudie: married Frederick Barter, and had issue:
 - (a) Beatrice Barter: married, first, Harold Murrell and had issue:
 - (i) Harold Murrell.
married, second, Frederick Parsons: no issue.
 - (b) Frank Barter: married Beatrice Stansford, and had issue:
 - (i) Peggy Barter.
 - (ii) Joan Barter.
- (2) Margaret Mudie: married John Mangles; no issue.
- (3) Samuel Robert Mudie—see below under XI.
- (4) Martha Rosa (Pattie) Mudie, b. 1853, d. 1908 in Boston, U.S.A.: married Charles Evans Edmondson on 15/5/1884, and had issue:
 - (a) Harold Mudie Edmondson, b. 3/6/1894 in Montreal, Canada: married Leonora Teasdale in 1924 in Darlington, and had issue:
 - (i) Peter John Edmondson, b. 4/2/1934 in Rangoon.
 - (ii) Sally Edmondson, b. 21/10/1936 in Richmond, Surrey.
- (5) Eliza Mudie: married Gilbert Kearley and had issue:
 - (a) George Kearley.
 - (b) Nelly Kearley.
 - (c) Charles Kearley.
 - (d) Harry Kearley.
- (6) Lucy Ann Mudie: married Thomas Cheetham and had issue:
 - (a) Charles Cheetham.
 - (b) Harold Cheetham.
 - (c) Leonard Cheetham, b. 11/4/1884: married, first, Beatrice Terry and had issue:
 - (i) Michael Cheetham.
married, second, Gladys Lennox: no issue.
- (7) Robert Mudie-
- (8) Arnold Mudie. d. 1897: married Margaret Scott Lewis, and had issue:
 - (a) Kenneth Mudie, b. 19/4/1891.
 - (b) Doris Mudie, b. 21/1/1894.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (9) Charles Alfred Mudie, b. 1862(c), d. Oct. 1918 in Australia: married Sara in 1909 in Melbourne, and had issue:
 - (a) Thomas Mudie.
- (10) Howard Mudie: married Louretta Harriet Anderson in the U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (a) Alice Margaret Mudie: married Frank Thompson, and had issue:
 - (i) Peter Mudie Thompson.
 - (ii) Sheila Thompson.
 - (iii) Elizabeth Thompson.
 - (b) Edith Dorothy Mudie, d. Dec. 1954: married John Doogan and had issue:
 - (i) Michael Doogan.
 - (c) Pauline Mudie: married William Ferguson, and had issue:
 - (i) Joceyln Mudie Ferguson, b. 1933.
 - (ii) Diana Mudie Ferguson, b. 1936.
 - (iii) Jacqueline Mudie Ferguson, b. 1944.
- (11) Henry Mudie, b. 27/11/1863 at Manchester, d. 18/10/1922 at Darlington: married Margaret (Rita) Scott in 1897 at Tyldesley, Lancs., and had issue:
 - (a) Arnold Mudie, b. 14/1/1899 at Barnard Castle: married Diana Dunlop Omand on 14/1/1930 in Madras Presidency: no issue.
 - (b) Winifred Mudie, b. 11/5/1900 at Barnard Castle: married Digby Whicher Boileau on 17/9/1924 at Gainford, Durham, and had issue:
 - (i) Peter Mudie Boileau, b. 2/1/1926: married Jean Fitzgerald Hill.

Robert Mudie, the second son of Robert Henry Mudie, was a banker and emigrated to the U.S.A. Kenneth Mudie, son of Arnold Mudie, lives in Southport and his sister, Doris, in Cambridge.

Charles Alfred Mudie, the fourth son of Robert Henry Mudie, after travelling in China and the Philippines settled in Australia. His brother, Howard Mudie, went to New Zealand and Australia and then settled in the U.S.A., where he became a congregational minister, having a church at Portland, Maine, where he met his wife. In 1908 he returned to England with his family and was minister of the Congregational Church at Halifax, Yorkshire.

The youngest brother, Henry Mudie, was a solicitor at Darlington. His son, Arnold Mudie, served in the Merchant Navy throughout the 1914-18 War and, later, joined the Madras Harbour Administration and became Presidency Port Officer, retiring in 1953. Henry Mudie's daughter, Winifred Mudie, joined the A.T.S. as a volunteer in 1938, received a commission with an anti-aircraft battery near London in 1940 and finished the 1939-45 War as Joint Commandant of the 97th Mixed Searchlight Regiment with the rank of Senior Commandant. Her husband, Colonel Boileau, was in the Royal Army Service Corps and her son, Peter Mudie Boileau, is in the King's Dragoon Guards.

Both the husbands of Beatrice Barter, daughter of Janet Taylor Mudie, were in the Merchant Service, the first being lost at sea. Her son, by her first marriage, Harold Murrell is also in the Merchant Navy. "Pattie" Mudie and her husband emigrated to Canada, where their only child was born. When she died in 1908 her son came to England and in 1911 joined the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company as a cadet. He served at sea for the next 40 years being promoted to Command in 1931. In both the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 Wars he was in hospital ships and in troop ships. In 1951 he was appointed to the Company's shore staff as Defence Officer. Eliza Mudie and her husband also emigrated and lived in Montreal.

Leonard Cheetham, the youngest son of Lucy Ann Mudie, the fifth daughter of Robert Henry Mudie, became an actor and took the stage name of Leonard Mudie. He was a prominent member of Miss Horniman's Company at the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, where he first appeared in 1908. Later he acted with Miss Horniman's Company in London. In 1914 he went to the U.S.A. and appeared, first, in Boston

and then in New York. Afterwards he went to Hollywood and appeared in a number of films, taking the part of Arthur Winslow in the "Winslow Boy". His first wife, Beatrice Terry the actress, was a niece of Julia Neilson and Fred Terry.

XI - SAMUEL ROBERT MUDIE

Samuel Robert Mudie, the eldest son of Robert Henry Mudie (V), succeeded his father as Manager of the Manchester Branch of Mudie's Library and continued in that position till his death in 1906. He married Catherine Elizabeth Webb and had issue:

- (1) Walter Harrison Mudie, b. 1/8/1884—see below under XII.
- (2) Robert Alan Mudie, b. 8/6/1886: killed in France on 20/9/1917: unmarried.
- (3) Gladys Catherine Mudie, b. 29/9/1887, d. 4/10/1910: unmarried.
- (4) Mary Barbara Mudie, b. 16/7/1889, d. 2/12/1954: unmarried.
- (5) Janet Mudie, b. and d. 1892.
- (6) Margaret Eliza (Greta) Mudie, b. 29/7/1895, d. 8/4/1956: married Geoffrey Blamey on 29/7/1920 at Manchester, and had issue:
 - (a) Prunella Ann Blamey, b. 29/4/1921; married Ian Landells on 2/4/1941 at Golder's Green, and had issue:
 - (i) Anna Landells, b. 17/2/1942 at Angmering-on-Sea.
 - (ii) Michael Landells, b. 1/6/1943 at Worthing, Sussex.
 - (iii) Elissa Landells, b. 27/8/1954 at Richmond, Surrey.
- (7) Phyllis Jean Mudie, b. 14/12/1897: married George Nelson Haden on 10/1/1924 at Manchester, and had issue:
 - (a) Hilary Jean Haden, b. 16/12/1924: married Michael Elphick on 24/7/1948 at Hampstead, and had issue:
 - (i) Susan Mary Elphick, b. 14/7/1949.
 - (ii) William Michael Haden Elphick, b. 15/11/1951.
 - (iii) Caroline Hilary Elphick, b. 1/7/1955.
 - (b) Sheila Katherine Haden, b. 21/1/1926: married Reginald Trueman on 23/7/1949 at Golder's Green, and had issue:
 - (i) Katherine Hilary Trueman, b. 5/4/1951.
 - (ii) Jocelyn Louise Trueman, b. 21/1/1953.
 - (iii) Clare Nelson Trueman, b. 30/12/1955.
 - (c) Elizabeth Barbara Haden, b. 17/10/1928: married Ian Fairhurst on 31/10/1953 at Hampstead and had issue:
 - (i) Elinor Jane Fairhurst, b. 19/10/1955.
 - (d) Jocelyn Mudie Haden, b. 14/9/1934: married Alfred Walter Turtill on 22/12/1956 at Knightsbridge, London.

Robert Alan Mudie became an actor, and in 1910 was sent to the U.S.A. by the impresario Robert Courtneidge for the American Production of "The Arcadians". His success was immediate and, in his brief career of only four years, he attained a position in the front rank of his profession as actor, singer and dancer. Shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914, he returned to England to join the Army, and, with the rank of Captain, was killed in action on 20th September 1917.

Phyllis Jean Mudie, the youngest of Samuel Robert Mudie's daughters, inherits the family skill in music and has composed many songs. She took her M.A. degree in History with honours and was a lecturer at Manchester University, where she first met her future husband, George Nelson Haden. He took his B.Sc. degree there in engineering before spending two years in America to gain experience and then joined the

family firm of G. N. Haden & Sons Ltd., the leading firm of heating, ventilating and air-conditioning engineers. He is now chairman and managing director of this firm, founded in 1816 by his greatgrandfather, who had previously been in the service of James Watt. He was awarded the O.B.E. for his services to the industry and is also a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Their four daughters have inherited their mother's aptitude and love for the arts, especially music. The eldest, Hilary Jean, studied at the Royal Free Hospital, and in 1948 qualified as a doctor, taking her M.B., B.S. degree at the University of London. Her husband, Richard Michael Elphick, M.A.(Oxon), is in H.M. Colonial Service in Nigeria, and has served as an education officer, as assistant director of broadcasting (Nigeria), and also in the administration. His wife has worked as a part-time doctor at both the Lagos and Enugu hospitals. She is a keen amateur painter. Sheila Katherine, the second daughter, read Modern Languages at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, and took her B.A.(Hons.) degree in 1947. Her husband, the Rev. Reginald Trueman, M.A.(Cantab.), after three years as vicar of Christchurch, Kowloon (Hong Kong), became, in September 1957, lecturer in the Theological department of the University of Hong Kong. The third daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, also holds the degree of B.A.(Hons.) Oxford, having read English at Lady Margaret Hall from 1947 to 1950. Like her sister, Sheila, she is a keen amateur musician, and actress. Her husband, Ian Fairhurst, studied architecture at Clare College, Cambridge, obtaining his degree in 1951 and subsequently joining his father's, and grandfather's, old-established architectural practice in Manchester. The youngest daughter, Jocelyn Mudie, is an Associate of the Guildhall School of Music (Singing and Oboe). Her husband, Walter Turtill, is a schoolmaster, and is at present studying for a degree in English at Birkbeck College, London University. Both are well known locally as keen amateur actors.

XII - WALTER HARRISON MUDIE

Walter Harrison Mudie, the eldest son of Samuel Robert Mudie (VI), succeeded his father as Manager of the Manchester Branch of Mudie's Library, but in 1929 he joined the family business of Mudie & Sons, Stationers, of Coventry Street, London. On the death of both Thomas Ralph Mudie and Ernest Robert Mudie of the London Branch of the family in 1932 he became the Managing Director and in 1936 organised the transfer of the business to its present premises at 115 New Bond Street. Later he became Chairman of the Board of Directors, the post which he now holds. The other directors are his wife and Arnold Foster Mudie, son of Foster Herbert Mudie, of the London Branch, who is now Managing Director.

Walter Mudie is an accomplished musician and has conducted with the Halle, London Symphony, the Bournemouth and other provincial orchestras. He married Edith Marian Burgess on 15/7/1913 and had issue:

- (1) Michael Winfield Mudie, b. 3/12/1914 at Manchester: married, first, in 1936, Elizabeth Aveling, and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Alanna Mudie, b. 9/9/1938.
 - (b) Carole Olivia Mudie, b. 10/1/1940.
 married, second, Florence Wolfe in 1944, and had issue:
 - (c) Nicholas Wolfe Mudie, b. 14/2/1945.

Michael Winfield Mudie, after being educated at Tonbridge, studied music at the Royal College of Music in London from 1932 to 1935. He was Conductor of the Carl Rosa Opera Company from 1936 to 1939 and of the Glyndebourne production of the "Beggars' Opera" from 1939 to 1940. After six years of war service, he was appointed Conductor of the Sadler's Wells Opera Company in 1946, and in 1948 was made a Co-director of that Company. He also acted as guest conductor of the London Symphony, Philharmonia and other Orchestras. He established a considerable reputation, particularly as a Conductor of Italian Opera. After a short but brilliant career, his health broke down and in 1953, at the age of thirty-eight, he was compelled to retire from active work,

CHAPTER VIII - DUNDEE

At any rate for the last 200 years, Dundee has been far the largest Mudie centre. The 1955-56 Directory contains 43 Mudie entries, and as many as 12 Mudies from Dundee were killed in the 1914-18 War. In this chapter we give an account of four Dundee families.

FIRST FAMILY

I - JOHN MUDIE

The earliest member of this family to be traced is John Mudie, who married Elizabeth Butter, and had issue:

- (1) David Mudie, b. 1821—see below under II.

II - DAVID MUDIE

David Mudie, the son of John Mudie (I), was a mill overseer and died on 11th February 1892. He married Agnes T. Lawrence and had issue:

- (1) John Mudie, b. 1845—see below under III.
- (2) James Lawrence Mudie, b. 1847, d. 13/5/1884: married Elizabeth Burnet Wright on 29/12/1871, and had issue:
 - (a) David Mudie, b. 1873: married Margaret Martin Bennet, and had issue:
 - (i) Beatrice Isabel Mudie, b. 22/8/1913: married Henry Campbell Scarlett in 1938, in Dundee and had issue:
 - (a) Robert David Scarlett, b. 1939.
 - (b) Diana Mary Scarlett, b. 1943.
 - (c) William Lawrence Scarlett, b. 1946.
 - (ii) Lawrence David Mudie, b. 29/4/1915: married Muriel Catherine Clarke on 5/9/1939, in Karachi, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Lawrence Mudie, b. 1941 at Peshawar.
 - (b) Anne Loraine Mudie, b. 1942 at Nowshera.
 - (b) John Mudie, b. 1877, d. 1938: married Jessie Main in 1900.
 - (c) Agnes Lawrence Mudie, b. 1881, d. 1948: married James Anderson of Dundee in 1902, and had issue:
 - (i) James Anderson, b. 1910: married Elena Manzie, and had issue:
 - (a) James (Hamish) Mudie Anderson, b. 1946.
 - (ii) Norman David Mudie Anderson, b. 1918: married Flora Cameron in 1943, and had issue:
 - (a) Neil Anderson, b. 1948.
 - (b) Patricia Anne Anderson, b. 1952.
 - (d) Robert Wright Mudie, b. 12th June, 1883, d. 17/1/1934: married Angeligi Falcioni and had issue:
 - (i) Robert (Robin) David Mudie, b. 17/5/1922: married Mary Ridgway Megson in 1949, and had issue:
 - (a) Susan Anne Mudie, b. 10/7/1950.
 - (b) Jeremy David Mudie, b. 15/2/1952.
- (3) Drummond Mudie, d. 5/12/1908; married Jean Keillor, and had issue:
 - (a) David Mudie, d. Feb. 1904: married Elizabeth Hughes: no issue.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) James Keillor Mudie, d. 7/8/1921; married Williamina Irons, and had issue:
 - (i) Ernest Mudie, d. 15/7/1914 in Calcutta.
 - (ii) Jean Mudie, d. 3/6/1919 in Calcutta.
 - (iii) Phyllis Mudie, b. 20/2/1921; married John Wighton, and had issue:
 - (a) John Wighton, b. 14/3/1953.
- (c) John Mudie, d. 20/8/1917; married Elizabeth Sherriffs: no issue.
- (d) Robert Mudie, d. 16/4/1913: unmarried.
- (e) Agnes Lawrence Keillor Mudie, d. 17/3/1954; married George F. Dott, and had issue:
 - (i) David Sinclair Dott, b. 17/8/1924.
 - (ii) Audrey Keilior Mudie Dott, b. 24/10/1927.
- (4) David Mudie, b. 1855, d. 7/1/1856.
- (5) William Mudie, b. May 1857, d. 3/7/1857.
- (6) Henry Mudie, b. 9/9/1858, d. 27/9/1858.
- (7) Edward Mudie, b. July 1860, d. 2/10/1862.
- (8) Agnes Mudie, b. 15/10/1864, d. 19/10/1864.
- (9) Robert Mudie, b. 1865(c), d. 1924: unmarried.

David Mudie, the eldest son of James Lawrence Mudie, is an engineer and a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. In 1894 he went to Calcutta to Finlay, Muir & Co. Later he designed and erected the Reliance Jute Mill, Bhatpara, Bengal, where he was an honorary magistrate. On his return to Dundee he was a member of the Town Council from 1923 to 1926, a Bailie in 1925-26 and a member of the Harbour Board from 1923 to 1950. He is a Justice of the Peace. He was made an M.B.E. in 1949. His son, Lawrence David Mudie, was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, where he was Captain of the School and of the XI and a member of the XV. In 1934 he was in the Scottish Schoolboys XV. On leaving school he joined the Burmah Shell Company in India. In the 1938-45 War he saw service in India with the Royal Artillery. In 1956 he was appointed General Manager of the Company in India.

James Lawrence Mudie's sons, John and Robert Wright, went to Calcutta to the jute industry. The latter's son, Robert David Mudie, is a journalist in London.

James Anderson, the eldest son of Agnes Lawrence Mudie, also went into jute in Calcutta. Her second son, Norman David Mudie Anderson is a librarian in Dundee.

III - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, the eldest son of David Mudie (II), was a schoolmaster in Dundee. He retired in 1920 and went to live in Leigh-on-Sea, where he died in 1929. He married Elizabeth Haig and had issue:

- (1) Beatrice Mudie, b. 1875(c), died in infancy.
- (2) Norman David Mudie, b. 1877(c), died in infancy.
- (3) John Stanley Mudie, b. 20/2/1879, d. 11/1/1919 at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada: unmarried.
- (4) Norman David Mudie, b. 19/1/1884—see below under IV.

John Stanley Mudie became a solicitor and went to Canada, where he was a partner in the solicitors' firm of Lindsay and Mudie (later Lindsay, Sutherland and Saddlemyer) of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. He was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery there.

IV - NORMAN DAVID MUDIE

Norman David Mudie, the youngest son of John Mudie (III), entered the Malayan Civil Service in 1907, retiring in 1935 as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Malaya. Thereafter he lived in the Isle of Man. He married Katherine Eleanor Pugh in 1911 and had issue:

- (1) Norman John Mudie, b. 3/7/1912: unmarried.
- (2) Richard Stanley Mudie, b. 29/9/1913: married and had issue:
 - (a) Claire Isobella Mudie, b. 9/9/1943.
 - (b) Michael Arthur Mudie, b. 8/8/1946.
 - (c) Simon Peter Mudie, b. 3/10/1952.
- (3) Michael Robert Mudie, b. 26/2/1916, d. 15/7/1940.
- (4) Arthur Frederick Mudie, b. 14/12/1917, d. 14/11/1940

Richard Stanley Mudie is a solicitor and senior partner in the firm of Penjelley and Company, Carey Street, London W.2. He served throughout the 1939-45 War, first in the 8th Batt., Middlesex regiment and later on the staff where he rose to the rank of Colonel. His two brothers, Michael Robert and Arthur Frederick, were killed in the R.A.F. in the 1939-45 War. The former was a Pilot Officer and died of wounds received in the Battle of Britain. The latter, a Flight Lieutenant, was missing over Greece

SECOND FAMILY

I - ALEXANDER MUDIE

Alexander Mudie, whose mother was believed to have been a Duncan before marriage, lived in the Dudhope Park district of Dundee, and is assumed to have been born about 1816. He married Janet Milne and had issue:

- (1) James Duncan Mudie, b. (c)1845, d. 14/5/1897—see below under II.

II - JAMES DUNCAN MUDIE

James Duncan Mudie, who lived all his life in Dundee, originally in the Dudhope Park district but later in the Perth Road where his family was brought up, married Jane Crichton, also a native of Dundee, on the 26th June, 1866. They had issue:

- (1) John Crichton Mudie, b. 26/10/1867 Dundee—see below under III.
- (2) Jemima Mudie, b. 11/6/1868 Dundee, d. 29/11/1937 in Chicago, U.S.A.; married George (Joseph) Miller, and had issue:
 - (a) Georgina Jane Miller, b. 3/8/1892 in Dundee, d. 14/4/1955 in Erie, U.S.A.; unmarried.
 - (b) Lily Miller, b. 26/4/1897 in Dundee: married Ira Earl Rice on 4/3/1929 in Chicago, U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (i) Gail Leslie Rice, b. 27/11/1934 in Portsmouth, Ohio: married, first, 1951 Charles Kurt Hafenbraedl, and had issue:
 - (a) Karl Edward Hafenbraedl, b. (c)1952.married, second, 2/3/1954 William Peyton of New Mexico, and had issue:
 - (b) Katherine Eloise Peyton, b. (c)1954.
 - (ii) Duane William Rice, b. 17/7/1931 in Louisville, Kentucky.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (c) Gertrude Duncan Miller, b. 12/11/1901 in Broughty Ferry, Angus: married Charles Harrison Marks on 9/4/1931 in Claremont, Virginia, and had issue:
 - (i) Gertrude Rosalind Marks, b. 11/7/1922 in Tampico, Mexico.
 - (ii) Charles Harrison Marks, b. 30/12/1923 in Claremont, Virginia: married 11/11/1943 Dorothy Miriam Baker, and had issue:
 - (a) Dorothy Carolyn Marks, b. 17/4/1946 in Atlanta, Georgia.
 - (b) Charles Harrison Marks, b. 20/3/1948 in Atlanta, Georgia.
 - (iii) A son, b. and d. 17/9/1927.
 - (iv) Diana Chrichton Marks, b. 18/4/1934 in Miami, Fla.
 - (v) Hartwell Duncan Marks, b. 6/10/1936 in Miami, Fla.
 - (vi) Kemsley Mudie Marks, b. 28/8/1941 in Miami, Fla.
- (d) Edith Miller, b. 4/12/1902 in Downfield, Angus: married, first, Arne Didrick in 1923, and had issue:
 - (i) Russell Didrick, b. 1925 in Chicago, Ill.
 - (ii) Arline Gail Didrick, b. 16/12/1934 in Chicago, Ill.
 - (iii) Maureen Dolores Didrick, b. 23/6/1936 in Chicago, Ill.married, second, Frank Rodriguez of Spain in 1952: no issue.
- (e) Charlotte Eleanor Kemsley Miller, b. 17/6/1905 in Mexico City: married Martin Lauritzen on 1/9/1934 in Chicago, and had issue:
 - (i) Nancy Carol Lauritzen, b. 23/4/1944.
 - (ii) Joyce Kemsley Lauritzen, b. 23/10/1946.
- (f) Evelyn Margaret Miller, b. 28/1/1911: married Robert Louis Cleveland on 27/4/1940: no issue.
- (3) Jean Mudie, b. 1871 in Dundee, d. 1937 in London: married, as first wife, John Whamond Mudie: no issue.
- (4) Alexander Mudie, b. 25/5/1873 in Dundee: married Jessie Anna Fyfe in 1904, and had issue:
 - (a) Frederick Crichton Mudie, b. 1/6/1905.
 - (b) Stanley Alexander Mudie, b. 21/1/1907: married Anne Kidd Bowes Lumgair on 5/4/1951, and had issue:
 - (i) Anne Gertrude Mudie, b. 2/7/1953 in Canada.
 - (c) Sidney Alan Fyfe Mudie, b. 25/11/1909, d. 18/11/1918.
- (5) James Crichton Mudie, b. 31/8/1875 in Dundee—see below under South African Branch.

III - JOHN CRICHTON MUDIE

John Crichton Mudie, who died in Edinburgh on 16th April 1935, married twice. His first wife was Mary Mackintosh, whose mother was a Dunn. By her he had no issue and after her death he married, second, on the 10th October, 1892 Mary Anne Roberts, and had issue:

- (1) John Mudie, b. 11/7/1893: see below under IV.
- (2) Mabel Mary Dunn Mudie, b. 22/4/1898 in Dundee: married Wilfrid Lundie of Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Sheilah Mary Lundie, b. 6/5/1921; married, first, Charles Wearmouth and had issue:
 - (i) Alison Wearmouth.married, second, Robert Cruickshank, and had issue:
 - (ii) Gordon Cruickshank.
 - (b) Phyllis Marjorie Lundie, b. 2/10/1935,

Wilfrid Lundie is a business efficiency expert having trained in the U.S.A. He has travelled extensively to help in the re-organization of businesses all over the world, and is now in Johannesburg. He is a very fine

pianist. His elder daughter served as an officer in the W.R.A.F. during the 1939-45 War, having previously studied domestic economy. Phyllis Marjorie Lundie, his younger daughter, has studied for her medical degree in Johannesburg and is at present completing her studies in Edinburgh.

IV - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, son of John Crichton Mudie (III), is a retired civil servant and lives at Lymington, Hampshire. He married Janet (Nita) Somerville Jack in 1920 in Edinburgh, and had issue:

- (1) Donald John Mudie, b. 5/8/ 1922 in Edinburgh.
- (2) Colin Crichton Mudie, b. 11/4/1926 in Edinburgh: married Rosemary Horder on 26/9/1954 in London.

Donald John Mudie is a technical engineer. He served throughout the 1939-45 War, attaining the rank of Captain, R.A.O.C., and specialized in the handling of explosives. He remains on the reserve of officers. He is extremely musical. His brother, Colin Crichton Mudie, is a well-known deep-sea yachtsman, besides being a qualified naval architect, A.M.I.N.A. He is a regular contributor to the "Yachting World", illustrating his own articles with sketches. In 1952, with Patrick Ellam he made the Atlantic crossing in "Sopranino" a clinker-built, fin-keeled, Bermudian sloop of just under 20 feet. They wrote a book¹⁴⁴ describing their adventures.

SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH

I - JAMES CRICHTON MUDIE

James Crichton Mudie, youngest son of James Duncan Mudie (II), was born in Dundee on 31st August 1875 and started life in the shipping firm of William Kinnear & Co., in that city. In 1893, at the age of eighteen, he accepted an offer of employment from Mr. John Pyott of Pyotts Limited, Millers and Confectioners of Port Elizabeth, and emigrated to South Africa. In 1904 he became joint managing director of that firm. Later he became the managing director, a post which he held until his death on the 27th September 1934. He came of a musical family and was himself a good musician. In spite of business activities he found time to spend two or three hours a day practising the violin and was a member of the Roger Ascham Orchestra. When he died, his daughter presented his violin to the Royal Academy of Music, London. He was an office-bearer in the Hill Presbyterian Church, and, at one time, President of the Rotary Club. James Crichton Mudie married Charlotte Eleanor Kemsley, a member of a well-known Port Elizabeth family of Huguenot descent. She died in 1924, and, eight years later, in 1933 he married Nelly Eva Barrie. By his first marriage he had the following children:

- (1) James Duncan Mudie, b. 1/4/1900 in Port Elizabeth—see below under II.
- (2) Marjorie Crichton Mudie, b. 2/8/1903 in Port Elizabeth: unmarried.
- (3) Joyce Willamot¹⁴⁵ Mudie, b. 1/6/1908 in Port Elizabeth: unmarried.
- (4) Eileen Willamot Mudie, b. 22/3/1910 in Port Elizabeth: married Clarence Stuart Fairbairn of Greenock on 5/10/1934 in Edinburgh, and had issue:
 - (a) Ann Fairbairn, b. 23/1/1936 in Belfast, Ireland.

¹⁴⁴ "Sopranino" by Patrick Ellam and Colin Mudie, published 1954, Rupert Hart Davis. An edition, with sketches by Colin Mudie, also published in the U.S.A.

¹⁴⁵ Spelt originally Villamotte, the name of the Huguenot family from which the Kemsleys are descended.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

Marjorie Crichton Mudie inherited her father's musical talent and was in much demand as a singer at social and public functions. She is now living at Johannesburg. Her two sisters Joyce and Eileen, made Edinburgh their home for a number of years. Both, however, returned to South Africa in 1939. The former now lives in Melbourne, Australia, and the latter in Sydney, N.S.W. Joyce Mudie inherited considerable artistic talent from her mother's family and has done work in embroidery and in oils. Eileen Mudie is a lover of classical music, art and literature and studied art both in Port Elizabeth and in Edinburgh. Later, she studied music and the drama in Johannesburg. Her daughter, Ann Fairbairn, after being educated in Johannesburg spent three years learning farming in Perthshire.

II - JAMES DUNCAN MUDIE

James Duncan Mudie, only son of James Crichton Mudie (I), has a motor business in Port Elizabeth. He married Marjorie Caroline Gray of Port Elizabeth on 15th August 1931 and had issue:

- (1) Desmond Mudie, b. 1932: died in infancy.
- (2) Rosemarie Mudie, b. 13/10/1941.

THIRD FAMILY

I - JOHN MUDIE

The first known member of this family is John Mudie, a flax-weaver, who married Ann Archer towards the end of the eighteenth century and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, b. 1786(c)—see below under II.

II - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie was an engineer, or engine man, on the original Dundee-Newtyle Railway and worked the engine which lowered and raised trains to and from Dundee and the Law Hill Tunnel. A stationary engine was used for about two years, from 1831 to 1833, when the line was diverted and steam locomotives were used. He died on 30th May 1880 and is buried in the Balgay Cemetery, Dundee. By his wife, Jean Fairweather, whom he married in 1815, he had issue:

- (1) Robert Mudie, b. 1816(c), in Coldside—see below under III.
- (2) Jane Mudie, b. 1819(c): married James Young on 4/3/1864 in Dundee.
- (3) Margaret Fairweather Mudie, b. 1830(c), d. 11/9/1860: unmarried.
- (4) John Mudie: married Isabella Edwards and had issue:
 - (a) Jeannie Fairweather Mudie, b. 11/5/1852.
 - (b) James Robert Mudie, b. 1854(c), d. 11/8/1920: married Annabella McQueen.
 - (c) John E. Mudie.
 - (d) George Gilfillan Mudie, b. May 1859, d. 28/12/1860.

John Mudie was a mechanic and fitter. His son, James Robert Mudie, was a civil engineer and is said to have been largely responsible for the building of the dock in Kowloon in the New Territories of Hong Kong. He is buried with his grandfather in the Balgay Cemetery, Dundee.

III - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, eldest son of James Mudie (II), was an engineer like his father. The date of his death is not known. He married Anne Petrie, and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, b. 1/3/1843 in Coldside, d. 22/3/1914 at Letham: married Elizabeth Ferris on 22nd June 1866 at Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Jane Fail-weather Mudie, b. 18670, d. 10/11/1876.
 - (b) Ellen Kidney Mudie, b. 18700, d. 5/7/1874.
 - (c) Robert Ferris Mudie, b. 5/5/1873, d. 23/4/1951; married Alice Shrubbs on 5th August 1900, and had issue:
 - (i) Alice Mary Ferris Mudie, b. 21/10/1901.
 - (ii) Evelyn Teresa Ferris Mudie, b. 22/1/1903.
 - (d) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 23/6/1874: married, first, John Donald and, after his death, second, her sister's widower, Cornelius N. W. Turner, in Montreal, Canada.
 - (e) Annie Petrie Mudie, b. 1876(c), d. 27/10/1908 in Montreal, Canada: married Cornelius N. W. Turner.
 - (f) Isabella Edwards Mudie, b. 28/12/1879, the night of the Tay Bridge disaster, d. 17/7/1901,
 - (g) Alfred Joseph Ferris Mudie, b. 1883, killed in action 27/3/1918: married Constance Allen in 1911 at Portsay and had issue:
 - (i) Muriel Constance Ferris Mudie.
 - (h) David Macrae Mudie, b. 5/9/1886: married Jane Low on 27/6/1912, and had issue:
 - (i) David Gordon Mudie, b. 2/8/1914: unmarried.
 - (ii) Harold William Mudie, b. 11/7/1917: married Elizabeth Cunningham of Aberdeen at Framingham, U.S.A., on 10/12/1949: no issue.
- (2) John Mudie, born in Coldside.
- (3) Margaret Mudie, b. 1848(c), d. 19/2/1862 in Dundee.
- (4) William Guild Mudie, b. 1852(c) in Coldside—see below under IV.
- (5) Anne Mudie, born in Coldside: married James Fettes, a shipmaster, who was lost at sea, and had issue:
 - (a) James Fettes—alive in 1911.
 - (b) Isabella Fettes.

Robert Ferris Mudie qualified as M.B., Ch.B., in Edinburgh in 1898 and became an M.D. of that University in 1913. He practised for 52 years in Ladybank, Fife, where he was beloved by his patients and was a Justice of the Peace. His daughter, Evelyn, took her M.A. degree in St. Andrews with Honours in Classics.

Alfred Joseph Mudie served in the Royal Engineers in the 1914-18 War and was awarded the Military Medal. The citation by Major General Teetham, commanding the 39th Division, records his appreciation of his gallant conduct on 20th September 1917, south-east of Ypres, when he took an amplifier forward into the German line and established communication throughout the day, repeatedly repairing his earth wires under heavy shell fire. He was killed as a Corporal.

David Gordon Mudie, elder son of David Macrae Mudie, is a chartered accountant and in the 1939-45 War served under the Admiralty, being in charge of the shipyard office in Aberdeen. His brother, Harold William Mudie, served for six years in the 1939-45 War in the R.A.S.C. and R.E.M.E. in the United Kingdom and in Iraq, Persia and Egypt, reaching the rank of Staff-Sergeant on demobilisation. After the war, on 21st October 1948, he emigrated to the United States, where he is British car chief engineer and supervisor of a large garage at Newton Waltham, near Boston, Mass.

IV - WILLIAM GUILD MUDIE

William Guild Mudie, third son of Robert Mudie (III), was an engineer and died in Lochee on 13th February 1892. He married Elizabeth Brown on 4th October 1872 in Aberdeen, and had issue:

- (1) Agnes Duncan Mudie, b. 1873, d. 26/10/1947; married George B. Martin, and had issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Martin, b. 1895.
 - (b) Isabella Martin, b. 1897.
 - (c) Martha Martin, b. 1899.
 - (d) George Martin, b. 1901.
 - (e) William Martin, b. and d. 1907.
- (2) James Mudie, d. 1951; married Elizabeth King, and had issue:
 - (a) Grace Mudie: married James Bowie, of Coupar, Angus.
 - (b) George Mudie.
- (3) Thomas Brown Mudie, b. 1873, d. 1952 in Dundee: married Charlotte Fettes.
- (4) Martha Brown Mudie, b. 1878, d. 19/6/1903 in Dundee.
- (5) William Guild Mudie, b. 12/11/1879 in Lochee—see below under V.
- (6) George Brown Mudie, b. 1881(c), d. 1884,
- (7) Robert Petrie Mudie, b. 7/2/1883 in Lochee—see below under "U.S.A. Branch".
- (8) Elizabeth Brown Mudie, b. 4/11/1885 in Lochee; married Allan Meredith on 1/9/1924 at Andalusia, U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (a) Ann Meredith, b. 1927: now lives in Dundee.
- (9) Alexander Brown Mudie, b. 18/1/1887: married Mary Middleton, second daughter of James Tocher, Ayton, on 27/6/1919, and had issue:
 - (a) Alexander Andrew Mudie, b. 5/11/1922 in Carnoustie: married Gloria Yeomans of Shemeld on 25/4/1950, and had issue:
 - (i) Eilean Shona Mudie, b. 1951 at Scunthorpe.
 - (ii) Neil Mudie, b. 1953 at Kirton Lindsey.
 - (b) Elizabeth Mudie, b. July 1924 in Carnoustie, died young.
 - (c) Joyce Skinner Mudie, b. 16/10/1927: married James F. Johnstone on 20/10/1949 in Carnoustie, and had issue:
 - (i) Lindsey Johnston
 - (ii) Jennifer Johnston.

Thomas Brown Mudie was a marine engineer and was for a number of years in Hong Kong, whence he retired in 1931. His brother, Alexander Brown Mudie, is a mica manufacturer in Arbroath, but lives in Carnoustie.

George Mudie, son of James Mudie, is a chartered accountant in Ceylon and his cousin, Alexander Andrew Mudie, after qualifying as M.B., Ch. B., in St. Andrews, practices in Lincolnshire.

V - WILLIAM GUILD MUDIE

William Guild Mudie, third son of William Guild Mudie (IV), was an engineer. He was born at Millers Lane, Lochee, Angus, on 12th November 1879, and married Helen Vannet, whose people originally came from France. They had issue:

- (1) William Brown Mudie, b. 1909(c)—see below under VI.
- (2) George Martin Mudie, b. 28/5/1911; married Mary McNichol in 1939 and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Helen Mudie, b. 20/4/1940.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (3) Alexandra May Mudie, b. 28/11/1917, d. 8/7/1954 in Stranraer: married James Harvey of Stranraer in 1939: no issue.

VI - WILLIAM BROWN MUDIE

William Brown Mudie, elder son of William Guild Mudie (V) is a Certified Accountant. He is the principal of William Brown and Co., London, and a partner in Jackson, Newman, Mudie & Co., Accountants and Auditors. He married Gwendoline Mary Pook on 21st June 1939 in London, and had issue:

- (1) Rosemary Ann Mudie, b. 22/4/1940 in Lambeth, London.
- (2) William Andrew Mudie, b. 22/1/1943 in Ewell, Surrey.
- (3) Margaret Elizabeth Mudie, b. 22/2/1946 in Selsdon, Surrey.
- (4) John Harold Mudie, b. 31/10/1949 in Selsdon, Surrey.

U.S.A. BRANCH

I - ROBERT PETRIE MUDIE

Robert Petrie Mudie, the fifth son of William Guild Mudie (IV), was born at Lochee on 7th February 1883 and emigrated to the United States of America on 7th May 1907, becoming a citizen of the United States ten years later. Ever since his arrival in America, he has been caretaker on the estate of Charles J. Biddle at Andalusia, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth M. Kester, a lady of German descent, on 4th September 1908, and had issue:

- (1) Catherine Elizabeth Mudie, b. 27/11/1909 in Philadelphia: married Frank W. Patrick: no issue.
- (2) Thomas Brown Mudie, b. 1/8/1911 in Philadelphia: married Virginia M. de Boecke on 30/3/1931, and had issue:
 - (a) Virginia Mudie, b. 30/3/1932: married Daniel Eugene Harris in Oct. 1949, and had issue:
 - (i) Daniel Harris, b. 2/6/1950.
 - (ii) Thomas Harris, b. 11/2/1953.
 - (b) Jean Ann Mudie, b. 4/4/1941.
 - (c) Lilian Mae Mudie, b. 19/7/1946.
- (3) Samuel Hinds Mudie, b. 5/9/1916 in Philadelphia: married Ann Hunter on 27/4/1938, and had issue:
 - (a) Samuel Mudie, b. 7/7/1940.
 - (b) Robert Mudie, b. 17/7/1943.
 - (c) Charles Mudie, b. 28/10/1945.
- (4) Charles Robert Mudie, b. 3/9/1922 in Philadelphia: married Lillian Grupp on 30/3/1946, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles Lee Mudie, b. 4/9/1949.
 - (b) Ronald Mudie, b. 14/4/1951.
- (5) Jean Agnes Mudie, b. 2/12/1923 in Philadelphia: married Russell Jones on 23/12/1944 and had issue:
 - (a) Diane Jones, b. 8/3/1951.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

Both Samuel Hinds Mudie and his brother, Charles Robert Mudie, are chemists with the Robin Haas Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. The latter served as a Navigator and Bombardier with bomber aircraft in the Pacific during the 1939-45 War. He had the rank of First Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Corps. Their brother, Thomas Brown Mudie, is a certified welder with the Riley Stoker Corporation.

Catherine Elizabeth Mudie and Jean Agnes Mudie both graduated as registered nurses, the former at the Methodist Hospital, Philadelphia, the latter at the Northampton Hospital there. Both still practice their profession.

FOURTH FAMILY

I - DAVID MUDIE

The first member of this family who is definitely known is David Mudie who married Mary Buist in Dundee. It is possible that he was the son of John Mudie, the son of Thomas Mudie of Inverkeilor and his wife, Isobel Hastie, whom he married on 29th June 1771 in Arbroath, but, as nothing definite can be said on this point, the family is dealt with here along with other Dundee families. David Mudie and his wife had at least two children.

- (1) David Mudie, b. 29/7/1829 in Dundee, d. 23/1/1912 in Cape Town: married 1854 Mary Charlotte Pargiter, and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Hastie Mudie, b. 27/11/1854 in Cape Town: married 17/1/1878 Ebenezer John Buchanan in Cape Town, and had issue:
 - (i) Douglas Mudie Buchanan, b. 27/6/1881 in Cape Town, d. 1/8/1954: married Elsie d/o Bryant Lindley, C.M.G., in 1909, and had issue:
 - (a) John Lindley Buchanan, b. 17/6/1910: married Malane d/o Jan Bosman, M.L.A., and had issue:
 - (i) Lyndall Buchanan, b. 8/8/1947.
 - (ii) Douglas Buchanan, b. 6/9/1950.
 - (iii) John Buchanan, b. 7/4/1957.
 - (b) Bryant Lindley Buchanan, b. 29/2/1912: married Kathleen A. P. Wilson, and had issue:
 - (i) Rhona Buchanan, b. 15/9/1938 (twin).
 - (ii) Edward Buchanan, b. 15/9/1938 (twin).
 - (iii) Donald Buchanan, b. 24/5/1948.
 - (iv) Ian Buchanan, b. 19/10/1949.
 - (c) Douglas Lindley Buchanan, b. 2/1914, d. 1941.
 - (d) Jean Margaret Buchanan, b. 9/2/1916: married Johannes de Kok, and had issue:
 - (i) Dan de Kok, b. 22/1/1942.
 - (ii) Anna Marie de Kok, b. 18/9/1943.
 - (iii) Jean de Kok, b. 16/10/1945.
 - (iv) Johan de Kok, b. 1/4/1951.
 - (v) Elsa de Kok, b. 2/9/1952.
 - (ii) Mary Meade Buchanan, b. 23/1/1883: married Edward Leigh, and had issue:
 - (a) Edward Buchanan Leigh, b. 19/6/1913 in Mauritius: married Patricia Almond on 29/7/1954 in U.S.A.
 - (iii) Arthur Nevile Buchanan, b. 6/12/1884, d. 10/1918: unmarried.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (iv) John Nevile Buchanan, b. 30/5/1887: married Nancy Isobel Bevan on 16/11/1915 in London, and had issue:
 - (a) John David Buchanan, b. 26/10/1916 in London: married Janet Marjorie Pennycuik on 9/11/1946 in Shalford, Surrey, and had issue:
 - (i) Judith Elizabeth Buchanan, b. 15/11/1947 in Monks Risborough, Bucks.
 - (ii) Joanna Lucy Buchanan, b. 6/10/1949 in Sherborne, Dorset.
 - (iii) Jenny Susan Buchanan, b. 19/1/1951 in Sherborne, Dorset.
 - (iv) John Alexander Buchanan, b. 20/3/1955 in Sherborne, Dorset.
 - (v) James William Buchanan, b. 23/8/1956 in Sherborne, Dorset.
 - (b) Mary Elizabeth Buchanan, b. 26/7/1919 (twin): married George D. Ward of U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (i) George Arthur Ward, b. 14/7/1947 in Germany.
 - (ii) Jane Pamela Ward, b. 7/9/1948 in U.S.A.
 - (iii) Sarah Elizabeth Ward, b. 29/11/1952 in U.S.A.
 - (c) Arthur Geoffrey Buchanan, b. 26/7/1919 (twin), d. 17/3/1944: unmarried.
 - (d) Peter Alexander Buchanan, b. 15/7/1922 in London: married the Hon. Mrs. Peter Thellusson (nee Pamela Dione Parker) on 25/11/1955 in London.
- (2) John (Jock) Mudie, b. 7/2/1839 in Dundee—see below under II.

David Mudie, elder son of David Mudie(I), was known as David Mudie of Cape Town. He was baptized in Dundee on the 9th August 1829 some few days after his birth but nothing is known of his early life. He married Mary Charlotte Pargiter in 1854 and, later in the same year, with his wife emigrated to South Africa, being received into the membership of the Capetown Congregational Church, according to the Church Minute Book, on the 30th June 1854. She was a daughter of William Pargiter of Downfield (then just outside Dundee but now incorporated in the Burgh) and Isabel McKay, whom he had married in 1831.

David Mudie became a partner in the shipping firm of James Searight & Co., in Capetown. He was a member of the Capetown Chamber of Commerce, being Hon. Treasurer of the body until 1904. He was a Government delegate to the Customs Congress 1895-96, a director of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company from 1891 and also acted as liquidator of the Cape of Good Hope Bank, when it paid its creditors 19/- in the pound. But in addition to his commercial interests he was a deeply religious man, with a great sense of the responsibility of the white man to the native. He was Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the London Missionary Society for 60 years and a prominent member of the Congregational Church, where he served as an official and on many committees for various church projects. Some of these were, the formation of a missionary society, the opening of a new church in 1859, as auditor in 1860, and deacon the same year, an office he held for 44 years, as a member of the building committee 1861 and treasurer in 1862. He was one of the most active workers in, and for many years the Chairman of, the Free Dispensary and was Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was also a member of the Maitland Cemetery Board and was official visitor to the patients at the Robben Island Leper settlement and to Valkenburg, for 14 years. He died at Capetown on the 23rd January 1912.

Mary Hastie Mudie, the only child of David Mudie and Mary Pargiter, was as devoted a volunteer pioneer "social servant" during some fifty years as was her husband, and as had been their parents on both sides. The first residential Home and Register for trained nurses in South Africa was opened as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee under her inspiration and leadership, as were the South African Branch of the King Edward Hospital Fund and the South Africa Women's Industrial Exhibition, this last leading to the establishment of the South African Women's Industrial Union.

Mary Hastie Mudie's husband, the Hon. Sir Ebenezer John Buchanan, Kt., was born on board the missionary ship "John Williams" on the 8th March 1844 in the Bay of Tahiti during the island's bombardment by the French. At the age of 23 he was a member of the original staff of The Cape Argus, Capetown. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1873 and admitted advocate of the Supreme and Vice-Admiralty Courts of Cape Colony; appointed member of the House of Assembly for Worcester in 1877, subsequently becoming Judge of the Eastern Districts' Court. In 1877 he was promoted to the Supreme Court and acted as Chief Justice 1894-1901. For some time he acted as President of the Legislative Council Sessions and President of the Special Tribunal (Treason Court). He served with the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles in the Basuto War of 1879. He was editor of the reports of the Supreme Court and the Court of the Eastern District. From 1888 onwards he was a member of the Council of the University of the Cape of Good Hope and Vice-Chancellor from 1901. He was knighted in 1901, becoming a Knight of Grace of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the same year. He disliked his first name, which was only used by his parents and close relations, and was, therefore, knighted by his second name when the then Duke of Cornwall, later George the Fifth, visited the Cape during his tour of the Empire in that year. In 1906, during his Vice-Chancellorship of the University at the Cape, his long service to education and his international reputation as a Roman Dutch Lawyer were recognised by the conferment of the Cambridge degree of LL.D. (*honoris causa*). It is significant to record that not one of his judgments was ever reversed by the Privy Council.

Douglas Mudie Buchanan was educated at the University of the Cape and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the mathematical tripos in 1901. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1903. He returned to Cape Town, where he was a prominent liberal politician and later leader of the Cape Bar and a QC. He was one of the first Members of Parliament to be appointed to represent the Africans after the legislation of 1936 and was a close personal friend of Tshakedi Khama, Regent of the Bamangwato, during the minority of his nephew Seretse Khama. He was also a keen supporter of moral rearmament.

Mary Meade Buchanan has followed in the footsteps of her parents and grandparents, being a very active mission worker. She was much assisted in her work in the poor parish of Stepney, London, by her cousin, Louise Mudie, daughter of John Mudie of Mossel Bay. Her husband, Major Edward Leigh, was killed in Gallipoli on 1st May 1915 when commanding the 2nd Battalion the Hampshire Regiment, soon after bitterly-opposed landings had taken place. Their only son, Edward Leigh, completed his Cambridge in 1935 and went to India to join the firm of Shaw, Wallace & Co., where he has since, with the exception of 5 years spent with the Indian Tank Corps during the 1939-45 War- is now a Director of this firm at the Head Office in Calcutta.

Arthur Neville Buchanan was a civil engineer and was interned in November 1914, the night before he was to leave Mesopotamia where he was working with Sir John Jackson Ltd. on the Hindia Barrage. He later escaped from the Turks, joined the Royal Flying Corps and quickly became a Test Pilot. He survived all the hazards of those early flying days, he died of Spanish influenza during the great influenza pandemic of the end of the 1914-18 War, a month before the Armistice.

Arthur Neville Buchanan, the youngest son of Sir John Buchanan, was at Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took an honours degree in law. He played cricket for Cambridge 1906-9 Captain in 1909 having gained his blue as a freshman in 1906. A fine far-driving batsman, he used 5 inches to advantage. He was also a useful bowler and magnificent slip field. He became a Barrister-at-law. Throughout the 1914-18 War he served in the Grenadier Guards, mainly with the 2nd being Brigade Major of the 4th Guards Brigade 1917-18 and gaining both D.S.O. and M.C. He was called to the Bar in 1920 and became Director

of various City and Commonwealth companies and banks. He appeared regularly for Buckinghamshire in Minor County Cricket in the twenties and became a 5-handicap golfer in the thirties. Though then in his fifties he served again in the 1939-45 War, first as a Wing Commander for Special Service in the R.A.F., and in the last part of the war, in the Home Guard. All three sons served in the Grenadier Guards during the 1939-45 War. The eldest, John David Buchanan, who gained the M.B.E., was Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion for two years, including the Tunisian Campaign, and later served as Brigade Major of the 1st Guards Brigade for 18 months during the Italian Campaign. After the war he became a schoolmaster and was Assistant Master at Sherborne School from 1948 to 1958, when he was appointed Headmaster of Oakham School, Rutland. The second son, Arthur Geoffrey Buchanan, was a Lieutenant in the 6th Battalion when he was killed at the Battle of the Horseshoe, Mareth Line, on 16 17th March, 1944. The youngest son, Peter Alexander Buchanan, was at Stowe 1936-40 and joined the Grenadier Guards in August 1941, serving in North Africa and Italy from Salerno onwards. He was wounded north of Rome in 1944 and demobilized as Captain in October 1946, when he joined a firm of stockbrokers, becoming a member of the Stock Exchange in 1951. Mary Elizabeth Buchanan, the only daughter and twin of Arthur Geoffrey Buchanan though a few hours his senior, married an American and was a member of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry during the 1939-45 War.

II - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, the second son of David Mudie (I) was commonly known as Jock Mudie of Mossel Bay. He had shipping business there, which was later taken over by his eldest son, David Robertson Mudie, and which still exists as "John Mudie and Son" though now under different ownership. At the back of the premises a large room was set aside as a Masonic temple, John Mudie having been a leading Mason in Mossel Bay. His tombstone in the Mossel Bay Cemetery was erected by the Freemasons. This stone is interesting in that it also bears the name of his daughter who was born at sea on board the "Asiatic", a vessel of 2,087 tons then commanded by Captain Coxwell. The child was subsequently christened Ethel May (the month of her birth) Coxwell (the name of the skipper) Asiatic (the name of the ship) Mudie. Through some mischance the inscription on the tombstone reads "Ethel May Coxwell (Asiatic)", which may lead to future misunderstanding. Jock Mudie's chief interest, however, appears to have been the Mossel Bay Boating Company, which ran the small port and owned a fleet of lighters into which ships, compelled to lie a mile offshore, had to discharge. Ships can still not come alongside at Mossel Bay, but the lighterage is now provided as a Government Service by the South African Railways. An amusing feature of the Mossel Bay scene of those days was a small vessel bearing the name of John Mudie on its bows, which was engaged on the humble but necessary duty of sewage disposal. Jock Mudie is also commemorated in Mossel Bay by a street named after him as Mudie Street. He married at Port Elizabeth on the 3rd April 1862 Margaret Robertson, another Dundonian (she was born in Dundee, Angus, on the 24th September 1837 and died in Capetown in 1912) and they had issue three sons and five daughters.

- (1) David Robertson Mudie, b. 9/5/1863, d. 1916: married Myra Isabel Meyer on 9/1/1890, and had issue;
 - (a) Eileen Margaret Mudie, b. 6/11/1891 in Bedford, C.P.: married Alfred Robert Noble on 28/6/1912 in Johannesburg, Transvaal, and had issue:
 - (i) Eric Neville Noble, b. 21/6/1915: married Katherine Rose Innes Grosser on 31/5/1940, and had issue:
 - (a) Michael Vickers Noble, b. 2/6/1941.
 - (b) Neil Ian Robert Noble, b. 16/10/1949.
 - (b) Doreen McClennan Mudie, b. 22/9/1908: married Clifford Wolff in 1949 in Johannesburg, and had issue:
 - (i) Michael Wolff, b. 1/5/1950.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (2) Ada Mary Gibbons Mudie, b. 2/12/1865 at Port Elizabeth, d. 1939 at Pinelands, Capetown: unmarried.
- (3) Margaret Robertson Mudie, b. 17/12/1866 in Port Elizabeth, d. young.
- (4) Charles Alexander Mudie, b. 1/2/1868 in Port Elizabeth, d. Capetown.
- (5) Kate McDonald (Birdie) Mudie, b. 17/7/1870: married Champion Jones, and had issue:
 - (a) Alfred George Jones, b. 19/2/1894 at Veyburg, C.P.: married Elizabeth Greaves and had issue;
 - (i) Patricia Jones.
 - (ii) Sylvia Jones.
 - (iii) Barry Jones.
 - (b) Kathleen Jones, b. 5/1/1896 at Mafeking: married F. L. T. Mitton on 29/12/1921, and had issue;
 - (i) Denis Leonard Mitton.
 - (ii) Ronald John Toft Mitton.
 - (c) Louis Charles Champion Jones, b. 28/8/1898 in Bulawayo: married Beatrice McMillan on 29/7/1925, and had issue;
 - (i) Neville Arthur Champion Jones.
 - (d) Amy Jones, b. 24/11/1902 in Bulawayo (twin).
 - (e) Margaret Jones, b. 24/11/1902 in Bulawayo (twin).
 - (f) Amy Gladys Jones, b. 22/11/1904 in Springbokfontein, Namaqualand, d. 29/12/1923: unmarried-
 - (g) William Edward Jones, b. 3/12/1907 in Springbokfontein, Namaqualand, d. 5/1/1931.
- (6) Louise Alice Mudie, b. 3/5/1872 in Mossel Bay, d. 22/7/1956 in London: unmarried.
- (7) Ethel May Coxwell Asiatic Mudie, b. 14/5/1874 at sea, d. young in Mossel Bay.
- (8) John Robert Scott (Jack) Mudie, b. 29/2/1876 in Mossel Bay—see below under III.

Eileen Margaret Mudie's husband, Alfred Robert Noble, died on active service during the 1914-18 War and her son fought in North Africa. He was taken prisoner at Tobruk and remained a prisoner for three years, at first in Italy and then in Germany.

Kate MacDonald Mudie travelled over much of Southern Africa with her husband, who ran a transport business which at one time not only worked in close support of the expanding network of railways but also in preparing the in advance. Her children were thus born at places far apart. When her husband retired, he and his family assisted in the work for lepers on Robben Island, just North of Cape Town, where he was in charge of the Government Stores.

III - JOHN ROBERT SCOTT MUDIE

John Robert Scott Mudie, known as Jack Mudie to distinguish him from his father, spent a lifetime in shipping serving with the Castle Company, later to become the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, at Cape Town and at Durban, from the 16th January 1892 until he retired on pension due to ill health on the 1st January 1936. He was married in Claremont at a private house, by the Rev. Frederic Conquer of the Rondebosch Congregational Church on the 7th January 1906 to Mary Brown, who was of Scottish birth (born Glasgow 1872, died Durban, Natal, 1948) the second daughter of Walter Brown and Agnes Carr. The ceremony was witnessed by Jack Mudie's aunt, Lady Buchanan, and the bride's brother, Dr. Brown, a well-known medical practitioner of Claremont. Jack Mudie and Mary Brown had two sons,

- (1) John (Ian) Mudie, b. 14/2/1907 at Claremont, Cape Town: married Joyce Morse at Camps Bay, Cape Town in 1937 and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (a) Anne Mary Morse Mudie, b. 24/5/1941.
 - (b) A daughter.
 - (c) Beryl Elaine Mudie, b. 12/2/1946.
- (2) Walter Neville Mudie, b. 16/3/1911 in Claremont, Capetown—see below under IV.

Jack Mudie's son, John, known as Ian to distinguish him from his father and grandfather, was, also, interested in shipping and for some 27 years served in various departments of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company in South Africa, has three daughters being born during his nine years' tour of duty in the freight and passenger departments in Johannesburg, Durban and Capetown respectively.

IV - WALTER NEVILLE MUDIE

Walter Neville Mudie, younger son of John Robert Scott Mudie (III), is manager of the Cape Argus, Cape Town. He is on the Executive Council of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and the National Executive Council of the Newspaper and printing Industry and was formerly the manager of the Natal Daily News and the Sunday Tribune, Natal. He married Winsome Margaret Turner, daughter of W. G. Turner of Cape Town on 3rd March 1936 at the Congregational Church, Claremont, and had issue:

- (1) John David Mudie, b. 9/1/1938 in Durban.
- (2) Peter William Mudie, b. 20/4/1941 in Durban.
- (3) Mary Winsome Mudie, b. 9/11/1943 in Durban.

John David Mudie is a science graduate of the University of Cape Town, where he continues his studies. Peter William Mudie is at school at Kearnsey College, Botha's Hill, Natal and Mary Winsome Mudie is at school at "Rustenburg", Rodenbosch, Cape Province.

CHAPTER IX - LIFF AND BENVIE

Liff and Benvie is taken to include Lochee, which, before it was incorporated in the City of Dundee, was in that parish. There were a number of families in this part of Angus and they are difficult to disentangle, and many of the places in which they lived are not shown on the Ordnance Map. It is possible that the two families from Liff and Benvie may be related. Each starts with a James Mudie, weaver, who had a son, Peter Mudie.

FIRST FAMILY

I - JAMES MUDIE

This family starts with James Mudie, a weaver in Denhead of Gray, who died about 1820. He had the following children.

- (1) William Mudie, b. 22/2/1778: weaver: married Elizabeth Morris and had issue:
 - (a) Catherine Robb Mudie, bap. 27/12/1812.
 - (b) George Mudie, b. 1814(c), d. 21/11/1883 in Denhead of Gray: dairyman: married Catherine Phin, and had issue:
 - (i) William Mudie, b. 23/10/1835, d. 26/12/1894: married Catherine Munro on 4/12/1857 at Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Catherine Mudie, b. 1859, d. 21/8/1864.
 - (b) Thomas Mudie, b. 1886(c), d. 10/7/1895.
 - (c) Ann Mudie, b. 18680, d. 28/12/1870.
 - (d) George Mudie, b. 1873(c), d. 5/6/1893 at Dundee.
 - (ii) James Mudie, b. 11/11/1838: builder: married: no issue.
 - (iii) George Mudie, b. 18/12/1840 in Dundee: see below under London Branch.
 - (iv) Annie Mudie, b. 1842(c), d. 8/2/1897 in Denhead of Gray, buried in Liff: married James Anton, and had issue:
 - (v) John Milne Anton, b. 1874(c), d. 30/6/1892.
 - (vi) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 3/10/1844, d. 9/10/1866. (vi) Thomas Mudie, b. 28/7/1850 in Denhead of Gray.
 - (vii) Catherine Mudie.
 - (viii) Robert Mudie: emigrated to Australia 1894.
 - (c) James Mudie, b. 7/10/1819 at Liff, d. 26/10/1879: contractor and coal merchant: married Mary Phin, daughter of Andrew Phin, crofter, and Ann Mitchell, his wife on 10/1/1846, and had issue:
 - (i) Ann Mitchell Mudie, b. 13/11/1846.
 - (ii) Helen Mudie, b. 4/3/1848, d. 4/3/1861: buried in Liff.
 - (iii) Charles Gall Mudie, b. 24/10/1851, d. 23/1/1873: buried in Brompton Cemetery, London.
 - (iv) Elizabeth Phin Mudie, b. 28/11/1853, d. 2/2/1929.
 - (v) Thomas Mudie, b. 18560, d. 21/1/1858.
 - (vi) Peter Urquhart Mudie, b. 1859(c), d. 21/7/1923 in Wellington, New Zealand: married, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Urquhart Mudie: killed in action 1916.
 - (b) Hettie Mudie.
 - (c) Jean Mudie.
 - (vii) James Mudie, b. 1862(c) in Denhead of Gray, d. 14/8/1930: buried in Liff: married Jessie Will Duff on 31/12/1886 in Lochee, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (a) Peter Urquhart Mudie, b. 28/10/1888, d. in Coupar, Angus: spent 20 years in Calcutta: married Elizabeth Mitchell and had issue:
 - (i) Elizabeth Mudie: lives in Falkirk.
- (b) Edward Malcolm Mudie, b. 8/12/1890 in Dundee: emigrated to West Australia in 1926: married Jane Stewart Lees in 1921 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) James Mudie: killed as Pilot Officer in R.A.A.F. in 1939-45 War.
 - (ii) Amelia Mudie: married — Sheridan in West Australia and had issue.
 - (iii) Audrey Mudie: married — Royal in West Australia and had issue.
- (c) Helen Duff Mudie, b. Dec. 1891, d. 24/2/1894: buried in Liff.
- (d) James Mudie, b. 26/12/1894: killed on 15/9/1916 with Scots Guards.
- (e) Mary Phin Mudie, b. 20/1/1896 in Lochee: married — Marshall on 3/2/1928: no issue.
- (f) Jessie Duff Mudie.
- (viii) Jean Mudie.
- (ix) William Mudie.
- (2) George Mudie, b. 30/4/1780,
- (3) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 5/5/1782.
- (4) Andrew Mudie, b. 12/1/1784: see below under II.
- (5) Margaret Mudie, b. 28/5/1786.
- (6) Peter Mudie, b. 1/8/1788.

II - ANDREW MUDIE

Andrew Mudie, son of James Mudie(l) was, like his father, a weaver. He married Helen Stroner (or Stronar) daughter of Robert Stroner and Ann Soutar, his wife, and had issue:

- (1) Thomas Robb Mudie, b. 19/7/1817 in Denhead of Gray: mason at Lochee: married Agnes Phin (or Finn) on 23/11/1840, and had issue:
 - (a) Thomas Mudie, b. 25/11/1841 in Liff and Benvie, d. 13/11/1915 in Dundee: slater: married first, Betsy Whamond on 13/6/1867 in Kirriemuir, and had issue:
 - (i) Thomas Harry Mudie, b. 22/3/ 1868 in Newtyle, d. August 1922 in Dundee: married Catherine Hood McDougal on 24/12/1890 in Woodhaven, Fife, and had issue:
 - (a) James Mudie, b. 29/5/1891 in Balruddrie, d. May 1957 in Bangalore, India: married Dorothy Scott: no issue.
 - (b) Harry Mudie, b. 19/9/1892 in Balruddrie, d. 4/6/1954 in Dundee: married Elizabeth Robertson in 1913 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Davina Clark Robertson Mudie, b. 12/5/1914 in Dundee: married James Robertson, and had issue:
 - (A) Lindsay Robertson, b. 1953.
 - (c) William Mudie: emigrated to Australia.
 - (d) Francis Thomas Mudie, b. 28/6/1896 in Balruddrie, d. 6/11/1919 in Palestine.
 - (e) Agnes Davidson Mudie, b. 8/2/1897 in Arbroath: married Charles Wilkie on 2/2/1923 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Alexander Wilkie, b. 24/7/1923 in Dundee.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (ii) Charles Wilkie, b. 22/11/1931 in Dundee: married Mary Lawrence on 24/9/1955 in Dundee and had issue:
 - (A) Karen Wilkie, b. 10/10/1956 in Dundee.
 - (f) Jean Crichton Mudie, b. 11/9/1904 in Dundee: married William McCleary Craig White on 12/10/1927 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Thelma White, b. 9/12/1928 in Liverpool: married Norman Arthur Riley in 1949 in Liverpool, and had issue:
 - (A) Lynne Margaret White, b. 17/6/1950 in Liverpool.
 - (B) Christopher William White, b. 20/12/1956 in Liverpool.
 - (ii) Francis Thomas Mudie, b. 3/5/1871 in Newtyle, d. 28/11/1929 in Dundee: married Annie Webster Anderson on 22/7/1896 in Dundee and had issue:
 - (a) Andrew Whamond Mudie, b. 1/10/1900 in Glasgow: married May Allison on 21/8/1929 in Newport, and had issue:
 - (i) Alison Mary Mudie, b. 3/9/1931 in Newport: married Donovan Graeme-Cook on 5/4/1955 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (A) Kathleen Elizabeth Graeme-Cook, b. 29/4/1956 in Glasgow.
 - (ii) Ann Marjorie Mudie, b. 12/7/1934 in Newport: married Patrick Neil Waller on 5/4/1958 in St. Andrews.
 - (iii) Francis Elizabeth Mudie, b. 29/4/1939 in Newport.
 - (b) Agnes Frances Mudie, b. 3/1/1903 in Dundee: unmarried.
 - (c) Ian Gordon Mudie, b. 15/8/1904 (twin) in Dundee: married Edith MacGregor on 3/8/1932 in Dundee: no issue.
 - (d) Lilian Mary Mudie, b. 15/8/1904 (twin) in Dundee: married John Ferguson Ramsay on 19/4/1929 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Edith Mary Ramsay, b. 4/2/1930 in Dundee: married Robert Gourley on 26/9/1952 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (A) Alistair David Gourley, b. 30/7/1955 in Kilmarnock.
 - (iii) John Andrew Whamond Mudie, b. 27/10/1873 in Newtyle, d. 19/12/1948 in Dundee: married first, Jean Mudie, belonging to the second family of which an account is given in chapter IX: no issue: married, second,-: no issue.
- (b) John Mudie, b. November 1855, d. 9/12/1855.
- (c) Jane Mudie, b. April 1861, d. 17/9/1861.
- (2) Andrew Smith Mudie, b. 29/10/1819 in Lochee: see below under III.
- (3) Robert Mudie, b. 18/8/1822 in Lochee.
- (4) James Mudie, b. 26/5/1824 in Lochee: married twice.
- (5) Ann Crawford Mudie, b. 27/11/1828; married John Cochran, widower, on 25/12/1855 in Dundee.
- (6) David Mackie Mudie, b. 11/7/1831.

Thomas Mudie, son of Thomas Robb Mudie, was a grocer and ironmonger in Newtyle. He retired to Broughty Ferry and lived in the house Mossgiel. Two of his sons, Francis Thomas Mudie and John Andrew Whamond Mudie were journalists with Messrs. D. C. Thomson. The former was secretary to that business in Dundee and the latter their representative in London. Andrew Whamond Mudie is a Chartered Accountant and senior partner in the firm Moody-Stuart and Robertson, Dundee.

III - ANDREW SMITH MUDIE

Andrew Smith Mudie, second son of Andrew Mudie (II) was a grocer in Lochee. He died there on 28th March 1899. By his wife, Annie Phin of Denhead of Gray, whom he married on 12/11/1846, he had issue;

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (1) Thomas Mudie, died in infancy.
- (2) Ann Mudie: married — Ferguson of California, and had issue.
- (3) Andrew Mudie, died in infancy: buried in Liff Cemetery in 1862.
- (4) James Mudie, b. 7/6/1853 in Lochee: see below under IV.
- (5) John Mudie, b. 26/11/1855, d. 9/12/1855 at Donald's Mill, Lochee.
- (6) William Mudie: emigrated to the U.S.A.
- (7) Agnes Mudie: died young.
- (8) Jean Mudie, b. April 1861, d. 17/9/1861.

IV - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, elder surviving son of Andrew Smith Mudie (III) lived in Lochee where he died on 7th April 1929. He married Jane Heggie Small of Forfar, and had issue:

- (1) Johanna Phin Mudie, b. 20/4/1885 in Lochee: married Charles E. Macdonald on 23/7/1913, and had issue:
 - (a) Isabella Small Macdonald, b. 2/11/1909 in Lochee: married Ian Duncan Mennie on 27/9/1940 in Lochee.
 - (b) Helen Christine Nicol Macdonald, b. 12/6/1914 in Lochee: married Alexander Thomson on 24/12/1938 in Lochee, and had issue:
 - (i) Joan Thomson, b. 13/10/1942 in Dundee.
 - (ii) Ian Macdonald Thomson, b. 15/4/1954 in Lochee.
 - (c) Charles James Alexander Macdonald, b. 5/10/1919 in Lochee: married Annie Thoms Binney on 27/3/1954 in Lochee.
 - (d) Doreen Margot Macdonald, b. 27/9/1929 in Lochee.
- (2) Andrew Mudie, b. 23/6/1886 in Lochee: see below under V.
- (3) Isabella Mudie, b. 5/12/1887 in Lochee: married Robert K. Patullo on 28/3/1913 in Rhode Island, U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (a) Gordon R. Patullo, b. 3/10/1914 in Rhode Island; married, first, Miriam Hoffman, and had issue:
 - (i) Sandra Lee Patullo, b. 27/11/1946 in Rhode Island. married, second, Helen Townsend Nickerson.
 - (b) Donald F. Patullo, b. 12/11/1918 in Rhode Island.
 - (c) Ruby K. Patullo, b. 17/7/1925 in Rhode Island.

V - ANDREW MUDIE

Andrew Mudie, only son of James Mudie (IV) died in Edinburgh on 30th May 1950. He married Elizabeth Stewart and had issue:

- (1) Andrew Stewart Mudie, born in Dundee: married and had issue.
- (2) Margaret Small Mudie, born in Windygates, Fife.
- (3) Stella Mudie, born in Windygates, Fife: married — Pearson, and had issue:
 - (a) Stewart Pearson, born in St. Andrews.

LONDON BRANCH

MUDIES OF ANGUS

I - GEORGE MUDIE

George Mudie, the founder of this branch of the family, was the son of George Mudie, dairyman of Denhead of Gray and Catherine Phin, his wife. He went to London and settled in Walthamstow where he was a master builder. He died there on 24th March 1900. By his wife, Adelaide Anne West, whom he married on 4th July 1868 in New Maldon, Surrey, he had issue:

- (1) George Frederick Mudie, b. 19/5/1870 in London: see below under II
- (2) James Mudie, b. 28/11/1871 in Hackney, builder: married Rose and had issue:
 - (a) James Alexander Mudie, b. 9/10/1909; married Catherine Mary Gough on 26/3/1932, and had issue:
 - (i) Edward James Mudie, b. 25/11/1936.
 - (ii) David Charles Mudie, b. 24/4/1940.
 - (iii) Anthony Alexander Mudie, b. 18/4/1942.
 - (iv) Lynne Carol Mudie, b. 13/12/1952.
 - (b) Rosalind Adelaide Mudie, b. 18/5/1913, d. 8/5/1952: married Alexander Wait on 25/3/1935, and had issue:
 - (i) Christine Rosalind Edith Wait, b. 31/1/1937.
 - (c) Charles Herbert Mudie, b. 7/2/1916, d. 22/9/1947, after a motor accident.
 - (d) David Samuel Mudie, b. 9/5/1918: merchant navy.
 - (e) Jennie Florence Mudie, b. 25/11/1923: married Charles Smith, on 10/1/1953, and had issue:
 - (i) David John Smith, b. 13/10/1955.
- (3) Thomas Henry Mudie, b. 2/3/1874, d. 3/6/1911 in Walthamstow: soldier R.A.; unmarried.
- (4) Eleanor Maud Mudie, b. 3/5/1876 in Battersea: married Thomas Brockman on 26/12/1896, and had issue:
 - (a) Thomas Henry Brockman, b. 13/8/1898: civil servant: married Annie Caldwell in 1919, and had issue:
 - (i) Allan Thomas Brockman, b. 2/5/ 1924: schoolmaster.
 - (ii) Brian Caldwell Brockman, b. 26/5/1926: welfare officer: married on 16/7/1952.
 - (b) George William Brockman, b. 30/9/1900, d. 30/5/1942: accountant: married Florence Burns on 24/9/1924, and had issue:
 - (i) Jean Florence Brockman, b. 21/8/1925: married J. Gibson on 5/5/1951, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Gibson, b. 16/9/1953.
 - (b) Colin Gibson, b. 11/1/1956 in Chingford.
 - (ii) Brenda Elise Brockman, b. 16/3/1932 in Chingford: civil servant.
 - (c) Cyril James Brockman, b. 31/7/1902, d. April 1909.
- (5) William Mudie, b. 22/2/1878 in Battersea, d. 7/2/1955 in Leigh-on-Sea: traveller: married May Barrier in 1902: no issue:
- (6) Herbert Mudie, b. 16/2/1880 in Battersea, d. 21/9/1933 in Walthamstow: chef: married Alma Dineen on 4/8/1902 in Walthamstow, and had issue:
 - (a) Alma Mudie, b. 10/4/1903: married John Middleton and had issue.
 - (b) Leslie Mudie, b. 1911.
- (7) Alfred Alexander Mudie, b. 18/7/1881 in Battersea, d. 23/1/1950 in Leigh-on-Sea: Petty Officer, 1st Class, R.N.: married Ethel — in Walthamstow: no issue.
- (8) Sydney John Mudie, b. 23/4/1884 in Dartford, d. 2/10/1938 in St. Kilda, Australia: mechanic, R.N.; married Ethel — in Fulham, and had issue:
 - (a) Sydney Mudie, born in Fulham: married, and had issue:
 - (i) Sandra Mudie.
 - (ii) A child.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Violet Mudie: married Allen Ellis and had issue:
 - (i) Richard Ellis.
- (9) Charles Cyril Mudie, b. 3/8/1886 in Clapton, d. 17/11/1942 in Walthamstow: builder and decorator: served in D.C.L.I. in 1914-18 War: married in 1922, and had issue:
 - (a) Winifred Mudie, b. 21/6/1923 in Chingford: married Kenneth Keehan on 31/3/1951 in Leyton, and had issue:
 - (i) Kathleen Keehan, b. 16/1/1952.
 - (ii) James Keehan, b. June, 1954.
 - (b) Ronald Mudie, b. 17/1/1926 in Walthamstow.
 - (c) Helen Mudie, b. 1939 in Walthamstow.
- (10) Henry Douglas Hamilton Mudie, b. 14/10/1888 in Clapton, d. 29/9/1897 in Clapton.
- (11) Hamilton Mudie, b. 28/9/1890 in Clapton, d. 31/10/1890 in Clapton.
- (12) Adelaide Ethel Mudie, b. 22/7/1892 in Clapton: married Albert Empson in Walthamstow and had issue:
 - (a) Cyril Empson, b. 24/9/1916 in Walthamstow, d. 27/9/1924 there.
 - (b) Mavis Empson, b. 21/7/1923 in Walthamstow: school mistress.
 - (c) Terence Empson, born in Chingford: Foreign Office.
- (13) Beatrice May Mudie, b. 24/1/1898 in Walthamstow, d. 9/3/1939 in Walthamstow: married George Andrews in Walthamstow and had issue:
 - (a) George Donald Andrews, b. 2/12/1921 in Walthamstow: secretary: married Margaret — on 22/4/1946 in Southend-on-Sea, and had issue:
 - (i) Dinah Andrews, b. 29/7/1948 in Southern Rhodesia.
 - (ii) Esme Jane Andrews, b. 6/8/1953.
 - (b) Doreen Andrews, b. 20/6/1923 in Walthamstow.

II - FREDERICK GEORGE MUDIE

Frederick George Mudie, eldest son of George Mudie (IV) was a cabinet-maker and served in the Boer War with the Royal Engineers. He died on 7th April 1907 in Walthamstow and by his wife, Elizabeth Brockman, whom he married on 6th August 1899 in Walthamstow, he had issue:

- (1) Leonard George Mudie, b. 24/3/1903: see below under III.
- (2) Frank F. Mudie, b. 18/3/1906 in Walthamstow: consulting engineer: married Grace Soar in 1935 in Chingford, and had issue:
 - (a) Derek Mudie, b. 5/7/1939 in Walthamstow: stockbroker's office.
 - (b) Susan Mudie, b. 29/1/1946 (twin) in Walthamstow.
 - (c) Shirley Mudie, b. 29/1/1946 (twin) in Walthamstow.

III - LEONARD GEORGE MUDIE

Leonard George Mudie, elder son of Frederick George Mudie (V) is a rating valuer. He married Edith Clamp on 29/12/1930 in Nottingham, and had issue:

- (1) Anthony Mudie, b. 24/9/1936 in Crouch End: chef.
- (2) Carol Mudie, b. 27/3/1938.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

SECOND FAMILY

I - JAMES MUDIE

This family starts with James Mudie, a hand-loom weaver, who married Ellen Isles and had, at least, one son.

- (1) Peter Mudie, b. 1788(c).

II - PETER MUDIE

Peter Mudie, son of James Mudie (I), was also a hand-loom weaver. He was an elder in the Free Church in Lochee, now the Lochee East Church, and died on 19th July 1868 "full of days and ripe through grace for glory," according to the entry in the Church Records. He married Margaret Thoms and had, at least, three sons.

- (1) Robert Mudie, b. 1810(c) in Lochee: see below under III.
- (2) David Guthall Mudie: married Mary Nicol Thomson, daughter of James Thomson and Anne Norrie, and had issue:
 - (a) James Thomson Mudie, b. 6/5/1851; unmarried.
 - (b) Peter Mudie, b. 9/7/1852: married and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Norrie Thomson Mudie, b. 1888 in Dundee: married and had issue:
 - (a) Thomson Peter Mudie.
 - (c) John Mudie, b. 3/4/1857, d. 7/6/1925: married Christina Finlay of Edinburgh in 1878, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Mudie, b. 14/7/1881 in Adelaide, d. 23/3/1953 in Onehunga, N.Z.: married George Edward Gibbons Foote on 14/5/1904 in Auckland, New Zealand, and had issue:
 - (a) Helen Edwina Foote, b. 8/2/1906 in Auckland, N.Z.: married Maurice Stroude Withers on 21/6/1939, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Stroude Withers, b. 22/4/1941.
 - (ii) Margaret Stroude Withers, b. 30/8/1943 (adopted).
 - (b) Jean Dalton Foote, b. 13/9/1907 in Auckland, N.Z.: married Eric Edward Bellingham on 1/6/1933 in Onehunga, N.Z., and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Jean Bellingham, b. 3/4/1934 in Te Kopuru, Northland: married William Anthony Dunn on 25/1/1958 in Auckland, N.Z.
 - (ii) Donald Edward Bellingham, b. 28/7/1937 in Paparoa, Northland, N.Z.
 - (c) William John Foote, b. 28/2/1909 in Auckland, N.Z.: married Marjorie Lilian Atkinson on 21/10/1939 in Takapuna, Auckland, N.Z., and had issue:
 - (i) George Allan Foote, b. 2/9/1941 in Pokeno, N.Z.
 - (ii) Alison Mudie Foote, b. 13/10/1943 in Auckland, N.Z.
 - (iii) Stuart David Foote, b. 13/3/1945 in Auckland, N.Z.
 - (d) Finlay Robert Foote, b. 8/8/1910 in Auckland, N.Z.; married Rayma Milnes Morgan on 15/3/1948 in Christchurch, N.Z., and had issue:
 - (i) Murray Robert Foote, b. 8/2/1950.
 - (e) George Mudie Foote, b. 18/2/1912 in Auckland, N.Z., d. 6/3/1943 in Tunisia: married Inez Myrtle Thew on 16/3/1937 in Auckland, N.Z.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (ii) Elizabeth Mary Mudie, b. 10/3/1883: married George Barnett of Reedy Creek, South Australia on 8/5/1904, and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Barnett: married and
 - (b) Alan Barnett: married and had issue.
 - (c) Peter Barnett: married and had issue.
- (iii) Christina Mudie, b. 1885, d. in infancy.
- (iv) David James Mudie, b. 20/2/1887: married Essie Ramsay, and had issue:
 - (a) Christina Mudie: married — Fagg.
- (v) Annie Margaret Mudie, b. 1 1/4/1890: married Alfred G. McInerney and had issue:
 - (a) Alva Margaret McInerney, b. 13/12/1916: married Norman Harris, and had issue:
 - (i) Philip Harris, b. 6/3/1956.
 - (b) John Morris McInerney, b. 8/5/1921; married and had issue:
 - (i) Diane McInerney, b. 25/3/1946.
 - (ii) Malcolm McInerney, b. 19/9/1953.
- (vi) Barbara May Mudie, b. 6/11/1893, d. 30/6/1956: married William Ballenger of Wolseley, South Australia, and had issue:
 - (a) David Ballenger: married and had issue:
 - (i) John Ballenger, b. 1944.
 - (ii) Marie Ballenger, b. 1946.
 - (iii) Ian Ballenger, b. 1947.
 - (iv) Grahame Ballenger.
 - (b) Maysie Ballenger: married — Makins, and had issue:
 - (i) William Makins, b. 1942.
 - (ii) Margaret Makins, b. 1946.
 - (c) Ross Ballenger: married, and had issue:
 - (i) Kevin Ballenger, b. 1947(c).
 - (ii) Bruce Ballenger, b. 1950(c).
 - (iii) Diane Ballenger, b. 1953(c).
- (d) David Goodall Mudie, d. 1930(c) in Tayport, Fife: married Annie Shepherd, and had issue:
 - (i) David Goodall Mudie, b. 1884 in Tayport, d. 12/8/1915 at sea: married Margaret MitChell on 1/2/1911 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) David Goodall Mudie, b. 17/10/1913 in Monifieth, Angus: married Jane Bishop Curtis on 21/12/1944 in Glasgow, and had issue:
 - (i) David Goodall Mudie, b. 12/10/1945 in Glasgow.
 - (ii) Ronald Curtis Mudie, b. 25/8/1949 in Broughty Ferry.
 - (iii) Jill Anne Mudie, b. 19/8/1951 in Broughty Ferry.
 - (iv) Marjory Methven Mudie, b. 16/7/1954 in Broughty Ferry.
 - (b) Marjory Shepherd Mudie, b. 25/9/1915 in Dundee: married Samuel Drever and had issue:
 - (i) Marjory Drever, b. November 1946 in Broughty Ferry.
- (e) William Thomson Mudie, b. 1860(c) in Tayport, Fife. Lost at sea: married and had issue:
 - (i) David Guther Mudie, b. 25/8/1886 in Tayport, Fife, d. 22/5/1949 in Fullarton Estate, South Australia: married Florence Elizabeth Butler, and had issue:
 - (a) Edith Florence Mudie, b. 22/9/1913 in Kent Town, South Australia: married Geoffrey S. Simpson of Kent Town, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (i) Pamela Adele Simpson, b. 4/7/1948.
 - (f) Robert Thomson Mudie: emigrated to New Zealand in 1888: unmarried.
 - (g) Jane Mudie.
 - (h) Elizabeth Mudie: married John Robertson of Onehunga, New Zealand, and had issue:
 - (i) John Laing Robertson, b. 1889(c): married in Auckland, N.Z., and had issue, four sons and a daughter.
 - (ii) Mary Catherine (Maysie) Robertson, b. 1890(c), d. 1917.
 - (iii) Norrie Robertson, b. 1894(c): married Henry Lambell Wallace, and had issue:
 - (a) Thomas Robert Wallace.
 - (i) Margaret Mudie.
 - (j) Barbara Mudie.
 - (k) Mary Thomson Mudie, d. 17/5/1917: emigrated to New Zealand in 1889: unmarried.
 - (l) Laing Thomson Mudie, b. 1867 in Dundee, d. July 1907 at sea: married and had issue:
 - (i) Sydney Mudie, b. 1890(c): married, and had issue:
 - (a) Douglas Mudie.
 - (b) Ronald Mudie.
 - (m) Anne Norrie Mudie, b. 1869, d. 25/9/1957 at Seaford, Sussex
- (3) John Mudie, b. 3/5/1824 in Lochee.

David Guthall Mudie, second son of Peter Mudie (II), was a blacksmith. His second son, Peter Mudie, was a compositor; his grandson, Robert Mudie, was a clerk, and his great grandson, Thomson Peter Mudie, is a journalist in Glasgow. David Guthall Mudie's third son, John Mudie, emigrated to Australia in 1878 and, of his daughter Helen's children: Edwina Helen Foote's husband, Maurice Stroud Withers, was killed in action in the Western Desert, Egypt, on 22nd July, 1942; Jean Dalton Foote's husband, Eric Edward Bellingham, is a contractor at Kailaia, North Auckland; William John Foote is an accountant in the National Bank; and George Mudie Foote, the youngest child, qualified as a Doctor of Medicine at Guy's Hospital where he met his wife, who also qualified as a doctor there. He was killed in action in Tunisia when serving as a Captain in the Royal New Zealand Medical Corps, after being mentioned in despatches.

John Mudie's only son, David James Mudie is a master carpenter in Adelaide. He served in the 1914-18 War and was a prisoner for two years. The three sons of John Mudie's daughter, Elizabeth Mary Mudie, are wool farmers, whilst Alfred McInerney, who married his daughter, Annie Margaret Mudie, was in the railway service and retired as a stationmaster. The son of this marriage, John Morris McInerney, served for four years as a Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Navy in the 1939-45 War and is now a company director in Adelaide. David Ballenger, elder son of Barbara Mary Mudie, has a large general business in Wolseley, and his brother, Ross Ballenger, is a farmer and deals in grain and wool.

David Guthel Mudie, son of William Thomson Mudie, served in the Fife R.G.A. Volunteers from 1903 to 1907 and, shortly afterwards, emigrated to Australia. Laing Thomson Mudie was in the Merchant Service and died at sea as the Master of the "S.S. Strathord", at the age of 40.

III - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, the eldest son of Peter Mudie (II), was, like his brother David, a blacksmith, first at Lochton in the parish of Abernyte, Perthshire, and, later, at Redford in the parish of Carmyllie, Angus. He died about 1896. He married Helen Robertson and had issue:

- (1) Peter Mudie: see below under IV.
- (2) James Robertson Mudie, d. 1927 in Carnoustie: married Isabella Barrie Martin, daughter of John Martin and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, on 7/3/1894 in Edinburgh, and had issue:
 - (a) Violet Mudie, b. 18/11/1894.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Martin Mudie, b. 2/6/1896 in Carnoustie, d. 1903 in Malvern.
- (c) Beatrice Mudie, b. September 1898 in Carnoustie: married David Murray and had issue, six children.
- (d) David McFarlane Mudie, b. 17/10/1900: married Connie Myles in Dumbarton.
- (3) Robert Mudie, b. 1854 in Abernyte, d. 16/7/1941 in Dundee: married Helen Carmichael of Comrie on 29/11/1878, and had issue:
 - (a) Jessie Mudie, b. 4/10/1879, d. 1919: married James Macfarlane in 1905 and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Macfarlane.
 - (ii) Helen Macfarlane.
 - (iii) Dorothy Macfarlane.
 - (iv) David Macfarlane (twin).
 - (v) Margaret Macfarlane (twin).
 - (vi) Jenny Macfarlane.
 - (b) Robert Mudie, b. 1880, d. 1919: married Ann Paterson McGlashan, and had issue:
 - (i) Ann Storrier Mudie, b. 4/12/1905.
 - (ii) Helen Carmichael Mudie, b. 22/12/1908: married, first, Frederick Anderson on 7/6/1930 in Kellas, and had issue:
 - (a) Frederick Robert Anderson, b. 13/5/1932.
 - (b) Muriel Anderson.
 married, second, W. Mather: no issue.
 - (iii) Mary Glen Mudie, b. 9/2/1912: married Douglas Graham Scott in the Murroes.
 - (iv) Jessie Mudie, b. 5/6/1916: married Robert Edward Coxon on 10/1/1941 in Dundee.
 - (c) Helen Mudie, b. 5/9/1882: married William Fleming in 1918, and had issue:
 - (i) David Fleming, b. 1920: married Joy Carr in 1942.
 - (ii) Helen Fleming, b. 1922: married David Hunter in 1951, and had issue:
 - (a) David Hunter, b. 1952.
 - (b) Leslie Hunter, b. 1953.
 - (iii) Euphemia Fleming, b. 1923: married Dickson Williams in 1953, and had issue:
 - (a) Gordon Williams, b. 1955.
 - (d) Samuel Carmichael Mudie, b. 5/8/1884.
 - (e) William Cant Mudie, b. 22/11/1886, d. 1892 as result of an accident.
 - (f) David Carmichael Mudie, b. 14/7/1889: married Helen Brown in 1916, and had issue:
 - (i) Jean Mudie, b. 1916: married Charles Lewis.
 - (ii) Helen Mudie, b. 1917: married D. Milne.
 - (iii) Robert Mudie, b. 1921; married H. Ashley in 1955.
 - (iv) David Mudie.
 - (v) Margaret Mudie, b. 1925: married Donald Cameron.
 - (vi) Harold Mudie, b. 1927: married Jean Hampden in 1954.
 - (vii) Sydney Mudie, b. 1929.
 - (g) Margaret Ann Carmichael Mudie, b. 17/9/1891.
 - (h) George Leslie Mudie, b. 14/10/1893, d. 1922(c): married Magdalene Edie in 1920 and had issue:
 - (i) Janet Mudie, b. 1921.
 - (ii) Helen Mudie, b. 1923: married E. Foxen in 1950, and had issue:
 - (a) Frederic Foxen, b. 1951.
 - (iii) Magdalene Mudie, b. 1924.
 - (iv) Robert Mudie, b. 1932.
 - (v) James Mudie, b. 1934.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (i) James Nicoll Mudie, b. 11/1/1896: married Margaret Anne Jamieson of Cupar, Fife, in 1923, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Mudie, b. 1924: married John S. Chapman in 1949, and had issue:
 - (a) David Chapman, b. 1952.
 - (b) Barbara Chapman, b. 1956,
 - (ii) Eric Robert Mudie, b. 22/10/1928: married Helen T. H. Hogg in 1954 and had issue:
 - (a) Alan James Mudie, b. 6/3/1956.
 - (b) Helen Margaret Mudie, b. 27/8/1957.
- (j) Arthur Millar Mudie, b. 19/7/1898, d. 1904.
- (4) Helen Mudie: married Leslie and had issue:
 - (a) Helen Leslie.
- (5) Anne Mudie, died in infancy.
- (6) Marv Mudie: married — Grant in Dundee.
- (7) David Mudie: emigrated to Rockhampton, Australia.
- (8) William Mudie: married, and had issue:
 - (a) Elsie Mudie, b. 1890(c), d. 1907(c).
 - (b) Robert Mudie: married Joan Ireland: no issue.
 - (c) William Mudie: married Joan Crawford, and had issue.
 - (d) Helen Mudie, d. 1952(c): married John Duthie and had issue.
 - (e) Alexander Mudie, b. 1894(c): married Ethel Robertson: no issue.
 - (f) John Mudie, b. 1896(c): married Betsy Geddes, and had issue.
 - (g) George Mudie, b. 12/8/1898: married Ina Anderson, and had issue.
 - (h) Adam Mudie, b. 1899(c): died in infancy.
 - (i) David Mudie, b. 1900(c): married Jean Mackenzie, and had issue.
 - (j) Wallace Thomson Mudie, b. 1904: married Winifred Roberts, and had issue.
 - (k) Mary Mudie, b. 1908(c): married Alexander Birse, and had issue.
- (9) George Macdonald Mudie, b. 5/10/1922 at Clatterha', near Forfar: married, first, Betsy Foreman and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Mudie, killed in Mesopotamia in 1914-18 War: unmarried.
 - (b) Helen Mudie: married: no issue.
married, second, Mary Morrison on 31/12/1895 in Farnell, Angus, and had issue:
 - (c) George Allan Morrison Mudie, b. 7/10/1896, died P.O.W. in Germany.
 - (d) Jane Ann Mudie, b. July 1899, d. 1922.
 - (e) Albert Wood Mudie, b. 7/9/1900.
 - (f) William Mudie.
 - (g) Eliza Bruce Mudie, b. 25/8/1904 in Coupar, Angus: married Frederick Cook on 31/12/1931, and had issue:
 - (i) Williamina Morrison Skinner Mudie Cook, b. 10/5/1931 in Clatterha'.
 - (ii) David Mitchell White Cook, b. 19/9/1938 in Drumglay.
 - (iii) Bruce Mudie Cook, b. 19/9/1938 in Ballumbie.
 - (h) Charles Mudie, b. 3/5/1907 in Montrose: married Isabella Howe on 18/5/1928 in Tannadice, and had issue:
 - (i) Maureen Croll Mudie, b. 2/9/1931 in Eassie, d. 1951(c) in Germany: married Andrew Scott in Jan. 1950.
 - (ii) Isobel Morrison Mudie, b. 8/5/1933 in Clatterha'; married James O'Donnell in January 1952 in Forfar, and had issue:
 - (a) Brian Charles O'Donnell, b. 23/5/1954 in Forfar.
 - (b) Isabella Kay O'Donnell, b. 4/6/1955 in Forfar.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (c) Maureen Scott O'Donnell, b. 27/12/1956 in Forfar.
- (iii) Mary Scott Grant Mudie, b. 16/9/1935 in Clatterha': married William Caird in January 1955 in Forfar.
- (i) Richard Dick Bruce Mudie, b. 6/8/1909: married Isabella Jane Laird Webster on 4/7/1932 in Kirkbuddo, and had issue:
 - (i) Mary Low Morrison Mudie, b. 16/9/1933: married James Loudon Couper on 12/10/1954, and had issue:
 - (a) Linda Mary Couper, b. 10/8/1955.
 - (b) Bruce Loudon Couper, b. 14/2/1958.
 - (ii) Alison Una Mudie, b. 15/9/1934.

All Robert Mudie's sons were blacksmiths like their father, Peter at Bridgefoot, Strathmartine, James at Carnoustie, Robert at Kellas, William at Redford and George at Kettins. The next generation carried on the tradition, Robert's son, David, succeeded his father at Kellas. William's son, Wallace Thomson Mudie, succeeded his father at Redford and George's son, William, is blacksmith at Balrownie, near Brechin, and his son, Charles is blacksmith at Clatterha' near Forfar. The last is a well-known local poet. And his youngest son, Richard, blacksmith at Ellon in Aberdeenshire, has won several medals for horse shoes, including a gold medal for the best shoe in Scotland.

Samuel Mudie, son of Robert Mudie of Kellas, emigrated to New Zealand. His brother, George, is a game-keeper at Auchtermuchty, and his brother, James, was in the service of the G.P.O. James' son, Eric Robert Mudie, served in the Korean War as a Lieutenant in the K.O.S.B. and was awarded the M.C. He is a schoolmaster at Yarrow, Selkirk. Robert Mudie, son of William Mudie of Redford, spent most of his life in Honolulu.

IV - PETER MUDIE

Peter Mudie, the eldest son of Robert Mudie (III), was also a blacksmith, at Bridgefoot, Strathmartine. He married Elizabeth Mann, and had issue:

- (1) David Mudie, b. 1882 in Bridgefoot—see below under V.
- (2) Robert Mudie: married Jane Johnstone.
- (3) Mary Mudie: married A. Johnstone.
- (4) Elizabeth Mudie: married T. Johnstone.
- (5) James Mudie: married Madge Coull.
- (6) Isabella Mudie: married S. Hove.
- (7) William Mudie, b. 8/2/1892 in Bridgefoot: married Annie Stewart¹⁴⁶ on 1/9/1920 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) William Mudie, b. 29/11/1921; married Jean Perrie on 2/6/1955 in Monifieth.

V - DAVID MUDIE

David Mudie, eldest son of Peter Mudie (IV), was also a blacksmith and agricultural engineer, at Eassie, Angus. He married Christina Smith in 1908, and had issue:

- (1) Peter Mudie, b. 1909; married Elizabeth Kerr and had issue:
 - (a) David Kerr Mudie.
 - (b) Patricia Mary Mudie.
 - (c) Elizabeth Mudie.
- (2) Annie Oswald Mudie, b. 1911, d. 1930.

¹⁴⁶ Her sister Grace Stewart married John Scrimgeour Mudie, of the family described in the next chapter.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (3) David Mudie, b. 1913: married Jean Tosh and had issue:
 - (a) Bertha Ann Mudie.
 - (b) Moira Joan Mudie.

CHAPTER X - TEALING

The parish of Tealing lies east and west on the upper slopes of the Sidlaw Hills, about five miles north of Dundee, between the parishes of The Murroes and Auchterhouse. The earliest mention of any Mudie in the local records is of one Bessie Mudie who paid for her husband's burial on 28th December 1662¹⁴⁷. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were Mudies in most of the farms, high up on the Sidlaws, where the cultivation ends and the hills begin, in Balkello, Balkemback, Balcalk, Balgray and Finlarig. The family with which we are concerned came from Balkello.

I - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, farmer in Balkello, married Jean Smith on 23rd August 1734, and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 3/8/1735.
- (2) Thomas Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 15/7/1737—see below under II.
- (3) Margaret Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 25/3/1739.
- (4) David Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 26/4/1741; married Jean Mudie on 6/12/ 1770, and had issue:
 - (a) John Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 22/8/1771; married Janet Gardner, and had issue:
 - (i) Innes Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 15/1/1807; married Catherine Nicoll, and had issue;
 - (a) James Mudie, b. 1834(c): married Rose Anne Doyle on 5/12/1856 in Dundee.
 - (ii) James Innes Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 6/6/1809.
 - (b) Helen Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 5/7/1778, d. 12/4/1862 in Tealing: married George Ramsay.
 - (c) Jean Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 7/5/1780.
- (5) George Mudie, born in Balkello (twin), bapt. 17/12/1743.
- (6) John Mudie, born in Balkello (twin), bapt. 17/12/1743: married Isobel Barrie on 23/6/1782, and had issue:
 - (a) Isabel Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 8/9/1784.
 - (b) William Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 13/12/1786.
 - (c) David Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 5/7/1789.
 - (d) Thomas Mudie, born in Newlandhead (twin), bapt. 29/9/1792.
 - (e) James Mudie, born in Newlandhead (twin), bapt. 29/9/1792.
- (7) William Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 14/9/1745: married, first, Isobel Butchart on 8/8/1777, and had issue:
 - (a) John Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 12/7/1778.
married, second, Agnes Nevey (or Neave) on 4/1/1781, and had issue.
 - (b) Margaret Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 13/1/1782.
 - (c) Elizabeth Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 30/3/1783.
 - (d) David Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 27/8/1786, d. 19/2/1855 in Tealing: married Catherine Spence on 1/12/1825, and had issue:
 - (i) Jean Mudie, b. 27/7/1826 in Balkello.

¹⁴⁷ The earliest mention of any Mudie in this part of Angus that we have come across is in the records of the Privy Council VI, p. 733. On 28th June, 1602, one John Tyrie "tutor of Drumkilbo" in the parish of Eassie and Nevay was bound over in the sum of 2,000 merks not to harm a large number of people in Auchterhouse and Nevay, including one James Mudy in the latter. Nevay is about six miles north-west of Tealing.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (e) Thomas Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 20/7/1788.
- (f) James Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 5/6/1793.
- (g) Hannah Mudie, b. 1801(c) in Balkello, d. 22/6/1860 in Dundee: married — Fairweather, and had issue:
 - (i) William Fairweather.

II - THOMAS MUDIE

Thomas Mudie, second son of John Mudie (I), married, first, Margaret Blair on 23rd December 1763, and had two children:

- (1) Jean Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 6/1/1764.
- (2) John Mudie, born in Balkello, bapt. 2/4/1769. married, second, Marjory Miln, and had issue:
- (3) A daughter, in Newlandhead.
- (4) Thomas Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 14/11/1773, d. 1841 in Newlandhead.
- (5) Elspet Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 4/2/1776.
- (6) Katherine Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 19/4/1778.
- (7) James Mudie, born in Newlandhead, bapt. 9/1/1780—see below under III.
- (8) John Mudie, bapt. 24/6/1782 in Newlandhead: married Agnes Miller on 20/6/1806, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Mudie, bapt. 13/1/1808 in Newlandhead, d. 7/10/1861 in Fowlis Easter: married Elspeth Robertson, and had issue:
 - (i) Ann Mudie, b. 1834(c): married John Reynolds on 14/7/1860 in Liff.
 - (ii) George Mudie, b. 1838(c), d. 14/5/1875 in Fowlis Easter: married Elizabeth Taylor, and had issue:
 - (a) John Taylor Mudie, b. 1864(c), d. 9/4/1903 in Monifieth.
 - (iii) Peter Mudie, b. 1844(c), d. 13/7/1896 in Dundee: married Margaret Scrymgeour on 1/6/1866 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) William Mudie, alive in 1896.
 - (b) Robert Mudie.
 - (c) George Mudie.
 - (d) John Scrymgeour Mudie, b. 10/11/1887 in Dundee: married Grace Stewart on 24/7/1921 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Ian Stewart Mudie, b. 18/3/1922 in Dundee: married Reidunn Slungaard on 24/7/1951 in Oslo, Norway, and had issue:
 - (A) Kirsten Mudie, b. 28/5/1952 in Edinburgh.
 - (B) Karen Margaret Mudie, b. 29/4/1954 in Dundee.
 - (C) Reidunn Ann Mudie, b. 13/12/1955 in Dundee,
 - (iv) William Mudie; married,
 - (b) George Mudie, bapt. 4/11/1809 in Newlandhead, d. 1874(c): married Hannah Ramsay on 19/10/1860 in Tealing and had issue:
 - (i) Millar Mudie, b. 16/1/1861, d. 20/3/1942: married Jane Barnet Downie on 27/4/1883 in Balloch, Kirriemuir, and had issue:
 - (a) George Mudie, b. 5/5/1884 in Balkello: married Emily Robertson in 1906 in Lochee, and had issue, three sons and two daughters.
 - (b) John Downie Mudie, b. 9/9/1886, killed in action 14/11/1916.
 - (c) Jane Wilkie Mudie, b. 3/4/1888, d. 22/6/1928: married James Falconer in April 1914, and had issue, a son.
 - (d) Sophia Downie Mudie, b. 31/3/1890, d. 21/3/1915: unmarried.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (e) Millar Mudie, b. 18/4/1895: married Rachel Boyd in June 1918 in Dundee, and had issue, one son and two daughters.
- (f) Martha Downie Mudie, b. 24/5/1901; married Alexander Whyte and had issue, one daughter.
- (g) Charles Mudie (adopted), b. 25/1/1900: married Margaret Adams on 11/2/1930 in Dundee, and had issue, three sons and two daughters.
- (ii) William Mudie: married and had issue:
 - (a) William Mudie: married and had issue, three daughters and William Ramsay Mudie.
- (c) William Mudie, bapt. 17/11/1812 in Newlandhead, d. 12/6/1886: married Agnes Maxwell on 12/12/1846, and had issue:
 - (i) Charles Mudie, b. 9/6/1846 in Balkello.
 - (ii) Agnes Mudie, b. 20/1/1848 in Balkello, d. 6/4/1893 in Liff: married William M. Millar, and had issue:
 - (a) David Millar, b. 1884(c), d. 23/4/1919 in Calcutta.
 - (iii) William Mudie, b. 25/7/1850 in Balkello: married, and had issue.

It will be seen that, though John Mudie (I) farmed Balkello, his sons spread to Newlandhead, which first comes into the picture in 1771. There is a note in the parish register in 1775 which describes Newlandhead as "alias Balkello". The two farms are adjacent and, when Balkello did not provide enough land for John Mudie's numerous descendants, some of them had to take land in Newlandhead, which may at that time have been brought under cultivation and given its name. Thomas Mudie, the second, and, probably, eldest surviving son of John Mudie (I), farmed Balkello till his second marriage, when for some reason he got land in Newlandhead. David and John, his two next brothers, also got land there but William Mudie, the youngest, had land in Balkello, where he was succeeded by his nephew, David, son of his brother John, who in his turn was succeeded by William Mudie, grandson of Thomas Mudie. This William Mudie died in 1886 and his son William gave up his land in Balkello in 1887. He appears then to have gone as a quarrier to Balbeuchly, just next to Balkello, and later to Invergowrie. He had a family but they have been lost sight of.

George Mudie and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, are both buried in Fowlis Easter. Their son, John Taylor Mudie, after being educated at the schools of Fowlis, Liff and Kettins, at the Dundee High School and at Edinburgh University, became a lawyer, and joined the Dundee firm of Shiell and Small, of which he became a partner in 1896. He went to live in Monifieth about 1893 and, following the passing of the Local Government Act, he was elected to the Parish Council in 1894, becoming Chairman in 1899. When Monifieth was first registered as a Borough in 1895 he was appointed its Public Prosecutor, and when a Town Council was constituted in 1901 he became a Councillor. He was a Convenor of Finance and a Magistrate. An obituary notice appeared in the Dundee Year Book for 1903. George Mudie's brother, Peter Mudie, was reputedly born in Inverkeilor but no record of his birth there, about 1844, has been traced. He married Margaret Scrymgeour and their fourth son, John Scrymgeour Mudie, married Grace Stewart, the sister of Annie Stewart, who married William Mudie, son of Peter Mudie, blacksmith, Strathmartine, of whose family an account is given in Chapter IX. Peter Mudie and Margaret Scrymgeour's grandson, Ian Stewart Mudie, became a doctor, and practices at Knutsford, Cheshire. Little is known of William Mudie, the third son of John Mudie and Agnes Miller, except that he farmed at Balgray, and emigrated to New Zealand with his two sons.

III - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, the second surviving son of Thomas Mudie (II), had some violent, and unexplained, quarrel with his family and went at an early age to Inchtute, about 8 miles from Dundee on the Dundee to Perth

MUDIES OF ANGUS

road. This quarrel was so bitter that when 30 or 40 years later his son, Robert Aitken Mudie, as a young boy, went to visit his relations in Tealing he was driven off as a "sornan (begging) laddie" and never went back. At James Mudie's death all that his family knew of his origin was that he came from Newlandhead. Nothing is known about what he did in Inchtute or in Dundee, where he went about 1815, except that he was admitted a member of the Willison (Auld Licht Burgher) Church in July 1816. He died on 3rd August 1855 and was buried in the Constitution Road Cemetery, then called the New Cemetery to distinguish it from the Howff.

James Mudie married Jean Clark on 11th February 1807 in Inchtute, and had the following children:

- (1) Ann Mudie, b. 1809 at Inchtute.
- (2) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 22/5/1810, died in infancy.
- (3) Catherine Mudie, b. 8/1/1812 at Inchtute, d. 27/10/1887: married George Anton, merchant, Dundee on 3/11/1844, and had issue:
 - (a) Louisa Anton, b. 13/11/1845.
 - (b) Margaret Anton, b. 7/8/1848: married — Ramsay and had issue:
 - (i) Catherine Mudie Ramsay.
- (4) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 1813, d. 1855: married — Fenton, and had issue.
- (5) A son, b. 1814, died in infancy.
- (6) Euphemia Mudie, b. 1815.
- (7) A son, b. 1816 in Dundee, died in infancy.
- (8) Robert Aitken Mudie, bapt. 18/5/1818 in Dundee—see below under IV.
- (9) James Mudie, bapt. 16/7/1820 in Dundee: married three times, and by his third wife had a son:
 - (a) Robert Mudie.
- (10) Isobella Mudie, b. 1825 in Dundee.
- (11) David Grous Mudie, b. 12/10/1827 in Dundee: married Margaret Grewer on 29/12/1848, and had issue:
 - (a) Robina Smith Mudie, b. 27/9/1851.
 - (b) Alexandria Grewer Mudie, b. 2/11/1854.
 - (c) David Mudie, b. 30/10/1855.
 - (d) James Mudie, b. 9/8/1856: married, and had a daughter who married T. Beatson.
 - (e) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 18/3/1857: married.
 - (f) Jane Ann Will Mudie, b. 27/3/1864: married.
 - (g) Robert Aitken Mudie, b. 30/5/1867.

James Mudie, the second surviving son of James Mudie (III), was a shipmaster and sailed, and was part owner of, some of his elder brothers' ships, making voyages, among other places, to Archangel. For a long time he was master of the "Vesper" and is described as such in the 1869-70 Directory of Dundee. He died at sea. His son, Robert, was a marine engineer. David Grous Mudie, the youngest brother, was a bleach-field employee. His son, Robert Aitken Mudie, was a marine engineer with R. A. Mudie and Sons.

IV - ROBERT AITKEN MUDIE

Robert Aitken Mudie, eldest surviving son of James Mudie (III), was called after the minister who baptised him, the Rev. Robert Aitken, first regular minister of the Willison (Auld Licht Burgher) Church. He started life in the office of James Carmichael & Co., an engineering firm that took a prominent part in the great developments that were taking place about this time. In 1818 they started building iron ships, but the project had to be abandoned because of the prejudice against them. In 1821 they built the first steam engines for the ships of the Dundee-Newport Tay ferry and in 1832 the first steam-engines for the Dundee to Newtyle

railway. They are also credited with the invention of the fan blast and the reversing gear for marine engines. In 1876, the centenary of his birth, a statue of James Carmichael by John Hutchison, R.S.A., was erected in Albert Square, Dundee. Although Robert Mudie left the firm at an early age he remained on intimate terms with the family and was one of James Carmichael's trustees.

About 1848 Robert Mudie left Carmichael's and set up on his own as a shipping agent at 32 Castle Street, which led in a few years to his becoming a shipowner and coal merchant. At first he owned his ships jointly with shareholders, but these were gradually dropped, except that, as we have seen, his brother James was part owner in some of the ships that he commanded. His main business at the start was shipping coal from North of England ports to Dundee, where the rising jute trade provided a good demand, and to the Baltic and White Sea ports. Later his business became more general. He retired from business on 30th December 1871 at the age of 53 handing over to his sons, James and Robert, whom he had taken into partnership a few years before. On retirement he went to live in Broughty Ferry, where he bought Seabourne.

Apart from his business Robert Mudie's main interest was in Church affairs. He was for many years an elder and treasurer of the Willison Church, of which his wife's father and grandfather had been two of the founders. When he joined it this church belonged to the Original Associate Synod (Auld Licht Burghers). But in 1839, along with other churches of that body, it joined the Church of Scotland, only to leave it for the Free Church at the Disruption four years later. He was also a keen politician and an ardent supporter of Mr. Gladstone and was, it is said, approached to stand for Parliament, but refused. For many years he was one of the Dundee Harbour Trustees and was Chairman of their finance committee. He was a keen whip and once drove a pair of horses from Braemar to Dundee, a distance of about 80 miles, in one day. He was admitted burgess on 7th November 1856 on payment and was a Justice of the Peace. He died on 5th January 1885 and was buried in the Barnhill Cemetery, Broughty Ferry, where his wife, who died four years later, was also buried.

Robert Aitken Mudie married Elizabeth Mudie, daughter of Francis Mudie, manufacturer, Dallfield, Dundee, on 24th December, 1839. They were not related. Francis Mudie's family is dealt with in Chapter XI. Robert Aitken Mudie and his wife had the following seven children:

- (1) James Mudie, b. 20/9/1840 in Dundee, d. 24/1/1897 see below under V.
- (2) Francis (Frank) Mudie, b. 23/12/1842 in Dundee, d. 5/10/1886 in Arbroath: married Christina Kerr Martin on 23/1/1879 in Glasgow and had issue:
 - (a) Edith Christina Mudie, b. 18/4/1880 in Arbroath: married Sydney Stewart Hall, R.N. on 14/7/1906 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Martin Selby Hall, b. 5/5/1907 at Gosport, Hants: married Mabel Ruth Strachan on 9/4/1935 in Durban, South Africa: no issue.
 - (ii) Francis (Frank) Pratt Hall, b. 5/2/1909 at Portsmouth, Hants: married Joan Hanrahan on 12/4/1943 in Trinidad and had issue:
 - (a) Virginia Louise Hall, b. 23/1/1944 in Trinidad.
 - (b) John Selby Hall, b. 29/4/1946 in Trinidad.
 - (iii) Jean Stewart Hall, b. Aug. 1910 at Alverstoke, Hants, d. Oct. 1910.
 - (iv) John Selby Hall, b. 11/9/1911 at Alverstoke, Hants, d. 29/7/1944 at Cheltenham.
 - (v) Arthur Cudworth Hall, b. 19/6/1914 at Alverstoke, Hants: married Kitty Rosskill on 20/8/1946 at Hale, Cornwall, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Hall, b. 22/7/1947 at Camborne, Cornwall.
 - (b) Martin Hall, b. 24/10/1948 at Brunei.
 - (vi) Noel Mudie Hall, b. 25/12/1915 at Alverstoke, Hants, d. 8/8/1940.
- (3) Jessie Stewart Mudie, b. 11/7/1844 in Dundee, d. 23/8/1847.
- (4) Robert Mudie, b. 24/1/1847 in Dundee, d. 24/1/1911; married Margaret Stephen: no issue.

- (5) Patrick Spence Mudie, b. 4/11/1848 in Dundee, d. 10/5/1915: married Margaret Lind Heron on 21/11/1889, and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Francis (Frank) Mudie, b. 24/8/1890 in Broughty Ferry: married Mary Spencer on 23/7/1919 in Bombay, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Mary Mudie, b. 15/6/1921 in London.
 - (b) Eliza (Elsie) Mudie, b. 24/8/1890: married Douglas Gordon Thomson on 21/8/1913, and had issue:
 - (i) William Patrick Gordon Thomson, b. 28/9/1915.
 - (ii) Margaret Gordon (Bendy) Thomson, b. 19/4/1920: married Allan Frere Kerr on 15/5/1944 and had issue:
 - (a) Patricia Margaret Gordon Kerr, b. 13/4/1947.
 - (b) Ewen Gordon Frere Kerr, b. 13/3/1950.
 - (c) Douglas William Frere Kerr, b. 12/9/1951.
 - (c) Margaret Heron Mudie, b. 15/2/1893 at Broughty Ferry: married Robert Stephen Adamson on 18/7/1923 in Cape Town: no issue.
- (6) Eliza Mudie, b. 1/11/1851 in Dundee, d. 27/12/1854.
- (7) Jane Ann Mudie, b. 19/8/1855 in Dundee, d. 14/4/1890: married William Thomas Grant, M.B., Ch.B., and had issue:
 - (a) Eliza Grant, b. 15/7/1882 in Broughty Ferry, d. 13/10/1883.
 - (b) Frances Helen Grant, b. 17/11/1886 at Broughty Ferry, d. 30/12/1955: married, first, John Ellison Macqueen on 2/6/1909, and had issue:
 - (i) Mary Elizabeth Abercromby (Sarah) Macqueen, b. 13/2/1913 in Aberdeen: married, second, his brother, William Pirie Otto Macqueen in September 1921; no issue.

Frank Mudie, second son of Robert Aitken Mudie, was a minister of the Free Church of Scotland. After being at the Dundee High School he went to Edinburgh University where he had a distinguished career. Dr. Walter Smith of the Free High Church in Edinburgh wrote of him, after his death, "He enjoyed his student life very thoroughly, taking a high place in his class—a foremost place, especially in English literature. He might have done better no doubt for, when he came to the study of theology he easily carried off the highest honours of his college, winning the Cunningham Fellowship, and in connection with it he spent a year or more in Germany." Of his work as a minister Dr. Smith wrote, "As a preacher he was thoughtful rather than eloquent and trusted more to the weight of his matter than to force of appeal. But the matter was weighty and the words, too, that conveyed it were choice, for he was master of a style singularly graceful and pure. . . . His was too distinct an individuality to echo any man's formula. He must speak the truth as it was given to himself: and, while this made his teaching fresh for all reflecting minds, it probably, along with certain physical defects of utterance¹⁴⁸, prevented him from getting that position in the Church which was due to his character and abilities. For there were few abler men among us, and no-one more diligent or faithful, and no-one more single-minded and true." Of his character outside the pulpit Dr. Smith wrote: "People who had no laughter in them used to look doubly dismal at the mirth he brought with him into whatsoever household he entered, and the good stories he told, and the jests that came to him as natural as bubbles to a running brook."

Frank Mudie started his ministry in the High Street Free Church in Arbroath and, with two brief intervals, remained there for the rest of his life. He was minister of the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, for a year in 1883/84 and in the winter of 1885/86 he was in charge of a recently-formed congregation in Vienna. He died on 5th October 1886, a few months after his return to Arbroath, at the early age of 43. A book of his sermons "Bible Truths and Bible Characters" was published after his death, in 1888. His daughter's

¹⁴⁸ Inability to pronounce the letter "R".

husband, Sydney Stuart Hall, had a distinguished career in the Navy, receiving the C.B. and rising to the rank of Admiral. He was a specialist in torpedoes and submarines and commanded the Submarine Service from 1906 to 1910 and again from 1915 to 1918. He retired from the Navy in 1919 and died on 5th January 1955, aged 82. His eldest son, Martin, after farming in Nyasaland and Kenya, settled in South Africa. In the 1939-45 War he was in the R.A.F. in Malta. His brother, Frank, was for some time in Trinidad with the Trinidad Leaseholds, but later returned to England. The third brother, John, was a civil aviation pilot and was killed as a test pilot in the R.A.F. during the 1939-45 War. Arthur, the fourth brother, is a geophysicist with the Shell Company. The youngest, Noel, was killed in the R.A.F. in the Battle of Britain.

Robert Mudie, the third son of Robert Aitken Mudie, became a partner in his father's business of R. A. Mudie & Sons, Shipowners, which was wound up on his death in 1911. He built Corona, Broughty Ferry. His wife, Margaret Stephen, was a member of the well-known family of shipbuilders, formerly of Dundee and now of Linthouse on the Clyde, and his house was called after her, corona being the Latin, as stephanus is the Greek, for a crown. He and his wife are buried in the Barnhill Cemetery.

Patrick Spence Mudie, the youngest of Robert Aitken Mudie's sons, after being dux of the Dundee High School went to Edinburgh University, where he attended the lectures of, among others, Professors Ayton and P. G. Tait. His intention was to become a doctor but, under pressure from his father, he returned to Dundee after a year and entered business. After a training in the office of Mr. John Gordon, jute spinner and manufacturer, he went into partnership with Mr. Samuel Boase, a member of a well-known Dundee family, and acquired Bank Mill works. When Mr. Boase retired he carried on the business alone till just before his death, in 1915. His main interests were, however, outside his business. He was a keen volunteer and on 17th April 1878 he received a commission as Lieutenant in the 4th Forfarshire Artillery Corps, later the 1st Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers. After reaching the rank of Lt.-Colonel and commanding the seven headquarters batteries for three years he resigned his commission in 1890. Thereafter his main interest was reading, particularly history, biography and *belles lettres*. Like his father, grandfather and great-grandfather before him he was an elder in the Willison Church in Dundee and, later, in the West Free Church in Broughty Ferry. He is buried near his father and brothers in the Barnhill Cemetery, where his wife Margaret Lind Heron, daughter of George Heron, a well-known solicitor, or writer, in Dundee, was also buried, when she died in 1937.

Patrick Spence Mudie's son, Frank, was educated at Fettes and King's College, Cambridge, where he was a Wrangler in 1911. After being an assistant master at Clifton and Eton and serving throughout the 1914-18 War in the Army in India, for which he was made an O.B.E., he joined the Indian Civil Service and was posted to the United Provinces, where he served as Collector of a number of districts, including Agra and Cawnpore, and was Settlement Officer of Partabgarh and Agra. As Revenue Secretary in 1938 and 1939, he drafted the United Provinces Tenancy Act. After being Chief Secretary of the United Provinces for four years, from 1939 to 1943, he officiated as Governor of Bihar for eight months. He was Home Member of the Governor General's Council from 1944 to 1945 and the last British Governor of Sind, from January 1946 to August 1947. He was a friend of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and of Liaquat Ali Khan and on the formation of Pakistan, on 15th August 1947, he became the first, and only British, Governor of the Punjab Province of that Dominion. He retired in August 1949. He was created K.C.S.I. and K.C.I.E. From 1951 to 1954, he was head of a British Economic Mission to Yugoslavia. Later he was Chairman of a number of Commissions, including one to recommend a site for the Capital of the West Indies Federation. He was also a member of a Commission appointed in 1958 to make recommendations regarding the Constitution of the Isle of Man. His daughter, Mary, lives in Kenya.

Patrick Mudie's eldest daughter, Elsie, is very musical and studied music for three years in Germany. Her husband, Douglas Gordon Thomson, was an electrical engineer and served in France in the 1914-18 War

with the Royal Engineers. He was a first-class rifle shot and represented Scotland at Bisley. Her son, William Patrick Gordon Thomson, was educated, like his father, at Glenalmond, where he was head of the sixth form and in the shooting eight. After taking Greats at Oxford he entered the Sudan Political Service in 1939, retiring in 1955, when that service ceased to exist on the granting of independence to the Sudan. He, too, shot for Scotland at Bisley and also for the Sudan. Her daughter, Margaret Gordon Thomson's husband, Allan Kerr, was in the Colonial Civil Service in the Gold Coast, from which he retired in 1955, owing to the changes in the constitution of that Colony.

Patrick Spence Mudie's younger daughter, Margaret, served as a V.A.D. throughout the 1914-18 War. Her husband, Robert Stephen Adamson, was Harry Bolus Professor of Botany at the University of Cape Town from 1923 to 1950 and President of the Royal Society of South Africa from 1946 to 1948. He was the author of "Vegetation of South Africa" and "Flora of the Cape Peninsula" and of many papers in botanical and bacteriological journals and was President of the Botanical Section of the British Association at its meeting in Glasgow in 1958.

Jane Ann Mudie, the youngest child and only surviving daughter of Robert Aitken Mudie, married William Thomas Grant, a doctor practising in Broughty Ferry. Her younger daughter, Frances, married John Ellison Macqueen, an advocate of Aberdeen. He had commanded the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders and on the outbreak of the 1914-18 War he raised the 214th Battalion of that Regiment. He was killed in France on 25th September 1915 in command of the 6th Battalion and was mentioned in Sir John French's despatch of 15th October of that year. After his death his widow married his younger brother, William Pirie Otto Macqueen, who was largely responsible for the legislation enabling her to do so. She received the O.B.E., for Red Cross work in Aberdeen during the 1914-18 War. Her only child, by her first marriage, Mary Elizabeth Abercromby Macqueen, went to India and was largely responsible for the organisation of Red Cross work in the United Provinces from 1939 to 1943, for which she received the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and was made an Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Later, during the disturbances of 1947-48 in the Punjab, she was responsible for the welfare of the refugees in camps, who numbered anything up to half-a-million and were never less than two hundred thousand. In the war, which broke out in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, she organised a Pakistan Red Cross Service of doctors and field hospitals in Azad (Pakistan) Kashmir. For these services the British Red Cross made her an Honorary Life Member and the Azad Kashmir Government conferred on her the title of "Ghazi-i-Azad Kashmir".

V- JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, eldest son of Robert Aitken Mudie (IV), was, with his brother Robert, a partner in the shipowning firm of R. A. Mudie & Sons, founded by his father. He moved to Broughty Ferry about 1870 and there built the house Craig-Gowan, in which he lived. He took a keen interest in local affairs and from 1881-1885 was Provost¹⁴⁹ of Broughty Ferry, which was then a separate burgh. He died on 24th January 1897. On 6th November 1867 he married Margaret Moncur Couper, and by her had the following children;

- (1) Robert Aitken Mudie, b. 16/9/1869, d. 26/10/1852: married Christiana Susan Walton Urquhart on 14/11/1901, and had issue:
 - (a) Reginald James Mudie, b. 2/7/1904: married, first, Jessie Scott Nicholson on 19/12/1932 in Kenya, and had issue:
 - (i) Pamela Agnes Mudie, b. 22' 12; 1933: killed, along with her mother, in an aeroplane accident over North Africa on 27, 2/1947.
- married, second, Mollie Devereux Alderton on 23/12/ 1947 in Kenya: no issue.

¹⁴⁹ Technically he was Chief Magistrate; the chief magistrate was not called Provost till 1892, when the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act came into force.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Dorothy Barbara Mudie, b. 24 5/1908: unmarried.
- (2) Margaret (Meta) Hannah Mudie, b. 20/7/1873, d. 16/1/1927: married Walter Laird and had issue:
 - (a) Colin Laird, b. 3 7 1902.
 - (b) Margaret Gwendolen Laird, b. 10/7/1903: married George Warren Richards, on 28/6/1930, and had issue:
 - (i) Susan Laird Richards, b. 20/6/1935.
 - (ii) Jean Warren Richards, b. 30/10/1937.
 - (c) Gertrude Adrienne Muriel Laird, b. 29/7/1907: married Cuthbert Alan Beannon, June 1938.
 - (d) Frances Mary Laird, b. 8/3/1911; married John Ninian Whitelaw on 18/8/1932, and had issue:
 - (i) Veronica Jill Whitelaw, b. 3/4/1935.
 - (ii) Mary Fiona Whitelaw, b. 27/1/1938.
- (3) Gertrude Mudie, b. 7/10/1874, d. 18/12/1928: unmarried.
- (4) Thomas Couper Mudie, b. 14/1/1877, d. 31/3/1877.
- (5) Herbert Mudie, b. 11/1/1879, d. Oct. 1945: married Katherine Mackie in 21/8/1907 in Broughty Ferry. and had issue:
 - (a) Herbert Mudie, b. 28/6/1909: married Joan Alice (Tosco) Peppe on 12/1/1937 in Ranchi, Bihar, and had issue:
 - (i) Amanda Vivien Mudie, b. 16/10/1937: married Christopher Douglas Bryan Troughton on 29/11/1958.
 - (b) Katherine Margaret Couper Mudie, b. 6/12/1915.
- (6) Thomas Couper Mudie, b. 8/10/1880—see below under VI.

Robert Aitken Mudie, eldest son of James Mudie, after being educated at the Madras College, St. A—ire-as, for some years in his father's business but later started a shipowning business of his own, with his brother, James Herbert Mudie. His main interest, however, was soldiering. He was an officer in the Territorial Field Artillery and rose to the rank of Lt.-Colonel, commanding the 256 Brigade R.F.A. from 1914 to 1916. In the 1914-18 War he served in France from 1915 to 1916 and from 1917 till the end of the war. When he went to France he sold his business and, on demobilisation, he retired to Hawick, where he could indulge in his main recreation of hunting. His son, Reginald James Mudie, after being for a short time in Burma, became a farmer in Kenya. He joined the Kenya Regiment in March 1940 and later transferred to the R.A.F., with whom he served till 1944 in Egypt and north-east Africa.

James Herbert Mudie, second surviving son of James Mudie, was educated at Fettes and after being for a short time in partnership with his brother, went to the United States. He returned when the 1914-18 War broke out and served in Gallipoli with the Royal Artillery, being mentioned in despatches. After the war he went to Borneo and Egypt in the service of an oil company. Later he became a stockbroker in London. His son, David Herbert, after being educated at Gresham's School, Holt, joined the Royal Tank Corps in January 1929 and was sent to India. There he transferred into the Indian Cavalry, The Royal Deccan Horse, in June 1935. In the 1939-45 War, after serving for some time on the staff in Delhi, he commanded the Royal Deccan Horse in Burma and was awarded the M.C. He was given command of Probyn's Horse in 1945. When India became independent in 1947 he retired from the Army and bought a farm in Suffolk.

Walter Laird, the husband of Meta Mudie, was a jute manufacturer in Forfar. George Warren Richards who married her daughter, Gwendolen, was a soldier. He was commissioned in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, but served in the 1914-18 War in the Middle East with the Duke of Westminster's Armoured Car Unit, and was awarded the Military Cross and was mentioned in despatches. In 1918 he joined the Royal Tank Corps and was mentioned in despatches for service in the North-West Frontier of India. After service in Shanghai, at

home and, again in India he passed into the Staff College, Camberley, in 1934. At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War he was an instructor at the Senior Officers' School, Sheerness, and, later, Commandant of the Tank Tactical School. In August 1940 he went to the Middle East as Tank Adviser to General Wavell, and in March 1941 he became G.S.O. I. 7th Armoured Division (The Desert Rats). As Commandant of the 4th Armoured Brigade at the Battle of Knightsbridge he was awarded the D.S.O., to which he received a bar after the Battle of Alamein and the advance to Tunis. In July 1943 he landed in Sicily with the 23rd Armoured Brigade along with the Highland Division and in August of the same year was appointed Tank Adviser to General Montgomery, first in Italy and later throughout the campaign in Northern Europe. In 1946 he was appointed to the command of the 11th Armoured Division in Germany and from 1947 to 1949 he commanded the North-Midland District and the 49th Armoured Division at Home. He retired as Major-General in 1950. Besides the D.S.O. he was awarded the C.B.E., in 1944, and the C.B. in 1945, and was mentioned four times in despatches. He was also awarded the following foreign decorations, Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) U.S.A., Order of the White Lion (Czechoslovakia) and Polonia Restituta (Poland).

VI - THOMAS COUPER MUDIE

Thomas Couper Mudie, youngest son of James Mudie (V), was educated at Fettes, where he was in the Fives X and won the Anderson Swimming prize. After passing through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the 1st Battalion, the Royal Scots, shortly before the outbreak of the Boer War, in which he served from 1899 to 1901. He passed into the Staff College, Camberley, in 1910. In the 1914-18 War he was for two years G.S.O. I of the 9th Division, the official history of which refers to his "thoughtful and cool head." He was promoted Lt.-Colonel in 1918. He received the D.S.O., the French Croix de Guerre with palm and the Belgian Ordre de Leopold and Croix de Guerre and was mentioned in despatches six times. In 1922 he transferred to the Royal Tank Corps and commanded the Royal Tank Corps' Centre at Wool. From 1927 to 1931 he was A.A. and Q.M.G. (Administration) in Malta. He retired in 1932 with the rank of Brigadier. From 1932 to 1944 he was Secretary of the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society and from 1944 to 1947 he was its Director. He was a barrister-at-law and held the Royal Aero Club's Pilot Certificate. He died on 29th September 1948. He married Phyllis Marion Bell Curror of Stirling on 15th March 1916 and had issue:

- (1) James Francis Mudie, b. 12/1/1917—see below under VII.
- (2) Phyllis Marion Mudie, b. 8/4/1920.
- (3) John Curror Mudie, b. 17/8/1922, d. 27/5/1942.
- (4) Colin Couper Mudie, b. 23/8/1929.

John Curror Mudie was killed as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Tank Corps at Knightsbridge, North Africa, within a few weeks of his going on active service. His brother, Colin Couper Mudie, was also in the Royal Tank Corps but, while serving in Kenya, resigned his commission and settled in that country. Both were educated at Loretto. Their sister, Phyllis Marion, was an officer in the A.T.S. in the 1939-45 War.

VII - JAMES FRANCIS MUDIE

James Francis Mudie, eldest son of Thomas Couper Mudie (VI), was educated at Fettes and joined the British Broadcasting Corporation. At the outbreak of the 1939-45 War he was their representative in Singapore and was interned by the Japanese. He succeeded in smuggling a wireless receiver into the camp and, thereby, kept the internees supplied with news. After the war he again represented the B.B.C. in Singapore. In 1956 he was appointed the representative of the B.B.C. in Australia and New Zealand. He married, first, Barbara Minna Laurence on 9th September 1946 and had a son;

- (1) Roger John Mudie, b. 13/6/1947.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

On the dissolution of this marriage he married, second, Margaret Shearer Steven Hamilton of Melbourne, Australia, on 30th August 1954 at Singapore, and had issue:

- (2) Heather Margaret Mudie, b. 28/6/1955 in London.
- (3) Alastair James Mudie, b. 8/7/1956 in London.

CHAPTER XI INVERARITY

In the eighteenth century there were several Mudie families in the present parish of Inverarity, which includes the district of Kirkbuddo, which, though topographically a part of Inverarity, was then a detached portion of the parish of Guthrie. There were families in Gallowfaulds, Newton, Hatton and a place called Cadgertown, which is not marked on the Ordnance Map, and, in Kirkbuddo, in Loanhead now part of Drowndubbs, and in Ward of Kirkbuddo. The first family of which we give an account, comes from Kirkbuddo and the other two from the old parish of Inverarity.

FIRST FAMILY

I - ROBERT MUDIE

This family starts with Robert Mudie, farmer in Loanhead of Kirkbuddo, now part of the farm of Drowndubbs. His father is said to have occupied the farm before him. The family was possibly connected with the Mudies of Bryanton and Gilchorn in the parish of Inverkeilor.

Robert Mudie was born on 30th January 1649, and died in 1722. His youngest son, Robert, was born on 2nd January 1702.

II - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, son of Robert Mudie (I), succeeded to his father's farm. He was an Episcopalian and at the outbreak of the "Forty-five" Rebellion he joined the Forfarshire or Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, which fought throughout the campaign on the side of Prince Charles Edward. Robert Mudie was with the Regiment till it was disbanded at Clova in Angus on 21st April 1746, and so must have fought at Culloden. For a while he went into hiding near his home, but later was able to return to his farm¹⁵⁰. He died in 1765. He married Janet Paris, or Parish, on 4th June 1734 and had issue:

- (1) Euphemia Mudie, b. 20/3/1735.
- (2) Barbara Mudie, b. 4/4/1737.
- (3) John Mudie, b. 2/1/1739, d. 1818: married Elizabeth Barry on 29/7/1764, and had issue:
 - (a) Barbara Mudie, bapt. 24/6/1765.
 - (b) Janet Mudie, bapt. 1/3/1767.
 - (c) John Mudie, bapt. 9/7/1769.
 - (d) Ann Mudie, bapt. 11/2/1772.
 - (e) Adam Mudie, bapt. 2/9/1774.
 - (f) Katherine Mudie, bapt. 24/3/1777: married Peter Smith in Drowndubbs, and had issue.
 - (g) Robert Mudie, bapt. 11/7/1780 under "Robert Mudie, Writer and Reformer."
- (4) Jean Mudie, b. 142/12/1742.
- (5) Francis Mudie, b. 11/11/1744
- (6) Adam Mudie, b. 18/3/1746 see below under IV.
- (7) Isabel Mudie, b. 25/2/1748.

¹⁵⁰ Muster Roll of Forfarshire or Lord Ogilvy's Regiment—McIntosh 1914, where it is stated that Robert Mudie is said to have been a descendant of the "Old Mudie Proprietors of Brianton and Gilchorn."

III - ROBERT MUDIE - WRITER AND REFORMER

John Mudie, the eldest son of Robert Mudie, succeeded to his father's farm of Loanhead, where his two eldest children were born. The rest of his children were born at the Burn of Kirkbuddo¹⁵¹, a farm adjoining Loanhead on the south. His son, Robert, after leaving school, joined the militia, but by reading all the books that came his way, he managed to continue his education. By the time he had completed his four years' service, he is said to "have acquired considerable skill in the art of drawing, a respectable acquaintance with arithmetic and mathematics, and a great facility for English composition. He also wrote verse with ease". On leaving the militia, he became a schoolmaster, first in Fife and later at the Inverness Academy, where he was drawing master. When he was about thirty he was appointed drawing master at the Dundee Academy and shortly afterwards was appointed, as well, to the department of "Arithmetic, theoretical and practical, and English". He was admitted burgess on 1/10/1816 on payment of £10.

It was in Dundee that he started his literary career. In 1810 he published "The Maid of Griban, a Poetical Fragment" and in 1819, "Glenfergus," a three-volume novel. His main literary activities were, however, journalistic and appeared in the pages of the Dundee Advertiser. At this time the Editor of this paper, R. S. Rintoul, afterwards Editor of the Spectator, was conducting a campaign in favour of Parliamentary and Burgh reform, and his main supporters were George Kinloch, who afterwards represented Dundee in the Parliament of 1832, and Robert Mudie. Kinloch's activities eventually necessitated his fleeing the country and Mudie, who is described as a "ready and trenchant writer, gifted with great powers of sarcasm," became extremely unpopular with the authorities and particularly with the Town Council, of which he was himself a member. At that time, the Council was largely self-elected and a petition, which was presented to Parliament in 1819, asking for a properly elected Council and complaining of the malpractices of Alexander Riddoch, who had been Provost, off and on, over a period of thirty years, was probably drafted by Robert Mudie. The result was that the Council took action and dismissed him from his post as English master at the Academy. He, however, seems to have held the post of drawing master for life and so the Council decided to buy him out, which they did for £20, though they are said to have been willing to go as high as £120.

After leaving the Academy, Robert Mudie started two periodicals. "The Independent" and "The Caledonian," but without success. In 1820 therefore, he decided to go to London and he lived there for the rest of his life, except for a short and unsuccessful move to Winchester. In London, he had a house, Grove Cottage, in Chelsea. He found employment with the Morning Chronicle and the Sunday Times, of which he was for a time Editor. He also did a great deal of miscellaneous literary work, producing in a few years more than ninety volumes on a great variety of subjects. His object was to combine instruction with morality- The diversity and rapidity of his work is shown by the following list which is not complete: "Things in General," 1823, "Modern Athens—A Sketch of Edinburgh Society", 1824, "Babylon the Great—A Picture of Men and Things in London", 4 volumes, 1824, "The Complete Governess", 1824, "Session of Parliament", 1824, "Pinnock's Catechisms, Entirely Re-written", 1825-26, "A Picture of India", 2 vols., 1827, "Australia", 1827, "The Emigrant's Guide", 1827, "The British Naturalist", 2 vols., 1828, "Vegetable Substances", 1828, "First Series of Zoology", London, 1831, "A Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature" (vol. 77 of Constable's Miscellany), London, 1832, "First Lines of Natural Philosophy", London, 1832, "The Botanical Annual", London, 1832, "The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands", 2 volumes, London, 1834, "Conversation on Modern Philosophy", 2 vols., "The Natural History of Birds", London, 1834, "The Elements: The Heavens: The Earth: The Air: The Sea", 1835, "Popular Mathematics," London, 1836, "The Seasons", 4 vols., London, 1837, "History of Hampshire, and The Channel Islands", 3 vols., 1838, "Gleanings of Nature, Fifty-Seven Groups of Animals and Plants", London, 1838, "Domesticated Animals", Winchester, 1838, "Man in His Physical Structure and Adaptations", London, 1838, "The

¹⁵¹ Now Burnside of Kirkbuddo.

Copyright Question and Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's Bill", 1838, "The Seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter", 4 vols., 1838, "Winchester Arithmetic", 1840, "Man in His Intellectual Faculties and Adaptations", London, 1839, "Man in His Relations to Society", 1840, 'Man as a Moral and Accountable Being', 1840, "China and its Resources and Peculiarities, with a View of the Opium Question, and a Notice of Assam". He also wrote the letterpress for Gilbert's "Modern Atlas" and most of the natural history articles in the "British Cyclopaedia" and contributed a topographical account of Selborne to Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne". He conducted, too, a monthly periodical "The Surveyor, Engineer and Architect".

In these circumstances, the comment that 'many of his works were hastily produced, to provide for the passing wants of the day, and he has been known to throw off a volume of his 'Seasons' in eight days' is nor surprising. The same commentator adds, however, "He was an able writer, an elegant compiler, an acute and philosophical observer of nature, and particularly happy in geographical dissertations and works on natural history.'

Robert Mudie died at Pentonville on 29th April 1842. Accounts of his life are given in the "Dictionary of National Biography", "The Scottish Nation", and James Thomson's "History of Dundee", and an obituary appeared in volume II of the "Gentleman's Magazine" of 1842. He is one of those shown in Henry Harwood's old Dundee picture "The Executive". Another in the same group is David (Justice) Blair, great-grandson of David Mudie, Dean of Guild of Montrose.

Robert Mudie left a widow by a second marriage, a young son and four daughters, and practically nothing to support them. Jane Welsh Carlyle, the wife of Thomas Carlyle, took pity on two of the daughters, Elizabeth and Juliet, and had them to live with her at her house, 15 Cheyne Row, to get them "away from the maternal element"¹⁵² while she tried to find "places" for them. But they never kept any that were found, and in 1843 she gave up the attempt at their reformation. Carlyle, perhaps not unnaturally, did not like them. Thirty years later, in a note to one of his wife's published letters, he wrote "I remember the Mudies—flary, staring and conceited, stolid, good-looking girls, thinking themselves handsome . . . the wretched stalking blockheads stalked fatefully . . . steadily downwards towards perdition and sank altogether from view". But it was heroism and not frailty that had Carlyle's sympathy and Elizabeth and Juliet probably had their own story to tell about Thomas Carlyle. Nothing is known of what happened to Robert Mudie's son.

IV - ADAM MUDIE

Adam Mudie, the youngest son of Robert Mudie (II), does not appear to have had a farm in his own name in Kirkbuddo and a few years after his marriage he moved to the Parish of St. Vigean, first to the farm of Wardhill Croft and later to Sparrow Hall. He married Jean, daughter of James Russell, farmer in Hassocks, a few miles from Arbroath in the parish of Inverkeilor, on 30th May 1772, and had issue:

- (1) Barbara Mudie, b. 5/5/1773 in Kirkbuddo.
- (2) Helen Mudie, b. 6/8/1775: died young.
- (3) Ann Mudie, b. 27/7/1778.
- (4) Robert Mudie, b. 9/8/1780—see below under V.
- (5) Jean Mudie, b. 11/11/1787 in St. Vigean.
- (6) Helen Mudie, b. 7/12/1789 in St. Vigean.
- (7) Janet Mudie, b. 20/4/1792 in St. Vigean.

¹⁵² See "The English Abigail," by Dorothy Margaret Stuart, London, MacMillan & Co. 1946; "Necessary Evil, The Life of Jane Welsh Carlyle," by Lawrence and Elizabeth Hanson, Constable, 1952 and "Letter and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," Froude, Longmans, Green and Co., 1883.

V - ROBERT MUDIE or MOODIE

Robert Mudie, the only son of Adam Mudie (IV), changed the spelling of his name to Moodie because his schoolmaster told him that that was "the most proper way to spell it". He lived in Montrose and died in 1855. He was a member of the Forfar Militia and held the rank of sergeant. On 7th November 1819 he married Ann Cameron Troup and had issue:

- (1) Margaret Gurney Moodie, b. 18/9/1820.
- (2) Robert Troup Moodie, b. 21/7/1822 in Montrose—see below under Australian Branch.
- (3) Edwin Ramsay Moodie, b. 25/11/1824 in Montrose—see below under VI.
- (4) David Troup Moodie, b. 25/3/1827.
- (5) Elizabeth Moodie, b. 14/2/1829, d. 1871(c), at Hoylake: unmarried.

Here the family splits up into two branches. The line was continued in this country by Edwin Ramsay Moodie. His two brothers emigrated to Australia. David Troup Moodie died there unmarried but Robert Troup Moodie married and was the founder of the Australian Branch of the family.

VI - EDWIN RAMSAY MOODIE

Edwin Ramsay Moodie, second son of Robert Moodie (V), was originally intended to be a lawyer and entered an advocate's office¹⁵³. However he ran away to sea in 1839 and sailed round the world in a ship belonging to Sir Robert Burnaby. He then took service on a Indiaman. On 3rd April 1851 he received his Master's Certificate 'in return for a first-class certificate issued at Dundee'¹⁵⁴. In September 1852 he joined the Cunard Service as third officer of the "Africa" Seventeen months later, in February 1854, he was given Command of the "Andes", and for the next twenty-two years commanded ships of the Cunard line, including the "Europa", "America", "Canada", "Niagara", "Alps", "Shamrock" and "Bothnia". During the Crimean War many of the Cunard ships were employed as transports or hospital ships, and Captain Moodie served with them. On his resignation from the Cunard service in 1876 the Board of Trade appointed him Principal Officer of the Liverpool District of the Marine Survey Service. He was also a director of the training ship "Indefatigable" in the Mersey. He was a friend of the Duke of Edinburgh and his grandson has in his possession a ring given by the Duke to him and inscribed "Capt. E.R.M. from H.R.H. D. of E." He died at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, on 25th August, 1881.

Edwin Ramsay Moodie married Helen Maria Warrenner of the U.S.A., whose mother was a Miss Center and who was brought up by her relation, Robert Pomeroy of Pittsfield, Mass. Edwin Ramsay Moodie and his wife had the following children:

- (1) Edwin Ramsay Moodie, b. 7/7/1867—see below under VII.
- (2) Robert Pomeroy Moodie, b. 22/9/1868, d. 26/1/1891.
- (3) Ralph Troup Moodie, b. 29/10/1870 (twin), d. 7/5/1915: married May Hemming, U.S.A.: no issue.
- (4) Flora Center Moodie, b. 29/10/1870 (twin): married in 1902 Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice Stack, later Major-General, G.B.E., Governor General of the Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, assassinated in Cairo in November 1924, and had issue:
 - (a) Helen Olive Stack, b. Mar. 1905, d. 1931; unmarried.

¹⁵³ Presumably in Aberdeen, where solicitors are known as advocates.

¹⁵⁴ Ex information, Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

Robert Pomeroy Moodie was educated at Sedbergh and played Rugby football for Cheshire, as did his brother Ralph. The latter was drowned in the "Lusitania" when returning from the U.S.A. to join up in the 1914-18 War.

VII - EDWIN RAMSAY MOODIE

Edwin Ramsay Moodie, eldest son of Edwin Ramsay Moodie (VI), entered the firm of Watson & Co., Cotton Brokers of Liverpool, of which he, eventually, became a partner. Early on he was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, as the firm's representative there, and remained there till he returned to the head office in Liverpool in 1908. He retired from business and went to live at Henley Park, Normanly, Surrey, and, later, at Ghyll Manor, Rusper, Sussex, where he died on 19th April, 1954. He was a keen sportsman and played Rugby football for Birkenhead Park and in 1911 was Captain of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club (Hoylake). He was too old for active service in the 1914-18 War but joined the Church Army and ran a canteen at Aubigny in Flanders.

In 1902 he married Helen Agatha Cripps. She was a daughter of Henry Cripps, brother of the first Lord Parmoor and, so, was a first cousin of Sir Stafford Cripps. They had the following children:

- (1) Dorothy Flora Moodie, b. 6/11/1903; married Vivien Leigh Windus, and had issue:
 - (a) Rubin Ramsay Leigh Windus, b. 30/8/1921.
 - (b) Serena Helen Windus, b. 2/2/1935.
 - (c) Deborah Leigh Windus, b. 3/11/1936.
- (2) Robin Henry Ramsay Moodie, b. 8/1/1905 at Memphis, U.S.A.—see below under VIII.
- (3) Kathleen Margaret Moodie, b. 2/1/1908; married Ralph Kauntze, M.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., and had issue:
 - (a) Karolyn Margaret Kauntze, b. 17/10/1937.
 - (b) Ralph Anthony Charles Kauntze, b. 12/3/1943.
 - (c) Christopher Lee Moodie Kauntze, b. 17/2/1947.

VIII - ROBIN HENRY RAMSAY MOODIE

Robin Henry Ramsay Moodie, only son of Edwin Ramsay Moodie (VII), was educated at Uppingham and joined the Royal Navy by special entry in 1923. After serving in the Home and Mediterranean Fleets in H.M.S. "Courageous", "Thunderer", "Royal Sovereign", "Montrose", and "Mackay", he qualified as Lieutenant (T) in H.M.S. "Vernon" in 1932. After serving in that capacity in the Home Fleet for three years in H.M.S. "Rodney", "Campbell" and "Faulkner", he was promoted Lieut.-Commander and his services were lent to the Royal Australian Navy. On return to the Royal Navy in 1938 he was given command of the 3rd M.T.B. Flotilla. In June 1939 he joined "Cornwall" as Staff Torpedo Officer and Staff Officer Operations in the China Station. On the outbreak of war the China Squadron dispersed and "Cornwall" operated in the Indian Ocean in the hunting group Force I (with the "Eagle", "Dorsetshire" and "Gloucester"), which escorted the 1st Australian and New Zealand Army in convoy to Suez. Later he served in "Sussex", "Kent", "Liverpool", and "Leander" in the South Atlantic, Indian Ocean and Red Sea, where he was present at minor actions with aircraft and submarines. Returning to the United Kingdom in 1942 he was posted as and S.O.O. Home Fleet Destroyer Command at Scapa Flow in H.M.S. "Tyne",

At the end of the war he was mentioned in despatches. He retired from the Navy in 1946 with the rank of Commander.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

In 1949 Robin Henry Ramsay Moodie married Rosemary Evelyn Anne Laurie, daughter of Major-General Sir John Laurie of Maxwellton, 6th Bart, Moniaive, Dumfries-shire, the present head of the family which Annie Laurie (b. 1682), about whom the immortal song was written, was a member. They had

- (1) John Ramsay Moodie, b. 28/1/1955.
- (2) Edward Robin Moodie, b. 1/11/1956.

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

IX - ROBERT TROUP MOODIE

Robert Troup Moodie, eldest son of Robert Moodie (V), entered the Merchant Service like his brother. He made his first voyage to Australia in 1849. His next, as Master of the "Hannah", was with privilege to carry his wife. In 1853 he left the "Hannah" and joined the Australian Steam Navigation Company of Sydney and sailed in command of their new ship, the "City of Sydney", 800 tons, from the Clyde on 16th January 1854. After some years he obtained a shore appointment. He married Agnes Kerr Wallace on 16/12/1948 in Aberdeen, and had issue:

- (1) Jessie Moodie, b. 15/10/1849, d. 1911: married at Sydney, Sydney William Cargill of Aberdeen, shipmaster, commander of the R.M.S. "Australia", sailing between Sydney and San Francisco.
- (2) Robert Moodie, b. 20/10/1851 see below under X.
- (3) Annie Cameron Moodie, b. 27/2/1853.

X - ROBERT MOODIE

Robert Moodie, the only son of Robert Troup Moodie (IX), started as a shipping agent in Sydney, but later, developed other interests. He was for many years an Alderman of the Municipal Council of North Sydney. He married Maria Isabella Monro in 1873 and had issue:

- (1) Agnes Moodie, b. 3/12/1873, d. 1949: married James Hampton Brennand in 1899, and had issue:
 - (a) James Hampton Brennand, b. 1901(c).
- (2) Maria Isabella Moodie, b. 12/4/1875: married William James Quodling in 1896, and had issue:
 - (a) Wilfred Henry Quodling: married.
 - (b) Robert William James Quodling: married.
 - (c) Dorothy Isabel Quodling: married.
 - (d) Clare Wilshire Quodling: married.
- (3) Annie Cameron Moodie, b. 14/6/1876, d. 19/2/1944: married Arthur Reginald Angus in 1901, and had issue:
 - (a) Leighton Angus.
 - (b) Robert Angus.
 - (c) Jean Angus.
- (4) Robert Troup Moodie, b. 9/8/1877 see below under XI.
- (5) William Cargill Moodie, b. 30/1/1881, d. 5/2/1950: married Ena Suttor on 6/10/1908, and had issue:
 - (a) Walter Stirton Moodie, b. 10/6/1909: married Jessie Marjorie Knight on 18/5/1940: no issue.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Boyce Ramsay Moodie, b. 29/6/1912: married Ulla McCoy Blackwood on 27/4/1940, and had issue:
 - (i) Ramsay Donald Moodie, b. 1/1/1943.
 - (ii) Karna Ann Moodie, b. 10/2/1945.
- (c) Ailsa Suttor Moodie, b. 10/10/1919: married Keith Daniel on 17/10/1941, and had issue:
 - (i) Keith Peter Daniel, b. 8/3/1943.
- (6) Jessie Wallace Moodie, b. 24/5/1882: married George Price on 10/2/1910, and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Isabella Price, b. 8/12/1911; married Stanley Gardiner Hole on 4/6/1941, and had issue:
 - (i) Robert George Hole, b. 12/3/1946.
 - (ii) Rosemary Wallace Hole, b. 6/8/1948.
 - (iii) Boyd Gardiner Hole, b. 18/4/1949.
 - (b) George Monro Price, b. 14/8/1913: married Margaret Jean Bedford on 6/11/1940, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Ruth Price, b. 10/7/1941.
 - (ii) Elizabeth Ann Price, b. 17/9/1943.
 - (iii) George Brian Price, b. 17/10/1945.
 - (c) Robert Owen Price, b. 26/1/1915: married Gladys Doreen Meldrum on 10/1/1943, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Roberta Price, b. 8/2/1944.
 - (ii) Heather Mary Price, b. 8/2/1946.
 - (iii) Michael Owen Price, b. 30/11/1950.
 - (d) Ruth Lomax Price, b. 29/11/1916: married Kenneth Richard Archer on 3/12/1949, and had issue:
 - (i) Elizabeth Wallace Archer, b. 23/12/1950.
 - (ii) Mary Jane Archer, b. 6/8/1954.

William Cargill Moodie, second son of Robert Moodie, was one of the founders, about 1934, of the firm of Purves Moodie and Storey, Solicitors, Sydney. When he died he was succeeded in that firm by his elder son, Walter Stirton Moodie. His younger son, Boyce Ramsay Moodie, is a stock and share broker. Both brothers were omcers in the Artillery in the 1939-45 War. Keith Daniel, the husband of Ailsa Suttor Moodie, was a banker.

Agnes Moodie's husband was an electrical engineer and Maria Isabella's husband was a civil engineer. Annie Cameron Moodie married a solicitor in England. Jessie Wallace Moodie's husband, George Price, is a New Zealander and was a director of the engineering firm of A. & G. Price Ltd., of Thames, Auckland, founded in 1868 by his father and uncle. Both her sons are farmers in Malatoki and both served in the 1939-45 War, but for medical reasons were not sent overseas. Her son-in-law, Stanley Gardiner Hole, was also a farmer. Her other son-in-law, Kenneth Richard Archer, is a surgeon and Superintendent of the Palmerston North Hospital.

XI - ROBERT TROUP MOODIE

Robert Troup Moodie, the elder son of Robert Mudie (X), was in the service of the Bank of New South Wales. From 1920 to 1932 he was manager of the Rundle Street branch of that bank and thereafter, till he retired to Hawthorn in 1939, of the Ballarat branch. He married Una Beresford King on 3/6/1908, and had issue:

- (1) Robert Beresford Moodie, b. 12/10/1910,

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (2) Colin Troup Moodie, S 4 1913: married Hilaire Davenport on 16/10/1954 in Bombay, and had issue;
 - (a) Viveca Ann -Moodie- b. 18/10/1955 in Rangoon.
- (3) Heather Letitia Moodie, b- 24/5/1915: married Garth Owen Seale on 22/4/1939: no issue.
- (4) Alison Jeannaz Moodie, b. 27/5/1917: married Errol Hampton Coote on 26/11/1938, and had issue:
 - (a) Stephanie Coote, b. 1/9/1939.
 - (b) Diana Coote, b. 25/8/1942 .

Robert Beresford the elder son of Robert Troup Moodie, was educated at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, University there. He is now head of the Property Branch of the Commonwealth Crown Land Office in Victoria. His younger brother, Colin Troup Moodie, who was also at St. Peter's College, took an LL.B. at Adelaide University and entered the Australian Foreign Service. From 1944 to 1947 he served Secretary to the High Commissioner for Australia in New Delhi and from 1950-53 as Counsellor to the Australian Embassy in Washington. In 1953-54 he was in the External Affairs Office in London and in 1954 he was appointed Australian Minister in Rangoon. In 1956 the post was up-graded and he became an Ambassador. In 1957 he returned to Australia and is now serving in the External Affairs Department in Canberra. His wife was born in Adelaide, her great-grandfather having been one of the early settlers in Australia.

Gareth Owen Seale, the husband of Heather Letitia Moodie, is in the Commonwealth Public Service and Errol Hampton Coote, the husband of Alison Jeannette Moodie, is a journalist.

SECOND FAMILY

I - JOHN MUDIE

The earliest known member of this family is John Mudie, a weaver in Cadgertown in Inverarity who was married twice, first to Isobel Nicoll in 1732 and, second, to Ann Sturrock in 1756. About 1762 he left Inverarity and set up his business in the Hilltown of Dundee, where his two youngest children were born. He left a will, which is now in the possession of his descendant Miss Annely Mudie of Birmingham. As the children of Isobel Nicoll had already received a "reasonable share" of his "Means and Effects" John Mudie left all his property "his Goods, Gear, Outsight and Insight, Plenishing, Weaving Looms, Cloth, Yearn, Gold and Silver, Coinzied and Uncoinzied" . . . and his "haill and other means" to his second wife, Ann Sturrock, at the same time directing her to "Maintain and Educate James and Patrick Mudies, children procreate betwixt her and me, ay and while they attain the age of sixteen years compleat, according to their Rank and Station". This will, though drawn up by a lawyer on stamped paper and witnessed, does not seem to have been proved. It is dated 23rd February 1771 and John Mudie probably died soon after.

John Mudie and his first wife, Isobel Nicoll were contracted in marriage and "Two Crounes were pledged" on 21st October 1732. By her he had issue:

- (1) Helen Mudie, bapt. 7/9/1735.
- (2) Jean Mudie, bapt. 14/8/1737: married John Anderson in 1759.
- (3) John Mudie, bapt. 26/4/1741—see below under II.
- (4) Agnes Mudie, bapt. 22/5/1748: married John Bruce in 1773. By his second wife, Ann Sturrock, whom he married on 14th November 1756, he had issue:
- (5) James Mudie, bapt. 19/2/1759.
- (6) Peter Mudie, bapt. 5/ 12/1761; married Catherine Douglas on 5/12/1785 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 23/11/1786.
 - (b) James Mudie, b. 17/6/1788, died in infancy.
 - (c) Janet Mudie, b. 10/1/1792.
 - (d) James Mudie, b. 21/11/1793—see below under Rev. James Mudie.
 - (e) Peter Mudie, b. 22/9/1795: married Isabella Simpson: no issue.
 - (f) David Mudie, b. 16/4/1797—see below, under Birmingham Branch.
 - (g) Francis Mudie, b. 28/4/1800, after Francis Mudie, cousin: married Catherine Ramsay in
 - (h) William Mudie, b. 27/11/1801.
 - (i) John Mudie, b. 17/2/1803, d. 23/5/1858: married Margaret Smith, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Donaldson Mudie, b. 13/12/1850.
 - (ii) Ralph Erskine Mudie, b. 15/8/1852.
 - (iii) Katherine Douglas Mudie, b. 5/9/1854.
 - (j) Douglas Mudie.
 - (k) Thomas Mudie, b. 1/8/1808: married and had issue:
 - (i) Thomas Mudie, b. 1841, d. 8/5/1890: married and had issue:
 - (a) James Mudie.
 - (b) Anne Mudie.
 - (c) Thomas Mudie.
 - (d) Kate Mudie.
 - (e) Jessie Mudie.
 - (f) Mary Mudie.
 - (g) John Mudie.

- (7) Anne Mudie, b. 10/4/1764: after A. Mudie, Aunt.
- (8) William Mudie, b. 28/11/1766: after William Mudie.

All John Mudie's children were born in Inverarity except the two youngest, Anne and William, who were born in Dundee and who, presumably, died young as they are not mentioned in his will.

Nothing is known about John Mudie's second son, James. It is possible that he was the James Mudie, merchant, who from 1809 to 1824 lived in Peter Street, where his nephew, Peter Mudie lived, or that he was the James Mudie, merchant in Dundee, who married Elizabeth Gibson of Inverarity on 23rd September 1818. John Mudie's third son, Peter, the Patrick of his father's will, was a weaver or, as he was later described, a linen manufacturer. He owned land in Dallfield, just west of the Hilltown and probably had his business there. He was a member of the Anti-Burgher or General Association Synod Congregation of the Bell Street Church. In 1747 the Secession Church, which started in 1733, split into two, the Burghers and the AntiBurghers, the latter refusing to take the Burgher's oath because they thought that it implied that the Church of Scotland, which they had left, represented the true faith. Both Burghers and Anti-Burghers later were further split into New Lights or New Lichts and Old Lights or Auld Lichts. All have now rejoined the Church of Scotland¹⁵⁵.

Peter Mudie, second surviving son of Peter Mudie and Catherine Douglas, was a doctor. He became M.D. of St. Andrews on 4th July 1818 and, four days later, on 8th July, he was admitted Burgess by "privilege Isabella Simpson, his spouse, daughter of James Simpson, merchant burghess". His wife died less than a year later on 11th March 1819 "Respected by all who knew her" and was buried in the Howff. Dr. Peter Mudie's name appears in the Dundee Directories from 1824 to 1837 but not in that of 1842. He probably died therefore, some time about 1840. He lived in Peter Street, off the Murraygait, which, according to the family tradition, was called after him. Actually, however, it was called after John Peter, wright, who lived there shortly before Peter Mudie¹⁵⁶. The mistake probably arose because nearby there was, between 73 and 75 Murraygait, a Mudie's Close¹⁵⁷. John Mudie, the sixth surviving son of Peter Mudie and Catherine Douglas, was also a doctor, admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1824. He lived in Bain's Square, off the Wellgate, and died there.

Two of the sons of Peter Mudie and Catherine Douglas, David and Francis, were linen manufacturers, like their father. David's sons went to England and an account of them is given under the heading "Birmingham Branch". Thomas, the youngest of the family, also seems to have left Dundee.

II - THE REV. JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, eldest surviving son of Peter Mudie and Catherine Douglas, entered the Church. He was a probationer in the Bell Street Church, which, on the amalgamation of New Licht Burghers and the New Licht Anti-Burghers, became about this time a congregation of the United Secession Church. In 1825 he received a call, signed by 173 members and 84 adherents, from the United Secession Church in Stronsay in Orkney, which had also, previously, been Anti-Burgher. This call was sustained by the Presbytery in Edinburgh and James Mudie was ordained to the ministry and inducted to the pastoral charge of the

¹⁵⁵ An interesting "tree*" of the divisions and re-unions of the Church of Scotland is given in "The Scotland of Our Fathers," by Elizabeth Haldane. The last remnant of the Secession Church joined the Church of Scotland in 1956.

¹⁵⁶ Lamb's Dundee.

¹⁵⁷ In the last century there were three other "Mudie's Closes" in Dundee, namely at 48 King Street, 166 Seagate and 37 Dallfield Walk. All have now lost this name, the last to do so being that off King Street in 1913.

Congregation in Stronsay on 2nd December 1825. His salary was £85 a year, with a manse and a garden. One of his successors at Stronsay described him as "an able, earnest, devoted and strenuous minister of the Gospel" and as having brought about "the consolidation of the congregation and, in a large measure, the building up of the members in their most holy faith." In twelve years the membership had doubled, to 368.

The church at Stronsay was situated near the south-east end of the island, with the result that 52 families had to come to it from a distance of more than four miles. A new church, with sittings for 450, was therefore built in 1858 in the centre of the island. This cost £875, exclusive of labour and cartage. The Presbytery guaranteed £100 towards the cost and £200 was given by the Ferguson Bequest. The rest was subscribed by the congregation. Shortly after the completion of the new church, James Mudie became ill and, on the ordination in Stronsay on 17th April 1861 of his successor, Rev. John Thomson of Montrose, he retired to Blairgowrie on an annual allowance of £10 paid by the congregation. He died at Carnoustie on 22nd September 1863.

James Mudie married Mary Ann Balfour, daughter of Rev. Alexander Balfour, minister of Lethandy, near Blairgowrie, a woman 'of good understanding and devout spirit'¹⁵⁸, and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie: died in infancy.
- (2) Alexander Mudie: died in infancy.
- (3) Jane Mudie: married David Grimond, and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Grimond: unmarried.
 - (b) Margaret Grimond: unmarried.
 - (c) Jean Grimond: unmarried.
- (4) Eliza Mudie, d. 11/5/1908 at Crieff: married Alexander Hay Moncur on 27/6/1861 in Blairgowrie, and had issue:
 - (a) Alexander Moncur, b. 21/2/1863, d. 29/12/1944: unmarried.
- (5) Agnes Mudie: married Peter Brock, and had issue:
 - (a) William Brock: married Elizabeth Lamb, and had issue:
 - (i) Agnes Mudie Brock.

All three of James Mudie's daughters were sent to Montrose for their education. David Grimond, who married Jane Mudie, was the son of David Grimond of Lornaty and succeeded his father as a flax spinner in Blairgowrie. His younger brothers, Joseph Grimond and Alexander Dick Grimond, founded the jute manufacturing firm of J. & A. D. Grimond¹⁵⁹, which has now been absorbed by Jute Industries. Alexander Hay Moncur, who married Eliza Mudie, was Provost of Dundee from 1880 to 1883. Their son, Alexander, in his will, left £30,000 for the building of a new church in Stronsay, in memory of his mother and grandfather. This church, which was designed by Mr. Leslie Graham MacDougall, R.S.A. of Edinburgh, was dedicated by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to which, in the fullness of time, the congregation in Stronsay had returned, on 11th May 1955. Miss Agnes Mudie Brock, the grand-daughter of Agnes Mudie and Peter Brock, lives in Portobello.

III - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, son of John Mudie (I) by his first wife, Isobel Nicoll, took over his father's business in Cadgertown when the latter moved to Dundee about 1762. He himself moved to Dundee some time after 1775, when his youngest child was born. He, like his half-brother, Peter, also acquired land in Dallfield and was often, it is said, referred to as John Mudie of Dallfield. Like Peter, too, he was a Seceder, but a Burgher,

¹⁵⁸ History of the Congregations of the U.P. Church, by Dr. Small.

¹⁵⁹ "Glimpses of Old and New Dundee," Miller, p. 66.

not an Anti-Burgher. He belonged to the School Wynd Church¹⁶⁰. School Wynd was New Licht, and in 1808, John Mudie was one of eight or ten elders, including his son, Francis, who left it to form an Auld Licht congregation. They did not, however, succeed in collecting enough money to build a church till the year of John Mudie's death and no regular minister was obtained till 1816. John Mudie died on 16th June 1814 and was buried in the Howff, where his three sons erected a tombstone to his memory in the north-east corner of that cemetery.

John Mudie married Margaret McNaughton of the parish of Tealing, on 1 Ith November 1762 in Inverarity, and had issue:

- (1) Helen Mudie, bapt. 2/10/1763.
- (2) John Mudie, bapt. 14/7/1765: married Agnes Morrison on 21/11/1796, and had issue:
 - (a) Jean Mudie, b. 1799, died in infancy.
 - (b) Christian Mudie, b. 1810(c), d. 19/6/1821.
 - (c) Agnes Mudie, b. 5/11/1803, died in infancy.
 - (d) John Mudie, b. 19/12/1804, d. 8/2/1860.
 - (e) James Mudie, b. 1806(c), died in infancy.
 - (f) Peter Mudie, b. 15/12/1807.
- (3) Francis Mudie, bapt. 24/7/1767 see below under Francis Mudie.
- (4) Jean Mudie, bapt. 26/8/1768, alive in 1812.
- (5) Ann Mudie, bapt. 9/6/1771, died in infancy.
- (6) Peter Mudie, bapt. 3/10/1773—see below under IV.
- (7) Anne Mudie, bapt. 23/7/1775.

All the children of John Mudie and Margaret McNaughton were born in Inverarity.

John Mudie, eldest son of John Mudie, was a linen manufacturer at Dallfield and so describes himself on his father's tombstone. Judging from the Dundee Directories he died some time between 1837 and 1842. He and his wife, Agnes Morrison, erected a tombstone in the Howff to their children who died in infancy. He was admitted burgher on 6th November 1822 on payment of £10.

III - FRANCIS MUDIE

Francis Mudie has no descendants in the male line but he has so many in the female line and so many of them bear his name, that it is convenient to treat of them separately. He, too, was a linen manufacturer and appears to have been in partnership with his elder brother, John. He, as already mentioned, was an elder in the School Wynd Church but left it in 1808 along with his father and other elders to form an Auld Licht congregation. He took a leading part in raising money for a new church. A site was eventually obtained in the garden of a well-known divine, the Rev. John Willison and a church, afterwards known as the Willison Church, was erected there in 1814. The cost of the building and site was £1,434/14/2 3/4, of which £1,014 had to be borrowed. Francis Mudie was one of the individuals in whose name the church property was held till it was handed over to the "Associate Burgher Congregation" in 1824. The first minister appointed to the new church was the Rev. Robert Aitken, a liberal-minded man who led his congregation to rejoin the Church of Scotland in 1839, only to leave it again at the Disruption in 1843. Perhaps it was under his influence that Francis Mudie registered the births of all his children in September 1816, after the last of them had been born. Many Seceders objected to registering the birth of their children in the parish registers,

¹⁶⁰ Now rebuilt as Kidd's Rooms in Lindsay Street, which was the name given to School Wynd after it was widened.

which was not so unreasonable as it now seems as these registers were, originally, registers of baptisms¹⁶¹. Francis Mudie probably died before 1837, when his wife is shown in the Directory as living in Dallfield Walk, where his elder brother, John, also lived.

Francis Mudie married Janet Stewart on 28th January 1803 in Dundee, and had issue:

- (1) Isabella Mudie, b. 5/12/1803, d. 21/1/1855: married William Howie on 29/10/1829 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Janet Howie, b. 28/10/1830.
 - (b) Frances Mudie Howie, d. 1908: married her cousin, Francis Mudie Spence of Manchester, and had issue—see below.
 - (c) Jessie Stewart Howie, d. 1/9/1885 in Blackpool: married, as his second wife, John William Gilchrist on 20/10/1860 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Peter Spence Gilchrist, b. 10/8/1861, d. 31/12/1947: married Ethel Porter on 7/1/1892 in Goole, Yorkshire, and had issue:
 - (a) J. W. Stuart Gilchrist, b. 10/6/1894: married Ellen Victor on 10/10/1923 in Charlotte, N.C., U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (i) Stuart Gilchrist, b. 3/1/1929: married Mary Johnson Ford on 9/10/1954 in Richmond, Va., U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (A) Henry Victor Gilchrist, b. 11/1/1956 in Richmond, Va., U.S.A.
 - (b) Cecil Waltham Gilchrist, b. 1/4/1900: married Catherine Curtis on 3/6/1933 in Nansen, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and had issue:
 - (i) Nancy Curtis Gilchrist, b. 14/5/1935 in Charlotte, N.C.: married Pressly M. Millen on 31/12/1955.
 - (ii) Catherine Stuart Gilchrist, b. 11/5/1939 in Charlotte, N.C.
 - (c) Edith Gilchrist, b. 14/2/1905: married Herman Prieleau Hamilton on 19/5/1934 in Charlotte, N.C., and had issue:
 - (i) James Hamilton, b. 4/12/1938 in Chester, South Carolina.
 - (ii) Edith Hamilton, b. 4/10/1944 in Chester, South Carolina.
 - (d) Peter Spence Gilchrist, b. 20/2/1909: married Carrie Marshall Young on 12/2/1938 at Charlotte, N.C., and had issue:
 - (i) Peter Gilchrist, b. 12/7/1939 in Charlotte, N.C.
 - (ii) Marshall Brown Gilchrist, b. 28/2/1942 in Charlotte, N.C.
 - (ii) Edward James Gilchrist, b. 8/10/1862: married Lily Hathorn on 14/1 Il 890, and had issue:
 - (a) Jessie May Gilchrist, b. 25/10/1890.
 - (b) Isabel Irene Gilchrist, b. 23/9/1892,
 - (c) Ian Edward Gilchrist, b. 26/5/1894: killed on 20/7/1916 at Battle of the Somme.
 - (d) Muriel Gilchrist, b. 14/6/1896 in Ipswich: married George Frederick Mobbs on 7/9/1931, and had issue:
 - (i) Marjorie Mobbs, b. 13/11/1932 in Swatow, China.
 - (ii) Ian David Mobbs, b. 31/5/1955 in Orpington, Kent.
 - (e) Dorothy Stuart Gilchrist, b. 30/10/1899; married Frederick Robert Irvine on 4/9/1923, and had issue:

¹⁶¹ According to figures given by the Rev. Dr. Small in his "Statistical Account of the Parish and Town of Dundee," written in 1782, about one-third of the births in Dundee in the second half of the eighteenth century were not registered. Marriages, on the other hand, were always registered "whether regular or not."

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (i) Magnus Keith Irvine, b. 7/8/1924: married Aline Hekimian on 2/4/1949, and had issue:
 - (A) Lilian Irvine, b. 12/10/1950 in Ipswich.
 - (B) Marie Dominique Irvine, b. 3/2/1952 in Melton. (c) Madeline Irvine, b. 31/12/1955 in New York.
 - (C) Alison Gilchrist Irvine, b. 1/5/1927 in Ipswich.
 - (ii) Elspeth Margaret Irvine, b. 3/3/1929: married Eric Lucey on 15/9/1951 in Stow Maries, Essex, and had issue:
 - (A) Peter Lucey, b. 4/7/1952 in Edinburgh.
 - (B) Caroline Lucey, b. 1954 in Edinburgh.
 - (C) Ralph Lucey, b. 1956 in Edinburgh.
 - (f) Kenneth Stuart Campbell Gilchrist, b. 17/9/1903.
- (iii) Francis Spence Gilchrist, b. 1871 (twin): married Muriel — on 4/10/1891.
- (iv) John William Gilchrist, b. 1871 (twin), d. aged seven weeks.
- (v) Alfred Duncan Gilchrist: married Muriel Porter in South Carolina, and had issue:
 - (a) William Gilchrist.
 - (b) Jessie Gilchrist.
 - (c) Ada Frances Gilchrist: married George Robert Dawson.
- (d) Duncan Howie, b. 31/3/1840, d. 14/6/1907: married Annie Jameson Robertson on 24/7/1865, and had issue:
 - (i) Eva Howie, b. 10/7/1866: married Thomas Masterson in South Africa, and had issue:
 - (a) Eva Masterson: married — Hallack.
 - (b) Margaret Masterson.
 - (ii) Annie Robertson Howie, b. 18/3/1867: married Sidney Guard in South Africa.
 - (iii) James Robertson Howie, b. 3/2/1870: married Mina Marshall: no issue.
 - (iv) William Duncan Howie, b. 26/12/1871; drowned at sea.
 - (v) Eliza Jane Mudie Howie, b. 12/2/1874: unmarried.
 - (vi) Fanny Spence Howie, b. 24/2/1877: unmarried.
 - (vii) Robert Mudie Howie, b. 28/4/1879, d. in Johannesburg: married Grace Sim, and had issue;
 - (a) William Duncan Howie.
 - (viii) Frank Spence Howie, b. 25/7/1881: married and had issue:
 - (a) Ian James Howie: married and had issue.
- (2) Agnes Mudie, b. 16/2/1805, d. 17/4/1858: married, as first wife, Peter Spence, and had issue:
 - (a) Francis Mudie Spence, b. 22/ 1/1837, d. 29/ 12/1907; married his cousin, Frances Mudie Howie, and had issue:
 - (i) Wilfrid L. Spence, b. 29/11/1867: married, as her second husband, Elizabeth C. Thomson (nee Anderson) and had issue:
 - (a) Telford Francis Spence, b. 25/8/1896: killed in action 1/7/1916.
 - (b) A daughter.
 - (ii) Angelo Spence, died in infancy.
 - (iii) Peter Spence, b. 8/3/1871, d. 1887(c).
 - (iv) Jessie Wilhemina Spence, b. 3/1/1872, d. 1954: married the Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Coade on 26/6/1895 in Manchester and had issue:
 - (a) Thorold Francis Coade, b. 3/7/1896 in Dublin: married Kathleen Eleanor Hardy on 24/8/1922, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (i) Faith Gabrielle Coade, b. 7/9/1925: married Leslie Widdicombe on 15/10/1952.
 - (ii) Priscilla Coade, b. 2/9/1930: married David Goodfield on 21/4/1954.
- (b) Eileen Frances Coade, b. 13/2/1902: married Baron Thomas Rowland de Ward on 14/10/1926 in Poona, India, and had issue:
 - (i) Thomas Charles Michael de Ward, b. 26/6/1928: married Edith Dadswell on 15/8/1956.
 - (ii) Nigel Francis Stuart de Ward, b. 7/10/1929.
- (v) Howard Spence, b. 27/4/1874, d. 24/8/1934: married Edith Mary Platt Blakely in 1893, and had issue:
 - (a) Mona Kathleen Spence, b. 15/5/1900: married Robert Thompson, stepson of her uncle, Wilfred L. Spence, and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Howard Garry Thompson.
 - (ii) Mona Elizabeth Thompson.
 - (b) Phyllis Joan Spence, b. 4/5/1903: married Cuthbert Mangin in 1927.
 - (c) Frank Derek Spence, b. 28/6/1908: married Nathalie Walker, and had issue:
 - (i) Nathalie Sarah Amanda Spence, b. 19/9/1937
 - (ii) Carolyn Lucy Spence, b. 13/5/1939.
- (vi) Malcolm Spence, b. 21/2/1876: married Emma Falconer, and had issue:
 - (a) Geoffrey Spence.
 - (b) Gwendolyn Spence.
 - (c) Reginald Spence.
- (b) David Spence: married Edith Brooke, and had issue:
 - (i) Kenneth Spence, b. 1/6/1887, d. 10/2/1944: married, first, Greta Bell on 5/9/1916, and had issue:
 - (a) Maeve Spence, b. 19/4/1919: married Philip Ellis on 5/9/1939, and had issue:
 - (i) Kenneth Ellis, b. 23/5/1943.
 - (ii) Jane Ellis, b. 9/1/1946.
 - (iii) Michael Ellis, b. 29/5/1951.
 - married, second, Joan - and had issue:
 - (b) Maelwyn Spence.
 - (ii) Violet Spence: married Reginald Attwood.
- (c) Millie Spence.
- (d) Mary Ann Spence.
- (e) James Spence.
- (f) Jessie Eliza Spence: married — Steuart, and had issue:
 - (i) Mora V. Stuart Steuart.
 - (ii) Douglas Spens Steuart: married, and had issue:
 - (a) David Spens Steuart.
 - (iii) A daughter.
- (3) Margaret Mudie, b. 16/9/1807, died in infancy.
- (4) Janet (Jessie) Mudie, b. 3/5/1810, d. 7/2/1883: married her deceased sister's husband, Peter Spence, in France: no issue.
- (5) Jean Mudie, b. 16/12/1812 after Jean Mudie, aunt: married — Cuthbert: no issue.
- (6) Catherine Mudie, b. 6/12/1814 (twin), died in infancy.

- (7) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 6/12/1814 (twin), d. 1/2/1890: married Robert Aitken Mudie, on 24/12/1831, and had issue—see Chapter X.
- (8) James Mudie, b. 3/3/1816, died in infancy.

William Howie, who married Francis Mudie's eldest daughter, Isabella, is said to have been a grandnephew of John Howie, the author of "Scots Worthies". His mother was Agnes Mudie, daughter of James Mudie, weaver, Dundee. His son, Duncan Howie, was an insurance agent, and, of his sons, James was a merchant in Dundee and Robert a merchant in Johannesburg. William was in the Merchant Navy and Frank was an artist. William Duncan Howie, son of Robert Howie, is an architect.

John William Gilchrist was an engineer and became manager of the chemical works of his wife's uncle, Peter Spence. Two of his sons, Peter and Alfred, emigrated to the U.S.A. The former's son, Cecil Waltham Gilchrist lives in Charlotte, North Carolina, where he is on the board of a number of chemical firms and plays an important part in public life. He is an elder of the church and was a Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America in 1955. He is a Doctor of Laws of Davidson College and, in 1945, was elected Charlotte's "Man of the Year". Edward James Gilchrist was a minister of the Presbyterian Church in England. Frederick Robert Irvine, the husband of Dorothy Stuart Gilchrist was on the professorial staff at Achimota College on the Gold Coast.

Peter Spence, who married Francis Mudie's second daughter, Agnes, was the founder of Peter Spence and Co., Chemical Manufacturers, Widnes. His son, James Spence, was an explorer and wrote a book, "The Land of Bolivar"¹⁶² which reached a second edition. Later he joined his brother, Francis, in the family business- Peter Spence's son, Wilfred Spence, was a civil and mechanical engineer. In the 1914-18 War, when he was with Messrs. Arrol-Johnson in Dumfries, he raised, as Commanding Officer Designate, a Motor Volunteer Corps for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, but the war ended before he was commissioned. Two of the present directors of Peter Spence & Co., are Peter Spence's grand-daughter, Mrs. Attwood, and his great-grandson, Derek Spence. Thorold Francis Coade, another great grandson, was educated at Harrow and He served in the 1914-18 War with the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. After the war he took a degree in English Literature at Oxford and became a schoolmaster, first at Harrow and later at Bryanston, where he was headmaster from 1932 to 1957, when he retired.

IV - PETER MUDIE

Peter Mudie, the youngest of the three sons of John Mudie (II), lived, like his cousin, Dr, Peter Mudie, in Peter Street. He died in Dundee on 1st July 1837. He married three times. By his first wife, Ann Jackson, whom he married on 1st June 1804, he had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, alive in 1864
- (2) Francis Mudie, b. 1814, d. 30/5/1864: married Euphemia McGregor

By his Second wife, Christina McAulay, he had issue:

- (3) Jean Mudie, b. 1824: married, first, - Dawson: married, second, John Raitt on 2/1/1865 in Forfar

By his third wife, Agnes Leslie, daughter of William Leslie and Isabella Neave in Ground of Brighty, in thw parish of the Murroes, whom he married on 25th May, 1829, he had issue:

- (4) William Bell Mudie, b. 13/10/1830 in Dundee – see below under V.

¹⁶² Two volumes; Sampson-Low, London, 1878.

V - WILLIAM BELL MUDIE

William Bell Mudie, the only child of Peter Mudie (IV) by his third wife, died at the age of 36 on 5th January 1867. He married twice. By his first wife, Isobel Cameron Nicoll, daughter of John Nicoll Robertson, whom he married on 2nd November 1855, he had issue:

- (1) Charles John Mudie, b. 21/9/1857—see below under VI.
- (2) Agnes Leslie Mudie, b. 25/5/1859, d. 17/5/1944: married William Tait Lauder of Natal, South Africa, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles William Lauder, b. 18/2/1882, d. 24/1/1946.
 - (b) James Tait Lauder, b. 24/10/1884: married Margaret Fraser Catto of Natal, South Africa, on 17/5/1946: no issue.
 - (c) Jessie Robertson Lauder, b. 7/10/1886, d. 9/1928: married William Lane Pearce, and had issue:
 - (i) William Pearce.
 - (ii) Howard Pearce.
 - (iii) Hilda Pearce.
 - (iv) Olive Pearce.
 - (d) William Mudie Lauder, b. 4/5/1892, d. 20/6/1952: unmarried.
 - (e) Alfred Murray Lauder, b. 26/11/1896, d. 29/5/1918: unmarried.

On her death on 4th March, 1861, he married, on 18/11/1862 at Kirriemuir, Christina Forbes, daughter of James Forbes and Eliza Bowman, and by her had issue:

- (3) William Bell Mudie, b. 5/1/1864 at Dundee, d. 26/6/1884 at sea.
- (4) Elizabeth Forbes Mudie, b. 1865, d. Durban, Natal, on 5/6/1913: married Andrew Gray of Cathkin, Natal, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles Andrew Gray, b. 18/10/1892: married Winifred Dorothea Burges on 26/1/1944, and had issue:
 - (i) Anthony David Mudie Gray, b. 3/10/1946.
 - (ii) Lincoln Andrew Gray, b. 13/3/1950.
 - (b) Nesta Bertha Gray, b. 24/2/1894.
 - (c) Leslie Forbes Gray, b. 14/10/1895, d. 3/10/1940,
 - (d) Marjorie Marguerite Gray, b. 29/3/1897.
 - (e) William Mudie Ranald Gray, b. 19/10/1898: married Marjorie Emila Nicolson on 30/4/1929, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Rosemary Gray, b. 30/12/1930: married Myles Jackson on 28/4/1952, and had issue:
 - (a) Diana Elizabeth Jane Jackson, b. 19/2/1954.
 - (ii) Alison Mary Mudie Gray, b. 19/10/1933.
 - (f) David Thompson Gray, b. 17/6/1902: married Geraldine Kathleen Niland on 8/9/1950, and had issue:
 - (i) Claudia Gretna Gray, b. 18/3/1952.
 - (ii) John David Gray, b. 24/7/1953.
 - (iii) David Mudie Gray, b. 9/3/1955.

William Bell Mudie, the younger, was lost overboard from the ship "Craigburn" in the Irish Sea on the 26th June 1884. He had previously served aboard the "Lintrathen", barque, as an apprentice, when she was engaged in running arms to Peru, and had twice rounded the Horn.

Andrew Gray, who married Elizabeth Forbes Mudie, was a member of the pioneer family which, in the persons of David Gray of Glasgow, his wife, Isabella Park, and four children, had left Scotland for Natal on 21st September 1849 in the barque "Aliwal", 425 tons, Captain James Anderson. At the end of this voyage the vessel only narrowly avoided wreck on an uncharted shoal, south of the mouth of the Umkomaas River, which then received its present name of the Aliwal Shoal¹⁶³.

Andrew Gray, the seventh child of this family, was born in Natal at Curry's Post on the 1 Ith November 1858. At the time of his marriage he had a farm at Cathkin in the foothills of the Drakensberg Mountains. The name Cathkin, also given to the neighbouring 12,000 foot peak, had been chosen by David Gray to remind him of the Cathkin Braes near his native city. Andrew Gray's children still live in the district and both Charles Andrew Gray (his first name being derived from his uncle, Charles John Mudie) and William Mudie Ranald Gray are farmers, owning the well-known holiday resort, the Nest, besides their own farms, Peak View and Hames Best¹⁶⁴. Charles Andrew Gray served for some years in the Royal Natal Carbineers, being in command of the Weenen County Squadron from 1920 to 1927.

William Mudie Ranald Gray served in the Royal Flying Corps in the 1914-18 War. Whilst flying over the German lines he was shot down, taken prisoner and sent to the notorious prisoner-of-war camp at Holzminden¹⁶⁵. He now holds a commission as Major, South African Air Force (retd.). Major William Gray's daughter, Margaret, who had attended the Estcourt School (where her grandmother, before her marriage, had kept home for Margaret's great-uncle, Charles John Mudie) married an architect, Myles Jackson, who, after training in England, returned to Natal to practice in Durban.

Nesta Bertha Gray trained as a nurse at the Addington Hospital, Durban, eventually becoming the Matron of that institution. She retired in 1950 after 27 years' service and now owns a dairy farm next to her brothers' farms.

Leslie Forbes Gray was a truly gifted musician who could rouse an, at first perhaps, apathetic audience to enthusiasm. Her happy disposition and serenity was a great binding force at the Nest, where she took over at her mother's death in 1913. With all her commitments she managed to keep a daily record of events in a diary which, started at the age of sixteen only ended on the 2nd October 1940, on the eve of her death.

Marjorie Marguerite Gray was early interested in car driving and finding there was a steady demand for instruction in this skill, formed a school to train learner drivers. In the course of time this became the best-known of such schools in Durban.

David Thompson Gray after leaving school in 1920, helped his father on the farm and continued to run it alone after his father's death in 1928. In 1933, greatly helped by his sister, Leslie, he established a country guest house on the farm at the Nest which was successfully carried on until her death, when his sister, Marjorie, joined him, to form, in 1942, with other members of the family, the well-known Natal Company of The Nest Hotels (Pty) Ltd., of which he became Managing Director. David Thompson Gray has high artistic ability and his paintings, especially of the mountain scenes about his farm, close under the Drakensberg, are prized in many a South African home.

¹⁶³ Centenary number of the "Natal Witness," Published "Natal Witness," Maritzburg, 1924.

¹⁶⁴ "The Grays of Loskop, Natal," by Andrew Sclanders (typescript), and "Gray Trees" in the possession of Charles Andrew Gray (1957).

¹⁶⁵ "The Tunnellers of Holzminden," by H. G. Durnford, M.C., M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, published by the University Press, Cambridge, 2nd edition, 1930,

VI - CHARLES JOHN MUDIE

Charles John Mudie, the elder son of William Bell Mudie (V), lost his mother when he was about four years old, and his father when he was nine. He was unhappy with his stepmother, so was brought up by his maternal grandmother, Janet Robertson, who had married Charles Murray after the death of her first husband, John Nicoll. She encouraged the boy in his studies and he attended the Morgan Hospital (Academy), Dundee High School, Moray House Training College and Edinburgh UniVersity, where he worked under Professor Masson. He taught Latin and English at various schools in Scotland before embarking for South Africa on 19th June 1883.

In Natal, his scholarship and aptitude for imparting knowledge, combined with a practical approach to the educational problems of the colony, soon brought him to notice, so that, after a wide teaching experience, he reached the top of his profession in Natal in 1904, becoming Superintendent of Education, a position which he held until his retirement in 1917. He was a member of the Council of the University of the Cape from 1905 and, from 1910, of the Natal University College, which he was instrumental in founding. He did not live, however, to see the college, in association with the Durban College, attain its present-day full university status, an aim he had always had very much at heart. He died in Jersey, Channel Islands, on 1st December 1920.

Charles John Mudie, five-foot-ten in height, grey-eyed, of slight but upright build, who habitually wore pince-nez and, in the fashion of the day, a heavy "cavalry" moustache, was a likeable man, and inspired great loyalty amongst his subordinates. A moving tribute to him was paid years later by a former pupil of his at the Estcourt School, which is printed in full in the book written to celebrate the school's Diamond Jubilee¹⁶⁶. The way in which he first met his future wife is not without interest taken against the background of a wild countryside without bridges or proper roads. One day, whilst out on a tour of inspection in the Mooi River District, he was caught in a sudden storm which brought the streams up in spate. On arriving at a particularly difficult drift¹⁶⁷ he found a young woman already there, soaking wet, with her long golden hair falling out from under her hat, attempting to urge her frightened horse across the swollen waters. Charles Mudie immediately offered his help and was able to get both horses to swim across after a hard struggle. Soon after this incident, on the 22nd December 1892, he married the lady in Pietermaritzburg.

She was Adèle Marguerite Anderson who was born on 1st August 1870 and had been brought up in France by her maternal grandmother, Madame Adèle de Chazal, after the early death of her mother and the re-marriage of her father, John Anderson. She was a beautiful woman with the unusual feature of brilliant eyes matching her golden hair. She was more French than Scots and relapsed into the former tongue in moments of stress or excitement, which added to the piquancy of her speech. A great personality in little compass (she liked to think she was five-foot-four) and a fearless horsewoman she managed her polyglot household with ease and charm.

In 1923, three years after Charles Mudie's death, she married again, this time a widower, the Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G., who had served in various ministerial posts in the Natal and Union Governments. He represented Dundee (Natal) in, first, the Natal Legislative Assembly and, later, in the Union Parliament. He was a keen advocate of the Union of South Africa and was one of the subscribers of the Act of Union with his great friend Jan Smuts, against whom he had previously fought in the Boer War,

¹⁶⁶ "Sable and Murrey," by R. O. Pearse, M.A., printed by the "Natal Witness" Ltd., Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa, 1946.

¹⁶⁷ "Fords" are known as "drifts" in South Africa.

in which he was mentioned in despatches. After retirement from politics, Sir Thomas and his wife did much travelling and finally settled in Tangier, Morocco, where they both died, he in 1947 and she in 1954. Charles John Mudie and his wife had two children.

- (1) Enid Leslie Mudie, b. Pietermaritzburg 9/5/1897, d. Great Warham, Beaford, Devon, 5/8/1956: married James Kerr Elliot, Lieutenant, Royal Navy, second son of T. R. B. Elliot of Clifton Park, Kelso, on 3/1/1922 in London. They adopted:
(a) Anthony James Elliot, b. 18/2/1936.
- (2) Ian Murray Nicoll Mudie, b. Pietermaritzburg 28/10/1900. See below under VII.

Enid Leslie Mudie was brought up in surroundings where French and German were everyday alternatives to English and where native "boys" had to be addressed in Zulu. It is not surprising, therefore, that she early developed a natural flair for languages. She was educated in Natal, France and England, obtaining various musical diplomas for both violin and piano, including those of A.R.C.M. and L.R.A.M. At Somerville College, Oxford, she read modern languages and, in taking her honours degree, obtained special distinction in the colloquial use of French. After her marriage she travelled much abroad with her husband, James Kerr Elliot, who, after retiring from the Navy went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and LL.B. degrees, and who later became a barrister. This gave her the excuse to add Norwegian and Spanish to the languages she already knew. Besides having a bright and intelligent mind, she was a good skier, a short but straight driving golfer, a fair fisher and an intrepid car driver, thus being able to share fully in her husband's outlook and recreations.

VII - IAN MURRAY NICOLL MUDIE

Ian Murray Nicoll Mudie, only son of Charles John Mudie, was educated in Natal and in France, and joined the R.N. College, Osborne, on the 18th September 1913 with the St. Vincent Term. He went on to Dartmouth, leaving that establishment at the end of 1916 to join H.M.S. "Collingwood" of the 4th Battle Squadron, Grand Fleet, and was present on board H.M.S. "St. Vincent" at the surrender of the German High Seas Fleet on the 21st November 1918, his own ship being in dock. He spent the whole of 1919 minesweeping off Norway, the Skaw, Dogger Bank and, at the end of the year, in the Black Sea. Later he saw further service in the Black Sea on board H.M.S. "Ajax" and "Gardenia", and took part in the operations at Novorossisk and Odessa. In company with other naval officers he matriculated at Cambridge on the 19th October 1920, going to Trinity Hall. After serving in the "Vendetta", a destroyer which represented Great Britain at the opening of the new Polish port of Gdynia, and, later off the coast of Ireland during the Sinn Fein troubles, he had a spell of half-pay before being given his first command, in 1924, of H.M.M.L. 519 on the Yangtze Kiang. The only other M. L. on the river, No. 315, suffered a severe petrol explosion at Hankow which lifted her upper deck and jammed her rudder. She was beached, patched, refloated and then towed the 600 miles down river by No. 519 a hair-raising voyage. In 1925 Lieutenant Mudie volunteered for flying duties, went solo for the first time on the 1st November 1926 at Leuchars, Fife, in an Avro 504 K and subsequently took the Observer's Course at Lee-on-Solent, qualifying at the end of 1927 and getting married early the next year. Service on board the aircraft-carrier "Courageous" in the Mediterranean followed with shore duties at Gaza, Palestine, during the Arab-Jew troubles of 1929. Next, after working with detached flights at Home he took passage in 1932 to Australia, where he remained on loan to the R.A.N. for two years. In 1935 whilst again with detached flights, though nominally in the "Courageous", he translated Von Reuter's book on the 1919 Scuttling of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow¹⁶⁸.

Lieutenant Commander Mudie next became First Lieutenant and Observer of the battleship "Valiant" of the Home Fleet, which was fitted with a cordite-propelled catapult to discharge an Osprey two-seater

¹⁶⁸ Scapa Flow, the account of the greatest scuttling of all time," Hurst and Blackett, 1940.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

seaplane, and then carried out the same duties in the "Ramillies" until she paid off in January 1936. Service in Singapore as Staff Officer (Air) to the Commodore (Malaya) followed. On return to England he took over the Telegraphist Air Gunners' School at Worthymouth, becoming Training Commander in 1941.

Soon afterwards, a new school was set up at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, under the Empire Air Training Scheme and Commander Mudie found himself in command of 1,500 officers and men, a mixed bag of R.N., R.N.V.R., W.R.C.N.S., Canadian Army and R.C.A.F., which eventually trained 1,200 telegraphist air-gunners for the fleet by the time orders were received to pay off just before the end of the war. With commanding officers of other Canadian stations he was awarded the M.B.E. in 1945, and after a final period of service on the staff of Admiral (Air) at Lee-on-Solent, he retired from active service in 1946 as a Commander, settling down with his family at Chilbolton in Hampshire.

He married Laura Mary Edwards, second daughter of Canon W. G. Edwards of Wonston Rectory, Sutton Scotney, Hants on 17th March 1928 in Wonston, and had issue:

- (1) Jean Murray Valentine Mudie, b. 27/8/1929 in Winchester: married Brian Michael Beer, forester of Kenya, second son of William Beer of Nakuru, Kenya on 8/8/1956 in Chilbolton, Hants, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Murray Beer, b. 25/11/1957 in Nakuru, Kenya.
- (2) Elizabeth Murray Mudie, b. 10/7/1942 in Chandler's Ford, Hants.

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH

I - DAVID MUDIE

David Mudie, third surviving son of Peter Mudie, linen manufacturer, and his wife, Catharine Douglas, was born on 16th April 1797 in Dundee. He himself was a linen manufacturer there, but as his two sons went to England and their descendants eventually settled in or near Birmingham, he is taken as founding a separate, Birmingham, Branch of the family. He married Agnes Palmer, daughter of Charles Palmer of Dundee and of his wife, Janet Wilson, on 2nd July 1822. His wife outlived him and died on 27th June 1856.

David Mudie and Agnes Palmer had issue:

- (1) John Mudie, b. 1823—see below under II.
- (2) Catharine Mudie.
- (3) Jessie Mudie.
- (4) David Palmer Mudie, b. 1830(c), d. 1892, married Eliza Rogers and had issue:
 - (a) Palmer James Mudie, b. 23/5/1871, d. 19/9/1939: married Minnie Wrycroft in 1896, and had issue:
 - (i) James David Mudie, b. 1899, d. 1947: married Margaret Bosworth on 20/5/1932 in Rhodesia: no issue.
 - (b) James Rogers Mudie, b. 14/11/1875, d. 22/1/1926: married Helen Tallis, and had issue:
 - (i) Barbara Mudie, b. 1911.
 - (ii) Margaret Joyce Mudie, b. 1915, d. 1934.

David Palmer Mudie appears to have left Dundee before his mother's death. He became Superintendent of the Gas Works at Birmingham.

James Rogers Mudie's surviving daughter, Barbara, emigrated to Australia.

II - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, elder son of David Mudie (I), also appears to have left Dundee before his mother's death. He followed the same profession as his younger brother and became Superintendent of the Gas Works at Burton-on-Trent in 1865/66. He died on 19th July 1885. He married first, Sarah Winter, and had issue:

- (1) John George Mudie, b. 18470, d. 11/6/1861.
- (2) Charles Palmer Mudie, b. 1849(c), d. 10/8/1920: married Mary Jane —, and had issue:
 - (a) Constance Mudie: married — Stevens.
 - (b) Charles Mudie.
 - (c) Florence Mudie.
 - (d) Mabel Mudie.
- (3) Joseph Winter Mudie.
- (4) Agnes Mudie.
- (5) Sophia Mudie.

John Mudie married second, Emma Winter, a sister of his first wife, and had issue:

- (6) Douglas Mudie, b. May 1871, d. 8/11/1890.
- (7) Albert Brown Mudie: married Maud Tomlinson, and had issue:
 - (a) Lilian Douglas Mudie.
 - (b) Douglas Mudie.
- (8) John Mudie, b. 27/9/1873—see below under III.

Joseph Winter Mudie emigrated to the United States.

Albert Brown Mudie was a manufacturer of electrical switchgear and founded the firm of Mudie's Electrical Company.

III - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, youngest son of John Mudie (II), was educated at Burton-on-Trent and became an engineering distributor. He died on 31/7/1931 at Yardley, Birmingham. By his wife, Amy Penn, whom he married on 27th March 1902, he had issue:

- (1) Dorothy Gwendoline Mudie, b. 14/6/1903 in Birmingham, d. September 1923.
- (2) Marjorie Nesta Mudie, b. 6/12/1908: married Leslie Browh on 9/9/1939, and had issue:
 - (a) Peter Mudie Brown, b. 22/12/1942.
- (3) Donald Kenneth Mudie, b. 2/7/1911—see below under IV.

IV - DONALD KENNETH MUDIE

Donald Kenneth Mudie, only son of John Mudie (III), was educated at Erdington and, when he died on 14th January 1956, was Assistant Manager of the Midland Electricity Board in Birmingham. He married Gladys Dixon on 6th June 1936 at Yardley Old Church, and had issue:

- (1) Annely Mudie, b. 30/7/1941 in Leamington.
- (2) Stephanie Mudie, b. 3/12/1945 in Acocks Green.

THIRD FAMILY

I - JAMES MUDIE

This family probably descended from one, James Mudie, who married Ann Cook in 1746. He may have been the James, son of Peter Mudie, whose baptism is recorded at Inverarity on 31st January 1720, and perhaps be the brother of Helen Mudie and Elizabeth Mudie baptized there on 10th June 1728 and 26th November 1733, respectively. James Mudie and Ann Cook had issue:

- (1) Elizabeth Mudie, bapt. 25/10/1747.
- (2) John Mudie, bapt. 4/6/1749—see below under II.
- (3) Andrew Mudie, bapt. 7/3/1751; married Jean Milne (Mill or Hill) in 1776 at Inverarity, and had issue:
 - (a) David Mudie, b. in Forfar, bapt. 16/4/1777.
 - (b) Thomas Mudie, b. in Forfar, bapt. 19/9/1778.
 - (c) Janet Mudie, b. in Forfar, bapt. 19/5/1780.
 - (d) Alexander Mudie, b. 1781(c) in Forfar, d. 1/9/1864: married Jean Elphinstone, and had issue:
 - (i) John Mudie.
 - (e) Ann Mudie, b. 1782(c), d. 21/11/1864: married George Bain, and had issue,
 - (i) A son.
- (4) Jean Mudie, bapt. 1 8/4/1753: married James Lundie.
- (5) Helen Mudie, bapt. 15/7/1756.

II - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, the elder son of James Mudie (I), was probably the John Mudie in Newton, who married Mary Mudie of the parish of Glamis in 1774, and had issue:

- (1) Anne Mudie, bapt. 23/7/1775.
- (2) Helen Mudie, bapt. 26/10/1776.
- (3) James Mudie, bapt. 26/6/1780—see below under III.
- (4) Elizabeth Mudie, bapt. 6/8/1782, d. 15/6/1861 in Barry: married Robert Doig of the parish of Guthrie on 23/10/1813, and had issue:
 - (a) Isabel Doig, b. 1821(c): unmarried.
- (5) Agnes Mudie, bapt. 18/4/1784.
- (6) Isobel Mudie, bapt. 16/7/1786.
- (7) John Mudie, bapt. 13/4/1788.
- (8) Thomas Mudie, bapt. 9/9/1790.

III - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, the eldest son of John Mudie (II) started as a farm worker at Westhall and Ballumbie in the parish of the Murroes. About 1818 he went to Balbeuchley in the parish of Auchterhouse, and about 1823 to Omachiein the parish of Monifieth. After about a year there, he took a lease of the farm of Lochside in the parish of Barry, between the road and the railway near the northern boundary of the present golf course. He died there on 13th May 1844 and is buried in the Barry Kirkyard. He married at Barry, on 8th December 1811, Ann, daughter of Alexander Gray, weaver there, and his wife, Isobel Anderson, and had issue;

- (1) John Mudie, bapt. 18/11/1812 at Westhall in the Murroes.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (2) Helen Mudie, bapt. 24/2/1814 at Westhall in the Murroes, d. 28/4/1899 in Carnoustie: married Abram Francois Poraz, as his second wife, on 4/6/1838, and had issue:
 - (a) Henry William Poraz, b. 29/8/1840 at Cortachy.
 - (b) Marianne Poraz, b. 15/6/1842 at Cortachy, d. 25/3/1923 in Belfast: married Alexander Martin on 3/11/1868 in Carnoustie, and had issue:
 - (i) Malcolm Graeme Martin, b. 3/9/1876, d. 7/3/1951: married Kate Edith Dumbarton on 25/3/1907, and had issue:
 - (a) Alexander William Martin, b. 18/1/1908.
 - (ii) Helen Poraz Martin, b. 9/10/1877: married James Kane on 1/7/1911, and had issue:
 - (a) Alastair Kane, b. 24/2/1914: married Agnes Hewitt on 28/7/1937, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Martin Kane, b. 14/8/1938.
 - (ii) Dorothy Ann Kane, b. 9/4/1941.
 - (iii) Alison Kane, b. 5/8/1947.
 - (b) Jessie Kane, b. 21/3/1922: married Douglas Charles Stanley on 9/8/1944, and had issue:
 - (i) Mary Stanley, b. 3/12/1948.
 - (ii) Susan Stanley, b. 19/7/1951.
 - (iii) James Clarke Stanley, b. 23/9/1953.
 - (iii) Swan Martin, b. 17/3/1880, d. 19/8/1880.
 - (iv) Elsie Gordon Martin, b. 27/2/1882: married Henry McCulloch on 6/6/1907, and had issue:
 - (a) Charlotte Elizabeth McCulloch, b. 12/4/1908.
 - (i) Stanley Martin McCulloch, b. 3/10/1909: married Helen Joy Bradley on 14/5/1940, and adopted:
 - (ii) Patricia McCulloch, b. 24/6/1948.
 - (v) Isabel Ferguson Martin, b. 3/9/1883: married Peter McLachlin on 8/6/1909, and had issue:
 - (a) Sheila McLachlin, b. 24/5/1916: married Alan Carswell on 6/7/1940, and had issue:
 - (i) Stanley Peter Carswell, b. 16/8/1943.
 - (ii) Leslie Alan Carswell, b. 3/6/1947.
 - (b) Frank McLachlin, b. 6/8/1922: married Ruth McKean on 28/3/1953.
 - (vi) Marion Grey Martin, b. 4/1/1885: married Thomas Price McCulloch on 6/4/1910, and had issue:
 - (a) Marion McCulloch, b. 19/11/1911: married Carse Burton on 4/3/1941, and had issue:
 - (i) Henry Edward Price Burton, b. 9/3/1942.
 - (ii) Thomas Price Burton, b. 23/1/1945.
 - (iii) Robert Stewart Burton, b. 26/6/1947.
 - (iv) Hazel Marion Burton, b. 23/10/1950.
 - (b) Kathleen Price McCulloch, b. 15/9/1914: married John Roney Baine on 13/5/1940, and had issue:
 - (i) George Shawn Baine, b. 10/3/1944.
 - (ii) Kathleen Patricia Baine, b. 3/5/1947.
- (3) James Gray Mudie, b. 1815(c) in Clepington, Dundee (twin): married Elizabeth Maria Watson on 8/10/1841 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Isabella Glen Mudie, b. 14/1/1842 in Dundee, d. 24/4/1855 in Dundee.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (b) Francis Poraz Mudie, bapt. 31/5/1850 in Dundee.
- (c) James Lothian Mudie, b. 21/4/1855, d. 4/9/1855.
- (4) Ann Mudie, b. 1815(c) in Clepington, Dundee (twin), d. 3/2/1902 in Dundee: married Andrew Gibson on 3/6/1859 in Dundee.
- (5) William Gray Mudie, bapt. 31/8/1817 at Ballumbie in the Murroes—see below under IV.
- (6) Alexander Mudie, bapt. 5/4/1819 at Balbeuchley in Auchterhouse—see below under Australian Branch.
- (7) David Mudie, b. 14/1/1821 at Balbeuchley in Auchterhouse, d. 25/3/1900 in Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia: married Jane McKay in 1860: no issue.
- (8) Mary Mudie, b. 2/12/1822 at Balbeuchley in Auchterhouse, d. 2/4/1863 at Barry.
- (9) Betsy Gray Mudie, b. 11/1/1825 at Omachie in the parish of Monifieth, d. 8/2/1909 at Arbirlot: married William Grieve, shipmaster, on 11/3/1853 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) William Carey Grieve, b. 8/8/1855, d. 19/10/1911; married Jeanne Henrietta Ten Brinck, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Grieve, b. 23/2/1889 in Java, d. 22/1/1956 in Edinburgh: unmarried.
 - (b) Jane Harriet Baxter Grieve, b. 26/5/1859 in Carnoustie, d. 20/3/1925 in Panbride: married George Young on 11/6/1884 in Panbride: no issue.
 - (c) Charles Greig McCrie Grieve, b. 28/2/1862 in Carnoustie, d. 13/1/1864 in Carnoustie.
- (10) Alexina Kyd Mudie, b. 26/11/1827 (twin) at Lochside in the parish of Barry, d. 7/12/1827 in Barry.
- (11) Isobel Stevenson Mudie, b. 26/11/1827 (twin) at Lochside in the parish of Barry, d. 28/11/1827 in Barry.
- (12) Margaret Kyd Mudie, b. 14/6/1830 at Lochside in the parish of Barry, d. 9/5/1831 in Barry.
- (13) George Gray Mudie, b. 19/11/1832 at Lochside in the parish of Barry—see below under Merseyside Branch.

Three of James Mudie's sons started distinct branches of this family. The descendants of William Gray Mudie continued the family in Scotland, those of Alexander Mudie emigrated to Australia, and those of George Gray Mudie, to Merseyside. The account of the families of the two latter are given under the headings "Australian Branch" and "Merseyside Branch" respectively.

IV - WILLIAM GRAY MUDIE

William Gray Mudie, the third son of James Mudie (III), was first a "wright" or joiner but later became a master cabinetmaker. He died in Dundee on 25th May 1893. He married Janet Knight and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie, b. 2/10/1842 in Broughty Ferry.
- (2) George Mudie, b. 12/10/1844 in Broughty Ferry.
- (3) Jean Mudie, b. 15/5/1848 in Broughty Ferry.
- (4) Alexander Mudie, b. 2/5/1850 in Broughty Ferry.
- (5) William Knight Mudie, b. 29/8/1852 in Broughty Ferry—see below under V.
- (6) Mary Anne Mudie, b. 4/4/1854 in Broughty Ferry.

V - WILLIAM KNIGHT MUDIE

William Knight Mudie, the fourth son of William Gray Mudie (IV) was, like his father, a cabinetmaker. He died on 2nd March 1930 in Dundee. He married Anne Grieve McAndrew on 31st December 1874 in St. Andrews, Fife, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (1) A son, unnamed, b. 16/3/1875 in Broughty Ferry, who died in infancy.
- (2) George Knight Mudie, b. 23/12/1875 in Broughty Ferry, d. 31/5/1937 in Dundee—see below under VI.
- (3) William James McAndrew Mudie, b. 29/11/1878 in Broughty Ferry, d. 18/1/1899 in Dundee: unmarried.
- (4) James Wyllie Neish Mudie, b. 20/1/1881 in Broughty Ferry, d. 1900 in South Africa.
- (5) Alexander Mudie, b. 3/5/1884 in Dundee, d. 26/4/1946: married Mary Jane Duff on 14/9/1903 in Dundee and had issue:
 - (a) Anne Mudie, b. 17/12/1903.
 - (b) Peter Mudie, b. 26/7/1905.
 - (c) William Mudie, b. sept. 1906, d. 1908(c).
- (6) Thomas Keir Guthrie Mudie, b. 16/11/1886 in Dundee: married Joan McInally on 7/9/1908 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) James Mudie, b. 17/12/1908 in Dundee, d. 3/11/1914 in Dundee.
 - (b) Joseph Mudie, b. 3/3/1912 in Dundee: married Christine Smith on 1/12/1933 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Wilkie Mudie, b. 27/3/1934.
 - (ii) Eleanor Margaret Mudie, b. 27/5/1939.
 - (c) George McInally Mudie, b. 3/11/1914 in Dundee: married Mary Tomilie on 4/8/1936 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Christina Mudie, b. 13/10/1936.
 - (ii) Irene Mudie, b. 2/10/1944.
 - (d) Thomas Mudie, b. 28/11/1916 in Dundee: married Dulcie Gloria Constance Whittiker on 1/2/1943 in Durban, South Africa, and had issue:
 - (i) Maureen Annette Mudie, b. 20/1/1944.
 - (ii) Patricia Joan Mudie, b. 16/3/1947.
 - (iii) Thomas Frank Mudie, b. 19/6/1955.
 - (e) Mary McInally Mudie, b. 5/1/1919 in Dundee: married David Doig Chalmers on 29/10/1937 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Thomas Keir Guthrie Mudie Chalmers, b. 5/5/1938 in Dundee.
 - (ii) David Doig Chalmers, b. 7/2/1943 in Dundee.
 - (iii) Margaret Helen Chalmers, b. 19/7/1950 in Dundee.
 - (f) Francis McInally Mudie, b. 19/9/1921 in Dundee, d. 6/8/1947: married Celia Kane in 1939 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Celia Mudie, b. 3/2/1941.
 - (ii) Francis Mudie, b. 16/10/1947.
 - (g) Robert Abernethy Mudie, b. 10/2/1924 in Dundee: married Christina Hay on 4/8/1951 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Robert Abernethy Mudie, b. 19/12/1951.
 - (ii) Jacqueline Frances Mudie, b. 3/5/1956.
 - (h) Henry Mudie, b. 19/8/1928 in Dundee: married Marion Firstbrook on 29/9/1951 in Dundee: and had issue:
 - (i) Henry Mudie, b. 14/9/1954.
 - (i) John Knight Mudie, b. 10/4/1930 in Dundee: married Brenda Rushforth on 19/1/1954 in Blackpool, and had issue:
 - (i) Anthony John Mudie, b. 27/3/1955 in Blackpool.
- (7) John Knight Mudie, b. 31/3/1889 in Dundee, d. 1915 at the Dardanelles.
- (8) Agnes Grieve Mudie, b. 13/1/1892 in Dundee: married James Gilpin on 21/4/1911 in Dundee, and had issue, five sons and three daughters,

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (9) Walter Nicol Mudie, b. 2/6/1897 in Dundee, d. 17/9/1955 in Birmingham: married Rose Lily Smith on 27/12/1919 in Birmingham, and had issue:
 - (a) Norman Walter Mudie, b. 27/10/1920 in Birmingham: married Irene Sears on 12/1/1946 in Birmingham, and had issue:
 - (i) Alan Keith Mudie, b. 13/11/1946 in Birmingham.
 - (ii) Carol Ann Mudie, b. 27/8/1953 in Birmingham.
 - (b) Kenneth William Mudie, b. 12/2/1923 in Birmingham: unmarried.
 - (c) Joan Pauline Mudie, b. 15/3/1925 in Birmingham: married Norman Eustace on 10/3/1951 in Birmingham, and had issue:
 - (i) Lesley Anne Eustace, b. 16/2/1953 in Birmingham.
 - (ii) Keith Nicol Eustace, b. 25/2/1957 in Birmingham.
 - (d) John Albert Mudie, b. 20/9/1927 in Birmingham: married Jean Margaret Dawson on 9/6/1951 in Worcester, and had issue:
 - (i) Paul Anthony Mudie, b. 20/5/1952 in Birmingham.
 - (ii) David Michael Mudie, b. 25/9/1954 in Birmingham.
 - (e) Ivy Doreen Mudie, b. 25/12/1929 in Birmingham: unmarried.

Thomas Mudie, son of Thomas Mudie and Joan McNally, after service in the Navy in the 1939-45 War, took up employment in Durban, Natal, South Africa, where he and his family now live. His brother, John (Jackie) Mudie, is a well-known professional footballer who plays for Blackpool in the forward line. He has played frequently for Scotland in international matches as centre-forward or inside-right.

VI - GEORGE KNIGHT MUDIE

George Knight Mudie, the second son of William Knight Mudie (V), was in the coal business, and married Jessie Mooney on 7th October 1895 in Dundee. They had issue:

- (1) William Knight Mudie, b. 1897, died in infancy.
- (2) George Knight Mudie, b. 30/4/1901—see below under VII.
- (3) Jessie Mudie, b. 18/5/1903 in Dundee: married Lawrence Connor on 23/7/1923 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Matthew Connor, b. 12/5/1926 in Dundee: married Muriel Futter, and had issue:
 - (i) Peter Connor, b. 27/10/1949 in Dundee.
 - (ii) Roderick Connor, b. 21/6/1953 in Dundee.
 - (iii) Philip Connor, b. 21/7/1955 in Dundee.
 - (iv) Carol Connor, b. 16/5/1957 in Dundee.
 - (b) Jane Welsh Connor, b. 9/3/1929 in Dundee: married Norman Christie on 3/4/1947 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) David Christie, b. 12/4/1949 in the Barns of Claverhouse.
 - (ii) Sheila Christie, b. 9/11/1950 in Tealing.
 - (iii) Stuart Christie, b. 23/11/1951 in Tealing.
 - (c) Agnes Mudie Connor, b. 8/7/1931 in Dundee: married Wasyl Siokalo on 10/3/1951 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Kathleen Siokalo, b. 29/4/1951 in Dundee.
 - (ii) Roy Siokalo, b. 24/9/1952 in Dundee.
 - (iii) Michael Siokalo, b. 4/5/1955 in Canada.
 - (d) John Mudie Connor, b. 21/7/1933 in Dundee.
 - (e) Lawrence Connor, b. 1/11/1935 in Dundee.
 - (f) Edith O'Neill Connor, b. 15/2/1939 in Dundee.
 - (g) Georgina Knight Connor, b. 1/6/1943 in Dundee.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (4) John Mooney Mudie, b. 29/11/1906 in Dundee: married Edith Celia O'Neil on 7/9/1935 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Ann Sarah Mudie, b. 23/5/1936 in Dundee: married John Skinner Robertson on 30/10/1954 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) John Skinner Robertson, b. 13/2/ 1955 in Dundee.
- (5) Agnes Grieve McAndrew Mudie, b. 3/4/1909 in Dundee, d. 17/1/1922 in Dundee: unmarried.

VII - GEORGE KNIGHT MUDIE

George Knight Mudie, eldest surviving son of George Knight Mudie (VI), married Georgina Sweeney on 6th October 1924 in Dundee, and had issue:

- (1) George Knight Mudie, b. 26/1/1926: married Mary Kelly on 21/9/1945 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) George Knight Mudie, b. 12/7/1949 in Dundee.
 - (b) Iain Mudie, b. 18/3/1952 in Dundee.
- (2) James Sweeney Mudie, b. 23/5/1928 in Dundee: married Doris Margaret Mitchell on 28/1/1946 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) James Mudie, b. 13/5/1948 in Dundee.
 - (b) Phyllis Margaret Mudie, b. 2/6/1949 in Dundee.
- (3) Thomas Sweeney Mudie, b. 8/2/1931 in Dundee, d. 16/2/1931 in Dundee.
- (4) Albert Forster Mudie, b. 28/1/1936 in Dundee, d. 16/2/1937 in Dundee.
- (5) Gloria Whittaker Mudie, b. 29/1/1938 in Dundee.

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

VIII - ALEXANDER MUDIE

Alexander Mudie, the fourth son of James Mudie (III), was baptized at Auchterhouse on 5th April 1819 and died at Broughty Ferry on 22nd October 1904. He married Jane Thomson on 14th December 1855 at Leuchars, Fife, and had issue:

- (1) Alexander Mudie, b. 4/10/1856 in Dundee—see below under IX.
- (2) Annie Gray Mudie, b. 2/10/1858, d. 19/1/1906 in Belfast.
- (3) William Grieve Mudie, b. 19/7/1860, d. 3/8/1932: unmarried.
- (4) David Thomson Mudie, b. 24/9/1862, d. 1950 in New Zealand: unmarried.
- (5) Jane Mackay Mudie, b. 11/1/1865 in Monifieth, d. 11/6/1952 in Broughty Ferry: married Peter Grant on 10/2/1887 in Broughty Ferry.
- (6) Elizabeth Grieve Mudie, b. 25/2/1868, d. 22/2/1921; unmarried.
- (7) Charles Kidd Mudie, b. 3/1/1870, d. 29/10/1956 in Barnhill: married Elizabeth Leitch on 4/9/1920 in Broughty Ferry: no issue.

Charles Kidd Mudie was Secretary and Director of the firm of John Robertson and Son Ltd., whisky distillers and blenders, Dundee, and was a founder-member of the Barnhill Bowling Club.

IX - ALEXANDER MUDIE

Alexander Mudie, the eldest son of Alexander Mudie (VIII) was a cabinet maker and emigrated to South Australia, where he died in Edwardstown on 21st June 1942. He married Janet Edmuston Kidd on 24th January 1890 in Adelaide, South Australia and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (1) Alexander Mudie, b. 3/8/1891 in Edwardstown, killed in action 1/4/1918 at Pozieres, France.
- (2) Herbert Charles Mudie, b. 20/2/1895 in Edwardstown: married Harriet Annetta Victoria Herriott on 18/12/1924 in Adelaide, South Australia, and had issue:
 - (a) Alexander Winston Mudie, b. 5/1/1927 in Prospect, Adelaide: married Edna June Sullivan on 2/9/1950 in Adelaide, and had issue:
 - (i) Gary Douglas Mudie, b. 22/1/1952 in Adelaide.
 - (ii) Lynette Kaye Mudie, b. 29/3/1954 in Salisbury, South Australia.
 - (b) John Desmond Mudie, b. 10/5/1928 in Prospect, Adelaide: married Hazel Ruth Witford on 2/3/1953, and had issue:
 - (i) Christopher John Mudie, b. 24/4/1955 in Adelaide.
- (3) Jane Thomson Mudie, b. 17/7/1900 in Edwardstown: unmarried.

Herbert Charles Mudie followed his father's woodworking trade, but as a machinist, and his son, Alexander Winston Mudie, became a pattern-maker.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH

X - GEORGE GRAY MUDIE

George Gray Mudie, youngest son of James Mudie (III), was born at Barry, Angus, on the 19th November 1832 and died in Dundee on 16th January 1899. He was a Master Mariner, his Master's Certificate (No. 12716) having been granted on the 1st February 1862. He married Elizabeth Anderson on 5th June 1857 at Dudhope Crescent Free Church, Dundee, and had issue:

- (1) George Gray Mudie, b. 25/10/1861 in Dundee, d. 25/9/1939 in Canada: married Elizabeth Stewart on 20th June 1882 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) George Gray Mudie, b. 13/5/1884 in Dundee, d. 4/5/1947 in Dundee: married Ann Duncan Watt on 21st September 1912 in Broughty Ferry and had issue:
 - (i) Elizabeth Stewart Duncan Mudie, b. 10/4/ 1913 in Dundee: married David Bruce Chapman on 7th August 1952 in Dundee.
 - (b) Stewart Keiller Mudie, b. 9/9/1885 in Dundee, d. 9/10/1938 in Winnipeg: unmarried.
 - (c) Henry Poraz Mudie, b. 16/4/1887 in Dundee, d. 8/2/1938 in Dundee: unmarried.
- (2) Henry Poraz Mudie, b. 8/9/1863 in Dundee, d. 27/2/1941 in Carnoustie: married Agnes Nicoll Lowson on 27th April 1898 in Dundee, and had issue:
 - (a) Florence Nicoll Mudie, b. 11/2/1899 in Carnoustie: unmarried.
 - (b) William Lowson Mudie, b. 13/8/1902 in Carnoustie, d. 8/4/1955 in Carnoustie: unmarried.
- (3) Thomas Anderson Mudie, b. 12/8/1865 in Carnoustie: see below under XI.
- (4) Annie Gray Mudie, b. 24/7/1867 in Carnoustie, d. 8/10/1946 in Carnoustie: married James Black Dick, grocer, on 19th June 1894 in Carnoustie, and had issue:
 - (a) Thomas Black Gordon Dick, b. 26/10/1895 in Carnoustie, d. 11/1/1896 in Carnoustie.
 - (b) George Sidney Dick, b. 29/11/1896 in Carnoustie: married Mina Cuthbert on 12th December 1928: no issue.
 - (c) Constance Margaret Grieve Dick, b. 19/3/1898 in Carnoustie: married Robert James Lowson on 23rd December 1926 in Perth, West Australia, and had issue:
 - (i) Winifred Anne Lowson, b. 27/9/1930 in Perth, West Australia.
 - (d) Robert William Graham Dick, b. 22/2/1900 in Carnoustie: married Dorothy Macnair on 27/4/1927, and had issue:
 - (i) Ailsa Valentine Dick, b. 30/8/1930 in Dundee: married Edward C. McGuigan on 28/11/1953 in Michigan, U.S.A., and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (ii) Valerie Ann McGuigan, b. 15/9/1954 in Michigan, U.S.A. (b) Douglas Edward McGuigan, b. 31/5/1957 in Dundee.
- (iii) Heather McNair Dick, b. 13/12/1934 in Persia.
- (iv) Donald Clark Mudie Dick, b. 15/8/1936 in Dundee.
- (e) Harry Christie Dick, b. 28/12/1902 in Carnoustie: married Mary Jane Jack on 26/12/1934 in Arbroath, and had issue:
 - (i) Marie Christie Dick, b. 13/8/1939 in Romford, Essex.
 - (ii) James Sidney Dick, b. 28/8/1944 in Dundee.
- (f) Gladys Elizabeth Dick, b. 30/7/1904 in Carnoustie: married Stanhope Gibson Coutts on 4/12/1928 in Carnoustie, and had issue:
 - (i) James Angus Lawton Coutts, b. 18/10/1929 in Colombo, Ceylon: married Ruth Douglas on 28/2/1953 in Dunfermline, and had issue:
 - (a) Lynda Anne Thomson Coutts, b. 17/4/1953 in Dunfermline.
 - (b) Derek James Gibson Coutts, b. 8/5/1955 in Perth, West Australia.
- (g) Winifred Mudie Dick, b. 8/8/1907 in Carnoustie, d. 27/6/1942 in Carnoustie: married Norman Grieve Colman Low on 27/4/1933 in Carnoustie, and had issue:
 - (i) Derek Low, b. 8/8/1934 in Kirkcaldy, Fife.
 - (ii) Jack Colman Low, b. 15/6/1936 in Kirkcaldy, Fife.
- (h) Violet Helen Dick, b. 28/4/1910 in Carnoustie: unmarried.

George Gray Mudie, eldest son of George Gray Mudie, had a drapery and outfitter's business in Dundee before going out to Canada. His eldest son, also George Gray Mudie, was a clerk and his second son, Stewart Keiller Mudie was an accountant. His youngest son, Henry Poraz Mudie, served his time 'before the mast' in sailing ships; he joined Sir Charles Barrie's "Den Line" and served as First Officer in the "Den of Airlie" and "Den of Kelly" in the 1920s, sailing between Dundee and Calcutta. In the early 1930s he was with the Elder Dempster Company on their West African routes. During the 1914-18 War he was a Lieutenant, Royal Naval Reserve and was in action at the Battle of Jutland, in 1916.

Henry Poraz Mudie, second son of George Gray Mudie, was the office manager at the Carnoustie Foundry. His son, William Lowson Mudie, was an invalid.

George Sidney Dick, son of Annie Gray Mudie and James Black Dick, after taking his B.Sc. entered the service of the West African Railways. He was a constructor working on the Gold Coast for four years, sixteen years in Nigeria and eight in Sierra Leone. He was awarded the O.B.E. In the 1914-18 War he served in France with the Royal Engineers. His brother, Robert William Graham Dick, served in the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt during the 1914-18 War and, after the Armistice became Production Superintendent with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. He retired in 1950. Harry Christie Dick was an engineer.

Constance Margaret Grieve Dick's Husband, Robert James Lowson, was in Government Service in West Australia, being an Inspector of dried fruits. Her sister, Gladys Elizabeth Dick, married a chartered accountant, Stanhope Gibson Coutts. Her son, James Angus Lawton Coutts, also became an accountant. Winifred Mudie Dick married a journalist, Norman Grieve Colman Low. Her elder son, Derek Low, became an insurance clerk and her younger son, Jack, followed his father's profession.

XI - THOMAS ANDERSON MUDIE

Thomas Anderson Mudie, the youngest son of George Gray Mudie (IV), had a grocer's and a wine merchant's business in Edinburgh, but in 1900 emigrated to Canada "to make his fortune" as a farmer. Twelve years later on 16th September, 1912, he was killed by a bull on his own farm at Saskatoon. He married Jane Elizabeth Whitton on 16th June 1891 in Broughty Ferry, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (1) Ernest William Mudie, b. 23/12/1892 in Edinburgh—see below under VI.
- (2) Elizabeth Anderson Mudie, b. 18/10/1894 in Edinburgh: married Lindsay Gordon Davidson on 20/10/1920 in Edinburgh and had issue:
 - (a) Elisabeth Whitton Davidson, b. 5/4/1922 in Edinburgh: married James Ross on 20/8/1947, and had issue:
 - (i) Susan Elizabeth Ross, b. 26/7/1948 in Edinburgh.
 - (ii) Graham Blair Ross, b. 24/1/1951 in Edinburgh.
 - (iii) Alison Malcolm Whitton Ross, b. 8/2/1953 in Edinburgh.
 - (b) Lindsay Alexander Gordon Davidson, b. 18/6/1926 in Edinburgh: married Joyce Mary Mitcalfe on 18/9/1954 in Darlington, Yorkshire, and had issue:
 - (i) Jane Elizabeth Davidson, b. 19/3/1957 in Birmingham.
- (3) Elspeth Ramsay Mudie, b. 15/9/1896 in Edinburgh, d. 11/9/1898 in Edinburgh.

Elizabeth Anderson Mudie's husband, Lindsay Gordon Davidson, is an Under-Secretary, Scottish Board of Agriculture and was made a C.B. in 1957. Elisabeth Whitton Davidson's husband, James Ross, is a Director of James Ross and Son, the well-known makers of Ross' Edinburgh Rock. Lindsay Alexander Gordon Davidson, himself a doctor of medicine, married a doctor.

XII - ERNEST WILLIAM MUDIE

Ernest William Mudie, only son of Thomas Anderson Mudie (XI), started his career in advertising in 1908 and, after two and a half years in the Royal Scots and Army Pay Corps in the 1914-18 War, joined the staff of Randall's Advertising Agency, Liverpool, in 1922 and became its Managing Director in 1948. He died on 18th December, 1958. He married Jane Burnett Bennison on the 25th June 1923 at Middlesbrough, and had Issue:

- (1) Kenneth Whitton Mudie, b. 2/12/1924 in Seacombe, Wirral, Cheshire: married Pamela Enid Taylor on 26/9/1953 in Birmingham, and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Bruce Mudie, b. 16/10/1957 in Heswall, Wirral, Cheshire.
- (2) Dorothy Mary Mudie, b. 13/10/1926 at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire: married John Shaw on 23/8/1952 in Liverpool, and had issue:
 - (a) Donald Grant Shaw, b. 3/10/1953 in Liverpool.
 - (b) Charles Graham Shaw, b. 24/7/1955 in Liverpool.
 - (c) Fiona Marion Shaw, b. 9/6/1957 in Liverpool.
- (3) Beryl Shaw Mudie, b. 15/11/1931 in Liverpool: married Donald James McFarlane on 4/4/1953 in Liverpool and had issue:
 - (a) Alison Mary McFarlane, b. 6/6/1955 in Liverpool.
 - (b) Helen Margaret McFarlane, b. 31/3/1958 in Liverpool.

Kenneth Whitton Mudie, served for four years with the Royal Artillery as a Driver W/T Operator in the 1939-45 War, during which he fought in the North African and Italian Campaigns and was in the landing on the beach-head at Anzio in Italy in 1944. He was demobilized in 1947, and in 1951 he joined his father's business, later becoming a Director of the firm. Dorothy Mary Mudie's husband, John Shaw, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., is the present Distribution Engineer to the Liverpool Corporation Water Department. Beryl Shaw Mudie's husband, Donald James McFarlane, is a Chartered Accountant in Liverpool.

CHAPTER XII - ST. VIGEANS

This family originates in the Grange of Conon in the parish of St. Vigeans, which adjoins Arbroath on the north. The lands of Conon belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, which held its "head court" at Cairn Conon. After the Reformation they came into the possession of the Gardynes of that ilk. In 1826 the Grange of Conon was purchased by James Mudie second of Pitmuies and formed part of the property left in his will by John Mudie of Pitmuies to Sir Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy in 1877. The tradition in this family is that they once owned land in this part of Angus.

I - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, the first of this family, farmed the Grange of Conon and about 1828 married Margaret Nairne, and had issue:

- (1) James Caird Mudie, b. 1829(c), d. 18/3/1897 at Saline, Fife: married Mary A. Christie on 2/9/1857 in Montrose, and had issue:
 - (a) Margaret Mudie: died aged four years.
- (2) John Mudie—see below under II.
- (3) Ann Morgan Mudie: married George Parker on 28/12/1855 in St. Vigeans, and had issue:
 - (a) George Parker.

James Caird Mudie was a schoolmaster and had a private school near Hawick. After retirement he became Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the district of Saline, near Dunfermline, and held that post till he died in 1897. His tombstone, which commemorates also the death of his daughter, Margaret, was erected by his wife in the Saline Cemetery. His wife emigrated to Australia with her brother Lyle Christie, who died on the voyage out, aged 84. Mrs. Mudie lived with her niece in Melbourne till her death at the age of 95.

II - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, second son of James Mudie (I), married his cousin, Mary Mudie, and had issue;

- (1) James Mudie, b. 14/11/1851 at St. Vigeans—see below under III.
- (2) Jessie Mudie, b. 1858: married William Edwards, and had issue:
 - (a) Arthur Edwards.
 - (b) Ethel Edwards: married — Stewart of Dublin.
 - (c) Margaret Edwards; married Arthur Duncan of Cornwall.

Jessie Mudie's son, Arthur Edwards, was a dentist in London. Her daughter, Margaret, was a nurse at Guy's Hospital, London, where her husband, Arthur Duncan, was a doctor.

III - JAMES MUDIE

James Mudie, son of John Mudie (II), was a minister of the Church of Scotland and was sent by the Church to be the first minister of the Presbyterian Church at James Town, South Australia, where he arrived in February 1876. He died in 1903. He married Ann Gouldie Carnegie on 28th October 1873 in Arbroath and they had the following eight children;

- (1) Margaret Nairn Mudie, b. 21/8/1874 in St. Vigeans.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (2) John Carnegie Mudie, b. 14/2/1876 in Jamestown, South Australia, d. 6/8/1955: married, first, Charlotte Arblaster in 1910: married, second, Sarah Evans: no issue by either marriage.
- (3) James Nairn Mudie, b. 2/3/1878 at Jamestown, South Australia, d. August 1938: married Annie Meharry of New Zealand, and had issue:
 - (a) Annie Lilian Mudie, b. 24/4/1910: married John Causon on 2/2/1928, and had issue:
 - (i) Shirley Lilian Causon, b. 2/7/1929: married Lloyd Bull on 11/2/1950, and had issue:
 - (a) Graham Lloyd Bull, b. 24/9/1952.
 - (b) Gregory John Bull, b. 10/5/1954.
 - (b) James Norman Mudie, b. 20/11/1913: married Gladys Dorothy Neyland on 6/12/1935, and had issue:
 - (i) Helen Ann Mudie, b. 8/8/1937.
 - (ii) Elaine June Mudie, b. 28/11/1938.
 - (iii) Robin Lesley Mudie, b. 2/6/1946.
- (4) Robert Charles Carnegie Mudie, b. 16/1/1880 in Jamestown, South Australia, d. 8/8/1954: married Frances Bailey at Denilquin, N.S.W. in 1909, and had issue:
 - (a) Mary Jean Mudie, b. March 1910: married Horace Miller, and had issue.
 - (b) Jessie Mudie, b. 1912, d. 1952: married.
 - (c) Monica Una Mudie, b. 1914: married Alfred George Mudie on 5/9/1936, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Una Mudie, b. 2/12/1937: married Roderick George Owen on 3/12/1956 and had issue:
 - (a) Gavin Paul Owen, b. 4/11/1957.
 - (d) Joyce Mudie, b. 1916.
- (5) Lily Ann Mudie, b. 2/12/1882: married William John Grimison in 1908 in Griffith, N.S.W., and had issue:
 - (a) Russell Athol Mudie Grimison, b. 1/4/1910, d. March 1945.
 - (b) Gordon Grimison, b. 1911; married Joan Browndedge, and had issue.
 - (c) Keith William Grimison, b. 1915: married Joyce Childs, and had issue.
 - (d) Ainsley Grimison, b. 1915: married Dulcie Senior, and had issue.
 - (e) Ailsa Marie Grimison, b. 1917: married Allan Hodge in 1936, and had issue.
 - (f) Dorothy Nairn Grimison: married Eric Bell in 1947, and had issue.
 - (g) Bruce Caird Grimison, b. 1921: married Isabel McKay, and had issue.
 - (h) Stewart Howard Grimison, b. 1925: married Dianne Climas in April 1954, and had issue:
 - (i) A daughter, b. Feb. 1955.
 - (ii) Craig Grimison, b. Feb. 1956.
- (6) Mary Ethel Mudie, b. 17/12/1884, d. 6/2/1911: married Charles Presley in 1907, and had issue:
 - (a) Jean Carnegie Presley, b. 28/6/1908: married Charles George Lea, and had issue:
 - (i) A son, b. 1931; died in infancy.
 - (b) Ronald Harry Presley, b. 19/1/1911, d. 1/10/1939.
- (7) Norman William Mudie, b. 4/11/1886—see below under IV.
- (8) Harold Lindsay Mudie, b. 24/11/1887, d. 1946: married Lily Ruth Mathews on 12/4/1909 at Denilquin, and had issue:
 - (a) Lily Teasdale Mudie, b. 11/1/1910: married Frederick Puckeridge, and had issue:
 - (i) Eleanor Puckeridge, b. 23/1/1933: married R. Hampson,
 - (ii) John Puckeridge, b. 25/1/1935.
 - (iii) Shirley Puckeridge, b. 18/10/1936.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (iv) Colin Puckeridge, b. 29/8/1940.
- (b) Jessie May Mudie, b. 7/11/1912: married Jack Hegarty on 23/6/1934, and had issue:
 - (i) John Hegarty, b. 6/8/1936.
 - (ii) Ronald Hegarty, b. 18/12/1943.
 - (iii) Geoffrey Hegarty, b. 8/6/1946.
- (c) Eleanor Jane Mudie, died in infancy.
- (d) Jean Mudie, b. 31/5/1914: married John G. Hall on 29/6/1940, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Jean Hall, b. 15/11/1944.
 - (ii) John Hall, b. 2/3/1949.
- (e) James Mudie, b. 9/1/1922, d. 11/8/1943.
- (9) Anne Carnegie Mudie, died in infancy.

John Carnegie Mudie, the eldest son of James Mudie, owned a citrus orchard at Deniliquin, N.S.W. In the 1914-18 War he served in the 8th Light Horse. James Nairn Mudie, after spending some time in New Zealand, opened a tailoring business at Mildura, N.S.W. In the 1914-18 War he was in the Canterbury (N.Z.) Rifles. His son, James Norman Mudie, is secretary to a timber firm in Melbourne and served in the 1939-45 War as a Flight Lieutenant in the R.A.A.F. in charge of postings at Melbourne. His son-in-law, John Causon is in the "Sunshine" business in Melbourne. Lloyd Bull, the husband of Shirley Lillian Causon is a grazier at Booroomban. Robert Charles Carnegie Mudie, third son of James Mudie, had a tailoring business in Barham, N.S. W. His son-in-law, Horace Miller, is a dairy farmer at Koondrook, Victoria. His other son-in-law, Alfred George Mudie, belongs to a family which came originally from Fife but has retained the old spelling of the name. A note on this family is given at the end of this chapter. James Mudie's youngest son, Harold Lindsay Mudie, was in the Customs Office at Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W. His only son, James, was killed in an air crash over England on 11th August 1943, while serving with the R.A.A.F.

William John Grimison, who married Lily Ann Mudie, was a grazier at Griffith, N.S. W. Two of his sons, Russell and Ainsley, are also graziers. Two others, Gordon and Bruce, are in the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, the former being the manager of that Bank in Sydney. Of the remaining two, Keith is in a paint business and Stewart is an accountant in the post office at Griffith, N.S.W. Allan Hodge, who married Ailsa Grimison, is a schoolmaster in N.S.W. , and Eric Bell, who married her sister, Dorothy, is a private secretary in the Attorney General's Office in Sydney. Russell Grimison was in the A.I.F. in the 1939-45 War and died at Amboina as a prisoner-of-war in 1945. His brother, Keith Grimison was also in the A.I.F. and served in New Guinea. Bruce Grimison also served in New Guinea as a medical orderly.

Ronald Harry Presley, son of Mary Ethel Mudie, was, like two of his cousins, in the English, Scottish and Australian Bank. He served in Deniliquin and Melbourne. Charles George Lea, who married Jean Carnegie Presley, was a grazier at Deniliquin but is now in business at Williamstown, Victoria. In the 1939-45 War he served in the 6th A.I.F.

IV - NORMAN WILLIAM MUDIE

Norman William Mudie, fourth son of James Mudie (III), was a tailor and cutter at Moulamein, N.S.W. and at Melbourne, Victoria. Later he lived in the Hawthorne district of Melbourne. He died in March 1949. He married Robina Grimison, and had issue:

- (1) Travis Dudley (Jock) Mudie, b. 1914: see below under V.
- (2) James Lyle Mudie, b. 23/3/1916: married Joy Faulks in 1947, and had issue:
 - (a) Paul Lyle Mudie, b. 4/11/1948.
- (3) Noel Lance Mudie, b. 1918: married Nell Basse, and had issue:

MUDIES OF ANGUS

- (a) Noel James Mudie, b. 1942.
- (b) Donald Norman Mudie, b. 1946.
- (4) Lindsay Bernard Mudie, b. 1922: married Margaret Harriage, and had issue:
 - (a) Denise Mudie, b. 1943.
 - (b) Sandra Mudie, b. 1946, d. 1946.
 - (c) Bruce Mudie, b. 1948.
 - (d) David Mudie, b. 1952.
- (5) Norman William Mudie, b. 1931, d. 1936.

James Lyle Mudie is in the employ of the Tramway Board in Melbourne; Noel Lance Mudie is a timber merchant in Melbourne, and Lindsay Bernard Mudie, is sales manager of Webb's Industry, Kerang, Victoria. All three served in the 1939-45 War, in the 6th Division A.I.F., James Lyle and Noel Lance being amongst the first to enlist.

V - TRAVIS DUDLEY MUDIE

Travis Dudley Mudie, eldest son of Norman William Mudie (IV), is a grazier at Elrore, Victoria. In the 1939-45 War he served with the 9th Division A.I.F. He married Gweneth Amor, and had issue:

- (1) John Evan Mudie, b. 1940.
- (2) Margaret Mudie, b. 1942.
- (3) Lorraine Mudie, b. 1946.
- (4) Barbara Mudie, b. 1950.

NOTE- THE FIFE FAMILY

Although the family of Alfred George Mudie, the husband of Monica Una Mudie, came from Fife and not from Angus, a brief account of it is given here, partly because of his marriage and partly because, as far as we know, this is the only family, other than those originating in Angus, which has retained the old spelling. An account of the family up to the end of the seventeenth century is given in the Moodie Book, where the name is wrongly spelt Moodie. The account given here is based on that account, on Hew Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland," and on information supplied by Miss N. O. Mudie of Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

I - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie acquired one-eighth of Masterton, a property near Dunfermline, in 1579 and was probably the father of

II - THOMAS MUDIE

Thomas Mudie, Portioner of Masterton, the will of whose wife, Beatrix Lun, was proved on 30th May 1591 (Comm. of Edinburgh). The will shews that they had five children: Thomas, Henry, Elizabeth, Robert and James, the fourth of whom was probably

III - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, Portioner of Masterton, the will of whose first wife, Bessie Ponton, was proved on 26th July 1624 (Comm. of St. Andrews) and the will of whose second wife, Christian Lundy, was proved on 2nd July 1635 (Comm. of St. Andrews). These wills shew that Robert Mudie had four sons: Thomas, Robert, Peter and James, by his first wife, and one son, Peter, by his second.

IV - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, second son of Robert Mudie (III) was baptised in Dunfermline on 24th November 1583. He was probably the father of

V - ROBERT MUDIE

Robert Mudie, Portioner of Masterton and of Cults and Barnhill mentioned in a Sasine of 1671, from which it appears that he had an elder son, Robert, and a younger son, John.

VI - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, younger son of Robert Mudie (V) was probably the father of

VII - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie of Cults, who had two sons:

- (1) John Mudie, b. 1700(c)—see below under VIII.
- (2) Robert Mudie, d. before 12/4/1728: married Janet Pearson on 13/6/1728 in Beath and had issue:

- (a) Robert Mudie, b. 11/4/1728 in Beath: shipbuilder, Dundee: d. before 1/8/1757 when his will was proved.

VIII - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie of Cults, son of John Mudie (VII) was a Minister of the Church of Scotland. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy on 30th April 1735, called to the parish of Portmoak in Fife on 30th June 1743 and ordained there on the 1st September following. He died on 12th June 1767. By his wife, Christian Rulland, whom he married on 17th October 1729, he had issue:

- (1) John Mudie—see below under IX.
- (2) Marion Mudie.
- (3) Christian Mudie.

IX - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie of Cults, son of John Mudie (VIII) was also a Minister. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy on 5th July 1750 and called and ordained colleague and successor to his father at Portmoak on 19th June 1754. He died on 1st January 1784. By his wife, Helen Stratton, whom he married on 12th September 1754, he had issue:

- (1) Katherine Mudie, b. 18/9/1755.
- (2) Margaret Mudie, b. 26/1/1757.
- (3) John Mudie, b. 3/8/1759—see below under X.
- (4) William Mudie, b. 11/8/1761, d. 25/11/1762.
- (5) Robert Mudie, b. 24/12/1764.
- (6) James Mudie, b. 6/8/1766.
- (7) Helen Mudie, b. 12/7/1769.

Robert Mudie was licensed by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy on 30th September 1789 but was never ordained. Probably he died young. His younger brother, James Mudie was a "student of physic" but it is not known whether he ever became a doctor. Both were witnesses to the baptism of their nephew, Robert, on 29th November 1789.

X - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie of Cults, eldest son of John Mudie (IX), was a surgeon in Kirkcaldy but it is uncertain whether he practised for long as on 29th March 1786 he was appointed Surveyor of Customs House, a post which he held until his death in 1808. On 12th December 1783 he married Elizabeth Heggie, daughter of George Heggie, who was elected Provost to Kirkcaldy in 1775 and re-elected in 1780. By her he had issue:

- (1) John Mudie, b. 26/10/1784.
- (2) George Mudie, b. 6/6/1786—see below under XI.
- (3) Janet Mudie, b. 3/1/1788.
- (4) Robert Mudie, b. 29/4/1789.
- (5) James Heggie Mudie, b. 31/7/1793.

John Mudie succeeded to Cults on the death of his father. Nothing is known about his descendants.

XI - GEORGE MUDIE

George Mudie, second son of John Mudie (X) was a merchant and shipowner in Peterhead, and built there a tower later known as "Mudie's Folly." He was a Justice of the Peace and died on 3rd September 1855. By his wife, Margaret Skelton, whom he married on 25th November 1811, he had issue:

- (1) Jean Mudie, b. 6/12/1812, d. 23/9/1826.
- (2) Elizabeth Mudie, b. 3/1/1814, died same day.
- (3) Margaret Mudie, b. 2/2/1815, d. 25/1/1822.
- (4) John Mudie, b. 17/8/1818 see below under XII.
- (5) George Mudie, b. 22/12/1819, d. March 1854.
- (6) Mary Catherine Mudie, b. 17/3/1822, d. 27/5/1847.
- (7) Elizabeth Heggie Mudie, b. 11/10/1823 (twin), d. 5/8/1824.
- (8) Janet Mudie, b. 11/10/1822 (twin), d. 12/4/1824.
- (9) James Heggie Mudie, b. 16/9/1831, d. 22/6/1905.

XII - JOHN MUDIE

John Mudie, eldest son of George Mudie (XI) was in the Customs Service and lived at Tranmere, where he became a member of the Local Board in 1865. In 1877, when Tranmere was incorporated in Birkenhead, he became an alderman of the new borough, a post which he held till his death on 5th November 1882. He married Helen Gamack on 7th January 1857 in Peterhead, and had issue:

- (1) Eliza Mudie, b. 21/11/1857.
- (2) Margaret Skelton Mudie, b. 7/4/1859, d. 29/4/1860.
- (3) George James Mudie, b. 28/2/1866—see below under XIII.

XIII - GEORGE JAMES MUDIE

George James Mudie, only son of John Mudie (XII), was an architect and surveyor. He died at Oxtou, Birkenhead on 10th April 1930. By his wife, Elizabeth Wood, whom he married on 9th August 1905, he had issue:

- (1) Nora Olga Mudie, b. 25/4/1906: unmarried.
- (2) Ian Alexander Mudie, b. 29/10/1907, d. 15/8/1918.
- (3) Hilda Doris Mudie, b. 1/1/1909: unmarried.
- (4) Harold Arthur Mudie, b. 25/7/1910: married Madge Byrnes, and had issue:
 - (a) Raymond Harold Mudie, b. 25/4/1938.
 - (b) Colin Byrnes Mudie, b. 1940.
 - (c) Robert James Mudie.
- (5) Alfred George Mudie, b. 27/7/1911; married, first, Monica Una Mudie, and had issue:
 - (a) Margaret Una Mudie—see ante.
married, second, Dorothy Sutherland, and had issue.
 - (b) Elizabeth Anne Mudie, b. 21/1/1950.
 - (c) Nancy Yvonne Mudie, b. 13/4/1951.
 - (d) Geoffrey George Mudie, b. 6/10/1955.
- (6) James Skelton Mudie, b. 3/3/1913: married Lorna Firth on 18/5/1951, and had issue:
 - (a) Ian James Malcolm Mudie, b. 25/4/1953.
- (7) Colin Andrew Mudie, b. 10/6/1915: married Patricia Mary Little on 4/11/1939, and had issue:
 - (a) Andrew Skelton Mudie, b. 21/7/1947.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

The three eldest brothers emigrated to Australia; Harold to Tullamor, N.S.W. ; Alfred to Oakleigh, Victoria, and James to Maroubra, N.S.W. The youngest, Colin, lives in Birkenhead.

CHAPTER XIII - BRYANTON AND GILCHORN

Bryanton is a small farm just west of the main Arbroath-Montrose road, about five miles from Arbroath and one mile from the Kirkton of Inverkeilor. Gilchorn adjoins it on the west. Both are in the parish of Inverkeilor. Bryanton is not marked in the lin. Ordnance Survey Map, but Gilchorn is. The family with which we deal in this Chapter probably occupied Bryanton before they occupied Gilchorn, but according to Warden¹⁶⁹ they originated in Gilchorn. The main source of information about them, and also about the families with which we deal in the next two Chapters, is a "Family Tree" drawn up in 1824 by George Paton¹⁷⁰ of Montrose, a descendant of this family on his mother's side, and inscribed to James Mudie, second of Pitmuies. It is not a very satisfactory document, being particularly deficient in dates. An account of the family based on this "Tree" is given in the Moodie Book.

BRYANTON

The first member of the family of whom we have any certain information is Jonkene Mudie in Bryanton, the will of whose wife, Malde (Maud) Durwood, was proved on 1st February 1576 (Comm. of Edinburgh). Three children are mentioned in the will, John, Henry and Bessie. Henry Mudie, who farmed Gilchorn, died in February 1584. His will was proved on 18th January 1594 (Comm. of Edinburgh). One of the witnesses to it being his father "Jonkene Mudie in Bryantoun". Henry Mudie married Janet Rynd and, apparently, had only one child, a daughter, Margaret. Jonkene Mudie's son, John, may be identified with John Mudie in Bryanton, the will of whose wife Janet Gibson was proved on 17th February 1578 (Comm. of Edinburgh). John Mudie in Bryanton is mentioned, too¹⁷¹, as a member of an assize held on 4th April 1587 to settle a dispute regarding the land of "Rynd alias Bryantoun Rynd", which may have been another name for, or may have been a place close to, Bryanton. Another member of the assize was William Durward in Bryanton.

This William Durward was, in all probability, a relation of John Mudie's mother, Malde Durward, which suggests that his father, Jonkene Mudie, came to Bryanton on his marriage. The fact that both John Mudie and William Durward cultivated land in the same small farm suggests that neither was well off. The only indication of where Jonkene Mudie may have come from is given in the will of his son, Henry, from which it appears that he had owed money to two persons in Brechin and to one in Arbroath. For him to have had financial dealings with someone in Arbroath is not surprising, but a Brechin connection is rather surprising, unless the family came from there. It is possible that they were connected with the Mudies who, as we have seen, were established in Brechin in the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth century. There was also early in the seventeenth century a Henry Mudie in Careston, near Brechin. He died in November 1619 and his will was proved on 27th April 1622 (Comm. of Brechin). His wife was Jonet Willie and his children, Henry, Jonet and Margaret "Mudies", are mentioned in the will¹⁷². One of the witnesses to the will was John Gibson in Balgillie, who may have been a relation of the wife of John Mudie in Bryanton. It would appear, therefore, to be quite likely that this family came originally from the neighbourhood of Brechin and that they came to the parish of Inverkeilor because Jonkene Mudie's wife, Malde Durward, lived in Bryanton. At any rate it is unlikely that Gilchorn was the original home of the family as Henry Mudie in Gilchorn, who died in 1594, was not succeeded by a Mudie. One John Rankin in the Mill of Gilchorn was a member of the assize held on 4th April 1587, referred to above and in 1599 Hew Maxwell of Tealing executed a bond of £1,000 not to harm a number of people including Robert Rankine in Gilchorn and John Mudie in

¹⁶⁹ Warden's "Angus," IV, p. 85.

¹⁷⁰ Elected Provost of Montrose in 1842 and 1843. He was a flax spinner.

¹⁷¹ Register of the Great Seal V, 541.

¹⁷² One of his creditors was Sir Harry Lindsay of Careston, afterwards 1 3th Earl of Crawford, and one of his debtors was John Collace of Pitforthly. The Collaces had previously owned Balnamoon in Menmuir, and it was the defection of the Collaces that lead to the defeat of the Lindsays by Huntly at the Battle of Brechin in 1452.

Hantestoun¹⁷³, a place which has not been traced, but which appears to have been near Gilchorn. The pedigree of this family therefore starts with:

I - JONKENE MUDIE IN BRYANTON

Jonkene Mudie in Bryanton married Malde Durward and had issue:

- (1) John Mudie—see below under II.
- (2) Henry Mudie in Gilchorn; married Janet Rynd and had issue:
 - (a) Margaret Mudie.
- (3) Bessie Mudie.

II - JOHN MUDIE IN BRYANTON

John Mudie, eldest son of Jonkene Mudie (I), married Janet Gibson, and had issue:

- (1) John Mudie—see below under III.
- (2) Janet Mudie.
- (3) Henry Mudie.
- (4) David Mudie.

III - JOHN MUDIE FIRST OF BRYANTON

John Mudie, the first of the family to be designated as "of Bryanton", indicating that he was the proprietor and not the tenant, was probably the eldest son of John Mudie (11)¹⁷⁴. He is probably, too, the John Mudie in Bryanton who was put to the horn on 3rd August 1592¹⁷⁵, though this may have been his father. One "Edmond Arnold Englishman, merchant in Hippiswiche" had brought an action against the Provost and Bailies of Montrose and "Johnne Mudy in Bryantoun" and many others, including shipmasters and others from as far away as Kirkcaldy, had been summoned to appear before the Privy Council as witnesses and, as they did not do so, were put to the horn. Presumably the action concerned certain commercial transactions and, presumably, the witnesses had knowledge of these transactions, which suggests that John Mudie may have been some sort of a trader. This may explain how he obtained the money to buy Bryanton. In any case he had bought Bryanton by 1600 for on 5th April of that year he was, as John Mudie of Bryanton, bound over in the sum of 500 merks not to harm Mr. James Wischart "conform to the King's letter dated Edinburgh 7th August last"¹⁷⁶. On the 23rd April 1600 Mr. James Wischart of Rynd¹⁷⁷ was bound over in the sum of £500 not to harm John Mudie. Two years later on 27th March 1602 John Mudie was in trouble again, when he was bound over in the sum of £1,000 not to harm William Rollok of Balbeggie, a prominent citizen of Dundee¹⁷⁸. This suggests that John Mudie had business dealings in Dundee as well as in Montrose and the increase in the amount of his security suggests that he was prospering. For reasons given in Chapter IV he

¹⁷³ Register of Privy Council V, p. 721.

¹⁷⁴ Warden makes him the son of a John Mudie of Gilchorn, "Angus," IV, p. 85.

¹⁷⁵ Register of the Privy Council V, p. 3.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid VI, p. 645: David Mudie, merchant burgess of Dundee, was surety for John Mudie on this occasion.

¹⁷⁷ If, as suggested above, Rynd was, or was close to, Bryanton, it is possible that John Mudie's quarrel with James Wischart arose out of his acquisition of Bryanton. This James Wischart was probably the James Wischart who was a member of the Montrose Town Council and who represented that Burgh in Parliament in 1593.

¹⁷⁸ Register of the Privy Council VI, p. 722: Robert Mudie, merchant burgess of Dundee, was surety for John Mudi on this occasion.

was probably related to the merchant burgesses of Dundee. John Mudie died on 22nd April 1616 and his will was proved on the following 3rd July.

- (1) John Mudie married Catherine Renny, and had issue:
- (2) George Mudie—see below under IV.
- (3) William Mudie.
- (4) David Mudie—see below under "David Mudie in Courthill".
- (5) Elspeth Mudie.

The names of only the three youngest children are mentioned in his will. Only George Mudie and David Mudie are mentioned in the "Family Tree".

DAVID MUDIE IN COURTHILL

According to the "Family Tree" David, third son of John Mudie of Bryanton, lived at Courthill, a farm in the parish of Lunan about two miles north-east of Bryanton, on the other side of Lunan Water. It gives him four children, James, David, Isabel and Catherine, which may be accepted as a certain amount of outside confirmation is available. But the "Family Tree" is almost certainly wrong in identifying the elder son, James, with James Mudie, first of Arbikie, a property adjoining Courthill on the west. He appears to have been James Mudie in Arbikie, not James Mudie of Arbikie, and they are two different people, as is shown by the fact that the former is mentioned in the will of the latter. The relationship of James Mudie in Arbikie to David Mudie in Courthill is established beyond any reasonable doubt by a Sasine of August 1687¹⁷⁹ by which James Mudie "sometime in Arbikie and now in Courthill" is infefted with certain lands for himself and his children, John, Robert, Thomas, Isobel and Margaret, and to which one of the witnesses is David Mudie in Courthill¹⁸⁰. This David Mudie is probably James Mudie's brother, as his father must almost certainly have been dead by 1687. Even so, the fact that James Mudie in Arbikie later went to Courthill and lived there with a David Mudie would seem to show conclusively that he was the son of the elder David Mudie in Courthill and to make it very probable that David Mudie in Courthill had a son, David.

The "Family Tree" is confirmed regarding David Mudie's daughter, Isobel, by a Forfarshire Sasine of 3rd July 1655, by which John Speid of Ardovie infefts his "future spouse, Issobell Mudie, daughter of David Mudie in Courthill" with certain lands¹⁸¹.

David Mudie in Courthill had, therefore, the following children, probably with others:

- (1) James Mudie: married Magdalen Watson, and had issue:
 - (a) John Mudie, bapt. 9/2/1664 in Lunan.
 - (b) Robert Mudie, bapt. 10/3/1665 in Lunan.
 - (c) Isobell Mudie, bapt. 9/4/1667 in Lunan.
 - (d) Thomas Mudie.
 - (e) Margaret Mudie,
- (2) David Mudie.
- (3) Isobel Mudie: married John Speid of Ardovie in 1655—see below under "Speids of Ardovie".
- (4) Catherine Mudie: married Thomas Colville of Brunton¹⁸² in 1670.

¹⁷⁹ Moodie Book, p. 116.

¹⁸⁰ Another witness to the Sasine was John Mudie, son of deceased James Mudie, merchant burgess of Montrose.

¹⁸¹ Moodie Book, p. 116.

¹⁸² About half-a-mile south of Bryanton: now spelt Burnton, but still pronounced Brunton.

THE SPEIDS OF ARDOVIE

John Speid, who married Isabel, the elder daughter of David Mudie in Courthill, belonged to a family of which mention has already been made in Chapters IV and VI. It is worthwhile, therefore, dealing with them in some detail. Ardovie is a small property about two and a half miles south of Brechin. It came into the possession of the Speids in 1549, when they exchanged it with Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird for other property which they had possessed "beyond the memory of man" in the neighbouring parish of Farnell¹⁸³. Robert Speid, the son of John Speid and Isabel Mudie, married in 1680 his second cousin, Margaret Mudie, daughter of John Mudie first of Gilchorn¹⁸⁴. Robert Speid and Margaret Mudie had the following children;

- (1) Robert Speid, d. 1754: married Margaret Grieve and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Speid: married Christian Grierson in 1754.
 - (b) John Speid.
 - (c) Janet Speid: married Charles Jobson of Dundee.
 - (d) Margaret Speid: married Sir Robert Preston, Bart.
- (2) James Speid: married Agnes Scott.
- (3) William Speid: married Kathron Scott, and had issue.
- (4) John Speid, witness in 1706 to baptism in Dundee of John, son of James Fairweather and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild.

Robert Speid, the eldest son, was a lawyer and town clerk depute of Dundee from 1719 to 1754, when he died. In 1717 he married Margaret Grieve, daughter of George Grieve "chirurgion apothecray" in Dundee and in her right he became a burghess of Dundee on 13th October 1719. His son Robert Speid, also a lawyer, was town clerk of Dundee from 1766 to 1772. On 1st October 1754 he and his brother John, who was a merchant, were admitted burghess, each by "privilege deceased Robert Speid, writer, his father". Sir Robert Preston, Margaret Speid's husband, was minister at Cupar, Fife. He was Fifth Baronet of Airdrie in Fife. The baronetcy has long been extinct.

James Speid, the second son of Robert Speid and Margaret Mudie, was a merchant in Dundee and his brother William was a writer, or lawyer. They married sisters, daughters of Thomas Scott of Dundee and Eupham Mudie, daughter of their uncle, Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild of Dundee. William Speid was admitted burghess of Dundee on 15th September 1736 by "privilege Katherine Scott, his spouse, daughter of Thomas Scott, merchant burghess and sometime Bailie".

IV - GEORGE MUDIE SECOND OF BRYANTON

George Mudie of Bryanton was the eldest son of John Mudie of Bryanton. He married Margaret Garden, or Gardyne, a sister of David Garden of Lawton, a property about a mile west of Gilchorn on the banks of the Lunan Water. On 29th February 1607 John Mudie of Bryanton and George his eldest son executed a charter in favour of Margaret Garden, sister of David Garden of Lawton, of a life rent of half the lands of Bryanton as part of a contract of marriage of George Mudie and Margaret Lawton¹⁸⁵. Her "tocher", or dowry, was 1,000 merks. George Mudie died in December 1616, only a few months after his father. Two of the executors of his will, which was proved on 13th March 1617 (Comm. of St. Andrews), were William Mudie and Thomas Mudie. William Mudie was probably his brother.

George Mudie and Margaret Garden had the following children, who are mentioned in his will:

- (1) David Mudie• —see below under V.

¹⁸³ Warden's "Angus," III, p. 14.

¹⁸⁴ See post.

¹⁸⁵ Warden's "Angus," III, p. 453.

- (2) John Mudie—see below under Gilchorn.
- (3) Joan Mudie.
- (4) Catharine Mudie.

V - DAVID MUDIE THIRD OF BRYANTON

David Mudie, the eldest son of George Mudie of Bryanton (IV), was probably born about 1609 and so was a minor when he succeeded to the property. He was, in 1658, one of the witnesses to the will of James Mudie of Arbikie. He married Janet Ramsay of Cairnton, a mile and a half south east of Bryanton. He was probably dead before 1664. He and his wife had three daughters:

- (1) Eupham Mudie: married, as his second wife, the Rev. John Rait, and had issue:
 - (a) David Rait: married Katherine Rait, daughter of the Rev. Robert Rait, and had issue:
 - (i) Ludovic Rait.
 - (b) Robert Rait: died young.
 - (c) Janet Rait: died young.
 - (d) Francis Rait.
- (2) Catherine Mudie: married the Rev. James Rait in 1677: no issue.
- (3) Helen Mudie: married the Rev. Alexander Ochterlony and had issue:
 - (a) John Ochterlony: married Margaret Graham of Dundee, and had issue:
 - (i) Alexander Ochterlony.
 - (b) Robert Ochterlony.
 - (c) Jean Ochterlony.

David Mudie's three daughters succeeded to their father's property as co-heirs, but the two younger surrendered their shares in favour of their brother-in-law, John Rait¹⁸⁶, who thus, with his wife, became owner of Bryanton. John Rait was minister of Inverkeilor from 1653 to November 1685, when he died and was succeeded in Bryanton by his son, David Rait¹⁸⁷. David Rait's father-in-law, Robert Rait, was minister of Marykirk of Old Aberlethnot from 1669 to 1692¹⁸⁸. His son, Ludovic Rait, succeeded his father as owner of Bryanton, but disposed of it to Patrick Hay on 29th March 1711¹⁸⁹. By 1717, however, it had passed to Thomas Fairweather, who appears to have been a close relative, possibly a brother, of James Fairweather, Provost of Dundee, and husband of Agnes Mudie, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild in Dundee.

Francis Rait, the youngest child of Eupham Mudie and John Rait, was minister of Kinnaird. He was an Episcopalian and Jacobite and in 1717, he was prosecuted before the Lords of Judiciary, but "the diet was deserted" by the prosecutor because of the King's Act of Grace. He does not appear to have married¹⁹⁰.

Catherine Mudie's husband, James Rait, was the son of the Rev. John Rait by his first marriage. In 1672, he was ordained minister of Inverkeilor, as colleague and successor to his father. He, too, was an Episcopalian and Jacobite and about 1703 was ousted from his living by the Privy Council as a non-juror. Thereafter he lived at Redcastle near Montrose, and in Montrose, where he married for the second time. In 1713 he "intruded in Lunan" and in 1717, he was deposed for intruding and for accession to the 1715 Rebellion¹⁹¹.

¹⁸⁶ Moodie Book, p. 106.

¹⁸⁷ Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland."

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ Moodie Book, p. 107.

¹⁹⁰ Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland."

¹⁹¹ Ibid.

Helen Mudie's husband, Alexander Ochterlony, was minister of Carmyllie, the parish adjoining Inverkeilor on the south-west, from 1666 till some time before May 1683. Their son, John, was minister of Aberlemno and like his Rait relations, was an Episcopalian and Jacobite. He was prosecuted before the Lords of Judiciary in 1717 for praying for Prince Charles and other offences, but, as in the case of his cousin, Francis Rait, the prosecution was dropped "in respect of His Majesty's Act of Grace". In 1726, he was made Scottish Episcopal Bishop of Brechin, a post which he held till May 1742, when he died. His son, Alexander Ochterlony, emigrated to Philadelphia¹⁹².

GILCHORN

VI - JOHN MUDIE FIRST OF GILCHORN

According to the "Family Tree" John Mudie First of Gilchorn was the second son of George Mudie of Bryanton and this may well have been the case for, as we have seen, the Bryanton family had a previous connection with Gilchorn. John Mudie married Margaret Watson of Priestfield¹⁹³, one and a half miles north-east of Gilchorn, and had issue:

- (1) David Mudie—see below—under VII.
- (2) John Mudie.
- (3) Thomas Mudie—see Chapter IV, under Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild.
- (4) James Mudie: married Eupham Mudie, and had issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Mudie: married Alexander Greig in 1702, and had issue:
 - (i) Archibald Greig of Glenskinno, parish of Dun: married Jean Mudie, daughter of David Mudie in Balkiellie—see below under VI.
 - (ii) David Greig in Barns of Craig, a mile north of Scotston: married Jane Napier, and had issue.
 - (iii) A daughter: married Bailie Chrisfie.
 - (b) Magdalen Mudie: married John Levie in Scotston, and had issue.
 - (c) Agnes Mudie: witness in 1701 to the baptism in Dundee of Agnes, daughter of James Fairweather and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild Dundee.
 - (d) Eupham Mudie: witness in 1703 to the baptism in Dundee of Eupham Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott and Eupham, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild Dundee.
 - (e) Margaret Mudie: witness in 1715 to the baptism in Dundee of Margaret Fairweather, daughter of James Fairweather and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild Dundee.
- (5) Margaret Mudie: married her second cousin, Robert Speid of Ardovie—see above under "Speids of Ardovie".

According to the "Family Tree" John Mudie, the second son of John Mudie of Gilchorn, owned the property of Arbikie in the parish of Lunan. The author of the Moodie Book disagrees. We are inclined to agree with the "Family Tree", but discuss the question in the next chapter. Both the "Family Tree" and the Moodie Book identify Thomas Mudie, the third son, with Sir Thomas Mudie, Provost of Dundee, but this is impossible as John Mudie of Gilchorn's third son could hardly have been born much before 1640 by which time Sir Thomas Mudie was a member of the Dundee Town Council. For reasons given in Chapter IV it is fairly clear that Thomas Mudie, the third son of John Mudie of Gilchorn, was the Thomas Mudie, merchant

¹⁹² Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland."

¹⁹³ Called in the "Family Tree"—"Piersfield."

burgess of Dundee, who became Dean of Guild on a number of occasions. An account of this Thomas Mudie and his descendants is given in that chapter.

John Mudie's youngest son, James, is described as "in Scotstoun", which is Scotston of Usan about a mile south of Montrose in the parish of Craig. The first two daughters of James Mudie, youngest son of John Mudie of Gilchorn, are given here on the authority of the Family Tree. The remaining three and their mother appear as witnesses to the baptism of the grandchildren of their uncle Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild in Dundee. The author of the "Family Tree" was a grandson of David Greig and Jane Napier.

VII - DAVID MUDIE SECOND OF GILCHORN

David Mudie, the eldest son of John Mudie of Gilchorn (VI), married Isabella Colville in 1664, and had issue:

- (1) John Mudie—see below under VIII.
- (2) David Mudie: married Jean Scott of Logie, and had issue:
 - (a) Margaret Mudie: married John Lyell in Carcary, and had issue:
 - (i) James Lyell: married Isobel Spence of Brechin, and had issue.
 - (ii) Charles Lyell, b. 1734, d. 19/1/1796: married Mary Beale, and had issue.
 - (iii) Isabel Lyell: married — Ruxton in the parish of Farnell.
 - (b) Jean Mudie: married her cousin, Archibald Greig of Glenskinno, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret (Peggy) Greig: married John Mudie on 5/12/1764 (proclamation of Montrose), and had issue:
 - (a) Archibald Mudie, bapt. 4/4/1716 in Brechin, died young.
 - (b) John Mudie, bapt. 4/5/1768 in Brechin, died young.
 - (c) Isobel Mudie, bapt. 7/5/1770 in Brechin.
 - (d) David Mudie, bapt. 10/10/1771 in Brechin, died young.
 - (e) Margaret Mudie, bapt. 8/7/1773 in Brechin, died young.
 - (f) Archibald Mudie, bapt. 12/7/1776 in Brechin.
 - (g) James Mudie.
 - (h) William Mudie, died young.
 - (ii) Isabella Greig: married David Lyon, merchant in Brechin, and had issue.
- (3) James Mudie.
- (4) Isabel Mudie: married David Wallace in Arbroath in 1704, and had issue.

David Mudie, second son of David Mudie of Gilchorn, is described as "in Balkellie", which is, presumably, Balkiellie, a farm adjoining Scotston of Usan in the parish of Craig¹⁹⁴. His wife, Jean Scott, belonged to a prominent Montrose family. John Lyell, the husband of their daughter Margaret, belonged to a family that had rented the farm of Carcary in the parish of Farnell since 1663. He himself succeeded his father Charles Lyell, as tenant, in 1730. He died on 13th September 1736. His elder son, James, was tenant of Carcary from 1747 to 1797, when he died, and was succeeded by his son. Carcary was occupied by the Lyells till 1878. Charles Lyell, the younger son of John Lyell and Margaret Mudie, was brought up to be a merchant in Montrose, but went to sea and became Paymaster and secretary to the Admiral on board one of His Majesty's ships during the American War and in the China Station. He retired with a fortune and bought the estate of Kinnordy near Kirriemuir. His son, Charles, obtained considerable distinction as a botanist and his grandson, Charles, was the famous geologist, who was created a baronet and buried in Westminster Abbey, when he died in 1875. He was succeeded by his nephew, Leonard Lyell, M.P. for Forfarshire, who was,

¹⁹⁴ The Moodie Book identifies Balkellie with Balkello in the parish of Tealing, but this is clearly wrong.

also, created a baronet. It was to him that John Mudie of Pitmuies left his estate when he died in 1877. Sir Leonard Lyell was the ancestor of the present Lord Lyell¹⁹⁵.

John Mudie, who married Jean Mudie's daughter, Margaret Greig, was a merchant in Brechin. He is mentioned several times in the Forfarshire Sasines in connection with sale of land in that town¹⁹⁶. He retired to Montrose, which had been, apparently, the home of his wife before she married. Nothing is known about his ancestry or about his surviving children, James and Isobel, but, probably, he was related to the Mudie merchants in Montrose, of whom an account is given in the next chapter.

VIII - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF GILCHORN

John Mudie, eldest son of David Mudie of Gilchorn (VII), served himself heir to his father on 19th July 1705. He had, at least, one son¹⁹⁷.

- (1) David Mudie.

IX - DAVID MUDIE FOURTH OF GILCHORN

David Mudie, son of John Mudie of Gilchorn (VIII), was served heir to his father on 10th March 1709. According to the Moodie Book he was a lawyer and notary public in Arbroath¹⁹⁸. There would, however, appear to be some doubt about this. The question is discussed in Chapter XV. He married Anne Hutcheson on 18th August 1715 in Arbroath and had two children:

- (1) John Mudie, bapt. 28/10/1716 in Arbroath.
- (2) Elizabeth Mudie, bapt. 29/11/1725 in Arbroath.

Nothing is known of either child. They probably died young. Nor do we know when David Mudie died, or what happened to Gilchorn. On 14th May 1700 John Mudie of Arbikie received sasine of the western part of Gilchorn and the rest of the property may have been sold off gradually, piecemeal.

¹⁹⁵ For the Lyells see Warden's "Angus" II, p. 253 and IV, pp. 113 and 114.

¹⁹⁶ A George Mudie, weaver in Brechin, is also mentioned in the same Sasines.

¹⁹⁷ It has been suggested, in the Moodie Book, that he had another son, James, baptised at Lunan on 1st March, 1701. This may be so, but in the register the father of this James is described as John Mudie "in," not "Younger of," Gilchorn.

¹⁹⁸ Moodie Book, p. 109.

CHAPTER XIV - MONTROSE AND ARBIKIE

THE Burgess Roll of Montrose starts in September 1649, but it seems to be confined, almost entirely, to persons who had the status of burgess conferred on them as an honour. The ordinary burgess, the merchant and craftsman, does not seem to have been included in it. The proceedings of the Town Council, the existing records of which begin a few years before the Burgess Roll, have also been consulted. There is also in the Town House a manuscript by James Low on "The Aldermen, Bailies and Counsail of Monros 1296-1890", which is useful in places, but occasionally misleading. The system of electing the members of the Town Council and the magistrates was, basically, the same as in Dundee, that is to say, the new council was elected by the old, and the old and new councils, along with the deacons of the Trades, elected the new office bearers, but there were minor differences. In Dundee only the four retiring Bailies remained automatically on the new council, whereas in Montrose all the old office-bearers, the Provost, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer and the Hospital Master, as well as the old Bailies, remained in the Council for one year more. Also, in Dundee Bailies could not hold office for two years running, whereas in Montrose a Bailie normally held office for two years.

ARBIKIE

The burgesses of Montrose had a high reputation in Angus. Ouchterlony¹⁹⁹ in his "Account of the Shire of Forfar" in 1684-85 writes "They are mighty fyne burgesses and delicate and painfull merchants. .

There have been men of great substance in the toune for a long time, and yet are, who have and are purchasing good estates in the country". One of these "painful merchants" and "men of great substance" was James Mudie, merchant burgess of Montrose, who, about the year 1653, bought the property of Arbikie from James Arbuthnott, who had acquired it a few years before²⁰⁰. Arbikie is about six miles south-west of Montrose, just north of the Montrose-Arbroath road, in the parish of Lunan. According to the "Family Tree", this James Mudie was a son of David Mudie in Courthill, third son of John Mudie of Bryanton, but, for reasons given in the last chapter, this appears to be wrong. His will makes it clear that he was closely related to the Bryanton family, but what that relationship was is obscure. His father was, probably, a merchant in Montrose, with which town, as we have seen, John Mudie of Bryanton had business dealings. Although the "Family Tree" is wrong as regards James Mudie's parentage, it is, probably, right in giving him a brother, David. And as James Mudie was a merchant burgess in Montrose, so, probably, was his brother, David. The "Family Tree" may also be accepted as regards David Mudie's descendants. The start of the Arbikie pedigree is, probably, therefore as follows:

A merchant in Montrose, related to the Mudies of Bryanton, had, in the first half of the seventeenth century, the following children:

- (1) James Mudie, later of Arbikie—see below under I.
- (2) David Mudie: married and had issue:
 - (a) Christian Mudie: married John Doig of Cookston, and had issue:
 - (i) David Doig: married Magdalene Symmer, and had issue:
 - (a) Christian Doig, b. 1729, d. 4/11/1820: married Sir James Carnegie of Southesk on 5/7/1752, and had issue.
 - (b) Magdalene Doig.
 - (c) Elizabeth Doig: married Alexander Scott, Bailie of Edinburgh and had issue.

¹⁹⁹ Warden's "Angus" II, p. 270.

²⁰⁰ Scots Peerage I, pp. 295 and 299.

- (d) Ann Doig: married her cousin, William Doig.
- (ii) James Doig: married and had issue:
 - (a) William Doig of Antigua, B.W.I.; married his cousin, Ann Doig.
- (iii) Christian Doig, b. 1709, d. September 1753: married the Rev. David Blair, and had issue;
 - (a) Magdalene Blair, b. 9/11/1732, d. 6/10/1815.
 - (b) Isobell Blair, b. 28/4/1734.
 - (c) Symmer Blair, b. 19/8/1735, died young.
 - (d) James Blair, b. 21/5/1739, died young.
 - (e) John Blair, b. 25/2/1741, died young.
 - (f) Cumberland William Blair, b. 9/9/1748, died young.
 - (g) David Blair, b. 7/8/1750: married and had issue.
- (iv) Isabel Doig: married Homer Grierson of Balluno.
- (b) Isabel Mudie: married Strachan of Graycrook.

David Mudie was elected a member of the Montrose Town Council on 2nd October 1672. A month later he became Hospital Master and in 1673 and 1674 he was elected Treasurer. He remained on the Council till September 1675, when he ceased to be a member. On 5th October 1681 he was elected Dean of Guild²⁰¹, an office to which he was re-elected on 27th September 1683, after which he remained on the Council for one year as an ordinary member. He is, probably, the David Mudie, merchant in Montrose, who was a witness to the baptism in Dundee in 1679 of Isobel, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild of Dundee and nephew of David Mudie of Bryanton.

David Mudie was one of the partners in the Dronner Dyke scheme²⁰², by which it was hoped to reclaim a large area in Montrose Basin. Unfortunately, before the work was finished, a high tide destroyed a great part of it and the scheme was abandoned. High hopes had, however, been entertained of it. The Rev. Robert Edwards in his "description of the County of Angus", 1678, wrote²⁰³ "The citizens of Montrose by a dyke, almost two miles in length, which they are raising in that bay (Montrose Basin) in the river South Esk, on the west side of the town, will gain, when that noble work is completed, about a thousand acres of land. And, as the sea will be for ever shut out, Montrose may boast of lands of its own acquisition, so fine as to resemble the Elysian Fields".

Christian Mudie's husband, John Doig, was Provost of Brechin in eighteen of the twenty-six years from 1700 to 1725 and his son, David Doig, also of Cookston, was Provost of both Brechin and Montrose. David Doig's wife, Magdalene Symmer, was sister and heiress to Colin Symmer, twelfth of Balzeordie in the parish of Menmuir²⁰⁴. Sir James Carnegie, who married their daughter, Christian Doig, was an ancestor of the present Earl of Southesk. On David Doig's death, Cookston, which is a small property near Brechin, once owned by the Speids of Ardovy, passed to his daughters and eventually came into the possession of the Rev. David Blair, husband of Christian Doig. On his death, it passed to his son, David, nicknamed "Justice" Blair, who was Stamp Master of the Linen Trade in Dundee, said to be a "lucrative appointment"²⁰⁵.

He figures in Henry Harwood's old Dundee picture of "The Executive", along with Robert Mudie, the writer and reformer²⁰⁶. His father, the Rev. David Blair, was minister of Brechin from 1733 to 1768, when he died.

²⁰¹ On this occasion, Low describes him as "of Arbikie".

²⁰² Called in the "Family Tree", the "Drainers" Dyke scheme and in the Moodie Book, the "Drainage" Dyke Scheme. Dronner was the Dutch engineer who was in charge of the works.

²⁰³ Warden's "Angus" I, p. 131, III pp. 251, 252.

²⁰⁴ Warden's "Angus" IV, p. 361.

²⁰⁵ Ibid III, p. 18.

²⁰⁶ Another figure in this picture is Patrick Anderson, Provost of Dundee, 1818 to 1823, who married David Blair's daughter.

He was a strong opponent of lay patronage in the Church, was the author of two books of sermons and started the first evening Sabbath school in Scotland²⁰⁷. Also, judging from the name of his fourth son, he was a very strong Hanoverian.

I - JAMES MUDIE FIRST OF ARBIKIE

James Mudie, First of Arbikie, was for many years a member of the Montrose Town Council. He was elected first on 29th September 1647 and re-elected in each of the next ten years. He was elected Treasurer in 1648 and Hospital Master in 1654 and 1656. He died in February 1658 in Montrose. From his will, which was proved on 1st July 1658 (Comm. of Brechin), it appears that his wife was Elizabeth Mudie and that he had a son and two daughters, names not mentioned, and that at the time of his death his wife was pregnant. She had a child shortly after he died. It was baptized John, in Lunan on 30th May 1658. James Mudie was, for the times, a very wealthy man. Besides Arbikie and house property in Montrose, he left goods valued at £4,390/13/8. As he must have died comparatively young, most of this wealth was probably inherited. Legacies were left to each of his daughters and his posthumous child, if a son, was to get the property in Montrose, which included half a "kill and malt cobbell". James Mudie was, probably, therefore a brewer as well as a merchant. The witnesses to the will included David Mudie of Bryanton and David Mudie in Courthill and his son-in-law, John Speid of Ardovie. The tutors (guardians) of his children were John Ochterlony, a Bailie of Montrose, John Mudie in Kirkton of Inverkeillor, James Mudie in Arbikie and David Mudie, merchant in Montrose, probably his brother. John, Earl of Ethie (later first Earl of Northesk) and David, Lord Lour (later second Earl of Northesk), his son, were appointed "overseirs to the saids tutors".

II - JAMES MUDIE SECOND OF ARBIKIE

James Mudie Second of Arbikie, is not mentioned in the "Family Tree". Possibly the reason is that, although retoured heir to his father on 20th April 1664²⁰⁸, he remained in possession of Arbikie only for a few years. Neither he nor his father seems ever to have lived there. The last time that he is described in the parish registers as "of Arbikie" is at the baptism of his daughter, Marjorie, on 23rd January 1677. So he probably lost possession between that date and 28th May 1678, when his eldest son, James, was baptised. He must have been "of Arbikie" when he registered his arms sometime after 1672. Why he lost Arbikie and why it passed to one, John Mudie, who was not his son, remain a mystery, but there is no doubt about the facts.

The omission of James Mudie's name from the "Family Tree" is the more remarkable because he was the most distinguished of the Mudies in this part of Angus, being both Provost of Montrose and, almost certainly, its representative in Parliament for many years. He was elected a Bailie at a special meeting of the Town Council held on 2nd May, 1689, in accordance with a proclamation of William and Mary, dated 15th April of that year. He was again elected Bailie on 24th September 1690²⁰⁹. He was continued on the Council as an ex-Bailie in 1691, elected a Councillor in 1692 and a Bailie in 1693 and 1694. Thereafter he continued as an ordinary member of the Council till 24th September 1706 when he was again elected Bailie. Next year he was re-elected to that office and on 24th September 1708 he was elected Provost. The last meeting which he attended was on 11th May 1709, not long after which he died.

²⁰⁷ Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland."

²⁰⁸ Warden's "Angus" IV, p. 255.

²⁰⁹ This is the only occasion on which he is described in the Town Council Minutes as "of Arbikie" to distinguish him from another James Mudie, who had been elected Bailie on 5th December 1689 and continued on the Council for a year after September 1690.

He is, almost certainly, the James Mudie, merchant burghess of Montrose, who represented the burgh at the Convention of Estates which met at Edinburgh on 14th March 1689 and who continued to represent it till 30th June 1702 in the Parliament into which that Convention was converted by a letter from William and Mary dated 24th May 1689²¹⁰. This was the Convention which decided that James VII had "forefaulted this right to the Crown" and offered it to William and Mary, and from which Claverhouse set off on his attempt to raise the Highlands, which ended at Killiecrankie.

James Mudie Second of Arbikie, married Margaret Rait "by Bishop's order without proclamation" in Montrose on 10th February 1674, and had issue:

- (1) Janet Mudie, bapt. 22/4/1675 in Montrose.
- (2) Marjorie Mudie, bapt. 23/1/1677 in Montrose.
- (3) James Mudie, bapt. 28/5/1678 in Montrose: married Catherine Donaldson: no issue.
- (4) Helen Mudie, bapt. 22/6/1680 in Montrose.
- (5) Margaret Mudie, bapt. 6/6/1682 in Montrose.
- (6) Robert Mudie: married Elizabeth Douglas on 25/5/1721 in Montrose, and had issue:
 - (a) Robert Mudie.
 - (b) Katherine Mudie, bapt. 25/8/1737 in Montrose: witnesses Messrs. Couper and Aitken, Ministers.
 - (c) Elizabeth Mudie, bapt. 7/8/1741 in Montrose: witness Alexander Mudie.
 - (d) Margaret Mudie, d. 23/4/1783: married, as his second wife, the Rev. George Aitken in Montrose on 14/11/1764: no issue.
- (7) William Mudie: married Margaret Donaldson on 12/6/1707 in Montrose.
- (8) Alexander Mudie, bapt. 23/5/1689, died in infancy.
- (9) John Mudie, bapt. 3/6/1692.
- (10) Alexander Mudie, bapt. 31/7/1694: married Elizabeth Davie, and had issue:
 - (a) Elizabeth Mudie, bapt. 16/7/1720.
 - (b) Violet T. Mudie, bapt. 25/3/1722.
 - (c) James Mudie, bapt. 5/6/1724.
 - (d) John Mudie, bapt. 2/6/1730: married Helen Turnbull on 5/11/1757 in Montrose, and had issue:
 - (i) Margaret Mudie, bapt. 12/3/1761.
 - (ii) Alexander Mudie, bapt. 31/5/1762.
 - (iii) Helen Mudie, bapt. 31/8/1764.
 - (iv) David Mudie, bapt. 18/10/1767, d. 1/1/1788.
 - (v) Jean Mudie, bapt. 29/10/1768.
 - (vi) Ann Mudie, bapt. 3/3/1772.

James Mudie, the Provost's eldest son, was admitted burghess of Montrose as "eldest son of the late Provost James Mudie deceased" on 26th April 1710 and next day was served heir to his father's property in Castle Street, Montrose. He probably died before 1749 as in that year his wife, Catherine Donaldson, is found in possession of part of that property. After his death, she married a Lieutenant Strachan, R.N., and had a family²¹¹.

Robert Mudie, the second son, is known because, in 1712, his mother, Margaret Rait, disposed to him part of the house property in Castle Street which had belonged to her husband. He is almost certainly the Robert Mudie, ship master, who was elected to the Town Council on 24th September 1746 and remained on it till

²¹⁰ Warden's "Angus" II, pp. 216, 217. A Convention was a meeting of the Estates without a Royal summons.

²¹¹ He was the grandson, or great grandson, of John Strachan, Minister of Strachan from 1659 to 1701 and his second wife, Margaret Speid, sister of the John Speid of Ardovie who married Isabel Mudie of Courthill in 1655.

1750. He died before 1764. The will of his wife, Elizabeth Douglas, was proved on 13th December 1766 (Comm. of Brechin). From it, it appears that they had a son, Robert, a shipmaster in Leith, who as "Robert Mudie, son of Robert Mudie, shipmaster", was admitted burgess of Montrose on 16th September 1747. George Aitken, who married Margaret Mudie, was Minister of the second charge of Montrose from 1735 to 1775²¹².

Provost Mudie would appear to have had a son, William, who married Margaret Donaldson on 12th June 1707, as, at their marriage, their sponsor was Bailie Mudie, and if, as would appear likely, the bridegroom was under age, the natural sponsor would be the father. Also, William Mudie, merchant, was admitted burgess on 9th November 1710, on the same day as Alexander Mudie, who was a son of the Provost. A later burgess, William Mudie, "merchant in Alicante" who was admitted burgess on 26th September 1798, may have been the grandson of this William Mudie. In any case he almost certainly belonged to his family.

Alexander Mudie, baptised in 1694, was served heir to the property of his father in 1752²¹³. When he was admitted burgess on 9th November 1710, he is described as a merchant, but he was also a shipmaster. On 19th September 1759, his son, Dr. John Mudie, "son of Alexander Mudie, shipmaster" was admitted burgess. Dr. Alexander Mudie, Jamaica, admitted burgess on 26th September 1798 was, most probably, Dr. John Mudie's son, Alexander, born in 1762. There must have been many shakings of heads over the name of the second daughter of Alexander, the shipmaster.

III - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF ARBIKIE

There is no doubt that, during James Mudie's lifetime, Arbikie became the property of one John Mudie. Ochterlony in his "Account of the Shire of Forfar" 1684-85 writes "Arbikie to John Mudie, a good new house and a good land"²¹⁴ and the will of John Mudie of Arbikie was proved on 27th October 1685 (Comm. of St. Andrews). Also, John Mudie of Arbikie was married by the schoolmaster of Craig to Lady Magdalene Carnegie, daughter of the second Earl of Northesk, and in 1673 they were discovered "cohabiting together" in the parish of Stracathro "without any order or consent of parents or proclamations". The lady's father and the Presbytery ordered them to be "confirmed in the holy bond of matrimony before the Congregation by joining hands together". Thereafter they were returned to Inverkeilor, which they had clandestinely left²¹⁵.

It is uncertain who this John Mudie was. According to the Moodie Book, he was the son of James Mudie in Arbikie²¹⁶ and Magdalen Watson, but as their son, John, was born in 1664, he can hardly have run off with the Earl's daughter in 1673. He might be the posthumous son of James Mudie First of Arbikie. He was fifteen in 1673, still rather young. But if he had succeeded the "Family Tree" would surely have said so. In any case, as he does not appear to have succeeded to his father's house property in Montrose, as he should have done under the will, he probably died young. According to the "Family Tree", this John Mudie of Arbikie was the second son of John Mudie First of Gilchorn. This may well be so, as after his elopement, he returned to Inverkeilor and also the Arbikie estate passed eventually to James Mudie Second of Pitmuies, who was related to the Gilchorn family.

John Mudie died in April 1685. His will was given up by David Mudie in Hilton, a farm adjoining Arbikie in the west, and it mentions a James Mudie in Gilchorn as one of the deceased's creditors by virtue of a

²¹² Scott's "Fasti of the Church of Scotland".

²¹³ Low calls him the third son of the Provost, which he was not, even if he was older than Robert and David was not a son of the Provost.

²¹⁴ Warden's "Angus" II, p. 272.

²¹⁵ Jervise's "Epitaphs and Inscriptions" II, p. 237: the inverted commas are Jervise's.

²¹⁶ Whom the Moodie Book confuses with James Mudie of Arbikie.

bond dated 17th June 1681. It is not clear who the James Mudie was. In any case the fact that he was "in Gilchorn" strengthens the probability that John Mudie came from there.

John Mudie and Lady Magdalene Carnegie are said to have had a number of children, who died in infancy. Lady Magdalene herself did not live long. After her death, John Mudie married Margaret Turnbull of Stracathro and by her, according to the "Family Tree" had two sons:

- (1) John Mudie.
- (2) David Mudie.

Only the elder is mentioned in his father's will, as a minor.

IV - JOHN MUDIE FOURTH OF ARBIKIE

John Mudie Fourth of Arbikie, was the eldest son of John Mudie Third of Arbikie. On 14th May, 1700, he received sasine of the western part of Gilchorn. According to a slab on the interior wall of the church at Inverkeilor he died in June 1728. He married Magdalen Carnegie, daughter of James Carnegie of Craigo, Minister of Barry. She died on 27th December 1771, aged 89 years. Their marriage was proclaimed at Lunan on 17th November 1700, and they had the following children:

- (1) James Mudie, bapt. 19/12/1701; died young.
- (2) John Mudie, bapt. 12/3/1703; died young.
- (3) Anna Mudie, bapt. April 1704; died young.
- (4) Margaret Mudie, bapt. 18/8/1707; died young.
- (5) George Mudie (twin) bapt. 12/11/1709; died young.
- (6) Elizabeth Mudie (twin) bapt. 28 (or 8)/ 11/1709; married Robert Smith of Forret, M.B., in 1736, and had issue:
 - (a) John Smith, bapt. 16/8/1738 in Montrose; died young.
 - (b) William Mudie Smith²¹⁷, bapt. 29/3/1745 in Montrose, d. 2/2/1785; married his cousin, Magdalen Hay 29/4/1784; no issue.
- (7) Agnes Mudie, bapt. on 20/3/1711 in Lunan; married James Hay of Cocklaw, and had issue:
 - (a) Charles Hay, b. 1747(c), d. Oct. 1811; no issue.
 - (b) James Hay, d. 6/6/1787 in Edinbrugh; no issue.
 - (c) Magdalen Hay; married her cousin, William Smith of Forret; no issue.
- (8) Robert Mudie, bapt. 1/6/1713 in Lunan; died young.
- (9) Anne Mudie, d. November 1806; married Robert Stephen of Letham, merchant in Montrose 11/9/1743 at Lunan, and had issue:
 - (a) Anne Stephen; married Alexander Strachan of Tarry; no issue.
- (10) Two other sons, and three daughters - presumably died in infancy²¹⁸.
- (11)
- (12)
- (13)
- (14)

Of all John Mudie's fourteen children only three daughters, Elizabeth, Agnes and Anne, survived. They were served co-heirs to him on 24th July 1733 and infeft with the lands of Arbikie on 17th December

²¹⁷ On the slab in Inverkeilor Church the name of the only surviving son of Robert Smith and Elizabeth Mudie is given as William Smith. Perhaps, therefore, William Mudie Smith died young and they had another son, William, who married Magdalen Hay.

²¹⁸ According to the slab in the Inverkeilor Church John Mudie and Magdalen Carnegie had six sons and eight daughters.

following, David Mudie of Gilchorn, one of their curators, acting for them²¹⁹. Charles Hay, the son of Agnes Mudie and James Hay, an advocate in Edinburgh was raised to the bench with the title of Lord Newton. He died in October 1811. According to the slab in Inverkeilor Church he was "a man of distinguished talents and inflexible integrity". Anne Mudie's daughter, Anne, who married Alexander Strachan, lived in Montrose and is recorded as having been "a most eccentric character"²²⁰. The last survivor of the family was Agnes Mudie's daughter, Magdalen Hay, who married William Smith. She eventually inherited the whole of the Arbikie property and assumed the name Hay-Mudie²²¹. In 1818 as the last survivor of the family she erected the slab in Inverkeilor Church "as a tribute of respect to the memory of her Relatives who lie buried here" and, on it, expressed the desire to be buried "in the spot which contains the ashes of her husband and of her grandmother and mother, Magdalen Carnegy and Agnes Mudie, Parents with whom she was long united in the closest bonds of love and affection, whose virtues she reveres and whose example she most earnestly wishes to follow". She herself died in 1828, when Arbikie devolved on her distant relation, James Mudie of Pitmuies.

DAVID MUDIE OF EAST NEW JERSEY

A David Mudie, almost certainly a relation of James Mudie First of Arbikie, was one of the early settlers in East New Jersey. He had a brother, James, who cannot have been Arbikie as David Mudie, in writing to him, wished to be remembered to Arbikie. It is just possible that he was David Mudie, Dean of Guild, and that we are wrong in thinking that he was a brother of the first Laird of Arbikie. But a prosperous merchant, such as a Dean of Guild had to be, is hardly likely to take himself off with eleven children to a wilderness like East New Jersey, in the seventeenth century.

David Mudie left Montrose in 1684, probably in July, in which month a special emigrant ship sailed from there to East New Jersey²²². Early in 1684 a notice was issued to "All Tradesmen, Husbandmen, Servants and others who are willing to Transport themselves into the Province of East New Jersey in America, a great deal of which belongs to Scotsmen, proprietors thereof". Those who were willing to pay their own passages out were to be given land as soon as they arrived "heritably to themselves and their heirs forever". Artisans who could not buy their own passage were to be "maintained in Meat and Clothes for the first five years only for their services" and thereafter they would receive land "upon which they may live at the rate of gentlemen all their lives and their children after them". A third class of emigrants consisted of 'gentlemen and others' who were prepared to purchase small shares in the Colony and portions of land there. David Mudie purchased a share and so became one of the proprietors of the Colony.

The chief organiser of this colonising expedition was Robert Barclay of Urie, who had been elected Governor of East New Jersey in 1682 but never visited the Colony. Other promoters of the enterprise were Robert Barclay's brother, John Barclay, and "in Montrose, John Gordon, doctor of medicine, John Fullerton of Kinnaber²²³ and Robert and Thomas Fullertons, his brothers". The two last went to East New Jersey, about the same time as David Mudie. Thomas Gordon, who later married David Mudie's daughter, Janet, was probably a relation of Dr. John Gordon, who himself was witness to the baptism of David Mudie's daughter, Katherine, in 1675. Robert Barclay and the Fullertons were Quakers, so David Mudie may have been a Quaker too.

²¹⁹ Moodie Book p. 115,

²²⁰ History of Montrose—Mitchell p. 115.

²²¹ Moodie Book p. 119.

²²² Other ships sailed from Leith, Aberdeen and Glasgow.

²²³ Just outside Montrose.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

David Mudie arrived in America in October 1684. His "arrival letter" to his brother James in Montrose is dated 6th November of that year. On 12th December he wrote a letter to his wife. He settled at Perth Amboy and a few months after his arrival, on 9th April 1685, he became a member of the Board of Proprietors, a post which he occupied till his death. He was absent, however, from the Board's meetings from 30th September 1689 to 20th May 1690, during which time he probably returned to Montrose for his wife and family, who, we know, also went to America. David Mudie was also a member of the Governor's Council at a time when, except for two Englishmen, all the Members of the Council were Scots, John Campbell and John Barclay and, from Montrose, James and Thomas Fullerton, Thomas Gordon and David Mudie. David Mudie was also a member of the Court of Crown Rights. He died on 20th February 1696.

David Mudie left a will from which it would appear that, though he had occupied a prominent position, he had not done well materially. The whole of his property was valued at £54/1/3, including two books at 9d., a horse at £3, two cows at £2/10/0, a sow at 12 shillings and "One chamber pott, one porringer and One Tumbler of pewter" valued at 3/9d. Doubtless he had expected to do better as, according to the notice issued in 1684, "The woods and pastures (of East New Jersey) are stored with important quantities of deer, roe, elks, beavers, hares, cunnies, wild swine . . . the soil is so excellent and fertile that rye, barley, oats, pease and beans, when sown, yield ordinarily 20 or 30 fold increase, and Indian corn, which is a grain both wholesome and pleasant, yields 150, sometimes 200 fold. Sheep never misses to have two lambs at a time . . . horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, etc., are to be sold about as cheap there is in Scotland and surely they are much better being all the English kinds . . . the Natives are few and easily overcome".

A list of David Mudie's family is given in his will, which enables some of them to be traced in the Montrose Registers, which do not, however, give the name of his wife. They were:

- (1) James Mudie.
- (2) Isobel Mudie.
- (3) Christian Mudie.
- (4) Elizabeth Mudie.
- (5) Jean Mudie: married — Strachan.
- (6) Margaret Mudie.
- (7) Anne Mudie, bapt. 24/6/1671.
- (8) Janet Mudie, bapt. 25/10/1672: married Thomas Gordon as his second wife.
- (9) Katherine Mudie, bapt. 5/2/1674, died in infancy.
- (10) Katherine Mudie, bapt. 25/5/1675.
- (11) Mary Mudie, bapt. 25/5/1677.
- (12) John Mudie, bapt. 12/3/1678.

The first four children and John were left property in Scotland and the rest, property in America, except Jean, who was left sixpence, having been already provided for, at her marriage.

David Mudie's brother, James, may be the James Mudie "Skipper" who married Elizabeth Blackall and the baptisms of some of whose children are recorded in the Montrose Registers. Witnesses to these baptisms were, on 23/6/1678 David Mudie and James Mudie, on 3/9/1682 David Mudie, elder, and James Mudie of Arbikie, and on 30/7/1687, David Mudie, merchant.

BURGESSES

Although the existing Burgess Roll started in 1649, no Mudie is entered in it till 1690. The reason is not that there were no Mudie Burgesses. The Parish registers show that there were many Mudies in Montrose in the seventeenth century and some of them must have been burgesses. James Mudie, who became Provost,

must have been admitted a burgess after the present Roll was started, but his name is not included in it. Most of the names entered in the Roll are those of outsiders. The only Mudie residents of Montrose who are included are the descendants of Provost James Mudie, already mentioned. Presumably they were entered out of regard for their distinguished ancestor. The existing Burgess Roll seems to have been a kind of Roll of Honour. There must have been some other Roll of ordinary burgesses, which has not survived.

James Mudie First of Arbikie, and his brother, David Mudie, must, of course, have been burgesses. So must have been Robert Mudie, deacon of the Cordiners, or leather workers, who was, as such, present at the meeting held on 2nd October 1641 to elect the Provost and magistrates. They, however, would have been admitted before the present Roll began. Of those who were admitted during the currency of the present Roll, we know of Robert Mudie, the shipmaster already mentioned, and a David Mudie who was elected a member of the Council on 28th September 1715 and remained on it for one year.

The first Mudie to be shown in the Burgess Roll is Ensign James Mudie of McKay's Regiment, admitted on 18th September 1690. It cannot, however, be inferred that he came from Montrose, as a number of his fellow officers were admitted at the same time. McKay's Regiment was in the Dutch Service under William of Orange and was called after Hugh McKay, who commanded it. It was also known as the Guelderland Foot. It was one of the first regiments to land at Torbay under William in October 1688, and it was the regiment on which the chief weight of the Highlanders' charge was directed at the battle of Killiecrankie, where Hugh McKay, who commanded for King William, was defeated by John Graham of Claverhouse, who commanded for King James. Another Mudie in this Regiment was John Mudie, who received his Commission on 20th April 1688²²⁴.

Another omcer, who was made a burgess of Montrose, again along with a number of his fellow omcers, was Bartholomew Mudie, Lieutenant in Brigadier Hans Hamilton's Regiment, admitted on 28th July 1714. This Regiment was the 16th Foot²²⁵ which was commanded by Hans Hamilton from 1713 to 1715. Later it was commanded by John Cholmeley. Bartholomew Mudie was present at the Battle of Malplaquet. He must have been the Lieut. Moodie of Cholmeley's Regiment who was killed by a Captain Chiesley in a fight in the Canongait of Edinburgh in 1722. Captain Chiesley also died. According to the Caledonian Mercury of 7th August 1722, "Mr. Moodie's lady (was) looking over the window all the time while this bloody tragedy was acting"²²⁶

Two other Mudie's, who were made burgess, were the servants of neighbouring lairds whom the Town Council occasionally propitiated in this way. John Mudie, servant to James Galbraith of Balgair, was admitted on 4th October 1694 and John Mudie, footman to the Laird of Balnamoon, a Carnegie, was admitted on 25th February 1708. In the next century, besides those already mentioned there were James Mudie, "merchant in Aberbrothock" admitted on 11th June 1760; Samuel Moody "Esq. of London", admitted on 23rd September 1789, who may have been a Mudie who changed the spelling of his name when he went South, or may have been an Englishman, and a William Mudie, merchant in Alicante, admitted on 26th September 1798.

²²⁴ Scots Brigade in Holland, vol. I.

²²⁵ Now the Bedfordshire Regiment.

²²⁶ Old and New Edinburgh III, p. 30 by James Grant.

CHAPTER XV - ARBROATH AND PITMUIES

As shown in Chapter II there were Mudies in Arbroath at the beginning of the sixteenth century and, as the parish registers show, there were many there in the seventeenth and in the eighteenth centuries. Unfortunately, however, they are difficult, if not impossible, to disentangle, as the old Burgess Roll has been lost²²⁷ and, except for the period 1740 to 1766, so have the minutes of the Town Council. There is a gap, too, from 1734 to 1748 in the parish registers. It is impossible to give, therefore, any connected account of the Mudies in Arbroath, which is unfortunate as they clearly played a prominent part in the town's affairs.

According to McBain's "Eminent Arbroathians"²²⁸ one John Mudie was a member of the Town Council in October 1624. About this time, too, there was the James Mudie, Burgess of Aberbrothok, who was admitted a "simple burgess" of Dundee on 27th October 1637. He, presumably, was a merchant carrying on business in both towns. According to Hay's "History of Arbroath"²²⁹ James Mudie, a town councillor in 1681, along with the Provost, the Magistrates, the Deacons of the Trades and others, took the oath directed against the Presbyterians and the Covenant. He was, probably, the James Mudie who married Margaret Jameson and to the baptism of whose daughter, Margaret, on 3rd August 1684, Patrick Wallace, Provost, and Patrick Stiven, Bailie, were witnesses.

The Wallace family was a very influential one in Arbroath and was closely connected with the Mudies. According to the "Family Tree" Isabel, daughter of David Mudie Second of Gilchorn, married David Wallace of Arbroath in 1704 and Catherine Wallace, daughter of Bailie Patrick Wallace of Arbroath, was a witness in 1717 to the baptism in Dundee of Catherine, daughter of James Fairweather and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild. Bailie Patrick Wallace became Provost of Arbroath in 1729 and his son, John Wallace²³⁰, married Elizabeth Mudie in Arbroath on 26th October 1729. She must have been some relation of the Gilchorn family as David Mudie of Gilchorn, along with Provost Patrick Wallace, was a witness to the baptism in Arbroath of her daughter, Marion, on 19th December 1731. Another John Wallace was Provost in 1727 and again in 1738²³¹ and 1739. At the next election he is described in the Council Minute Book as John Wallace, "senior, late Provost." At this election John Wallace "junior", the husband of Elizabeth Mudie, was elected Provost. Next year, 1741, Patrick Wallace was again elected Provost with John Wallace, "senior", runner-up: in 1742 Patrick Wallace was again elected with John Wallace, "junior", runner-up and in 1743 Patrick Wallace was again elected with John Wallace, "senior", runner-up. Provost Patrick Wallace had another son, Patrick, who was a Jacobite and had a commission as Governor of Arbroath for the Rebels in the "Forty-five," raised and commanded two companies of men for Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, in which he held the rank of Captain²³², and was active in the landing of French soldiers. For his activities he spent some time in the Tower of London. After Patrick Wallace no member of the family was elected Provost till John Wallace, "junior", was again elected in 1764 and 1765, but he had been runner-up in 1746, 1753 and 1754 and a Thomas Wallace had been runner-up in 1748 and 1749.

This domination of the Arbroath Town Council by the Wallaces was made possible by the fact that, unless they were removed by a vote of their colleagues or by death, members of the Town Council stayed on automatically from year to year. Thus, in September 1744 John Wallace, "senior", and David Wallace were removed from the Council. Possibly there was then a revulsion against the Wallaces as no Wallace was

²²⁷ The existing Roll begins only in 1790.

²²⁸ p. 86.

²²⁹ Quoted by the Moodie Book, p. 130.

²³⁰ A biography of John Wallace is contained in McBain's "Eminent Arbroathians". He was a linen manufacturer as well as a ship owner and merchant. He introduced into Scotland the manufacture of a form of coarse cloth called "Osnaburg's" after Osnabruck in Germany, where it had previously been manufactured.

²³¹ In 1738 both the Bailies and six of the seventeen other councillors were also Wallaces.

²³² "Muster Roll of the Forfarshire or Lord Ogilvy's Resident"; McIntosh 1914.

elected for twenty years till a John Wallace, "junior", was elected in 1764 and again in 1765. The town was clearly governed by a clique, even to a greater extent than other towns at this time, and the wonder is not that there were so many Wallaces in the Council but that they were ever got rid of. Their connection with the Wallaces shows that the Mudie burgesses were members of that clique.

In 1735 one David Mudie was Town Clerk and was appointed to collect the duty on ale which had been imposed to enable the Town Council to pay its debts and improve the harbour²³³. On 18th May 1749 he petitioned the Town Council to be allowed to appoint a deputy to act for him, as he was often absent. He also asked that his deputy should be allowed to manage the "common affairs" of the Burgh in place of

David Mudie, his son, who had died in 1744. On 26th March 1764 the Council decided that, as the Town Clerk was old, Alexander Mudie should be appointed to "act for him and to be accountable to him till his death". This Alexander Mudie was, presumably, David Mudie's son or, possibly, his grandson. Alexander Mudie married Janet Wallace in Arbroath on 21st February 1776 (date of contract) and had a son, Alexander, baptised on 16th December 1777, one of the witnesses being Bailie David Wallace. He was Town Clerk till 25th February 1784, when he resigned and shortly afterwards died. He was succeeded by John Colville, whose wife was Katharine Mudie²³⁴, daughter of Provost David Mudie.

According to the Moodie Book, David Mudie, who was Town Clerk in 1735, was David Mudie the last laird of Gilchorn, the argument being that in 1733 "David Mudie de Gilchorn" was shown as one of the curators of the three daughters of John Mudie, last of Arbikie, while in 1735 Mr. David Mudie, "writer in Arbroath", is shown, along with two others, as one of the curators of these ladies. The argument is a fairly strong one but, in our opinion, David Mudie of Gilchorn and David Mudie, the Town Clerk, were different people. For one thing the former appears to have had only one son, John, born in 1716, about whom nothing is known, whereas the latter had certainly one son, David, and, possibly, another, Alexander. Also unless David Mudie of Gilchorn had become a lawyer only after 1733, eighteen years after his marriage, or had lost Gilchorn between 1733 and 1735 it is difficult to understand why he should be described as 'of Gilchorn' in 1733 and "writer in Arbroath" in 1735. It would appear more likely that David Mudie, the Town Clerk, belonged to the family which had for more than a hundred years been represented on the Town Council. Another lawyer in Arbroath about this time was "Mr. James Mudie, writer in Arbroath", who was witness to a sasine of 1st July 1745 when David Mudie, writer, acquired land near Arbroath²³⁵.

The earliest Mudie mentioned in the extant Town Council records is Robert Mudie, who was a Councillor and who died between September 1739 and September 1740, when, for that reason, his place on the Council had to be filled. He is probably the Robert Mudie who on 29th October 1732, married Catherine Fairweather, possibly the Catherine Fairweather, who was witness in 1717 to the baptism of her namesake, daughter of James Fairweather of Dundee and Agnes, daughter of Thomas Mudie, Dean of Guild. Robert Mudie had, probably along with other children, a daughter, Catherine, to whose baptism in Arbroath on 26th October 1733 John Mudie and Patrick Mudie were witnesses.

The next Mudie to be mentioned in the Town Council records is David Mudie, "junior", who took a lease of the shambles (slaughter house) from the Town Council in April 1743 and who may have been the Town Clerk's son, who died a year later. On 28th September 1756 a David Mudie, merchant, was elected to the Council. He was removed therefrom on 27th September 1759, but was reinstated on 27th September 1764 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Provost, Alexander Ochterlony, during his term of office. On 28th September 1763 William Mudie, merchant, was elected to the Council and at the election in September 1765 he and David Mudie were two of the candidates for the two posts of Bailie, but their two opponents were elected. There are numerous references in the Town Council records to one James Mudie who appears

²³³ McBain's "Eminent Arbroathians," p. 188.

²³⁴ See post

²³⁵ Another witness was "David Mudy, lawful son to ye deceast James Mudie in Hilltown".

MUDIES OF ANGUS

to have been a wealthy merchant and was probably a member of the Council. He took a number of contracts for grass from the Council and in 1758 he obtained a lease of land from it. In May 1765 he, John Wallace, the Provost, and several others each advanced £250 to the Council to enable it to reduce the interest on its borrowings to He may be the James Mudie "merchant in Aberbrothock" who was admitted burghess of Montrose on 11th June 1760 and, possibly, the James Mudie "surveyor of Window and House duty, Forfar and Kincardine, merchant burghess of Arbroath", whose will (unfortunately lost) was proved on 10th July 1765 (Comm. of St. Andrews). If so, he must have died shortly after lending money to the Council. Perhaps he was the James Mudie who married Alison Brown and had at least four children, Ann, baptised 5th July 1755, David baptised 10th July 1757, William baptised 19th April 1759 and William baptised 1761. Mr. David Mudie, the Town Clerk, was a witness to all four baptisms. At the time of the birth of the elder William, James Mudie is described as postmaster. The second William would appear to be William Mudie, "son of the deceast James Mudie, merchant in Arbroath", whose will was proved on 8th August 1785 (Comm. of St. Andrews), as it shows that this William's next of kin was his brother, David, 'mariner in Arbroath' and that he had a sister, Ann.

A DUNDEE FAMILY

About this time, another Mudie family appeared in Arbroath, that of William Mudie, stampmaster. He belonged to the Dundee family of which an account is given in Chapter VI, and which, therefore, is merely mentioned here. William Mudie's wife, Margaret Mann, was probably the daughter of John Mann, who was elected Provost on 27th September 1744 in succession to Patrick Wallace. He may have led the opposition to the Wallaces, for, as already mentioned, two of that family were removed from the Council at the same time as he was elected, and in 1746, 1748 and 1749, when he was again elected Provost, his opponent was in each case a Wallace. All the Mudie burgesses entered on the existing Burgess Roll belong to this Dundee family, except the last, David Mudie, "farmer in New Bigging", about two miles north of Arbroath, who was admitted on 20th November 1826. He was the son of a burghess and so, possibly, belonged to the Arbroath family with which this chapter deals.

MUDIE OF PITMUIES

The Pitmuies family originated in Arbroath. James Mudie who bought the estate in 1769 is described at his marriage in Dundee as "in Aberbrotick" and his brother, David, was the David Mudie mentioned above who was a member of the Arbroath Town Council. James and David Mudie are said in the "Family Tree" to be the sons of James Mudie and Helen Fairweather of Bryanton, the daughter, possibly, of Thomas Fairweather, who acquired Bryanton some time after 1711. This may be accepted, particularly as the name Helen occurs in the next three generations of the family, Where the "Family Tree" seems to be wrong is in stating that James Mudie, the husband of Helen Fairweather, was the third son of David Mudie, Second of Gilchorn. This David Mudie was married in 1664, so his third son, James, was, almost certainly, born not later than 1675 and would, therefore, have been eighty-six when his eldest son, James, was married in 1761, and ninety when his younger son David was married in 1765. This is not impossible, but it is so unlikely that it must be ruled out. If James Mudie, who married Helen Fairweather, was a descendant of David Mudie Second of Gilchorn, then he must have been a grandson and not a son. The Moodie Book suggests that he was the son of John Mudie, a son of John Mudie Third of Gilchorn, who was baptised at Lunan on 1st March 1701. This may be so, but it is only a conjecture.

Some light is thrown on the origin of the family by the statement in McBain's "Eminent Arbroathains"²³⁶ that about 1740 John Wallace's agent for buying flax in Riga was his brother-in-law, John Mudie, 'one of the Mudies of Pitmuies', by which, presumably, he meant a near relation of the James Mudie, who later acquired Pitmuies. This is particularly interesting as James Mudie acquired Pitmuies from Archibald Douglas of Douglas through James Pierson, merchant in Riga²³⁷. Pitmuies is a much more important property than either Arbikie or Gilchorn, and must have cost a good deal of money. The inference would appear to be that this money came from trade with Riga in flax. John Wallace's wife was Elizabeth Mudie, whom he married in 1729, and John Mudie, the merchant in Riga would be her brother. James Mudie, the husband of Helen Fairweather was, probably, another brother and may have been the James Mudie, merchant, who, as we have seen, was associated with John Wallace in lending money to the Town Council. The Mudies in Arbroath were clearly related to those of Gilchorn but it would seem more likely that the father of James, John and Elizabeth Mudie belonged to a merchant, or possibly a lawyer, family in Arbroath than that he was a son of the laird of Gilchorn. But, of course, there is nothing unlikely in a laird's son becoming a merchant in Riga.

I - JAMES MUDIE

The Pitmuies family would thus seem to start with one James Mudie, merchant, who had a brother John, who was a merchant in Riga, and a sister, Elizabeth, who married John Wallace, "junior". James Mudie married Helen Fairweather of Bryanton, and had issue:

- (1) James Mudie—see below under II.
- (2) David Mudie, d. April 1788²³⁸: married Mary Geikie, whose mother was a Wallace, on 27/4/1765 at Arbroath, and had issue:
 - (a) Helen Mudie, bapt. 29/7/1766: witnesses Provost John Wallace and Mr. James Mudie.
 - (b) James Mudie, bapt. 31/1/1768; witnesses Provost John Wallace and Bailie George Kyd—see below under III.
 - (c) Katharine Mudie, bapt. 27/8/1770: witnesses Provost John Wallace and James Mudie of Pitmuies, Esq.; married John Colville, Town Clerk of Arbroath.
 - (d) David Mudie, bapt. 28/5/1772: witnesses Mr. George Kyd and Mr. Alexander Mudie.
 - (e) Elizabeth Mudie: married Alexander Hutchison of Arbroath.
- (3) Helen Mudie²³⁹: unmarried.

The names of the witnesses are interesting as confirming the Wallace connection and indicating that Alexander Mudie, the Town Clerk, was a relation. So is the change from "Mr." to "Esq." in the designation of James Mudie after he had bought Pitmuies.

An account of David Mudie's membership of the Town Council has already been given up to 1665, when he failed to be elected a Bailie. A vacancy must have occurred later in the year because on 29th June 1766, at the baptism of his daughter, Helen, he is described as Bailie. He is similarly described on 31st January 1768, at the baptism of his son, James. On 27th August 1770 and 28th May 1772, at the baptisms of his daughter, Katherine, and of his son, David, he is described as Provost.

²³⁶ p. 188.

²³⁷ Moodie Book p. 111.

²³⁸ Warden's "Angus" IV, p. 86.

²³⁹ Ibid. She is not, however, mentioned in the "Family Tree". Both Warden and the Tree give her a sister, Elizabeth, who married Provost John Wallace in 1754, but this is clearly wrong.

II - JAMES MUDIE FIRST OF PITMUIES

Pitmuies, which James Mudie bought in 1769, is in the parish of Kirkden, about half-way between Arbroath and Forfar. He married Ann, daughter of Alexander Graham of Duntrune, de jure Seventh Viscount Dundee, on 21st June 1761 at Dundee, but had no issue. He died in November 1804.

III - JAMES MUDIE SECOND OF PITMUIES

James Mudie Second of Pitmuies, was the son of David Mudie, sometime Provost of Arbroath, and succeeded his uncle, James Mudie, in 1804. He was for some time a merchant in London. In 1823 he succeeded to the estate of Arbikie on the death of his relation, Mrs. Hay-Mudie. He died on 21 June 1850. On 11th December 1798, at St. Vigeans, he married Jane, daughter of Charles Aitken of Belvedere St. Croix, in the Danish (now U.S.) Virgin Islands, and his wife, Cornelia Beckman, and niece of the Rev. John Aitken of North Tarry, minister of St. Vigeans from 1754 to 1816. She and her sister inherited the estate of North Tarry from their uncle in 1816. James Mudie and his wife had the following children, born at Pitmuies:

- (1) Jane Aitken Mudie, bapt. 1800, d. 1841; unmarried.
- (2) James Mudie, bapt. 17/10/1802, d. 1823.
- (3) Catherine Mudie, bapt. 5/7/1804; unmarried.
- (4) Mary Elizabeth Mudie, b. 1806, d. 1830; unmarried.
- (5) Helen Mudie, bapt. 10/5/1810, d. 1830; unmarried.
- (6) John Mudie, bapt. 26/5/1812—see below under IV.
- (7) David Mudie, bapt. 20/12/1813, d. 12/8/1831 at sea.
- (8) Charles Mudie, bapt. 20/2/1816, d. 1825.
- (9) Cornelia Mudie, bapt. 11/3/1818, d. 1824.
- (10) Cornelia Isabel Mudie, bapt. 1824, d. 1830.

David Mudie was in the naval service of the Honourable East India Company and died when a midshipman in H.C.S. Vansittart, on a voyage from Bengal to China. He was buried at Malacca, where his tomb is still to be seen. Catherine Mudie placed a tablet on the wall of the church of St. Vigeans in memory of her grand-uncle, John Aitken. On it, she is described as "of Arbikie".

IV - JOHN MUDIE THIRD OF PITMUIES

John Mudie succeeded his father, James Mudie (III), as laird of Pitmuies in 1850. He was a member of the Faculty of Advocates and a J.P. for the County of Forfar. He died on 22nd July 1877 and left his estates to his distant relation, Sir Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy, the great-great-great-great-grandson of David Mudie Second of Gilchorn.

John Mudie of Pitmuies was the last of the large connection of merchants, lawyers, lairds and farmers that, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had been prominent in Montrose and Arbroath and the surrounding country. The only Mudies now in this part of Angus are immigrants from the Dundee area²⁴⁰. There are, however, in the pedigrees that we have given in this and in the two preceding chapters, a number

²⁴⁰ The Arbroath life-boat "John and William Mudie" which was christened by H.R.H. the Duchess of York on 31st August 1932, was so called because two sisters, Isabella and Elizabeth Mudie of Dundee, left a legacy to the R.N.L.I. for the provision of a lifeboat for the East coast of Scotland, in memory of their brothers, John and William. John Mudie was a marine engineer and William Mudie was a schoolmaster and, for some time, a magistrate in Dundee and member of the School Board. He wrote a book on "Factors". The family had no connection with Arbroath.

MUDIES OF ANGUS

of loose ends and it would seem unlikely that the old families of this part of Angus have all died out in the male line.

APPENDIX A

EARLY MUDIES OUTSIDE ANGUS

Various Mudies outside Angus have been referred to from time to time earlier in this book, but we feel that something more should be said about them. This we do in this appendix. We have made no attempt to give any very detailed account of the Mudies found in the various areas in which they were concentrated when records begin, but have confined ourselves to giving such information as is necessary to show the place that they took in the communities in which they lived. Further information about some of them may be found in the Moodie Book.

THE FORTH

The first mention of a Mudie in Fife that we have come across is a John Mudy, who owned land in the Marketgait of Cupar sometime before 1510²⁴¹. The next, also in Cupar, is that of Sir²⁴² Andrew Mudye chaplain there, whose will was proved in April 1550 (Comm. of St. Andrews). He left his money to the chaplains of Cupar and Inverkeithing and to his brothers, James and Robert, and his sister, Christian. An Andrew Mwdy was a notary public in Fife in 1576²⁴³. He was probably the same man who, as "Andrew Mudie, notary, servitor of Robert Douglas", son of William Douglas of Lochleven, appears as a witness to a deed of sale of land by Robert Douglas²⁴⁴. He almost certainly appears again as the Andrew Mudie who was Sheriff clerk of Kinross towards the end of the sixteenth century and whose son, Robert, was commissary clerk of Orkney in 1612²⁴⁵.

An early Mudie, in another walk of life, was one Beatrice Mudie of Inverkeithing, who was accused of being a witch. On 13th February 1621 a Commission was issued to the Provost and Bailies of Inverkeithing, to the parish minister of Aberdour and to three others, "the provost and a bailee or two bailies being always present, to hold Court in the Tolbooth of Inverkeithing to try certain women of Inverkeithing suspected of witchcraft, sorcerie and useing of charmes and otheris divilishe practices, offensive to God, sclanderous to trew religioun and hurtful to our good subjectis". The women, including Beatrice Mudie, had already been examined by the minister and the magistrates of "the said burgh" and had "confessit thair divilishe practices and the geving over of thame selffes saul and body to the divill". They were now to be put on trial as it was necessary for the "honour of God that the land be purgit of suche wicked instrumentis"²⁴⁶ We do not know the result of the trial.

Most of the early wills of this area are those of the town of Dunfermline and the neighbouring parishes. In the town the earliest, proved on 25th May 1597 (Comm. of Edinburgh), is that of James Mudie, maltman. In the parish of Dunfermline, the earliest, proved on 14th June 1583 (Comm. of Edinburgh) is of John Mudie, farmer in Easter Gillets. He is, presumably, the father or grandfather of Thomas Mudie in Easter Gillets who, on 7th April 1603, was bound over by the Privy Council as principal with "James Cunningham brother to the Goodman of Clonbeith as surety for him and John Muidie there, either in £50, to buy from Sir Richard Balfour of Burley a complete stand of footmans arms"²⁴⁷. in the parish of Saline the early wills

²⁴¹ Register of the Great Seal of Scotland II 3491.

²⁴² " Sir " here is a clerical title.

²⁴³ Register of the Great Seal of Scotland IV 2549.

²⁴⁴ Ibid V 1029, William Douglas of Lochleven was keeper of the Castle of Lochleven, near Kinross, when Queen Mary was imprisoned there in 1567, and the fact that Andrew Mudie was notary to his son is probably the basis of the story that a Mudie was concerned with her escape from that Castle. Perhaps one was.

²⁴⁵ Register of Privy Council. IX p. 357.

²⁴⁶ Register of Privy Council XII p. 423.

²⁴⁷ Register of Privy Council VI p. 786.

are those of the Mudies of the small property of Masterton and in the parish of Muckhart they are of the Mudies of Muir and Blairhill²⁴⁸. Account of these families are given in the Moodie Book and a note on the present descendants of the Mudies of Masterton is given in Chapter XII of this Book. The fact, that Andrew was a family name in the two last, who were probably related, may be an indication that the notary public and also the chaplain of Cupar belonged to one of them. There is also an early will, proved on 28th June 1602 (Comm. of Edinburgh), of a John Mudie who lived in Rosyth and one, proved on 20th December 1614 (Comm. of St. Andrews) of the widow of a James Mudie, mariner in St. Andrews.

There are now no Mudies in Dunfermline or the area round it and very few in the whole of Fife, where the name is now spelt Moodie. The Mudies of Muir have died out, but the descendants of the Mudies of Cocklaw, a cadet branch of Muir, are now in Canada. The descendants of the Mudies of Blairhill went to Stirling.

THE CLYDE

On the Clyde, the earliest reference that we have found to any Mudie is to one Alexander Mudy who was witness to a number of documents in Cumnock and in Ayr in 1517²⁴⁹. He may have been a lawyer of some kind. The next on the mainland comes from Paisley, where Dom Joannes Mwdy was curate of the Church of Kilbarchan in the parish of Paisley. His daughter, Isobella, who appears to have been in possession of some church land, was legitimized by James VI by letters under the Great Seal on 30th December 1577²⁵⁰. She is probably the Isobel Mudie, "relic of James Fleming, Kilbarchan", whose will was proved on 1st January 1600 (Comm. of Edinburgh). Other Paisley wills include those of a farmer and two burgesses.

One early Paisley Mudie got into serious trouble. On 31st August 1579 "Andro Hay, parson of Renfrew and Commissionar owir the kirks within the bounds of the West cuntrie, Mr. Andrew Melville²⁵¹ principal of the College of Glasgow and Mr. Thomas Smeaton, Minister of Paisley, with consent and speciall command of the haill ministyrie in the said west cuntrie" brought a charge before the Privy Council that "About the 15th day of Julii last bipast, William Cunninghame, minister of Loch Quhinyeochis (Lochwinnoch), lamit of the ane leg, come for his lauchfull besenes to the town of Paisley, ryding upon ane meir, quhilk be some ewill treatment chanced to de; quhilk being persevit by Robert Alexander, William Mudy and Johnne Wilsoun, indwellaris in the said toun of Paisley, enemys of all sic as professis the trew religion they come with aill and other provisions and powrit drink in the meiris mouth end thereafter dansit and sang the saule mess and dairie to the ministers deid meir, as they called it, all to the contempt of sic as fearis God". The accused denied the charge but were found guilty of profanity and ordered to be "puneist in thair personis and guidis at the will of our Soverane Lord"²⁵².

The early Mudie burgesses at Glasgow were maltmen (brewers). Michael Mudie, maltman, was admitted burgess on 10th August 1582, but an earlier maltman burgess was John Mudie, who must have been admitted before 1573, when the record starts²⁵³. This John Mudie had two sons, also maltmen, who became burgesses. James, the eldest was admitted on 26th April 1609 "conform to an act of the Council" for "his good and thankful services at the making of the treasurers compt" and Andrew, the second son, was admitted on 2nd June 1631. Both had sons who were maltmen and burgesses. James' son, James, was admitted on

²⁴⁸ Muckhart is in Perthshire, not in Fife; it is situated a few miles north of Saline and a few miles west of Kinross.

²⁴⁹ Protocol Book of Gavin Ros Notary Public 1512-1532.

²⁵⁰ Register of the Great Seal of Scotland IV 2412, 2756.

²⁵¹ Andrew Melville (1545-1622) was the famous ecclesiastical opponent of James VI whom on one occasion he called 'God's silly vassal'. He spent four years in the Tower of London and died a professor of theology in the Protestant University of Sedan in France.

²⁵² Register of the Privy Council III p. 209.

²⁵³ Roll of Glasgow Burgesses. 1573-1750.

27th September 1655 "gratis for services done and to be done" and Andrew's son, John, was admitted on 21st September 1659, his father being at that date a Bailie. There was also a William Mudie, cordoner, a burgess of Glasgow in the first quarter of the seventeenth century²⁵⁴. The Mudies were thus well established in Glasgow in the second half of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. Glasgow is still one of the main Mudie centres, but the name is now spelt Moodie.

Other early Mudie wills in the Clyde area include those of several farmers in Inverkip, a farmer in Kilmalcolm, a miller in Mauchline and a farmer in Largs. The Mudies were therefore spread over the countryside and not confined to the towns. Glasgow was in any case, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, not one of the larger towns in Scotland.

There were also Mudies at an early date in the island of Bute. Thomas Mwde was a witness to a deed in Rothesay on 4th November 1533²⁵⁵. Later, another, or, just possibly, the same, Thomas Mwdy was a burgess of Rothesay and a member of the Bute assize on the 4th March 1577²⁵⁶. The will of a Margaret Mudie in the Bayhead of Kilchattan was proved about a hundred years later on the 31st May 1667 (Comm. of the Isles). The Mudies must therefore have been well established on the island.

ORKNEY AND CAITHNESS

Orkney became part of Scotland in 1479 when King Christian of Norway mortgaged it to James III of Scotland, as a pledge for the payment of the dowry of his daughter Margaret²⁵⁷, who married James. This mortgage has never been redeemed. The family of Mudie of Snelsetter in Hoy must have been in existence before that date as less than a hundred years later, in a charter of the reign of Queen Mary, they are described as "ancient and udal possessors of Snelsetter from time immemorial". Just before and just after Orkney became part of Scotland, there were Mudies also in Caithness²⁵⁸ and Sutherland. William Mudie was Bishop of Caithness, with Dornoch as his cathedral town, in the middle of the fifteenth century and he had a brother, Gilbert, who received from the Bishop certain lands in Caithness and Sutherland to be held for three generations in return for defending church lands. There were also Robert Mudie and William Mudie who, between 1458 and 1467, on behalf of the Bishop Dean and Chapter of Caithness, received, and signed for, a sum of five merks which under a grant from the King the town of Aberdeen had to pay the cathedral yearly²⁵⁹. A David Mudie was a Bailie in Dornoch in 1505²⁶⁰ and another David Mudie was a crofter near there in 1608²⁶¹.

Bishop William is generally said to have been related to the family of Snelsetter, or Melsetter as they are more generally called, but that family would seem to have originated in early Norse times and so not to have been, as suggested in the Moodie Book, descended from his brother, Gilbert²⁶².

The earliest Mudie will in Orkney, proved on 25th February 1612 (Comm. of Orkney) is that of Magnus Mudie in Garson, parish of Hoy. Most of the other Mudie wills in the seventeenth century are those of residents of Hoy, but there is one, proved on 4th March 1631 (Comm. of Orkney), of a resident in the island

²⁵⁴ Index of Wills of Glasgow Commissariat.

²⁵⁵ Register of the Great Seal III 1321.

²⁵⁶ Ibid III 2658.

²⁵⁷ She was the " King's dochter of Noroway" of the ballad of Sir Patrick Spens.

²⁵⁸ Moodie Book p. 4 et seq.

²⁵⁹ Exchequer Rolls VI and VII.

²⁶⁰ Moodie Book p. 5.

²⁶¹ Register of The Great Seal VI 2141.

²⁶² The Mudies of Melsetter are described in a Charter of the time of Queen Mary at "Ancient and Udal possessors of Snelsetter from time immemorial—"Hossacks' " Kirkwall in the Orkneys " p. 323. The Udal tenure was the old Norse tenure, for which the Scots tried to substitute the Feudal tenure.

of Shapinsay and another, proved in 1657 (Comm. of Orkney) of a resident in the island of Sanday. This wide distribution of the Mudies and the fact that one of them bore the purely Norse name of Magnus would seem to be further arguments against their having come to Orkney at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

There are now only a very few Mudies, or rather Moodies, in Orkney. The Melsetter family emigrated in 1819, some settling in South Africa and others in Canada. In both places they have numerous descendants. One of the South African Mudies was one of the early pioneers in Rhodesia and founded the township of Melsetter in Southern Rhodesia.

EDINBURGH

One, John Mudy is mentioned in a Sasine of 17th July 1486 as owning land in Edinburgh²⁶³. He may be the same John Mudy, a lawyer, who appears as witness to documents on a large number of occasions between 1491 and 1523²⁶⁴ and is mentioned in a sasine of 23rd February 1504 as notary of Janet Rynd. He acted for the pursuer in a case before the Privy Council on 28th July 1501²⁶⁵. A Jonete Mudie, who witnessed a deed of grant of land to the church in Leith on 12th May 1499, was a burghess of Edinburgh²⁶⁶ the earliest Mudie burghess that we have come across anywhere. In the sixteenth century there were a number of Mudie burghesses in Edinburgh. John Mudie was admitted burghess on 19th December 1550 and his son, Archibald Mudie, apothecary, was admitted on 17th July 1583²⁶⁷. The earliest will is that of Janet Gourlay, wife of James Mudie, maltman, which was proved on 29th May 1571 (Comm. of Edinburgh). The will of William Mudie, merchant burghess, was proved on 7th November 1580 (Comm. of Edinburgh) and that of another William Mudie, burghess, was proved on 11th January 1599. The former is probably the William Mudy, burghess of Edinburgh, who, along with others, stood surety on 8th November 1571, that one Thomas Norwell, burghess of Leith, would remain there " at the Regents will"²⁶⁸. He is probably, too, the William Mudy, who with William Mudy, younger, imported goods into Leith in 1580 in a ship which was infected with plague and who was ordered to take steps to see that his goods were isolated till all fear of infection spreading had passed²⁶⁹. The ship was the " William of Leith", commander William Downie, and had brought the plague from Danzig. The Privy Council ordered that the ship with all the ailing and dead should anchor off Inchcolm²⁷⁰ to which place all affected by the plague were to confine themselves. Most of the forty men in the crew died, including the skipper, who left a widow and eleven children. The survivors were removed to Inchkeith and the Castle of Inchgarvie, while the ship, which was leaking badly, was emptied of cargo, which was stored in the "vowts", or vaults, of St. Colm²⁷¹.

In the seventeenth century the most important Mudie burghess of Edinburgh was Thomas Mudie, whose arms are displayed on the Canongate Church. He was the son of John Mudie of Calder²⁷². He was apprenticed to John Mudie, merchant of Edinburgh on 16th February 1614 and was admitted burghess on 13th December 1615. His master was, probably, a relation of his own, and may have been the John Mudie,

²⁶³ Calendar of Writs Preserved at Yester House, 1166-1625 Edinburgh 1930.

²⁶⁴ Register of the Great Seal of Scotland II and Protocol Book of John Foular III.

²⁶⁵ Acta Dominorum Concilii. 26th March 1501-27 January 1503.

²⁶⁶ Register of the Great Seal II 2496. Stair Society Pub. 1943.

²⁶⁷ Edinburgh Burgess Roll 1500-1700 in Scottish Record Office.

²⁶⁸ Reg. of Privy Council II p. 94. The Regent was the Earl of Mar.

²⁶⁹ Ibid III p. 313, 331.

²⁷⁰ Islands in the Firth of Forth

²⁷¹ " Old and New Edinburgh " by James Grant III, p. 180.

²⁷² Probably either West, Mid or East Calder, south west of Edinburgh.

goldsmith, who got into trouble with the Lyon Court for engraving incorrect coats of arms on his wares and was ordered by the Privy Council to have his book of arms checked by the Lord Lyon²⁷³. Thomas

Mudie started buying land in Saughton in 1637 and continued to do so. In 1642 he bought a considerable amount of land in Dalry and was sometimes referred to as "of Saughton" and sometimes as "of Dalry"²⁷⁴. He entered the Town Council in 1643 and became Treasurer. About 1623 he married Jean Jameson and had a daughter Jonet, who married Alexander Maxwell of Calderwood in Lanarkshire, and had four daughters. Thomas Mudie died in 1651, his wife having predeceased him by about a year.

Thomas Mudie was a wealthy man and gave 4,000 merks (£2,667 Scots) for the instruction in church music of the school children in Calder and in 1649 a further sum of 20,000 merks for the building of a church in the Grassmarket of Edinburgh. No church was however built, and in 1681 a petition was presented to Parliament that the bequest had been rendered inappropriate as the Grassmarket was "now absolutely necessary for want of another place, to be a mercat for pitch, hay, grass, herbs, horse, holt and sheep and other things which can be exposed for sale at no other place". Also, as the Government had taken over the southern bank of the Castle, there was no other place for public executions. The Privy Council ordered to "see the soume employed by the Town Council as near the wishes of the defunct as may be". It was at one time proposed to use it to buy "a peal of bells to hang in St. Giles Steeple to ring musically and to build a Tolbooth above the West Port of Edinburgh and put Thomas Moodies name and arms thereon". Eventually, however, in 1688, it was decided to build a church for the people of the Canongate, as the Chapel of the Holy Rood, which had served them as a parish church, had been taken over as a private chapel for the Court. This is the origin of the present Church and the reason why it carries the Mudie Arms.

At the end of the sixteenth century there were a number of Mudies in the small town of Tranent, ten miles east of Edinburgh. Two of them, Thomas Mudie, merchant, whose will was proved on 23rd April 1600 (Comm. of Edinburgh), and John Mudie, will proved 12th May 1610, are described as "Constables of Haddington", but it is not clear what this means. The former was probably the Thomas Mudie who was attacked on his way from Edinburgh to Tranent and whose attacker was put to the horn by the Privy Council on 17th January 1597²⁷⁵.

²⁷³ Scottish Historical Records XIV p. 310 from where the account given here of Thomas Mudie is mostly taken.

²⁷⁴ Dalry is now in Edinburgh and so is Saughton.

²⁷⁵ Register of Privy Council V. p. 401.

APPENDIX B - DIARY OF ENSIGN CHARLES MUDIE

3rd Bn. The Royal Scots (The First Foot)

The author of the following diary belonged to the first family of Dundee burgesses described in Chapter VI, where further details are given. He was the third son of William Mudie and Marina Mayelston, and, born in 1784, died in London on the 30th June 1841.

The diary contains his personal account of the Battle of Waterloo and events subsequent to that great victory. The original is contained in a small red leather-covered pocket notebook, which is now preserved in the Scottish United Services Museum in Edinburgh Castle.

DIARY OF THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN

The 3rd Bn. Royal Scots embarked at Cove of Cork, Saturday, 5th May, 1815 ; landed at Ostend 17th ; at Ghent 19th ; at Brussels till night of 15th June 1815. There brigaded with 42nd, 92nd and 44th (2nd Bn.)—called General Pack's. The 79th, 95th, 28th, and 32nd formed another brigade, J. Kemp's the Hanoverian Brigade in which were the Giffhorn Militia; the whole forming the 5th Division commanded by Sir Thomas Picton. The 15th June at midnight we marched from Brussels, passing Waterloo, and arrived at Genappe. At 2 o'clock understood the French army was advancing upon us and moved forward to meet them to the heights of Frasnes, beyond Quatre Bras. They were composed of two corps of Infantry and two of Cavalry, being the left wing of the French army and commanded by Marshal Ney—60,000.

A desperate battle ensued on the heights of Frasnes, our Force being only a Division of Guards, Picton's Division, an unattached brigade, some Dutch guns and some squadrons of Brunswick cavalry. We had much difficulty in sustaining the impetuosity of the attack and fell back to Quatre Bras. Being reinforced, the British Army pushed across the ravine that separated this place from the heights driving everything before them—here they were furiously attacked by the 8th and 11th Cuirassiers who cut up some regiments a good deal, particularly the 42nd and 69th. The Royals and 28th formed a square together four deep, front rank kneeling, which was perfectly impenetrable ; the center and rear ranks kept up a hot fire on the Cuirassier's steel jackets ; the Hanoverians of our brigade gave them some volleys and they retired considerably minus.

The little army thus kept possession of the same ground they were attacked upon till the fall of night, a little beyond Le Quatre Bras, having checked a double force for six hours—1-7. Joined by a great number of other Brigades of the army from the right, who had concentrated near Nivelles—the Prussians having given way on our left—the whole army retrograded on different points and took up a position in front of Waterloo and the wood of Soignes, on the rising ground called Mount St. John. It was a dreadful day and night of thunder and rain, and the army having no shelter suffered much. The morning of the 18th it cleared and the sun dried the ground a little, but we were still ankle deep in the mire wherever we moved particularly where the corn on the field was trodden. I will here put down my own recollections on that day, for to give a general account of the battle is what many Generals could not do, far less a Subaltern. About from 8 o'clock to 10, on taking a survey of the ground on which the army had bivouacked the night before, a very little in rear of the position, it appeared altogether in motion; men cleaning their arms and examining the locks of them ; multitudes carrying wood, straw, and water from the village ; others making large fires to dry their wet clothes and roasting their little pieces of meat upon the end of a stick thrust in among the embers ; some straw had been procured on which the officers were seated (some with meagre eye and famished looks) regarding each other as much as to say will you or I be in existence tomorrow, yet thoughtless generally as if going to a review. The soldiers who were old hands knew something was about to be done and took their measures accordingly. About 10 the Duke passed along the lines and was cheered with loud huzzas. At that time also we stood to our arms. About 15 minutes after we could see our videttes were a little uneasy, by the trampling of their horses ; presently one fired his pistol, wheeled about, galloped to the rear a short way,

loaded, went on again and fired, the others did the same, and so on. In front of the whole line this movement might be seen and had a very pretty effect tho' awful. The videttes having disappeared from the scene the enemy skirmishers began to appear, and lastly the columns to unfold themselves, forming dark, deep and solid masses along the opposite height. We advanced a little and I had a peep of the ground on which both armies were formed, for about five minutes, which seemed admirably adapted for a fair battle, both for artillery and cavalry as well as for infantry. As soon as the skirmishers had exchanged a few shots the artillery began to play upon our line immediately opposite our Division—the left center—from an immense number of pieces. Ours replied from the right center first where there seemed to be a very hot business for about an hour, and afterwards from along the whole line when the action became general, vomiting death in all shapes; an immense column had descended into the hollow and were making their way to our division. We were led to the brow of the height to wait them by Sir Thomas Picton. They had driven in some Belgic Battalions who had been pushed out in front—they passed to the rear thro' us in spite of all the exertions of their officers; others on our right kept their ground very well. The Division was led on at the charge amidst a dreadful fire of grape, etc. ; we, the Royals, being on the right moved on in column of quarter distance in case of being taken in flank by cavalry, a great body of which supported the enemy's columns, thus ready to throw ourselves into square if attacked. The charge made by the division broke the French into confusion and disorganised their ranks immediately. I recognised the Imperial Guards near us but was surprised to see them wheel about without charging us, but it afterwards appeared that seeing the attack of their infantry fail they retired. I could now look about me for a moment and a scene presented itself which I could not attempt to describe. The solid mass which threatened our ruin yielded before us and was become a scattered and defenceless crowd, throwing down their arms, stripping off their accoutrements by hundreds. About 2,000 were immediately sent to the rear and in half an hour were on the road to Brussels, prisoners. Further advanced from this point, cut off by our cavalry, a few regiments attempted to regain their ground and were dreadfully cut up; the whole hollow presented a scene of scattered and individual combats between the isolated of both armies. French officers were brought up from the hollow in great numbers and delivered their swords to us—one of our privates brought up two, pushing them before him with his bayonet. On the other side the French were no less busy in destroying and making prisoner such of our cavalry as had gone too far, some of them so flushed with success that they galloped up by twos and threes and some even singly to the very columns of the enemy as if they would put them all to flight. An officer was attempting to bring them off. I could distinctly see a detached French soldier level his piece at him and bring him to the ground. All this time we suffered severely from their batteries, but their attack had completely failed.

We were then withdrawn to our original situation a little in rear of the crest of the height, and I lost sight of the remarkable hollow for the moment. The same scene was repeated by a similar column and with the same success on our part here we derived immense and material advantage from Ponsonby's brigade of Cavalry for our division had become very weak and had been obliged to fall back on them for support. (Picton had been killed when he led us first to the brow and Kemp now commanded the 5th Division.)

The enemy being in great force, the moment we were strong enough we stood firm. The 1st Royal Dragoons wheeled round and pouring down the slope took them on both flanks and reuniting at the bottom fairly encircled them and drove them up to us in confusion. Of this body very few returned to the French lines.

On looking back to the spot of ground from the opposite slope next morning, the line of march pursued by this column might be traced by heaps of arms and accoutrements, forming a connected chain from the bottom of the hollow to the position occupied by us, and when on the spot to bury some of our officers who were killed I counted about 30 or 40 brass drums lying here and there near this chain. It was now about 2 O'clock and they contented themselves by blowing away on us from their artillery.

The Generals, as no new columns of attack could be seen preparing for us on the opposite side, ordered us all to lie flat down—sending out skirmishers to keep the ground. We were in this position for about an hour

and a half—a small rain falling but the atmosphere clear. It was amazing the number of men we lost when in this position. It appeared they had a cross fire upon us from behind a little hillock. A party went down and drove them out of it. Hot work appeared to be going on on our right and we moved a little back, standing in open column sometimes and then moving as if intended to be in readiness to strengthen another part of the line. Here the round shot and shells annoyed us a good deal.

It appeared our assistance was not wanted and about 5 O'clock we were ordered to advance again to a spot on the top of the brow, considerably more towards the center than before, and lie down, sending out skirmishes as formerly. We had great difficulty in keeping the ground, the Division not mustering more than 1,500 to 2,000 men. We were in this situation until 7 or 7.30.

We could now see the Prussians' advanced skirmishers on our left making front towards the right flank of the French, who appeared to have a body thrown back "en potence" to their right wing to meet them, and many pieces of artillery, for we could distinctly see them firing on the Prussians which checked them a little—the Black Brunswickers skirmished between our left and their right so that we were now in full communication, but the Prussians still hovered.

While this was going on a tremendous attack commenced towards the right of our position, on the road to Brussels, and both sides of it, being the center of the Army the French brought column after column to support the attack and the ground was contested obstinately. At last, after a dreadful slaughter, victory was declared for us and they gave way in confusion, just at dusk for we began to see the flash of the arms.

In this last affair they fought with a most desperate valour and seemed to give up with regret for they walked off slowly under our fire which poured into their masses with great effect. The whole of the Army pushing forward, every part of their line retired leaving us completely masters of the field.

The Prussians had continued advancing on the right of the enemy and arrived in time to intercept and take prisoners the discomfited crowds who were retiring from the last desperate attack. It was then about 10 o'clock. They continued to follow them up.

We crossed the valley; it was full of the Enemy's wounded—they made piteous appeals to us of their situation, begging for water. All we could do was to avoid treading upon them. We were settled in our Bivouac at half past ten, on the exact ground the Enemy had been posted on during the battle, having been engaged nearly 12 hours, 10 of which were very hot, and being nearly exhausted with the fatigue of three days' hard work, were permitted to rest while the Prussians pursued the Enemy.

Our Brigade was close to the farm of Belle Alliance—the ground all round was covered with their killed and wounded, which latter implored us to bring them water, but we had it not to ourselves. I went to the Farm in search of wood and water. It was literally crammed with wounded French whose misery it was awful to see ; many crawling from the field to get into the barn, dragging a shattered limb behind them. The only water we could get that night was from a dirty pool. We had some beef and biscuit brought to us in the night which was served out in the morning.

This spot happened also to abound in French Cuirasses. They proved extremely serviceable, the men using them for frying pans. At 5 in the morning we walked over the field and back to our old position,

the numbers of killed and wounded exceeded belief particularly near the road where the dead and dying were promiscuously heaped; the singularity of many of the wounds were astonishing in particular those by the sabres of our cavalry piteous plaints for relief and water we were obliged to be deaf to. We had to send to the village of Waterloo for water for ourselves, and of that a very small quantity was procured.

We found the officers that had been killed already stripped of everything valuable, some naked as could be. We had them buried. While the grave was digging, to our surprise one of the soldiers pulled out a Prayer

Book and presented it to me with a leaf turned down at the place of the Funeral Service, which was accordingly read and perhaps never with more solemnity, nor listened to with more devout attention. The wounded raised themselves on their elbows to listen.

We returned to our bivouac by the valley, the arms and accoutrements of the columns which we took prisoners in the morning before laying on the ground as the men stood in the ranks pointing out the track of their march from the bottom of the valley to the brow. There were three lines, and even their drums seemed as if they had been regularly laid down at the head of every company. This part was covered with knapsacks also thrown away by the prisoners—soldiers were busy rifling them of their contents. Converses with many of the wounded, still lying where they fell. They all spoke as if the cause of the Emperor was lost, assuring us that there was nothing to prevent our marching to the Capital, the garrisons of all the strong towns having been in the battle. A great number of the Imperial Guard were lying on both sides of the road. Their wounded assured me they had not seen Bonaparte " since mid-day of the 18th—that Soult and Ney sought them towards the evening.'

We walked about a mile on the road the French had retreated by. Several cottages on the road were crammed with their wounded and dying whom it was almost impossible to come near, their wounds already emitting an unwholesome smell. In some parts the road was choked by dismantled and abandoned guns; an officer had been farther advanced and counted 200 pieces abandoned. Fatigue parties were ordered to carry off the wounded who were yet in the field and place them under the cover of some old sheds. Three or four hours work made very little difference in the appearance of the field.

At 12 the order to march arrived. Our division took the road to Nivelles, passing it to the right, and about two miles in advance bivouacked in an open space of the ground for that night. The road we had come at setting out was through the hollow where the right of the army had been engaged, leaving Hougomont on the left the dead bodies were here in such numbers that the Brigade was obliged to make a detour now and then to avoid walking on the heaps. There was something very horrid to see the wounded lying among the dead and making use of the corpses as a kind of pillow for the head; several very old, and as far as we could judge by the visage respectable looking men were stretched in this part, but as they had been stripped we could not ascertain their rank.

20th—Marched at daybreak upon Roeulx. The whole brigade billeted upon a farmhouse. The men occupied the barns, etc., the officers had straw placed for them on a stone floor. It was the first covering they had been under for five nights. Everything eatable was immediately swallowed up.

21st Marched at daybreak, and passing through Mons kept pushing on a long and weary road to the French frontier which we were to pass that night; great misery for want of food. At 7 o'clock we came to the place of our bivouac near Malplaquet, where the whole army was put in position, said to be that once occupied by the Duke of Marlboro'. We expected the enemy, but he did not appear. About 10 o'clock there was an issue of meat; we were too weary to cook it. At 11 o'clock a dreadful rain poured down upon us. Those who had no tents were obliged to run in all directions in search of a hedge or tree to shelter them. I was lucky enough to get into a cottager's stable and passed there the night under the horse's feet and manger. The cottage was occupied by General Grant.

22nd—Moved at break of day and had but a short march, occupying that night a small village or hamlet near Bavay (Bavai), having Valenciennes on our right and Maubege (Meubeuge) on our left, both of which were fortresses the country people told were occupied by the National Guards only. We therefore gave ourselves no trouble about them. Dutch troops were sent to invest them; this day I had the inexpressible enjoyment of a dinner of bread, butter, cheese and beer.

23rd—Halted to give time to the Prussians and light and other divisions to get a day's march before us. In consequence of being so weak and so much cut up we were this day called the reserve. The army now

resembled a cloud moving southward, covering a space of about 18 or 20 miles in length and six in breadth. Every village and spot suitable for bivouac within the extent of space it covered had there a portion of the troops for the night, the day's journey being from 18 to 22 miles.

24th—Our division moved at 5 o'clock and by 12 had reached Englefontain (Englefontaine) where they halted for the night. Louis XVIIIth with an immense train of French gentlemen, passed the army on the march and entered Cateau (Le Cateau) that night.

25th—March at daybreak, leaving Landrecy (Landrecies) on our left, passed through Cateau (Le Cateau) (Louis XVIII with his followers were still there) and after a very long and fatiguing march encamped near the village of Marets (Meretz) at 7 o'clock that night. The tent wagon not being up we were obliged again to be out ; got two eggs and a piece of bread and butter in the most secret manner from the wife of a peasant, the peasant praying that I would not betray him by letting my comrades know he had such a thing in the house. This was all I had that day. The village was very miserable and pillaged.

26th—The march of this day was also very long and fatiguing. The 5th Division encamped that night in a field near Balenglise (Ballenglise) a village. They were obliged to take the fuel from the poor inhabitants to cook their dinners. They also seized upon their utensils, pots, etc., which the poor people recovered the next morning.

This was generally all the damage done by the British troops, unless they found a place deserted, in which case they could plunder as the Prussians. The country wore the appearance of plenty but wherever the Army went everything was swallowed up. Heard firing which proved to be the taking of Perronne (Peronne).

27th—Marched by cross-country roads through a most abundant looking country to Ham. We expected to have attacked it. It had surrendered however to the Prussians before we came up. They evacuated the town as we entered—we encamped in the neighbourhood—Wellington was in our line of march this day.

28th—Marched by the same description of roads as the day before upon Roye—a long and fatiguing day; began to experience an uncommon sensation at my stomach and excessive lassitude; the men fagged very much. Encamped in advance of Roye in a field near the great route of Flanders.

29th—Moved at daybreak by the great road to Paris—16 miles. The Division encamped near Gournay. Our Regiment was sent as a safeguard to a village which had been plundered by the Prussians; the people were so grateful that they offered us every comfort they could.

30th—Our route this day lay through Pont St. Maxence (Pont Ste. Mexence)—a place of some consequence which defends the passage of the River Oise. Here is a fine stone bridge; an arch had been destroyed to prevent our progress; it was however repaired by means of planks. The Army were defiling from morning till 4 o'clock p.m. across the Oise by the said bridge. Our Division was pushed on to a spot of ground near the village of Fleurine (Fleurines) where we encamped. The place was completely deserted by the inhabitants with the exception of an aged and lame man. Having left their beds in the houses, the Officers and soldiers made free to carry them into their tents to have a comfortable sleep for once. In the morning when the tents were struck the field exhibited a singular appearance—beds, matelots, tables, chairs, pots and pans, dishes etc. were scattered all over it. Every tent almost had their kitchen fitted up as if they had expected to stay for months.

July 1st—Moved upon Senlis, which being a large town and seemingly containing good things to our great regret, we passed, pushing for Louvre (Louvres) another good town which we passed also, worn out with fatigue—the men were drooping down by the sides of the road as if at the last gasp. It was 7 O'clock at night before we arrived at our encampment which was near I league north of Gonesse. No rations till late in the evening, our first food however that day. From a height above our camp could be seen St. Dennis where the French were entrenched. We therefore expected a hot affair in the morning.

July 2nd—Very early in the morning we broke up from the camp and made what preparations we could for the fight. Passed through Gonesse where we found Wellington and his staff, and at Arnouville (Aubervillieres), 2 miles from St. Denis, in front of it and considerably to the right, we found the greater part of the Army. We encamped and had orders to be in readiness at a moment's warning. We were not however disturbed. On that evening and on the morning of the 3rd we heard a heavy cannonade on the side where the Prussians were and stood to our arms—it ceased and all the remainder of the day we were quiet.

July 3rd—We moved close up to St. Denis and encamped near the Palace of Jerome Bonaparte which the men plundered—every village round here was plundered and deserted. We heard of the negotiations going forward. Many rejoiced at the news, being worn out, others were disappointed anticipating the plunder of Paris.

4th—It was positively affirmed that the truce was signed.

6th—The King Louis XVIIIth passed us with his courtege—immense crowds came from Paris to meet him wearing white cockades and thanking the British for bringing him back. He stopped at St. Denis which had by this time been evacuated by the French troops.

7th—In the morning the different Corps, Divisions and Brigades marched to take up the encampments allotted for them round Paris—the 5th Division was ordered to a spot on the banks of the Seine near Clichy, between St. Denis and the Bois de Boulogne, which same spot was occupied until the ratification of the Peace, some till the last day of October, when we marched to cantonments—first Maule (Meulan) and neighbourhood; second Montmorency and neighbourhood; third Gilocourt, Cassy and neighbourhood; from which last we marched to Valenciennes being now in the 3rd Division destined to garrison the place—arrived the 31st January 1816.

Sir C. Colville, Commanding Division.

Brigaders

Major General Sir T. Brisbane 5th, 21st and 9th.

Major General Sir Manley Power 1st, 58th and 2/95th. Major General Sir John Kean 81st and 88th.