

# A PARISH ALPHABET

LOCH L.

E HENDERSON







*By permission of the Scots Magazine*

The modern village of Ballingry as seen from a point near Gruoch's Well on the Ballingry estate.

# **A PARISH ALPHABET**

Being for the most part an account of the topographical  
features of the parish of Ballingry

by

**EDWARD HENDERSON** F.S.A. Scot.

**TROON**

**1990**

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## PREFACE

This little book takes the form of an addendum to my recent volume 'The History of Lochoreshire.' All the subjects mentioned were to be found in the Parish of Ballingry as it was of old before the detached portions were annexed to neighbouring parishes. There are two exceptions: Kirkness has been included as it was closely bound up with the early history of Ballingry and Lochore (although subsequently annexed to Ballingry for ecclesiastical purposes), and Capeldrae.

A road-width separates Capeldrae from Ballingry. Although it lies in Auchterderran Parish, it has in everyday affairs always been looked upon as part of Ballingry. As in my previous book, I have given preference to the earlier and lesser known names which belong to the more distant past rather than those of yesterday and have included the forms of many of the place-names along with the dates when they first appear.

The notes which accompany some of the entries have been included for the benefit of the young readers. The whole appearing in alphabetical order will, it is hoped, provide a means of quick reference.

E. H.

'Benarty', Troon,  
Ayrshire  
1990

# A

## ADVOCATES

Alexander Malcolm of Lochore 1676  
James Aytoun of Capeldrae 1863  
David Syme of Wester Cartmore 1823

## ALEHOUSES

(sometimes called dram houses)

In olden times ale could not be sold within the barony without the consent of the baron.

In 1546 reference is made to the brewlands situated at the Milton. This implies the existance of a brewery. In 1705 brewing was going strong at Blair (Benarty). In 1646 ale could be had from John Paterson in Crosshill. The proprietor of the very old alehouse at the Shank of Navitie in 1760 was Janet Bruce who supplied most of the ale consumed at local funerals. In 1765, one James Westwood was the proprietor of this long established business.

In 1777 ale could be had from James Anderson in Kirkness who no doubt got his supplies from Markie Beath the brewer there and in 1866 **William** Suttie a grocer at Shank of Navitie sold spirits. George Williamson during the same period sold ales only, in his premises at Ballingry. It is stated there were only two alehouses in the parish in 1837. No doubt this refers to the last two named.

# B

## BALBEDIE

The lands of Wester Balbedie constituted a detached portion of the parish of Ballingry until 1891 when they were annexed to the parish of Portmoak. For a possible derivation of the name see the *History of Lochoreshire*, Page 18.

Ballbedie 1645, Baalbeddy 1645, Balbeddie 1689, Balbadie 1690,

## BALBEDIE HOUSE

The old house of the Colville family. The house now ruinous, belonged to several periods, but largely to the seventeenth century. It passed into the hands of John Malcolm the King's Chamberlain for Fife, in 1645.

## BALBEGGIE

(The house of the lesser man)

The Cottar's house which goes by this name is the third to be so called. The original Balbeggie lay some distance to the north-east of Inchgall farm and took the form of a ditched enclosure of the moated-homestead type. Bawbege 1565.

## **Bcont'd. BALLINGRY: THE PLACE NAME**

Certain evidence points to the likelihood that the estate of Ballingry went over to the Culdees of St. Serfs priory along with neighbouring lands in the gift made by Macbeth and his queen Gruoch to the clergy in the eleventh century at which period Ballingry lay outwith Lochoreshire.

The early form of the name may have been Baile-an-Gruoch, meaning the abode of Gruoch. Gruoch's well lies a little to the south of Ballingry farm.

Balingre 1388, Balhyngry c1395, Balhygry c1395, Balyngry 1424  
Ballingais 1424, Balhynggram 1461, Balhynggram 1461, Balhyngam 1461  
Ballingree 1477, Balanger c1500, Ballingrey 1512, Ballingee 1512  
Ballinyris 1535, Ballingrie 1536, Ballingary 1541, Ballingorie 1546  
Ballingarie 1560, Ballyngri 1571, Ballinzerie 1610, Ballangrie 1617  
Ballingree 1618, Balerwyne 1620, Ballerwyne 1621, Balingard 1622  
Ballangrie 1628, Ballingrae 1634, Balingzy 1645, Bennigere 1654  
Bingry 1660, Ballengrie 1662, Bingray 1676, Bingary 1747.

## **BALLINGRY CHURCH**

What is known of the early history of the church points to the likelihood of a Culdee origin. It is alluded to in 1177 and is known to have been a dependent chapel of Auchterderran in the thirteenth century. It was a collegiate church of St. Mary on the Rock in St. Andrews in 1461. It had become parochial prior to 1424. The following are the names of its known incumbents.

William-de-Mastretoun Rector of Ballingry	- 1424	Resigned
John-de-Mastretoun	1424 -	Son of above
John Tyry Rector of Ballingry	1478 -	
Walter Beaton Parson of Ballingry	Brother of Archbishop Beaton afterwards Archdeacon of Lothian	
James Wardlaw Rector of Ballingry	1512	
Alexander Wardlaw Rector of Ballingry	1536 - 1560	
	Nephew of Archbishop Beaton and James Wardlaw	
Sir Andrew Syme Vicar Pensioner of Ballingry	1539	
Sir James Stanis Vicar Pensioner of Ballingry	1549 - 1573	
Peter Watson	1561 - 1567 trans. to Markinch	
Alexander Wardlaw (Exhorter only)	1567 - 1574	
Alexander Wardlaw (as minister)	1574 - 1580	
William Braidfute trans. from Markinch	1580 - 1584 re trans. to Markinch	
David Anderson	1594 - 1640	Died in Office
Robert Bruce A.M.	1641 - 1668	Died in Office

# B cont'd

## BALLINGRY CHURCH cont'd

James Martin A.M. <del>trans. from</del> Auchtermuchty	1669 - 1684	Died in Office
Henry Malcolm	1684 - 1701	Deprived of Office
Andrew Wardroper trans. to Kirkcaldy	1702 - 1717	Died in Office
<b>Robert Balfour</b> A.M.	1719 - 1773	Died in Office
Thomas Hardy of Navitie	1774 - 1784	<del>trans.</del> to Edinburgh High Church
James <b>Lawrie</b>	1785 - 1788	Died in Office
Thomas Scott	1789 - 1801	trans. to Newton
James Wallace	1802 - 1806	trans. to Whitekirk
James Greig	1807 - 1857	Died in Office
Charles Rogers Assistant Minister	(June) 1850 - 1851 (May)	trans to Carnoustie
James Cuthbert A.M.	1851 - 1857	Resigned
James Pennell	1857 - 1882?	Died in Office
David Jamie B.D.	1882 - 1910	Died in Office
<b>William</b> McDermid B.D.	1910 - 1924	trans. to Blantyre
George Scanlon	1924 - 1927	<del>trans.</del> to Strathmiglo
John Sievwright M.A.	1928 - 1959	Resigned

The following are the emoluments which appertained to the parochial clergymen.

## EMOLUMENTS PER ANNUM

1422 Rector	£ 20 - 0 - 0d
1512 Rector	£ 20 - 0 - 0d
1541 Rector	£ 20 - 0 - 0d
1569 Minister's Stipend	£ 33 - 6 - 8d
1574 Minister's Stipend	£ 36 - 0 - 0d
1678 Minister's Stipend	€33 - 6 - 8 d
+ 3 chalders of victual, 2 parts meal and 3 parts barley	
1791 Minister's Stipend	€48 - 0 - 0d
+ 16 bolls of bear and 32 bolls of meal	
1819 Minister's Stipend	€172 - 8 - 2d
1837 Minister's Stipend 4½ chalders of meal, 4% chalders of barley and a further quantity of victual equal in value to	€45 - 11 - 4d
sterling. The Stipend converted into money amounted to	
€209 - 14 - 10d.	

## BALLINGRY CHURCH COMMUNION TOKENS

While there is factual evidence of the Church having used communion tokens at an early date, the earliest token extant is dated 1773 and bears the letters R.B.M. which stand for Robert Balfour, Minister. The last of the tokens to be issued **bears** the date 1864.

**B** cont'd

## **BALLINGRY ESTATE**

Ballingry estate from very early times belonged to the Church. In the late fourteenth century the estate is referred to as the ecclesiastical lands of Ballingry by which time the Church was letting the lands out in feuferm. The rental of Easter Ballingry for the year 1388 was five shillings Scots. In the post Reformation period (1594) when under secular ownership, the rental for the whole of the estate amounted to one hundred merks Scots. In 1623 Patrick Wardlaw sold the estate to John Greig for the sum of £5,000.

## **BALLINGRY HOUSE**

The present farm house is the third known house to occupy the site. The first, according to the remaining fragments of masonry, must have been in the style of a country mansion. The second house was a large unpretentious building built in 1771. It stood in the middle of the steading. The site is a very old one.

## **BALLINGRY, KIRKTON OF.**

The name by which a cluster of houses which stood near Ballingry Church were known in olden times.

## **BALLINGRY LANE**

An old pedestrian way in Lochgelly. A little broader than an alley, it gave access to single storey houses. The name no doubt recalls the fact that up to the year 1830 certain lands in Lochgelly belonged to Ballingry Church. A century ago these lands were known as "Ballingry Feus".

## **BALLINGRY PARISH**

(Sometimes referred to as the parish of Inchgall)

The parish as seen on the map could be described as resembling a distorted hour-glass. Being approximately four miles by two miles, its main axis lies north and south and displays two distinct portions. The parish of Auchterderran on the east and the parish of Beath on the west converge on a point midway in the parish so as to almost touch. The parish is bounded on the north by Portmoak and on the south by Auchterderran and Auchtertool.

Ballingry parish being adjacent to Kinross-shire, probably had some adjustment made to its northern boundary when the parishes of Portmoak and Cleish were added to Kinross-shire in 1685. The northern part of the parish would no doubt be subject to the formal perambulations of the county boundary which took place in 1457 and again in 1466.

The parish lost its detached portions; Lochhead in 1649 and Spittal and Balbedie in 1891. The extent of the parish in 1819 amounted to 5000 acres. The valued rent of the parish in that year was £3,477 - 10 - 0 Scots. The real rental in 1837 was £4,166. The assessment on property in 1865 was £5,942 - 5 - 0.



**B** cont'd

**BALLINGRY PARISH** cont'd

The growing of oats and cattle-rearing are alluded in the thirteenth century. The pasturing of sheep, brewing, weaving, coal-mining and rural crafts all appear in the sixteenth century, while fishing in Loch Ore on a commercial basis is mentioned in the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century saw more land under cultivation by which time crops of oats, rough bear, barley, peas, beans, wheat and flax were being raised, followed later on by potatoes and turnips. Deep-seam coal-mining began in 1870 and ceased in 1966.

**BALLINGRY: THE PSALM-TUNE**

The psalm-tune "Ballingry" was composed in 1945 by Mr Alec. Philip the Church organist. The tune which goes to the words "All people that on earth do dwell", is sung in Church on each Communion Sunday.

**BALQUHUMRIE**

First mentioned in 1623. It appears to have been part of what is now Benarty estate.

**BANDRUM** - Town on the ridge

A group of Cottars' houses which lay midway between Wester Cartmore and the River Fitty.

Bandrum 1609

**BATTLEFIELD, THE.**

A derisive phrase much used by local inhabitants during the early years of the village when referring to the public park at Lochore.

The phrase has no historical significance.

**BEGGLE BURN**

This little stream had its origin in the lands of Easter Cartmore farm where it supplied water to the mill-dam. It flowed eastward along the low-lying ground to the north of Lochgelly and crossed the public road north of the railway station. After passing through the lands of Colquhally, it entered the River Ore west of the Bow Bridge. Although not much more than an ordinary field ditch, it served a useful purpose during early mining days, as old plans show several "day-levels" going in that direction. Clearly the burn provided a convenient outlet for the drainage water from the mines.

Biggel Burn 1762

**BELLOCHOR**

A royal seat, said to have been the place where Donald, brother of Kenneth MacAlpine died.

For a discussion on "Bellochor" see "*The History of Lochoreshire*" page 73.

**B** cont'd

## **BENARTY ESTATE**

The name “Benarty” when applied to the estate is of modern usage.

In 1866, William Briggs the then proprietor, changed the name from East Blair to Benarty.

## **BENARTY FORT**

This fortified settlement was first described by Hector Boece, the historian in 1527 and a little later by Sir James Balfour in his “Annals” where he states that it was built by Gedor, King of the picts. It occupies the west shoulder of Benarty Hill. By building an arc of walling 450 yards long which contains massive stones upwards of 9 feet in length, the area enclosed extends to almost 5 acres in the form of a distorted D on plan. The settlement is scheduled as an ancient monument.

## **BENARTY HILL**

(Arthur’s Ridge)

Attaining a height of 1,131 feet, it forms a ridge between Lochleven and Loch Ore. It is of the Crag-and-tail formation, a relic of the Ice Age.

The oldest form of the name is to be found in the Register of the Priory of St. Andrews. The name is said to commemorate the British King Arthur of the Dark Ages period and means Arthur’s Ridge. The name of a hill in Dunbartonshire called Benarthur is said to be derived from the same origin.

Mons de Cabenartye c1400, Wynarty c1400, Bannarthy 1543,  
Binn Eartie Mons 1645, Bonarte 1542, Monte de Balnarthie 1566  
Benartoch 1700, Ben Airty 1755, Bananartiehill 1605, Bannartiehill 1616  
Bunertichill 1662, Balnetiehill 1667.

## **BINGRY**

This abbreviation of the name Ballingry appears in the second half of the seventeenth century to the exclusion of almost all other forms of the name.

## **BINN**

(The Summit)

Binn (sometimes referred to as “The Binn”), became part of Lochoreshire in 1354. The lands had gone from the Wardlaw family by 1632 and after passing through several hands they were bought by William Adam of Blairadam in 1810. The annual rent of the lands of Binn in 1586 was 80 Merks Scots.

Byn 1477, Byne 1627

## **BLAIR**

(Open plain)

One of the old names for Benarty estate. It was an abbreviation of Blaircushnie.

**B** cont'd

## **BLAIRCUSHNIE**

- The plain of the anthills

The old name for Benarty estate . It first appears in 1473. Alexander Colville, who became Lord Justice-Depute,had a confirmation charter of the lands of Blaircushnie in 1618. The estate received the following names in succession, Blaircushnie, Blair, East Blair, Benarty.

Blarequhishe 1473, Blaircushnie 1550, Blaircousnie 1616,  
Blaircowsnye 1618, Blaircuscheny 1626, Blaircurschenye 1627,  
Blaarcushnie 1632, Blaircusny 1642, Blaircushney 1656.

## **BLAIRCUSHNIE, COAL MINES OF**

Reference to coal mines at Blaircushnie in 1560 is the earliest notice to coal-mining in the parish of Ballingry. The mines belonged to John Wardlaw of Leith who owned the lands of Lumphinnans.

## **BRAESIDE**

A house which stood on the lower slopes of Benarty Hill overlooking, the estate of East Blair.

Braeside 1827

## **BREWLANDS**

These lands were situated at the Milton and are mentioned in 1546. Most villages had a brewery of some sort during this period where small beer was produced. Beer was made in the villages of Kirkness and Blair. Lochgelly had two breweries at one period. Ballingry Kirk Session had to deal with a complaint about hard drinking in Crosshill on Sundays.

## **BRIDGE OF OR**

First mentioned in 1629, it spanned the River Ore at Brigg hills at which time it was referred to as "the old bridge of Or".

The bridge was rebuilt in 1698 when it was known thereafter as the Bowbridge of Ore. Both bridges were built of timber.

Bridge of Ore 1762

## **BRIGGHILLS**

Brigg hills occupied the most northerly part of the lands of Spittal. It no doubt took its name from the nearby Bowbridge which spanned the River Ore.

Bridgehills 1827

## **BRIGLEYS**

A few Cottars' houses which stood near Brigg hills on the lands of Spittal.

Brigleys 1704

**B** cont'd

## **BOAR PARK**

A large piece of open ground situated in South Glencairg used mainly for recreational purposes. The name is of uncertain origin as it does not appear in any of the old writings, but as it was part of a Common, it may have been used for herding swine.

## **BOGLOCHTY**

Boglochty in the fourteenth century was known as Polnevere or Polnabar. The bog was the subject of a dispute in 1395 between the Culdees of St. Serfs Priory and the lairds of Easter Lochoreshire. The bog was drained sometime before 1759. The site at present is largely taken over by the Lurgi gas plant.

Boig-Lochtie 1698

## **BOTHADLACH, CHAPEL OF.**

The chapel is said to have stood within the Parish of Ballingry. In support of this a map of 1654 marks the site of a chapel on the Clune Hill. The name appears in the twelfth century and again in 1244. The chapel belonged to the monastery of Inchcolm. By the mid seventeenth century it was known as Egilsmalye.

Bothadlach 1159 - 81, Bothedillach 1244, Buthadlach 1244

## **BUCKLES**

A small ruined house and land situated to the north of Manorleys farmstead within the policies of Kirkness.

## **BOWHOUSE OF INCHGALL**

(Cattlehouse)

First mentioned in 1585, it stood on the high ground east of the Harran Wood. It consisted of a small croft. In addition to a dwelling house there were three outbuildings enclosing a yard to the rear of the house. The house was still occupied at the end of last century. The ground immediately in front of the croft was known as the Bowhouse Bank which extended to 43 acres.

Bowhous 1585, Bowhouis 1627, Pows 1827

## **BOWHOUSE OF KILDOUNIE**

These lands, extending to 21 acres derived their name from the presence of a cattle house. Adjoining are the lands of Fore Kildounie (14 acres) and Back Kildounie (13 acres). They lie a little distance to the north of Lochore House.

Kildounie 1711, Kildownie 1810

**C**

## **CADGERS' FORD**

This ford was the means of crossing the River Fitty at a point west of the Clune Hill. It was on one of the old routes going from Inchgall southward through the Lumphinnans Common. The name recalls the onetime prevalence of itinerant dealers in small merchandise.

## **CALENDAR, OLD SCOTTISH**

The year of old commenced on 25th March. In 1660 the Privy Council passed an act stating that henceforth 1st January should be the first day of the year.

## **CANDLEMAKER ROW**

A row of twelve single-apartment houses which, along with others, were built by the Lochore and Capeldrae Coal Coy. on ground belonging to Hynds farm. The houses faced Lochleven Road. The name recalls a well known Row of houses in Edinburgh. Candlemaker Row was demolished in 1924.

## **CANNON BALLS**

A cannon ball was found in the bed of Loch Ore following the draining of the loch in 1792. Two cannon balls surmounted the gate pillars at the entrance to Ballingry Church. They were removed during the extension to the church in 1966.

## **CANOE, REMAIN OF**

The remains of a dug-out canoe were found near the Clune Hill in 1926 on ground formerly covered by Loch Ore.

## **CAPELDRAE**

(Chapel among thorns)

The lands of Capeldrae lie within the parish of Auchterderran. The "place" of this name being so close to Ballingry as to appear to be part of it, has from the earliest of times been associated with Ballingry.

Capildrayth 1296, Capildrae 1395, Capildra 1532, Capildrae 1568, Capildrae 1576, Cappildrae 1623, Capildre 1636, Capeldrae 1698, Capoldrae 1664, Caple Drey 1755.

## **CAPEL STONE, THE**

An ice-borne isolated rock situated in a field east of Capeldrae farm.

## **CARAVAN ROW**

A row of sixteen single-apartment houses which stood beside a little lochan on ground belonging to Hynds farm. It was so called from the houses having segmental roofs which were tar-felted similar to the roof of a caravan.

**C** cont'd

## **CARDIES WELL**

Situated in the neighbourhood of Benarty House, it may have an affinity with two other wells of this name also in Fife, as being associated with Gilolamo Cardano the celebrated physician.

## **CARTMORE**

The earliest form of the name was Gartmore and as such may mean "The large enclosure". The lands of Cartmore were known as Easter Cartmore and Wester Cartmore. The annual rent for the lands of Wester Cartmore in 1568 was £9-19s Scots.

Gartmore 1393, Cartmoir 1550, Carthmoir 1605, Cartmore 1616, Cathemoir 1627, Cairthmoir 1628, Cathiemore 1656, Corsmore 1662, Cartmuir 1677, Carne Moore 1654, Kirkmore 1755.

## **CASTLE CRAIG**

A point on Benarty Hill where the parishes of Cleish, Portmoak and Ballingry meet. It lies above the steep face of the west end of the hill not far from an Iron-Age fort. The latter may have given rise to the name.

## **CASTLERAGS**

Two houses in the Milton bore this name in succession. The earlier one appears to have been built in the mid seventeenth century, as sculptured pediments from dormer windows which have been preserved, bear the dates, 1652, 1659 and 1729. The name originally may have been Castlerigs.

## **CHABETHY**

A "place" lying in the vicinity of Balbedie.

Chabethy 1654

## **CHAPEL FARM**

The steading of Chapel farm was built by John Syme about the year 1811 in order to work the ground formerly covered by Loch Ore. The steading occupied the site of the Castle of Lochore where the Chapel of Lochore was also situated.

## **CHAPEL PARK**

The name recalls the presence of the Chapel of Lochore which stood on the site. The park which extended to 16 acres, pre-dates the building of Chapel farm.

## **CLEIKUM INN**

A hitherto unnamed cottars' house belonging to the Benarty estate which was acquired by Lady Scott in 1825 as a lodge at the west entrance to Lochore estate and thereafter given the name of Cleikum Inn by Sir Walter Scott.



**C** cont'd

## **CLERKWHIG**

The name given to one of the very old houses which stood on the Clune not far from the site of the Chapel of Bothadlach. The second element in the name suggests that it may have been the home of a Covenanter.

## **CLOCHRAT BRIDGE**

There are two sources from which the name could have been derived. If the bridge was named after the ford which preceded it, there is a strong assumption that it came from the Gaelic Cloch = stone and rat = rath, meaning the "bridge of the stone fort or enclosure". On the other hand if the name was coined when the bridge was built (1671) then in all likelihood it is derived from the word Clochret, the Scots name for the stonechat. This little bird may have frequented the neighbourhood.

The date 1765 which also appears on the bridge suggests a rebuilding of some sort. The crest of the Betsons of Clunycraig displays a bridge of three arches. As there is ample evidence of the channel of the Fitty Burn having been curtailed in width at this point as well as the course of the burn having been altered farther eastward, it raises the interesting question as to whither the first bridge consisted of three arches.

Clochrat 1762, Clochret 1827, Clochrite 1890.

## **CLUNE**

(Meadow)

The lands of Clune stretched from Loch Ore southward to the River Fitty. They were bounded by the parish of Beath in the west and probably did not extend beyond the public highway in the east.

Clon 1244, Clunane 1477, Clune 1546, Cluyn 1550, Clun 1627, Clunie 1656, Clunet 1642, Cloun 1662, Clone 1678, Clunevane 1642.

## **CLUNIECRAIG**

(Meadow of the rock)

The old name for the land occupied by the former Village of North Glencraig. It appears to have embraced all the lands of Clune and some land on the east side of the public road lying immediately on the north side of the River Fitty.

Clunecraig 1618, Clunycraig 1646, Cluny Craig 1645.

## **CLUNIECRAIG HOUSE**

Built by John Betson sometime after 1620, it was replaced by another dwelling when the estate went over to the Henderson family. The second house was subsequently known as Glencraig House which was inhabited until the mid 1930s.

**CURFEW STREET**

A short row of houses which stood to the rear and parallel to, Caravan Row, thus forming a "street".

**COALMINING**

Blaircushnie established	prior to 1560
Crosshill established	1628
Lumphinnans established	1826
Lochore established	prior to 1835
Capeldrae established	after 1835
Milton established	1869
Glencraig established	1895

The value of the coal raised in the parish in the year 1837 amounted to £9,183-6-8.

**COLLECTORS OF POOR RATES**

Andrew T. Keppie	prior to 1866
William Shaw	1866

**COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY**

John Malcolm of Balbedie	1680 -
Alexander Malcolm	1680 -
Sir Walter Scott of Lochore	1829 - 1837
David Syme of Cartmore, Advocate	1830 - 1858
James Aytoun of Capledrae	1853 - 1863
Robert Henderson of Glencraig	1853 - 1863
William Briggs Constable of Benarty	1860 - 1895
William George Constable of Glencraig	1886 - 1890
Sir James Malcolm	1890

Commissioners of Supply were first appointed in 1667. Among their various duties was the annual preparation of the valuation roll for the county. In certain circumstances the Commissioners had to do with the election of the parish schoolmaster. In order to qualify as a Commissioner of Supply one had to be in possession of property with a yearly valued rent of one hundred pounds Scots.

**COMMON, THE GREAT**

An ancient right-of-way that stretched from a point west of Crosshill is Pettycur harbour on the Forth. Part of the Common from the Milton to the high ground to the east was known in olden times as "The Commonty of the Milton Moss of Inchgall" and in more recent times as "The Old Loan". This same portion plus a part which extended eastward as far as North Pitkinnie farm was known two hundred years ago as "Torries Loan".

**C** cont'd

## **COMMUNION CUPS**

The Church of Ballingry possesses among other "Church utensils" four Communion Cups gifted by James Betson of Clunie craig. Two bear the date 1678 and two 1685. The cups are of solid silver and display the Arms of the donor. In use with the cups was the Communion Linen including a long table cloth on which is sewn the date 1673.

## **CONEYHALL**

A house and land near Easter Balbedie lying within the onetime detached portion of Ballingry parish.

## **CONSTABLES, PARISH**

John Hunter of Inchgall Mill	1617
John Bugyall of Crosshill	1633
Robert Meldrum of Inchgall Mill	1633
James Bedstone of Ballingry	1635
James Anderson of Navitie	1635

Parish constables were the officers of the Justices of the Peace who appointed two at least for every parish. The office of parish constable was still to the fore in Ballingry as late as 1707. The parish constable was the forerunner of the police constable.

## **CONTLE**

The name given to a row of stone-built houses which were situated on the west side of the public road a little south of the Clochrath Bridge. The village of Contle is referred to in 1701. The name is a corruption of Quintall, a personal name found in old Irish Writings.

Contill 1546, Condill 1550, Quonthill 1605, Contil 1620,  
Quintall 1628, Contell 1628, Quonthill 1632, Quothill 1656,  
Quonthills 1663, Cantle 1755.

## **COUPOUR**

A few workers' houses which stood midway between the village of Lochgelly and the River Ore.

## **COUTH**

A cluster of cottars' houses long since demolished. They stood on the south side of the River Ore some distance from Clunie craig and Wester Colquhally farm.

## **CRAIGEND**

A farm house and steading north of Balbedie lying within the onetime detached portion of Ballingry Parish.

**C** cont'd

## **CRAIGIE-MALCOLM**

The prefix "Craigie" is of modern usage. The name appears to have been Moncloccaham a local boundary land-name which appears about the year 1400 of which Malcolm is a corruption. Moncloccodham "the hill of the helmit", may refer to the morainic mound which is such a conspicuous landmark at this place.

### **CRAIGMUD, NORTH AND SOUTH**

Part of the lands of Spittal near Lochgelly Avenue, amounting to sixty one acres in all.

### **CRANNOG, REMAINS OF**

The remains of a Crannog or Cake-dwelling were to be seen on ground formerly covered by Loch Ore near the Clune Hill some fifty years ago. With the return of the loch the remains are again under water.

### **CROSSHILL**

The old charters refer to the lands of Crosshill as "terras de Corshill supra Inchgall" which seems to suggest that the cross stood on high ground above the island of Inchgall, hence the name. Crosshill was made a burgh of barony in 1511.

Kirkhill 1755

### **CROSSHILL GHOST, THE**

An apparition seen from time to time in the neighbourhood of Crosshill. First hand descriptions of the apparition are remarkably **alike as** that of a gentleman of the upper class of the seventeenth century.

### **CROSSHILL INFANT SCHOOL**

Prior to the opening of the school, teaching was carried out for a short period in the Mission Hall at Lochcraig.

The school was opened in 1909 with Miss Dunbar as its head teacher. Miss Dunbar was followed by Miss G. Sorrie in 1917.

### **CROSS-SLAB**

While workmen were engaged in inserting a window in the east wall of Ballingry Church, being part of the reconstruction work carried out in 1966, they came across a sculptured stone in the thickness of the wall, bearing on one side a cross in low relief. Expert opinion assigned the cross to the period from the tenth to the twelfth century.

### **CROSSHILL STONE, THE**

A monolith approximately four feet in height which stood on the grounds of Wester Crosshill close to the edge of the loch. It displayed on its face a bowl-like **cavity** five and a half inches in diameter and two and a half inches deep. The stone was removed during the making of the present golf course. Its whereabouts is not known.

**C** cont'd

## **CURLING CLUB**

Ballingry Curling Club is the oldest Club in the parish. Founded in 1838, it joined the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in 1857 when its President was Robert Henderson of Glencraig and its Secretary and Treasurer, William Briggs Constable of Benarty. The Club had a good membership including many outwith the parish.

**D**

## **DANDY ROWS**

Consisted of two parallel rows of houses containing twenty five houses in all. The houses were built on the site of a former lochan and lay between Caravan Row and Lochleven Road. They were of two apartments and looked upon as superior to their neighbours, hence the name.

## **DEPUTIES, LIEUTENANCY COURT**

John Syme of Lochore 1814

Deputy lieutenants are appointed by the Lord-lieutenants of the County and are presented to the Sovereign for approbation. They assist the Lord lieutenant with his duties and attend the annual meeting of the lieutenancy. In order to qualify for the office, a deputy lieutenant must possess an estate in property having a valued rent of four hundred pounds Scots.

## **DOCKSIDE**

A group of cottars' houses long since demolished which stood a little to the West of Spittal.

## **DOVECOTS**

Lochore House  
Wester Cartmore Farm

The dovecot near Lochore House, the ruins of which stand a little to the south of the garden and beside the Ladath Burn, may have originated as an adjunct to Ladath House.

The ruined dovecot at Wester Cartmore stands a little to the south of the farm steading.

In order to reduce the number of dovecots and thereby lessen the heavy toll upon the grain crops, an Act of 1617 forbade anyone to build a dovecot whose lands were not worth a yearly rent of ten chalders of victual and those who qualified under the Act were only allowed to build one dovecot adjacent to his lands or within two miles of the lands which yielded ten chalders of yearly rent.

## **DRUMSHANDRY**

(Ridge of the old Druid)

A field-name which appears in an old plan of Kirkness estate.

**D**<sub>cont'd</sub>

## **DUMBIEDYKES**

Originally the farm house of Hynds. When the grounds attached to the farm were taken over for the building of the village of Lochore, the farm house was divided into flats. It was then that the building was renamed Drumbiedykes after the Edinburgh house of that name which appears in Scott's novel "*The Heart of Midlothian*" published in 1818.

## **DUNMORE**

(Big hill)

A rocky knoll of considerable height situated on the eastern ridge of Benarty Hill overlooking Ballingry farm. The igneous rock tends to present a columnar formation.

**E**

## **EAST BLAIR**

One of the earlier names for Benarty estate, so called to differentiate it from Blairadam estate which was also known as West Blair.

## **EAST BOG**

An extension of the West Meadow amounting to nine acres.

## **EASTER BANK**

Eight acres of rough ground bounded on its east side by Little Park and on its north side by the Hill Road. Its western extremity lies opposite Cleikum Inn.

## **EAST GREENS PARK**

This park lay to the west of the Bowhouse Bank and south of the Harran Wood. It extended to twenty five acres. To the west of it lay the West Greens Park which extended to eighteen acres.

## **EAST PARK**

A small piece of ground extending to five acres bounded on its east side by Glebe Lands and on the north by the Hill Road.

## **EGG, THE**

A clump of trees situated on Benarty Hill to the north of Ballingry farm steading.

## **ELDERS KNOWE**

A rocky knoll forming part of Kildownie Hill, situated north-west of Lochore House.



**F**

## **FAIRNSDALE**

The name given to a site on Benarty Hill lying almost opposite the entrance to Benarty House. Traces of two turf-walled enclosures indicate early husbandry.

## **FAIRS AND MARKETS**

In 1511 the laird of Inchgall received permission to have a daily market, a special weekly market and a fair twice during the year. In 1662 Friday of each week was market-day and two-day fairs were held on 22nd and 23rd March and 27th and 28th June in each year. A "New Fair" was established at the Milton in 1701. This was known locally as "The Weavers Market"

## **FIFE HUNT**

Sir John Malcolm of Lochore 1852 - 1860

James Aytoun of Capeldrae 1853 - 1859

## **FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR COUNTY OF FIFE**

Convener: James Aytoun of Capeldrae 1853

## **FIND-ME-OUT**

A row of three houses which stood on a rather isolated spot, hence the name. The houses were built in connection with the Rosewell Mines and were demolished many years ago.

## **FLOCKHOUSE SCHOOL**

A school with school-house attached, built in the mid 1800s by several energetic villagers to provide educational facilities at a time when there were little or none to be had at the school near Ballingry Church. The school occupied a site midway down the Flockhouse Brae on its east-side. The building was latterly used as a mission hall by the United Free Church.

## **FLOCKHOUSE**

(Sheep House)

The Flockhouse is one of the few houses named in the old charters dealing with the barony of Inchgall. It always appears along with the "Bowhouse". As the name suggests, it was the abode of a shepherd as is stated in the year 1605. It was ruinous by 1854. The house occupied the site of the present Police Station.

Flockhous 1585, Flokhous 1605, Flokhouse 1628,

Stockhous 1662, Fflokhous 1663.

## **FLOORS**

A field and plantation extending to sixteen acres situated on the south side of the "Orr Water" on the farm of Spittal.

Spittale 1550, Spittell 1592, 1629, Spittle 1810.

# **G**

## **GENTLEMEN, TWO HONEST**

This is how Sir Walter Scott described the stone effigies of Lord Lochore and his brother James which lay in the Malcolm Aisle in Ballingry Church. "Honest Gentlemen" refers of course to their Jacobite sympathies.

## **GILQUHOMY**

The name by which the western portion of the wood of Blair was known. It appears along with the coal mines of Blair in the year 1560.

## **GLENALLAN STREET**

Glenallan Street consisted of two parallel rows of houses. Each row contained ten single-apartmenthouses which stood on the present site of the Lochore Library and Surgery. The name recalls the Countess of Glenallan who appears in Scott's novel "*The Antiquary*" published in 1816.

## **GLEBE, THE**

The Glebe lands of Ballingry were situated opposite the entrance to Ballingry Manse, occupying a corner site and extending some considerable distance on the south side of the Hill Road. The lands are now entirely built upon. The rent of the Glebe lands in 1819 was assessed at £1 8 per annum. The Glebe extended to 8¼ acres.

## **GLENCRAIG**

The estate of Glencraig came into being about the year 1830. It comprised the small estate of Inchgall, (adjoining Inchgall Mill) Contle, Clune and Templelands.

## **GRAND CUT, THE**

This was the name given to the main drainage channel by which Captain Alexander Park drained Loch Ore in 1792.

Grand Cut 1811

## **GREENHILL**

A small croft long since demolished, which stood on the south side of the River Ore opposite Glencraig House.

## **GREENHOLM**

A small croft situated on the south side of the River Ore a little to the east of Glencraig House; long since demolished.

## **GREENS, THE**

The name by which a certain part of Kirkness was known of old. The Greens probably lay to the east of the Mansion House, as it was here that the village of Kirkness stood. The names of many people who lived at the Greens are known from the old records.

The Greine 1562

**G** cont'd

## **GRUOCH'SWELL**

So-called from Macbeth's queen, it is a natural spring situated on the high ground almost directly above a cottar's house known as "Pity Me" which stands a short distance from the approach road to Ballingry farm. The spring takes the form of a small pool surrounded by earth-fast stones. The overflow from the pool falls several feet over a rocky face before going underground. The spring is the source of the Lochty Burn.

Growoky's Wel 1395

**H**

## **HALFMOON PARK**

Called from its forming the greater part of a half circle. It lies at the western extremity of Ballingry estate and occupies the lower slope of Benarty Hill. The park extends to thirteen acres.

## **HARELAW CAIRN**

(Boundary hill)

A Bronze-Age burial cairn lying approximately one mile to the east of Crosshill. The cairn was excavated by the Ballingry Antiquarian Club in 1890-91 when two food vessels were found containing human remains.

## **HARRAN HILL**

Also known as the Bowhouse Bank from its having on its upper part the small steading of the Bowhouse of Inchgall. The name may be derived from the Scots word, harrow or harra, the name given to the agricultural implement for breaking up ground after ploughing. The hill bears on its surface a remarkable series of deep cuts, evidence of early cultivation using the Scottish wooden plough which was usually pulled by a team of oxen. "Harran" was the name given to a coarse cloth made from the "hards" of flax or hemp, but it does not seem appropriate to apply it in this instance.

## **HAUGH, THE**

Low-lying ground between Inchgall farm steading and the River Ore.

## **HAYHILL**

Mentioned in 1618. Hayhill was near the west meadow of Inchgall. Hay cut in the meadow was taken to the hayhill which could not have been far from where Lochore House now stands.

## **HIGH CHAMBERLAINS**

Philip de Vallance	1166-1215
William de Vallance	1215-1219
Sir David de Lochore	1294-

The Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland was an officer of high dignity and supreme in matters of jurisdiction.

**H** cont'd

## **HOUFF, CAPTAIN PARK'S**

Single apartment building built by Captain Alexander Park for the storage of implements during the making of the "cutting" to drain Loch Ore. On the completion of the work, a further "end" was added so as to become a dwelling of "but-and-ben" dimensions, then known as the "Wee White House". It was used as the headquarters of the local Rescue Squad during the second world war. The house was demolished in 1945.

## **HOUSE PARK**

This was the name given to the ground surrounding Lochore House including the pheasantry and kennels. It extended to thirteen acres.

## **HUNGER-HIM-OUT**

A "place" probably containing a few cottars' houses which stood in the vicinity of Brigghills.

Hunger-him-out 1827

## **HUNT HA' WOOD**

Situated at the northern extremity of Torries loan adjoining the lands of Capeldrae and Bogside Common. The name recalls former days when lairds took part in the chase.

## **HYNDS; EAST AND WEST**

Part of Ladath estate. The Lochore public Library and Surgeries are built on East-Hynd (18 acres), while the greater portion of the village of Lochore is on the lands of West-Hynd (23 acres).

## **HYNDS FARM**

("Hind", farm servant)

A farm house and steading situated on Ladath estate. The greater portion of the farm land was built upon in 1902 to accommodate workers at the Mary Colliery.

Hynds Farm 1705, Hinds Farm 1827.

## **HYNDS HALL**

A rather dilapidated building long since demolished, which appears to have been a corn loft belonging to Hynds farm. The loft was converted into a small hall used for the most part for religious meetings.

# I

## INCHGALL

(The Isle of the Foreigner)

Inchgall, the island in Loch Ore gave its name to the castle built upon it and to the barony. The island was roughly pear-shaped. Its main axis lay due north and south. The castle occupied the broadest part which lay to the north.

The name was probably coined about the year 1295.

Ynchegallye 1308, Inchegal 1384, Inchegalle 1393, Ynchgall 1458,  
Inchega 1465, Ingall 1477, Inchegow 1540, Inchgaw 1547,  
Inchegaw 1550, Inchgall 1574, Inche Ga 1645.

## INCHGALL, BARONY OF

The barony of Inchgall was the name given to the western part of Lochoreshire when the shire was divided between two heiresses about the year 1296.

## INCHGALL CASTLE

This castle which stood on the island of Inchgall in Loch Ore, was built by the Vallance family probably during the last quarter of the thirteenth century or shortly afterwards. It was in being in 1308.

Turribus, fortalicus de Inchegall 1562

## INCHGALL MILL

As the name suggests, the mill belonged to the period following the change in the name of the barony from Lochore to Inchgall. It was in existence during the lairdship of Sir Andrew de Vallance (1300-1373) and is mentioned in 1477. As a corn mill it was still working in 1854. An old photograph shows the water wheel in position. The mill pond (no longer in use) was to be seen well within living memory. Part of the old mill is incorporated in the present Inchgall farm. A mill of the same name once stood beside the Tiel Burn a little east of the parish of Auchtertool.

Inchgawn Mill 1755

## INCHGALL, TEMPLE OF

“The Temple of Inchegow” appears in a list of rents payable to the **Knights** of St. John of Jerusalem. This, no doubt refers to the Templelands which were leased to the Wardlaw lairds, who in turn feued them to local tenants. The rent due to the **Knights** of St. John for the year 1540 was two shillings. Under the same date there is an entry headed “Item Locquhoir”. This may refer to the mill of Lochore which stood on the Templelands for which a rent of four shillings was paid. The same source reveals that the Order possessed certain lands in Lumphinnans for which a yearly rent of two shillings was due. The Order also received a yearly rent of two shillings for the Templelands of Paran Well, which lands, following the Reformation, came into the possession of Ballingry Church.

**I**cont'd

**INCHGALL, TEMPLE OF** cont'd

Other temple-holdings in the neighbourhood were, the Templelands of Binn referred to in 1687, the Templelands of Nivingston also mentioned in 1687 and the Templehouse.

The rents of the first four mentioned were to be paid to the successor in office to Alexander Speirs of Pittencrief who was temple-bailie of the eighty temple-holdings situated in Fife.

Templin 1755

## **INCHGEBER**

A local land-name with a historical connection.

## **INSPECTORS OF POOR**

Andrew Laurance	1853 - 1857
George Thomson	1858 -
Andrew T. Keppie	1858 - 1866
William Shaw	1886 -
John Henderson	1913 -

An inspector of the poor had the custody of all books and documents relating to the relief of the poor within the parish. He had to know the circumstances of each person in receipt of relief by visits and inspection at least twice in the year at their homes and to keep a register of all applications for relief. Inspectors of the poor were appointed by the parochial board.

In 1851 the post carried a salary of £1-2-0 per annum.

## **IRON AGE HUTMENTS**

The remains of several Iron-Age hutments along with the remains of a hill fort and a medieval home-stead are to be seen on the Clune Hill, all of which warrant careful excavation. The sites are scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

**J**

## **JOUGS, THE**

First mentioned in Ballingry in 1642, the jougs were an instrument used for restraining wrong-doers and were mainly used at the discretion of the kirk session. They were the product of the local blacksmith and consisted of an iron collar, hinged so as to go round the neck of the delinquent and by means of a chain, were fixed to the church wall usually near the church door.



**J**<sub>cont'd</sub>

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Alexander Colvill of Blair	c1669
John Malcolm of Balbedie	1672 -
Alexander Colvill of Blair	1678 -
Alexander Malcolm	1684 -
William Jobson of Lochore	1817 - 1823
John Syme of Cartmore	1817 -
David Syme of Cartmore	1830 - 1856
Sir Walter Scott of Lochore	1835 - 1859
Robert Henderson of Glencairg	1851 - 1860
James Aytoun of Capeldrae	1851 - 1860
William Briggs Constable of Benarty	1858 - 1859
Robert Aytoun	1860 -
Sir James Malcolm	1890 - 1895
William George Constable of Glencairg	1890 - 1895

The office of Justice of the Peace is first mentioned in an Act of 1587, but it was not until after the Union of Parliaments that the present system emerged.

**K**

## KERS

(Low alluvial land)

The lands of Kers lay in close proximity to Gilquhomie wood. Four acres of Kers belonged to John Wardlaw of North Lumphinnans in 1560.

## KING'S CHAMBERLAIN OF FIFE

Sir Andrew de Vallance of Inchgall	1361 -
John Malcolm of Balbedie	1641 - 1688
James Malcolm	1688 -

## KIRKLANDS

In researching the various lands that made up the parish of Ballingry, one is struck by the number that at one time belonged to the Church or bore an ecclesiastical connotation. Starting in the south and proceeding northward, the name Lumphinnans suggests that a church stood in the neighbourhood at some remote period, built by the early followers of St. Finnan. The Templelands of Inchgall belonged to the religious-military order of the Knights Templars. Easter and Wester Crosshill recall the existence of a Christian cross. The northern half of Wester Crosshill was also known as Kirkhill and sometimes Kirklands. The lands on which the eastern half of the township of Ballingry is built upon, including Craigie-Malcolm, were originally known as Kirklands. To the east of Ballingry stands the farm of Kirklands and the land to the east of the farm steading are still called Kirklands. The estate of Ballingry also belonged to the Church and Navite estate was also Church property at an early date.

**K** cont'd

## **KIRKNESS**

Kirkness was annexed to Ballingry for ecclesiastical purposes in 1650. The lands of Kirkness were gifted to the Culdees of St. Serfs by Macbeth and his queen. (1040 - 57).

Kyrkenes c 1150, Kyrknes 1395, Kyrkiness 1395, Kyrenys 1395.

**L**

## **LADATH**

The lands of Ladath were bounded on the south by Crosshill, on the east by Lochleven Road, on the north by Ballingry Road and on the west by Blaircushnie. The Malcolm family on acquiring the barony of Inchgall changed the name to Lochore estate. Ladath House was the Dowager House of the barony. The house and steading are mentioned in 1545. With the building of Lochore House the old house and steading became known as Lochore Steading.

Ladoch 1477, Laudach 1543, Ladach 1545, Ladath 1616, Laddoch 1618, Laddathe 1632, Ladache 1642, Layache 1656, Cladach 1662, Ladathne 1654.

## **LAUNCHERHEAD**

A row of five colliers' houses with 'yards' attached which stood on the lands of Cartmore close to the road leading from Ballingry to the village of Lochgelly. There was no direct route between these places during this period.

Lenshethead 1755, Laneshire Head 1762

## **LIBRARIES**

The first village library was set up by the Rev. Charles Rogers in 1850. This was followed by a Coats Library in 1908 and in 1910 the Lochore and Benarty Working Mens' Library was housed in the Old Miners' Institute of Lochore.

## **LIMESTONE QUARRY**

The quarry which stood on the north side of the public road almost opposite Cleikum Inn, was still being worked in 1800. The remains of two stone-built pillars mark the entrance to the quarry.

## **LITTLE PARK**

Three acres of rough ground bounded on the east by East Park and on the north side by the Hill Road.

## **LOAN HEAD**

These lands, consisting of 8 acres lay on the south side of the west approach to Lochore House and east of the Harran plantation. The name was given to a row of houses which stood to the east of the cross-roads in the village, known as Loanhead Avenue.

**L** cont'd

## **LOCHCRAIG**

The name given to a small portion of the Glencraig estate lying between the Ore Bridge and Spail Inn Brae. The name was coined prior to 1890.

## **LOCHGELLY**

(The clear or bright loch)

Lochgelly is first mentioned in 1354 when Agnes de Crambeth conveyed certain lands in Lochgelly to her husband, Sir James de Vallance of Inchgall. There is reason to believe that the Vallance family held lands in Lochgelly long before this date.

Lochgilly 1475, Lochgellie 1636, Lochogillies 1641, Cothegellie 1625.

## **LOCHHEAD**

Lochhead is mentioned in 1432. The lands of Easter and Wester Lochhead were disjoined from Ballingry and annexed to Auchtertool in 1649. Lochhead is the site of an ancient Chapel dedicated to St. Finnan.

## **LOCH ORE**

The loch varied in size according to the seasons of the year from one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres. Its average depth was four feet. At the cessation of coal-mining the loch had attained a depth of forty feet in certain places.

It was fed from three sources - The Kelty Burn, The Ladath Burn and a stream which had its source in a lochan in the vicinity of Tushielaw. Attempts to drain the loch were made in 1792 and 1795.

Loch Orr 1645, 1755, 1900.

## **LOCHORE**

(The place-name)

The name has received many interpretations. The one which appears most probable takes into account its earliest form, i.e. Lochor. In the languages of the period, Latin, Anglo-French and Gaelic, "Or" denotes gold, so that the name may mean "The loch of the Gold". In by-gone times gold was to be found in Benarty Hill. Gold-bearing rock was also found in the old Benarty Coal Mine.

Lochor 1160, 1179, 1234. Louchor 1242, 1260. Louthor 1251,  
Louthore 1253, Lochar 1264, Louhore 1277, Logher 1291,  
Loghore 1296, Lughore 1297, Loghouere 1310, Locwor 1316,  
Louchqwor 1330, Louchquhor 1431, Lowchqwor 1434, Lochquheyr 1535,  
Lawchquhor 1535, Lowchquhoir 1535, Lauchquhoir 1535,  
Lauchquhoir 1535, Louchquhoir 1535, Locquhoir 1540, Lochoyr 1549,  
Luchore 1554, Lochquhare 1562, Lochquhoir 1572, Lochequoir 1595,  
Loquhoer 1601, Lochoir 1608, Lochour 1689, Loghore 1689.

**L** cont'd

## **LOCHORE CASTLE**

The site of Lochore Castle is overlaid with industrial waste. Excavations carried out in 1950 - 51 revealed that the castle belonged to two periods. The original castle was of the Motte-and-Bailey type and was probably built during the first quarter of the twelfth century. In the second period, the castle was extended westward. This may have dated from the second half of the twelfth century and was built by the Lochore family who lived in what appeared to have been a moated homestead.

## **LOCHORE, CHAPEL OF**

The Chapel of Lochore is included in a list of chapels belonging to the Abbey of Scone in the year 1188. In 1245 "John" was its rector. It was dedicated to St. Andrew. Following the sub-division of the estate the chapel became known as the Chapel of Inchgall. The chaplaincy of Inchgall prior to the Reformation carried a stipend of £26-13-4d a year. The chapel was ruinous by 1682.

Chapel of Lochore c1188, Church of Lochore c1245,  
Ecclesia de Lochorn 1275, St. Andrew's Chapel of Inchgaw 1475.

## **LOCHORE FAMILY, THE**

The Lochore family was descended from the old Celtic Mormaers of Fife through the House of Macduff in the person of Hugo, son of Gillimichael Macduff, Earl of Fife who, on receiving certain lands in Lochoreshire styled himself Hugo de Lochore. The main branch of the family terminated in the death in 1295 of Sir David of Lochore, Sheriff of Fife, whose two daughters became joint heiresses of the estate.

## **LOCHORE GOLF CLUB**

The club was formed in 1907. The game was played on a field to the south of Harelaw Cairn and owing to the slope of the ground, the fairways were laid out across the hill. Three years afterwards, a much improved course was constructed on the lands of Easter Crosshill when the name of the club was changed to Ballingry Golf Club. The club failed to survive the second world war. Golf is known to have been played on Benarty Hill prior to 1885.

## **LOCHORE HOUSE**

Lochore House (originally Inchgall House) was built by the Malcolm family between 1654 and 1661 on what was then Ladath estate. The courtyard and servants' quarters to the rear of the house have been removed. The interior has been largely gutted. It is presently the headquarters of the Fife Spastics Association.

House of Orr 1755

**L** cont'd

## **LOCHORE HOUSE GARDEN**

Originally the garden attached to Ladath House. It was acquired by the Malcolm family when Ladath House was taken over and incorporated in the steading buildings belonging to Lochore House.

The garden which extended to two acres was probably the oldest in the parish.

## **LOCHORE, THE MILL OF**

The mill was situated on the Templelands and received water from the loch by means of a mill lade situated a short distance to the south of the River Ore. The mill probably dated from the second phase of the Castle of Lochore. In 1296 it was the joint property of Adam de Vallance and John de Wemyss. It figures largely in the early charters and seems to have been in use up to the 1600s. By 1654 Inchgall Mill had become the mill for the barony. The last remaining house on the Templelands dated 1701 was demolished in 1969.

## **LOCHORE MOSS**

This was the name given to the low-lying ground to the west of the loch which was added to the estate following the draining of Loch Ore. It extended to 77 acres.

Leuchar's Moss c1856

## **LORD JUSTICE-CLERK**

Alexander Malcolm of Lochore 1688

The Lord Justice-Clerk is the presiding judge in the Court of Justiciary in the absence of the Lord Justice-General.

## **LORD JUSTICE-DEPUTE**

This officewas held by Alexander Colville of Blair sometime before 1643. While acting as depute for the Lord Justice-General he presided over several well-known trials.

## **LUMPHINNANS**

(The Church of St. Finnan)

The lands of Lumphinnans are first mentioned in 1242 when Constantine of Lochore gifted them to his son Adam who became known as Adam of Lumphinnans and afterwards Adam of Lochgelly.

Lumfilan 1242, Lophenans 1242, Lumphennans 1393,  
Lumphenen 1393, Lumphenane 1415, Lumfennens 1437,  
Lusfennen 1437, Lumfynnanys 1476, Lumfillans 1496,  
Lumphinnanis 1500, Lumfannans 1501, Lumfynnanis 1527,  
Lumfennans 1532, Loquhynnanis 1532, Lumfenans 1532,  
Loquhananis 1535, Lomphynnan 1538, Lonphilone 1540,  
Lochquhinnanis 1545,

**L**ont'd

**LUMPHINNANS cont'd**

Lumfynnance 1560, Lumphannens 1560, Lochfinnens 1569,  
Lumfynnans 1577, Lumfynnens 1586, Ludfinnante 1603,  
Lumphinnis 1605, Lunquhinneis 1605, Lumfeddenis 1606,  
Lunswance 1607, Lumphannis 1612, Lumfinnens 1616,  
Lumfynnance 1620, Lunquhinnyes 1628, Lurnphynnance 1629,  
Lumphannens 1632, Lumphinnanes 1634, Lumphannane 1642.

**LUMPHINNANS HOUSE**

The house probably stood on the site of the present Lumphinnans farm steading. It was here in 1630 that the siege of Lumphinnans took place.

**LUMPHINNANS SCHOOL**

A school under the management of the Lumphinnans Coal Company was opened in 1864 with William Shaw as its Headmaster.

**LURR**

A "place" in the vicinity of Benarty estate. Its exact location cannot be determined.

Lurr 1654

**M**

**MAINS LANDS OF INCHGALL**

These lands appear frequently during the period 1549 - 1573 when the eastern and western halves were leased separately. They lay within the Milton. The name is a contraction of "domain". These lands were originally set apart exclusively for the purpose of producing food for the laird's table, being the best lands in the laird's domain. The eastern and western halves having been wadset, were redeemed in 1550 for the sum of 140 crowns scots.

Maynes of Inchgall 1632

**MALCOLM FAMILY, THE**

The progenitor of the Malcolm of Balbedie and Inchgall was John Malcolm who was appointed by Charles 1 as Chamberlain of Fife in 1641.

Makum 1304, Makime 1597, Malcome 1645,  
Malcolme 1656, Malcomb 1662.

**MANORLEYS**

A farm steading and lands in the lea of the Manor House of Kirkness.

Manorlees 1809

**MARY ROW**

Another name for Peveril Place, so-called from its close proximity to the Mary Colliery.

**M**<sub>cont'd</sub>

## **MEADOWS, THE**

This name has come into much prominence in recent years. It refers to the ground reclaimed following the draining of Loch Ore and refers in particular to the ground lying to the west of Inchgall Castle. It amounted to forty four acres. The remainder of the land added to the Lochore estate formerly covered by the loch amounted to seventy four acres. The lands lying on the south side of the main drainage ditch were added to the Clunycraig estate, as it was then called.

## **MEASURES, OLD SCOTTISH**

### **Dry Measures**

Coupen	=	1 Handful
4 Lippies	=	1 Peck
4 Pecks	=	1 Firlot
4 Firlots	=	1 Boll
16 Bolls	=	1 Chalder
1 Chalder	=	7 Quarters, 7 Bushels and 3 Pecks (Imperial)

## **LIQUID MEASURE**

4 Gills	-	1 Mutchkin
2 Mutchkins	-	1 Chopin
2 Chopins	-	1 Pint
8 Pints	-	1 Gallon

## **MEDICAL OFFICERS**

Dr. Gellantly	1886
Drs. Dickson, Todd & Anderson	1909
Dr. Sinclair	1911

## **MILLERS NEUK**

A piece of rough ground lying to the south of Lochore House amounting to five acres in extent. It was here that the Lochore and Capeldrae Coal Company had a small mine.

The Niyuk 1562, Millars Nook 1711, Millers Neuk 1854.

# M<sub>cont'd</sub>

## MILLS

A mill in medieval times was considered one of the three essentials in the setting up of a barony, the other two being a castle and a church.

The following are the names of the mills known to have been in the parish.

Lochore Mill (Templelands)  
Inchgall Mill  
Blair Mill

Wester Cartmore and Lumphinnans did not possess a mill as these lands were "thirled" or "suckened" to Inchgall Mill. By the nineteenth century most farms had a horse-mill which was used for thrashing corn. There was such a mill at Chapel farm.

In addition to agricultural mills there were waulk or fulling mills at Milton and Balbeggie.

## MILTON, THE

The Milton of Inchgall lay on the east side of the public road and extended from the River Ore northward to Crosshill Cottage. It embraced the Mains lands of Inchgall including the farm steading of that name.

Mylnetoun 1477, Myltoun 1546, Mylnetoun 1608, Mylne-ton 1616.

## MISSION HALL

This hall was situated at Lochcraig and stood opposite the Lochcraig Church. It was built prior to 1903 and appears to have belonged originally to the Church of Scotland. The hall now belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

## MODERATORS

Two former ministers of Ballingry became Moderators of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Thomas Hardy in 1793 and James Wallace in 1831

## MONEY, OLD SCOTTISH

Prior to the union of the Crowns Scots money was one twelfth the value of Sterling money of the same denomination.

1 Penny or Doyt.		
2 Pennies	-	1 Bodle
2 Bodles	-	1 Plack or Groat
3 Bodles	-	1 Bawbee
2 Bawbees	-	1 Shilling
13 Shillings & 4 Pence	=	1 Merk
20 Shillings	-	1 Pound
1 Pound	-	1/8d (Sterling)
		or 8 Pence (Decimal)



**M**<sub>cont'd</sub>

## **MONKS' BRIDGE**

A small stone-built bridge spanning a stream in the heart of the Harran Wood which, according to a tradition in the Constable family, was used by the Monks. The bridge may have had some connection with early coal-mining there.

## **MOORHEAD**

One or two cottars' houses which stood north of North Lumphinnans and quite near Denhead.

Moorhead 1704

## **MORTCLOTH**

Like most churches following the Reformation, Ballingry had a mortcloth. The records show that it was renewed from time to time. Made of heavy black velvet and embellished around the edges, it was used at funerals to cover the coffin when these were usually made of plain wood. A charge of 2/- to 5/- was made for its use. The Ballingry mortcloth was intact well within living memory. Through dampness and neglect it became fragmentary and was disposed of about forty years ago.

## **MORTSAFE**

Mortsafes were used extensively during the body-snatching period in the early nineteenth century. They took various forms but in the main a mortsafe consisted of an iron cage or grill which enclosed the coffin of the deceased. Such a device was found when the remains of the Hendersons of Glencraig were exhumed in 1965 in connection with the extension to Ballingry Church.

## **MUCKLE STANE, COTTAGE**

This house was originally a recruiting depot during the first world war. It consisted of a shooting range with two rooms attached, occupied by a retired soldier by the name of Fred McGovern who acted as recruiting officer. After the war, it was converted into a chapel to serve the Catholic community. Following the erection of the near-by Roman Catholic school-cum-chapel, the building was converted into a residence for the parish priest. It afterwards belonged to the Fife Coal Company and subsequently to the National Coal Board. It is now a private residence. It received its name from an outcrop of rock (the Muckle Stane) which is to be seen a little distance to the east of the house.

## **MUNSHOCK MOSS**

(The Blaeberry Moss)

The low-lying ground to the west of the public road at the bottom of the Flockhouse Brae was so named. It is now built upon as part of the township of Ballingry.

# N

## NAVITIE

The lands of Navitie lie between Kirkness and Ballingry estate. The root from which the name is derived is said to be pre-Christian and denotes a hallowed meeting place. The lands of Navitie, having been wadset, were redeemed in 1549 for the sum of 100merks Scots. Navitie House, the second to stand on the site, was built by Lieutenant Colonel Lindsay of the East India Company.

Nevechi, Nevathy c1150, Nevody 1477, Navety 1531,  
Navitie 1543, Navitye 1543, Naviti 1549, Navite 1549,  
Navetye 1627, Navetay 1628, Navatie 1662.

## NAVITIE, FORD OF

The ford of Navitie is mentioned in 1395 when it is described as “the stanry (stony) furde of Navathy”. The ford was replaced by the present bridge in the mid nineteenth century.

## NAVITIE, HILLHEAD OF

The high ground behind Navitie House extending northward as far as Dunmore. Also called Navitie Hill.

Hillhead of Navety 1755

## NAVITIE, SHANK OF

This is the name given to the short stretch of road after it crosses the Lochty Burn till it passes the entrance to Navitie House. It was until fairly recently a beautiful avenue of trees.

# O

## OIL-PRODUCING PLANT

A small plant for producing crude paraffin oil was established at Lochore about the year 1870. The enterprise was of short duration.

## ORE, THE RIVER

The river issues from Loch Ore hence its name. It is joined by the River Fitty east of Glencraig and by the Lochty Burn at Thornton. After flowing through Strathore, it joins the River Leven at Balgonie, a distance of twelve miles at a place called Balor. It is of interest to note that as late as 1762 the River Fitty was known as the “Water of Ore”. “Or” has been substituted within fairly recent times by “Ore”.

Strathor 1107, Orr Mill 1645, Oar River 1654, River Orr 1790,  
Orr Water 1827, Orr Bridge 1827.

# P

## PARAN WELL

The name not only denotes the presence of a well but it was at one time a “place”, there being a cluster of houses close-by. The lands adjoining were known as the Templelands of Binn in which the Church of Ballingry had an interest. Being one of the church’s “investments”, the rent from the land was set aside for the benefit of the poor of the parish. It was here that an attempt was made in 1564 to waylay Mary, Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley as they rode from Perth to Queensferry. Paron Well is mentioned in the novel “*At Heart a King*” by Alice Harwood published in 1957.

Perrenwele 1540, Parrat Well 1564.

## PARISH, POPULATION OF

Year		Year	
1698	260	1821	287
1700	254	1831	372
1743	389	1833	392
1755	464	1851	565
1791	220	1857	568
1793	220	1861	736
1798	220	1871	982
1801	277	1881	1065
1811	269	1891	2275

## PARLIAMENT STONE, THE

A somewhat isolated and protruding part of an outcrop of rock having a rough resemblance to a seat, which was to be seen to the east of the Milton. Tradition persists in its having been a place of local assembly and discussion.

## PAROCHIAL REGISTERS

These contain a record of births, deaths and marriages and are to be found in the Baptismal Register, the Mortcloth or Burial Register and the book of Proclamation of Banns. All transactions concerning these matters were recorded by the Session-Clerk of the Parish Church until 1855 when the office of Parish Registrar was established. The records go back to the late seventeenth century.

In addition to these records there exists the Minute Book of Session and the Communion Roll belonging to the Parish Church which are of equal importance and antiquity. In all, these records are contained in fourteen volumes and are now deposited in the Record House in Edinburgh for safe-keeping

## PEAK, THE

The highest point on Benarty Hill. It consists of a large mound or hillock rising from relatively flat ground and crowned with very large stones.

**P** cont'd

## **PEVERIL PLACE**

Also known as the "Mary Row", was a row of workmen's houses built by the Fife Coal Company to house the sinkers who were to sink the new pit afterwards known as the Mary Colliery. The Lochore Meadows Country Park Centre stands only a few yards from the site of the houses. The name recalls Scott's novel "*Peveril of the Peak*" published in 1823.

## **PILLORIE, THE**

This was a raised platform in a conspicuous place in the body of the church where the wrong-doer was made to stand on several consecutive Sundays to be rebuked by the Minister.

## **PITY ME**

A cottar's house standing to the south of Ballingry farm standing.

## **PLOUGHS**

The old Scottish wooden plough was usually a "home-made" affair and belonged to four or more crofters, as it required quite a number of oxen to draw it. By the early seventeenth century it had been replaced by the light one-horse plough.

Number of one-horse ploughs in the parish.

1617 - 15

1633 - 12

1636 - 15

1722 - 35

In the nineteenth century an iron one-horse plough cost £3 - 10/-, a brake of 3 harrows cost £3 - 6/- and a cart cost £10.

## **POLICEMAN**

Mentioned in 1839. His weekly wage was fourteen shillings.

## **POOR'S PARK**

The poor's park, which was managed by the Ballingry Kirk Session, was feued in 1836 to one Thomas Reid at £2 1 per annum. The rent received was distributed among the poor folk of the parish.

## **POOR'S ROLL**

The origin of the poor's roll is traceable to an Act of 1424. There have since then been many Acts of sederunt in order to conform to changing conditions. In 1784 an applicant, after being examined by the Parish Minister and two Elders received a signed certificate as to his indigent circumstances as a condition of admission to the poor's roll. The certificate constituted a warrant for the case to appear before the Court of Session, or as at a later date (1839) to appear before the Sheriff Court. If successful, the applicant was entitled to free legal representation and to the benefit of the poor's roll.

**P** cont'd

**POOR'S ROLL** cont'd

In the year 1791 there were in the parish seven persons on the poor's roll. Collections at the church door on behalf of the poor amounted to £5 per annum. This sum was augmented by £30 received from land rents. The poor received from 6d to 2/- per week according to their circumstances.

In 1837 the number of persons on the poor's roll was nine. The collections at the church door rose to £7. The rent from land dropped to £21. The poor received from 3/- to 7/- a month.

**PRICES**

A list of every-day commodities showing the prices prevailing in the neighbourhood at the dates shown.

1329

Sheep 1/-, Wheat 6 lbs. 1d

1362

Horse bought for David II from William Kinninmonth £6-13-4d

1490

Wine £7 a puncheon (large cask).

1503

Red Chamlot (Cloth) £10-4/- an ell (37 inches).

1504

Horse £5-6-8d

1506

French Tanne (tan-coloured cloth) 14/- an ell.

1507

Scotch Black (Cloth) 3/4d an ell.

1511

Rowan Tanne (French Cloth) 11/6d an ell

1513

Rowan Tanne 15/- an ell. Horse 6 French Crowns.

1540

Oat Meal 6/8d a boll Hen 6d

1643

Cardon Coal 3/6d Scots a load,  
Long Woollen hose 1/- Scots a pair.

1680

Kelty Coal, small coal 1½ to 2d Scots a load,  
great coal 3½d Scots a load.

1687

Barley £2 Scots a boll.

1760

Mutchkin of Brandy 5/- Scots.

1786

Oatmeal 8d to 1/- a peck. Butter 6d Scots a pound.

Hen 6d to 9d Scots each. Eggs 3d to 4d a dozen.

1793

Cheese 3d to 5d a pound. Meat 3d to 5d a pound.

Duck 1/- each, Trout 4d a pound. Pike and Eels 2d a pound.

1796

Oatmeal 8d a peck.

1800

Tea 6/- to 7/- a pound. Sugar 8d to 10d a pound.

1814

Oatmeal 1/2d to 1/3d a peck. Beef 7d a pound.

Hens 1/6d to 1/8d each. Butter 1/6d to 1/8d a pound.

Eggs 1/3d a dozen.

1815

Great Coal 7/6d a ton.

1836

Pair of Shoes £1-10-0 Scots. 100 Nails 7/- Scots.

Oatmeal 1/7½d a stone. Pot barley 2d a pound.

Cheese 4d a pound. Eggs 6d a dozen.

Hen 1/6d each. Chicken 7d each.

Potatoes 1/6d a bushel.

Auchterderran Coal 11d a load (22 stone).

Dundonald Coal 8d a load (22 stone).

1839

Trout 1/- a pound. Pike 2d a pound.

Capeldrae Coal 14/- a ton. Small Coal or Chews 3/6d a cart load.

### **PRIEST, PARISH**

The first priest to reside in the parish was the Rev. James Malhern who commenced his pastoral work in 1915.

### **PRIOR'S WARD**

The prior's ward was situated at Kirkness. It was here that the Prior of the Priory on St. Serfs island in Lochleven had his ward or lodgings. The prior at the end of the fourteenth century was Andrew Wyntoun. Wyntoun probably wrote his work "*The Original Chronicle of Scotland*" at Kirkness.

Pryouris Warde 1579

### **PRIVY COUNCILLORS**

Alexander Malcolm (Lord Lochore) 1687 deprived of office 1688.

# Q

## QUARRIES

There were four quarries in the parish. The sandstone quarry near the Cadger's Ford by the Fitty Burn is extremely old and may have supplied the sandstone quoins and other wrought stone work for Inchgall Castle.

The whinstone quarry beside the Benarty Hill road was being worked within living memory and the whinstone quarry at Spail Inn was used occasionally up to the 1920s. This quarry probably had its origin in supplying whinstone for the walls of Inchgall Castle. The limestone quarry on Benarty Hill was abandoned after the year 1800.

There were four small quarries (2 whinstone, 2 sandstone) on the lands of Balbedie.

# R

## RAVINE, THE

The name by which the remains of the old road at Paranwell was known a century and a half ago. Extending at that time for only a short distance, it appeared as a hollow in the field which lies to the north of the memorial arch erected by William Adam of Blairadam.

This was probably the road referred to as leading from "Hinkirkethy to the Irishmen's stone" c1150 and at a much later date as leading from "Inverkeithing to St. Johnstoun".

## RED ROAD, THE

An old road which commenced at Craigie-Malcolm and skirted the south side of Millers Neuk on its way to Chapel farm. Its northern portion ceased to be used following the sinking of the Mary Colliery. The origin of the name is uncertain. It does not allude to the colour of the road metal, nor is it likely to have referred to redd (colliery refuse) as the road predates the mining era.

## REGISTRAR, PARISH

Andrew Laurence	1855 - 1856
George Thomson	1859
Andrew T. Keppie	1863 - 1878
William Shaw	1886
John Henderson	1913

The office of Parish Registrar came into being on January 1855, thus taking over the recording of births, deaths and marriages from the Session-Clerk of the Parish Church.

Quite a number of grants of land and property in the parish were given out for an annual rent known as “blench duties” or “blench ferm”. Such rents were usually trifling; such as a penny Scots for the lands of Crosshill in 1546 and a pair of gilt spurs for the use of the mill of Lochore c1300. In 1596 a table of conversions of blench duties was drawn up so that in future rents could be paid in coinage. The following list contains some of the conversions. The old spellings have been retained.

	scots
Item, ilk pair of gilt spurris	£10-13- 4d
Item, for ilk pund of piper	£ 1-10- 0d
Item, for ilk pund of cummyn	£ 0- 8- 4d
Item, for ilk pair of gluffis	£ 3- 0- 0d
Item, for ilk silver pennie	£ 0- 0-10d
Item, ane pair of quhyt spurris	£ 1- 0- 0d
Item, ane braid arrow heid	£ 0- 2- 0d
Item, for ilk braid arrow	£ 0-10- 0d
Item, anemyrrour	£20- 0- 0d
Item, ane halk	£20- 0- 0d
Item, ane halk gluff	£ 1-10- 0d
Item, ane pund of walx	£ 0-10- 0d
Item, ane pund of zinziber	£ 1-10- 0d
Item, ane wyld duik	£ 0- 8- 4d
Item, ane pair of dogge colleris	£ 2- 0- 0d
Item, ane garlike heid	£ 0-0-10d
Item, ane grew hund	£10- 0- 0d
Item, ane heene	£ 0-10- 0d
Item, ane fudder of hay	£ 6-13- 4d
Item, ane stane of cheis	£ 1-10- 0d
Item, ane laid of hay	£ 1- 0- 0d
Item, ane pund of gwme	£ 0-10- 0d
Item, ane pund of incenss	£ 3- 6- 4d
Item, ane gauzie (cross-bow)	£ 0-10- 0d
Item, ane sparue halk	£10-13- 4d
Item, ane reid mantill	£40- 0- 0d

In order to up-date the valuation of blench duties, the conversion table given overleaf was drawn up shortly before the union of parliaments in 1707. The prices shown are in Scottish coinage which was valued at  $\frac{1}{12}$  of Sterling e.g.

scots  
£1

Sterling  
 $\frac{1}{8}$ d

Decimal  
8 new pennies



# R<sub>cont'd</sub>

## RENTS cont'd

An ox, cow or mart	£10- 0- 0d
A white plumash feather	£10- 0- 0d
A rose noble of gold	£10-13- 4d
A pair of gilt-spurs	£ 8- 0- 0d
A stone wax	£ 8- 0- 0d
A hawk	£ 8- 0- 0d
A grew hound	£ 5- 6- 8d
A boar	£ 4- 0- 0d
A pound of incense	£ 3- 6- 0d
A pair of gloves	£ 3- 0- 0d
A stone of butter	£ 3- 0- 0d
A sparrow-hawk	£ 3- 0- 0d
A pair of rabbits	£ 0-13- 4d
A wild duck	£ 0-13- 4d
Kain-lime per boll	£ 0-12- 0d
A broad arrow	£ 0-10- 0d
A goose	£ 0-10- 0d
A barrel of onions	£ 0-10- 0d
A fresh salmon	£ 0-10- 0d
A capon	£ 0- 6- 8d
A pair of doves	£ 0- 5- 0d
A pound of wax	£ 0-10- 0d
A sheep	£ 2- 0- 0d
A barrel of salmon	£ 2- 0- 0d
A bow	£ 2- 0- 0d
A kid	£ 2- 0- 0d
A pound of pepper	£ 1-10- 0d
A pound of ginger	£ 1-10- 0d
A wether	£ 1-10- 0d
A stone of cheese	£ 1- 6- 8d
A pair of white spurs	£ 1- 0- 0d
A stone of meal	£ 1- 0- 0d
A hawk's hood	£ 0-13- 4d
A pound of cummin seed	£ 0-13- 4d
A horseshoe	£ 0- 4- 0d
A hen	£ 0- 4- 0d
A long carriage	£ 0- 4- 0d
A cart load of turfs	£ 0- 4- 0d
A sheer day's work	£ 0- 4- 0d
The head of an arrow	£ 0- 3- 0d
A short-carriage	£ 0- 2- 0d
A dozen eggs	£ 0- 1- 0d

**R**<sub>cont'd</sub>

## **RIGWOODIE**

(The wooded hill ridge)

Part of the Lochore estate. Rigwoodie Park which consisted of a little over ten acres lay south-east of Cleikum Inn.

## **ROSE WELL**

This well was situated in the vicinity of the cross-roads at the north end of the village of Lochore. The overflow from the well ran into a small lochan which lay in the low ground on the west side of the public road now occupied by the village bowling green,

**S**

## **SARUS ARRIUS**

An as yet unidentified place on Benarty Hill where gold was to be found.  
Sarus Arrius c1500

## **SERJEANTCROFT**

Probably situated at Crosshill. A house with ground attached belonging to the Serjeant, a semi-military official whose condition of tenure required him when called upon, to furnish men, horses and arms in defence of the laird.

## **SCHOOL, PARISH**

A proposal to establish a school at Ballingry was put forward at a "Visitation" of the Ministers of the Kirkcaldy Presbytery held in the Kirk of Ballingry on 2nd June 1636 when all the heritors were present. The clergy and heritors agreed that there should be a school and towards this end the heritors agreed to stent themselves to the amount of one hundred merks yearly (£5-11-11/3d) for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. Beyond this nothing was done. Thirty two years afterwards a similar meeting took place at Ballingry and in the year following (1669) the Presbytery authorised the appointment of James Reid as schoolmaster of the parish. By 1706 some progress had been made in the building of a school and schoolhouse at Ballingry, but they were not completed till 1722.

Things went along smoothly until the appointment of Andrew Laurence as schoolmaster. Mr. Laurence did not lack intellectual ability, but an impediment in his speech prevented him from being readily understood. Few pupils attended the school and the erection of a new school in 1825 on the same site did not improve matters. By the year 1850 no regular educational facilities had been maintained for the past forty years.

In 1850 a determined effort was made to renew teaching at Ballingry. An assistant teacher was appointed and the school was re-opened under new management. Previous to this a voluntary school was opened at Flockhouse and continued to function until the Schoolboard built a new school at Craigie-Malcolm in 1873 when 36 children attended. This number was increased to 171 by the year 1891. This school was replaced by the present school in March 1905, known then as Ballingry School. The building has been greatly enlarged and is known today as Benarty Primary School.

# **S** cont'd **SCHOOL BOARD, BALLINGRY**

Chairman: William George Constable of Glencraig 1886 - 1895

By an Act of 1872 Schoolboards were established in every parish to supersede the place of heritors and ministers in respect of school management.

## **SCHOOLMASTERS, PARISH**

The duty of the Schoolmasters of the early schools following the Reformation, was to instruct their pupils in moral and religious principles, to teach the shorter catechism and the elements of grammar. By the time the school at Ballingry was built the subjects being taught in the neighbouring schools were: reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, the scriptures and Latin. The fees were paid quarterly and ranged from 2/- for reading to 5/- for Latin.

### **Schoolmasters**

James Red	1669	- Stevenson	1805
John Sage	1670	Andrew Laurence	1807
William Wilson	1677	Andrew Tait Keppie	1858
Henrie Mitchell	1710	- Macintosh	1875
William Simson	1722	William Shaw	1886
- Marr	1754	James K. Park	1909
John Robertson	1802		

### **Schoolmaster's Salary**

1837	£34- 4-5d per annum
	plus £2- 2-0d from school fees and 2 bolls of oatmeal.
1857	£45
1863	£50

## **SHEEP PARK**

This park stretched from the Red Road (opposite East Hynd) to the Avenue leading to Lochore House. It comprised of a little over twenty one acres.

## **SHEPHERDS' HALL**

A small wooden hut situated at the entrance to John Street in Easter Crosshill which belonged to the Ancient Order of Shepherds.

## **SHERIFFS**

Adam de Lochore	1249 Perth	Hugo de Lochore	1289 Fife
William de Lochore	1251 Perth	Constantine de Lochore	1290 - 1305 Fife
David de Lochore	1255 Perth	John de Vallance of Inchgall	1298 Fife
David de Lochore	1262 Gowrie	Alexander Malcolm of Lochore	1681 Fife
David de Lochore	1264 Fife	David Syme of Wester Cartmore	1836 Kinross-shire

## **SHERIFFS-DEPUTE**

John Malcolm of Lochore 1662 -  
Alexander Malcolm 1680 -

## **SHIRRUM BRAE**

Shirrum Brae lies north-east of Inchgall farm. The name may be a corruption of "Shirra" Scots for Sheriff. Many of the Lochore family were Sheriffs.

Shirram 1854

## **SHIRRUM WELL**

Situated at the foot of Shirrum Brae, the water from this well was piped to supply the needs of Inchgall farm.

## **SKELLYHEADS**

A small ruined homestead within Kirkness policies.

## **SMIDDY-LANDS**

The Smiddy-lands of Inchgall were situated at the Milton.  
Smedylands 1546, Smiddelands 1547.

## **SPAIL INN**

Situated on the Templelands of Inchgall close to the public highway, Spail Inn was a place of rest for travellers in olden times. The name is probably a corruption of Spittal Inn.

## **SPITTAL**

(Hospital or Hospice)

The lands of Spittal constituted a detached portion of Ballingry parish until 1891 when they were annexed to the parish of Auchterderran. The lands were redeemed in 1672 by the owner, Andrew Wardlaw for the sum of 160merks Scots. The combined rental of Spittal and Briggills (also part of Spittal) amounted to £70 in the year 1704.

Spyttale 1433, Spittell 1585, Spittel 1592,  
Spittle 1704, Spittal 1890.

## **STENT ROLL**

This was a roll prepared by the heritors of the parish showing the amount of assessment each heritor was due to pay towards the parish Schoolmaster's salary. The assessment was calculated according to the valued rent of each individual heritor.

The Stent Roll was introduced by an Act of 1696.

## **STILL, AN ILLICIT**

In 1919, while workmen were engaged at Lochore House in replacing flagstone floors with timber floors, they discovered a still concealed beneath the kitchen premises. The coal in the furnace was found to be Capeldrae coal.

## **STIP, THE**

The name given to a circular walk enjoyed by the old inhabitants before the township of Ballingry was built. It included the road leading from the crossroads in the village to the Shank of Navitie, thence by way of Ballingry Church, the Avenue leading to Lochore House, Craigie-Malcolm and back to the crossroads again. It was one of pastoral scenery. The lands circumscribed were at one time known as Kirklands.

## **ST. KENNETHS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL**

This school which was also used for worship on Sundays, was opened in 1914 with Miss McCormick as its head-teacher.

## **ST. RONANS PLACE**

The name given to two workmen's houses which stood a little northward of No 1 mine belonging to the Lochore and Capeldrae Coal Company. The name recalls Scott's novel "*St. Ronan's Well*" published in 1823.

# **T**

## **TECHMURE**

A steading and land lying within the barony of Inchgall. As yet unidentified.

## **THORN HILL**

Ground lying to the west of Chapel Park extending to eleven acres.

## **THORN PARK**

Thorn Park was bounded on the south by the Avenue leading to Lochore House and on the north by the Glebe lands of Ballingry. It extended to ten acres. It is now entirely built upon.

## **TOLLIE HILL**

Tollie Hill lies in what was known of old as "Northern Lumfynnanis". It was here that the remains of a burial site of the late Bronze-Age were discovered in 1927.

**T** cont'd

## **TRANSPORT, EARLY**

In Ballingry as elsewhere the lesser folk at one time travelled on foot; the more prosperous rode on horseback. It was not unusual in the case of a very strong horse, for a man and his wife to sit astride the one animal. Small merchandise was transported by means of pannier baskets hung on either side of the saddle of a pack-horse. Even in those days there were vehicles of a sort, primitive in the extreme, going back in use how far no one can tell. The earliest form of a transport vehicle was the slype which consisted of a rough wooden box or platform placed on top of two "runners" and drawn by means of a rope attached to a horse. This primitive vehicle was in use in Ballingry as late as 1914 when it was used for dragging heavy stones from a field.

An improvement on this was the sled, consisting of two sapling tree-trunks; their thin ends were fastened on either side of a horse to act as "trams", while the thick ends dragged along the ground. A box or wicker basket placed half-way along the saplings held a light load and at the same time kept the saplings apart. Next in succession came the sled-cart. Instead of the saplings dragging along the ground, the kame-work was mounted on two solid wooden wheels which soon wore out of shape as they were not shod with iron rims. Following this came the fixed-body cart which was very small by later standards. The axletree revolved with the wheels and made a disagreeable noise. The cart was not capable of carrying more than one hundredweight and was so light that a man could lift cart, trams, wheels and all. It was probably about this time that the one-wheel barrow came into use.

Great advancement was made in the making of carts, both in design and capacity. Having by now spoked wheels, the ultimate was the coup-cart of more recent times. Carts probably appeared in the neighbourhood in the early seventeenth century as allusion is made to them in 1617, although pack-horses were still being used locally as late as 1642 and in West Fife in 1694. It has to be said that on the list of toll-charges made at the Gullet Bridge in 1642, whereas toll was extracted from travellers on foot and on every horse and horse-load (pack-horse), no mention is made of carts, which seems to imply that there were still very few carts in use. By 1836 carts were capable of holding a five hundredweight load.

By this time a horse could be hired at two pence on the outward journey and half as much on the return journey. The nearest place for horse hire was Kinross. By the middle of the nineteenth century wheeled vehicles would on rare occasions be seen passing through the parish in the form of a laundau, post-chaise, drosky or gig. Later on, gigs, pony-and-trap and governor's cars were used by local farmers. The Jobsons of Lochore House used a small wagonette when going to the village of Lochgelly to bring home the weekly provisions and almost within living memory, the local doctor went on his

rounds in a gig driven by his man-servant. Local folk wishing to travel Perth-wise or to Edinburgh were obliged to board the "Royal Mail", "The Defiance" stagecoach or the "Sax Cobourg" stagecoach when they halted at Blairfordal Inn on the Great North Road, a little to the west of the parish. Those who wished to travel to Glasgow had to be at Dumfermline early on a Monday morning in order to secure a seat in a coach travelling westward. It was however, clearly stated by the proprietors that the coach would leave for Glasgow only if the weather permitted.

Something resembling public transport followed the coming of the passenger railway to Lochgelly in 1855. It was then that John Main of Milton undertook to be at Lochgelly railway station with a horse-drawn cab to meet passengers alighting from the two trains that halted there daily and to convey them northward as far as the manse at Ballingry. By the end of the nineteenth century, Mr Crawford of Spail Inn hired out a wagonette drawn by two horses. This conveyance was much in demand by members of local guilds, church choirs and others, who annually had a day's outing, usually not going farther afield than Glenfarg.

In the year 1910 the tramway system was extended from Inchgelly to Lochore thereby establishing a complete public service throughout the parish. Following the First World War, the Butters family of Shawford Place operated a public transport service for a short period. The vehicle, which was the first of the petrol-driven kind, was known locally as "Butters' char-a-banc". This was followed by buses belonging to Peattie of Crosshill and Forte of Lochgelly. By now the private motor car was common place.

Perhaps the most colourful event in the days of horse drawn carriages was what was known as the Sunday School trip. On this annual occasion the local farmers provided the means of transport, usually in the form of corn carts. With horses and carts all decked up, the children were placed on the floor of the large and low set carts on a bed of straw, while wooden forms were provided for the mothers. No more happier or colourful procession could be imagined than to see four or five children - laden carts passing through the village to the accompaniment of laughter and youthful voices singing hymns and popular songs. The rendezvous was usually a farm field not many miles distant where games and sports were the order of the day. The corn cart trips were superseded by more modern means of transport following the first world war.

## **TUEWHEATLAW**

Ground on the west side of Spittal farm.

## **TUSHIELAW**

(Hill of the Coltsfoot)

Tushielaw Cottage stood on the site of the present Miners' Welfare Institute and although in Crosshill, the lands on which it stood were further defined as Kirk Lands.

Tushielaw 1704, Tishalaw 1850.

## **TYPHOID FEVER**

A serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the village of Lochore in 1903. In all 150 persons were admitted to hospital and there were 15 deaths.

## **V**

### **VALLANCE FAMILY, THE**

The Vallance family was Anglo-Norman by descent. The first to enter Scotland was Philip de Vallance who was the King's Chamberlain in 1166. The Vallances of Inchgall were descended from Adam de Vallance of Torrie.

Valon 1165, Vallon 1166, Valnins 1175, Valoniis 1178,  
Valuniis 1190, Vallonis 1217, Valoignes 1262, Valencis 1263,  
Walens 1269, Valoygnes 1270, Valoyness 1296, Valognes 1296,  
Valynes 1296, Valoyns 1296, Valonns 1350, Valons 1357,  
Valencz 1369, Wallance 1393, Valance 1395, Valandis 1439,  
Walinch 1512, Wallangis 1519, Wallenche 1567, Wallanche 1569  
Wallang 1569, Wallange 1605, Valleng 1640, Vallandge 1662,  
Valens 1681, Vallange 1682, Vallance 1686, Wallenis 1686.

## **W**

### **WAGES**

Wages varied from place to place but most of the entries shown here are taken from records found in Fife.

1180

Knight on Castle-ward duty	6d to 8d a day
Chaplain of a Castle	6d a day
Porter of a Castle	6d a day

1298

Labourer	2d a day
Crossbow-man	3d a day

1300

Stone-mason	4d a day
Semi-skilled digger and rock-cutter	2d a day



# W<sub>cont'd</sub>

## WAGES cont'd

	1304	
Carpenter		11/- a day
Mason		11/- a day
Plaster		11/- a day
	1310	
Porter of a Castle		2d a day
	1316	
Forrester		7d a day
		1d a day
Porter o a Castle		2d a day
Castle Receiver		3½d a day
	1371	
Constable of a Castle		200 Merks in peacetime and 500 Merks in wartime
	1375	
Ditcher		£2 a year
Thatcher		13/4d a half-year
Plasterer		13/4d a half-year
	<b>1422</b>	
Rector of Ballingry		<b>£20</b> a year
	1504	
Pikes from Loch Gelly sent to the King at Holyrood House		
Messenger's Wage		5/-
	1505	
Letter from the King to Douglas of Lochleven		
Messenger's Wage (boy)		11/-
	1507	
Joiner		20 Merks, 1 chalder of meal and 3 bolls of malt yearly
	1508	
Cherries sent to the King from Douglas of Lochleven		
Messenger's Wage		6/-
	1532	
Letters from the King to the Laird of Balmuto		
Messenger's Wage (boy)		3/-
	1541	
Pensionary Vicar of Ballingry		£28-12- <b>8d</b> a year
	1574	
Minister of Ballingry		£36- 4- 0d a year

**W** cont'd  
**WAGES** cont'd

	1600	
Miner		1/1d to 1/6d a day
	1630	
Minister of Ballingry		500 Merks and 1 Chalder of Victual
	1669	
Minister of Ballingry		"Not exceeding 300 Merks the half-year"
	1700	
Church Beadle		£4 10/- a year with meal to the value of £12
	1702	
Child-labour		
Girl working in garden		5d a day
	1752	
Miner		1/3d hacking money for each load of "great" and "small" coal
	1763	
Miner		2/6d a day
Day-labourer		8d to 10d a day
	1772	
Weaver		£30 a year
	1785	
Ploughman		£5 a year with food
Maidservant		£2 a year with food
Men-reapers		8d to 1/- a day with food
Women-reapers		6d a day with food
Day-labourer		10d to 1/- a day with food
	1791	
Miner		10/- a week
	1793	
Weaver		£7 a year
Miner without bearer		1/6d to 2/- a day
Miner with bearer		2/6d to 3/6d a day
Carpenter		1/6d a day
Stone Mason		1/6d a day
Tailor		10d a day with food
	1794	
Child-labour in Colliery		
Girl under 10 years		6d a day attending to trap-door underground

**W** cont'd  
**Wages** cont'd

	1796	
Ploughman	£5 a year with food and lodgings	
Maid-servant	£2 a year	
Day-labourer	10d to 1/- a day	
	1800	
Farm-servant (married)	£6 to £8 a year with house and garden, 6½ bolls of meal and sufficient grazing for 1 cow	
Day-labourer	1/- to 1/6d a day in summer 2d less during winter	
Letters to and from Edinburgh delivered by letter-carrier		5d to 7d
	1815	
Ploughman	£16 a year with food	
Maid-servant	£5 a year with food	
Reaper	1/3d to 1/6d a day with food	
Day-labourer	1/8d to 2/3d a day	
	1828	
Miner (piece-work)	2/6d to 4/6d a day	
	1837	
Ballingry Schoolmaster	£34- 4- 5d a year augmentation €2- 2- 0d, pupils' fees £7, 2 bolls of oatmeal in lieu of garden	
Minister of Ballingry	£209-14-10d a year	
Farm-servant	£1 1 to £12 a year with food	
Day-labourer	1/8d in summer, 2d less during winter	
Child-labour in Colliery		
Boy (12)	1/3d a day (above ground)	
Girl (13)	8d a day (above ground)	
	1839	
Police Constable	14/- a week	
	1841	
Woman field-worker	1/6d a day	
Girl field-worker	1/- a day	
Child-labour in Colliery		
Girl (13)	1/3d a day in wet roads underground	

	1861	
Ballingry Schoolmaster		£45 a year
	1870	
Miner		4/- a day
	1871	
Miner		5/- to 6/6d a day
	1881	

Number of children employed in Fife Collieries between 5 and 14 years of age. Boys 434, Girls 26, of which the parish of Ballingry would have its quota.

### **WARDLAW FAMILY, THE**

The family name is derived from the place-name Wardlaw of which there are many in Scotland. From the law (hill) ward or watch was kept in times of danger. This was especially the case in the border country where the wardens lit beacons to give warning of the approach of the "auld enemy". The family is said to have entered Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore. The Wardlaws of Torrie and Inchgall descended from Andrew Wardlaw of Wilton, a border laird who married Christian de Vallance about the year 1414.

Wardlaue 1210, Warlaugh 1274, Wardlawe 1279,  
 Wardelawe 1397, Vardlaw 1465, Wartlaw 1657.

### **WAULK MILLS**

The mills which carried out the process of Waulking (thickening) cloth were situated at the Milton and Balbeggie. They are mentioned in 1547 and were going strong one hundred years after this date producing cloth not only during week days but on Sundays!

### **WEAVERS' MARKET**

The local name for the "New Fair". A weekly market established at the Milton in 1701 by Sir John Malcolm.

### **WELLS**

Many wells, especially natural springs, were venerated in medieval times. Others had medicinal properties attributed to them. One writer has sought to associate Paran Well with ancient druidical rites, while Cardies Well on Benarty estate, called after Gilolamo Cardano the celebrated physician, may belong to the so-called Medicine or Healing Wells. Gruoch's Well on Ballingry estate may belong to the group called "Commerative Wells" and could have an origin going back to the eleventh century.

**W** cont'd

**WELLS** cont'd

Before the parish received a piped water supply in the form of stand-pipes placed at certain places beside the public road, almost every cottage, croft, farm or group of houses had a source of water either in the form of a natural spring or a draw-well. The following is a list of domestic wells whose names had survived into the nineteenth century.

Ladath Well	Butter Well (Capeldrae)
Rose Well	Hynds Well
Butter Well (Clune)	Milton Well
Tushielaw Well	Shirrum Well
Spail Inn Well	Shank Well
Capeldrae Well	Lochore House Well
Manse Well	Contle Well
Wester Cartmore Well	North Lumphinnans Well

The well known as the Kirkton Well has been described as an artesian well being somewhat similar to the well at Scotlandwell. In the 1850s the water was contained in a large underground cistern and piped to the manse and the neighbouring houses.

## **WEST BANK AND MEADOW**

A piece of ground extending to twenty acres which lay between the Harran Wood and the approach road to Lochore House.

## **WEST MEADOW**

Ground south of Bowhouse Bank extending to nineteen acres. It was here that the Fife Coal Company sunk the Mary Colliery in 1902.

## **WRITERS TO THE SIGNET**

John Syme of Lochore 1812

**Y**

## **YARN MEASURE, OLD SCOTTISH**

1 cut	300 yards
1 Heere	2 Cuts or 600 yards
1 Heid	2 Heeres or 1200 yards
1 Hank or Hesp	3 Heids or 3600 yards
1 Spinle	4 Hanks or 14400 yards