PENTLAND

An Account of the Descendants

of

Alexander Pentland and Elizabeth Wilson,

who were married at Carrington,

SCOTLAND,

about 1540

Compiled from many sources

by

Geo. E. Pentland, M.A.

"Now, go, write it before them in a table, and note it in a
book, that it may be for a time to come for ever and ever."

— Isaiah XXIV, 8.

III
To the Memory of
James, George, Elizabeth, Alice, and Jane
Pentland
who
more than a hundred years ago
braved the dangers
of the Atlantic
trudged hundreds of miles
into the St. Lawrence Valley
and who
carved out homes
in what was then an almost unbroken wilderness
taking a prominent part
in the various activities of
pioneer life.
in Upper Canada
and whose descendants
are now scattered over most
of this continent.
this book is
Affectionately Dedicated.
ALEXANDER PENTLAND, b. about 1513, m. Elspet Wilson. 
(He was sheriff of Edinburgh County, and lived at Carrigntno).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Diones, (Captain, 1573), m. Elizabeth Ramsay on October 6th, 1579.</th>
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<td>Margaret, m. Sir Gideon Murray, in 1601. --- Lorimer. James Wauchope.</td>
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<td>Sarah, m. Isabella, m. Catherine. Patrick, (Lord Elibank, 1643)</td>
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Alexander, (Sheriff of Edinburgh County) b. about 1566. d. Feb. 5th, 1593
John, (Sheriff of Edinburgh County, Lived in Carrington.) d. 1633.
James m. Agnes Frizell at Carrington about 1657

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<th>Agnes, Baptised Oct. 24, m. Jean Bell 1658.</th>
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<td>David, Baptised June 11, 1704. m. Agnes Peden, June 17, 1726.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth, Jean, Baptised Oct. 6, 1706. Jan. 20, 1712</td>
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<th>Mark, m. Mary King, 1753.</th>
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(Mark and James each had many descendants).

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<th>Agnes, b. July 17, 1767.</th>
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<td>John, b. June 5, 1769.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1771.</td>
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<td>m. Deborah Mitchel about 1797.</td>
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<th>James, b. Margaret, Jan. 27, 1798.</th>
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<td>John, b. July 20, 1800.</td>
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<td>James, b. about 1804. about b. (pre-Sept. 1798. 1800. 1804. 1806. 1802. 1804. sumed) 3, 1813.</td>
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<td>d. Millbrook, Dec. 11, 1856.</td>
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Dear Cousins,

After the lapse of centuries ceents become dim, history is uncertain, and traditions fade away, and for anyone to attempt to write an account of what took place in those far-off times would seem not only useless but impossible. It happens, however, that church and state records, and sometimes even family records, are well kept, and those, together with what legends are still current, make it quite possible for people to trace their ancestry back into this misty past.

Several years have elapsed since I began to delve into the history of the Pentland family, and although there is information yet to be obtained the record is unbroken and reliable, and may, I believe, be accepted as authentic.

It is, however, not always easy to carry out a genealogical search, the chief trouble being to find information, and then to be sure that you have the right family. Several times, in both the Scottish and Irish parts of our story, I thought I had found our line, and that my troubles were over, but when I began to examine the data submitted they did not harmonize with facts that I knew to be certain, and hence had to be rejected, and the search once more taken up. In fact, before finally accepting any family as ours I demanded that the information agree with what we knew as facts in four respects: (1) family names, (2) names of places, (3) dates, (4) legends in the family; but if the data submitted did conform with those four requirements, it was only fair to assume that I had again found the right line.

As a case in point, note that, in Chapter V, James, the son of David Pentland, was born in 1774. Then in 1791, only seventeen years later, we find that James Pentland was a coachmaster in Conongate, near Edinburgh, and that his marriage to Deborah Mitchell was proclaimed in that year. I promptly wrote to Mr. Walter MacLeod, of Edinburgh, a professional searcher whom I had engaged to conduct the inquiry, and pointed out to him the fact that a boy of that age was not likely to be a coach-master, (whatever that is), and that he could not be the James of whom I was in search. But Mr. MacLeod in his reply said that it was quite common at the time, and even yet is, for a youth of that age to be a coach-master, and that at the end of the eighteenth century marriages at the age of seventeen were quite common. And furthermore, James Pentland and Deborah Mitchell were not married in 1791 at all, but their marriage was "proclaimed" in that year, which means that it was announced to take place. As a matter of fact we do not know when they were married. There is no record of it in Conongate, but as their first child was born on January 27th, 1798, we are assuming that they were married early in 1797, when James would be in his twenty-fourth year.

What caused the delay in their marriage? It is a matter of history that the threatened Napoleonic invasion of England took place about that time, and it may be that every able-bodied man received orders to be ready for service. No one, of course, knows, but when we hear of James Pentland and Deborah Mitchell next they are married and living in Burntisland, a sea-port town in Fifeshire, just across the Fifth of Forth from Edinburgh. This was in 1798, and James is here described as a sailor. His wife's father was a merchant in Burntisland, and it is highly probable that James had a position on one of his father-in-law's ships. Four of his children were born there, James, Margaret, John, and George. What is known about the others will be given later.

As a matter of dates may I mention that Grandfather, James Pentland, died at Millbrook, Ontario, on December 11th, 1855, aged 59. This information is given on his tombstone in the cemetery there. Now, if "aged fifty-nine" means that he was fifty-eight past, he would be born in 1797, but the lack of further data, such as the number of months and days, so common on tombstones of that era, shows that his age was not definitely known. Had
he lived a few weeks longer he would have been in his fifty-ninth year. The information on his tombstone is, therefore, nearly, but not quite, correct.

The ancient Pentland home was in the County of Midlothian, Scotland, now called Edinburgh County, and all the church and state records show Pentland families living at the villages of Liberton, Niddry Mains, Gilmerton, Pentland, Carrington, Sunnyside, and Canongate. All of those places are so close together that they are inside a circle of less than four miles radius. There is a legend among the Pentlands there yet, for many are still there, that all the Pentlands in southern Scotland are of one connection.

May I say a word about family legends. In the spring of 1929, when I was travelling in Arizona and California I called on our cousins there, and in discussing family matters they casually mentioned that Grandfather was born in Pentland, near Edinburgh and the Pentland Hills. They could not name the exact place, but they all agreed in the statement, and told me that their father, Uncle David, had often spoken to them of the matter. This information came to me as a surprise, as I always understood that we were Irish. That uncle David's young people were right the sequel will abundantly show.

The index at the end of the book contains the names and addresses of all the families of which we have any record. There are doubtless many other, and in order that the next edition may be made as complete as possible the cousins are asked to report to us, as soon as possible, names and addresses of all not found in the list.

It is hoped that this book may be merely the first of a series, and that it may be revised and brought up to date at intervals of not more than twenty years. We would not care to name any particular cousin as the next historian, but trust that about 1950 some one will have sufficient interest in the family to revise the book and bring it up to the year mentioned, and that in his preface he may urge that the same be done about 1970, and so on.

In preparing the material for the book it was found that photographs, especially of the older generation, were difficult to get, and it is suggested that at intervals of not more than ten years the cousins get good photos taken, and that the name and address of the persons be written on the back. Those may be used for succeeding issues of the book, and will be of perennial interest to the new generations long after their forefathers have passed the Great Divide.

At the back of the book a number of blank sheets are inserted, on which each family may make notes of events worth recording. Those should be copied out and at the call of the next historian, sent to him.

The writer wishes to thank the cousins, now scattered almost all over the world, who so kindly and so generously sent in what information they had, and without whose aid the book could not have been written.

With kindest regards, I am, as ever,

Hanover, Ontario
April, 1948.

Geo. E. Pentland.

Dear Cousins,

As I have already indicated to you by letter this History is complete only to January, 1939, Several items, however, have come to me since that time and all have been inserted in order to make the record as complete as possible. If errors are found, and they will be, please write me in Hanover, giving full details, with page where error is found.

Your Cousin,
Geo. E. Pentland.

Hanover, Ontario,
April 11th, 1948.

VII
CHAPTER I

"And the Lord said,--Write this for a memorial in a book."
Exodus, XVII, 14.

The northern parts of Scotland, also the western parts both of which face the sea, are rugged, rough, and mountainous, and are interspersed with small lakes and roaring rivers. This region, now known as the Highlands of Scotland, was, more than two thousand years ago, inhabited by a wild and rude people called Picts. Those Picts, formerly known as Pechts, were tall in stature, blue-eyed, fair complexioned, and powerful in battle.

At the extreme north of their kingdom was a treacherous and stormy piece of water known as the Pechland Sea, and it was so-called for centuries. But, at the time of Julius Caesar, when the Romans took possession of Britain, they were unable, owing to linguistic difficulties, to pronounce the "ch" of Pecht, and promptly changed the word to Pent. As a consequence the country became known as the land of the Pents, or Pent-land, and the sea as the Mare Pentlandicum; but as the Orkney Islands are just a few miles from the coast, this water is now known as the Pentland Strait.

A few miles south of Edinburgh, not more than four or five, there is a range of hills, also rough and rugged, and which were said to mark the southern boundary of the land of the Pechts. This range is known as the Pentland Hills, and, as our family name first appears in a small village called Pentland which is close to the Hills, it is fair to assume that the name comes from the Pechts, or Picts. If so, and if we are really descended from those people the name must go back for many centuries, even to remote antiquity.

There is, however, another theory as to the origin of the name. One writer says that the name Pentland Hills, and the old parish of Pentland (in existence in the 12th century) may be from the Cymric 'pen', a height, and lann, an enclosure. Both of those theories may be true, but ever so many writers on names give the Pecht theory the preference.

Just when reliable records of the family begin we do not know, but we read that on January 7th, 1298, Adam de Pentland, a monk, with abbots, priors, and other monks, swore on Corpus Christi to be loyal to Edward I of England. This ceremony took place at Edinburgh, and is the earliest mention of the name.

There is evidence that we belonged to the landed gentry of those days, for, on August 17th, 1304, King Edward I. visited Pentland Castle, in Pentland Village. The record states the King gave orders to Richard de Bremisgrave to have two tunns of good wine sent to Pentland. This man obtained the wine, and they evidently had quite a jubilation, for we read further that the lord of the castle, Christin de Pentland, demanded from the government of Scotland five shillings damages to his property. This interesting item of history is as follows: "In 1304 Christin de Pentland, hospiti regis, apud Kynell, de donciusius, regis pro damnis que sustinuit in domibus suis et bladis asportatis, per diversos de hospicio regis in adventu suo ibidem mense propias, five shillings".

The above note is quite important, as it shows that there was an ancient Pentland barony, that the family was in high esteem with the King, and that they had somewhat extensive possessions. In passing we may remark that this episode took place in the days of the famous Sir William Wallace. The castle was still in existence in 1501. The castle probably stood on the site of a farm house now called Pentland Mains, in the parish of Lasswade.

A few other interesting items are on record at this early period for we learn that in 1304 some one pays John de Pentland 46 shillings, 8 pence, for loading and unloading a cargo of coal. The records of the reign of Edward I under date 1304-1305 also show that "they account for the expenses of Ralph de Pentland, John Pollock, and two grooms and a clerk, sent from Aberdeen to Montrose to arrest a vessel laden with rebel merchandise, and to bring her to Aberdeen, which they did. "This man, Ralph Pentland is heard from once more,
for we find that "Radulphus de Pentland was paid 10 lire ferandum pomele," which means that Ralph carried a message on horse-back for which he was paid this money, ten lire.

Also Thomas de Pentelaunde was given 100 shillings for a dappled horse, and we are told that David de Pentelaunde received 10 marcs for carrying a message.

Is there anything wrong with the name Pentland? Evidently some one thought so, for on July 28th, 1480, a William Pentland alias Godchild, a Scotsman, of Oxford, England, asks for letters of denization. He got them, and his name became Godchild.

On October 26th, 1513, a great misfortune befell the Pentland Household, for on that date they lost their property entirely, after holding it for centuries, and the family scattered to various parts of the neighborhood, for we read the "the barony of Pentland, saisine of, with lands annexed thereto, were transferred to William Sinclair. "This family held the property for many centuries after the transfer. There is no doubt about this being our ancient estate, for many years ago the writer's Mother once told us that, in the early days, the Pentlands belonged to the nobility, and in time and place the statement fits the facts.

Why did we lose our estate? Was the trouble political, social, ecclesiastic, or military? Once more we are baffled, as there is no record. Henry VIII was the reigning monarch in England, but his reign, as far as foreign affairs were concerned, was quite. Possibly a minute inquiry into Scottish history might reveal the cause.

In our introductory letter we mentioned the Pentland Strait, between the Orkney Islands and the mainland. What the early navigators thought of this piece of water may be inferred from the following, written about 1550:

"There is one passage that they must go thorough called the Petley Frythe, which is reckned the most dangerous place in all christendom, and such that scarce any Scottische man, or any other that knoweth it best, dare adventure to passe it at this season of the yere."

In following out the vicissitudes of the family we regret to have to chronicle another case of a Pentland losing his property, for on March 14th, 1553, the Queen gave to George Ramsay and wife the "terræ de Edislaw" occupied by Alexander Pentland. This is the Alexander Pentland from whom we are all descended. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson, and they lived at Carrington, Scotland, where Alexander was the Sheriff of Edinburgh County. It is also worthy of note that on May 9th 1555, Alexander was appointed a member of a commission on the judiciary. He had a son, Dioneis Pentland, who was a miller at the village of Pentland, and later a soldier, for we read that Sir Gideon Murray married Margaret Pentland, who is described as a "miller's daughter" by one writer and also as "the daughter of Dioneis Pentland" by another.

This marriage is important in one respect, for it is through Margaret's descendants that the ancient Pentland crest comes into the Campbell shield.

Margaret's eldest son, Patrick, was created Lord Elibank in 1643. He was raised to the peerage not only on account of the military prowess of his father, Sir Gideon Murray, but on account of the work done by himself for the government of the day.

There is, however, one very astonishing report about one of his descendants which is worthy of record. The fifth Lord Elibank, whose name also was Patrick, as were all the others, seems to have been the chief instigator in a plot to restore Charles Edward, known as The Young Pretender to the throne of England. Our historically minded cousins will remember that two attempts were made to this end, one in 1715, and the second, and the more serious one, in 1745. Both of those attempts failed, but later there were other plots, and the one referred to was one of them.
This fifth Lord Elibank had a brother named Alexander, - the honorable Alexander Murray, and this man was to go to London and, with the help of sixty determined men, to kidnap King George the Second, and seize St. James Palace, and at the same time Lord Elibank was to raise an insurrection in Scotland. But Sir Alexander Murray, when he got to London, found that the sixty determined men were not quite so enthusiastic as he thought. The plot failed and was abandoned. Nothing seems to have happened to the conspirators. A full account of the plot is given in Sir Walter Scott's famous book, The Tales of a Grandfather, chapter 37.

The note about the Pentland crest is as follows:

Sir Gideon Murray, first lord of Elibank, married Margot Pentland in 1611. She and her sister, Sarah, who married a man named Lorimer, and Isabella, who married James Waucope, possessed part of the temple lands of Crichton, County of Edinburgh, not far from Pentland. The arms of Pentland make their appearance as a quarter in the funeral escutcheons of the descendants of Margaret, with the occasional variation that the fesse is altered to a bend, and the crescents to cinquefoils. The coat was granted in 1611 to George Pentland, who is styled "of that Ilk".

This note found in Fairbairn's Book of Crests, goes on to say that "there never was any family of that Ilk", but the note is quite wrong, for the family, was in existence, and of the nobility, in the 13th century.

In January 1938 one of our cousins in Australia, Allan Pentland, told us that Sir Allan Campbell was killed in the Napoleonic campaign in Egypt about 1801, and his daughter married George Pentland. Just what George did to earn the crest we do not know, nor can we find out.

We wish to point out, however, that this story merely shows the connection between the Campbell crest and that of the Pentlands. The Pentland crest can be found in the Campbell shield, and is quite correct in form. But it was first given to one of our ancestors in 1643, but I do not know which one.

In connection with the life of Sir Gideon Murray there is an interesting legend about his daughter, Muckle-Mouthed Meg, which is as follows:

The Scotts and Murrays were ancient enemies, and as their possessions adjoined, they were at no loss for opportunities of exercising their enmity "according to the custom of the Marches". In the seventeenth century the greater part of the property lying upon the river Ettrick belonged to the Scotts of Harden, who made their principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a border house of strength, and which is still standing. William of the house, undertook an expedition against the Murrays of Elibank, whose property lay a few miles distant. He found his enemy on guard, but was successful in driving off the Murray cattle. He himself, however, was taken prisoner by Sir Gideon and was brought to the Murray castle, where Lady Murray (who was Margaret Pentland) congratulated him on his victory and made inquiries as to the fate of his prisoner.

"The gallows", answered Sir Gideon; "to the gallows with the marauder."

"Hoot, na, Sir Gideon," answered the considerate matron, in her vernacular idiom, "would ye hang the winsome young laird of Harden when ye have three ill-favoured daughters to marry?".

Sir Gideon paused a moment. "You are right," he replied, as he caught at the idea; "he shall either marry our daughter, Muckle-Mouthed Meg, or strap for it."

The next morning the young man was brought out to be hanged, but was told that his life would be spared if he married Meg. He asked to have her brought out that he might see her, and when this was done he promptly said he would prefer to be hanged, but when all was ready he thought better of it, and said he would prefer the matrimonial noose to the one of hemp and they were married.
It should be said that Muckle-mouthed Meg, whose real name was Agnes, and her husband were a happy and loving pair, and had a very large family, to each of whom Sir William bequeathed good estates, besides reserving a very large one for the eldest.

In connection with this affair there were two interesting sequels, one of which was that the feud between the two families ceased at once, and they lived in harmony ever afterwards, and the second was that Sir Walter Scott was a direct descendant of the union.


It is rather difficult to understand how George Pentland could be described as a descendant of Margaret Pentland, who married a Murray, for in that case his name would be Murray, and not Pentland. But the shield is certainly called the Pentland Coat of Arms, and it was issued in 1643, and it was in that year that Margaret's oldest son was created First Lord of Elibank. It is possible that, as there was already a Murray coat-of-arms, Lord Elibank named his coat-of-arms after his Mother's people. As the children in your homes are almost certain to want to paint the shield, a fuller description of its is given here. In the Book of CRESTS it is described as follows:


This means that the shield is silver-coloured in the background, that there are three red lions' heads (their tongues are blue) torn from their bodies, and facing as shown in the crest. The fesse is the wide band between the lions and the crescents. It is blue. The crescents are also red. "Virtute et opera" means "by valour and good works." Boys and girls who are historically inclined will easily find a satisfactory interpretation of the shield.

From the military point of view the story of Diones Pentland (or Dioneis) is as follows:

"On the quhilk day (July 16th, 1573) Capitaine Diones Pentland having ailsua obtenit license for taking up and departing with thre hundith wageit men of weare to the Low Countreis of Flanderis, comperit in presens of my Lord Regentis Grace, and Lordis of Secret Counsell, and actit and obeist him self as principal and James Sandilands of Calder as cautionar and souritie for him conjunctlie and severalie for observation of siclyke heidis articles and conditionis as is mentional in the former Act, in all poynitis and under the penis mentionat in the same. And the said Capitaine obeist him to relief his said suirite of the premissis, Sic subscribitur: James Sandilands.

"Diones Pentland, with my hand at the pen led by the notar underwritten at my command. Ita est Patricus Fieldar, notarius publicus de mandato dicti Dionisii scribere nesciendis."

The conditions mentioned in the above guarantee are many but one is interesting. "That he should commit no oppression, nor serve with Papists against the Protestant professouris of the Evangal of Jesus Chryst under pain of 500 merit.""

We need not enter into the history of the expedition in detail, but find that the Company made their way to Holland, and that £6021, 5 sh., 6 d., was paid to "Capitaine Pentland in 1573 for Scots soldiers at Holland and West Friesland, and to John Pentland, Lieutenant, £200," and later on to "John Pentland, £3973, 6 sh.," and "to Capitaine Pentland, £12294, 12 sh. "John was a brother of Dioneis."

John Pentland was made Captain the same year, 1573 but shortly afterwards was banished from Scotland for murdering one of his neighbours, Wimian
Lyddell, of Haulkerstoun; but we hear of him again as being back in military service, and it is not likely he remained away long for in those days quarrels were largely personal matters, and the State did not interfere too rigorously.

The descendants of Alexander Pentland should be interesting to us, as they were of our family, that is, "of our ilk". The names Diones and Alexander were not handed down in our branch, but Alexander is found frequently in other branches. Margaret is a very common name, and John is one of the most popular of all the names.

It is about this time that the name Pentland assumes its final form. Some other peculiar spellings are Paintland, Pintland, Pentaunde, Pentelaunde, Pentlen, Pentelandt, Penteland, Pentleand, Pendland, and Pentlandt.

In 1666, the date of the Battle of Rullion Green, at the Pentland Hills, Robert Pentland, a tenant in Elphinstone, with several others, was charged with driving out a body of dragoons, and all were lodged in prison in Edinburgh. Sir William Primrose asks for their liberation. They were tenants of his.

On June 30th, 1676, the Duke of Monmouth gave permission to John Pentland, an ensign in the Earl of Craven's regiment, (The Coldstream Guards), to be absent for six months. This pass was renewed for six months more on January 1st, 1677.

We also note that a commission was given to Walter Pentland to be ensign in Captain Motlow's Regiment, — also the Coldstream Guards. This man seems to have been satisfactory as an officer, for on August 8th, 1678, a commission as Lieutenant was given him, to serve in Captain Daniel's Company of the Coldstream Guards.

That some of us were ramblers in those early days is seen by the fact that on April 2nd, 1595, a passport was given to Absolon Pentland to pass to foreign parts via London.

That the Presbyterians of those days were strict in Sabbath observance is evidenced by the following note, dated November 4th, 1590. "Thomas Pentland, with John Cristie, David Gulen, James Paty, David Wilson, burne letteris, being warnit to this day, comperit and are accusit for breking the sabbath and admonisit nocht to do the lyke in tymes cuming under pane of censoris of the kirk."

That hard luck comes to us at times is shown in the case of a David Pentland, for the records of St. Andrews Church, Fifeshire, tell us that "David Pentlen and his wyf being eallit unhabill and puir, are appointed to be intertyneit in the hospital of this citie." This was on July 2nd, 1600.

We are uncertain of the date, but it was in the times of the Convenaters, that a David Pentland, for his religious convictions, was tortured with the boot. This "boot" consisted of a number of iron hoops which enclosed several wooden staves, and the whole was fastened about the leg of the victim. The staves were then driven downwards with a hammer, thus stripping the flesh from bone. This form of torture was common among the Conveneters. This David is the only martyr we can find in the connection, and we are wondering if the name David, one of the most common in the family, was not handed down as a memorial for this man.

It is barely possible that the two paragraphs above refer to the same man, but we rather doubt it, as the trouble with the Convenaters was somewhat later than 1660.

In those far-off times several of the family seemed concerned with military affairs, for, on November 5th, 1622, Lieutenant William Pentland received £50 pay, and in 1632 was made Captain, succeeding Captain Elphinstone. In 1643 this man received £1417 as pay for one hundred men for a month. Captain Pentland, whose full name was William Jeremias Pentland, remained in the ser-
vice many years, being succeeded by John Lamy, on October 1st, 1661. He served in the Coldstream Guard a regiment then commanded by Colonel Erskine.

Prior to this date there was still another Captain Pentland (first name unknown), for we read that on May 20th, 1620, "Forsamekle as a number of per-having givin up their names and enrolle thame selfis under the charge of Capitaine Pentland and other captains who hes undertane to serve in the wearts of Bocheame under the charge and direction of Colonell Gray," etc. Those soldiers hid in Edinburgh and vicinity, and are threatened with death by hang- ing unless they present themselves by a certain date for sailing.

John Pentland was a constable in Carintoun (Carrington), and was asked to assist in providing carriages and horses in connection with a visit to Scotland of King Charles I. This man was in our direct line.

There is a record of a George Pentland being a servant to Sir George Keith, and later to John Scott, of Scottstarvit, in Fifeshire. A John Pentland is also mentioned as being a servant to some one about this time.

In the calendar of State papers of Scotland we find that on July 31st, 1654, Captain Thomas Sparling writes to the Admiralty Committee as follows:"I delivered the 30 boxes of money to the Deputy Treasurer at Leith, and am going to ply upon the north of Scotland by order of General Monk, to surprise two of the enemies' small men-of-war cruising about Pentland and the coast".

On September 6th, 1636, Robert Pentland, a messenger, laid an information against John Crilles and others. This took place at Edinburgh, and was wit- nessed by his son Alexander Pentland.

About this time a woman, and later on, a man, in the parish of Pentland, are accused of witchcraft. The man demands an investigation.

We have shown that the barony of Pentland changed hands twice since our family lost it in 1513. A third change took place on June 4th, 1663, when the Gibson family acquired the title to "the lands, barony, also the town, the grainmill, and the patronage of the church of Pentland."

There are a few other references to the family about this time, principally of deaths and marriages in the connection, for we read that a Christian Pentland, wife of John Hamilton, died in 1613; and that John Pentland, Sheriff of Edinburgh, died in 1633, and that Isobel Pentland died in 1635.

Passing over a silent half century or more we learn that in 1697 Robert Pentland married Marion Cockburn, and that in 1699 another Robert (or the same one) married Margaret Nichol, In 1708 James Pentland married Alison Kirkpatrick, and that in 1711 Janet Pentland married Andrew Irvine, and that in 1726 David Pentland married Arges Peden, and that in 1731 John Pentland, son of William Pentland, married Elizabeth Scott and that in 1732 another Janet Pentland married James Kedie, and that in 1739 Robert Pentland married Helen Millar, and that in 1755 Mark Pentland married Mary King, and that this Mark Pentland was cautioner for a man named David Pentland, who married a girl named Grizzell (surname not known) in 1766, and of whom we shall speak later. A cautioner, we may remark, is a man who guarantees that some one else will carry out a contract entered into.

We also find that Anne Pentland was married in 1761, John in 1767, James in 1769, Mary in 1776, Jean in 1776, Agnes in 1777, Abigail in 1778, David in 1780, and James in 1797.

Now, who were those people? Were they of our ancestry? It is idle to speculate, but the constant repetition of such names as James, John, David, Janet, Margaret, and also the more important fact that every one of those marriages, extending more than one hundred and fifty years, took place between Edinburgh and the Pentland Hills, lends colour to the fact that they were all in our connection. And this, taken in connection with the legend already mentioned, that all the Pentlands at present in southern Scotland are of one race and
family, makes it reasonably certain that they were of our kindred.

Some other marriages were: David Pentland and Margaret Hope were married on November 24th, 1780; and their children are Margaret, born 1787, John 1790, Robert, 1792, Peter, 1795, and Euphan, 1797.

John Pentland married Grizzel Knight, but the date is not given. Their children are Euphan, born, 1785, Mary, 1787, Peter, 1790. This man seems to have been married twice, his second wife being Agnes Dickson, and their children are James, born 1794, Young Johnston, 1797, and John, 1799.

William Pentland married Helen Sharp (date not given), and their children are John, 1787, David 1788. William also was twice married, his second wife being Alison Armour, and their children are Elizabeth, 1797, and William, 1799.

James Pentland's wife was Agnes (surname not known), and their children are David, 1787, Mark, 1789, Margaret, 1792, Abigail, 1795, Colin, 1797, Michael, 1799.

Again we feel disposed to call attention to the recurrence of such names as James, John, David, Margaret, Mark, and the fact that such unusual names as Euphan and Abigail, are handed down, would indicate a common ancestor for all of them.

We know for a fact that Mark Pentland was the son of David Pentland and Agnes Peden, who were married June 17th, 1726, at Edinburgh, and as Mark was twice cautions for David Pentland, and further, as Mark was the witness at the baptismal services for two of David's children, Agnes and John, it is clear that Mark and David were brothers, David being the younger.

Note also that David is likely named after his father, and that his oldest child, a girl, is named Agnes, after her mother.

What a lot of bible names we have found. Some are Sarah, Samuel, David, Thomas, Peter, James, John, Mark, Michael, Joseph, Moses, Absolon, Jeremias, Abigail, Mary, Martha, Matthew, and Elizabeth. Thus far we have not discovered either Judas or Ananias, and let us hope that neither thir name or their nature will ever be found among us.
CHAPTER II

"This is my memorial unto all generations"
Exodus, III. 15.

We are now in a position to begin a somewhat detailed study of the family but it is to be regretted that we have so little information about those given at the end of the last chapter. Carrington seems to have been the ancestral home for all the sixteenth century members of the family, but the other places mentioned already, and those that will be mentioned later, are all close together near the Pentland Hills.

Alexander Pentland, who married Elspeth Wilson, is the most remote ancestor to whom we can definitely trace our descent. They would be married about 1540, or a little earlier. Alexander was a miller, as was his son Dioneis, but the latter being of a military disposition, and evidently influential in the community, organized a company of soldiers for foreign wars and with his brother John, served with distinction in the Flanders area. It is also worthy of note that three of the family were sheriffs of the County of Edinburgh, formerly known as Midlothian.

With the exception of the notes given in the former chapter we have no very detailed information about those far-of ancestors, but we assume that they were respected in the community, and as the records are all in various churches we suppose they were all Presbyterians and reasonably good neighbours.

What is known about the others John, Alexander, James and the two Davids, is given in the table referred to at the close of the last chapter. The last David, from whom we are descended, married Agnes Peden in 1726, and had several children, the oldest of whom was Mark, the next James, the next David, who married a girl whose first name is Grizel, and from whom we are come. In one record Grizell's name is given as Grizzle Pentland, and who is called the wife of David Pentland, and it is barely possible that her maiden name was Grizell Pentland, and if so she might be a distant relative of her husband. Besides Mark, James and David, there were two others of this family, John and Mary. All those names except Mark are common among us to this day.

Mark was born on May 1st, 1727, and in 1753, married Mary King. They had four children, Abigail born September 16th, 1754, David born May 30th, 1756, Colin, born November 21st. 1758, and James born August 27th. 1761. Two new names are thus introduced to the family, Abigail and Colin, but the others are old standard names with us.

The oldest of Mark's children, Abigail married William Dalgleish on June 5th. 1778. We have no record of either Davids's or Colin's marriage, but James was married to a girl whose first name was Agnes, and they had eight children, David, born December 11th. 1787, Mark born December 17th. 1789, Margaret, February 20th. 1787, Abigail January 1st. 1795, Colin February 26th. 1797, Michael September 30th. 1799, Elizabeth September 20th. 1802, and Margaret April 12th. 1805.

For a time we thought this James was in our line, but when we found the names of his children we saw that we were mistaken. It is interesting to note that this James has descendants living in Edinburgh, at present. Their names are Colin, Christin, Margaret, Robert, Jessie, and James. The writer had the pleasure of calling on them in their homes at Edinburgh in March 1938.

As stated in the last chapter there is no direct proof that Mark and David were brothers, but the presumption is strong that they were. The fact that Mark was twice cauterizer for David and also that he was witness at the baptismal ceremony for two of David's children, go to show a close intimacy. Futhermore, David himself was evidently named after his father, and his oldest child, a girl, was named Agnes, after David's mother. David's parents thus being memorialized, he named his next child, a boy, John, and the next, a girl Elizabeth, evidently after his uncle and aunt. Agnes was born in 1767, on July 20th., John on May 6th. 1769, Elizabeth, July 7th. 1771, and James on January 19th. 1774.
MARK PENTLAND'S DESCENDANTS

Mark, m. Mary King, Nov. 16, 1753.

Abigail, b. Sept. 16, 1754
m. Wm. Dalgleish, June 5, 1778

David, b. May 30, 1756
Colin, b. Nov. 1, 1758
James, b. Aug. 27, 1761.

David, b. Dec. 11, 1787
Mark, b. Dec. 17, 1789
Margaret, b. Feb. 20, 1792
Abigail, b. Jan. 1, 1795
Colin, b. Feb. 26, 1797

(Continued on line below)

Michael, b. Sept. 30, 1799
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1802.
Margaret, b. Apr. 12, 1805.

JAMES PENTLAND, (BROTHER OF MARK)
m. Euphan—

John, David, William
m. Margaret Hope, Nov. 25, 1780

Margaret, b. Sept. 9, 1787
James, b. May 21, 1790
Robert, b. Oct. 12, 1792
Peter, b. Oct. 12, 1792
Euphan, b. June 18, 1797
David's wife's first name was Grizell, but this name is not handed down to us. They were married at Newton, June 6th. 1766.

The last named of the above children, James is the one from whom we are descended. Why do we think so? Let us refer briefly to a family legend. Some time ago we were trying to find the name of our great-grandfather and concluded that it was either David, James, or George. The matter was, of course, submitted to Aunt Fannie Baker, who promptly said the name was James. On being asked why she was so certain Aunt Fannie recalled that when she was a girl her brother, known to us as Uncle Jim, used to say that he was the third James in a line, that is, that he, his father, and his grandfather, were all called James. And Aunt Fannie's daughter, Minnie, (Mrs. David Laughlin), also related that she, many years ago, heard Uncle Jim make the same remark. This information is very important, and makes our work easy. What is necessary, then, is to find three James Pentlands in a line, the middle one of whom (grandfather) was born in the vicinity of Edinburgh in 1797, and who had a brother named George, who latter in life like his father, was a sailor.

As we had confined our search to Midlothian we were, at first, quite baffled, but Mr. Walter MacLeod, whom we had engaged to conduct the inquiry, and who was following the fortunes of the James Pentland who married Deborah Mitchell about 1797, found the family at Burntisland, Fife, about five miles from Edinburgh, where Deborah's father, then deceased, had been a merchant. There, as already stated, four children were born, James, born January 27th. 1798, Margaret July 20th. 1800, John December 29th. 1804, George November 9th. 1806.

This James Pentland, son of David, as stated, is the man who became a coach-master, and whose engagement to Deborah Mitchell was proclaimed on April 27th. 1791, but who did not marry her till early in 1797.

There is documentary proof that this is the James who was the son of David, and the evidences are clear. In time he was just one generation later, his early life was spent between Edinburgh and the Pentland Hills, while he did not name any of his children after his sister Agnes, yet the other three, John, Elizabeth, and James, all appear, and are named after his brother and his sister.

Why did this James not name one of his boys David? Or did he? We have long thought so, but the name is not recorded. But let us carefully examine the list, for he had a large family most of whom were born in Scotland. His children are:

James, born January 27th. 1798.
Margaret born July 20th. 1800.
Alice and Elizabeth, possibly twins, born about 1802 or 1803.
John born December 29th. 1804.
George born November 9th. 1806.
Jane, born in Ireland, September 3rd. 1813.

Note the gap between George and Jane. Is it not probable that a child named David, of whom there is no record was born there, and who died early? The reasons for so thinking are that Grandfather named his second son David, and when this child died in infancy he promptly named the next boy David. Evidently he had some strong reason for wishing to perpetuate the name. Furthermore, his sister Jane, who married Benjamin Chestnut in 1834, named her second son David George. Of course James and Jane might have had their grandfather in mind in naming their boys, but the other theory is the more likely.

Two or three times thus far we have remarked that our great-grandfather, James Pentland, married Deborah Mitchell. This woman's youngest sister was
called Janet, and it is highly probable that grandfather's sister Jane was called after her.

It is to be regretted that the birth-dates of Alice and Elizabeth are not recorded, but such is the case. For a long time we thought they might have been born after the family moved to Ireland, but the interval from 1800 to 1804 is blank and we are assuming that they were born about 1802 or 1803. Besides, the writer has on file a letter from Dr. Sydney Dickson, of Sydney, Australia, who as a boy, knew Alice well, as she lived at their home in Kingston, and who says she was born about 1802 or 1804. The census returns for 1851 give her age as forty-six, making her born about 1805, but this will likely be incorrect, as almost all the older generation were a couple of years older than they thought. It is, however, possible that Alice was born in Ireland, as she herself states and that the David whom we presumed to have been born, was born about 1808.

For a long time we were not convinced that either Alice or Elizabeth belonged to our family, but the Chestnut cousins have proof that Alice was their great aunt, and Mrs. Mary Sheehan, Margaret Pentland's daughter, knew her intimately when she was a child living in Kingston. Furthermore the writer has had the good fortune to meet a Mrs. Mary Hiscock, and a Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, both in Kingston, who knew both Alice and Elizabeth, and Uncle Joe has often heard his mother speak of Alice.

This brings the history of the family down to the memory of those still living. We believe we have traced our family back accurately to Alexander Pentland, who was born about 1513.

What a lot has happened in this long interval of four and a half centuries! What ups and downs have come to the family, and what joys, hopes, aims, ambitions, tears, and sorrows. The picture must not be all bright in colour, nor all dark, nor will any picture of our lives ever be so.
CHAPTER III

"And the Lord said---Get thee out of thy country, and from thy
kindred, and from thy Father's house, unto a land that I will show
thee,---and I will bless thee, and make thy name great, and thou
shalt be a blessing."
Gen. XII. 1,2.

Not much is known about the members of the connection prior to the latter
part of the eighteenth century, at least nothing more than the dates of births,
marriges, and deaths, all of which are given in the fifth chapter.

We assume that they were hard-working, industrious people, and doubtless
were good neighbours, and good citizens. They were all Protestants and Pres-
byterians, and lived, as already stated, in Midlothian, between Edinburgh and
the Pentland Hills.

We shall begin our biography with James, the youngest son of David Pentic-
land. He was born in 1774, and was the greatgrandfather of the present writer.
In 1791 he was coach-master in Canongate, near Edinburgh, and in that year he
was announced as engaged to Deborah Mithcell, whose father, John Mitchell
(then deceased) had been a merchant in Burntisland in Fifeshire. The marraige
took place about 1797, and when we hear of them next the couple live in Burnt-
island, where James was a sailor. Six of his children were born there, James,
Margaret, Alice, Elizabeth, John and George, the latter being born in 1806. As
Jane is not recorded in Scotland, she was doubtless born after the family left
Scotland and settled in Ireland. The six mentioned would be very young at the
time they left the land of the heather. James, the father, died at some point
in Ulster, probably at Banbridge, about 1822.

We regret that at present we have no very definite idea as to the exact
location of the old Irish home. Not a relative has ever been able to name
the place where the family lived. We have also had every source of informa-
tion in Ulster carefully examined, but nothing can be found. Aunt Fanny Baker
tells us that the old home was in Ireland, and "pretty well to the north". One
of the cousins claims that it was near the coast, across from Glasgow, and
another thinks it was in either Armagh or Antrim County, while Grandma Penticland
said it was "on a leading road between Belfast and Dublin."

In 1822 a James Pentland died at Banbridge, which is in the County of
Down, and his will was probated in Dromore. Banbridge is in the north, and is
on a main road from Belfast to Dublin, and thus the time, place, names, and
legend, all fit in very nicely.

Some time before her death Aunt Fannie Baker asked the writer "if there
was a place in Ireland called Belfast." On replying in the affirmative she
said that "it just comes to me that this is where our family lived and came
from". We consider this information very important. Banbridge is less than
twenty miles from Belfast. Further search may reveal the exact place. In the
Dublin riots of 1922 all old wills were destroyed.

James Pentland, the writer's grandfather, (1798-1855) was born at Burnt-
island, as stated, and with his parents and the other members of the family,
came to Ulster about 1806, and in early life learned the trade of cord-wainer,
or shoe-maker. He came to Canada about 1822, his brother George, and his
sisters, Alice, Elizabeth, and Jane accompanying him. They settled in King-
ston, Ontario, and December of 1823 James married Catherine Boyd, a member of
an old Kingston family, who died in Kingston of the plague in August, 1834,
leaving four children, Edward, Eliza Jane, David, and Margaret. Another child,
David, younger than Edward, had died in infancy. In 1830 James bought a lot
on the south-east corner of Drummond and Regent Streets, Barriefield, across
the river from the city proper, and built a house on it. This house is still
standing, and full information about the property, such as the purchase, mort-
gage, sale, are on record in the Registry Office, Kingston.

About New Year's, 1838 James Pentland married Mrs Anne Hamilton, whom all
of us in our generation will remember as Grandma Pentland. She was a
neighbour and her husband had died of the plague also, and they had three children, Jane, who later was known to us as Aunt Jane Herron, William, (Uncle Bill Hamilton), and Annie, who later married William Lee. Later on in this chronicle, a fuller account of those will be given.

To James and his second wife there were born nine children, the oldest of whom was George, who was born in Kingston in November 1838. In the spring of 1839 James, with his wife and infant son, David and Eliza Jane, children by his first wife, moved from Barriefield to the township of Cavan, near Millbrook, settling on lot 13 Concession 2. James had bought this farm in 1827, paying Andrew Maynes £25 for it. The lot consisted of 100 acres. In the succeeding years the farm was mortgaged several times, hence it is presumed that the family did not make much of a financial success of the venture, but it is pleasant to know that ultimately all the debt was cleared off. The other eight children were all born here, John, Frances, James, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary and Martha (twins), and Joseph. Joseph Scriven the author of "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" lived a few miles to the east of the Pentland farm and doubtless knew the Pentland family.

In appearance James was tall and slim, blue-eyed, and strong physically. He continued his trade as a shoe-maker on the Cavan farm, and farmed also. The house was a large one, built of logs, with a large fire-place, the fire never being allowed to go out. James was a Presbyterian and an Orangeman, being buried by the latter society. He died of kidney trouble in 1855, on December 11th, and was buried at Millbrook.

Aunt Fannie Baker tells us that Grandfather was a strong temperance man, strict in Sabbath observance, never allowing any work done on that day. He was friendly and kindly in disposition, and a good neighbour. In appearance he resembled his son James, who is known to us as Uncle Jim. No photograph of him is extant. A copy of his will, the original of which is on file in the Registry Office, Port Hope, is given elsewhere in this volume.

After Grandfather's death in 1855 the family continued to live on the Cavan farm until the spring of 1857, thus taking off one more crop. On April 15th of that year Uncle David Pentland, who had a deed in his own name of the north half of the farm, quit-claimed for £200, and the executors of the estate sold the farm to Grandma for £416, 16 sh., 8d., and Grandma at once sold the place to George Donelly for £875. Thus on this date, April 15th, 1857, the Cavan farm passed out of the possession of the Pentland family, who had owned it for thirty years, Grandfather having bought it in 1827.

In September of that year, 1857, we find the family living on the Manners farm, lot 25, concession 2, of that township, the farm consisting of the north half, or 100 acres. The Great Marsh is just behind the farm. Grandma bought the place from the trustees of Queen's University, Kingston, for £150, and the family lived on it until 1861, when George Pentland, (Uncle George) bought it on December 18th, for $800. (this is the first time we hear of the dollar currency). The farm was mortgaged several times but in 1864 it was sold to the Morton family, descendants of whom still live on it. In the spring of 1921 the writer had the pleasure of meeting one of the Morton family, then a very old woman, (Mrs. Beatty), who then lived in the County of
Hailburton. Her maiden name was Ann Jane Morton. She remembered the writer's father, and all the other members of the family. Full details of the sales and mortgages of the farm are found in the Registry Office, Fort Hope.

Of the fourteen children of the families thirteen grew up to manhood and womanhood, and eleven married and had families. They are given here in chronological order.

Edward Pentland, the oldest of the first family, and the first of the connection to be born in Canada, was born at Kingston on July 12th, 1825. After his mother's death, in August 1834, Edward and his sister Margaret, were brought up by his mother's people, the Boyds. Those two did not come up to the Cavan farm in 1839, but remained in Kingston. Edward was given an undivided half interest in the Cavan farm, the south half, on September 13th, 1839. This is the last record we have of Edward. The date of his death is uncertain, but it took place when he was a young man, probably in the summer of 1845, when he would be about twenty years of age. The only reason for thinking this is that his half-brother, James, was born on July 12th, 1843, and also Edward (Uncle Ned) was born in 1845, the exact date uncertain. The second Edward was likely named after the first Edward, and had the first Edward died prior to July 12th 1843, it is almost certain that the next to be born, (James) would have been called Edward.

The first David was born August 13th, 1827, at Kingston. There is no date of his death, but as the next son, born July 26th, 1831, was also called David, doubtless after the first one, it is clear that the date of his death must have been prior to that. Aunt Martha Pentland, Uncle Ned's wife, also told the writer of this history that Edward died as a young man.

Eliza Jane Pentland, first daughter of James and Catherine Boyd, was born at Kingston on May 9th, 1829. She and her younger brother, David, as already stated, came up to the Cavan farm with the family in 1839. Eliza Jane was said to have been very beautiful, tall and fair complexioned, with auburn hair. She never married. In some branches of the family there is a difference of opinion as to how Aunt Eliza met her death, and where. Uncle David's young people in California are quite sure she was burned to death in
a steamer on Lake Huron, but I have never been able to find any wreck with her name in the list of those who perished. I imagine they must have Uncle George in mind, and not Eliza Jane. There is a record in Toronto to the effect that Miss C. E. J. Pentland, a domestic, aged forty-five, and a Presbyterian, died of consumption in Toronto on July 29th, 1873, and as a written statement by Uncle David, given in the records at the end of this book, gives her death as July 1873, it is clear that she is the one we are speaking about. The initial C is clearly Catherine, after her mother, but this, as far as I know is the only place it was ever used. This woman was born in Canada.

David Pentland was born in Kingston on July 28th, 1831. In 1839 he came with the family to the Cavan Farm, where he lived until he was about twenty-four years of age, when he went to Port Hope to learn to be a dentist. After completing his course he settled in Peterborough, Ontario, and carried on a successful practice for many years. His home was on the corner of Hunter and Downie Streets, and the large white brick house is still there. In 1868 Uncle David married Eleanor Martha Johnson, and while living in Peterborough ten children were born, Eveline, Edward, Herbert, Walter, Robert, Willmott, Mina, Gertrude, Bertha, and Charlotte. In 1881 Uncle David went to Arizona to investigate certain mining prospects, then returned to Canada, and in 1882, with the family, he moved to Arizona, settling in Prescott, where he had purchased the mining property, but still carried on his large dental practice. Some years later he moved to California, settling in Redlands, where he died in 1911, in his eightieth year. It was the writer's good fortune to meet Uncle David at his home in Redlands in 1907. Had we been interested in the family history at that time what a wealth of information would have been available.

Uncle David was a strong temperance worker, a successful dentist, and a fine citizen. In appearance he was well-built, but not tall. In religion he was a Presbyterian. The only member of the family who ever returned to Canada was Walter, who made a flying visit to see his two children who, several years ago, were attending Upper Canada College, Toronto.

Evaline Pentland died in early childhood, and is buried in Little Lake cemetery, Peterborough. A pretty stone marks her grave, with the inscription: This is Eva Pentland's grave.

Edward Boyd Pentland was born in Peterborough in 1871, and attended school there. After the family moved to Arizona Edward became a jeweller, but later became interested in mining. At present he resides in Phoenix, Arizona, where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1893 he married Ellen Fredonia Reeves. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter, all married years ago.

Edward Gale Pentland, Edward's oldest son, was born at Prescott in 1894 and was educated there. In 1913 he married Irene May Newton. They have three children, Alva Gale, Donald Reeves, George Edward.

Russell Boyd Pentland, Edward's second son, was also born in Prescott and went to the schools there. He married Marguerite Frances Shore. They live in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. They have one child, Russell Bruce, born in 1920.
Gertrude Joy Pentland, Edward's only daughter, and one of the most beautiful girls in the Pentland connection, was born in Prescott in 1909 and educated there. In 1925 Joy married Guy LeRoy Gripen, who is an employee of the New State Electric Company, Phoenix, Arizona. They have one child, Eugene Wayne, who is the pride and hope of his parents.

Herbert Warner Pentland was born in Peterborough in 1873, and received his education in the schools of that city. The year before the family moved south was spent by Herbert among the relatives of Grey County, who was very popular. While Prescott Herbert learned to be a druggist. He died in 1902. He was never married.

Walter Johnson Pentland moved south with the family, and for several years occupied important positions in Mexico as a superintendent of mines. Walter also possessed literary skill to an unusual degree. In 1909 he married Charlotte King, who died in 1920. Two children constitute the family, both of whom, as stated, were educated in part in Toronto, at the Upper Canada College. Walter died in Cienfuegos, Sonora, Mexico, on June 6th, 1935, and a most useful life was brought to a close.

Edith Eleanor Pentland, Walter's oldest child, was born in Mexico in 1910. She is clever at music and speaks Spanish fluently. In 1928 Edith married Calvin Brinkley Wynn. They have two children, Calvin and Charlotte. They make their home in Hayden, Arizona.

Walter Pentland, junior, Edith's brother, was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, Oct 20, in 1912. After returning to the south from Upper Canada College Walter made his home for a time with his Uncle Wilmott at Phoenix, Arizona, but is at present in Mexico and is engaged in mining. He is a tall, slight youth, and is popular with everyone.

Robert Little Pentland, Uncle David's fourth son, became a railway engineer on the Santa Fe system in Arizona, but unfortunately was killed in a railway accident in August, 1901. Robert was a strong, healthy type of young man, and very fine in appearance. He was never married.

Alfred Wilmott, Uncle David's fifth son, also joined the ranks of the railway engineers, and is on the Santa Fe system at present, running from Phoenix to Ashland. In 1902 Wilmott married Jennie Burt. In December, 1920 a great grief came to them in the death of their only son, Harold Burt, a boy of sixteen, who gave promise of great usefulness.

In the spring of 1894 a terrible plague of black diphtheria came to Prescott and three of Uncle David's girls, Mina, Gertrude, and Charlotte, fell victims to the disease. Their ages at the time of their deaths were fifteen, fourteen, and eight respectively. They are all buried in Prescott.

Bertha Eugenie, Uncle David's ninth child, was the last of the family to be born in Peterborough. For many years Bertha was a teacher in the Redlands schools, and later, when she moved to Pasadena, where she is at present resides, she joined the staff there, and is still in the profession. She is deservedly popular.

Harold Howard Pentland, Uncle David's sixth son, was born and educated at Prescott. At present Harold lives in Pasadena, and is engaged in real estate work. In 1922 he married Inez Swigart, who is a most beautiful and accomplished acquisition to the connection.

Florence Marie Pentland, the youngest of Uncle David's twelve children, was born and educated in Prescott. Florence is a very beautiful and popular girl, and for some years was engaged in office work in a large mercantile establishment in Redlands. In 1912 she married Roy Henry Kendall, with whom she travelled extensively in Europe. Roy and Florence lived in Valermo, California, on a farm until the sad death of Roy in March, 1932. They have one son, Harold Henry, who was educated in Redlands.
Gertrude Joy Pentland, Edward's only daughter, and one of the most beautiful girls in the Pentland connection, was born in Prescott in 1909 and educated there. In 1925 Joy married Guy LeRoy Grippen, who is an employee of the New State Electric Company, Phoenix, Arizona. They have one child, Eugene Wayne, who is the pride and hope of his parents.

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Walter Pentland, junior, Edith's brother, was born in Jemec, Mexico, in 1912. After returning to the south from Upper Canada College Walter made his home for a time with his Uncle Wilmott at Phoenix, Arizona, but is at present in Mexico and is engaged in mining. He is a tall-slim youth, and is popular with everyone.

Robert Little Pentland, Uncle David's fourth son, became a railway engineer on the Santa Fe system in Arizona, but unfortunately was killed in a railway accident in August, 1901. Robert was a strong healthy type of young man, and very fine in appearance. He was never married.

Alfred Willmott, Uncle David's fifth son, also joined the ranks of the railway engineers, and is on the Santa Fe system at present, running from Phoenix to Ashfield. In 1902 Willmott married Jennie Burt. In December, 1920 a great grief came to them in the death of their only son. Harold Burt, a boy of sixteen, who gave promise of great usefulness.

In the spring of 1894 a terrible plague of black diphtheria came to Prescott and three of Uncle David's girls, Mina, Gertrude, and Charlotte, fell victims to the disease. Their ages at the time of their deaths were fifteen, fourteen, and eight respectively. They are all buried in Prescott.

Bertha Eugenie, Uncle David's ninth child, was the last of the family to be born in Peterborough. For years Bertha was a teacher in the Redlands schools, and later, when she moved to Pasadena, where she at present resides, she joined the staff there, and is still in the profession. She is deservedly popular.

Harold Willmott Pentland, Uncle David's sixth son, was born and educated at Prescott. At present Harold lives in Pasadena, and is engaged in real estate work. In 1922 he married Inez Swigart, who is a most beautiful and accomplished acquisition to the connection.

Florence Marie Pentland, the youngest of Uncle David's twelve children, was born and educated in Prescott. Florence is a very beautiful and popular girl, and for some years was engaged in office work in a large mercantile establishment in Redlands. In 1912 she married Roy Henry Kendall, with whom she travelled extensively in Europe. Roy and Florence lived in Valverno, California, on a farm until the sad death of Roy in March, 1932. They have one son, Harold Henry, who was educated in Redlands.
Margaret Pentland, youngest of James Pentland's first family, and sister to Uncle David, was born in Kingston, early in March, 1834. She was educated there, married there and died there in 1863 at the early age of twenty-nine. In September 1856 Margaret married Robert Curragh, who died in April, 1867. An old friend of Margaret's, Mrs. Mary Boyd Hiscock, of Kingston, now deceased, told the writer that Margaret was tall, slim, and nice-looking, very popular and had auburn hair. Margaret and Robert had two children, both of whom have many descendants living.

Margaret died of consumption, and she and her husband are buried in the cemetery at Cataraqui, near Kingston. A sketch of their descendants is given here.

James Arthur Curragh was born in Kingston in 1859, and in his boyhood days attended the city schools. He learned the foundry moulding trade and worked at his trade for over fifty years. In 1888 he married Margaret Jane Graves, who died in 1937. James died in 1928, and was buried in Cataraqui. He was a well-built man, strong and tall, and able in every way. They had four children, Ethel, Kenneth James, Robert, and Madeline. James was a Presbyterian, and a member of St. Andrews Church, also a member of the independent Order of Foresters.

Ethel was born and educated in Kingston, and in 1911 married George Scott, who is now Postmaster in the city. They have five children, Hilda, Jessie, George, James, and David, all of whom are still at school.

Kenneth James Curragh, also born and educated in Kingston, enlisted for overseas service in the Great War, but owing to illness, he could not go over with his battalion. In 1914 Kenneth married Lena Knowlton, and they have two children, Helen and Clarence Eugene. Helen was a high-grade student at the Collegiate Institute, and Clarence is interested in mechanical contrivances.

Robert William Curragh, named after his grandfather, was also Kingston born and raised, and attended the city schools. Robert was accidentally killed in 1911 by the premature discharge of a gun, and a bright young life was brought to a close.

Madeline Gertrude Curragh was also born, raised, and educated in the Limestone City, and after leaving the Collegiate Institute she took a business course, and gave every promise of great usefulness, but death claimed Madeline, and in May 1917 she passed away. She is buried beside her father and mother in the cemetery at Cataraqui.

Mary Boyd Curragh, sister of James, and the youngest of the children of Robert Curragh and Margaret Pentland, was born in Peterborough, on September 12th, 1861. After her mother's death in 1863 Mary lived with an aunt, a Mrs. Carroll, in Kingston, the home being on Stuart Street, not far from Queen's University. The house is still in use.
At the age of thirteen Mary left Kingston to live with her Uncle David at Peterborough. She entered the schools there and later attended school at the convent in the city. When in her twentieth year she went to Nebraska, travelling alone, - the first of the connection to migrate to the West, and while there she married Timothy Sheehan, and has lived in the state of Nebraska ever since. To go west in those early days demanded more pluck than it does now, but Mary had the pluck and has prospered, and is contented and happy in her home. The home is in Seward, a town not far from the capital of the state. In passing we may remark that Mary is the oldest living descendant of our grandfather, James Pentland. Mary's husband, Timothy Sheehan, died in 1923. There are seven children in the family, Cornelius Joseph, Catherine, Mary Louise, Edward James, Joseph Carl, Helen Josephine, Leo John. They belong to the Catholic faith. Mary is still hale and hearty and it has been the pleasure of the author of this veracious chronicle to correspond with her for several years, and also to meet her at her Nebraska home in the summer of 1935. She is stout, strong, genial and kindly in disposition, and a good neighbour.

Mary has in her possession a pretty heirloom of her mother, a motto worked in wool on a perforated card. It states that it was "wrought by Margaret Pentland, aged nine years, Kingston, Canada. Remember thy Creator, 1844. In addition to what is giving about Mary, a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Petti, has just come to us (November, 1947), giving a few more details.

At the age of eighteen Mary began to learn the tailor trade in Peterborough with a Mr. Dolan, and when in her twentieth year, having saved her money in the meantime, she left Peterborough for Falls City, Nebraska, travelling by boat to Port Huron and Chicago, thence by train to Falls City, where she was met by a Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKievers, whom she had formerly known in Peterborough, and with whom she remained until her marriage in 1883 to Timothy Sheehan.

Mary also sends the interesting information that her great-grandfather, James Pentland, was reported to be well-off, and had ships on the ocean, also that he lived in County Down. It will be recalled that our Great-grandfather married Deborah Mitchell, whose father was a merchant (evidently with ships) in Burrisland, Scotland.

Cornelius Sheehan, the oldest of Mary's family, was born in Falls City, Nebraska, in 1833 and was educated at the local schools of the town. In manhood he was a farmer near Seward, and was successful in his work. Unfortunately Cornelius was killed in a runaway accident in 1911. He was quiet, genial, and kindly, and liked by everyone.

Catherine Camilla Sheehan, or Katie, as she is popularly known, was also born at Falls City, and in young womanhood trained for a nurse, at which profession she was a great success. In 1920 Katie married Arthur George Hartman. They live in Seward, not far from Mary's home.

Mary Louise Sheehan, born at Falls City, is at home with her mother and is general manager of the household. She is stout and strong, and is a most capable manager.

Edward James Sheehan, like the others of the family, was born at Falls City, and went to school there. He is a painter and decorator and is successful in his work. In 1931 he married Mary Larkin. They live at Seward.

Joseph Carl Sheehan was also born at Falls City and went to school in Seward after the family moved there. He is a farmer near Seward, and has made a success of the work of general farming and of bee-keeping. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Navy for active service in the Great War, and returned in 1919. He was an able seaman and a good soldier. Joe is tall and strong, and is popular with his friends.

Helen Josephine Sheehan, like her brother, was born at Falls City but
obtained her education at Seward. Helen also attended the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, and afterwards taught school for nine years in Nebraska and South Dakota, and made a fine success of her work. In 1828 Helen married Nicholas Petti, of Oak Creek, Colorado. Helen is friendly, congenial, kind-hearted, and liked by everyone. They have one child, Mary Catherine, who is the darling of the whole family. She was born in 1929.

Leo John Sheehan, the youngest of the family, was born at Beaver Crossing, Nebraska, in 1900. He attended the public schools at Seward, and in 1928 he married Alberta Cheney. Leo is a salesman in Seward. They have one child, William Leo, born in 1929.

It might not be out of place for us to remark, what might not be generally known, that there was a legend among us that there was a "lost branch". Clearly this was Mary's branch. Before she went west James, Mary's brother, tried to persuade her to stay with him in Kingston, but she had made up her mind to try life in a new country and followed the gleam of her desire. Some years ago we inserted an advertisement in one of the Kingston papers asking for information about the descendants of James Pentland, who lived at Barrie-field in 1838. Some Kingston people who had known the various families already mentioned wrote us about Mary and sent her address. There is now no "lost branch".
CHAPTER IV

"In thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed"

Genesis, XII, 3.

George Pentland, son of James Pentland and Mrs. Ann Hamilton, his second wife, was the oldest of the second family, and the only one to be born in Barriefield, Kingston. He was born on November 15th, 1838, and there is a legend in the family that when George was a few days old his father received orders to be ready to march to repulse the Americans at the battles of The Windmill, which took place at Prescott. Grandfather, however, did not have to go. As an infant George came with his parents to the Cavan farm, where he grew up, attended school, and learned to farm. In 1862 he married Frances Hall, and settled on the old Manvers farm. Later, he followed the family to the Beaver Valley, Grey County, and remained there for many years, farming in the township of Euphrasia. In later life he made a trip to Manitoba, but not to stay. His wife died in 1893 of diphtheria, when the family lived near Epping, Euphrasia township. The last few years of his life were spent near Collingwood, where he died in 1912. George Pentland was a capable farmer, one who, it is said, could make crops grow where other people could not. He was a life-long worker in the Methodist Church, an Orange- man, an ardent Christian, a Conservative in politics, and a good neighbour. There were ten children in the family, Edward James, Jane Etta, William George (who died in infancy), Emma Lavina, Ida Tryphena, William Hamilton, George Wesley, Marion Beatrice, Adda Maud, and Gertrude Amelia. A sketch of each is given herewith.

Edward James was born on the Manvers farm in September, 1863, but received his education in various public schools of the Beaver Valley. In 1887 he married Isabella Clark, and, after farming near Heathcote, he moved to Collingwood, farmed there, worked in the ship-yard, then moved to New Westminster, British Columbia, where he engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits, then joined the police force of the city, rose to be sergeant, and remained on the force for twenty years. Edward died suddenly of heart trouble in January, 1932. He was tall, strong, one of the best-looking men in the country, a good singer, and popular with everyone. His children are Edward George (who died in infancy), Edna Isabella, Agnes Lillian, Edward Ethelbert, Louis Earl (who died in his third year), Frances Vera, Jack Harold, and Florence Irene (who died in childhood in 1906. A sketch of each is given here.