

***Occupational Clothing in Fife
Museums, 1790-1914***

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MPhil. Museum and Gallery Studies

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Abstract

This thesis surveys the holdings of occupational clothing in Fife museums' collections and considers whether they form a representative selection in relation to the occupational structure of Fife between 1790 and 1914. Occupational clothing is defined as any clothing worn by an individual in the course of their work, specialised or not. Uniforms of a national nature, for instance those of the police force and railway employees, are not considered, only those related specifically to Fife. Through the use of statistical accounts, census returns and trade directories, an occupational profile of Fife during the period has been constructed. The four main areas of employment – agriculture, textiles, mining and fishing – are dealt with in some detail and other trades and occupations are mentioned where specific or specialised garments can be associated with them. Information from surviving garments is supplemented by the study of fine art and photographic images. The holdings of occupational garments are minimal. The problems of survival of textiles and the tendency for museums to concentrate their often haphazard costume collecting on finer garments have exacerbated this situation. The possibilities of active collecting of occupational garments and co-operation between institutions on this matter are investigated.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
List of Illustrations	4
Abbreviations	8
Acknowledgements	9
Chapter 1 – Introduction: Occupational Clothing in Fife, Considerations and Sources	10
The Sources – Occupations in Fife 1790-1914	13
The Sources – Occupational Clothing	16
Chapter 2 – Occupational Clothing in Fife Museums	22
Fife Council Museum Service Collecting Policy	22
Fife Council Museums West	23
Fife Council Museums Central	25
Fife Council Museums East	25
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre	26
Fife Folk Museum	26
The Scottish Fisheries Museum	28
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum	29
The British Golf Museum	29
University of St Andrews Museum Collections	31
Chapter 3 – Fife 1790-1914: An Occupational Profile	34
Chapter 4 – Occupational Clothing 1790-1914	42
Chapter 5 – Agriculture	55
Dress	57
Men	58
Women	71
Chapter 6 – The Textile Industries	78
Dress	87
Men	87
Women	91
Chapter 7 – The Extractive Industries: Mining, Salt-Making, Quarrying and Lime Burning	95
Coal Mining	95
Dress	99
Men	99
Women	104
Salt-Making	104
Dress	109
Quarrying and Lime Burning	109
Dress	110

Chapter 8 – Fishing	113
The White Fisheries	116
Herring	117
Whaling	120
The Catch	120
Dress	122
Fishermen	122
Fishwives	143
Fisher Lassies	150
Chapter 9 – Craftsmen, Tradesmen and Industry	153
The Building Trades	153
Stonemasons	153
Joiners and Cabinetmakers	153
Blacksmiths, Farriers and Metal Workers	157
Coopers	157
Boat Builders	159
Brick and Tile Makers and Potteries	159
Factory Workers	159
Chapter 10 – The Food and Drink Trades and Retail	165
Butchers, Poulterers, Slaughtermen and Fishmongers	165
Bakers	168
Grocers, Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Confectioners, Dairies, Wine and Spirit Dealers	170
Brewers, Maltsters and Distillers	170
Shopkeepers and Assistants	170
Chapter 11 – Clothing and Grooming	179
Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners	179
Barbers, Hairdressers and Perfumers	179
Boot and Shoemakers	182
Chapter 12 – Domestic Service	185
Men	186
Women	189
Chapter 13 – The Professions	193
The Medical Professions	193
The Legal Profession	195
Clergy	196
Academics and Teachers	200
Chapter 14 – Golf Caddies	204
Chapter 15 – Discussion: Occupational Clothing in Fife Museums	207
A Representative Selection? – Inclusions and Omissions	209
The Way Forward?	210

Appendix 1 – Occupational Clothing in the Collections of Fife Council Museums West	215
Appendix 2 – Correspondence with Fife Council Museums Central Regarding Occupational Clothing	217
Appendix 3 – Occupational Clothing in the Collections of Fife Council Museums East	221
Appendix 4 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of Fife Folk Museum	222
Appendix 5 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of the Scottish Fisheries Museum	224
Appendix 6 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum	230
Appendix 7 – Occupational Clothing in the University of St Andrews Museum Collections	232
Appendix 8 – 1841 Occupational Data from Census	234
Appendix 9 – 1861 Occupational Data from Census	237
Appendix 10 – 1871 Occupational Data from Census	241
Appendix 11 – 1881 Occupational Data from Census	246
Appendix 12 – 1891 Occupational Data from the Census	251
Appendix 13 – 1901 Occupational Data from the Census	256
Appendix 14 – 1911 Occupational Data from the Census	267
Appendix 15 – The Academic Dress of the University of St Andrews	287
Glossary	296
Bibliography	298

List of Illustrations

	<i>Page</i>
Figure 1 – Map of Fife showing parish boundaries, <i>The Statistical Account of Scotland, Volume X, Fife</i> , p43	36
Plate 1 – Robert Kirkcaldy (1829-1912), Town Crier of Crail, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1978.78e	27
Plate 2 – William Malloch, lifeguard, Steprock Pool, St Andrews, circa 1910, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.6/9	30
Plate 3 – Night Watchman, St Andrews, 1860/61, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P188.5/1	45
Plate 4 – Staff of A. A. Duncan Cycle and Motor Mechanics, St Andrews, early twentieth century, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P136.2/1	51
Plate 5 – <i>Pitlessie Fair</i> , David Wilkie, 1804, National Galleries of Scotland	59
Plate 6 – <i>Turnip Slingers</i> , William Darling McKay, 1883, Royal Scottish Academy Diploma Collection	60
Plate 7 – <i>The Herd Boy</i> , E. A. Walton, 1886 (detail), The Fine Art Society	61
Plate 8 – <i>Fieldworkers</i> , Flora MacDonald Reid, 1883, Flemings Collection	64
Plate 9 – Buckled leather gaiter, one of pair, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.8 (Photo: Joanna Macrae)	65
Plate 10 – Ploughmen, Newburgh, Private Collection	66
Plate 11 – Farm Workers, Pusk Farm, Leuchars, 1914, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.303	67
Plate 12 – James Elder, Tenant Farmer, Prestonhall Farm, Cupar, circa 1880, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C22247	69
Plate 13 – Mr Hay, Bailiff, Wellfield Home Farm, Strathmiglo, 1909, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C4864	70
Plate 14 – <i>A Lonely Life</i> , Hugh Cameron, 1873, National Gallery of Scotland	72
Plate 15 – <i>Going to the Hay</i> , Hugh Cameron, 1858-9, National Gallery of Scotland	73
Plate 16 – Jane Gibson, Priory Farm, Balmerino, circa 1900, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C1755	74
Plate 17 – Ugly, made by Pemberthy's, Oxford Street, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1975.88 (Photo: Joanna Macrae)	76
Plate 18 – Crocheted mutch, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1993.26.003 (Photo: Joanna Macrae)	77
Plate 19 – Drawing of a handloom showing the uses of the various parts. Gauldie, <i>Spinning and Weaving</i> , p45	83
Plate 20 – <i>Leisure Moments – Handloom Weavers, Dunfermline</i> , W. Thomson, 1902. Thomson, <i>The Weavers' Craft</i> , p317	88
Plate 21 – <i>The Old Weaver, Newburgh</i> . Postcard, published by W. D. Wilson, Newburgh, late nineteenth century, Private Collection	89
Plate 22 – Cluniefield Bleachfield Workers, 1917-18, Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1988.248	90

Plate 23 – <i>The Pirn Wheel and Whisks</i> , W. Thomson, 1902. Thomson, <i>The Weavers' Craft</i> , p269	92
Plate 24 – Old woman spinning at the Saxony wheel, circa 1910. Dunbar, <i>The Costume of Scotland</i> , p61	93
Plate 25 – Staff of Robert Taylor's Linen Factory, Newburgh, late nineteenth century Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1990.9	94
Plate 26 – Hand hewing, from an early nineteenth century engraving, Scottish Mining Museum	100
Plate 27 – Collier, Fife, circa 1865, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P95.1	102
Plate 28 – Miners, Largoward Coal Pit, 1900, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.27	103
Plate 29 – Girl carrying Coals; Load dropping on ladder while ascending. Engravings from <i>The Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines</i> , 1842. Courtesy of the Scottish Mining Museum	105
Plate 30 – Dress of Fifeshire Putters. Engraving from <i>The Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines</i> , 1842. Courtesy of the Scottish Mining Museum	106
Plate 31 – Group of female surface workers at a Scottish colliery, circa 1900. Butt et al, <i>Industrial History in Pictures</i> , p55	107
Plate 32 – Quarry workers, Inverkeithing, early twentieth century, Scottish Life Archive, Q1121	111
Plate 33 – Lime workers, early twentieth century. Chesher et al, <i>A Short History of the Villages of Charlestown, Limekilns and Pattiesmuir</i> , p16	112
Plate 34 – <i>Sandy Linton, his Boat and Bairns</i> , 1843-6, David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson, Scottish National Photograph Collection, Scottish National Portrait Gallery	124
Plate 35 – Old fisherman sitting on lobster creel, Pittenweem, 1895, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 11	126
Plate 36 – Robert Meldrum Gardner, Cellardyke, pre 1914, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 92/33	128
Plate 37 – Crew of "Agenova", Buckhaven, 1895, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1876	129
Plate 38 – Telfer Thomson, Buckhaven, 1900, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 3375	132
Plate 39 – Fishermen's huts, Lower Largo, circa 1900, Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1990.78	135
Plate 40 – Sea boot stockings, Scottish Fisheries Museum (Photo: SCRAN, ID 000-000-198-396-R)	137
Plate 41 – Advertising for the oilskins of J. Martin & Co., Cellardyke, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 5	138
Plate 42 – James Deas, baiting the small line, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 113	139
Plate 43 – Phoebe Harland, fishwife, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 32	144
Plate 44 – <i>A Scotch Fishwife</i> . Postcard published by Andrew Young, Burntisland, pre 1904, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C4214	145
Plate 45 – Strippit co't, Scottish Fisheries Museum (Photo: SCRAN, ID 000-000-198-400-R)	146

Plate 46 – Shelling Mussels for bait, Auchmithie, circa 1900. Martin, <i>Fishing and Whaling</i> , p16	149
Plate 47 – Fisher lassies, early twentieth century, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. SF/FD/7	151
Plate 48 – Herring gutters at Greenhill, Peterhead, circa 1890. Martin, <i>Fishing and Whaling</i> , p35	152
Plate 49 – Construction of Aird’s Picture House, Crail, early twentieth century, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1981.118	154
Plate 50 – Stonemasons, circa 1880, Scottish Life Archive, Neg. 52/2/8	155
Plate 51 – Joiners, St Andrews, 1890 (Photo: <i>Dundee Courier</i> , 1 June 1996)	156
Plate 52 – T. Nicolson’s Blacksmith’s Shop, Pittenweem, 1900s, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 94/159	158
Plate 53 – Thomas Seatter Myles, cooper, Pittenweem, 1900, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1550	160
Plate 54 – Fulton & Sons Boat Builders, Pittenweem, 1905, Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1524	161
Plate 55 – Pottery workers, Inverkeithing, circa 1910, Scottish Life Archive, Q14.4	162
Plate 56 – Linoleum factory workers, Newburgh, circa 1914. Pearson, <i>Old Newburgh</i> , p5	163
Plate 57 – Watson’s Oilskin Factory, Newburgh, 1917. Pearson, <i>Old Newburgh</i> , p42	164
Plate 58 – William Niven, Flesher, St Andrews, late nineteenth century, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.2	166
Plate 59 – John McHardy, Butcher and Poulterer, St Andrews, late nineteenth century, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.2	169
Plate 60 – Duncan Bakers, Crail, circa 1900, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1994.94	171
Plate 61 – J. & J. Morris, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, Crail, circa 1910, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1996.45.2	172
Plate 62 – M. J. Lindsay, Grocer, Fruiterer and Fancy Goods Dealer, Crail, circa 1898, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1982.46	173
Plate 63 – Rait’s Dairy, St Andrews, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou S137	174
Plate 64 – Distillery workers, Auchtermuchty, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.256	175
Plate 65 – Malting and brewery, Newton of Falkland, circa 1898, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.249	176
Plate 66 – Dundee Equitable Boot Depot, St Andrews, circa 1910, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou S775	177
Plate 67 – Pirie, glass and china merchant, St Andrews, 1904, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou S119.1	180
Plate 68 – John Brown, tailor and sons, 1861, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P112	180
Plate 69 – J. Lamb, hairdresser and perfumer, St Andrews, circa 1900, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou.S.276	181
Plate 70 – J. Smith, shoemaker, Culross, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1982.36.001	183

Plate 71 – Northampton Museum’s Shoemakers’ Shop as set up in 1913 (Photo: <i>Museum International</i> , No. 179, 1993, p44)	184
Plate 72 – Gardeners at Felkinton, Crail, early twentieth century, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS2000.123	187
Plate 73 – Coachman, St Andrews, circa 1890, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P6.12	188
Plate 74 – Mrs Brown, maid (far right), late nineteenth century, St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P227.5	191
Plate 75 – Victorian servant’s bonnet, fine black straw with flowers and ribbon ties, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1974.84 (Photo: Joanna Macrae)	192
Plate 76 – <i>Dr Charles Grace</i> (1787-1814), attributed to David Wilkie, Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1995.294 (Photo: Joanna Macrae)	194
Plate 77 – <i>The Ordination of Elders in a Scottish Kirk</i> , John Henry Lorimer, 1891, National Gallery of Scotland	198
Plate 78 – Rev McClymont, Crail, 1907, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1983.164	199
Plate 79 – Medical Cap, STAUHC793; Arts Cap, STAUHC795; Law Cap, STAUHC796, St Andrews University Museum Collections (Photo: <i>Alumnus Chronicle</i> , 2002, p7)	201
Plate 80 – Staff of Kirkcaldy High School, 1902/4, Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.95	202
Plate 81 – Mr Ireland, headmaster, Crail, 1897, Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1982.32 (detail)	203
Plate 82 – James Myles and Alex elder, caddies, St Andrews, wearing the badges which indicated they were registered caddies, circa 1911, British Golf Museum	206
Plate 83 – Vice-Chancellor’s gown, University of St Andrews	288
Plate 84 – Rector’s gown, University of St Andrews	289
Plate 85 – Dean of the Faculty of Science’s gown, University of St Andrews	290
Plate 86 – Honorary Doctor’s undress costume, University of St Andrews	292
Plate 87 – Full dress Doctorate gown, University of St Andrews	293
Plate 88 – Hoods, University of St Andrews	294
Plate 89 – Undergraduate gown, University of St Andrews	295

Abbreviations

FCMC – Fife Council Museums Central

FCME – Fife Council Museums East

FCMS – Fife Council Museum Service

FCMW – Fife Council Museums West

FPH1 – Fife Pictorial and Historical Vol. 1

FPH2 – Fife Pictorial and Historical Vol. 2

NSA – New Statistical Account of Scotland

R&A – Royal and Ancient Golf Club

SA – Statistical Account of Scotland

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Chapter 1 – Introduction: Occupational Clothing in Fife, Considerations and Sources

Clothes reinforce individuals' concepts of themselves, i.e. their identity. Identity contains the idea of belonging to a certain age-group, sex, social or professional group, religion, ideology, race, language group, nation and people ... Society has the 'right' costume for all the roles in the theatre of life.¹

Whether worn for protection, for practicality's sake, or as a sign of an occupation or as some kind of trademark, occupational clothing provides the costume for many of the roles in the theatre of life. The working life of people encompasses a huge swath of the modern history of the British Isles and the clothes worn can provide an insight into methods of work, working conditions and social status. Clothing, perhaps like no other artefact, can create a direct link with the people of the past.

The term 'occupational clothing' encompasses a wide and varied selection of garments. Under its widest definition, whatever a person wears whilst engaged in a job of work falls under the heading. Thus, the basic garments of the agricultural labourer in an eighteenth century field, for the most part the same garments that he would wear at home, come into this category. At the other end of the spectrum are more specialised garments. These tend to be associated with a particular occupation or trade, such as the butcher's striped apron, and are usually devised through some need for protection from the nature of the work or the weather conditions in which it is undertaken. From specific uniforms, military or otherwise, to clothing devised out of necessity to protect the wearer or

¹ M. Perkko, 'Costumes as Indicators of Community', *Museums International*, 1993, p25, my italics.

their other garments, occupational clothing in some form or other was worn by the vast majority of the population during the period of study.

Despite the fact that occupational clothing formed the wardrobe of such a large proportion of the population, the survival rate of such garments is poor and their representation in museum collections consequently fragmentary. There are several explanations for this imbalance, yet the fact remains that this area is underrepresented in museum collections in Fife and elsewhere. In comparison with fashionable clothing, often beautifully ornamented and of sumptuous fabric, few garments that fall under the definition of occupational clothing are preserved in museum collections. On initial investigation it can be observed that it is only the clothing of the more elite sections of the population that survives to any extent. Within this bracket, the clothing of women is considerably better represented than that of men. Occupational clothing is not glamorous and often not particularly attractive, not catching the eye of the collector in the first instance. More significant than this fact, however, is that working clothes were for the most part worn until they were worn out, then remade as another garment or used for some other purpose. Those garments, for instance used as cleaning cloths or made into rag rugs, are lost forever. Consequently these garments which could provide a unique insight into the lives of those who wore them do not survive to be collected in the same numbers as the Sunday best and more ornate garments of the better off.

This study will aim to ascertain the extent of Fife museums' holdings of occupational clothing and whether or not they form a representative collection in

relation to the occupational profile of the area between 1790 and 1914. 1790 is taken as a starting date as it is the first period for which there is occupational data readily available for the whole county. 1914 saw the beginnings of the massive disruption to working life caused by the First World War and new working patterns and occupational structures come into being and thus provides an practicable date to stop. Exceptions have been made in the cases of uniform (except where specifically local in nature, see pl.1) and undergarments (except where they can be directly linked to an occupation, such as those of the fisherfolk). Thus the uniforms of those in the military and railway workers for instance, and the dress or livery uniforms of domestic staff (unlikely, anyway, to have been worn to any extent in Fife) will not be included in the study. All occupational garments (excepting the above mentioned) in the collections of Fife museums and falling into the period of study will be listed in appendices. Those occupations for which evidence of the clothing worn has been found will be discussed below and examples cited as appropriate. The collecting policies of Fife museums will be investigated along with the possibility of active collecting of occupational clothing and whether or not this is practicable and desirable. The viability of co-operation between institutions in this area will also be looked at. The aim of this research is to find the gaps in existing collections and to suggest a way forward for collecting occupational clothing in Fife.

The Sources – Occupations in Fife 1790-1914

The 1790s saw the publication of *The Statistical Account of Scotland*.² The initiative of Sir John Sinclair, the account was the first of its kind and provides a wealth of information for the Scottish historian. Sinclair sent a list of over 160 queries to all parish ministers in the Established Church in Scotland, with the intention that their responses would help to prepare a better future for the country. The quality of the returns was generally very high and for each parish there is information (all be it of varying levels of detail) regarding the occupation of its residents. This was the first comprehensive survey of its kind and provides the earliest information regarding occupation and industry across the whole of Fife. 1845 saw the publication of *The New Statistical Account of Scotland*³ also compiled from the returns of parish ministers. These provide a valuable source for the historian, who must, however, take into consideration the possible bias of parish ministers, perhaps predisposed to showing their parishes in the best possible light.

1801 saw the first modern census of the British Isles, which has since taken place every ten years, except during wartime. The census has recorded the occupations of the population since 1841 and this data is tabulated for the years 1841, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911⁴, and will be used to form an occupational

² J. Sinclair (editor), *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799, Volume X, Fife, With a new introduction by RG Cant (SA)*, General editors D. J. Withrington and I. R. Grant, Edinburgh, 1978

³ *New Statistical Account of Scotland: By the Ministers of the Respective Parishes, Under the Superintendence of a Committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy, Volume IX, Fife – Kinross (NSA)*, Edinburgh and London, 1845

⁴ *Populations – Great Britain 1841: Abstract of the Answers and Returns, Occupational Abstract M.DCCC.XLI. Part II, Scotland*, London, 1843

profile of Fife from the 1840s to the end of the period of study. Whilst noting the temptation to augment one's status by elevating one's occupation may have been too much for some, the data still gives a clear enough view of the range of activity and general occupational structure of the county.

Trade directories, the forerunners of today's *Yellow Pages*, also provide information regarding occupations. Directories from selected years provide lists of persons in business in the various parishes in Fife. However, these lists are unlikely to be comprehensive, inclusion more than likely being the result of the payment of a fee, and do not offer any indication of the scale of business operations or the numbers employed. This being said, they do give an indication of the range of occupations and the preamble, generally present before the directory for each parish, give some insight into the broader nature of activity there. The directories consulted in this study were *Westwood's Parochial Directory for the Counties of Fife and Kinross*⁵, 1862, and *Slater's Royal National Directory of Scotland*⁶, 1878 and 1911.

Local histories and guidebooks, some primary (mostly early twentieth century), some secondary, are numerous and provide another source of occupational data.

Census of Scotland 1861: Part III Occupations of the People of Scotland in its Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1861, Edinburgh, 1864
Census of Scotland 1871: Part XIV Occupations of the People of Scotland in its Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1871, Edinburgh, 1874
Census of Scotland 1881: Part XV Occupations of the People of Scotland in its Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1881, Edinburgh, 1883
Census of Scotland 1891: Part III Occupations of the People of Scotland in its Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1891, Edinburgh, 1893
Census of Scotland 1901, Vol. III: Part I Occupations of the People in Scotland and its Counties in 1901, Glasgow, 1903
Census of Scotland 1911, Vol. II: Occupational Tables, Edinburgh, 1913

⁵ *Westwood's Parochial Directory of the Counties of Fife and Kinross*, Cupar, 1862

⁶ *Slater's Royal National Directory of Scotland*, London, 1878 and 1911

Mention is frequently made of local industries contemporary and historical and of the local population. These, used with care and taking into consideration possible biases considering their purpose to 'sell' an area, and the often colloquial nature of such sources, combined with surveys such as *Fife Pictorial and Historical*⁷ add to the wider picture of the occupational history of Fife.

Using as a basis the statistical accounts and census returns, supplemented by the other sources discussed above, a picture of the occupational history of Fife between 1790 and 1914 will be painted, on which to base the study of occupational clothing of the area. Looking at the occupational garments extant in Fife Museum collections and having ascertained the profile of working Fife it will be possible to tell whether the collections represent the full range of occupations in Fife and where there are gaps.

Throughout the period of study the population of Fife increased approximately threefold, rising from 87,224 in the 1790s to 248,136 in 1901. The rise in population was almost universal throughout the county. Generally only extensively agricultural parishes such as Logie and Kilmany showed any decline in population over the period as a whole. Decline was also caused in some cases by small changes in parish boundaries. The strongest growth in population was in the parishes with major towns like Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy. As farming changed and needed fewer hands people left the land and the population began its drift to be concentrated in and around urban areas.

⁷ Millar, *Fife Pictorial and Historical: Its People, Burghs, Castles and Mansions*, Vols 1 (FPH1) and 2 (FPH2), Cupar, 1895

The Sources – Occupational Clothing

Costume can be studied using a wide variety of sources. From surviving garments to artistic representations, literature and photography, the study of historic costume can be pursued from several different angles and a combination of approaches can provide a fuller picture where few garments survive.

However, each source must be set in a wider context, and any possible agenda, prejudice or bias taken into consideration before gathering the evidence to form a picture of the period in question.

Garments themselves provide the obvious place to start such an investigation. However, as mentioned above, the survival rate of occupational garments is not good. By its very nature, clothing suffers from wear and tear, often particularly in the case of occupational garments, and even when no longer in use remains highly susceptible to damage from light, heat, humidity and pests if not stored in appropriate conditions. This combined with the fact that occupational clothing tends to be less decorative and eye-catching than higher class women's clothing, has led to an imbalance in museum textile collections, the bulk of which are formed of the latter.

Museum catalogues in various formats in the Fife museums were searched and specific garments were singled out for closer inspection. This was a systematic search through the records held by each institution and should have picked up all garments appropriate to this study. Much of the material had little or no supporting information and a large part did not have a date attributed, thus

requiring further investigation, discussed below. In many cases only very approximate dates have been given as styles tended to change slowly and the greater proportion of garments in collections are without provenance, making pinpointing dates difficult. Complete lists of relevant garments held by each institution can be found in Appendices 1-7.

With the survival rate of actual garments so poor, other sources are required to provide a fuller picture of occupational clothing in Fife. These sources fall into two categories, visual and descriptive.

Photography is a valuable source for the costume historian, but only provides images from the 1840s onwards. For the early part of the period covered by this study, the only visual images are the product of the artist. Paintings, drawings, sketches and etchings provide period images and information regarding the style, quality and cut of garments and the body-stance associated with wearing them. However, when looking for evidence of costume in art, the preferences, prejudices and politics of the artist and the period must be taken into consideration and accounted for. Particularly in portraiture, there were artistic and social codes to be followed and these must be deciphered while assessing evidence. Also, portraiture represents the higher classes, with very few images of workers, excepting possibly professionals such as doctors.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, artists such as David Allan and David Wilkie, a native of Fife, were producing genre works depicting ordinary Scots, such as *The Penny Wedding* (Allan, 1795) and *Pitlessie Fair*

(Wilkie, 1804, pl.5). In the Victorian period, this trend continued with the focus on realism. However, the picturesque images, particularly of the rural poor, must be seen through the eyes of the artists and their interests and variable notions of realism. The commissioning of portraits of the working classes was exceptional. A 2003 exhibition in the National Portrait Gallery and Scottish National Portrait Gallery, *Below Stairs: 400 years of servants' portraits*,⁸ has recently drawn together known examples from the field of domestic service. None of these examples were of Fife servants and the exhibition drew fresh attention to the scarcity of such images.

Images re-drawn at a later date prove to be more problematic as evidence. This sort of image, which at one time was particularly popular as a method of illustrating books on costume history, can inadvertently introduce errors in cut and style and is in danger of influence, intentional or otherwise, from the artist's sense of period and sentimentality. Such images have not been utilised in this study.

Cartoons are another useful visual source for the costume historian. They offer a wide range of social and cultural comment and can provide images of typical characters and exaggerated images of specific features of dress. Providing that political and social attitudes are taken into consideration when using cartoons as a source in dress history, they can reveal valuable contemporary reaction to different forms of dress. No such images have been found with direct relevance to this study.

⁸ Waterford, G. and French, A., *Below Stairs: 400 years of servants' portraits*, London, 2003

For the purpose of this study collections of Scottish art from both within and without Fife were consulted. The vast majority of paintings depicting occupational clothing discovered dated from the later part of the period, which is also documented by photography. There was a significant lack of images (especially from Fife) from the early part of the period and most images were confined to agricultural pursuits and fishing. Wherever possible the less subjective photographic evidence has been used.

Photography would seem to be the most reliable form of image for providing information on period clothing, but even the seemingly straightforward photograph must be considered carefully. Several points must be examined: who took the image and why; under what conditions and for what purpose and audience was it taken? Most commissioned portraits and family snapshots show the sitters in 'Sunday Best' clothes and this must be noted, especially in the case of this study. Also quaint rural images taken for commercial sale must be viewed with caution, some being entirely false, set up by the photographer using models and with only the aesthetic end in sight. As with works of art, photographs must be viewed with the photographer's viewpoint in mind. Having taken these things into consideration, there is a vast wealth of information regarding occupational costume to be gleaned from photographic collections in museums, libraries and private hands.

Setting aside actual garments and images, literary sources can provide further information for the dress historian. Period fiction in the form of novels, poetry

and plays can provide helpful accounts and also insight into the social and cultural role of clothes, particularly in relation to the different classes. However, the reader must take note of the conventions of the period and possible biases of the writer. Period press and journals may also provide comment on clothing. Used with supporting sources such comment can provide insight into the social importance of clothing. The other major literary source is personal writings, whether in the form of autobiography, diary, letters or travel writing. Such literature, as well as providing accounts of clothing styles – which must be read whilst considering the possibility of romanticism, exaggeration and bias – provide valuable personal opinion and reaction to clothing. As well as the above mentioned literary sources, *The Statistical Account of Scotland* and *The New Statistical Account of Scotland* have scattered references from the parish ministers regarding the clothing of their parishioners. Literary research was not undertaken in any comprehensive manner during this research due to constraints on time.

Secondary literature regarding occupational clothing is limited, and I have encountered little specific to Scotland and only one short article specific to Fife.⁹ There are four main works on occupational costume in Great Britain¹⁰, brief mentions of occupational costume in general works on costume history and several short articles in journals such as *Costume*¹¹ and the *Costume Society of*

⁹ M. Murray, 'Fife Fishermen's Clothing', *Costume Society of Scotland Bulletin*, 18, 1977, pp2-8

¹⁰ P. Cunnington and C. Lucas, *Occupational Costume in England from the eleventh century to 1914*, London, 1967; D. de Marly, *Working Dress: A History of Occupational Clothing*, New York, 1986; A. Oaks, *Rural Costume: Its Origin and Development in Western Europe and the British Isles*, London, 1970; C. Williams-Mitchell, *Dressed for the Job: The Story of Occupational Costume*, Poole, 1982

¹¹ The journal of the Costume Society

Scotland Bulletin. These sources have been a valuable starting point and, taken in conjunction with images from Fife, have helped to create the general picture.

Modern spellings have been used throughout except in the case of direct quotations. Where the letter 'f' has been used in place of the letter 's' in the original source, when quoted in the text, the letter 's' has been substituted.

Chapter 2 – Occupational Clothing in Fife Museums’ Collections

Fife’s museums fall into two main categories, those run by Fife Council and those run by independent trusts, with the exception of the University of St Andrews Museum Collections Unit. Fife Council runs nine of the 15 museums in Fife where collecting policies encompass occupational clothing. Fife Council Museum Service is divided into three sections, West, Central and East. Fife Council Museums West is responsible for Dunfermline, Pittencrieff House and Inverkeithing Museums; Central is responsible for Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery, Methil Heritage Centre and the John McDouall Stuart, Buckhaven and Burntisland Museums; East is responsible for St Andrews Museum and the Laing Museum, Newburgh. The other institutions are Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, Fife Folk Museum, the Scottish Fisheries Museum, the St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, the British Golf Museum and the University of St Andrews Museum Collections Unit.

Fife Council Museum Service Collecting Policy

All three divisions of Fife Council Museum Service (FCMS) share a collecting policy and this is set out in the document *Fife Council Museum Service Collecting and Disposal Policy 2002-2005*. Collections as a whole were identified in the *Scottish National Audit, 2002*,¹² as strong in local industry and

¹² *A Collective Insight: Scotland’s National Audit Full Findings Report*, Scottish Museums Council, Edinburgh, 2002

commerce, social history and costume.

The collecting area covered by the policy is “the area within the boundaries of Fife as defined in Local Government legislation of 1996, and outwith this geographical area when the service is seeking to augment or develop a fully representative collection relating to a particular subject.”¹³ Items are collected from “prehistory up to the present day.”¹⁴

Regarding the costume collection the policy states:

Existing Collection: FCMS has a fairly large collection of 19th and 20th century costume, mainly women’s and children’s clothing and accessories. Male costume is represented mostly by military and civic uniform.

Future Collecting: The Costume held in West and Central areas needs to be repacked in order to prolong its life. If this were to be done it would take up 100% more space (which the service does not have). FCMS will not seek to collect female 19th century or early 20th century costume except where it is extremely well provenanced and fills a gap in the collection. Costume collecting will concentrate on working clothes and male costume.¹⁵

Fife Council Museums West

Fife Council Museums West (FCMW), comprises of Dunfermline, Pittencrieff House (also in Dunfermline) and Inverkeithing Museums and adopts the collecting policy of FCMS. Dunfermline Museum’s collections represent the history, archaeology, natural history and fine and applied art of West Fife. Large parts of the collection are associated with the linen industry and coal mining.

¹³ *Fife Council Museum Service Collecting and Disposal Policy 2002-2005*, p10

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p10

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p6

Pittencrieff House Museum's collection concentrates on the local history of Dunfermline and includes a collection of costume mainly from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Inverkeithing Museum has collections reflecting the local history of Inverkeithing and the surrounding area, including Rosyth.

The catalogues for these three institutions are held centrally in Dunfermline and a search of them revealed a number of occupational garments. A full list is given in Appendix 1. Despite the strengths in the collection concerning the linen industry, no garments that can be directly linked to its workers survive in the collection. Similarly with the mining industry, although a number of respirators, dust filters and helmets are held by the museum, none of these appear to date from the period of study. There is a substantial number of aprons in the collection and, alongside the afternoon or tea aprons of the Sunday best and non-working variety, there are a number of occupational aprons dating from the period of study. These include an iceman's apron of hessian made by prison workers and used by a worker at Gilbert Rae, Bottlers, Dunfermline, at the end of the period. There are also a nurse's apron dating from circa 1860 and several which seem likely to have been used by domestic staff. A blue cotton sun bonnet and five mitches in the collection date from the period and may have been worn by working women. Two pairs of leather boots also appear to have been working wear. Two woollen plaids, one of which has been repeatedly mended, are likely to have been worn by workers. A handmade rabbit-skin hessian lined waistcoat from the late nineteenth century was surely the garment of someone who worked outdoors.

Fife Councils Museums Central

Fife Councils Museums Central (FCMC) covers Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery, Methil Heritage Centre, the John McDouall Stuart Museum in Dysart and Buckhaven and Burntisland Museums and adopts the collecting policy of FCMS. As well as the collection of nineteenth and twentieth century Scottish art, Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Galleries' collections and displays interpret the history of central Fife, with an extensive collection of Wemyss Ware and Kirkcaldy pottery. Methil Heritage Centre deals with the history of Methil and the Levenmouth area. The John McDouall Stuart Museum has collections and displays relating to the history of Dysart. Buckhaven Museum has displays relating to the history of Buckhaven with particular emphasis on the fishing activities of the area. Burntisland Museum has displays relating to the town's local and fairground history.

The catalogues of these five institutions are held centrally in Kirkcaldy and enquiries led to the conclusion that no garments relevant to this research were held in the collections (see Appendix 2).

Fife Council Museums East

With headquarters in Cupar and museums in St Andrews and Newburgh, Fife Council Museums East (FCME) also adopts the FCMS collecting policy. St Andrews Museum has collections and displays relating to the town and the Laing Museum in Newburgh has local social history collections as well as the Victorian collection of Alexander Laing. Catalogues held centrally in Cupar revealed a small number of occupational garments dating from the period of study,

including a pair of boots belonging to the 'Strathmiglo Giant' and a number of aprons which probably date from the early twentieth century (see Appendix 3 for a full list). Several other items, including maids' aprons and dresses and a cook's apron, are held but date from the 1930s.

Crail Museum and Heritage Centre

Crail Museum and Heritage Centre is run entirely by volunteers and the collections and displays relate to the history of the Royal Burgh of Crail and the surrounding area. According to the collecting policy:

The collecting area for the Museum will be the Burgh of Crail, the parishes of Crail and Kingsbarns, bounded on the west by the Kilrenny Burn, the B9171 and the B9131 roads, the Dunino Burn, and on the north by the Kenly Burn.

The period of time to which the collection relates will be from the Mesolithic period (circa 10 000 years ago) to the present day.¹⁶

All types of artefact are collected, including costume, but a search of the catalogue revealed no garments relevant to the study. The museum is, however, in possession of some ceremonial garments worn by a previous provost of the town and the uniform and drum of Crail's last town crier (see pl.1).

Fife Folk Museum, Ceres

Situated in the seventeenth century Weigh House and adjoining buildings, the Fife Folk Museum collects in order to interpret rural and domestic life in Fife. Collections include craft and trade related objects, weights and measures, costumes and textiles and tools and utensils. "The Collecting Area for the Museum will be the area of the Unitary Authority of Fife", the bulk of the

¹⁶ *Crail Museum and Heritage Centre Collecting and Disposal Policy*, section 4



The Town Crier of Crail.

Plate 1 – Robert Kirkcaldy (1829-1912), Town Crier of Crail
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1978.78e
This uniform is in the collection of Crail Museum and Heritage Centre.

collections concentrating on the eighteenth, nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹⁷ The costume and textile collection

ranges from the seventeenth century to the present day and represents the clothes of agricultural workers, the middle classes and local land owning families ... The Museum will seek to fill gaps in the collection; children's clothes for over four year olds, working clothes – especially for men.¹⁸

A search of the catalogue records uncovered a number of occupational garments from the period of study. These consist mainly of domestic aprons and agricultural garments, though they also include the bowler hat of a master builder, the gown and mortarboard of a headmaster and the robes of a cleric. A full list is given in Appendix 4.

The Scottish Fisheries Museum, Anstruther

The Scottish Fisheries Museum relates the history of the Scottish fishing industry from the early eighteenth century to the present day. The collections include full-size fishing vessels as well as costume, equipment, social and domestic life and art. The collecting policy adopted by the museum in 1998 states:

The Collecting Area for the SFM will be defined by the geographical boundaries of the Kingdom of Scotland, excepting non-fishing related material which will be restricted to the East Neuk of Fife.

The period of time to which the collection relates will be c.550AD ... to the present day.¹⁹

The Scottish Fisheries Museum has by far the most extensive collection of occupational clothing in any Fife museum. As well as garments from Fife, there are a large number of items from other parts of Scotland, especially the East

¹⁷ *Collecting and Disposal Policy Fife Folk Museum*, 1999, section 4

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, section 1.4d

¹⁹ *Scottish Fisheries Museum: Forward Plan 1998-2002, Appendix III – Collecting and Disposal Policy 1998-2003*, section 4

Coast, and a wide array of Sunday best and gala wear. The majority of the garments date from the later part of the period, but both male and female attire are covered fully. A full list of the occupational garments from Fife in the collection can be found in Appendix 5.

St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum

The St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum is located in an historic house in the town and has collections relating to the social and industrial history of the town and its people. As set out in the collecting policy:

The area of interest within which the Museum collects will normally be confined to the social and working life of the people of St Andrews and its immediate surroundings, from 1800 to the present day.²⁰

This museum has the second largest collection of occupational and working clothing in Fife with fishwives' garments, basic working dress and an interesting pair of protective goggles, probably used by a chemist. The collection also contains a replica of the uniform won by William Malloch, lifeguard at the Steprock Pool, St Andrews, in the early twentieth century (see pl.2), previously used to dress a figure in the museum. A full list is given in Appendix 6.

The British Golf Museum, St Andrews

The British Golf Museum traces the history of British golf from the Middle Ages to the present day. The museum's collecting policy adopted in 1997 states:

The Museum does not collect by area or within a particular time period, but on a national basis as defined in the Collection Policy detailed below.

...

²⁰ *The St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum Collecting and Disposal Policies*, February 2002, section 4

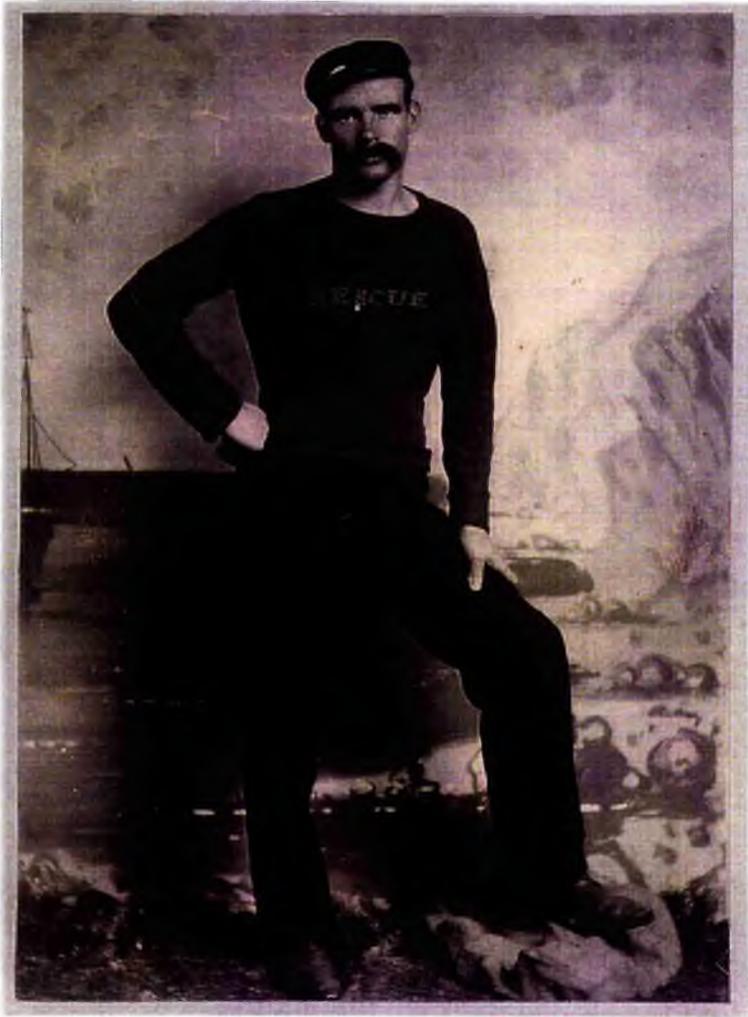


Plate 2 – William Malloch, lifeguard, Steprock Pool, St Andrews, circa 1910
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.6/9
A replica of Mr Malloch's uniform is in the collection of the St Andrews
Preservation Trust Museum.

The basic objective of the Museum's collecting policy is to assemble the finest possible collection of objects relating to the history of golf in Britain and British influence abroad. This brief is interpreted in the widest possible sense so as to include objects that relate to golf that could be construed as social history or the history of sports in general.²¹

Despite having modern caddies' bibs and equipment, no caddy badges dating from the period of study are preserved in the collections of the museum. Neither are there any garments associated with professional golfers dating from the period of study.

University of St Andrews Museum Collections

The University of St Andrews Museum Collections Unit cares for several historic collections. These include the heritage collection (including art, silver, furniture and the university archive), the Bell Pettigrew natural history museum, historic scientific instruments, geological collections, chemistry collections, psychology, anatomy and pathology collections and ethnographic and Amerindian collections. Academic clothing comes under the heritage collection. The collecting policy is as follows:

The collecting area for the University Collections will normally be the University of St Andrews, including its teaching fields and its past and present staff and students, and its designated collections [listed above].²²

Within the heritage collection there are a number of academic gowns, hoods, caps and mortarboards associated with past staff. A full list of those falling within the period of study is given in Appendix 7.

²¹ *The British Golf Museum Collecting and Disposal Policy*, 1997, section 4

²² *University of St Andrews Museum Collections Collecting and Disposal Policy*, 2003, section 4

Lack of documentation for many garments in collections has led to provenance being very unclear and garments which may have been worn for instance by a maid or a factory worker cannot be ascribed to them. Without adequate documentation, particularly at the point of entry into the collection, when often a vast amount of information can be gathered from the source, the garments lose their associations and context. In the ideal situation information on where a garment was made or bought and by whom, the cost and where and when it was worn would be available, but without such detail informed guesswork has to come into play. Some of the garments listed in Appendices 1-7 may not have been worn in the workplace, but all fall under the types of clothing which were. These general working garments, ranging from attire which would have become a shopkeeper – such as the range of waistcoats in the St Andrews Preservation Trust collection – to flannel and quilted petticoats which might have been worn by women working in the fields or in the linen, oilskin and net factories, cannot be pinpointed to any specific occupation.

Aprons seem to be the most common item of working clothing extant in general social history collections. Ranging from those of domestic servants to nurses and including a large proportion of afternoon and Sunday best aprons (not worn for working and therefore not listed in appendices) aprons feature heavily in comparison to other garments. This is perhaps due to the fact that whilst other garments wore out and were remade, aprons, especially those saved for best (often decorated with embroidery and trimmed with lace and ribbon) had a better survival rate than other garments. However, despite the relatively high rate of survival and collection of domestic aprons worn by women, there are no

tradesmen's aprons in Fife collections. Shawls are also relatively numerous, but, without sufficient information, cannot be directly identified as working garments. A number of Paisley shawls are found in the collections of the Fife Folk Museum and the St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, but it is highly unlikely that they formed part of any working attire, even those with printed and not woven designs. They have not been included in the appendices unless a direct link to a worker is available.

Thus the range of occupational garments in the collections of the Fife museums seems to be limited. The following chapter will investigate the range of occupational activity in Fife throughout the period of study. This will enable any gaps to be pinpointed. These will be discussed below.

Chapter 3 – Fife 1790-1914: An Occupational Profile

In few counties is there greater variety of occupation than in Fifeshire: the crafts of the farmer, the miner, the weaver, and the fisherman are generously represented within its area.²³

Fife is a distinct geographical area, a peninsula bounded north and south by the firths of Tay and Forth with the North Sea to the East and Perthshire, Kinross and Clackmannanshire to the west. The Kingdom of Fife has long held an important place in Scottish political and religious life. In early medieval times Fife was one of the most influential political centres in Scotland and when power was centralised over the Forth in Edinburgh it was located close to the centre of power. The town of St Andrews became the chief religious centre in the country and was also the location of the first Scottish university, founded in 1410. With the bounty of agricultural and mineral resources and the proximity to the harvests of the sea, Fife's natural resources, combined with its political and religious prominence, made it a consequential part of the Scottish economy.

Well stocked with natural resources – from coal beds, which provided employment, fuel for manufacturing and trade for the shipping ports, to rivers, providing motive power for many and various mills – Fife was ideally situated and equipped for manufacturing all manner of goods. The largest branch of manufacturing throughout the period was the textile industry. Spinning and weaving occupied workers all across Fife. Other branches of manufacture included salt, paper, iron founding, bricks, tiles and pottery, shipbuilding, fishing

²³ E. S. Valentine, *Cambridge County Geographics Scotland: Fifeshire*, Cambridge, 1910, p72

nets, floorcloth and linoleum. With fertile soil and agricultural improvements, farming in Fife provided work for many, as did fishing. Alongside the manufactures, mining, agriculture and fishing, Fife also had a wide range of artisans, craftsmen, shopkeepers, merchants and professionals.

Generally there was some sort of agricultural activity in all parishes. Some remained entirely rural in character, while others had only a small agricultural hinterland, but a precise distinction between urban and rural is not easy to make. Fife contained seventeen royal burghs and the four principal towns were Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and St Andrews. The parishes of the same names were the seats of the four presbyteries²⁴ in Fife (see map, fig.1).

Before 1841 and the first census to enumerate occupational data, the main source of occupational data for Fife is the 1790s Statistical Account. Although the entries for the majority of parishes give no numbers for those employed in various occupations, each details the range of activity taking place within the parish boundaries. The picture of the occupational structure of Fife in the 1790s painted thus provides the starting point for this survey of occupations in Fife.

Almost without exception, agriculture occupied residents in every parish in Fife to some extent in the 1790s. Only the parish of Anstruther Easter was purely urban in nature, and several parishes, like Ballingry and Dunbog, are described as largely or wholly dependent on agriculture.

²⁴ Presbytery: a church court, consisting of the ministers and an elder from each church in a district; the district so represented

Key to parishes

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Torryburn | 31 Kennoway |
| 2 Saline | 32 Markinch |
| 3 Carnock | 33 Wemyss |
| 4 Inverkeithing | 34 Scoonie |
| 5 Dunfermline | 35 Largo |
| 6 Dalgety | 36 Newburn |
| 7 Beath | 37 Ceres |
| 8 Aberdour | 38 Cults |
| 9 Auchtertool | 39 Cupar |
| 10 Ballingry | 40 Moonzie |
| 11 Auchterderran | 41 Kilmany |
| 12 Burntisland | 42 Balmerino |
| 13 Kinghorn | 43 Logie |
| 14 Abbotshall | 44 Forgan |
| 15 Kirkcaldy | 45 Ferryport-on-Craig |
| 16 Dysart | 46 Leuchars |
| 17 Kinglassie | 47 Dairsie |
| 18 Leslie | 48 Kemback |
| 19 Falkland | 49 St Andrews |
| 20 Strathmiglo | 50 St Leonard's |
| 21 Parts of Abernethy
(Perthshire) | 51 Dunino |
| 22 Auchtermuchty | 52 Cameron |
| 23 Abdie | 53 Kilconquhar |
| 24 Newburgh | 54 Elie |
| 25 Dunbog | 55 St Monance |
| 26 Flisk | 56 Pittenweem |
| 27 Creich | 57 Anstruther Wester |
| 28 Monimail | 58 Anstruther Easter |
| 29 Collessie | 59 Kilrenny |
| 30 Kettle | 60 Carnbee |
| | 61 Crail |
| | 62 Kingsbarns |

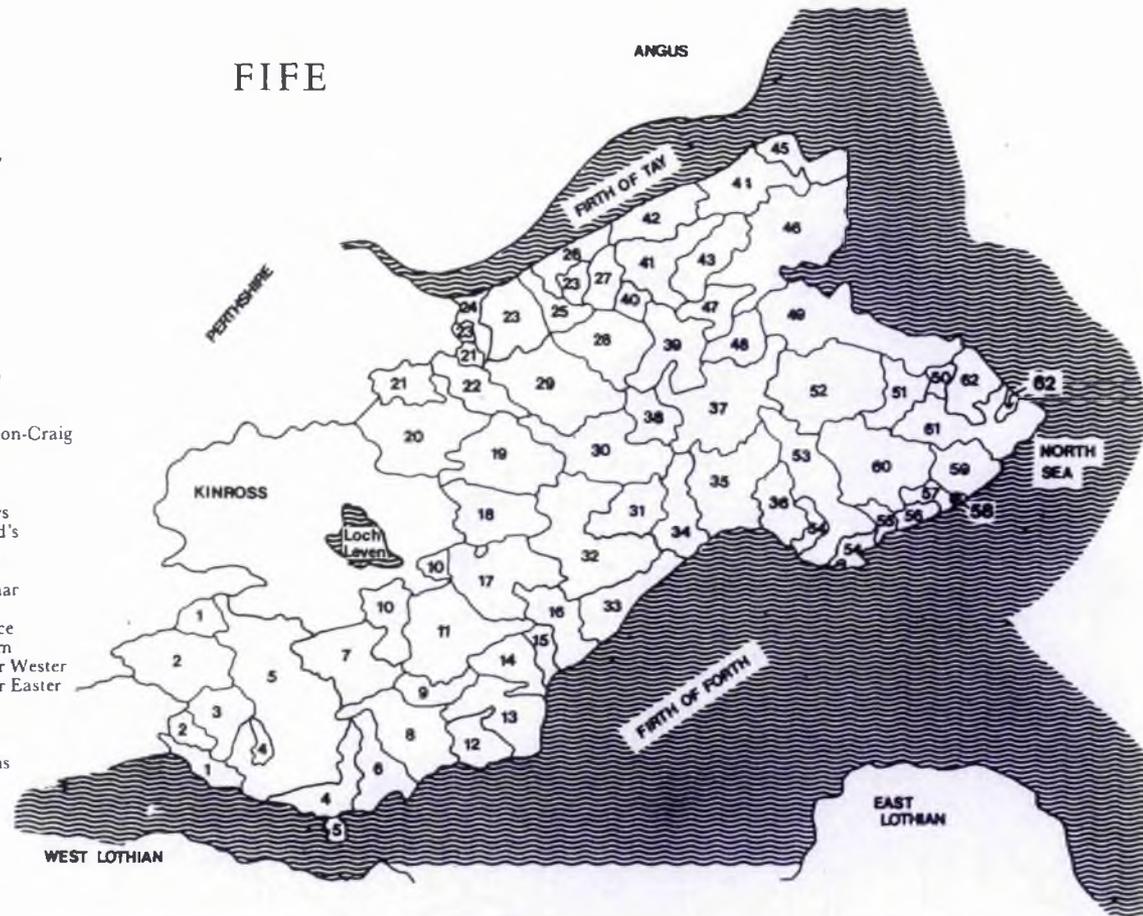


Figure 1 – Map of Fife showing parish boundaries
The Statistical Account of Scotland, Volume X, Fife, p43

The 1790s were also the age of the handloom and the vast majority of parish accounts mention some weaving activity or textile mills. Where numbers are given, weavers numbered in the hundreds in several parishes: in Auchtermuchty 205 “linen manufacturers”²⁵, 231 in Falkland²⁶, 700-750 looms in Dysart and 2-3000 employed in the linen industry²⁷ and over 800 looms at work in Dunfermline²⁸, where the linen industry was really beginning to flourish. 4455 hands were employed in the linen manufactures of Kirkcaldy.²⁹ Supporting the work of these handloom weavers, who were for the most part male, there would have been many hundreds of spinners and bobbin winders. The textile industry in Fife was largely based on linen, but the account for Abbotshall states that in addition to 300 handlooms, 200 hands were employed in five cotton manufactories.³⁰ Several bleachfields and dye works are also mentioned in various parishes, likely for the most part small affairs.

Quarries and collieries are also mentioned consistently in the *Statistical Account*, alongside lime works – employing 60 hands in Kettle³¹ – and a number of salt works, in conjunction with coal works. Abdie had three quarries employing between 30 and 50 men³² and in Kettle, limestone was wrought, giving employment to a great number of men, 80-90 000 tons of limestone was quarried annually at this time in Dunfermline.³³ Freestone, limestone and ironstone were all quarried in Fife and coal was mined to a greater or lesser extent in several

²⁵ SA, p57

²⁶ SA, p358

²⁷ SA, p334

²⁸ SA, p306

²⁹ SA, p535

³⁰ SA, p5

³¹ SA, p433

³² SA, p14

³³ SA, p319

parishes, from a small amount in Kennoway³⁴ to operations employing 620 in Dunfermline³⁵.

Fishing appears as the other significant employer in the Fife of the 1790s. The range of activity involved in the fishing industry and its associated activities, such as curing, is fully discussed in the chapter concerning this industry but of the coastal parishes, fishing activity is mentioned in most accounts, including Burntisland and Wemyss, with the fishing community of Buckhaven.

A range of other activity is mentioned in the *Statistical Account*, including milling, brewing, distilling, soap manufactories, tan works, iron foundries, kelp production, shipbuilding, rope works and a small-scale vitriol work in Burntisland³⁶. A “good number of shoemakers” are mentioned in the account for Scoonie³⁷ and Kilconquhar boasted 46³⁸. In Dysart at the time of the account, 86 smiths were making around six million nails annually³⁹ and the parish of St Andrews had the contingent of university staff, unique in Fife. A large number of servants are noted in Markinch, due to the high proportion of residing heritors⁴⁰, and the usual range of trades, crafts and services would have been present throughout the region.

³⁴ SA, p427

³⁵ SA, p321

³⁶ SA, p97

³⁷ SA, p768

³⁸ SA, p449

³⁹ SA, p335

⁴⁰ SA, p624

The information which follows is derived from data in the census returns of 1841 onwards, the relevant parts of the returns are presented in Appendices 8-14. The *Abstract of Answers and Returns* from the 1841 census⁴¹ lists alphabetically the occupations and numbers thereof in the county of Fife. This information can be found in Appendix 8. Of the major occupations it states:

The principal manufactures of this County are as follow, viz., the Flax and Linen, employing (Dyers included) 12,028 persons ... the Cotton, employing (Dyers included) 765 persons, ... the Yarn, employing 659 persons, ... and the Damask, employing 208 persons ... In addition to which, 2,250 persons are returned as Weavers, 604 as spinners, 525 as Factory Workers, and 451 as Bleachers, the manufactures in which they are engaged not being specified.

The Mines of this County employ 2,094 persons ... of this number 2,068 persons are employed in the Coal Mines.⁴²

In addition, 1181 farmers and graziers and 8433 agricultural labourers, and 851 fishermen are counted. Of the trades and professions which boast numbers in the hundreds, there were 561 bakers, 500 grocers and tea dealers, 223 merchants, 397 tavern keepers (including beer-shop keepers, hotel and innkeepers, publicans and victuallers and spirit dealers), 795 blacksmiths, 1322 carpenters, joiners and wrights, 201 coopers, 970 masons, paviours and stone cutters, 1538 labourers, 1404 boot and shoemakers, 581 dressmakers and milliners, 803 tailors and breach-makers, 355 gardeners and 5508 domestic servants, the vast majority of whom were female, and 349 teachers, tutors and governesses.

From 1861 until the end of the period of study the occupations are divided into types, or orders. This makes direct comparisons over time easier. The data from 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911 is presented in Appendices 8-14. In

⁴¹ *Populations – Great Britain 1841: Abstract of the Answers and Returns, Occupational Abstract M.DCCC.XLI. Part II, Scotland*, London, 1843

⁴² *Ibid.*, p33

1861 the number employed in agricultural pursuits was 11456, in 1871 10183, in 1881 9711, in 1891 8693, in 1901 7880, and in 1911 7055. This is a steady decline in numbers can be explained by the technological developments in farming meaning that fewer hands were needed to work the same amount of ground. This combined with the general movement of the population towards urban areas and new and expanding opportunities there and new import markets supplementing the produce from native soil meant that, though still a significant employer, agriculture occupied a smaller proportion of the population at the end of the period than it had at the beginning. 87

The several branches of the textile manufacturing industry were another major employer in Fife throughout the period, the foremost of these being the various sections of the linen industry. As a whole textile manufacturing occupied 17578 people in 1861, 18269 in 1871, 15944 in 1881, 14014 in 1891, 13442 in 1901 and 12946 in 1911. There is here also a slight but steady decline in numbers again due in part at least to the increasing mechanisation and improvements in the methods of production. The proportion of females working in the industry also increases across the period.

The extractive industries, principally coal mining, but also the mining of other minerals and the quarrying of various types of stone, show a huge growth in the period from 1841 onwards. 1861 saw 4561 hands employed in these industries, 5328 in 1871, 6121 in 1881, 10033 in 1891, 16748 in 1901 and 28167 in 1911. The vast majority of these were men. By the 1840s the employment of women

underground was banned and although some continued to work above the ground.

The numbers of fishermen recorded fluctuates throughout this period, peaking in the 1881 census at over 2000. The returns from 1861 recorded 1412 fishermen (and 29 fisherwomen), in 1871 1842 (and 62 fisherwomen), in 1881 2113 (and 121 fisherwomen), in 1891 1648 (and 46 fisherwomen), in 1901 1579 (and 5 fisherwomen) and in 1911 1655 (and 8 fisherwomen). The numbers involved in the industry are, however, higher. Fishermen's wives had a vital role in the industry, as did much of the family in one way or another. Also, the number of people engaged in the fish curing business, often not as their sole occupation (and therefore not mentioned in the census returns), would have been considerable at certain times of the year, ranging from proprietors to fisherlassies to coopers.

The wider range of activity in the county included building trades, craftsmen, tradesmen, shopkeepers, food and drink retailers, tailors and dressmakers, boot and shoemakers, domestics, clergymen, medical and legal professionals and academics and teachers. The full range can be seen in Appendices 8-14. Though numbers fluctuate in these occupations throughout the period, they remain a constant presence. Outwith the four main activities of agriculture, textiles, mining and fishing, only those occupations for which direct evidence from Fife was found are discussed below. A great many of those enumerated in the census would have worn the basic working dress of the period, also discussed below.

Chapter 4 – Occupational Clothing, 1790-1914

The purpose for working clothing is to prevent soiling of one's ordinary garments and to protect them from the various hazards of the working environment itself.⁴³

Occupational clothing was not about the latest fashions or the newest trends. The more basic and urgent concerns were maintaining decency and gaining protection from the elements and from the hazards of the job. The style of basic working garments was slow to change, practicality often being best served by what was already in existence. The guiding principles of utility and economy were of the greatest import. Many clothes were passed from one to another, worn until they were little more than rags. Clothing may not even have started life with that purpose. For instance, sacks were often used to make coarse aprons or even skirts. Workers in the 'luxury' trades, those which involved keeping the fashionable at the height of fashion, such as hairdressing, were more influenced by changes in fashionable dress and those in towns were likely to be closer to the fashion than those in rural areas. Even those in the professions were not at the height of fashion, tending to wear the styles of previous generations, lending a sense of gravitas to enhance their status.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Scotland was at a low ebb economically and suffered a succession of bad harvests. However, a century of material progress and industrialisation meant that by the beginning of the period of study, Scotland's fortunes had changed. The century saw a dramatic increase

⁴³ E. T. Renbourn and W. H. Rees, *Materials and Clothing in Health and Disease*, London, 1972, p374

in the home production of linen and the last quarter saw the beginning of the incredible rise of the cotton industry. Many new inventions, such as improved looms and spinning machinery, were in the field of textile manufacture and work in all kinds of factories increased. The public servant also emerged in this century as postal and transport services grew.

Improved roads and increases in trade, along with the beginnings of a movement toward industrial centres, all combined with new materials and greater availability to influence the way in which everybody dressed. By the 1790s, woven cotton from the new mills of the West of Scotland, often printed with flower sprays or other designs, became cheaper and more plentiful, and thus available to almost all income groups.

Several of the ministers mention the dress of their congregations in their returns to the *Statistical Account of Scotland* in the 1790s. The overriding impression is one of neatness: “considerable attention is paid to neatness of dress and cleanliness of personal appearance.”⁴⁴ Several accounts mention a distinct change in dress in the previous two decades: “There is hardly any alteration in this place more remarkable, than the change in the people’s dress, which, within these twenty years, has become much gayer than formerly.”⁴⁵ Quality and decoration – “the inferior classes seem to be uncommonly fond of personal decoration”⁴⁶ – were more conspicuous “owing to the influx of wealth and rise of

⁴⁴ Parish of Kinglassie, *SA*, p198

⁴⁵ Parish of Dairsie, *SA*, p235

⁴⁶ Parish of Dunino, *SA*, p264

wages.”⁴⁷ One minister states that “the prevalent colour of the men’s dress is blue”⁴⁸ (see pl.7).

Basic working dress for men throughout the century remained similar. A shirt, with waistcoat, jacket, breeches and handmade stockings, and later trousers, would have been usual, with a muffler worn in the manner of a cravat at the throat. Heads would have been covered indoors and out. Blue bonnets, knitted or woven, were common throughout Scotland and survived, particularly in rural areas, into the nineteenth century. However, the minister of Auchterderran in the *Statistical Account* states that “the blue bonnet, a national badge, is disappearing rapidly,”⁴⁹ and the minister of Ceres states that “the Scotch bonnet has given place to the hat.”⁵⁰ Trousers may have replaced breeches in some parts of Scotland, even at this early period. Women would have worn variations of a simple dress or gown, sometimes in two pieces, skirt and bodice. A folded scarf or kerchief was generally worn, with the ends tucked into the bodice. Aprons were universal. These were usually bibless. The heads of married women would be covered at all times outside the house, but feet remained bare for much of the time. Plaids were worn for additional protection by both sexes (see pl.3). The minister of Ceres in the 1790s stated that the cloak and bonnet had largely replaced the plaid for women⁵¹, however, the entry in the *New Statistical Account*

⁴⁷ Parish of Kettle, *SA*, p443

⁴⁸ Parish of Auchterderran, *SA*, p51

⁴⁹ Parish of Auchterderran, *SA*, p51

⁵⁰ Parish of Ceres, *SA*, p150. The *NSA* entry for Ceres states that the bonnet was regaining some of its former popularity.

⁵¹ Parish of Ceres, *SA*, p150



Plate 3 – Night Watchman, St Andrews, 1860/61

St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P188.5/1

The watchman wears a plaid around his shoulders, crossed over at the front and secured by a belt, in order to keep out the chill as he kept watch in what must often have been freezing conditions.

of 1845 states “it is singular enough, that the plaid should now be regaining ... [its] former estimation.”⁵²

Industrialisation dominated the Scotland of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The population was on the increase and despite the number of people to be clothed, the Scottish textile industries produced ample cloth and the poorer sections of society benefited from a wider range of cheaper fabrics. The increase in population led to an increase in available labour and greater demand for goods produced. Self-sufficient ways were dying out and cottage industries with them. The bonnet remained an almost universal head covering for working men in country areas during this period and trousers became more common. Shirts, previously of flannel or linen, were beginning to be made of cotton. Women still wore gown and apron over petticoat or chemise, although waistlines rose in the country. White caps were worn, indoors and out, with a bonnet or straw-hat outdoors.

The *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, published in 1845, also contained comments on the dress of the inhabitants of Fife. As was the case half a century before in the *Statistical Account*, neatness and cleanliness were both mentioned consistently, the minister of Leuchars noting that “the inhabitants are lately much improved in the point of cleanliness and dress.”⁵³ Real improvement is noted in most cases where clothing is mentioned: “they keep pace with the times.”⁵⁴ One minister also noted that “40 years ago, the different ranks in society were

⁵² Parish of Ceres, *NSA*, p526

⁵³ Parish of Leuchars, *NSA*, p224

⁵⁴ Parish of Beath, *NSA*, p177

distinguished from each other by their dress; at present there is little distinction in dress.”⁵⁵ The only direct reference to female working attire in the account of Fife states that “the short-gown and petticoat which, within these few years, were generally worn by the females, are completely exploded, and the printed gown is now universally seen.”⁵⁶

Town and country were brought closer together in the second half of the nineteenth century with the spread of the railways. The population continued to increase and with it the range of occupations. Towns grew up around industrial sites and services with them, including offices and shops, providing many new white-collar occupations, some of which were filled by women. There was in fact a far wider range of occupations opening up to women at the time, in places such as offices, department stores and telephone exchanges.

Writing in 1876, Alexander Laing of Newburgh stated:

50 years ago tailors went from house to house to make up home-made cloth into garments, which were not always the most artistic in shape, new fashions penetrating slowly. Up to the year 1820 some old men continued to wear and go to church in the broad blue bonnet, which was universal (except among the wealthy), in the second half of the preceding century.⁵⁷

Trousers had universally replaced breeches for the working man, excepting certain domestic servants, by the mid to late nineteenth century. By the middle of the century the fashion for rural subjects in art and “the cult of the picturesque” had led to the adoption of trousers, seen as rural, by the middle and

⁵⁵ Parish of Auchterderran, *NSA*, p174

⁵⁶ Parish of Cameron, *NSA*, p307-8

⁵⁷ Quoted in Martin, *What to See in Newburgh*, Cupar, 1992, p12

upper classes. This fed into the cycle of the working class adopting those parts of fashionable clothing which were practical and trousers became widespread throughout, especially worn by the young. Whether this had any direct effect on the workers of Fife is doubtful, certainly in rural areas, but the fashion spread nonetheless. They were often tied beneath the knee with a leather strap (see pl.11). Corduroy and moleskin were popular materials for trousers and waistcoats. Caps were becoming the mark of the working man, but a variety of head-coverings were to be found.

With more women at work outside the home, it followed convenience that skirt lengths shortened. The basic garments remained the same and shawls and plaids were still indispensable. However, those engaged in the new telephone exchanges and offices made popular the blouse and skirt combination. This was a style developed in the 1860s which had become popular by the 1890s.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the beginnings of a new way of life. Class distinctions were beginning to blur, education – particularly of women – was improving and democracy was taking a foothold. Women's ambitions for greater equality were accompanied by the shortening of skirts and the simplification of dress styles. Attitudes towards women were also beginning to change and this was having an effect on their garments. The popularity of the bicycle in particular contributed to the shortening of skirts and the tailored suit of jacket, skirt and blouse, became the norm for those in white collar occupations.

Trousers, shirt and waistcoat were universally worn by men. Those in offices and shops would add a tie and jacket. Income and status dictated the material from which these were made, but tweed as well as corduroy was now common. By the end of the period, the cloth cap was the symbol of the working man. Those who had risen to foreman or supervisor often chose the bowler hat. Neckwear also indicated the status of a working man. Whilst the labourer abandoned the collar completely, wearing a muffler or neckerchief inside the neck of his shirt, those who worked in shops or as clerks had low versions of the high, stiff collars of the upper classes.

The municipal control of public services and amenities was on the increase and public health and hygiene increased in importance. The wearing of white coats became common for many workers, from doctors to barbers. Practicality was of course still a major concern in occupational clothing, but more and more protective clothing was coming into use. There was also a surge in the number of occupations where specific uniforms were worn, seen both as advertising and as a means of fostering pride in the workforce. Forms of motor vehicle were coming to be more and more common and providing new occupations, such as the motor mechanic and car dealer.

As well as the basic garments worn almost universally by the working population, specific garments falling under the heading of protective clothing were worn at work throughout the period. Either to protect the body or the underlying clothing, protective garments, from the basic apron, to gloves or headgear, in some form was worn by those undertaking many occupations.

Although not supplied by employers to any great extent, at least until the end of the period, when concerns over health and safety began to come to the fore, few occupations were carried out without wearing at least an apron from time to time.

Aprons were the most common form of protective garment. Protecting the body and clothing from activities using the hands in front of the body, aprons of cloth and leather were worn by a wide range of people participating in a vast range of occupations. Cloth aprons of linen, wool, canvas and cotton were worn by those as diverse as fishwives and masons, bakers and furniture removers. These aprons might have bibs or be bibless. Bibs could be pinned to the garment below or held up by straps. It was also common that bibs would be attached to a button on the jacket or waistcoat of the wearer. Where an apron had a bib that was not supported – the bib falling forward to provide an extra layer of protection below the waist – it was known as the ‘fall-over’ type. Leather aprons were most commonly worn by those working with metal, but also by slaughtermen, shoemakers, tanners and others. Often made from a whole skin, such aprons would generally use one corner to form a bib which would be attached to a button. Straps would hold up a more conventional square bib. Late in the period, the overall, a descendent of the apron, came into being (see pl.4). Aprons were not suitable in the machine age, with the possibility of them catching in more and more complex machinery. The trouser overall and bib-and-brace overall came into use in the early years of the twentieth century and white coats in the food trade and other retail occupations and laboratories began to become the norm, for hygiene’s sake.



Plate 4 – Staff of A. A. Duncan Cycle and Motor Mechanics, St Andrews, early twentieth century
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P136.2/1

Several wear trouser overalls, the descendant of the apron, covering the clothing beneath and protecting those garments from the dirty nature of the work. Three of the men wear the soft flat caps that had come to be almost universal for the working man.

Oversleeves were another common form of protective clothing (see pls 59 and 66). Preventing soiling and damage of the sleeves of basic garments, they were utilised by butchers, clerks, nurses and outdoor workers among others. In existence before the invention of elastic in the 1820s, they must have been difficult to hold up, most likely tied to the sleeve or around the arm in some manner.

Heads were protected from the elements by a wide variety of headgear, but protection for the skull itself was relatively rare during the period of study. The fan-tail hat was worn by dustmen and coal-heavers and many others who carried heavy loads. It was a cap with a strong extended brim or flap at the back to protect the neck. Those who might suffer from water dripping from above, such as those who worked in sewers, also wore them.⁵⁸

Gloves and mittens were used to protect the hands from friction. They were not usually worn to protect the wearer from the cold. Leather gloves or mittens were worn by hedgers and foresters. Coachmen and grooms also commonly wore gloves of leather, wool or string. By the late nineteenth century, rubber gloves were beginning to be used by those in the medical professions. The thatcher's palm and shoemaker's hand-leather were not complete gloves, but protected a specific part of the hand. The thatcher's palm was a leather pad strapped to the palm to protect it when pushing against the cut ends of the reeds and pushing home spars. The shoemaker's hand-leather was a band of leather around the hand, protecting it from friction from the thread looped around it.

⁵⁸ I have found no evidence of fan-tail hats being worn in Fife.

Various pads protected thighs and knees whilst gaiters of different kinds protected lower legs in a variety of occupations. Protecting from splashing, pressure, sparks or tools, these garments were highly practical in nature. Two boards suspended from a waistband or in a leather apron in front of the groin and strapped to each other or around the thighs gave protection to those cutting turfs using a tool with a long T-shaped handle. They were called thigh pads or clappers. Kneepads were used to relieve pressure by thatchers and miners among others. Shields to protect from sparks and splashes were made from cloths such as canvas, but usually of leather and covered various portions of the leg. Feet were protected by leather boots or shoes. Many preferred to wear shoes along with some form of leg protection instead of boots. This was a cheaper option and allowed greater movement of the ankle. The rubber wellington boots now commonly worn by those working in damp conditions were not introduced until the very end of the period, in the early twentieth century.

The clothing that people went to work in was generally the best possible compromise between what was available to them and the most practical garments for the job in hand. Ingenuity and adaptation were widespread. Different occupations adapted the basic working and protective clothing discussed above. These differences will be discussed below. Protective clothing specific to the occupations discussed will be dealt with in the appropriate sections. Working and protective clothing was utilised by a vast proportion of the population, as it still is today. From that which was common to many occupations to that which

was specific to only one, there was a wide range of garments in use during the period of study.

Chapter 5 – Agriculture

Nearly four-fifths of Fife was arable and parts of it like the Howe o' Fife and the belt of loam along the north shore of the Firth of Forth were particularly fertile.⁵⁹

With its naturally fertile soil there were few parishes in Fife that did not have some form of agricultural activity taking place in them. Agricultural improvements and the growing population in Scotland as a whole led to new methods of farming and more food being produced. The balance of the agricultural society was in a state of change at the beginning of the period. During the eighteenth century more and more ground was cultivated – with common grazings being ploughed – but using the system of crop rotation, it was cropped less frequently. Rigs (raised strips of cultivated land) were remade and straightened, stones were removed, drainage was improved and the use of lime as a fertiliser became common. The first moves towards enclosing fields came in this century, although it was well into the following century before the process was anywhere near complete.

The alterations in the way the land was cultivated led to changes in the workforce. Farms became larger and tenants in the new scheme of things required enough capital and equipment to implement the new ways of farming. The pattern of numerous small tenants and subtenants, who consumed all they produced, was to become a thing of the past. As tenants became fewer, those seeking a fee (six or twelve month contract) rose in number. Feeing markets or hiring fairs were held usually in May and November. This new mobile culture of

⁵⁹ Fife described at the beginning of the period of study (1793-1802) in J. E. Handley, *The Agricultural Revolution in Scotland*, Glasgow, 1963, p223

farm servants required housing, and this was for the most part tied to the fee. The housing provided was far from luxurious and sometimes positively miserable. Virtually the whole family was included in the contract of a married man. Children did some form of work as soon as they were able and it was not unusual for nursing mothers to be seen at work in the fields. Unmarried men often lived together in bothies. Part of the wage was nearly always received in kind.

Improvements in equipment came alongside the new ways of managing the land. By the late eighteenth century, the old heavy Scots plough had been almost universally replaced in Fife by a variation on Small's plough, "a lighter implement with an iron head and metal mouldboard ... being rounded rather than concave [like Small's plough]"⁶⁰ and oxen had largely been replaced by horses. Although more expensive to buy and feed than oxen, horses were faster and more intelligent and a team of two horses was easier to manage and more manoeuvrable than a yoke of oxen. One man and a pair of horses were needed for every 50 arable acres.⁶¹ Threshing machines were invented in the 1780s⁶² and as technology progressed, mills could be redesigned on a grander scale. Increasingly, specialised work was left to skilled tradesmen, with less of it being done by the land labourer and farmer. Thus, as the distinction between tenant and farm servant increased so did that between tradesman and farm servant.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p224

⁶¹ G. Sprott, *Scotland's Past in Action: Farming*, Edinburgh, 1995, p27

⁶² Several parish accounts in the *Statistical Account* mention threshing machines.

In the nineteenth century the sub-soil plough allowed ground that was previously too waterlogged to be cultivated and by the middle of the century the rig was beginning to disappear and the flat field surface we see today became the norm. Productivity was greatly increased. The first successful mechanical reaping machines were also designed. Further developments in machinery followed. The first tractors appeared in 1902 – although they were not a common sight until the 1920s – and other labour-saving machinery began to put those who worked on the land out of work. Many traditional jobs began to decline. Tractors did not need grooms and farriers, but in their place they required mechanics and new types of workers. By the end of the period people were beginning to drift to the towns, as fewer people working the land produced more food, supplemented by new import markets such as America.

Dress

With agricultural activities taking place throughout Fife, the working wardrobe of a significant proportion of the inhabitants was geared towards this activity. Generally the most conservative of the working population, those who worked in the countryside were that bit further behind the fashion than those who worked in towns. From the middle of the nineteenth century the spread of the railways brought town and country closer together and agricultural shows, as well as bringing to the farm labourer new technologies and the best livestock, meant that he came into contact with the clothing of engineers and demonstrators. Farm workers probably had only two sets of clothing and a Sunday best, which would have had to last for a long number of years. However, there is little evidence to

go on as regards the working clothing of the agricultural labourer in Fife before the mid-nineteenth century and the development of photography.

Secondary literature tends to deal mainly with England, even in works dedicated to British working dress. The variations in basic garments are unlikely to have been radical, but there were significant differences, such as the smock, which was highly popular south of the border, yet unknown in Scotland.

The early work of Sir David Wilkie, a native of Fife, may give some indication of the clothing of the time, but much of Wilkie's genre painting was done long after he left Fife. His painting *Pitlessie Fair*, 1804 (pl.5), is of his native Cults and the figures therein are believed to be locals. However, the scene depicted is the annual fair which took place in Pitlessie on the second Tuesday of May, and the figures are probably wearing their Sunday best and not their working clothes. A second wave of genre painting in the Victorian era produced a great number of agricultural scenes, but none of those found can be specifically attributed to Fife. Much of this work depicted Lothian scenes, like *Turnip Slingers*, by William Darling McKay, 1883 (pl.6) and E. A. Walton's *The Herd Boy*, 1886 (pl.7). The clothing depicted is likely to have been very similar to that worn in Fife, but the possibility of regional variations has to be considered.

Men

Mary Kermack, born in the parish of Leuchars in 1904, described in a book of her memories how her father, a cattleman, dressed for work when she was a child: "Ma fether wore corduroy breeks like aa the ither ferm workers an some o



Plate 5 – Pitlessie Fair, David Wilkie, 1804

National Galleries of Scotland

Wilkie was a native of Culter and here depicts the annual fair held on the second Tuesday of May. The figures are believed to be locals, yet although many would have been working people, on a fair day such as this would have been wearing their Sunday Best and not everyday working attire.

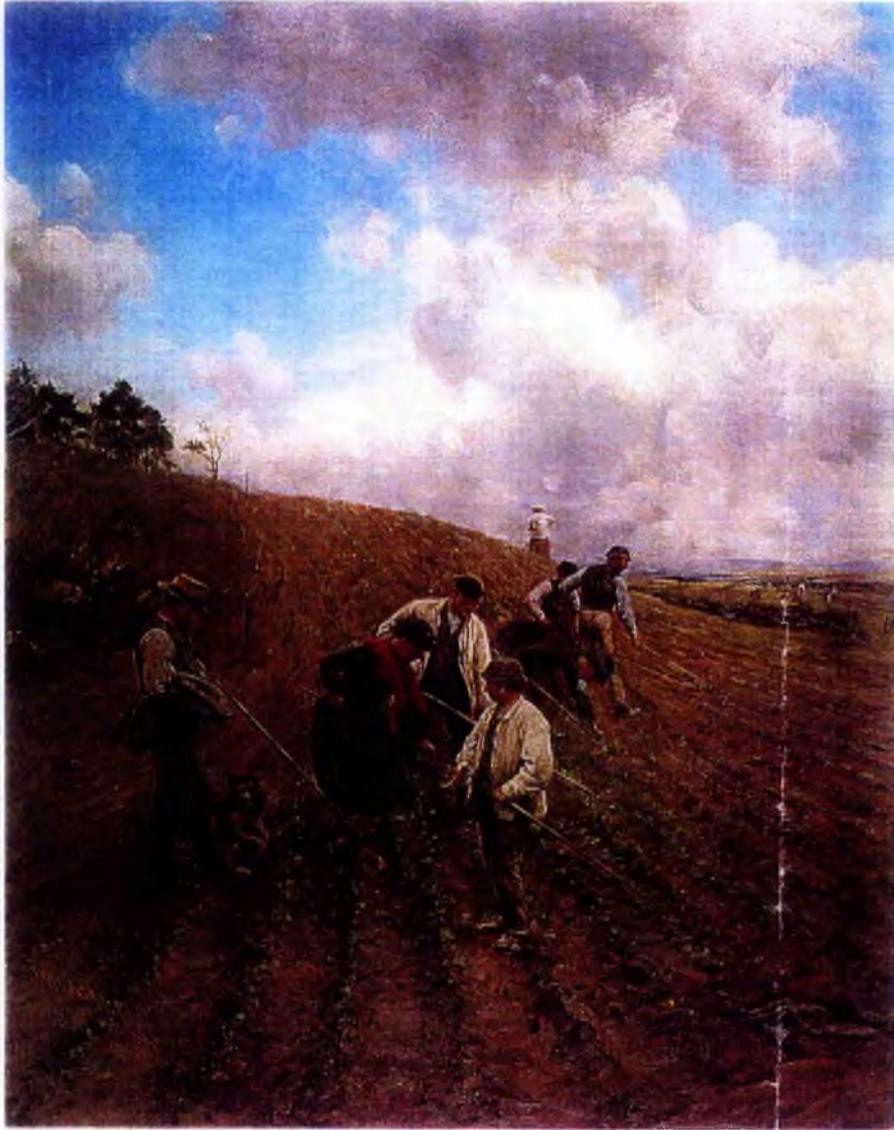


Plate 6 – Turnip Slingers, William Darling McKay, 1883
Royal Scottish Academy Diploma Collection

This scene is from a Lothian field. The clothing depicted is likely to have been very similar to that worn in Fife, but the possibility of regional variations has to be considered.



Plate 7 – The Herd Boy, E. A. Walton, 1886 (detail)

The Fine Art Society

Another Lothian scene, depicting the common colour of blue for working clothing at the time.

the pleumen wore carseckies in the summer time. A carseckie wis a sleeved waist coat.”⁶³ Near the beginning of the period, across the Tay in Angus in 1810, the usual dress of the ploughman was described as “a grey felt, or straw, or glazed hat; a short drab coat, striped waistcoat, with white or blue pantaloons [breeches?] or trousers.”⁶⁴ An observer in the 1790s commented of the farming community that “their clothing partakes of the improvement which has taken place in the different branches of the manufacture ... [there] is to be had great variety of stuff suitable to their circumstances, cheap and strong, also decent and becoming.”⁶⁵ Instead of overcoats, farm labourers wore a plaid for extra warmth and to ward off the elements. They were worn in particular by shepherds and were usually carried folded over the shoulder when the weather did not merit their donning. Shepherds also used their plaids to carry new-born lambs. A type known as the ‘poke plaid’ had the ends sewn up to form pockets for this purpose.⁶⁶

As well as the basic working dress, discussed above and in the previous chapter, men engaged in agricultural pursuits often wore gaiters or leggings, particularly before trousers were common attire. Providing protection from cold, damp and dirt, gaiters were made out of a variety of materials. Most frequently throughout the period of study they were made of leather, but stout cloth such as canvas or wool or linen was sometimes used, as were twists of straw, wrapped around the leg. Gaiters were tied below the knee and at the ankle or fastened with buttons

⁶³ M. Kermack, *Lang Syne in the East Neuk o Fife*, Glasgow, 1999, p10

⁶⁴ Quote from contemporary source not named in S. Maxwell, *Scottish Costume 1550-1850*, London, 1958, p141

⁶⁵ Quote from contemporary source not named in Maxwell, p140

⁶⁶ J. T. Dunbar, *The Costume of Scotland*, London, 1981, p152

(see pl.8) or buckles (see pl.9) down the outside of the leg. They began to fall out of use as trousers became common. Leggings sometimes extended over the instep of the foot and covered more of the upper leg.

Trousers were usually held up by braces (see pl.10) and had a front fly fastening. The usual materials were corduroy (see pl.11), fustian, tweed and moleskin. Most agricultural labourers made their trousers more like breeches by hitching them up with a buckled leather strap (see pl.11) or piece of string under the knee. This had the dual effect of pulling the hem of the trousers up out of the mud and off the ground preventing wear and also stopped field mice running up the leg. Male agricultural workers did not generally wear aprons during this period. However, those using turf-cutting spades often wore a leather apron with two pieces of board to protect the stomach and thighs from the pressure of the tool.

Shoes and boots were of leather and generally laced. The soles were sometimes wooden and often reinforced with iron nails (see pl.11). In some areas of Scotland wooden soles had holes in them to let water escape.⁶⁷ Hay and straw was used to line boots for warmth. The rubber wellington boots today so commonly associated with the farmer did not come into use until the late 1920s.

Aprons of sacks or old sugar bags were worn for dirty jobs. A relation of the apron was worn by those sowing seed. Sowing sheets were put over the shoulder and wrapped around the arm, forming a pouch for holding the seed to be

⁶⁷ C. Williams-Mitchell, *Dressed for the Job*, Poole, 1982, p66. I have found no evidence of this in Fife.

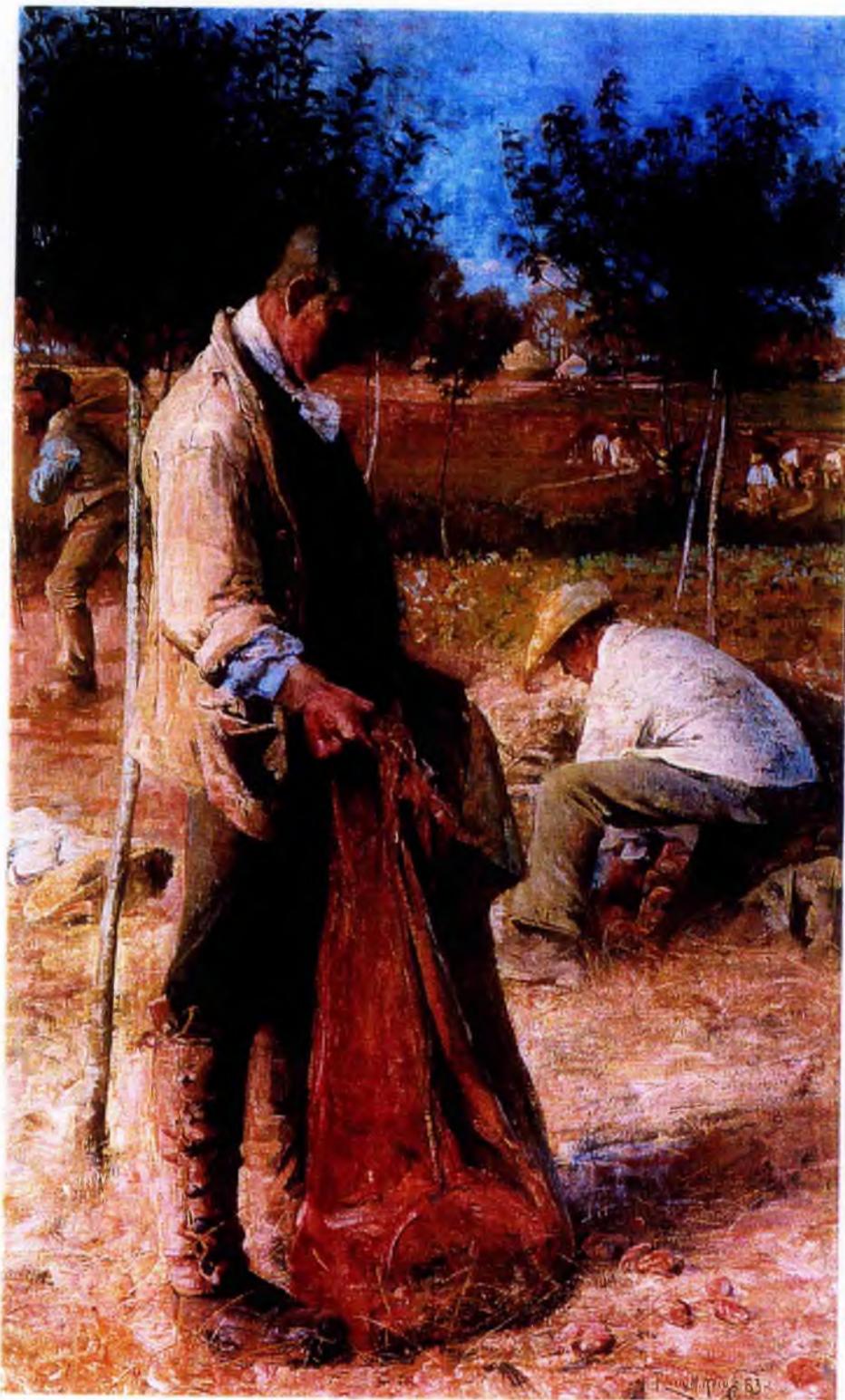


Plate 8 – Fieldworkers, Flora MacDonald Reid, 1883
Fleming's Collection

Here a man is shown wearing a typical example of buttoned gaiters. The man seated behind wears a soft flat cap.



Plate 9 – Buckled leather gaiter, one of a pair.
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.8
(Photo: Joanna Macrae)

Gaiter from the collection of the Fife Folk Museum, reaching from just below the knee to the ankle, fastened on the outside of the leg with buckles at the top and bottom.



Plate 10 – Ploughmen, Newburgh
Private Collection

The ploughman here is seen here in his shirtsleeves, showing his braces. Both men wear flat caps.



Plate 11 – Farm Workers, Pusk Farm, Leuchars, 1914
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.303

The buckled leather straps below the knees over the corduroy trousers of the men seated in the front row can clearly be seen. The nails or metal sprigs in the soles of their boots can also be seen. Four of the five men wear soft flat caps.

The women all wear aprons. The two seated women in the front wear coarse bibless aprons, the one on the left wears a shawl around her shoulders. Both wear heavy leather boots. The woman standing second from the right wears a white bibbed apron.

broadcast by hand. Empty feed sacks with arm and neck holes were a popular and cheap form of protection when doing dirty work.

A wide variety of headgear was worn by farm labourers in the Fife countryside during the period. By the end of the period the cloth cap was the universal symbol of the working man, and this was just as true in the fields of Fife.

Various shapes and sizes of soft caps, felt and straw hats were seen on the heads of those engaged in agriculture (see pls5-13). There was a certain prestige attached to the bowler hat, making it a popular choice with tenant farmers, distinguishing themselves from their labourers.

The farmers themselves (see pl.12) and their stewards and bailiffs (see pl.13) dressed in a way which set them apart from their labourers. In the 1790s the minister of Creich in the *Statistical Account* stated: "The rents of many farms are doubled, and some tripled; yet the tenants pay them, ride better horses, wear finer clothes, and entertain their friends better than before."⁶⁸ Whereas the farm labourer would wear a plaid, the farmer himself would wear an overcoat in cold weather and finer materials and better tailoring would have been employed. Farmers in some areas in Scotland continued to wear breeches after trousers were common among farm labourers, in an attempt to set themselves apart and as stated above, many favoured the bowler hat.

⁶⁸ Parish of Creich, *SA*, p181



Plate 12 – James Elder, Tenant Farmer, Prestonhall Farm, Cupar, circa 1880
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C22247

Here a tenant farmer is seen mounted on his horse, he wears a three piece suit, employing finer materials and better tailoring than his labourers could afford, and a collar and tie.



Plate 13 – Mr Hay, Bailiff, Wellfield Home Farm, Strathmiglo, 1909
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C4864

Like the tenant farmer in the previous plate, the farm bailiff wears higher quality clothing, distinguishing himself from the workers beneath him.

Women

Women in some areas of the British Isles working in the fields were known to discard their gown and work in chemise and petticoat with stays or a corset-bodice.⁶⁹ When the gown was left on it was not uncommon for the skirts to be looped up or 'rumpt' at the back and sides (see pl.14). This kept the skirts out of the way when work required bending or stooping. By the end of the period, a pinafore type dress was common, worn over a short-sleeved white blouse or shift. Women working in the fields in the south east of Scotland in the later nineteenth century were often referred to as bondagers – under a bond or contract to work for a particular person. Usually unmarried, these women worked in groups, under the supervision of a male labourer. They were notable for dressing alike in relatively short skirts, leather gaiters, heavy boots and sunbonnets. Married women often worked in the fields as part of the contract of their husband's employment, as did their children, their labour paying for the 'cot' (cottage). Some of these women wore oversleeves of coarse canvas to protect long sleeves or bare arms.

Wearing the basic working dress of the time, women working in the fields were rarely seen without an apron. Hugh Cameron's *A lonely Life*, 1873 (pl.14) shows an elderly woman wearing a long bibless apron of coarse linen or sacking (see pl.15, also pls 11 and 16). As well as providing protection for the skirts underneath, the apron could be used for carrying. For this purpose, some had ties around the hips as well as the waist, making it easier to form a pouch. When

⁶⁹ I have found no direct evidence of this in Fife, but it seems not unreasonable that this may have been the case.



Plate 14 – A Lonely Life, Hugh Cameron, 1873
National Gallery of Scotland

Here the elderly woman has her skirts rumpt, looped up at the sides, keeping them out of the way when work required bending or stooping. She wears a bibless apron, which looks like it is made out of sacking or some other type of rough material. Her shawl is worn over her head and crossed in front.



Plate 15 – Going to the Hay, Hugh Cameron, 1858-9
National Gallery of Scotland

Here the two young women wear their long bibless aprons caught up in their waistbands, out of the way as they stooped to pick up the cut hay. Both wear bonnets, providing shade for faces and necks in an attempt to avoid an unfashionable tan.



Plate 16 – Jane Gibson, Priory Farm, Balmerino, circa 1900
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C1755

This woman wears a long bibless checked apron and a white mitch under her bonnet.

work involved a lot of stooping the apron could be hitched up into the waistband at the side out of the way (see pl.15). Later in the period and for cleaner jobs, white aprons were common, both with (see pl.11) and without bibs. Printed and checked cotton aprons were also worn (see pl.16).

Women in the fields wore a variety of hats and head-coverings. Shawls, usually worn around the shoulders (see pl.11), were also used to cover the head (see pl.14). Mob caps or mutches of linen and cotton were worn, indoors and out, particularly by older and married women (see pls 16 and 18), sometimes under straw hat (see pl.15) or sun bonnet. Sun bonnets had wide front brims to protect the face and a deep flounce at the front to protect the neck. The brims and flounces provided protection from the sun, when a suntan was considered unfashionable and the mark of a outdoors manual labourer. They were also known as uglies⁷⁰ (see pl.17). Head scarves and kerchiefs were also worn over the head, on their own and under hats.

At the beginning of the period, many rural women went barefoot much of the time, wearing shoes only on Sundays and special occasions. Usual footwear for working in became heavy leather laced boots (see pl.11) or shoes, much like those worn by men.

⁷⁰ Research has not uncovered from where these bonnets got the unfortunate name of *ugly*.



Plate 17 – Ugly, made by Pemberthy's, Oxford Street
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1975.88
(Photo: Joanna Macrae)

Uglies were a type of sunbonnet. The origin of the name 'ugly' is unclear.



Plate 18 – Crocheted mitch
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1993.26.003
(Photo: Joanna Macrae)

This crocheted mitch with chin ties is a typical example, of fairly fine quality. It is of a similar style to those which would have been worn by many working women, but this may well be an example of a Sunday Best mitch.

Chapter 6 – The Textile Industries

Flax abounds in Scotland, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great quantities of linen, brown and whiten'd which is one of the greatest manufactures of the kingdom ... for the Scots have improv'd their Linen Manufacture much of late.

Guy Miège, 1738⁷¹

The above statement remained true throughout the period of study, particularly in Fife where (together with Perthshire and Forfarshire) the greatest proportion of the linen manufacturing industry of Scotland was concentrated at this time. The woollen industry in Scotland had been sacrificed to its larger and more efficient counterpart in England at the Union of the two countries in 1707 and cotton was concentrated in the west around Glasgow. Dunfermline was home of the fine linen trade in Fife and produced much of the table linen in Scotland. Specialities included damask patterned tablecloths and napkins. Kirkcaldy was the other major seat of the linen trade in Fife and was famous for 'Kirkcaldy Stripe' shirting material. Linen was produced to a lesser extent in many other locations in Fife and in the early part of the period and before the advent of the powerloom almost every village had a few weavers. By the end of the period the linen trade in Fife was continuing to expand and a large export market was being further developed.

Flax was grown in Fife in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and in 1852, 1648 acres were sown with the crop. However, just five years later there is no mention of flax in agricultural reports.⁷² Efforts were made to reintroduce flax to Fife farmers, but it was a greedy crop, quickly exhausting the

⁷¹ Quoted in de Marly, p63

⁷² P. K. Livingstone, *Flax and Linen in Fife Through the Centuries*, Kirkcaldy, 1952, p4

soil, and farmers were reluctant. Flax came to be imported in vast quantities from Russia, the Baltic States, France, Belgium and Holland.⁷³

Before flax fibres can be woven into cloth they need to go through several preparatory processes and then be spun into yarn. Liberating the fibres from the woody stalk was a long process. The flax once gathered was tied in bundles and steeped for weeks in water outside to soften the stems. This process was called retting. It was then scoured and beaten to continue breaking down the fibre. These processes were mechanised and the mills variously known as waulk, lint, scutching and plash mills were to be found in many localities where there was a river or stream to provide motive power. The introduction of chemicals at this stage in the late eighteenth century speeded up the process. The third process was heckling. Here the flax was combed, straightened, separated and split into fibres. Hecklers were at first independent workers, coming together to work in a heckling shed. The hand heckle was a square frame of wood with rows of metal teeth on it which were combed or drawn through the flax. When mechanisation was applied to the process the teeth were attached to cylinders or rollers, turned by power, into which the flax was fed by hand.

Once the flax fibres had been thus prepared they were spun into yarn for the weavers. This was the process by which the fibres were drawn out and twisted together to form a continuous thread. Spinning was universally a female task. By the beginning of the period, most spinning was done using a spinning wheel, but more primitive methods were still in use. The spinner used her saliva

⁷³ Ibid., p5

constantly to moisten the fibres to prevent snapping. Careless spinning or poorly prepared fibre resulted in inferior yarn with knots which would break easily. During the eighteenth century, instead of working on their own materials, spinners began to be supplied with flax from dealers that they spun and then returned. They still worked at home but had lost their independence. The invention of the flying shuttle in 1733 had increased the speed at which weavers could work and spinners could not keep up with the demand for yarn. The Spinning Jenny was invented in 1764 and by 1766 could spin 16 threads simultaneously. This number continued to increase. This sort of machinery was better suited to cotton and it was not until 1787 that a satisfactory method of machine spinning dry flax was perfected. The invention of the wet-spinning frame solved the problem of flax breaking when spun dry. The flax passed through a trough filled with hot water before being drawn onto finely fluted brass rollers. Hot water and steam often scalded workers.

The application of steam power to spinning meant that mills did not need to be situated by moving water, often in isolated spots away from centres of population. Cottages and sometimes whole villages were built in an attempt to attract labour to the often harsh and dangerous work. Long hours, damp conditions and dangerous machinery affected health and caused accidents.

Conditions worsened with the application of steam. Mill owners felt that machinery should be kept going ceaselessly in order to get the maximum return from the huge investment required and hours became unimaginably long. Workers had to keep up with the pace at which the machines worked and

constant vigilance was necessary. Mill girls were susceptible to asthma from the fluff in the air, coughs and colds and swollen legs, ulcers, enlarged veins, fallen arches and turned-in ankles from standing all day. Workers stood barefoot on wet stone floors, spray from the machinery soaking their clothes. A report in 1833 on the working conditions in Dunfermline spinning mills took evidence from mill workers including 11-year-old Margaret Methven:

She complains of nothing but the long hours, which tire her and make her sleepy ... Her feet and legs often swell and give her pain, but she has had no other illness at the mill ... She would like half an hour for breakfast, instead of a quarter of an hour, allowed; and the only other time allowed, from a quarter before six a.m. to eight p.m., is half an hour for dinner. No seats are allowed to the workers at any time.⁷⁴

Discipline was strict and in many mills hands could be fined for a range of transgressions and defaults.

Women and children were subjected to incredibly long hours for many years with no effective regulation. The first Factory Act was passed in 1802 to protect the health and morals of the workers and the second, 17 years later, limited the hours that could be worked by children to 72 hours per week and set a lower age limit of nine. The 1833 Twelve Hours Act was the first really effective piece of regulatory legislation. The 72-hour week was extended to all mill employees, children aged nine to 13 were restricted to an eight-hour day and the first inspectors were engaged. In 1847 the Ten Hour Act limited workers to a ten-hour day.

⁷⁴ Quoted in E. Simpson, *The Auld Grey Toun: Dunfermline in the Time of Andrew Carnegie 1835-1919*, Dunfermline, 1987, p17

Once the yarn was prepared it was woven into cloth. In its simplest form weaving is the interlacing of two threads, the warp and the weft, laid at right angles to each other. At the beginning of the period the handloom was in its ascendancy. Looking much like a four poster bed, the handloom (see pl.19) was a large piece of equipment but relatively simple. Small alterations and improvements were made all the time, but the basic design changed little in the nineteenth century. The years between the introduction of the first spinning mills and before the introduction of the power-loom were the glory days of the handloom. Production increased and some master weavers took on journeymen or apprentices, purchased other looms and employed other men to work for them, as many as six or more men working together in one shed. These men began to call themselves manufacturers.

At the fine end of the linen manufactures, designs grew more complex and demand increased. Early damask looms required weavers to commit to memory the patterns created by lifting different threads of the warp, a process in which it took weeks to master a new design. In 1803 the comb draw-loom was patented. Known colloquially as a 'holey-board', this speeded up the process, but the real change came when in 1825 the Jacquard machine was introduced. It was in general use by 1830. The new machine heightened delicacy and distinction of outline and increasingly complex and fine designs could be wrought. The patterns were first drawn on squared paper, each square representing a loop of the fabric. The design went next to the card-cutter who transferred it into a series of holes in a piece of cardboard "by means of a curious little machine"⁷⁵ which

⁷⁵ D. Bremner, *The Industries of Scotland: Their Rise, Progress and Present Condition*, Edinburgh, 1869, p244

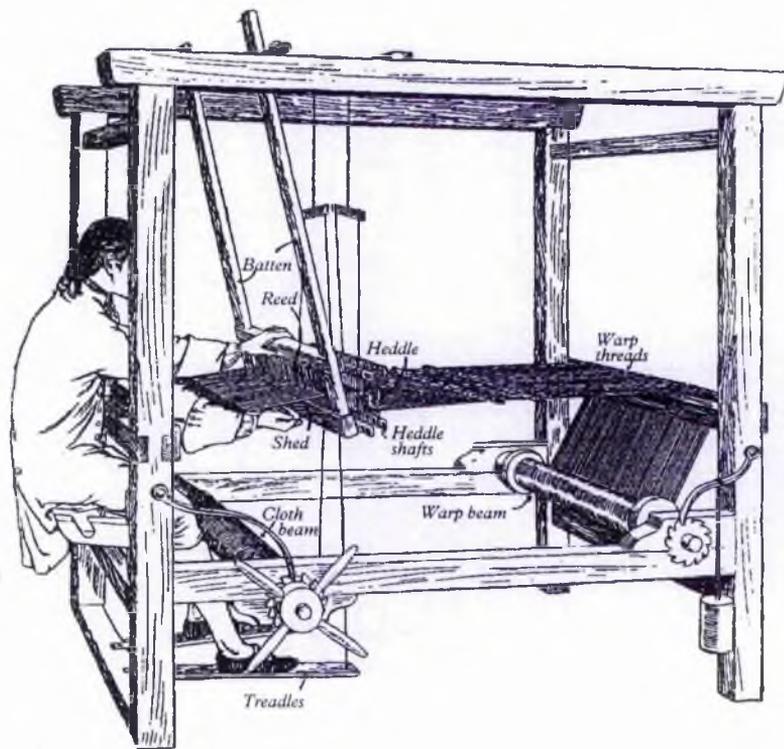


Plate 19 – Drawing of a handloom showing the uses of the various parts.
Gauldie, *Spinning and Weaving*, p45

when placed in the Jacquard machine guided the loom through the pattern.

These innovations were employed to great effect in Dunfermline.

Handloom weavers were considered to be skilled artisans, despite the long hours they worked. Many started work in the loom shops at the age of 12 and worked from 6am until late at night. Characterised as being shrewd and intelligent, they were often keen politicians and are remembered for their heckling of political candidates. They usually worked from home. Most lived in the small two-roomed cottage of the time, the but and ben, with one of the rooms in the home of a weaver housing the loom. Wives and daughters prepared the pirns (spools of yarn) that fitted inside the shuttles. Yarn began to be supplied from local manufacturers, who acted as middlemen, having the woven cloth dyed, finished and marketed. As this system became embedded, the weavers began to lose their independence. Some manufacturers built small factories and there were “pointers to a future that demanded more regular attendance and a more regimented workforce.”⁷⁶ As mechanisation advanced and power was applied to the weaving process, an era of immense change in the linen industry was beginning.

The first successful power-looms in Fife seem to have been installed in Kirkcaldy in 1821⁷⁷ and they spread slowly to other districts. With time improvements meant that finer quality cloth could be woven⁷⁸ and by the 1830s they had changed the industry forever. From this decade onwards employment

⁷⁶ Simpson, p16

⁷⁷ Livingstone, p18

⁷⁸ At first the warp of finer yarns broke under the stress of the rapid and violent movement.

in the industry fell. Though the industry itself expanded, mechanisation made possible this expansion with fewer hands. With the introduction of the power-loom, the linen industry, previously spread throughout the county was centralised and concentrated in large urban factories. Weaving ceased to be a cottage industry as spinning had before it. "The relentless advance of the power-loom whittled away their [the handloom weavers'] ranks."⁷⁹

The human hand, aided only by the rude appliances of ancient times, can ill compete with modern machinery propelled by steam ... Hence the spinners and weavers of linen in the outlying districts had to relinquish their wheels and looms, and follow the trade to the absorbing centres, or seek new kinds of employment. The change caused much hardship and broke up many homes.⁸⁰

Handlooms came to be dubbed 'the four stoops of misery' and as the number of handloom weavers decreased, so did the number of women employed in winding the yarn. However, despite the fact that the power-loom dominated, there was still the odd handloom weaver in Fife at the end of the period.

The balance of the sexes in the industry also shifted with the introduction of the power-loom. Whereas the vast majority of handloom weavers were men, the new power-loom factories were largely staffed by females. One woman was responsible for either one large or two small looms and these were prepared by tenters (who removed finished webs and put on fresh warps) and maintained by mechanics, each responsible for a number of looms. Conditions inside the factories were noisy and most probably disconcerting for one who had not experienced them before:

a workshop floor which is covered by machinery, while overhead the eye gets lost in a maze of belts, shafts, and other mechanisms, the motion of

⁷⁹ Valentine, p167

⁸⁰ Bremner, p231

which makes one giddy, while the noise closely resembles the roar of a great waterfall with a metallic tinkle superadded.⁸¹

After the cloth was woven, it went through one or more of several other processes before reaching the consumer. Bleaching and dyeing might take place before or after weaving. In 1910 it was written, “the bleachfields of Fife are considered so good that manufacturers outside its boundaries send their yarns to be bleached there.”⁸² Linen was bleached not just to lighten the colour as the process also helped remove the rough texture of natural flax. The chemical properties of a wide range of materials from sour milk to pigeon dung were utilised over the centuries. Lime was also used, but the caustic action made the cloth liable to holing. Bleaching began as a part-time unskilled occupation but by the nineteenth century it was a commercial business. The basic process changed little. The cloth or yarn was first boiled or soaked in alkali, then wrung or mangled, then soaked in a ‘sour’ or acid, then washed again, dried and finished by beating or pressing. The process required vast amounts of water and considerable space. Premises were always situated by a ready water supply. Chlorine bleaching was introduced at the end of the eighteenth century and speeded up the process.

Once the cloth had been bleached or dyed, finishers were employed to ready the cloth for market. Calenderers used machinery with large rollers to finish the surface of the cloth. The process smoothed and gave a gloss to the cloth using a combination of moisture, heat and pressure. At first carried out on the same premises as bleaching, when steam power was applied to the process different

⁸¹ Ibid., p243

⁸² Valentine, p77

premises were often used. In the later nineteenth century many installed hydraulic presses which could compress the cloth into tight bales for transportation, a process previously undertaken by hand by lappers who folded the cloth readying it for market.

Dress

Men

Handloom weavers wore over a shirt, trousers and sleeveless waistcoat a long apron of white linen from the waist (see pl.20). Many wore a nightcap,⁸³ a close fitting cap originally worn in bed, sometimes with ties under the chin, whilst sat at the loom. Others wore a cap (see pls 20 and 21). Livingstone states in his history of flax and linen in Fife that white moleskin trousers were at one time common among weavers.⁸⁴ However, research has provided no images to back up this claim. Those who worked in the spinning mills and power-loom factories wore the basic working clothes of the day. Aprons were common and a special type was evolved in the mills of England, which may well have come north of the border. These consisted of a sleeveless bodice, back and front, with a normal apron starting at waist. Of white cotton or linen they were put on over the head and worn by women and girls working in mills as well.⁸⁵ This garment seems to have been the precursor to the pinafore.

Men and women working at bleachfields, dye works and calendering and finishing premises wore the normal working dress of the time (see pl.22).

⁸³ Presumably so in Fife, but research has turned up no images depicting this.

⁸⁴ Livingston, p8

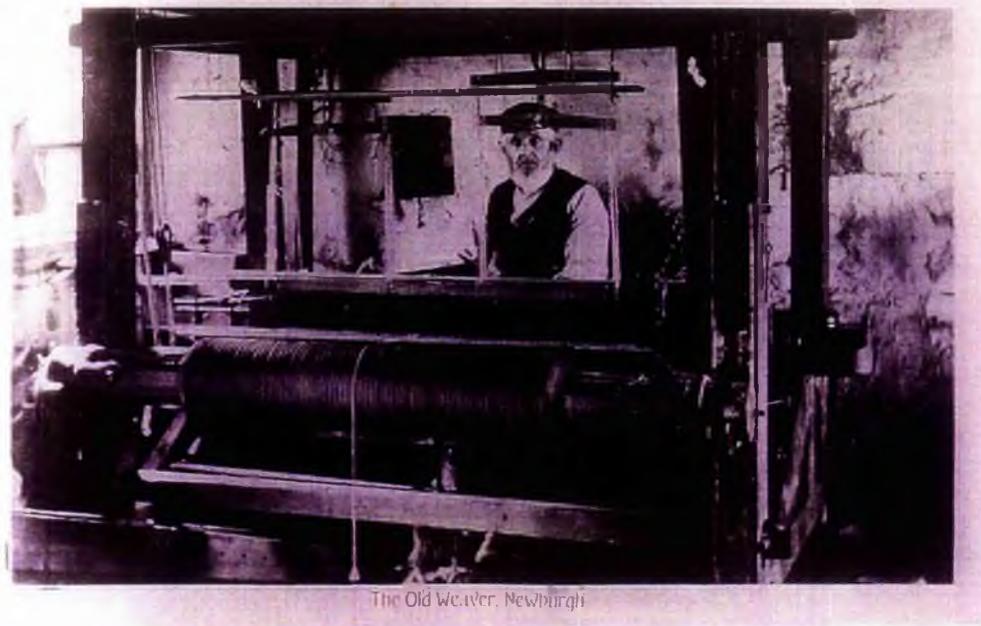
⁸⁵ de Marly, p91



Plate 20 – Leisure Moments – Handloom Weavers, Dunfermline, W. Thomson, 1902

Thomson, *The Weavers' Craft*, p317

Both wear long plain linen bibless aprons and are seen wearing shirtsleeves and waistcoats. The man standing wears a soft cap.



The Old Weaver, Newburgh

Plate 21 – The Old Weaver, Newburgh
Postcard, published by W. D. Wilson, Newburgh, late nineteenth century.
Private Collection
The weaver wears a soft cap and works in his shirtsleeves and waistcoat.



Plate 22 – Cluniefield Bleachfield Workers, 1917-18
Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1988.248
The workers here are wearing typical basic working dress.

Aprons must have been common, particularly at bleachfields and dye works, where processes were wet and messy. No specific footwear is recorded.

Women

Women who worked in the textile industry throughout the period dressed in basic working (see pls 23-25). Older women who earned their living from the spinning wheel commonly wore a white mutch (see pl.24). The fashion for the crinoline in the 1850s and working women's attempts to copy the wide skirts compelled employers to intervene. The hoops, or multiple petticoats employed to obtain the wide shape of the skirt were highly dangerous when working with machinery. Hoops and bustles were banned and the number of petticoats limited for safety's sake. In mills and factories aprons were the principal means of protecting the workers' clothing. Aprons with bibs were common and some had a complete front and cap sleeves. Women who worked at the early bleachfields often went barefoot.

The children who worked in the textile industries, at first winding bobbins and later in the spinning mills and power-loom factories, wore the same types of clothing as their adult counterparts.



Plate 23 – The Pirn Wheel and Whisks, W. Thomson, 1902
Thomson, *The Weavers' Craft*, p269

The woman working here at her spinning wheel wears typical dress. Her bibless apron has a decorative band at the base, which may be horizontal tucks.



Plate 24 – Old woman spinning at the Saxony wheel, circa 1910

Dunbar, *The Costume of Scotland*, p61

This woman seated at her spinning wheel wears a white mutch and a shawl around her shoulders. On her feet are heavy leather boots.



Plate 25 – Staff of Robert Taylor's Linen Factory, Newburgh, late nineteenth century
Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1990.9

The workers here wear typical working clothes. The women seated in the front row are wearing a variety of bibless aprons. Most are plain white, but the woman in the centre wears a horizontally striped apron, more reminiscent of a butcher, and the woman on the far right wears a printed cotton apron.

Chapter 7 – The Extractive Industries: Mining, Salt-Making, Quarrying and Lime Burning

One of the first mentions of coal working in Scotland is in a charter dated 1291, granted to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermline, permitting them to work coal in the area. Fifeshire was placed “on the most important of the coal-fields [in Scotland] ... the Clydesdale, on which one half of the entire number of collieries in Scotland are situated”, with the third-largest share of the area.⁸⁶ The production of salt from seawater was a companion industry to coal mining in several places in Fife. With beds of ironstone, fire-clay, shale and limestone interspersed with the coal and an abundance of sandstone, limestone, igneous rocks and stones suitable for the metalling, causewaying and kerbing of roads, the extractive industries of Fife employed many hands in occupations all potentially dangerous.

Coal Mining

*From coal we derive the force which turns the mill, propels the steamboat, draws the railway train, and performs a thousand other offices tending to economise time, lessen labour, and increase and multiply our enjoyments; and even a temporary stoppage of the supply would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall us.*⁸⁷

Coal mining was an expanding industry in Fife throughout the period of study. Production was stimulated by the growth of industries requiring fuel, and Scottish coal was also exported in vast quantities. The Fife Coal Company was established in 1872 and in the next decade the coal output of Fife doubled.⁸⁸ Increasing numbers were employed in the industry, from not more than 6000 in

⁸⁶ Bremner, p9

⁸⁷ Ibid., p1

⁸⁸ A. S. Cunningham, *Rambles in the Parishes of Scoonie and Wemyss*, Leven, 1905, p150

1877, 8500 in 1887 and 12000 in 1897, to 18424 in 1904.⁸⁹ As well as those who worked underground, there were many hands employed on the surface. Among them were blacksmiths, masons, carpenters, engineers and sawyers.⁹⁰ However, the vast majority of the workforce operated underground.

Colliers and their families at the beginning of the period were still bound under a system of serfdom. In spite of an Act of Parliament in 1775, the system did not see an end until a further Act was passed in 1799. Until this time the colliers were effectively the property of their masters. Often geographically isolated from other sections of the population, the colliery communities became set apart in much the same way as the fishing communities on the coast. Housing was often provided for colliers and, with wives and children employed by the coal masters as well, interaction with the rest of the population was restricted. Housing in some areas was of a wretched standard, in others relatively good. By the end of the period conditions had vastly improved. The supply of clean fresh water was often problematic. This made keeping clean difficult, although many colliers believed that washing the back weakened the spine. Pit-head baths were an invention of the twentieth century. Larger collieries almost without fail had schooling facilities, with night classes for those children who worked down the pit during the day.

Colliers were looked down on, and held to be on the bottom rung of the industrial ladder, despite the fact that their wages were often twice those of normal labourers in the late eighteenth century. They formed close-knit communities. A

⁸⁹ Ibid., p151-152

⁹⁰ These will be dealt with separately.

strong group identity was strengthened by the fact that the dangerous work meant that co-workers and neighbours relied on each other for safety on a day to day basis. "His neighbours of other occupations were prone to regard him as a rough sort of fellow,"⁹¹ prone to vices such as drinking and poaching. Perhaps some were deserving of this reputation, but by the end of the century, the differences became less apparent and the gap in perception narrowed.

The life of the miner was an existence of hard toil, fraught with danger. "From the moment he sets his foot in the cage to descend to his work, he is in constant danger of a violent death, or injury that may render life a burden to him."⁹²

Conditions in many Scottish mines were poor. Hours were long and irregular, with no set breaks for rest and refreshment, and ventilation often very poor. As well as the physical dangers of the occupation, diseases such as silicosis, caused by breathing in coal dust, were common. Seams as shallow as 22 inches were worked, requiring the miner to lie on his back or side to hew the coal. When working larger seams, the miner could kneel or even stand at his work. In a damp environment at the best of times, workers underground sometimes had a constant stream of water falling on them for the duration of their 12-hour day. As the coal was broken away from the face it was shovelled aside and gathered by the putter, whose job it was to transport it to the surface. Until the mid-nineteenth century, the putters were women and children.

Until 1843, when legislation banned the practice, women and children worked underground in mines throughout Scotland. Small children operated the

⁹¹ Bremner, p19

⁹² Ibid., p17-18

underground doors and women and children bore the coal from the face to the surface. Women transported up to four-and-a-half hundredweight in each load,⁹³ often along passages of no more than 22 inches height for up to 200 yards. Ascending the wet and slippery wooden stairs was a perilous task and accidents were frequent occurrences (see pl.29). One of the commissioners for the 1842 *Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines* found a girl of six carrying half-a-hundredweight of coal and making fourteen journeys a day, each being the equivalent of climbing to the top of St Paul's Cathedral.⁹⁴ When winding apparatus was introduced to bring the coal to the surface, their task was limited to taking the coal to the bottom of the shaft. Small carts were sometimes used for this purpose. The findings of the *Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines* led to the legislation preventing women and children under ten from working underground. The legislation had a significant effect on the income of most families, but improvements soon meant that men and boys could earn more and wives and daughters in more populous areas could seek employment in other occupations. Women continued to work at the pit-head into the twentieth century.

Sons usually followed their fathers down the mines. Their apprenticeship typically began at the age of 12 and lasted four years, father and son working side by side. At the age of twelve a boy was reckoned to be a quarter-man, and his father was entitled to put out one-fourth more coal, paying the boy out of his extra earnings. At the age of 14 he became a half-man and at 16 a three-quarter-man. At the age of 18 he assumed the title of miner and, performing a man's

⁹³ Ibid., p6

⁹⁴ Ibid., p7

work, drew a man's wage. Daughters found employment on farms, in factories and increasingly in domestic service. Colliery wives had the reputation for ignorance of domestic economy and were often regarded as slovenly by other women. The fact remained that, especially when they were employed underground in an industry involving so much dirt and pollution, less time was available for cleaning themselves and their houses.

Dress

*They are quite a distinct class from the agricultural population. Their prejudices, their domestic habits, and even their style of dress are altogether peculiar.*⁹⁵

Men

Writing in 1869, Bremner who "donned a capacious suit of pilot cloth ... of most uncouth cut" before being taken into a mine, commented that it "proved to be quite an aristocratic costume when brought into contrast with the habiliments of the dusky fellows below."⁹⁶ Mining was hard on clothing. Throughout the nineteenth century, in spite of the dangers of the occupation, miners were not provided with any sort of safety clothing. In fact, they tended to regard any sort of safety clothing as unmanly and shunned it.

Miners often worked naked, or stripped to the waist, with either trousers or some sort of loincloth, particularly early in the period (see pl.26). Clothing had to be functional and in the damp conditions underground wet clothing could cause great discomfort. Leather was used in an attempt to keep dry, fashioned into

⁹⁵ Parish of Dalgety, SA, p189

⁹⁶ Bremner, p10

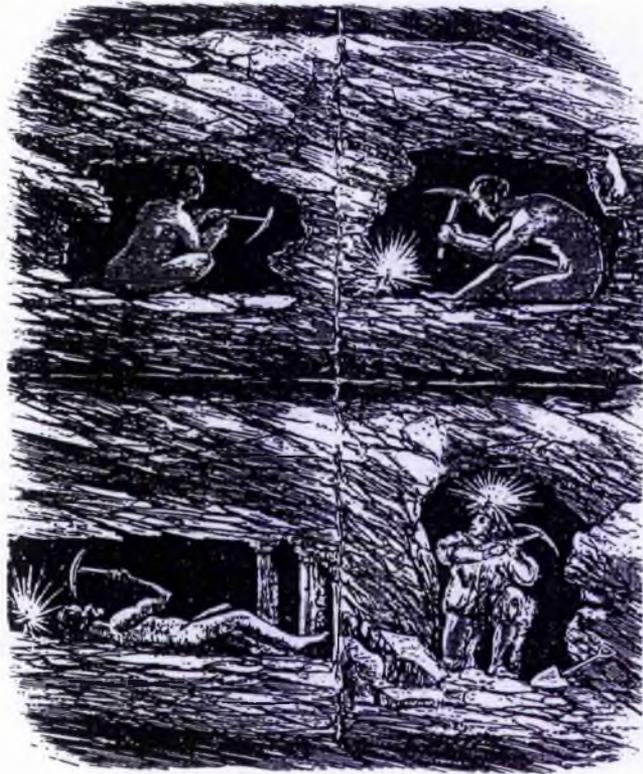


Plate 26 – Hand hewing, from an early nineteenth century engraving
Courtesy of the Scottish Mining Museum

Three of the workers depicted here appear to be working naked. The fourth (bottom right) has some sort of light attached to his hat. From the date of the image, this is likely to be a candle, stuck to the front of his cap with clay. He either wears breeches, or has straps tied below the knee to prevent debris from getting up the legs of his trousers.

cap and deep brimmed fan-tail hats.⁹⁷ Later oilskin was used for waterproof garments.

Flannel shirts, with mufflers at the neck and corduroy or moleskin trousers, tied with a strap under the knee to prevent debris from getting up the trouser leg when kneeling, were common attire down the mines, with jackets above ground.

Peaked caps were the most common form of headgear, although other types were seen, and sturdy leather boots, sometimes with wooden soles, were worn (see pls 27 and 28). Caps and hats were often used as a mobile candlestick, with a candle fixed to the front with clay providing a means of seeing. Oil lamps were also adapted for carrying on the cap. The Davey Safety Lamp invented in 1815 had to be carried by hand and it was not until the late 1920s that an electric cap lamp was introduced.

Miners frequently suffered from a very painful condition called beat knee, similar to housemaid's knee, caused by the constant kneeling. Kneepads to guard against the condition did not come into general use until the twentieth century. They were made of padded leather and strapped to the knees. However, the first attempts at home-made kneepads were often failures, with sharp debris getting between the knee and the pad, making kneeling painful.

⁹⁷ I have found no direct evidence of this in Fife.



Plate 27 – Collier, Fife, circa 1865
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P95.1
This collier wears a suit made from what looks like pilot cloth or moleskin. It is rough and loosely fitted.

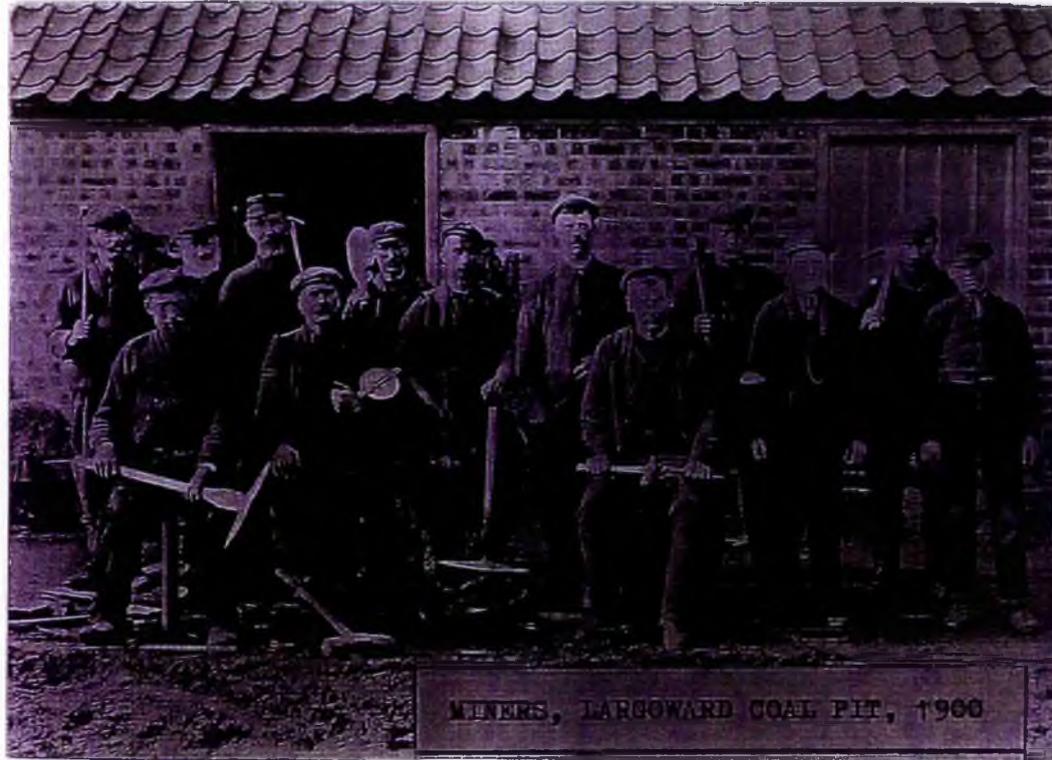


Plate 28 – Miners, Largoward Coal Pit, 1900
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.27

Figure third from the right appears to be an office clerk.

All wear soft flat caps and basic working clothing. The fabric looks to be pilot cloth or moleskin. Mufflers are visible at the necks of some.

Women

Women working underground often adopted trousers.⁹⁸ Those not in trousers wore dresses and pinafores. From engravings dating to the 1840s, skirts appear to have been calf length (see pls 29 and 30). By the end of the period skirts were ankle length (see pl.31) and worn with aprons, usually of coarse material like sacking. Shawls were common at the pit-head, sometimes worn covering head as well as shoulders (see pl.31). By the end of the period some women working at the pit-head wore nothing on their head (see pl.31). Earlier, sometimes only a kerchief was worn on the head, particularly when the creel of coal was supported by a band around the forehead (see pl.29), others chose hats and bonnets, which they trimmed in an attempt at fashion (see pl.30). Sturdy leather shoes and boots were the common footwear. Those who wore trousers at the pit-head sometimes wore skirts or petticoats over them as a concession to femininity.

Salt-Making

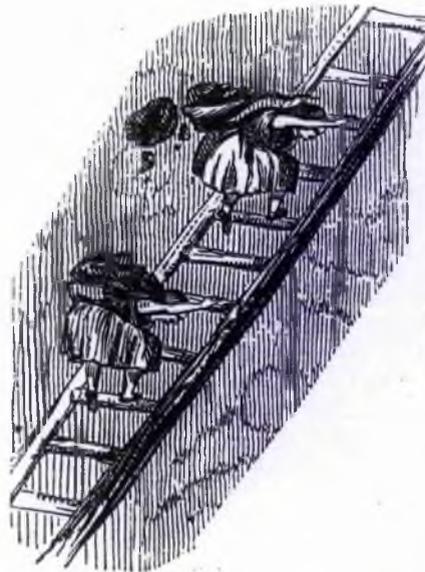
Salt was an important commodity, used in the curing and preserving of fish and other foods. With plentiful supplies of coal on hand, salt was being extracted in Fife as early as 1483⁹⁹ and in the 1790s there was a general rise in salt production in Scotland, stimulated by rising prices caused by shortages due to the war with France. In 1823 the duty on imported salt was abolished and this combined with the discovery of rock salt mines in Cheshire led to the abandonment of salt pans across Scotland. Up until this time, however, a large number of hands in Fife

⁹⁸ I have found no direct evidence of this in Fife.

⁹⁹ J. Lewis, C. Martin, P. Martin and R. Murdoch, *The Salt and Coal Industries at St Monans, Fife in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, Glenrothes, 1999, p5



[Girl carrying Coals.]



[Load dropping on ladder while ascending.]

Plate 29 – Girl carrying Coals; Load dropping on ladder while ascending
Engravings from *The Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines,*
1842

Courtesy of the Scottish Mining Museum

Here depicted are the calf-length skirts worn by women who worked below the ground. Also visible are the bands worn around the forehead, supporting the heavy loads of coal.



Plate 30 – Dress of Fifehire Putters

Engraving from *The Commission on the Employment of Children in Mines*, 1842

Courtesy of the Scottish Mining Museum

Another example of the calf-length skirts worn by female colliery workers. This woman is depicted wearing a bonnet. It was common for the women who worked in the mines to wear trimmed bonnets, an attempt a femininity in the most masculine of environments.

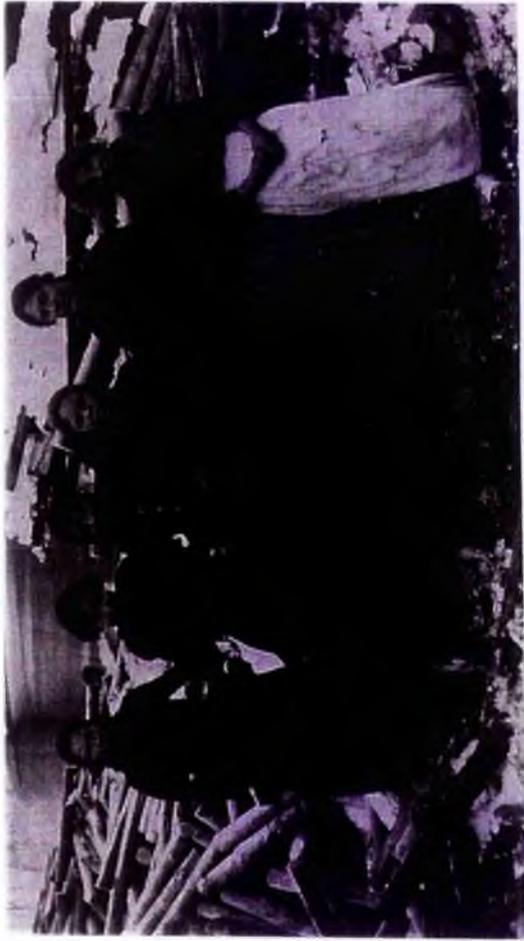


Plate 31 – Group of female surface workers at a Scottish colliery, circa 1900
Butt et. al., *Industrial History in Pictures*, p55

Here at the end of the period, with women confined to working on the surface at the collieries, the skirts are now longer. Four of the women wear shawls, either around the shoulders and crossed over at the front, or over the head.

made their living from the salt pans. Salt was extracted from seawater by boiling it and the process used the lowest grade of coal, otherwise unsaleable, making joint operations especially viable. Six tons of coal were required to extract one ton of salt.¹⁰⁰

Seawater was collected in tidal reservoirs, cut from the bedrock or constructed with stone walls. Sluices controlled the flow of water. In the reservoirs impurities such as sand were left to settle and further impurities were filtered out in the water-house before the brine was boiled. The panhouse or saltern was a roofed building with two chambers, the first storing the fuel, the second the salt pan itself, suspended from the roof and supported by a timber structure. Two men were usually employed per pan. The pans were made of sheets of iron, sometimes with lead sides. The iron sheets were riveted together and the joints sealed with cement made of ash and ox blood or liver. A typical pan was 18x9x18 inches. The fire was set under the pans, sometimes directly on the floor but, otherwise on a brander, a metal grid or grill, some distance above the floor.

The brine was heated over a strong fire until lukewarm when some sort of foaming agent such as egg whites or blood was added and the brine stirred vigorously. The foaming action caused suspended particles to rise to the surface and the resulting scum was skimmed off. The brine was then boiled briskly until small salt crystals formed on the surface (for 15 inches of water, this took around five hours) and topped up with more brine. The process was then repeated.

After the fourth crystallisation the brine was allowed to simmer gently until all

¹⁰⁰ P. Martin, *Pits, Pans and People*, Dundee, 1991, p7

the water had evaporated off. The salt was then raked into a heap to one side of the pan and allowed to drain. It was then transferred to receptacles which allowed further draining before being stored in a girnel, a storehouse divided inside into stalls called drabs with sloping floors to allow bitters to drain away.

Dress

Closely linked to the mining industry, salters often lived and worked beside colliers. Like colliers, their accommodation was often provided with the job and they were subject to the same system of serfdom until 1799. They too tended to form a separate community. Research has not turned up any images of salters at work in Fife. It seems likely that they wore the basic working dress of the time, discussed above.

Quarrying and Lime Burning

In Fifeshire there are a number of quarries, the most important being the Grange and Callalo Quarries, near Burntisland, from which the stone employed in building Fettes College, Edinburgh, is being obtained.¹⁰¹

With the range of good quality and accessible stone in Fife, discussed above, quarrying was the occupation of many throughout the period. In the freestone quarries steam power was extensively used to work machinery such as cranes and a large number of horses were employed. Fife was also one of the main centres of oil shale mining. The quarrying of lime was at first a by-industry of farming and grew in importance as the demand for lime increased with the expansion of building and the Scottish iron industry where it was used as a flux.

¹⁰¹ Bremner, p415

Different types of limestone produced lime suited to different purposes. Some kinds produced lime from which excellent cement could be made which was not affected by water, others produced lime more suited to agricultural purposes, building and industrial processes. Lime kilns, usually built against the side of a hill, were a common sight on many farms, although most would have fallen out of regular use by the end of the period. These older types of kilns were often made of turf, earth and field stones and inside the limestone and fuel were burnt slowly for up to ten days. As demand grew towards the end of the eighteenth century, production was upped with the use of draw kilns and lime burning became an industrial process in itself.

Dress

Both quarry workers and lime burners appear to have worn the basic working clothing of the time. Early twentieth century photographs show both in trousers, shirts and waistcoats with leather boots and caps (see pls 32 and 33). The lime workers seem to be covered in white dust (presumably lime) and one wears a bibbed apron as protection (see pl.33). Despite the dangerous nature of the work, quarry workers seem not to have worn any specific type of protective clothing during the period.

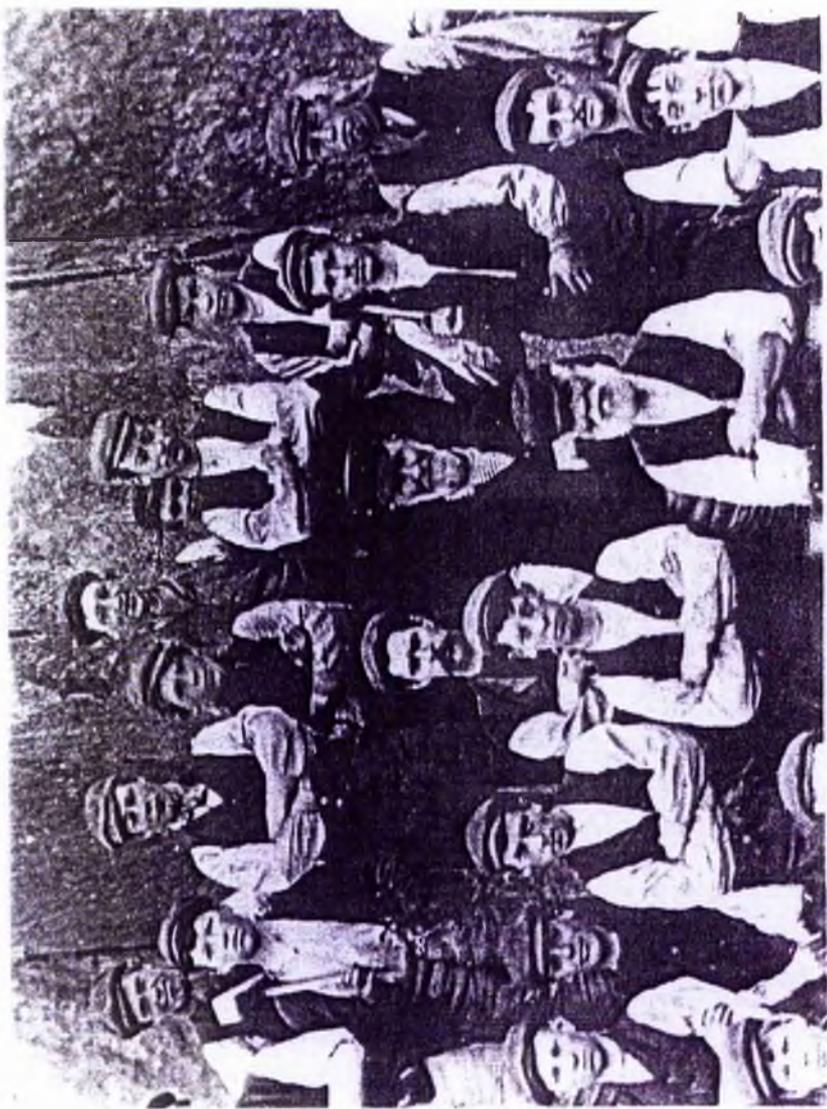


Plate 32 – Quarry workers, Inverkeithing, early twentieth century
Scottish Life Archive, Q1121

These quarry workers wear the basic working dress of the period. Once again the soft flat cap is universal.



Plate 33 – Lime workers, early twentieth century
Chesher et. al., *A Short History of the Villages of Charlestown, Limekilns and
Pattiesmuir*, p16

The basic working dress of these men are covered in white dust, presumably lime dust. The man on the left wears a bibbed apron, an attempt to keep the worst of the dust off his other garment.

Chapter 8 – Fishing

The sea is their familiar neighbour, their great benefactor, their ruthless enemy. Its changeful voice is the undertone of their whole lives – their lullaby and their dirge.

John Geddie¹⁰²

“Within the last century the fisheries have been developed until they have become one of the greatest branches of industry in the country.”¹⁰³ Writing in 1868 in one of a series of articles on Scottish industry, David Bremner indicated the importance of the fisheries to Scotland as a whole. This was particularly true in the case of the East Coast and especially Fife. After a period of decline during the Napoleonic wars, the early nineteenth century saw a rapid revival of the British fisheries, and they continued to flourish throughout the period of study. The fishing industry was of great importance to the economy of Fife and engaged many hands.¹⁰⁴

Until the 1880s and the introduction of steam vessels, fishing was generally carried out from small open boats with limited scope and capacity. Until the mid-nineteenth century few boats were even half decked and fishermen were fully exposed to the elements. As the distance from shore that the herring boats had to go before shooting their nets increased larger, more seaworthy boats were built. The first steam-powered fishing vessel appears to have been built in Aberdeen in 1871¹⁰⁵ and the late nineteenth century saw the industry take on a more modern form with increasing numbers of steam vessels, many of which

¹⁰² Quoted in Rankin, p7

¹⁰³ Bremner, p512

¹⁰⁴ See *Chapter 3 – Fife 1790-1914: An Occupational Profile*

¹⁰⁵ P. F. Anson, *Fishing Boats and Fisher folk of the East Coast of Scotland*, London, 1930, p35

operated out of Anstruther. 1906 saw the introduction of motor power into the fishing fleets.

Unlike on the West Coast, where fishing might take up only part of a man's time – the rest being spent working the croft or at some other occupation – in the East Coast fishing villages, fishing tended to be the sole occupation of the fisherman. Here fishing was an all-consuming occupation, generally involving the whole family. Fishing communities were close-knit groups and generally lived separated from the agricultural and urban populations. Even where a fishing community was part of a larger town, it was in a well-defined area that they lived, apart from the rest of the population in the *fishertown* or *seatown*. Sons followed fathers to sea and married the daughters of other fishermen.

New blood seldom married into the fishing communities. The life of a fisherman's wife was notoriously hard: "No matter the locality, the story is always the same – the amazing strength and terrific capacity for work on the part of the women of the fishing towns and villages."¹⁰⁶ A girl not born to it was seen to be unlikely to adapt to the life. However hard the life was though, the fisher lassies and fishwives the length of the East Coast were renowned for their statuesque and healthy beauty:

Jinny Wilson¹⁰⁷ ... a lovely blooming creature, with a complexion of that transparent kind of which our aristocracy are most proud; her eye laughing, her hair, without any figure of speech, golden – such a colour as an indoor life never permits ... and she made a graceful gesture over her

¹⁰⁶ P. F. Anson, *Scots Fisherfolk*, Banff, 1950, p24

¹⁰⁷ As photographed by Hill and Adamson, SNPG, PGPHA 317, published in S. Stevenson, *Hill and Adamson's The Fishermen and Women of the Firth of Forth*, Edinburgh, 1992

shoulder with a fine pair, full in the palm and slender in the fingers – perfect pictures.¹⁰⁸

The womenfolk directly supported the work of their men at sea. They gathered and prepared bait, made (until the mechanisation of the process) and repaired nets, sold the catch and even in some places carried their men onto their boats in order that they would not get wet at the beginning of their journey. The exception was during the extended herring seasons towards the end of the nineteenth century, when many, young and old alike, left their homes and followed the herring fleets the length of the British Isles. They found work as gutters and packers and “acquired a self-assurance and knowledge of the outside world that was rare in a woman of another sphere.”¹⁰⁹

Traditional organisation on the East Coast saw each man having a roughly equal share in the boat he fished from and the equipment he fished with, owning his own lines and nets. Thus, income and status among the fishermen was relatively uniform. It was often the case that a man would have a quarter or a third share in a herring boat and also a fifth or a quarter share in a smaller boat for the white fishing, providing nets and lines as appropriate for both. This altered when the herring fisheries expanded, with not all men having a share in the craft. However, each man still contributed largely equally to the equipment.

There were two main types of fish pursued by Fife fishermen, white fish – the likes of cod and haddock – and herring. On a significantly smaller scale salmon

¹⁰⁸ Art critic Elizabeth Rigby, describing a Newhaven fishwife in 1843. Quoted in Stevenson, p19

¹⁰⁹ Anson, 1950, p25

were sought in the rivers and crabs and lobsters were caught in basketwork pots or creels, "constructed on the principal of the safety inkpot, so that the fish can get in easily but are unable to get out."¹¹⁰ There was also a small number of whaling vessels that sailed from Fife harbours and a more significant number from across the Tay in Dundee.

The White Fisheries

Significant, but of less importance than the herring fisheries, the white fisheries prospered under a system of government bounties until 1830. White fish were traditionally caught with baited lines and this was the case in Scotland until the advent of steam trawlers. There were two types of line, the sma (small) and the big or great. Each crewman had his own line and was responsible for ensuring that it was prepared and maintained. This job involved not only him, but his family as well. Bait had to be gathered and processed and the hooks baited and the lines cleared after a day's fishing.

The sma line typically had 600-1000 hooks, approximately one yard apart. Mussels were the preferred bait and where these were not readily available, they were imported and bedded in a scaup (stone enclosure in the ebb) until required. The mussels were usually gathered and prepared by the women and children of the family. The shells were opened with a short-bladed knife and the meats scooped out and attached to the hooks on the line. If the mussels were barnacle-encrusted, cloths would be wrapped around the fingers for protection. This work

¹¹⁰ Anson, 1930, p9

was all done ashore and the baited lines carried to the boat. The big or great lines were baited at sea, using more substantial bait, commonly herring, haddock, squid and large whelk, caught in creels baited with the heads and guts of fish.

Herring

*Who'll buy my caller herrin', they're no' brought here wi'oot brave darin'*¹¹¹
(Who will buy my fresh herring? They're not brought here without brave daring)

Herring was an abundant and cheap supply of food, the potential of which was realised in the nineteenth century. Bremner wrote in 1868 "The herring fishery is the most valuable branch of the piscatorial industry of Scotland."¹¹² In the 1790s, a large winter fishing developed in the Firth of Forth. The Lammas Drave took place off the east coast of Fife in August and September, peaking in 1860 it continued until 1914. The winter fishing in the same area, taking place between January and March, was not to peak until 1936.¹¹³ By the early twentieth century, a large proportion of Scottish fishermen was entirely dependent on herring.

The bounty system in place from 1750 to 1830 had an advantageous effect on the herring industry, but fortunes were mixed and some years yielded a poor harvest. The herring were not predictable. The Cellardyke fishermen were likened to bloodhounds in their skill for tracking the fish down: "The Dykers are like

¹¹¹ Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne (1766-1845), *Caller Herrin'*, in T. Scott (editor), *The Penguin Book of Scottish Verse*, Harmondsworth, 1970, p362. Air based on the traditional street cry of the Newhaven fisher lassies calling their wares in the streets of Edinburgh.

¹¹² Bremner, p512

¹¹³ P. Smith, *The Lammas Drave and the Winter Herrin': A History of the Herring Fishing from East Fife*, Edinburgh, 1985, p ix

marine bloodhounds; they follow the herrings by their scent.”¹¹⁴ In the 1830s trawling or ring netting, at around a quarter of the cost of the traditional methods, was introduced. However, this method was destructive, killing not only mature fish but also spawn and fry, and was banned in 1851. The ban was not removed until 1867, but was disregarded by many and this type of fishing was continued defiantly.

Herring were caught with drift nets, each fisherman having his own, the preparation and maintenance of which was the work of the whole family. Before the invention of the net loom – the first such machine was patented in 1778, with a new improved design appearing in 1820 – the spinning of flax and hemp and the weaving of nets was a cottage industry, involving both women and children. By 1869, fourteen factories in Scotland were manufacturing fishing nets¹¹⁵ and cotton had been introduced as an alternative material. Bremner states, writing in 1868, “The domestic spinning apparatus has now ... been almost entirely discarded in that connection.”¹¹⁶ The new mechanically manufactured cotton nets lasted longer and could be made lighter and finer than flax or hemp nets, which slowly began to fall out of use.

At least two sets of nets were required by each fisherman as they had to be dried frequently to prevent rotting. One set was used whilst the other dried. The nets were also periodically immersed in a protective solution to stem bacterial

¹¹⁴ *Pittenweem Register*, 11 September 1847, quoted in Smith, p18

¹¹⁵ A. Martin, *Scotland's Past in Action: Fishing and Whaling*, Edinburgh, 1995, p27

¹¹⁶ Bremner, p312

damage. The original solution was derived from bark and gave the nets an orange-brown colour.

Fished from open boats until the late nineteenth century, nets were shot at dusk and hauling began at dawn. Herring do not keep well once caught, so land, where access to consumer and curer could be had, had to be sought quickly. The greater part of the catch was cured.

Herring boats got bigger and bigger, so that they could carry more and more nets. In order to reap the maximum income from the herring fishing, partnerships of two or three men acquired a boat and made up the rest of the crew with hired men, mainly from the agricultural hinterland. This increase in size and quantity of equipment and capital investment led to herring fishing spreading into new areas and taking up a greater proportion of the year. The herring were pursued from Wick in the far north of Scotland to Lowestoft and Yarmouth on the east coast of England. In 1888 152 Fife boats went to the herring fishing at Lowestoft and Yarmouth.¹¹⁷ The 1890s saw the first moves towards herring fishing under steam power.

This increase in scope of the herring fishing gave an impetus to improve harbour provision but also led to the disruption of the family framework. Nets were no longer made in the home and the crew operated without the direct support of their womenfolk who found employment as gutters and packers in the curing

¹¹⁷ Smith, p64

yards. Also, the curer, who engaged the boats directly, arranged for the transport of the fish from the boat to his yard.

Whaling

The early years of the nineteenth century saw Arctic whaling begin to prosper and in 1813 eight whalers from Dundee and one from Kirkcaldy sailed.¹¹⁸ In the early part of the century, whalers also sailed from Anstruther.¹¹⁹ Some of the vessels also caught seals. There was a ready market for whale oil in the Dundee jute industry, and by the middle of the century, Dundee's was the leading fleet in Britain. There were Fife men aboard some of the vessels. The vessels left for the whaling grounds in April, in February or March if they were to visit the sealing grounds first. Each whaler carried six to eight smaller boats in which crews of six pursued the whales. The last whaler built in Dundee was launched in 1884 and thereafter the industry began to decline, ending in 1914.

The Catch

Fish once caught was either sold fresh or cured (preserved) in some way. The fresh fish was usually sold by the fishwives, who often carried heavy creels long distances to the consumer. Some of the white fish caught was smoked or dried. The fish was dried spread out on the rocks at the shore. This involved a lot of

¹¹⁸ D. S. Henderson, *Fishing for the Whale*, Dundee, 1972, p10

¹¹⁹ Anson, 1950, p53

work in turning, stacking and re-stacking in order for the right result to be achieved.

The larger part of the herring catch was cured in salt and brine in barrels for the export market. Curers engaged fishermen before the herring season began and gave a guaranteed price for every cran (37 ½ gallons)¹²⁰ of herring landed. A bounty was paid to seal the bargain. This contract bound the fishermen to the curer and meant that all the fish he landed went to that curer. Three women were employed for every boat engaged, two to gut and one to pack. They were given a small advance as arles (engagement money) and thereafter paid by the barrel packed. The curers also engaged coopers and labourers to make, prepare and move the barrels. There was a host of small firms. The curers themselves came from many and diverse backgrounds. Some had been coopers, but many other professions could be found amongst their ranks, from solicitors to gravediggers. Many of these men spent only a couple of months a year as curers.

The fish were taken from the boats and emptied into farlans (long wooden troughs) along the sides of which stood the gutters. The fish were gutted with one stroke of the knife, graded by sight, then thrown into tubs and mixed with salt. A good worker could gut 1000 fish in an hour.¹²¹ The packer then packed the fish tightly into barrels in layers with salt between each. The barrels were then left for around eight days and then reopened and topped up with fish of a similar size and stage of cure. The barrels were finally closed and brine poured in through the bung hole until they were completely full.

¹²⁰ Smith, p101

¹²¹ Bremner, p523

It was a hard life in many ways. It involved long hours of standing over open troughs, exposed to wind and rain and cold. The foul brine in which the herring was soaked, made even small cuts difficult to heal. The girls' hands were often a mass of sores and wounds. When there was a big shot of herring they had to work overtime. There was little leisure for rest or meals. Nevertheless most of the women -- young and old -- enjoyed this roving life.¹²²

Dress

Fishermen

As with all types of occupational costume, practicality was the driving force behind the development of the fisherman's clothing. Two main principles determined what fishermen wore when at work: minimum hindrance of movement and protection against the elements. With these two matters in mind it is easy to understand how such uniformity was reached in the dress of fishermen throughout the country. However, subtle differences existed and the knowing eye could have easily told where a fisherman hailed from. Bearing in mind the conditions in which they worked, in the nineteenth century fishermen were probably wearing the most advanced forms of protective clothing of any occupation at the time.

Fishermen's clothing was worked hard. Wear and tear was a problem and clothing that was expected to last seven or eight years had to be well made and of quality materials. The fishing towns had their own tailors, who made much of the fishermen's clothing, except their underwear. Long after the majority of the

¹²² Anson, 1950, p26

population were buying ready made clothes, fishermen were still having their trousers made to measure by a local tailor.

“Dark brown or indigo blue pilot-cloth trousers ... were until recently, almost an unofficial uniform all along the East Coast.”¹²³ Canvas and moleskin, sometimes even sailcloth were the original materials from which fishermen’s trousers were made, the like of which can be seen in the 1840s photographs of Hill and Adamson.¹²⁴ Although the fabric of the trousers changed over time, the style altered little throughout the period. They were wide enough in the leg, which was straight, to allow for the thick drawers worn underneath for warmth, with a buttoned flap front until the twentieth century when fly-fronts began to replace this arrangement. There was a deep pocket at both sides and a small pocket on the inside front in which was kept the large silver watch that most men took to sea. The waist was fairly high and was cut into two wide points where there were buttons to attach the galluses, or braces. These trousers were worn with short dark jackets, generally double-breasted, made from close-woven, thick woollen cloth (see pl.34). However, by the middle of the nineteenth century, the majority of fishermen on the East Coast had changed to pilot cloth. Pilot cloth is a closely woven woollen material in navy blue, treated by repeated immersion in water until no sign of the weave is seen. At its finest, it could be as smooth as silk and at its heaviest, practically windproof. The colour was fast, with neither sea air and salt water nor repeated washing fading the colour.

¹²³ Anson, 1950, p18

¹²⁴ See Stevenson



Plate 34 – Sandy Linton, his Boat and Bairns, 1843-6

David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson

Scottish National Photograph Collection, Scottish National Portrait Gallery
This fisherman wears wide, straight-legged trousers with plenty of room for thick drawers underneath, of a pale material, which could be canvas, moleskin or even sailcloth. On top a short dark jacket and waistcoat, probably of thick woollen cloth, and a hat with a flat crown and wide brim.

Another advantage was that it could be washed without shrinking, an important factor considering the dirty nature of the work and hence the need to wash clothes frequently. Complete suits of clothing consisted of trousers, inner waistcoat and outer or sea waistcoat (see pl.35). People in the East Neuk of Fife talked of a pilot rig (pronounced *reeg*). This combination was common for general wear, with a jacket or reefer for particularly cold weather. A reefer was a thick pilot cloth overcoat, lined with sateen or silk, double-breasted and reaching to just below the knees it formed part of general winter wear ashore.

The inner waistcoat, worn over a shirt, was made of duffel, a navy blue pure wool material. It was not so finely woven as pilot cloth and not as closely milled. It was much smoother and softer than modern duffel. The waistcoat was slightly fitted at the waist, came down well over the buttocks and was tucked into the trousers. It buttoned all the way down the front and had long sleeves with buttoned cuffs and a narrow stand up neck.

The outer or sea waistcoat was made of pilot cloth and lined with duffel, black sateen or Italian cloth lining. Usually double breasted, it was a sleeveless garment, with buttons down the front – sometimes brass, but usually black. It had two small pockets at the front and either a collar and lapels or a long roll-collar.

Towards the very end of the nineteenth century, younger fishermen began to wear Kersey trousers. Kersey was a plain, thick woollen cloth, originating from the town of Kersey near Great Yarmouth. It was rougher in texture than pilot



Plate 35 – Old fisherman sitting on lobster creel, Pittenweem, 1895
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 11
This man wears a pilot rig: trousers, inner waistcoat and outer or sea waistcoat.
His hat has a tall crown and narrow brim.

cloth and came in grey, navy blue and brown. Special bone buttons were used for Kerseys, shaded from light in the centre to dark at the rim: Kersey buttons. The trousers had a life of about six or seven years and when they began to show signs of wear, they were 'jambled', the entire inner leg being replaced. Kerseys were not worn with inner and outer waistcoats of the same material, they were worn with a guernsey, a knitted navy blue jumper, with a dark jacket on colder days.

The navy blue patterned guernsey (see pls 36 and 37) was the universal type of jumper worn by fishermen in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Fife and elsewhere. At first they were worn as a replacement for the inner waistcoat, with the galluses worn over the guernsey and the outer waistcoat on top. Soon the galluses began to be worn under the guernsey, due to the wear caused by friction. As outer waistcoats wore out, the guernsey took their place as the outer garment of choice. Most men had as many as six at a time in various states of wear: "a guernsey could last for years, going down the scale from a Saturday Nicht guernsey to a through-the-week guernsey and finally to a sea guernsey, by which time it had probably been half sleeved, had its neck re-knitted and its lower edge replaced."¹²⁵ Until the Second World War they were always navy blue.

The guernsey was relatively short, never reaching below the top of the trousers, and quite close fitting for warmth, though without any shaping on the body. The neck was about three inches deep, knitted in a rib, with three buttons to ensure

¹²⁵ Murray, p4



Plate 36 – Robert Meldrum Gardner, Cellardyke, pre 1914
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 92/33

This fisherman wears his guernsey. The close-fitting neck and 'jimp' sleeves are clear. This example has a simple ribbed pattern which is continued down the length of the sleeves.



Plate 37 – Crew of “Agenova”, Buckhaven, 1895
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1876

All wear guernseys with various patterns. Most have plain sleeves, but the man seated on the far left has the pattern extending part way down the sleeves of his guernsey. The ‘jimp’ sleeves are again clearly shown.

the snuggest possible fit. The neck was never worn turned down. Sleeves were 'jimp' (short) (see pl.36), showing the wrist bones. This was to prevent the friction between wet wool and skin which could cause 'saut-water plooks'.¹²⁶

Knitted by the fishermen's wives with Seafield wool, which kept its colour despite the seawater and frequent washings, the guernsey, or gansey, was knitted in the round.¹²⁷ The needles, or 'wires', were very fine, so as to produce a very close knit which would shed water. When the knitter reached the underarm, she split the back from the front, which were joined again at the shoulders with a decorative bar. This decorative bar was a specific feature of Fife guernseys. In areas where boats still had to be carried to the water, this ornamentation on the shoulders was heavier, providing padding not required by fishermen working out of harbours. The sleeves were knitted from armhole to wrist, as this was the easiest way to mend worn elbows and ragged cuffs, by ripping out and re-knitting them, with gussets – always of plain stitching – under the arms.

There were various traditional patterns that decorated the body of guernseys (see pl.37) such as ropes, crosses, diamonds (net mask), cables, tree of life and marriage lines. The pattern chosen was a matter of local and personal taste. They were generally arranged in vertical bands, divided by bands of plain knitting, moss-stitch or some other pattern, and repeated around the body. Sometimes two different patterns were alternated. Often patterns were 'stolen' from neighbouring areas, the women taking pride in perfecting new patterns for which there were no written instructions. Some knitters continued the pattern

¹²⁶ Painful condition, where boils are formed on the sensitive skin of the wrist, which scar badly.

¹²⁷ Knitted on four needles, so that there were no side seams in the garment.

right down the sleeve; others, believing that the raised stitches led to quicker wear, knitted the sleeves plain. Some guernseys had half-patterned sleeves. This was usually because the bottom section of the sleeves had been replaced, but some started life in this way. Again, personal taste played a significant part. Many women included in their knitting a deliberate mistake, believing that only God could make something perfect. Although the pattern on a fisherman's guernsey could be a very clear indicator of where he came from, there was no mystic significance to the patterns chosen in Fife.

Inside the necks of guernseys, and, before that, inside the necks of the inner waistcoat, the fishermen wore mufflers. Sometimes called a 'neepyin' or 'ponjee'¹²⁸, it was a square of silk usually folded diagonally into a narrow band, worn twice around the neck and tied in a reef knot at the side, the ends usually tucked away out of sight. It stopped drafts and prevented chafing. Light coloured mufflers were worn for dress wear, but for general wear they were dark coloured or patterned with a Greek key pattern or small check, such as houndstooth (see pl.38).

Although elsewhere in this study underwear is not dealt with, in the case of fishermen at sea it was an important part of their occupational clothing. The extreme weather conditions to which they were exposed necessitated that they kept warm at sea and flannel shirts and warm drawers played an important part in this.

¹²⁸ After the Ponjee silk from which they are made, originating from the region of Punjab in India.



Plate 38 – Telfer Thomson, Buckhaven, 1900
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 3375

This fisherman wears a pilot rig, his hat is a sou' wester and his muffer is visible at the neck.

The *inside serks*, worn next to the skin, were pale grey in colour and made of pure wool flannel. At the turn of the twentieth century, the acknowledged best fabric to use for these shirts was *Doctor Flannel*, made in North West England. A very simple shape, round necked with a short front opening and sleeves stopping just below the elbow, without collar or cuffs, and long enough to reach down the thigh, flannel shirts were composed of a series of rectangles, with small squares for underarm gussets to allow movement. The flannel was always torn rather than cut. The neck opening was traditionally bound with Turkey Red, a twilled material made near Loch Lomond. This fabric was called *red square* by the fisherfolk: "There were those who said that a wee bit of red kept the witches away."¹²⁹ There were many who took no heed of this and bound the edges with any cotton available. None of the examples in Fife museum collections have red binding.

Some fishermen wore a body belt under their *inside serk*. Around ten inches wide, the body belt was usually made from remnants of old flannel garments – some wives preferred to use red flannel from an old petticoat. Several layers were quilted together and tapes tied at the front to secure the garment. They were worn around the lower back, often by men with weak backs.

Over the flannel shirt, the *outside serk* was made from wincey from the end of the nineteenth century. Linen and cotton would have also been used. Wincey was a wool and cotton mixture and was always in a blend of dark colours, marled or striped. Like the flannel shirt, it was a simple shape, with a small stand at the

¹²⁹ Mary Murray's notes, SFM

neck, no collar, with a short front opening and buttoned cuffs on long sleeves. The body was part-lined with thin cotton, usually white. The wincey shirt was almost universally worn by working men in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The lower part of the body was kept warm with woollen drawers. Towards the end of the period, drawers were hand knitted, almost invariably in Shetland wool,¹³⁰ a soft wool, usually a pinkish colour called Shetland grey – *drawer worstet*. They reached to the ankle. The waistband was sometimes knitted and sometimes made from cotton or flannel. A skilled knitter could knit in a new seat or knees when wear began to show. Before knitted drawers, fishermen wore plaidin' drawers. These were made from a thick woollen material, not unlike blanket cloth. They came down to just below the knee, where they were tied around the legs with tapes. They had a buttoned flap down front like the trousers of the time. Some men were still wearing plaidin' drawers at the end of the period.

Heavy thigh-length leather sea boots (see pls 38 and 39) were universal until they were replaced in the 1920s by rubber boots. Under these were worn sea boot stockings. The boots were hand made to order by local boot makers who also repaired them. One pair would last for five or six years. Inside there were tabs about half way down the length to aid the fisherman in pulling them on. The soles were an inch thick and filled with metal sprigs (headless or nearly headless nails) and the toes and heels were rimmed with metal. Each boot could weigh

¹³⁰ Not actually from the Shetland Islands



Plate 39 – Fishermen's huts, Lower Largo, circa 1900
Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1990.78

These fishermen are wearing their sea boots. The man seated in the background is seen putting on the boots, the tabs inside for pulling the boots on are visible. All wear flat soft caps.

about four pounds.¹³¹ They were so sturdy that they stood upright when empty. They were oiled regularly so that they were flexible enough over the knee but remained stiff enough not to fold over when empty. They were worn over the trouser leg.

Fishermen also wore Wellington boots, made popular during the Napoleonic wars, which were lighter than sea boots and useful for general wear when on shore. They were also called Blucher boots, generally a slightly shorter version. Salmon fishermen wore long wading boots with long straps inside which fastened around the knees. They were made of leather and thoroughly greased with sheep suet and beeswax.

Sea boot stockings (see pl.40) were very large, going over the normal socks, drawers and trousers, stopping just below the knee. They were hand knitted in thick wheeling wool (a coarse yarn) and were hard wearing and endlessly mended. The owner's name or initials were normally sewn on in red cross-stitch. Socks were also hand knitted. As with guernseys, as bits wore out in socks and sea boot stockings, heels, toes and tops were re-knitted and darned.

Fishermen wore a wide variety of hats (see pls 34, 35, 38, 39, 41 and 42). At the beginning of the period round tarred hats began to disappear. Hill and Adamson show fishermen in the 1840s wearing hats with flat crowns and wide brims and skippers often wore lum hats when ashore. An assortment of battered saft hats (felt hats with rounded crowns and large brims) and bowlers can be seen in

¹³¹ Mary Murray notes, SFM

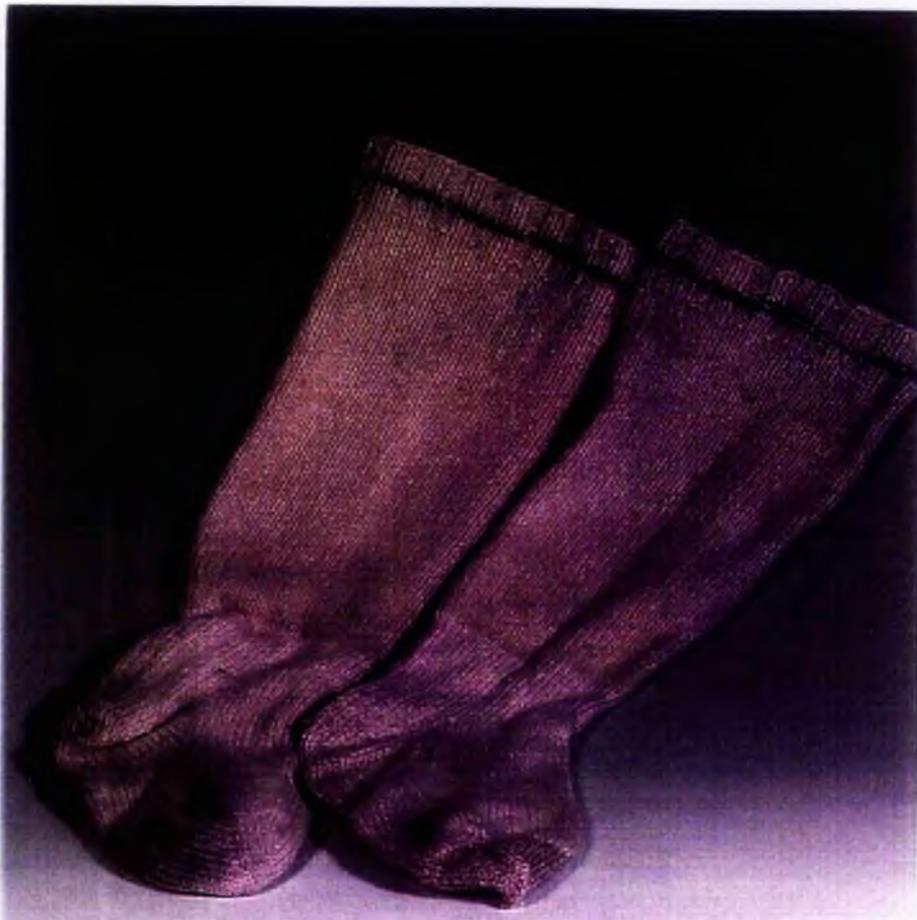


Plate 40 – Sea boot stockings
Scottish Fisheries Museum

(Photo: SCRAN, ID000-000-198-396-R)

An example of the thick, long woollen socks worn under sea boots. It was usual for the owner's name or initials to be sewn in red cross-stitch at the top.



Plate 41 – Advertising for the oilskins of J. Martin & Co., Cellardyke
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 5

The dauper is the long simple oilskin garment, worn at sea when conditions were wet or when dealing with the catch. The sea hat was made from heavy oilskin with a deep brim at the back, stiffened with row of stitching.



Plate 42 – James Deas, baiting the small line
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 113

This fisherman baiting his lines wears a bibless oilskin apron to protect his pilot rig. He also wears a sou' wester.

photographs. Toories¹³² were also common. Bonnets with a pom-pom tassel on the crown, toories were normally blue. Some were made of felt or thick woollen material, but most were knitted. Worn at every conceivable angle, they were common in Fife and probably what the Cellardyke cadgers (carriers, sellers) here described were wearing: “their blue bonnets pulled belligerently down the nape of their necks, ready for anything, from selling a herring to engaging in single combat with a customer who is inclined to haggle a little about the price.”¹³³ Sealskin caps and hats were also worn. By the 1880s, navy blue pilot caps with stiff peaks were the most common form of headwear. Younger men began to wear similar caps in tweed. By the early twentieth century, the ordinary flat cap worn by working men throughout the country was becoming the norm (see pl.39).

At sea when more protection from the elements was necessary, sou’ westers (see pl.38), and later sea hats (see pl.41), were worn. The sou’ wester was a soft oilskin hat, often with earflaps which had cords attached to tie under the chin. The sea hat, similar in shape to a pith sun helmet, had a brim which extended a considerable distance behind the neck. They were very similar but the sou’ wester was less rigid with a slightly smaller brim and could be folded or rolled. The sea hat was made of much heavier oilskin and had a longer brim at the back. The crowns of both were made up in sections and the brims were stiffened with rows of stitching. Black was the usual colour; the yellow oilskins thought of today were not common until the twentieth century.

¹³² From *toorie*: worsted knob for a bonnet or cap

¹³³ H. Farnie, *Handbook of the Fifeshire Coast*, place unknown, date unknown, p187

Oilskin garments for wear at sea began to be manufactured in the nineteenth century, including hats, trousers, jackets and aprons. Oilskin offered protection from the catch as well as the rain and sea. Canvas or thick cotton impregnated with oil was used for protective garments throughout the century, but was not commercially manufactured in Fife until the middle of the 1850s. Initially each family made their own. This was a long and laborious process. The women made the garments from heavy cotton and then oiled them with raw linseed oil. They were then hung to dry in cellars or garrets. At least four coats of oil were required and each required four or five weeks to dry. In the 1850s and 1860s oilskin garments began to be manufactured commercially in Fife, with three manufacturers established in Cellardyke alone.

Jacket and trouser suits of black oilskin called brooks¹³⁴ with matching sou'westers would have been manufactured at first. These hip-length oilskin jacket and trousers that reached to mid-calf were worn over the normal clothing. The brooks often had a large patch put on the seat when they were new, to help prevent wear when the men had to row. The jackets were generally made without buttons, in order to prevent them from catching on the nets. They were re-oiled from time to time to keep them supple and waterproof.

Around the turn of the twentieth century, brooks began to be replaced by the dauper¹³⁵ (see pl.41). The dauper was a long simple garment and was always worn when working with fish. It was pulled on over the head and reached well below the knee. Made from heavy cotton or canvas, they were an off white

¹³⁴ Form the Dutch *bruiken*, meaning trousers.

¹³⁵ Oilskin frock (England).

colour which darkened to yellow with repeated oiling. The long, straight sleeves had gussets at the underarm for freedom of movement and the wide stand-up neck had a tab at each side for pulling the garment off. Like brooks, they had to be re-oiled from time to time and they were often hung to dry with wooden clothes props pushed through the outstretched sleeves. Most were commercially manufactured, but occasionally they were made at home by the fisherman's wife.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries aprons treated with tar were used to protect the other clothing. Later, oilskin was used for the purpose. The aprons were worn when working with the fish or doing dirty jobs like tarring ropes or barking nets and lines where full oilskins were not necessary (see pl.42).

When full oilskins were not necessary at sea, barket jumpers¹³⁶ were worn to protect the guernsey for relatively clean and dry jobs. It was a short pullover garment which came down to the hip. Just covering the guernsey, they were made of canvas or heavy cotton in a deep tan colour, from where the name was derived.¹³⁷ The shape was simple with long sleeves, gussets in the underarms and a stand up collar all the way around. Originally the barket jumper was buttoned down the front, later the neck was made wide enough to fit over the head without an opening down the front. Barket jumpers elsewhere were often blue, but in Fife tan was by far the predominant colour. The tan colour faded and the jumper was sometimes thrown into the boiler when the nets were being barkit (tanned, preserved), but this was not common.

¹³⁶ Elsewhere known as slops or smocks.

¹³⁷ The colour was very similar to the bark which was used to preserve the nets.

Knitted mittens were also worn at sea. They were large and simple enough to be made even by children, which was just as well as they were frequently lost overboard. They were knitted in Shetland grey wool. Mittens made from parts of old oilskin garments were also sometimes worn.

Fishwives

As well as being practical, the dress of fishwives acted as an advertisement when they were out selling fish. Instantly recognisable, the often colourful and always individual attire of fishwives was a well-known sight wherever they went to sell the catch. Their basic attire changed little over the period of study. Skirts were always shorter than fashion dictated (see pl.43), understandable considering the frequent proximity to water, and, although there were distinct regional variations, there was a general uniformity throughout the East Coast of Scotland.

Fishwives usually called their skirts, petticoats or co'ts. They wore several at a time for warmth and to provide padding from the heavy creels of fish they had to carry. The creels were carried on the back, with a band, usually worn across the breast, although sometimes across the forehead (see pl.44). The whiteness of this band was a matter of pride. The skirts were usually striped dark blue and white (sometimes red and white and occasionally yellow and white, especially in Newhaven), and the strippit co'ts (see pl.45) were made of cotton or flannel and worn one on top of the other. They came to mid-calf. The top co't was kilted, meaning that it was folded up at the front and taken up over the hips and round the back where it was pinned in place to form a cushion for the creels. Sometimes the top co't was plain navy blue, a duffel co't. They usually had one



Plate 43 – Phoebe Harland, fishwife
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 32

This fishwife's skirts are short enough to prevent the hem becoming wet when working so close to the water much of the time. Her shawl is worn over her head and crossed over at the front and she wears a long plain bibless apron. Barefooted by the sea, stockings and shoes would have been worn at other times.



Plate 44 – A Scotch Fishwife

Postcard published by Andrew Young, Burntisland, pre 1904
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. C4214

This woman wears the typical attire of a fishwife out selling the catch, her creel supported by a band, here around the forehead, more usually across the chest. The whiteness of this band was a matter of pride. She wears a striped bibless apron.



Plate 45 – Strippit co't

Scottish Fisheries Museum

(Photo: SCRAN, ID000-000-198-400-R)

Fishwife's striped skirt, with plain yoke at waist. They were predominantly blue and white, but yellow and white and red and white were also seen.

or more inch wide tucks right around above the hem. The skirts were fairly full and had a smooth yoke or band at the waist, fastened either by buttons or tapes.

In cold weather knitted or crocheted woollen or flannel petticoats were worn underneath. For working wear, grey, sometimes with a pattern of black stripes near the hem, and red flannel were common choices. Both the flannel and knitted and crocheted petticoats tended to have a wide white cotton band at the waist.

It is probable that when at the water's edge collecting bait or carrying their man onto his boat, Fife fishwives breeched their skirts, gathering front and back together between the legs, to form what looks like loose breeches, as was done elsewhere.

Over the skirts, an apron was often worn, especially when selling fish (see pls 43 and 44). These were generally bibless and either striped, checked or plain in colour. A separate pouch for money, tied around the waist when selling fish, hung over the front of the apron. Black oilskin aprons may have been worn when doing dirty or wet jobs such as sorting and preparing fish. Canvas or sacking were used for coarse working aprons. Other everyday aprons might be checked linen or printed cotton in pretty colours, but practicality dictated that the background colour was not too light. Fishwives also had *Saturday nicht* aprons, for sitting down in the evenings. These were often white with crocheted inserts and were shorter than working aprons.

Above the skirts, the fishwives wore a blouse they called a wrapper or shor'goon (short gown). It was close fitting and made of fine material. Once they became readily available, printed and striped fine cottons were often used. They were lined with white lawn. The long sleeves were nearly always folded back to just below the elbow. In winter a tight fitting knitted cardigan with sleeves or a sleeveless cardigan called a hug-me-tight was worn. In earlier times, a navy blue, wide-skirted, woollen pea jacket was worn in the winter.

Shawls, also referred to as *neepyins*, were universal. Worn over the head (see pl.43) or round the shoulders (see pl.46), they were hand knitted or of tartan (seldom real tartan) or some other woollen material. They were usually in practical darker colours. Worn folded into a triangle, the ends were crossed at the front under the chin and tied at the back, out of the way. Plaids were also common, worn in a similar fashion. A white mutch was often worn by married women under the shawl (see pl.46). It was a matter of pride for a fishwife to be wearing a clean and fresh mutch, whatever the state of her other clothing. Sometimes a kerchief was worn over the head and tied under the chin.

Fishwives tended to go barefoot by the sea (see pl.43), wearing stockings and shoes at other times. The shoes were ordinary, low-heeled black leather lacing shoes. Often the stockings were black for work and white for Sunday best, and usually hand knitted.



Plate 46 – Shelling mussels for bait, Auchmithie, circa 1900

Martin, *Fishing and Whaling*, p16

These women wear aprons to protect their skirts from their dirty task, one striped cotton, the other plain, both dark in colour not to show the dirt. The woman on the right wears a white mitch and a shawl around her shoulders.

Fisher Lassies

... a troop arrayed in canvas and oil cloth approach, and the 'gutting' and 'packing' processes begin...¹³⁸

The fisher lassies who formed the gutting and packing workforce for the many curers wore clothing very similar to the fishwives. Their sleeves were always rolled up (see pl.47). The main difference was in footwear, where they tended to wear boots as opposed to shoes (see pl.47), Baltic boots or Wellington boots, coming to just below the knee. These were worn with black woollen stockings.

They had one additional item of clothing, not worn by the fishwife, an oilskin co't (see pls 47 and 48). This was a voluminous black oilskin apron with a skirt wide enough to go right around the body (see pl.48), covering the other clothing completely. The skirt was pleated into a two-inch wide waistband that buttoned at the back. A large bib at the front was secured by broad shoulder straps from the waist at the back or pinned to the blouse.

When gutting the fish, they wore *cloots*, narrow bandages wound around the fingers and thumbs on both hands (see pl.47, some visible). These also helped grip the fish. They were strips of white cotton, usually old bed linen or flour sacks, torn into inch-wide pieces. They were protection from the blade of the gutting knife and the constant contact with the coarse salt and brine.

¹³⁸ Bremner, p65



Plate 47 – Fisher lassies, early twentieth century
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. SF/FD/7

Several of these women wear shawls over their heads and crossed in front. They wear the voluminous oilskin c'ots necessary for the messy nature of their work. These aprons had skirts wide enough to go right around the body and large bibs, secured by shoulder straps attached to the back waist, or pinned at the front to the underlying clothing. Just visible on the left hand of the woman seated on the front left are the cloots the fisher lassies wore wound around their fingers to protect them from cuts and scrapes.



Plate 48 – Herring gutters at Greenhill, Peterhead, circa 1890
Martin, *Fishing and Whaling*, p35
These fisher lassies standing at the farlan with their backs to the photographer
show the reverse of the oilskin c'ots.

Chapter 9 – Craftsmen, Tradesmen and Industry

The Building Trades

Those in the building trades wore the general working dress of the time. Aprons were the norm, almost always with bibs. Tools were often hung from the waist or kept in apron pockets. Soft cloth caps were the most common head covering, but senior men often chose a bowler hat. Plate 49, dating from the early twentieth century, shows plasterers wearing jackets and trousers of pale or white material, another wears a white apron with bib. Only two of the workmen, one of whom appears to be a plumber (far right) do not wear aprons. The man in the back row on the right wears his apron caught up into the waistband out of the way and underneath appears to be wearing bib and brace overalls. Kerchiefs or sweat rags were common round the neck.

Stonemasons

Stonemasons commonly wore long bibless white aprons. The colour acted as a sort of camouflage for the vast quantities of dust created by their work. Their aprons were often caught up into the waistband in a variety of arrangements to make pouches or simply to keep them out of the way when bending (see pl.50).

Joiners and Cabinetmakers

Joiners and cabinetmakers were also among the tradesmen who wore cloth aprons (see pl.51). These aprons were usually white and often had a bib. Their tools as opposed to their dress distinguished them. In the west of Scotland:

Working joiners wore white aprons, in later times with a bib, in both cases the hem would be torn off as Christ, who was a carpenter, did not



Plate 49 – Construction of Aird’s Picture House, Crail, early twentieth century
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1981.118

The plasterers here in the middle row wear pale coloured overalls or aprons. The man in the centre back, who appears to be a carpenter, wears a bibbed apron with a patch pocket at the front, presumably used for holding tools. The man to his left who has his apron caught up into the waistband appears to be wearing bib-and-brace overalls. All wear versions of the soft flat cap.



Plate 50 – Stonemasons, circa 1880
Scottish Life Archive, Neg. 52/2/8

All wear basic working clothing and soft caps. Those wearing aprons have them caught up to form various pouches, or simply to keep them out of the way when bending or stooping.

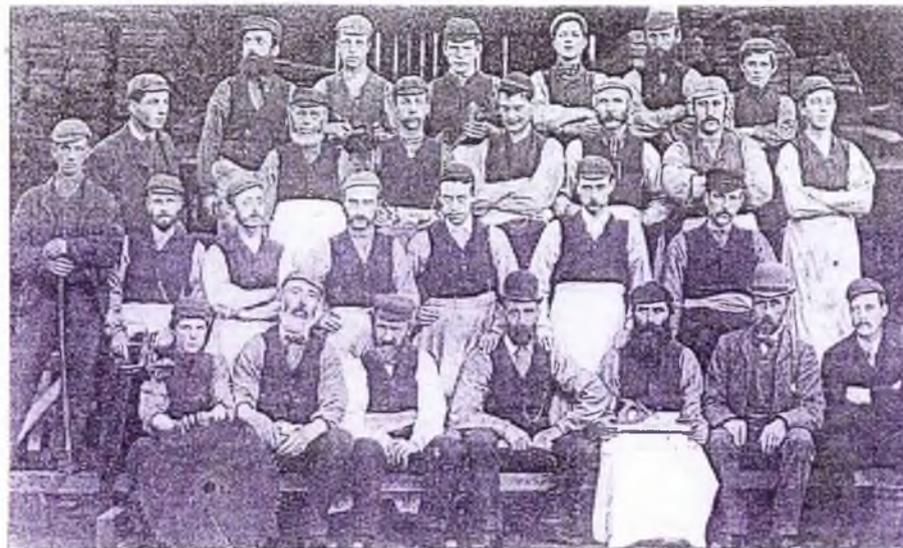


Plate 51 – Joiners, St Andrews, 1890
(Photo: *Dundee Courier*, 1 June 1996)

The joiners in this photograph wear basic working dress. Some wear aprons, all bibless, some caught up into the waistband out of the way.

have a hem on his apron [reference to Christ's seamless robe]. My father was a cabinetmaker and went to Glasgow at the turn of the [twentieth] century to gain experience. In those days the Trade Unions held Church Parades and each tradesman bought a new apron for the occasion, the carpenters leaving the hem off to signify their trade.¹³⁹

There is no direct evidence of this taking place in the east, but it is entirely possible that this practice was common across Scotland.

Masons and joiners in some areas of England wore paper caps. This may have been the case in Scotland (and Fife) but research has uncovered no direct evidence of this.

Blacksmiths, Farriers and Metal Workers

Those who worked with metal and at forges had long used leather aprons to protect themselves from heat and sparks and this remained true throughout the period. It was common for them to hang tools from their belts. These leather aprons usually had bibs which might be held up by a neck strap or left to fold forward, providing an extra layer of protection for the front of the lower body (see pl.52).

Coopers

Coopers were mainly employed in making barrels for fish curers and breweries and distilleries. They dressed much like blacksmiths, with leather aprons (see

¹³⁹ Letter from woman in East Kilbride to Biggar Museum Trust, 04/06/1984. Quoted in B. Lambie, 'Joiners' Aprons', *Costume Society of Scotland Bulletin*, No.25, Winter 1984, p28

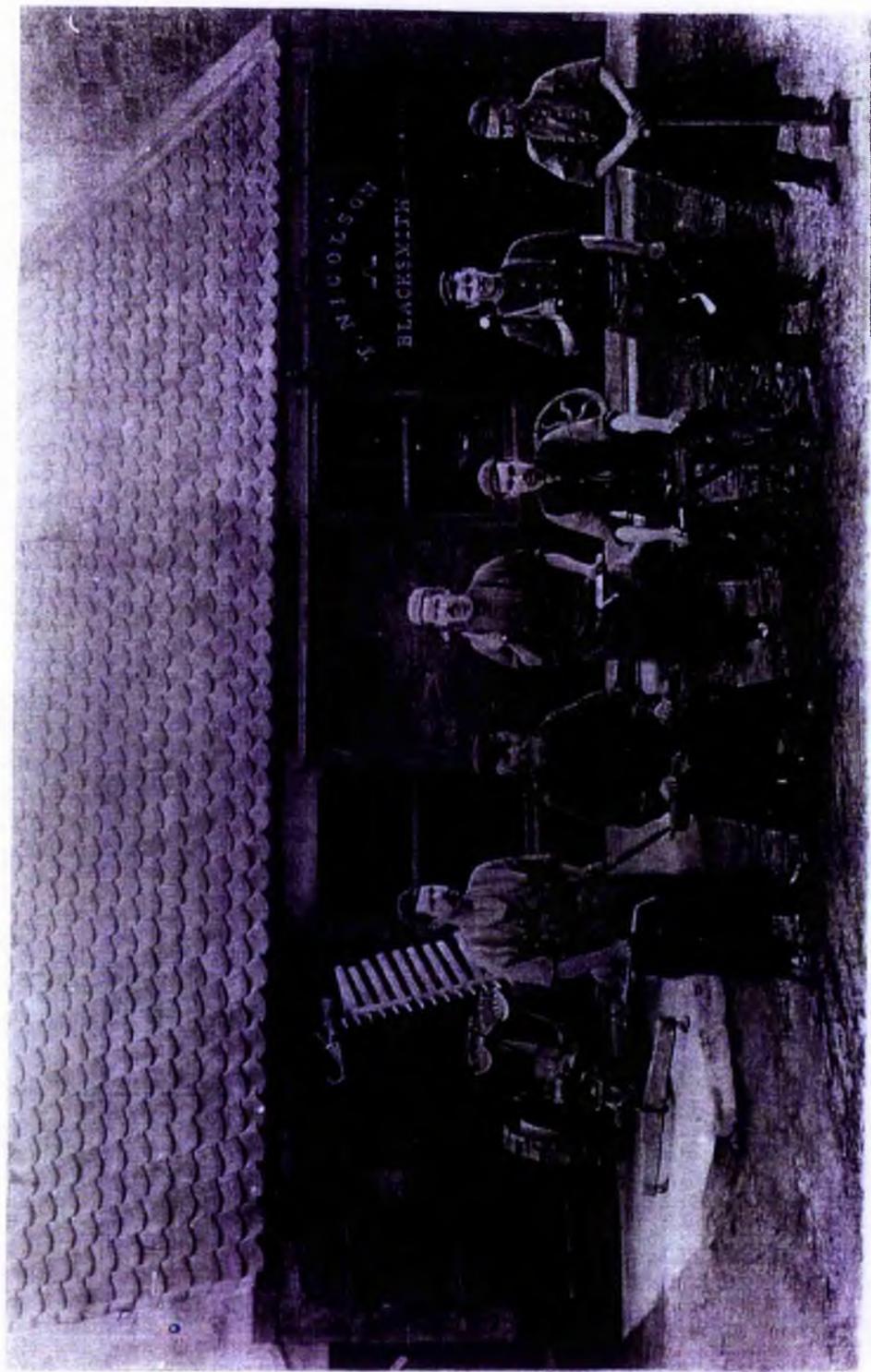


Plate 52 – T. Nicolson's Blacksmith's shop, Pittenweem, 1900s

Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 94/159

These men wear leather aprons to protect them from the heat and sparks associated with their job. Some of these aprons have bibs, the man second from the right appears to have a bib to his apron which is not supported, but folded over from the waist to provide an extra layer of protection.

pl.53). Protective oversleeves are mentioned in secondary sources, but with no direct relevance to Scotland.

Boat Builders

Those employed at the boatyards of Fife in the making of fishing and other vessels seem to have worn basic working dress. They do not appear to have worn aprons. Images dating from the late nineteenth century show boat builders wearing collarless and collared jackets of lightweight fabric (see pl.54), possibly the beginnings of overalls.

Brick and Tile Makers and Potteries

Fife had a ready supply of clay for the making of bricks, tiles and pottery and several such works were situated in the county, particularly in Kirkcaldy. Aprons of sacking or canvas were commonly worn for the range of messy processes involved as well as linen and cotton aprons (see pl.55).

Factory Workers

From paper mills to net factories and linoleum to oilcloth factories, by the end of the period Fife had a wide range of factory-based manufactures besides textiles. Those who worked in factories tended to wear the basic working garments of the day (see pl.56). Some wore aprons and by the end of the period many women wore pinafores over their dresses (see pl.57). The modern overall was coming into being by the early twentieth century.



Plate 53 – Thomas Seatter Myles, cooper, Pittenweem, 1900
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1550
This cooper, with his sleeves rolled up, wears a bibless leather apron.



Plate 54 – Fulton & Sons Boat Builders, Pittenweem, 1905
Scottish Fisheries Museum, Neg. 1524

These men wear basic clothing. Some wear light jackets, possible predecessors of overalls.



Plate 55 – Pottery workers, Inverkeithing, circa 1910
Scottish Life Archive, Q14.4

These workers wear basic working clothing. The women seated in the front row wear aprons, necessary with the messy nature of work in a pottery. At least some of these appear to be made from canvas or sacking.



Plate 56 – Linoleum factory workers, Newburgh, circa 1914
Pearson, *Old Newburgh*, p5

These workers wear normal working clothing. Again the men almost universally wear soft flat caps.



Plate 57 – Watson's Oilskin Factory, Newburgh, 1917
Pearson, Old Newburgh, p42

The high proportion of female workers must be due to the fact that the photograph was taken during the First World War. Pinafores, the descendants of the apron, are clearly visible worn by the women in the front row.

Chapter 10 – The Food and Drink Trades and Retail

Butchers, Poulterers, Slaughtermen and Fishmongers

A banner of the Incorporated Fleshers of Dunfermline from 1789 (Dunfermline Museum, DUFDM1969.177) shows a butcher in a long-sleeved white jacket and a striped apron. The characteristic blue and white horizontally striped apron of the butcher had become a common sight by the mid-nineteenth century (see pl.58). Some chose bibless aprons while others chose aprons with bibs which they sometimes left unsupported and folded over, providing an extra layer of protection across the front of the lower body. Oilskin and leather aprons were also utilised by butchers for some jobs. The other trademark of the butcher, the straw boater came into use in the middle of the nineteenth century. This may well have been a purely English fashion at the time. No images of Fife butchers during the period wearing straw hats have been found. Headwear seems to have been abandoned by some Fife butchers by the end of the nineteenth century (see pl.59), while others wore soft caps (see pl.58).

Washable oversleeves in white or blue were used by butchers to protect coat and shirt sleeves (see pl.59), while others worked with their shirtsleeves rolled up (see pl.58) or hitched up above the elbow with a sleeve band. Shirts were worn with collar and tie (see pls 58 and 59) and sleeveless waistcoats when working. These were sometimes padded at the shoulder to relieve the pressure when carrying carcasses. By the early twentieth century some butchers were wearing overalls, either blue and white striped or plain white (see pl.59). This was part of a more general concern for hygiene as well as to protect his other garments.



Plate 58 – William Niven, Flesher, St Andrews, late nineteenth century
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.2
These butchers wear collar and tie and the horizontal striped aprons so characteristic of the trade.



Plate 59 – John McHardy, Butcher and Poulterer, St Andrews, late nineteenth century
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P181.2

The women in this picture wear dark coloured pinafores over their other garments, the woman in the doorway also wears oversleeves. The men wear overalls, the two on the right are striped like the ubiquitous butcher's apron.

Women who worked in butchers' shops wore aprons or pinafores over their normal clothes (see pl.59). They also used oversleeves.

Slaughtermen used heavy-duty rawhide and leather aprons, leather leg shields and wooden-soled boots as protection against splashes and injury.

Fishmongers dressed much like butchers, excepting the stripes on their aprons which ran vertically as opposed to horizontally.

Bakers

In the mid-nineteenth century bakers began to wear white jackets and trousers and flat white caps which were suitable for carrying trays on the head. This was most likely only in the case of large bakeries, employing a significant number of bakers. White garments, especially aprons (see pl.60) had long been used in the trade, as a form of inverted camouflage from the white flour dust. A banner of the Operative Bakers of Dunfermline from 1881 (Dunfermline Museum, DUFDM1969.176) depicts bakers wearing long white bibbed aprons, blue collarless shirts with the sleeves rolled up to the elbows, trousers and rust coloured caps. It was not until the turn of the twentieth century that white garments came to be thought of in terms of hygiene and white aprons, jackets and caps became common. In the nineteenth century oversleeves were sometimes used to protect bare arms from oven doors, but by the end of the century bare arms with shirtsleeves rolled up appear to have been the norm.



Plate 60 – Duncan Bakers, Crail, circa 1900

Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1994.94

These bakers wear the white camouflage of the trade, the pale clothing not showing the flour dust as darker materials would.

Heads were often left bare, but soft flat caps were common (see pl.60), as were neck cloths or kerchiefs.

Grocers, Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Confectioners, Dairies, Wine and Spirit Dealers

Those employed selling food were little concerned with hygiene until the mid to late nineteenth century, yet aprons were de rigueur throughout the period.

'Butcher blue' and undyed long linen aprons without bibs were the most common (see pl.61). However, as aprons fell out of favour with many retailers they continued to be worn by workers in food shops where they continued to protect other clothing and for hygiene's sake. Women working in these shops by the end of the period might wear a pinafore over their dress (see pl.62) instead of an apron. Oversleeves were also used, particularly in dairies (see pl.63)

Brewers, Maltsters and Distillers

Beer and whisky was produced in Fife throughout the period. The workers wore basic working dress, with a selection of aprons, depending on the task in hand.

White linen and cotton aprons were used (see pl.64), as well as canvas, sacking and leather aprons (see pl.65). Draymen were commonly seen wearing leather aprons.

Shopkeepers and Assistants

Shop assistants and shopkeepers were expected to be neat and well turned out at all times, in relatively fashionable, although not too fashionable, garments (see pls 66 and 67). In the early part of the period aprons were common and often



Plate 61 – J. & J. Morris, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, Crail, circa 1910

Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1996.45.2

This grocer wears shirt and collar with a tie and a long white bibless apron, typical of the occupation.



Plate 62 – M. J. Lindsay, Grocer, Fruiterer and Fancy Goods Dealer, Crail, circa 1898
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1982.46
These women wear a dark apron and a pinafore respectively over their smart basic dress.

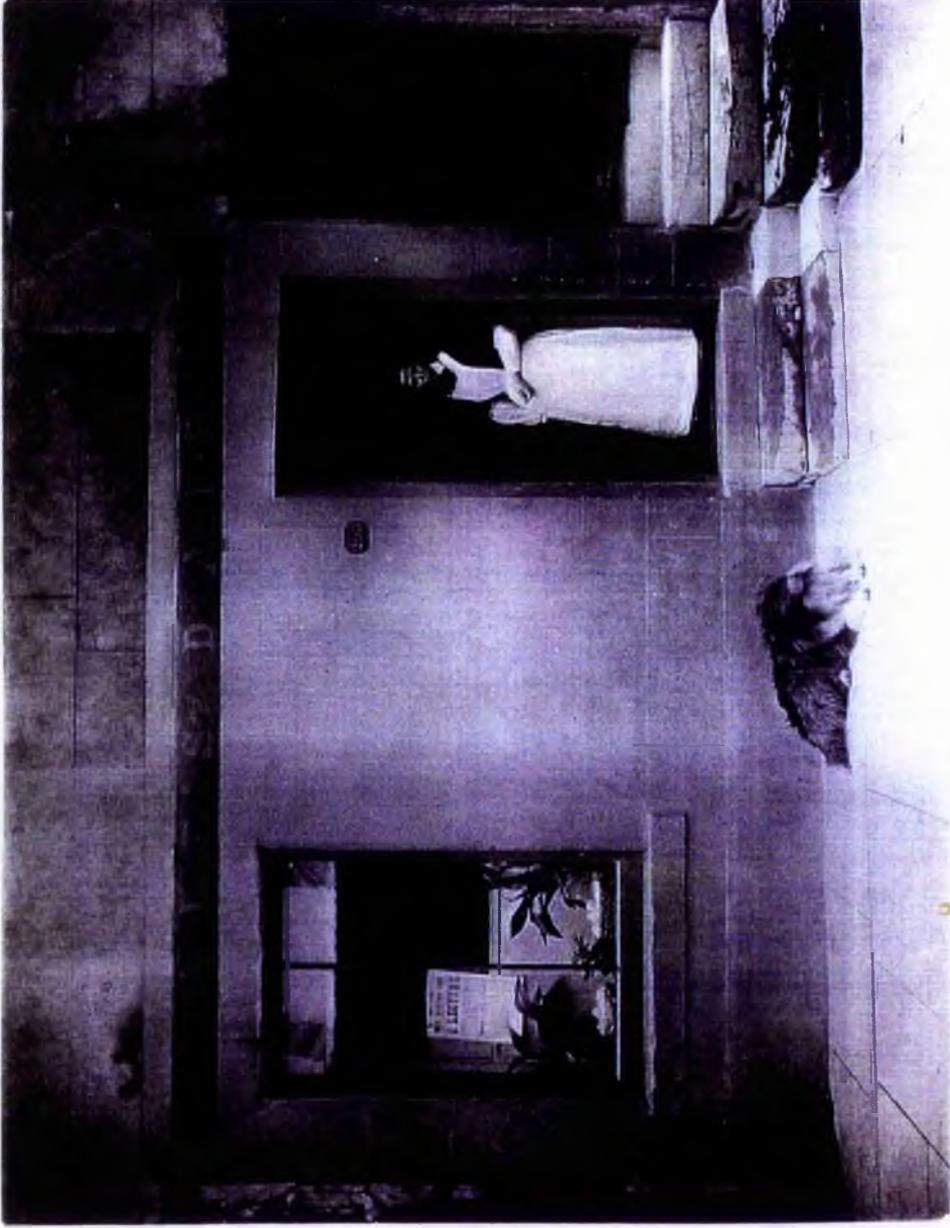


Plate 63 – Rait's Dairy, St Andrews
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, Sou S137

This woman wears a white bibbed apron and white oversleeves to protect her underlying garments from the dairy products she was selling.



Plate 64 – Distillery workers, Auchtermuchty
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.256

These workers wear normal working dress, three of the men also wear white bibbed aprons. The men seated on the front left appear to be office or managerial staff.



Plate 65 – Malting and brewery, Newton of Falkland, circa 1898
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.249

These men again wear basic working dress, the two on the left have sacking or canvas aprons.



Plate 66 – Dundee Equitable Boot Depot, St Andrews, circa 1910
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou S775

This smartly dressed woman wears dark oversleeves to protect the sleeves of her pale blouse when assisting customers trying on shoes.

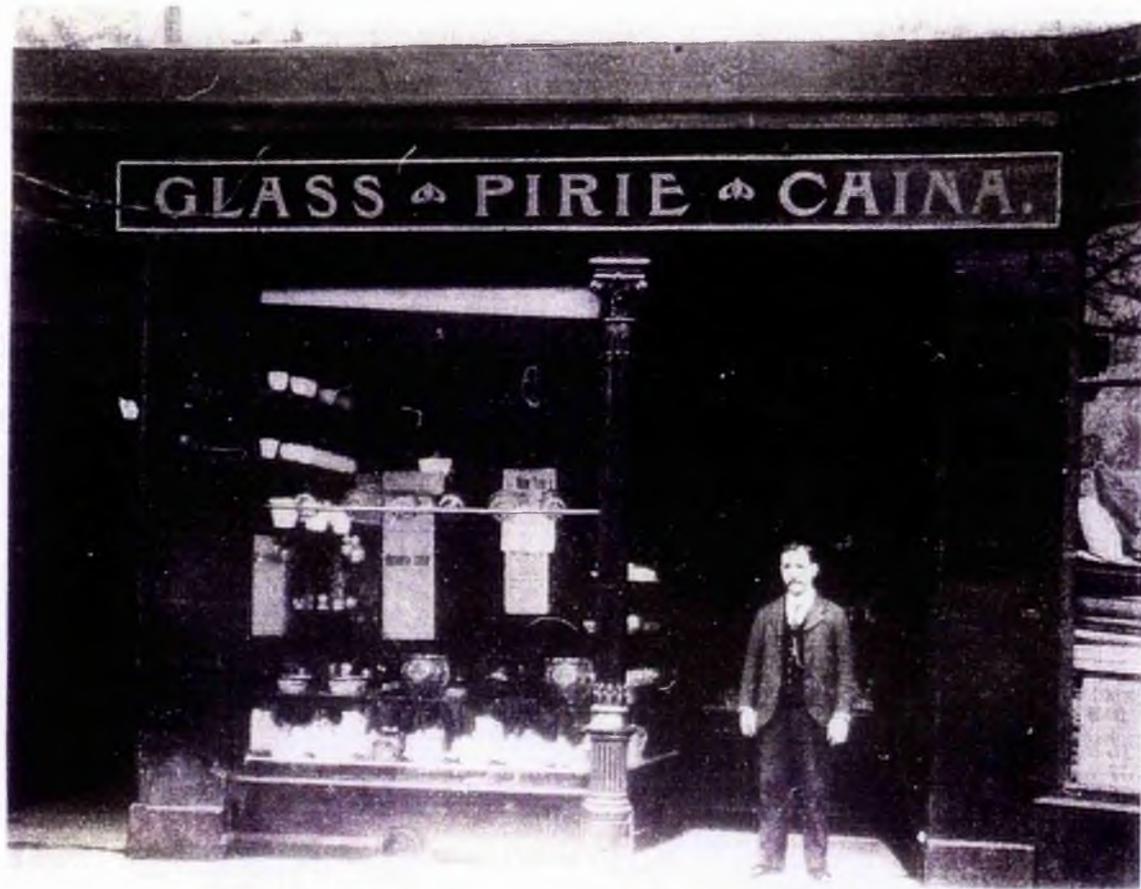


Plate 67 – Pirie, glass and china merchant, St Andrews, 1904
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou S119.1
This man is smartly dressed, with collar and tie, as was the norm for those who worked in shops at this period.

those worn by women were of black satin. Aprons were generally without bibs and reached to the ankles. Spotless collars and cuffs were a must. In shoe shops oversleeves were worn (see pl.66) along with aprons to prevent garments from being soiled by shoes and feet.

Chapter 11 – Clothing and Grooming

Those in the business of keeping the fashionable up to date were themselves probably the most fashionably attired of the working population. Dressmakers and tailors, milliners and barbers and hairdressers would have been expected to portray a certain image, in keeping with the fashions they were providing. Rural tailors, dressmakers and barbers would not have been wearing up to the minute fashions, but would still have been relatively more fashionable than their working neighbours. Only those of these occupations for which images from Fife have been found are discussed below.

Tailors, Dressmakers and Milliners

Those in the business of creating the garments for the fashionable were themselves noted for keeping pace with changes in style and detail. They dressed smartly and generally fashionably (see pl.68). Aprons may have been worn when at work, but not when dealing directly with clients. This would have been less the case for those who specialised in the making of the fishermen's clothing who would have dressed in a simpler fashion.

Barbers, Hairdressers and Perfumers

Working in the latest fashions, barbers, as a concession to their occupation, wore aprons, especially when the fashion was for powdered hair and wigs in the eighteenth century. Around the turn of the twentieth century barbers and hairdressers began to adopt overalls, often in the form of the white coat. Those pictured in plate 69, wear a dark version of the overall.



Plate 68 – John Brown, tailor and sons, 1861

St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P112

This tailor (right) is smartly and fashionably dressed as would become a man who man responsible for making the clothing of the fashionable.

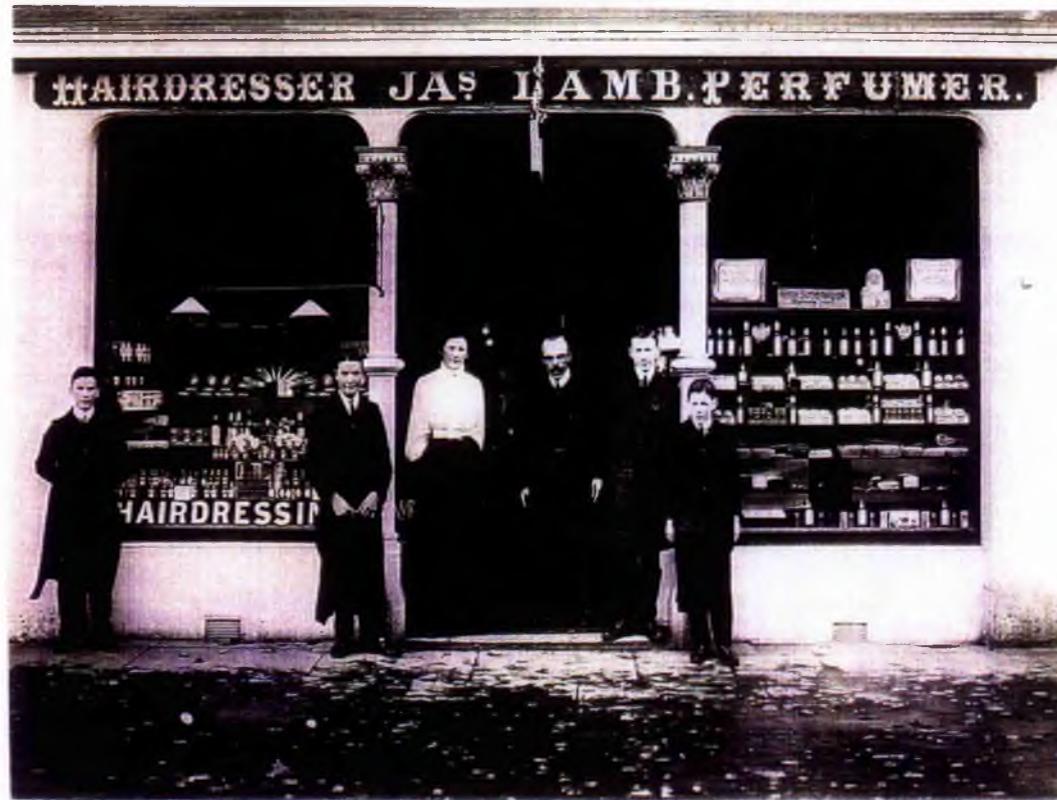


Plate 69 – J. Lamb, hairdresser and perfumer, St Andrews, circa 1900
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT Sou.S.276

Again here, those engaged in making others look good and fashionable are smartly presented and relatively fashionably attired. The four younger males wear dark coloured overalls.

Boot and Shoemakers

Boot and shoemakers would have worn the basic working dress of the time with an apron, often of leather with a bib (see pl.70). When working they spent much of their time bent over, with the leather pieces to be sewn together being secured between the knees. In order that their hair did not fall into their eyes they either wore some sort of hat (see pl.70) or a brain (or brow) band (see pl.71), a strip of cloth or leather around the forehead holding hair back out of the face. In order to protect their hands from friction from the thread, they used a hand leather. This was a band of leather which encircled the hand with a hole for the thumb. It protected the hand from rubbing where the thread was looped around it.



Plate 70 – J. Smith, shoemaker, Culross
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1982.36.001

This shoemaker wears a leather bibbed apron. His hat keeps his hair out of his eyes as he bends forward at his work.



Plate 71 – Northampton Museum's Shoemakers' Workshop as set up in 1913
(Photo: Museum International, No. 179, 1993, p44)
Although an English example, this is a brain or brow band, worn by shoemakers
to keep hair out of their eyes when leaning forward in their work.

Chapter 12 – Domestic Service

There was a rise in the number of people in domestic service during the period. This coincided with the rise of the middle classes following the increased prosperity brought about by the Industrial Revolution. A great number of these new domestic servants were women and girls. In Fife the number of domestic servants rose throughout the period (see Appendices 8-14), but did not keep pace with the rise in population. The proportion of females to males was significantly high throughout the period. Unlike their male counterparts, female servants wore no form of livery even in the grandest households. The wearing of livery was confined to male servants and, towards the end of the nineteenth century, was seen increasingly as a mark of servitude. Fewer and fewer men were found who were willing to wear it. It will be dealt with only briefly here. Livered servants were most likely few and far between in Fife. The vast majority of servants everywhere were not engaged in grand households, but in one- or two-servant homes, where their masters would not have had the means to have their own portraits commissioned, never mind those of their servants.

Those in domestic service tended to receive the cast off garments of their masters and mistresses, their *castings*. They were free to do with these what they wanted and some garments were sold whilst others were worn by the servants themselves. This meant that those in domestic service tended to be closer to fashion than the rest of the working people and complaints were common that servants were too fashionable, being in some cases mistaken for their masters and mistresses. Servants were expected to look smart at all times, no matter what

state of dress their masters were in. In many cases they were routinely provided with clothes and shoes annually or biannually.

Men

In households where the male servants wore livery, only gardeners, gamekeepers, upper servants, such as the butler, and those never in the public eye were exempt. Gardeners wore basic working dress, often with a bibbed apron which was commonly blue, and when bib and brace overalls came into use in the early twentieth century, many adopted them (see pl.72). Gamekeepers often wore suits of moleskin, velveteen or corduroy and breeches were common with this class of worker long after they went out of general fashion, possibly for practicality's sake, or maybe at the whim of the employer. Butlers and other upper servants were expected to dress as gentlemen and tended at first to wear the fashionable clothing of the previous era. The wearing of white gloves was usual. As the period drew to a close they began to follow fashion more closely, but continued to wear evening dress during the day. In the privacy of the pantry, the coat was discarded and replaced with a bibbed linen apron. This would have prevented jacket and shirt from becoming soiled, for instance when cleaning the silver.

Outdoor staff such as coachmen had large overcoats with capes or shorter belted coats, common for grooms, and tended to wear breeches and top boots or gaiters. Coachmen often wore top hats (see pl.73). Leather gloves were common amongst the outdoor staff. Wigs were common for male servants until the middle of the nineteenth century.



Plate 72 – Gardeners at Felkinton, Crail, early twentieth century
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS2000.123
These gardeners wear basic working dress. Three wear bib-and-brace overalls,
becoming common for this type of work by the end of the period.

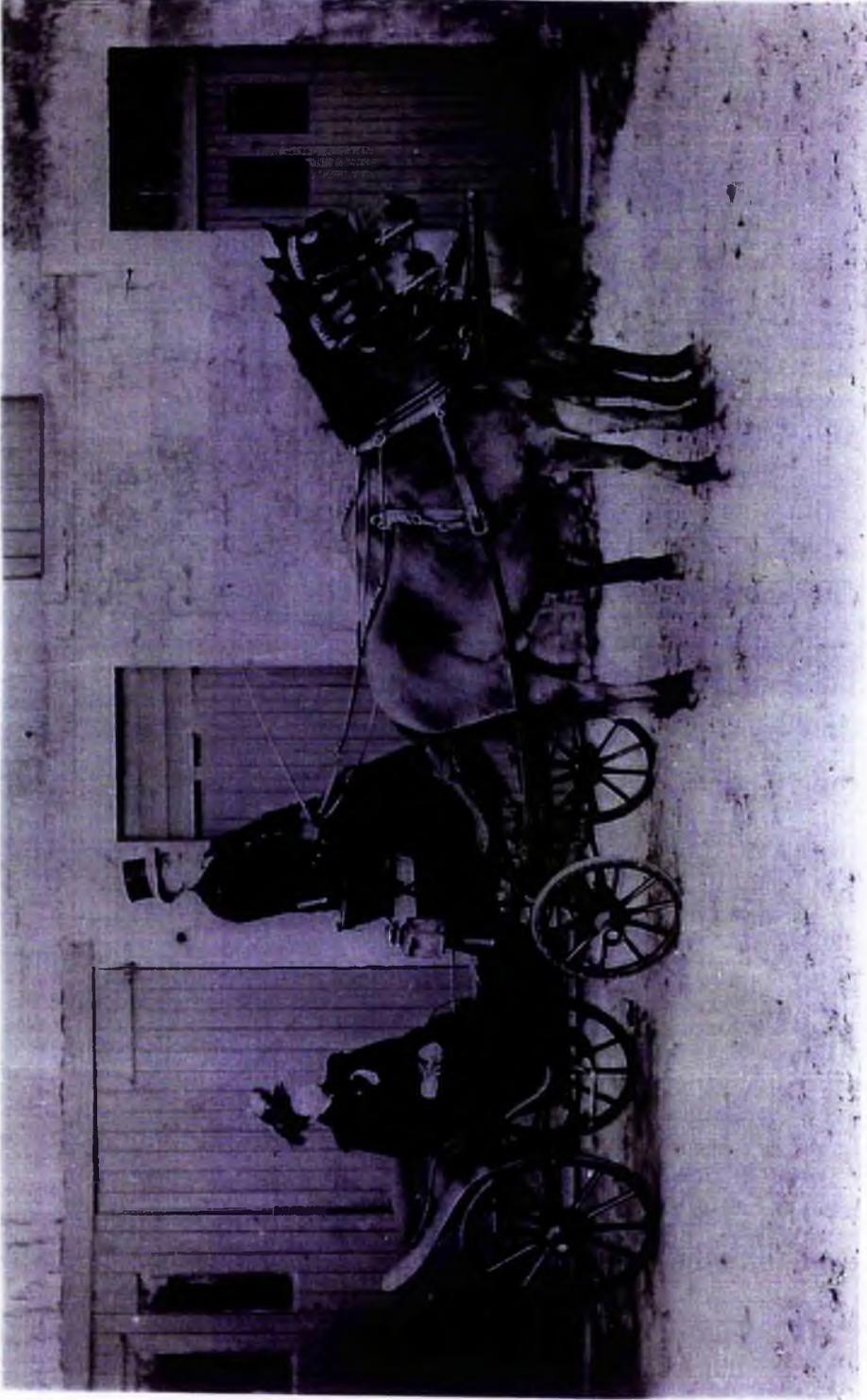


Plate 73 – Coachman, St Andrews, circa 1890
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P6.12
This coachman wears the typical top hat of his trade.

Cooks and chefs were the exception when it came to the upper servants not wearing any kind of identifying uniform, for they had to wear clothing suitable to the kitchen environment. By the end of the period nearly all chefs wore double-breasted white linen jackets with two rows of buttons, white bibless aprons, a white kerchief at the neck and white hats which had increased in height since the early nineteenth century, reflecting the fashion for high bowler and top hats. The double-breasted jacket provided an extra layer of protection for the front of the body from hot splashes. They could also be buttoned across the opposite side, exposing a clean front should the chef have to leave the kitchen and enter the public area of the house. The use of white in the kitchen grew from the natural tone of linen, the coolest fabric initially available for working in such a hot environment. The light jackets developed from the need to protect arms from hot ovens and splashes with a lightweight garment suitable for the hot kitchen environment.

Women

Female servants who performed the greater part of the work unseen below stairs, whilst the liveried male servants provided the show, had no livery even in the highest establishments. Ladies' maids were expected to dress like gentlewomen, but not too fashionably, lest they be criticised for having ideas above their station. However, to some extent the female servant at almost all levels could follow the silhouette of fashion. Female domestic servants wore simple plain dresses with aprons. When they became readily available, cotton prints were very common amongst maids.

It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that some sort of uniformity came into the dress of maids, with the increase in public tasks such as waiting at table being undertaken by female domestics as the demand for servants grew and men became less willing to answer it. Female servants were also cheaper and their employment not taxed. In the mornings cotton print or checked dresses were common with bibbed aprons and caps and in the afternoons a black dress with a more elaborate cap and apron became correct (see pl.74). Outside the house, trimmed bonnets (see pl.75) were the pride of many maids. Nursery maids at first wore the same clothing as other maids, but as their positions assumed greater importance their clothing became more imposing and formal, usually still with cap and apron. Grey was a common colour for their attire, until they began to adopt the black of housekeepers. Women cooks wore no specific working dress other than the apron and cap. Scullery maids and scrubbing women wore basic working dress often with sacking aprons and mob caps.

Some sort of head covering was traditional for all maids and during much of the nineteenth century the mob cap was the major distinction between the maids and the unmarried daughters of the house.



Plate 74 – Mrs Brown, maid (far right), late nineteenth century
St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum, SAAPT P227.5
Mrs Brown wears her afternoon 'uniform' black dress with white apron and fancy cap.



Plate 75 – Victorian servant's bonnet, fine black straw with flowers and ribbon ties
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1974.84
(Photo: Joanna Macrae)

Chapter 13 – The Professions

Sombre colours and the fashions of the previous generation tended to mark the professional man of the eighteenth century. The tradition of appearing to be from an earlier and more dignified generation continued throughout the nineteenth century. Still wearing the powdered wig when it was long out of fashion in the early nineteenth century, doctors and lawyers clung to the old fashioned and ostensibly more solemn fashions of yesterday. Black was the colour that dominated and at the beginning of the period doctors, lawyers and clergy would commonly be dressed in a black suit consisting of waistcoat and knee breeches. By the mid-nineteenth century the black morning coat or frock coat to the knee with dark trousers and waistcoat and a black silk top hat was the uniform for most professionals and those in official positions such as inspectors and bank managers. Black remained the dominant colour for the suits of professionals until the end of the period.

The Medical Professions

It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that doctors began to wear any clothing specific to their occupation (see pl.76). Even during operations throughout much of the period no kind of protective clothing was worn over the street clothes. The middle of the nineteenth century saw a new emphasis on cleanliness and hygiene, particularly with the work of Joseph Lister, and a move towards sterilised clothes in the operating theatre was made. By the turn of the twentieth century doctors working in hospitals were wearing washable white linen coats. A man's buttoned left over right and a woman's buttoned right over



Plate 76 – Dr Charles Grace (1787-1814), attributed to David Wilkie
Fife Council Museums East, CUPMUS1995.294

(Photo: Joanna Macrae)

Fashionable attired, this portrait of Dr Grace gives no indication of his occupation.

left. White linen caps and masks were also being used in the operating theatres. Rubber gloves were introduced for surgery in Britain in the last decade of the nineteenth century, but were not at first used to eliminate the doctor's hands as a source of infection, but to protect his hands from the carbolic acid in which the instruments were sterilised. It was the early twentieth century before these garments came to be regarded as essential in terms of the science of infection control. Those doctors who did not work in hospitals generally continued to wear formal attire.

Women who began to practice medicine in the later part of the nineteenth century had no distinctive dress. Nurses also had no specific working attire at the beginning of the period, dressing like other working women, occasionally with a badge. They dressed much like domestic servants with bibbed aprons and caps, and with dresses of serge or some other heavy fabric. Hospitals tended to have specific colours and styles and in the later part of the nineteenth century it became the case that a rigid hierarchy amongst nursing staff could be seen through their dress. By the end of the nineteenth century, grey dresses were common in winter and white in summer with large white aprons with an elaborate cap worn indoors and outdoors a bonnet, often with streamers. With the rise in concerns for hygiene washable dresses became the norm.

The Legal Profession

It would indeed "be strange if the majesty of the law did not depend to some extent upon dress, and there is no doubt but that an impressiveness which would

otherwise be absent from our courts is given by wigs and gowns.”¹⁴⁰ Likely derived from ecclesiastical through academic costume, the gowns and wigs of the legal professions were and are instantly recognisable and changed little over the years. On top of the black suit of the professional man, lawyers and judges wore black gowns in court. The gowns were made variously of stuff, silk or rayon poplin with wide, open pleated sleeves and a square loose collar over the yoke. Colours varied according to status and position. Traditional wigs were worn. Small falling bands (discussed under clergy, below) were also worn. However, lawyers practising in Fife during the period of study would have spent relatively little time in the county court wearing the formal attire of the legal profession, and would have worn the normal professional black for most of the time. Notaries, writers and clerks would also have worn the general professional attire.

Clergy

Throughout the period of study where the census data refers to clergy of different denominations, the proportion of clergy from the established church ranged from approximately 50% of all clergy in 1861 to just over one third in 1901. The bulk of the rest of the clergy belonged to the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church with Roman Catholic clergy numbering 2 in 1861, their number rising to only twelve by 1901.¹⁴¹ The images of Fife’s clergymen found during research have either been from the Established Church or the denomination has not been clear. The information regarding clergy’s dress below is therefore in relation to those of the Established Church. It is possible that there were subtle variations in

¹⁴⁰ W. M. Webb, *The Heritage of Dress*, London, 1907, p215

¹⁴¹ See Appendices 9-14, Order 3, part 1

the dress of the different Presbyterian denominations, but as research has not uncovered examples of this, these may not be discussed. The Roman Catholic and Episcopalian clergy would indeed have worn different garments in the pulpit, yet as no garments or images have been uncovered in the context of this study they will not be discussed below.

Reminiscences, recorded in 1891 by her daughter, of a Mrs Leven, born in Burntisland in 1800, state:

My father, the Rev James Wemyss, was the first who wore a gown in Burntisland Church. It was presented to him in 1799 by the Magistrates, but some people objected to it strongly and said "it was just a rag of popery". One old woman, Alice Thrift, who always came to church with a plaid over her head, got a bonnet, a large poke one, that the front of it might prevent her seeing the minister with his gown on in the pulpit.¹⁴²

Worn at the neck with this "rag of popery", the cassock or Geneva gown, were bands, two white linen flaps (see pl.77) or the white clerical collar (see pl.78), also worn with otherwise normal clothing for the professional man of the time. The clerical collar was worn on a daily basis, not only whilst preaching on a Sunday. The simplicity of the vestments of the Church of Scotland clergy is notable and nothing like the show of the Catholic or Episcopalian vestments is found. Clerical gowns were traditionally made of corded silk. Later in the period rayon cord poplin was substituted. This fabric had a glassy finish, giving it a silk-like appearance.

¹⁴² Burntisland Online, *Mrs Leven's Reminiscences*,
<http://www.fife400.freeserve.co.uk/burntisland/leven.htm>, 09/01/03



Plate 77 – The Ordination of Elders in a Scottish Kirk, John Henry Lorimer, 1891
National Gallery of Scotland
The minister in the centre of this painting wears a Geneva gown with white band at the neck.



Plate 78 – Reverend McClymont, Crail, 1907
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1983.164
This reverend wears a white clerical collar with a simple black suit.

Academics and Teachers

Academic dress consists of the characteristic dress of those who teach, attend and have graduated from colleges and universities. The University of St Andrews in Fife has its own tradition of academic dress, the current ceremonial form dating from the 1860s when the ancient dress of the University of Paris was looked to for inspiration.¹⁴³ The Rector's magnificent hooded robes are thought to be the only set that retains the medieval form. Academic costume generally consists of a long gown with long full sleeves, a hood draped over the shoulders and a cap (see pl.79) or mortarboard. The basic academic gown is black and made of stuff but they are sometimes brightly coloured, depending on rank, qualifications and position. The colour of the hood indicates the degree held by the wearer. The undergraduate gown is made of scarlet cloth with a burgundy velvet collar (see pl.89). Divinity undergraduates wore a black gown with a violet cross of St Andrew on the left facing. Unlike the present day, staff and students would have worn their gowns on a daily basis, not merely for ceremonial occasions. However, the ornate gowns of the chancellor and other officials would most likely have been saved for the ceremonial occasions with the basic black gowns being worn on a day to day basis. Appendix 15 contains full details of the academic dress of the University of St Andrews.

Schoolteachers had no specific form of occupational dress. They dressed smartly and respectably, but not notably (see pl.80). Occasionally teachers wore a black gown and mortarboard (see pl.81).

¹⁴³ H. Rawson, 'Costumes and Ceremonies', *Alumnus Chronicle: The Magazine of the Alumnus Association of the University of St Andrews*, St Andrews, 2002, p7



Sample Caps

Plate 79 – Medical Cap, STAUHC793

Arts Cap, STAUHC5

Law Cap, STAUHC796

St Andrews University Museum Collections

(Photo: *Alumnus Chronicle*, 2002, p7)

These sample caps were obtained by the university in the 1860s from Paris.

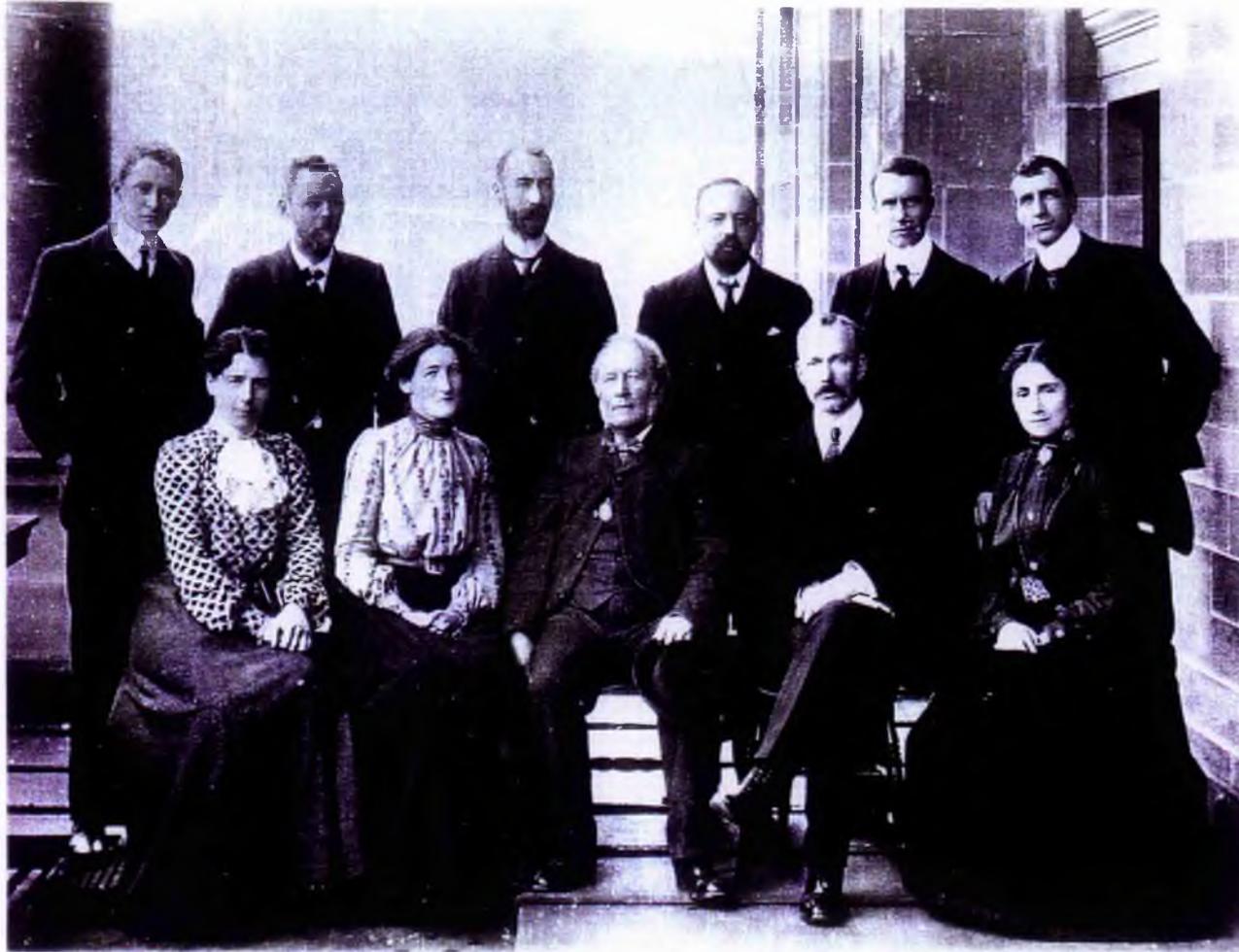


Plate 80 – Staff of Kirkcaldy High School, 1902/4
Fife Folk Museum, CERFF1996.95
These teachers are all dressed smartly, the men in suits with collars and ties.



Plate 81 – Mr Ireland, headmaster, Crail, 1897
Crail Museum and Heritage Centre, CRLPS1982.32 (detail)
This teacher wears a black gown and mortar board. Not all teachers wore these.

Chapter 14 – Golf Caddies

St Andrews in the heart of Fife is the home of golf and hence many in the county were employed in the manufacture of clubs and balls. These men were often in the first place blacksmiths and wore the same type of clothing, as discussed above. There was, however, another, somewhat less salubrious, occupation in the golfing economy:

In nineteenth century St Andrews, the caddies' lot was generally not a happy one. Although they might be happy in their work, they were effectively social outcasts. Having no regular job and no security of employment, they lived in a state of poverty which bordered on destitution.¹⁴⁴

The term caddie is thought to be derived from the French *cadet*, but it is more probable that it comes from the word *cawdys*, described as “useful Blackguards, who attend coffee houses and publick places to go on errands ... wretches who lie in the street at night ... often considerably trusted and seldom or never proven unfaithful.”¹⁴⁵ Their job was to carry golfers' clubs, tee up the ball, select the correct club for each shot and attend to the flagstick on the green. Often highly competent golfers, caddies were among the ranks of the first professional golfers and often coached their employers as well as maintaining their equipment.

Paid literally only a few pennies per round, a wage set by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club (R&A) in St Andrews, deviance from which, up or down, was met with penalty for the player, caddies without regular engagement had a precarious existence. The R&A took a paternal interest in the welfare of the caddies in St

¹⁴⁴ T. Jarret, *St Andrews Golf Links: The First 600 Years*, Edinburgh, 1995, p133

¹⁴⁵ An 1840 dictionary of the Scots language quoted in K. Mackie, *Golf At St Andrews*, London, 1995, p131

Andrews. Gifts of food and fuel were made in severe weather and articles of clothing were passed down. This resulted in sights such as Lang Willie, “Dressed always in a tall hat and a tail coat, whether on or off the course ... [he] insisted that he drank nothing but sweet milk ... His strange clothing was almost certainly a gift from a grateful golfer.”¹⁴⁶ Their clothing was generally ill fitting and often dirty. Those under the age of 13 were obliged to wear a cap with the R&A’s badge and were warned that their education should not be neglected and Sunday school must be attended.

The R&A drew up a set of rules and engaged a caddie master to distribute work and uphold discipline. The Club also established a benefit fund to which the caddies also contributed part of their wages. The responsibility taken by the R&A for the caddies was transferred to the Town Council in 1894 by means of the Links Act of the same year and in 1896 the caddies became licensed. Each licensed caddy was to be decently dressed and strictly sober and had to wear a numbered badge. These badges were large brass plates mounted on leather armbands which had to be worn at all times when the caddy was engaged or waiting for an engagement. “It was like a leper’s sign which set him apart from other human beings.”¹⁴⁷ In 1903 it was insisted that caddies should wash face and hands and brush boots and clothes before taking to the links of a morning. New, more discreet badges were provided in 1904 (see pl.82). These were made of aluminium and about the size of an old ten pence piece. They could be pinned out of sight on the reverse of a jacket lapel.

¹⁴⁶ Mackie, p124

¹⁴⁷ Jarret, p134



Plate 82 – James Myles and Alex Elder, St Andrews, wearing the badges which indicated they were registered caddies, circa 1911
British Golf Museum

Chapter 15 – Discussion: Occupational Clothing in Fife Museums

Costume acts like a language in passing information and messages between the individual and the group. Clothing is used to point out – both to oneself and to others – the role one wishes or sometimes is obliged to play.¹⁴⁸

In the case of working garments this message, as well as pointing to the social class of the wearer, often, as discussed in previous chapters, indicates their occupation. Much valuable information can be gleaned from such garments and they provide a valuable and fascinating immediate link to their wearers and the lives they led. However, the lack of occupational and working-class clothing in museum collections is almost startling, if explicable. Obviously garments which have not withstood the ravages of time cannot be represented in museum collections, and garments worn in the course of work, particularly manual work, were more prone to wear and tear than other types of garment, posing collectors with an almost intractable problem.

Cloth was not a cheap commodity, especially at the beginning of the period, and clothing was passed on, altered and remade in order that waste was kept to the very minimum. Thus garments were often used and reused until they were beyond wearing or recycling. “A vast array of working clothing has been lost forever, and it is not likely to turn up in Grandmother’s old trunk in the attic where her best clothes were put away.”¹⁴⁹ It also remains true that without a specific policy for costume collecting, many museums have ended up with a random selection of unrelated garments. The bulk of these garments tend to have

¹⁴⁸ Perkkio, p25

¹⁴⁹ H. Clark, ‘Special Problems: Clothing’, in D. Flemming, C. Paine and J. G. Rhodes (editors), *Social History in Museums*, London, 1993, p231

been donated by members of the public and have been kept for sentimental reasons, hence the preponderance of wedding dresses and christening gowns in many collections. This method of passive collecting ensures that museums only receive what the public perceives them to want and “they are far more likely to offer the museum Mother’s going away dress than Father’s working overalls.”¹⁵⁰

Guidelines set out in the Museums Association’s *Code of Ethics for Museums*¹⁵¹ state that museums should “collect according to detailed, published policies that state clearly what, how and why the museum collects” and “specify criteria for future acquisitions that include topics, time periods and geographical areas.”¹⁵²

The *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums*¹⁵³ reiterates this, stating that “Each museum authority should adopt and publish a written statement of its collections policy ... It should state clearly the areas of proposed collecting.”¹⁵⁴ The adoption of such a policy is one of the requirements of museum registration in Britain. The collecting policies of Fife’s museums are discussed above (in Chapter 2). Both ethical codes also state the need for co-operation between museums on collecting policies, especially those museums with similar areas of interest where consultation should take place to define areas of specialism. In such cases the long-term welfare of the object should be taken into consideration and the appropriate institution chosen to house the object.

¹⁵⁰ Clark, p230

¹⁵¹ Museums Association, *Code of Ethics for Museums: Ethical principals for all who work for or govern museums in the UK*, first edition, London, 2002

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, section 5.1, p13

¹⁵³ ICOM, *ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums*, Spain, 2001, http://icom.museum/ethics_rev_engl.html, 14/01/03

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, section 3.1

A Representative Selection? - Inclusions and Omissions

What most large costume collections reflect is a representative selection of what has survived the ravages of time, not a conscious selection from what was originally available. This point is misunderstood by all those who criticise museums for not acquiring occupational clothing or garments belonging to the less affluent sections of the community.¹⁵⁵

As indicated by the problems of survival, exacerbated particularly in the case of working class clothing, and the general perception held by the public concerning the types of garment museums might desire to collect, the survival of occupational garments and working class clothing in museum collections is patchy and proportionally small. Within Fife's museums, as discussed above, the selection of working clothing and garments relating to specific occupations is insignificant. For instance, no garments dating from the period of study directly related to the linen or mining industries, both such notable employers in Fife, are preserved in the collections. The exception is the fishing industry, with the Scottish Fisheries Museum holding a significant collection of working garments, although these mainly date from the later part of the period. Excepting fishing and to a lesser extent, agriculture, domestic service and academia, the vast majority of occupations in Fife go unrepresented in the costume collections of Fife's museums, and those which are represented are incompletely and poorly so. For example, there are no characteristic blue and white striped butchers' aprons and none of the leather aprons of blacksmiths, coopers or iron founders are to be found.

¹⁵⁵ Byrde, Levey, Staniland, Tozer and Tarrant, 'The Collections and Collection Policies of the Major British Costume Museums', *Textile History*, Vol. 15, No. 2, London, 1984, p160

Thus, perhaps to have been expected, the selection of occupational clothing in Fife museum collections is far from representative of the occupational profile of Fife throughout the period of study. Only the collecting policies of Fife Council Museum Service and Fife Folk Museum mention directly the imbalance in their costume collections (discussed above), which they state they will seek to address by concentrating on the collection of working clothes. None of the other institutions refer directly to any course of action regarding further collecting in the area of costume. However, each museum's collecting area encompasses working clothing of some sort or another, from caddy badges at the British Golf Museum to the garments of local tradesmen at Crail Museum and Heritage Centre. Presumably as pieces become available and are offered to these institutions they will be accepted into the collections.

The Way Forward?

In order to fill gaps in the collections of occupational clothing active collecting will be necessary. As already mentioned, the public donate to museums what they think museums want to collect and what they perceive to have importance. In order to awaken people to the possibility that what seem to be very plain and rough garments are of value and interest to museum curators some sort of appeal or publicity either organised by museums jointly, perhaps through the Fife Museums Forum, or individually is necessary. If such occupational garments that are gathering dust in trunks and attics are to be saved and preserved for the future this may be a necessary course of action.

Taking into consideration constraints on space and resources, co-operation between Fife's museums, if they were to adopt a policy of active collecting in the field of occupational clothing and working garments, could ease the strain on assets. Stored ideally, costume takes up a large amount of space – note above, FCMS would require 100% more space to repack and store their costume collections in a more suitable manner – and requires constant environmental conditions. If each museum concentrated only on a small area of occupational clothing, strain could be alleviated and a wider variety of garments sought. For instance, Fife Folk Museum could concentrate on rural working clothing and FCMS on urban occupations. Garments relating to the fishing industry could be directed to the Scottish Fisheries Museum and other institutions, more local in nature, could concentrate on collecting garments from their geographical area.

If a drive for active collecting were to be made, press articles and exhibitions, showing what was in collections and highlighting gaps could be utilised.

Educating the public might make them aware of what garments might be hiding in the back of their cupboards or the corners of their attics, of no obvious value, yet providing rare glimpses into the lives of those who wore them. If the public can be made aware of voids in museum collections, it is possible that garments otherwise destined to be lost or destroyed, and knowledge of their owners and provenance, might find a home in a museum, adding to the picture of working life in Fife in years gone by. However, the mistakes of the past must not be repeated and the documentation of all garments entering museum collections must be thorough at the point of entry. As much information as possible from the donor or other source must be recorded, providing the garment with context

and provenance, a story, which no amount of later research into the garment itself could hope to uncover. Such information, missing from much of the material already held in museum collections is invaluable. It is irretrievable in most cases if not captured in the first instance.

The challenges of creating, interpreting and displaying costume collections must, however, be taken into consideration. None of the museums discussed above have staff with direct expertise in the area of costume history and curation and the resources required in maintaining such a collection are expensive in time, money and expertise. Curators in Fife museums deal with a wide range of objects in their collections, with costume comprising only a small fraction. Within a wider social history context, costume can provide an invaluable immediate link for the visitor to the period being interpreted, but the difficulties of displaying costume safely, effectively and accurately are many. As well as protecting the costume from the visitor, dust and light, care must be taken that garments are displayed in the correct shape and posture. This requires specialised dummies, which are often very costly. Care must also be taken to ensure that pieces are not put together that look correct to the modern eye but would not have originally been worn together. This requires a vast amount of specialised knowledge, or research, which is costly in time. This, however, is no reason to avoid the challenge. With sharing of expertise and resources and the support of groups such as the *Group for Costume and Textile Staff in Museums*, the full value of clothing in social history collections can be realised.

If these problems can be overcome, resources and expertise pooled, and support sought from organisations such as the *Group for Costume and Textile Staff in Museums* and the conservation unit of the *Scottish Museums Council*, occupational clothing in the collections of Fife museums could be used to their greatest advantage. If a strategy were to be implemented for the collecting of occupational garments, as discussed above, the occupational clothing in Fife's museum collections could be built upon and the loss of valuable pieces of social history would be prevented. It may be too late to salvage many garments dating from the period of this study, but with a view to the future, a similar study of the twentieth century could provide a framework for collecting later garments, which may be more readily available.

Taking into consideration the scarcity of occupational garments themselves and also the challenges to expertise and resources they pose, in order to glean a fuller picture of working clothing in Fife, an active drive to collect other sources of information concerning them could prove to be of great value, and also pose a lesser strain on assets. Alongside a plea for the garments themselves, images of occupational clothing could be sought. Whereas the garments depicted have most likely perished, old photographs, taking into account the considerations discussed above, can provide a wealth of information in this area. Also painted images, particularly those which might date from the period before photography, could be sought. The collection of oral history may also provide an invaluable resource. Dating from late in the period and into the twentieth century, advertising catalogues could also be sought as reference for the types and styles of garments worn by workers.

A combination of all of these sources, actively sought, could add great depth to our picture of occupational clothing in Fife during the period of study, and ensure that material from the rest of the twentieth century and beyond is not neglected and lost. The valuable resource that is occupational clothing in the understanding and interpretation of our history may have been overlooked in the past, but with careful planning and co-operation between institutions it is a resource which can be tapped to full advantage.

Appendix 1 – Occupational Clothing in the Collections of Fife Council Museums West

All accession numbers are prefixed with DUF. Those beginning DM belong to the collections of Dunfermline Museum, those beginning PH belong to the collections of Pittencrieff House Museum.

Aprons

- DM1979.67 iceman's apron, hessian, made by prison workers, used by Gilbert Rae, Bottlers, Dunfermline, circa 1916
- PH1967.38 maid's bibbed apron, blue and white striped linen, bodice lined with white linen, 1905-1910
- PH1964.63 apron, heavy white linen, with crochet trim, 1870-1900
- PH1968.119 nurse's apron, cream wool, white cotton waistband, circa 1860
- PH1970.84 apron, white cotton, 'K. Stewart' and 'L. Stevenson' in marker ink inside waist, left and right respectively, circa 1900
- PH1972.58 apron, floral cotton print with red ribbon ties, trimmed with cream lace, bib lined with linen, circa 1890
- PH1972.59 apron, buff and blue cotton with blue edging, circa 1910
- PH1973.23 apron, coarse white linen, circa 1900

Headwear

- PH1966.4 sun bonnet, blue cotton, 1870-1895
- PH1961.2 mutch, crocheted white cotton, 1840-1870
- PH1961.112 mutch, crocheted white cotton, circa 1900
- PH1963.39 mutch, crocheted cream cotton, 1840-1870
- PH1966.30 mutch, crocheted white cotton, 1840-1870
- PH1975.62 mutch, white handloom linen, trimmed with embroidered inserts, gathered lawn skirts and lace, 1820-1835

Footwear

- PH1967.28 pair of black leather boots, lined with coarse unbleached linen, circa 1870
- DM1987.218 pair of black leather ankle boots, laced, metal studs on soles, circa 1890

Plaids

- PH1961.19 plaid, black and white wool
- PH1967.31 plaid, wool, red, black and white tartan, ends fringed, some holes, many repairs, 1840-1870

Waistcoats

- PH1973.38 waistcoat, brown rabbit skin front lined with hessian, black linen back, 1880-1900

***Mining* (most likely date from post 1914)**

- DM1991.1041 respirator

- DM1991.1042 Patterson safety lamp and helmet
- DM1991.1048-1051 dust filters (for respirators?)

Appendix 2 – Correspondence with Fife Council Museums Central Regarding Occupational Clothing

The following comprises of correspondence with Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery regarding the collections held by Fife Council Museums Central.



27 January 2003

Joanna Macrae
School of Art History
Staff Flat
McIntosh Hall
Abbotsford Crescent
St Andrews
Fife KY16 9HT

Dear Joanna Macrae

Enquiry – Occupational costume

Thank you for your enquiry dated 14th January 2003. I received your letter from Kevan Brown at Methil Heritage Centre last week.

I am sorry to say that neither Methil Heritage Centre nor Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery have any examples of occupational costume from Fife between 1790-1914. I also searched through our photographic and art collections, but have not found anything fitting the dates given.

I am sorry that we could not be of more assistance but wish you every success with your research. I enclose a copy of Fife Council Museums Collection Policy as you requested.

Yours sincerely

KATHERINE SHEARER
Assistant Curator

Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery, War Memorial Gardens, Kirkcaldy, Fife KY1 1YG
Tel: 01592 412860 Fax: 01592 412870

Also correspondence for: Buckhaven Museum, Burntisland Edwardian Fair Museum and John McDouall Stuart Museum, Dysart.

Fife Council Community Services

Staff Flat
McIntosh Hall
Abbotsford Crescent
St Andrews
Fife
KY16 9HT

Katherine Shearer
Assistant Curator
Kirkaldy Museum and Art Gallery
War Memorial Gardens
Kirkaldy
Fife
KY1 1YG

4 February 2003

Dear Ms Shearer,

Enquiry – Occupational Costume

Thank you very much for dealing with my enquiry. I am sorry to hear that you have nothing of interest to me, but thank you for your time and for the copy of the collection policy.

As well as writing to Kevan Brown at Methil, I addressed the same request to Gavin Grant at Kirkaldy, regarding Kirkaldy Museum, Buckhaven Museum, Burntisland Museum and the John McDouall Stuart Museum. However, I understand that Mr Grant is now based in Cupar and would like to clarify whether or not this request also reached you, or was directed to another member of staff. If I have misunderstood your letter and the collections of these other institutions come under the Kirkaldy collection or this is being dealt with by another member of staff, I apologise for taking up more of your time. If there are separate catalogues for these other institutions, I would be happy to come and look at them myself if this would be more convenient for you. If you are not dealing with this, I am sorry to have taken up more of your time.

Yours sincerely,

Joanna Macrae

e-mail: jo_macrae@hotmail.com
Tel: 01334 425788 or 07813 814240



10th February 2003

Joanna Macrae
School of Art History
Staff Flat
McIntosh Hall
Abbotsford Crescent
St Andrews
Fife KY16 9HT

Dear Joanna Macrae

Enquiry – Occupational costume

Thank you for your letter dated 4th February. I am sorry if there has been some confusion. I took over the post of Assistant Curator from Gavin Grant earlier this month.

Buckhaven Museum, Methil Museum, the John McDouall Scott Museum and Burntisland Museum are all branch museums of Kirkcaldy Museum and Art Gallery. Their collections are concentrated in a central database for Fife Council Museums Central. The search I carried out included the catalogues of all five museums.

I hope this makes things a bit clearer! Good luck with your research.

Yours sincerely

KATHERINE SHEARER
Assistant Curator

Appendix 3 – Occupational Clothing in the Collections of Fife Council Museums East

All accession numbers are prefixed with CUPMUS.

Aprons

- 1987.915 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century
- 1987.916 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century
- 1987.917 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century
- 1987.918 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century
- 1987.919 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century
- 1987.920 apron, white cotton, gathered at waist, early twentieth century

Footwear

- 1986.910 a+b pair of leather boots, size 17, produced in north east Fife, owned by 'Stathmiglo Giant', Robert Gilmour, late nineteenth century¹

¹ Robert Gilmour, the 'Strathmiglo Giant', died around 1914, aged in his 70s. He worked as a contractor and travelled with a gang of navvies doing labouring work.

Appendix 4 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of Fife Folk Museum

This is a complete list of what can reasonably be assumed to be working clothing in the collection of Fife Folk Museum dating from the period of study. A number of other garments, including relatively ornate afternoon aprons and basic items of dress like blouses, skirts and trousers which date from the period but cannot be directly associated with working class wearers or specific occupations, have not been included.

All accession numbers are prefixed with CERFF.

Aprons

- 1986.72 apron, white with red design
- 1987.41.009 apron, black
- 1974.35 long white cooking apron, waist to ankle with wide skirt
- 1999.13.002 apron, black cotton with pink embroidery
- 1999.33.016 aprons (3): white lap bag with embroidery; bib-front, long white cotton; bib-front black tea-apron, embroidered
- 1977.45.005 white cotton lap bag with broderie anglaise

Headwear - Female

- 1975.88 *Ugly* sun bonnet, blue, Penberthy's Oxford Street
- 1974.84 servant's bonnet Victorian, fine black straw with flower, probably provided by the employer, belonged to Miss Dryburgh, Ceres
- 1972.79 *Ugly* sun bonnet, for female field worker
- 1972.11 sun bonnet and bodice
- 1962.162 nanny's bonnet
- 1978.10 mob cap, white cotton, crown embroidered with white work and trimmed with machine lace, late nineteenth/early twentieth century
- 1992.25 caps, mob caps, bonnet
- 1985.52 mutch
- 1969.95 mutches (2)
- 1993.26.003 mutch, white crochet
- 1983.51.001 mutch, black with white frill and ties

Garments – Female

- 1974.93.002 petticoat, blue and white striped flannel
- 1987.70 petticoat, black, felt-lined with front fasteners and double row of buttons at foot to attach to overskirt
- 1974.93.001 petticoats, red quilted for winter wear
- 1974.93.002 petticoat, blue and white striped flannel
- 1974.88.001 skirt, blue serge
- 1987.41.001 skirt, plain black wool
- 1987.41.008 blouse, lilac patterned
- 1987.41.009 blouse, blue shot
- 1974.91.005 blouse, cream patterned
- 2001.121 cotton blouse

- 2001.122 cotton blouse
- 1986.37.002 shawl, grey wool knitted
- 1986.37.001 shawls (3): white wool knitted; red small fringed; large red

Headwear – Male

- 1987.69 sealskin hat, belonged to David Gillespie, 1814-99
- 1980.32 bowler hat, worn by the late William Pryde, Ladybank, of David Nairn, Builders

Foot and Leg Wear - Male

- 1989.31 leather over-boots or buckled gaiters with wooden soles, used by farm-worker
- 1994.21 clog boots as used by workers in linen factory, Freuchie, also used in local paper mills, size 8
- 1987.78 ploughman's boots with iron toe-plates
- 1996.8 leather clogs, size 10, unworn and leather gaiters
- 1975.54 clogs, mid nineteenth century
- 1991.51 leather gaiters, probably belonged to farm-worker, groom or gamekeeper, date not known, found during clear-out of room in one of the University of St Andrews' buildings

Garments – Male

- 1988.23 'Elder's' black frock coat and waistcoat
- 1974.87 jacket and waistcoat, navy serge, late nineteenth/early twentieth century, worn by Robert Ramsey, Balmerino
- 2001.138 headmaster's gown and mortar board
- 1989.42 clerical robes, Largoward
- 1974.88.001 shirt, blue serge, early twentieth century
- 1974.88.002 shirt, black striped cotton, early twentieth century

Appendix 5 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of the Scottish Fisheries Museum

The list includes only strictly working clothing from Fife and the immediately surrounding area. The museum also has several *Sunday best* and gala garments, *Saturday night* aprons and wedding suits.

All accession numbers are prefixed with ANSFM.

Fishermen

Pilots

- 1994/70b trousers, pilot cloth, button up flap down front, very well patched, 11 buttons
- H2*14D1 1999 inner waistcoat, pilot cloth, 10 buttons, 2 pockets
- 1970/12 inner waistcoat, sleeved, c1870, navy blue pilot cloth, 4 concealed buttons
- 1999/4 outer waistcoat, pilot cloth, initials RD (Robert Davidson) on collar, 2 pockets, double breasted, 12 buttons, black lining
- H3*14D1 1436 outer waistcoat, pilot cloth, initials RD (Robert Davidson) on collar, 2 pockets, double breasted, 12 buttons, patched under left arm
- 1969/456 outer waistcoat, heavy pilot cloth, sleeved, double breasted, 5 pairs buttons
- 1970/3 outer waistcoat, heavy pilot cloth

Guernseys

- 1969/446 guernsey, navy blue, crew neck, herring bone rib, darned at elbow, 3 buttons
- 1994/209.8 guernsey, navy blue, diamond and ribbed pattern
- 1994/209.7 guernsey, navy blue, wool herringbone pattern ribbed
- 1994/209.6 guernsey, navy blue, wool herringbone pattern, ribbed, patterned sleeves, 2 buttons, darned and moth-holed
- 1994/209.3 guernsey, navy blue, ribbed pattern, 2 buttons at neck, well darned
- 1969/470 guernsey, navy blue, patterned all over, worn at neck, darned in places
- 1994/212.1 guernsey, navy blue Seafield wool, stocking stitch with basket stitch shoulder bars

Flannel Shirts

- 1994/732.2 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with blue cotton
- 1994/230 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with blue cotton
- 1994/729 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with blue cotton
- 1994/728 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with striped cotton
- 1994/727 flannel shirt, grey striped, label: *Alesco*
- 1994/733 flannel shirt, grey, label: *Doctor*, early twentieth century

- 1994/732 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with striped cotton, initial J embroidered in red at neck, early twentieth century
- 1994/731 flannel shirt, grey, narrow facing inside neck, label: *Doctor*, altered, early twentieth century
- 1994/730 flannel shirt, grey, neck bound with blue cotton, early twentieth century
- 1972/57 flannel shirt, beige, blue and white striped trim, 3 buttons, repair at back hem

Body Belt

- 1994/222 body belt
- 1994/221 body belt

Shirts

- 1994/232 shirt, blue and white *Kirkcaldy* Strip twill, collar, long sleeves with cuffs, label: *Lockharts Kirkcaldy*, early twentieth century
- 1994/233 shirt, strong blue and white striped cotton, collar, mall fancy metal buttons, hand sewn, initial 'JS' on right bottom, left sleeve missing,
- 1972/58 shirt, blue and white striped twill, long sleeves, no collar, 3 buttons
- 1994/231 wincey shirt, dark wincey green, brown mixture with stand neck, body half lined with thin cotton, short sleeves, early twentieth century
- H2*12D1 1247 wincey shirt, dark wincey grey and white mixture with stand neck, body half lined with thin cotton, $\frac{3}{4}$ length sleeves, no cuffs, early twentieth century

Drawers

- 1994/724 drawers, grey wool, hand knitted, single knitted waistband lined with striped cotton, darned at knees
- 1994/723 drawers, grey wool, hand knitted, double waistband also knitted, unfinished
- 1994/726 drawers, blue wool, ribbed pattern, striped cotton waistband, 3 buttons, belonged to the skipper of the *White Heather*
- 1994/725 drawers, blue wool, hand knitted, plain blue cotton waistband, reinforced seat, early twentieth century
- 1977/5 drawers, Shetland grey wool, hand knitted, strengthened with patches inside knees
- 1972/55 drawers, grey wool, 3 buttons, tapes at waist, darned at left knee
- 1994/722.2 drawers, blue wool, striped cotton waistband, 2 buttons
- 1994/722.1 drawers
- 1985/95 drawers, heather wool with ribbed pattern, 1 button missing

Boots

- 1969/367 boots, brown leather thigh length, tags at top

- 1971/113 boots, brown leather knee length, tacks on sole, leather tags at top, horseshoe style heel
- H3*61D2 589 boots, brown leather knee length, thick wooden soles, possibly of Dutch origin
- H3*61D2 1834 boots, wooden soled with copper rivets and toe caps heavy leather sea boots, lined, pull on tabs, calf length
- 1969/368 boots, brown leather, folded top section knee length, tacked soles, heel, pull on tabs at top
- H3*61D2 1994 boots, dark brown leather, knee length
- 1973/23 boots, brown leather, knee length
- 1994/511 boots, used in Arctic whalers, oilskin, treated with linseed oil
- 1974/23 clogs, thick wooden soles with raised iron grips at toe and heel, size 5, each has leather flap secured by single buckle Sea Boot Stockings
- 1994/218 sea boot stockings, blue, brown, heather wool, hand knitted ribbed design
- 1994/721 sea boot stockings, cream wool
- 1994/209.9 sea boot stockings, beige wool, dark toes, hand knitted
- 1996/291 sea boot stockings, greenish blue, ribbed at knee
- 1981/19 sea boot stockings, dark heather wool, hand knitted, initialled AS, darned
- 1972/56 sea boot stockings, beige wool

Hats

- H2*54D1 1998 bowler hat, felt with hat band

Sou' Westers

- H3*54D1 1566 sou' wester, from fishing boat *Whitening*
- 1997/183 sou' wester, heavy proofed cotton

Oilskins

- 1997/184 brooks, black oilskin, leather seat patch, circa 1820
- 1995/185 jacket, black oilskin, worn with brooks, 4 buttonholes, 2 bone buttons
- H2*113D7 1793 brooks, black oilskin, leather seat patch, circa 1820
- 1994/716 jacket, oilskin
- 1994/718 jacket, black oilskin, rubberised material with corded collar, red triangular label on collar 'Made in Canada'
- 1994/715 jacket, oilskin, yellow hooded pull on, patched on left side, red pull cord, laced opening
- 1994/667 dauper, black
- 1994/714 dauper, yellow
- 1969/398 dauper, black
- 1994/7131 dauper, yellow, stamp on front 'VINCO 27'

Barket Jumpers

- 1969/397 barket jumper, brown canvas, no fastenings, label 'Cella Made in Scotland'

Mittens

- 1994/215 mittens, navy blue wool, stocking stitch, ribbed at cuff
- 1994/216 mittens, Shetland pink and cream flecked wool

Fishwives and Fisher Lassies

Co'ts

- 1994/692 petticoat, red and white striped cotton, to mid calf, 2 buttons at waist, c1890
- H2*21D2 2010 petticoats(2): blue and white striped twilled cotton, dark blue edging at hem
- 1994/691 petticoat, blue and white striped twilled cotton, to mid-calf, 2 unmatched buttons at waistband
- 1994/690 petticoat, blue and white striped twilled cotton, to mid-calf, plain waistband tied with tapes, tuck at basque, late nineteenth century
- H2*21D1 1335 petticoat, blue, black and white striped strong cotton, navy blue waistband with 2 buttons, tuck at hem, stamped 'Best British make by British Workmen'
- 1969/493 petticoat, blue and white striped cotton, 3 buttons
- 1969/493.6 petticoat, narrow blue and white striped cotton, hook and eye and popper fastenings
- 1994/370 petticoat, white, knitted with fluted hem, waistband fastened with two buttons
- 1994/698 petticoat, stockinet, grey with black and white hem, basque with tie fastening
- 1975/54.1 petticoat, grey and pink hand knitted with crochet frill at hem, button fastening
- 1994/687 petticoat, fawn wool, hand crocheted, much darned
- 1969/493 petticoat, dark grey wool with three black stripes, hand knitted, with crochet trim, tie fastening
- 1994/735 petticoat, grey flannel, cotton waistband
- 1994/688 petticoat, white flannel, white cotton basque, ties at back, patched at back
- 1969/493 petticoat, beige flannel, cotton waistband with ties
- 1997/91 petticoat, wrap over, flannelette, blanket stitch edging, tape ties
- 1998/38 petticoat, wrap over, flannelette, taped edging, stitched bodice
- 1998/36 petticoat, wrap over, flannelette, taped edging, stitched design on bodice
- 1998/39 petticoat, wrap over, flannelette, blanket stitch edging, tape ties and straps

Aprons

- 1975/113 apron, blue and white striped cotton, tuck at hem
- H2*43D1 1693 apron, blue and white striped cotton, tuck at hem
- 1993/299 apron, white with blue stripes, cotton, tuck at hem, ties at waist
- H3*43D3 1945 apron, brown canvas, bib, straps cross at back, button fastening, gathered at waist, ankle length
- 1998/352 apron, fine white linen, blue and white striped band at hemline
- 1998/350 apron, white linen with red and blue check design
- 1998/348 apron, red and white checked cotton, long
- 1998/349 apron, blue and white checked cotton
- 1998/351 apron, white linen with crochet border heart design

Money Pouches

- 1998/354.1-3 3 floral print cotton money pouches
- 1976/20.002 money pouch, blue floral design, matches 1976.20.001

Wrappers

- H2*210D1 1635 wrapper, close fitting, lined in lawn, pink material with blue and white floral design
- 1975/113.2 wrapper
- 1976/59 wrapper
- 1976/20.001 wrapper, close fitting, lined with lawn, blue with floral design, matches 1976/20.002

Shawls and Scarves

- 1975/113.3 shawl, red paisley pattern, red fringe
- H2*41D1 1939 black knitted shawl
- 1970/11 crocheted shawl, long, red, pink, lime, yellow stripes, shell pattern, fringed at both ends
- 1996/290 scarf, large head square, rayon, navy blue with white seaweed motif
- 1981/36 knitted shawl, grey and brown, wavy lines represent seaweed left on shore by tide
- 1972/88 square shawl, grey and tan wool, knitted and crocheted,
- 1998/309 knitted scarf, white, beige, tan and black stripes
- 1973/135 knitted black circular shawl, wool

Mutches and Caps

- 1998/344 mutch, white with broderie anglaise insertion
- 1998/342 mutch, white cotton, braid trim, narrow pleats
- 1998/341 mutch, white cotton, braid trim
- 1998/340 mutch, white cotton, braid trim
- 1998/343 mutch, fine white lawn, embroidered inserts and spot design, triple lace trim

- 1998/338 mutch, pale mauve lawn print with deep neck flap, tuck pleats
- 1998/339 mutch, white cotton, lace trim
- H2*42D1 1938 mutch, white cotton with Ayrshire work insertion, deep frill and ties
- 1998337 mutch, floral print cotton, blue and purple flowers with green leaves, deep neck flap, ruffle and bow at back
- 1998/345 cap, white cotton crochet

Stockings

- 1998/64 white cotton stockings, machine made
- 1998/66 white cotton stockings, machine made
- 1998/56.1-2 white cotton stockings, hand knitted with shell pattern
- 1975/113.1 white cotton stockings, machine made with red striped tops and embroidered ankle design, initialled 'AWS'

Footwear

- 1998/187.1-2 pair of leather shoes
- 1998/450.1-2 pair of leather shoes
- 1998/451.1-2 pair of leather shoes
- 1974/50.1-2 pair of leather shoes
- 1998/452 leather shoe
- 1998/453 leather shoe
- 1998/454 leather shoe
- 1998/449 leather shoe

Appendix 6 – Occupational Clothing in the Collection of the St Andrews Preservation Trust Museum

All accession numbers are prefixed with SAAPT.

Aprons

- 624 apron, cotton
- 1057 apron, starched cotton, worn by fishwife
- 1988.27 apron, white cotton, 'Lily Downie' (domestic servant) embroidered
- 1988.28 apron, white cotton, skirt in three panels, with bib and one pocket, as worn by domestic servant

Shawls

- 655 shawl, woven tartan, wool, fringed, nineteenth century
- 687 shawl, cotton, red and white pattern
- 1060 shawl, red, worn by fishwife, nineteenth century
- 2533 shawl, fine wool, black and white check, fringed along all edges
- 1989.452 shawl, wool, white, red, blue, black and yellow tartan, fringed, label 'JE Roger, St Andrews'

Headwear – Female

- 628 mobcap, cotton net
- 632 mobcap, cotton net
- 633 mobcap, cotton net
- 2500 cap, white cotton checked with four pin tucks, frills and drawstring
- 2501 cap, with embroidered insertion, pin tucks and plain frill, two ties
- 1994.8 cap, white cotton with lace edge frill, double frill on front
- 608 bonnet, cotton with crochet border
- 682 bonnet, netted
- 1994.10 bonnet, white with broderie anglaise, lace edging all sides, two ties with lace at ends

Stockings and Socks

- 637 stockings, hand knitted, darned
- 1061 stockings, hand knitted, worn by fishwife
- 1988.37 stockings, wool, blue with black toes, man's
- 1989.175 socks, grey wool, used to dress figure of William Malloch, lifeguard at Steprock Pool, St Andrews, 1887-1903 (see also SAAPT1989.173-176) – replica

Headwear – Male

- 2386 bonnet, Tam O' Shanter, blue, red and green with pom-pom on top, elasticated band at bottom
- 1990.177 bowler hat, black, felt, wool, silk, leather, label inside crown 'Menzies Princes Street and Welgate and Overgate Dundee', circa 1910

Footwear

- 1062 leather boots, ankle length, worn by fishwife
- 1989.176 shoes, leather, black, used to dress figure of William Malloch, lifeguard at Steprock Pool, St Andrews, 1887-1903 (see also SAAPT1989.173-175) – replica
- 1998.109 boots, leather with metal capped wooden soles, from Glenrothes

Garments – Male

- 1989.164 waistcoat, wool, black with black and white cotton lining, six black plastic buttons, 1900s
- 1989.165 waistcoat, black
- 1989.166 waistcoat, black, 1900s
- 1989.167 waistcoat, black
- 1989.168 waistcoat, black
- 1989.173 jersey, navy blue, ‘RESCUE’ embroidered in red on front, used to dress figure of William Malloch, lifeguard at Steprock Pool, St Andrews, 1887-1903 (see also SAAPT1989.174-176) – replica
- 1989.174 trousers, navy blue, used to dress figure of William Malloch, lifeguard at Steprock Pool, St Andrews, 1887-1903 (see also SAAPT1989.173-176) – replica
- 1989.439 waistcoat, wool and rayon with plastic buttons, brown

Garments – Female

- 1058 blouse and skirt, cotton print, blue with white flowers, worn by fishwife
- 1059 petticoat, cotton, blue and white striped, worn by fishwife
- 2015 petticoat, flannel, cream
- 2532 skirt, cotton
- 1988.29 blouse, cotton, pink and green floral print, long sleeves, high neck

Garments – Miscellaneous

- 1990.96 academic gown, black, made by JR Ritchie, St Andrews
- 1998.158 goggles, steel rimmed frames with leather sides, flat lenses (not for correcting vision, but for protecting eyes), possibly used by a chemist

Appendix 7 – Occupational Clothing in the University of St Andrews Museum Collections

All accession numbers are prefixed with STAUHC.

- 792 Divinity cap, square cap, violet velvet upper part with red braiding and violet pom-pom, golden band around centre, black velvet lower part, made in Paris, circa 1868
- 793 Medicine cap, circular cap of red felt with a golden band around centre and silk lining, made in Paris, circa 1868
- 794 Science cap, circular cap, black velvet lower band, golden central band, purple-lilac upper part, silk lining, leather inner band, made in Paris, post 1878
- 795 Arts cap, circular cap with a full black velvet band at base, gold band around centre and purple silk upper part, gathered on top with two buttons and three strands of golden and silver braiding, made in Paris, circa 1868
- 796 Law cap, circular cap, black velvet with a golden band around centre, with two buttons and three strands of golden and silver braiding, black silk lining with leather internal band at base, made in Paris, circa 1868
- 818 Vice Chancellor's gown, black brocaded silk with long closed sleeves and square collar trimmed with silver lace and silver frogging, post 1890
- 827 Dean of Divinity gown, violet with white facings, long closed sleeves and square collar, sleeved lined with white material, post 1892
- 830 Doctor of Letters hood, saffron yellow cloth lined with white silk
- 831 Doctor of Divinity hood, violet cloth lined with white satin
- 832 Bachelor of Divinity hood, violet cloth bordered with white fur
- 841 LL.D (Doctor of Laws) gown, pimento (red) with long closed sleeves and square collar, worn by John Ross, 1902
- 847 D.D. (Doctor of Divinity) gown, violet with full sleeves and square collar, worn by the Reverend Henry Fotheringham Henderson, 1914
- 853 Chancellor's Assessor's gown, black with white facings, long closed sleeves, one button and cord down the centre of the collar, two ornate gold frogs on each shoulder
- 854 cassock, black with red buttons, red stitching for button holes, two buttons on each cuff and two buttons on each shoulder
- 855 Doctor of Science gown, fuchsia with full sleeves and square collar, post 1892
- 857 LL.D gown, pimento (red) with long closed sleeves and square collar, worn by J Maitland Anderson, 1912
- 860 cassock, black with violet buttons, violet stitching for button holes, sleeves lined with blue and white striped cotton, two pockets
- 911(1) M.D. (Medical Doctor's) gown, crimson silk (BCC240 – Medici Crimson) with full sleeves and facings of crimson satin, covered buttons on each sleeve, circa 1911
- 911(2) M.D. hood, crimson silk (BCC240 – Medici Crimson) with white silk lining, circa 1911

- 911(3) doctor's cap, four cornered flat 'John Knox' cap, black velvet, worn by D Rutherford Dow, circa 1911
- 913 Dean of Arts (?) gown, black with open pointed sleeves, blue satin facings and square collar, early twentieth century
- 2000.1 Vice Chancellor's mortar-board, 1890-1990
- 2002.2 Chancellor's trencher, velvet and silk with gold lace and braiding, in use until 2000
- 2002.3 Chancellor's trencher, velvet with gold braiding

***Appendix 8 –
1841 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Populations – Great Britain 1841: Abstract of the Answers and Returns,
Occupational Abstract M.DCCC.XLI. Part II, Scotland, London, 1843, pp30-33*

Occupations of Persons Enumerated in the County of Fife

OCCUPATIONS.	FIFE COUNTY.					OCCUPATIONS.	FIFE COUNTY.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL of County.		MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL of County.
	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.			20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	
Accountant	9	1			10	Factory-worker (branch not specified)	104	22	314	85	52
Actor (Play)	8		7	3	18	Farmer and Grazier	1,123	16	42		1,181
Agent & Factor (branch not specified)	12				12	Farrier, Cattle-doctor, and Veteri-	8	1			
Agricultural Implement-maker	1				1	nary Surgeon					
Animal and Bird-dealer			1		1	Feather-dealer and Dresser	1		1		
Army	38	3			41	Feur (particular occupation not spe-	12				
Army, Half-pay	19				19	cified)					
Artist	5				5	Figure-maker	1				
Auctioneer	7				7	File-maker		1			
Baker	377	142	87	6	561	Fireman		2			
Bail-maker	4				4	Fish-curer	10		5		3
Bank Agent	2				2	Fisherman	717	134			85
Banker	27	4			31	Fishery Officer	2				2
Barometer-maker	8				8	Fishmonger	22	1	2		2
Basket-maker	8	3	1		12	Flax-manufacture (all branches)	775	257	712	667	2,402
Blacking maker and Dealer	2				2	Flesher and Butcher	135	13			14
Blacksmith	589	206			795	Flesher, Pork	1				
Blacksmith	125	12	150	154	451	Flint-cutter and Miller	2				
Block-maker	2	6			26	Foundler (branch not specified)	4	1			
Boat and Barge-builder	9				9	Furrier		2	1		1
Boat and Barge-man	13				13	Gardener	314	40	1		35
Boller-maker	6	3			9	Gas-works Service	10				
Bone-crusher	1		5	3	1	General Dealer	4	1	1		
Bonnet-maker	15				23	Glass-blower	1				
Bookseller, Bookbinder, & Publisher	69	14	2		85	Glass-cutter	1				
Book and Shoe-maker	1,057	320	17	1	1,404	Glue-maker	1				
Box-maker			1		1	Government Civil Service, viz.,					
Brace-maker	2				2	Customs and Excise	75				7
Brass-founrier	5				5	Post-office	24		12		3
Brazier, Brass-worker, and Tinker	7	3	1		11	Stamps and Taxes	2		1		
Brewer	60		2		62	Green-grocer and Fruiterer	281	38	179	2	50
Brick and Tile-maker	34	2			36	Grocer and Tea-dealer	8				
Broker (branch not specified)	5				5	Gun-smith					
Broker, Stock	1				1	Haberdasher and Fossier	6				
Brush and Broom-maker	4				4	Hair-dresser and Barber	40	7	1		4
Builder	44	2	2		48	Harbour-master	3				
Cabinet-maker	114	33	2		149	Harp maker	1				
Canvass-weaver	45	12			57	Hatter and Hat maker	6	2	2	1	1
Cap-maker			1		1	Hawker, Huckstor, and Pedler	46	5	24	2	7
Carpenter, Joiner, and Wright	1,002	315	6		1,322	Heckle-maker	2	2			
Carrier, Cartor, and Waggoner	404	31	18		433	Hemp-spinner			12		
Carver and Gilder	2		1		3	Horse-dealer and Trainer	6				
Cattle-dealer	11				11	Hurdle-maker	1				
Cellarman	1				1	Iron-founder and Moulder	36	12			48
Charwomen			2		2	Merchant	1	1			
Chemist and Druggist	16	12			28	Monger	21	11			32
Chimney-sweeper	5	2			7	Jeweller, Goldsmith, and Silversmith	6	4			10
China, Earthenware, and Glass-dealer	18	1	11		30	Keeper, Light and Light-house	4	1			5
Clerk	138	101	2		241	Keeper, or Head of Public Institution	3		3		6
Clock and Watch-maker	47	8			55	Knitter			3		3
Clothier	9	1			10	Knitter, Frame-work		1			1
Coach-maker	5	4			9	Labourer	1,325	83	121	9	1,538
Coach-driver, Coach-guard, and						Labourer, Agricultural	5,968	1,730	554	181	8,433
Hautboy	28	1			29	Lace-maker	2	1	5	1	8
Coal Agent and Broker	4		1		4	Lath-render	4	2			6
Labourer	12	1			14	Laundry keeper, Washer, & Mangler			162	4	166
Master	12				12	Law Officer	24				24
Merchant and Dealer	34	7			41	Legal Profession, viz.,					
and Colliery Bailiff & Manager	31				31	Advocate	3				3
Coffee-house-keeper			1		1	Writer and Attorney	100				100
Comb-maker	1				1	Librarian	2				2
Commission Agent	3				3	Lime-burner	73	4			77
Cooper	145	56			201	Linen Agent	3				3
Coppersmith	1				1	Linen Manufacture (all branches)	5,173	1,753	1,619	1,075	9,622
Cork cutter	9	4			13	Lint-roller and Spinner			3		3
Corn-dealer and Merchant	19	1			20	Lithographer	2	1			3
Cotton Agent	1				1	Locksmith and Nail-hanger	1				1
Cotton-manufacture (all branches)	353	166	172	73	764	Lodging and Boarding-house Keeper			75		75
Carrier and Leather-seller	47	7	1		55	Loem-maker	3				3
Cutler	5				5	Maltster	21	1			22
Damask-manufacture	148	54	6		208	Manufacturing Agent	2	1			3
Distiller	17	1			18	Mason, Paviour, and Stone-cutter	839	131			970
Draper	84	82	4		170	Match-maker	20	4			24
Draper, Linen	3	1			4	Mattng-maker	1				1
Dress-maker and Milliner	1		511	69	581	Mealman	10		3		13
Dyer	36	2	3		41	Merchant	173	12	38		223
Cotton	1				1	Midwife			38		38
Linen	6				6	Milk seller and Cow-keeper	6	1	8		17
Silk	2		1		3	Miller	147	21	5		173
Thread	2				2	Millwright	116	46			162
Woollen	3				3	Miner (branch not specified)	17	5			22
East India Company's Service	8	3			11	Coal	1,249	560	120	139	2,068
Eating-house-keeper			4		4	Iron	4				4
Engine and Machine-maker	41	13	4		58	Minister, Clergyman, & Probationer	187	2			189
Engineer, Civil	3	1			4	Mould-maker	9	1			10
Engineer and Engine-worker	156	45			201	Moulder (branch not specified)		7			7
Engraver	2				2	Musician	4	2			6
Engraver, Seal	1				1	Muslin Agent	1				1
						Muslin Embroiderer and Worker			54	20	74
						Nail-maker	19	2			21
						Navy	34				34
						News-maker			56	37	93
						Newspaper Editor and Reporter	3				3
						Notary	1				1
						Nurseryman and Florist	4	1	1		6
						Optician	1				1
						Painter, Plumber, and Glazier	109	35	1		145
						Paper-maker	30	4	27	19	80
						Parochial, Town, and Church Officer	31				31

OCCUPATIONS.	FIFE COUNTY.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL of County.
	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	
Pastry-cook and Confectioner	17	5	1	.	23
Pattern-cutter and Maker	7	.	.	.	7
Pattern-designer	6	7	.	.	13
Pawnbroker	1	.	.	.	1
Perfumer	.	2	.	.	2
Physician	11	.	.	.	11
Piano-forte-maker	1	.	.	.	1
Piano-forte-tuner	1	.	.	.	1
Plane-maker	2	.	.	.	2
Plasterer	68	21	.	.	89
Plate-layer	1	.	.	.	1
Police-officer, Constable, and Watchman	62	12	.	.	74
Porter, Messenger, and Errand-boy	23	.	4	.	27
Portioner (particular occupation not specified)	2	.	.	.	2
Potatoe-dealer	1	.	.	.	1
Potter	47	12	9	7	75
Poulterer	3	.	3	.	6
Printer	17	19	1	.	37
Provision-curer	2	.	.	.	2
Provision-dealer	1	.	3	.	4
Quarryman (branch not specified)	37	4	.	.	41
— Lime	25	.	.	.	25
— Stone	6	1	.	.	7
Railway Service	2	1	.	.	3
Reed-maker	9	5	.	.	14
Reel-maker	1	3	.	.	4
Road Contractor	17	.	.	.	17
Rope and Cord-maker and Spinner	44	18	1	.	63
Saddler and Harness-maker	59	17	1	.	77
Sailcloth-maker	2	1	.	.	3
Sail-maker	4	2	.	.	6
Salesman	2	.	.	.	2
Salt dealer	2	.	2	.	4
Salt refiner	3	4	.	.	7
Saw-maker	2	.	.	.	2
Sawyer	195	4	.	.	199
Scale beam-maker	1	1	.	.	2
Scavenger	4	.	.	.	4
Schoolmaster, Mistress, and Assistant; Tutor or Governess	214	16	112	7	349
Seaman	493	74	.	.	572
Seaman (Pilot)	22	.	.	.	22
Seamstress	5	.	86	8	94
Seedsmen	5	.	1	.	6
Servant, Domestic	489	259	2,014	1,346	5,508
Ship Agent	3	.	.	.	3
— Builder, Carpenter, and Wright	122	69	.	.	191
— Chandler	1	.	.	.	1
— Owner	36	.	.	.	36
Shopkeeper	9	.	12	.	21
Shuttle maker	2	.	.	.	2
Sieve-maker	5	1	.	.	6
Silk-mercer	1	1	.	.	2
Silk-weaver	1	.	.	.	1
Skinner	7	3	.	.	10
Slater	125	25	.	.	150
Small-ware-dealer	2	.	.	.	2
Soap-boiler	3	.	.	.	3
Spinner (branch not specified)	21	12	325	246	604
Spoon-maker	1	.	.	.	1
Stationer	6	.	.	.	6
Stay and Corset-maker	.	.	8	.	8
Stock-maker	1	.	.	.	1
Stocking weaver and Knitter	10	.	16	.	26
Stone-merchant	1	.	.	.	1
Store-keeper	1	.	1	.	2
Straw bonnet and Hat-maker	.	.	33	8	41
Surgeon, Apothecary, and Medical Student	83	3	.	.	86
Surveyor (branch not specified)	11	1	.	.	12
— Land	13	.	.	.	13
— Road	4	.	.	.	4
Tailor and Branches-maker	590	210	3	.	803
Tallow-chandler	19	3	1	.	23
Tambourer	.	.	9	.	9
Tanner	26	1	.	.	27
Tarpaulin-maker	.	3	.	.	3
Tavern-keeper, viz.,
— Beer-shop-keeper	.	.	2	.	2
— Hotel and Innkeeper	52	3	21	.	76
— Publican and Victualler	77	.	37	.	114
— Spirit-dealer	132	1	71	1	205
Teacher or Professor of Dancing	7	.	.	.	7
— Drawing	2	.	.	.	2
— Elocution	1	.	.	.	1
— French	1	.	1	.	2
— Greek	1	.	.	.	1
— Mathematics	1	.	.	.	1
— Music	3	.	.	.	3
Thatcher	17	.	.	.	17
Thread-manufacture (all branches)	23	6	6	7	42
Tick-maker	1	2	.	.	3
Tiler	3	.	.	.	3
Timber-merchant	1	.	.	.	1
Timman and Tin-plate-worker	46	18	.	.	64
Tobacconist and Tobacco-manufacturer	24	8	1	.	33
Toll collector	42	3	6	1	52
Toy-dealer	.	.	2	.	2
Traveller, Commercial	4	.	.	.	4
Trinity House Service	1	.	.	.	1
Turner	57	17	.	.	74
Turner (Iron)	3	.	.	.	3

OCCUPATIONS.	FIFE COUNTY.				
	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL of County.
	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	20 Years of Age and upwards.	Under 20 Years of Age.	
Umbrella-maker	5	.	1	.	6
Vermine-destroyer	14	1	.	.	15
Vitriol-maker	1	.	.	.	1
Warehouseman and Woman Weaver (branch not specified)	31	.	1	.	32
Weaver (branch not specified)	320	134	34	36	524
Weaver, Hand-louin	939	230	270	167	1,706
Wheelwright	24	3	.	.	27
Wine-merchant	5	.	.	.	5
Wood-dealer and Merchant	11	.	.	.	11
Woodman and Wood cutter	51	.	1	.	52
Wool-stapler and Dealer	1	.	2	.	3
Woolen draper	5	.	.	.	5
Woolen manufacture (all branches)	22	23	1	7	53
Worsted-weaver	2	.	.	.	2
Yam-manufacture (all branches)	70	13	610	66	759
Yam-merchant	3	.	.	.	3
Total Number of Persons whose Occupations are returned as above	30,252	8,026	9,709	4,964	52,951
Other Persons employed in Trade (branch not specified)	198	43	18	7	266
Number of Persons returned as of Independent Means	608	13	2,229	61	2,911
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, and Beggars	233	4	345	5	597
Other Persons*	74	9	19	4	106
Residue of Population	736	25,519	23,673	28,386	83,314
TOTAL POPULATION	32,101	33,614	40,998	33,427	140,140

* These numbers consist of 27 persons in boats and barges, 16 in barns and tents, and 63 prisoners in gaol.

The principal Manufactures of this County are as follow, viz., the Flax and Linnen, employing (Dyers included) 12,028 persons, of whom 3,744 are under 20 years of age; the Cotton, employing (Dyers included) 765 persons, of whom 239 are under 20 years of age; the Yarn, employing 650 persons, of whom 79 are under 20 years of age; and the Damask, employing persons, of whom 54 are under 20 years of age. In addition to which, 2,230 persons are returned as Weavers, 604 as Spinners, 625 as Factory Workers, and 431 as Bleachers, the manufacture which they are engaged not being specified.

The Mines of this County employ 2,094 persons, of whom 704 are under 20 years of age; of this number 2,068 persons are employed in the Coal Mines.

***Appendix 9 –
1861 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1861: Part III Occupations of the People of Scotland in its
Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1861,
Edinburgh, 1864, pp202-207*

Occupations of the Males in the County of Fife in 1861

and

Occupations of the Females in the County of Fife in 1861

MALES

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above.
ORDER I.			
(1) Civ. Serv. not in Revenue	8	-	8
Post Office	84	4	80
Inland Revenue	59	1	58
Customs	20	-	20
Member of Parliament	1	-	1
(2) Magistrate	2	-	2
Police	59	-	59
Prison Officer	4	-	4
Union and Parish Officer	31	1	30
Officer of Local Board	12	1	11
Sheriff's Clerk & Officer	16	-	16
Municipal Officer	11	-	11
(3) East India and Col. Serv.	2	-	2
ORDER II.			
(1) Army Officer	7	1	6
Army Half-pay Officer	27	-	27
Soldier	25	8	22
Chelsea Pensioner	139	-	139
Militia	19	1	18
(2) Navy Officer	18	-	18
Navy Half-pay Officer	9	-	9
Seaman, R.N.	5	-	5
Greenwich Pensioner	13	-	13
Coast Guard	31	-	31
ORDER III.			
(1) Estab. Church Minister	101	-	101
Free Church Minister	41	-	41
United Presby. Minister	45	-	45
Roman Catholic Priest	2	-	2
Ministers of oth. Denom.	21	-	21
Missary, Div. Studs. etc.	33	2	31
Church Officers, etc.	14	-	14
(2) Judge, Advocate	6	-	6
Writer to Signet, Solicitor	83	-	83
Sheriff-substitute	2	-	2
Officers of Law Court	5	-	5
Law Clerk	119	88	31
(3) Physician	58	-	58
Surgeon	21	-	21
Medical Student, Assist.	8	8	5
Dentist	1	-	1
Druggist, Apothecary	57	80	27
(4) Author, Editor, Writer	4	-	4
Reporter	4	2	2
Graduate of University	3	-	3
(5) Artist, Painter	9	-	9
Sculptor	2	1	1
Engraver	2	-	2
Photographic Artist	13	-	13
(6) Musician	10	-	10
Music Master	6	-	6
Ballad Singer	1	-	1
(7) Actor	2	-	2
Engaged in Theatres	1	-	1
(8) Schoolmaster	184	21	163
Teacher of Languages	15	3	13
Teacher of Mathematics	3	-	3
Teacher (general)	146	76	70
Teach. of Dancing, Gym.	5	-	5
Teacher of Drawing, etc.	10	-	10
(9) Civil Engineer	6	2	4
Entomologist, etc.	2	-	2
ORDER IV.			
(3) Son, Grnds., Broth. Neph.	13438	13359	79
(4) Scholar	14384	14345	39
ORDER V.			
(1) Innkeeper, Hotel-keeper	98	-	98
Publican	94	-	94
Lodg., Board-house Kpr.	3	-	3
Others	2	-	2
(2) Domestic Servt. (general)	151	50	101
Coachman	52	2	50
Groom	91	37	54
Gardener	55	10	45
Inn Servant	50	12	38
Hospital Attendt., Nurse	2	-	2
Office Keeper, etc.	3	-	3
Park-gate, Lodge Keeper	13	-	13
ORDER VI.			
(1) Merchant	96	-	96
Banker	71	-	71
Insur. Benefit Soc. Officer	7	-	7
Stock Share Broker, Dir.	2	-	2
Ship Broker, Agent	9	1	8
Broker	2	-	2
Agent, Factor	25	-	25
Coal, Colliery Ag., Factor	1	-	1
Iron Merchant, Agent	2	-	2
Salesman (not oth. desc.)	1	1	-

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above.
ORDER VI.—cont.			
(1) Auctioneer, Appr., Valuer	9	-	9
Accountant	7	-	7
Commercial Clerk	271	153	118
Commercial Traveller	33	2	31
(2) Pawnbroker	8	-	8
General Dealer	6	-	6
Shopkeeper	9	2	7
Hawker, Pedlar	95	8	87
ORDER VII.			
(1) Rail. Eng. Driver, Stoker	102	7	95
Railway Official	116	41	75
Railway Servant	129	10	119
(2) Toll Collector	55	1	54
Coach, Omni., Cab Ownr.	1	-	1
Livery-stable Keeper	2	-	2
Coachman (not domestic)	58	7	51
Cabman, Flyman	1	-	1
Carrier, Carter, Drayman	867	140	727
(3) Canal and River Service	8	-	8
Barge, Lighter, Watorm.	17	-	17
(4) Shipowner	27	-	27
Seaman (Merchant Serv.)	1264	143	1121
Pilot	29	-	29
Boatman on Seas	3	1	2
Dock Servant, Labourer	68	1	67
Steam Navig. Servant	20	1	19
Lighthouse Service	9	-	9
(5) Warehouseman	34	4	30
Storekeeper	9	-	9
(6) Messeng., Porter, Er.-boy	86	29	57
Telegraph Service	4	2	2
ORDER VIII.			
(1) Land Proprietor	110	1	109
Farmer, Grazier	1238	2	1236
Farmer's, Grazier's Son, Brother, Grandson	271	88	183
Farm Bailiff	80	-	80
Agricultural Labourer	3005	686	2319
Ploughman (out-door)	3338	628	2710
Cattleman (out-door)	97	55	42
Shepherd (out-door)	160	19	141
Ploughman (in-door)	399	208	191
Cattleman (in-door)	47	44	3
Shepherd (in-door)	13	6	7
Farm Servant (in-door)	216	153	63
Land Surveyor, Agent	54	1	53
Land Drainage Service	20	4	16
Fenar	17	-	17
Others	18	2	16
(2) Woodman	99	4	95
(3) Gardener (n. Dom. Serv.)	509	70	439
Nurseryman	12	1	11
ORDER IX.			
(1) Fisherman	1412	271	1141
(2) Horse Proprietor, Dealer	1	-	1
Horse Kep., Grm., Jockey	75	20	55
FARRIER, Veterinary Surg.	13	-	13
Cattle, Sheep Dealer	29	-	29
Drover	3	-	3
Gamekeeper	82	3	79
Vermin Destr., Rat-catch.	20	2	18
Rabbit-cat., Dog Dir., etc.	8	-	8
ORDER X.			
(1) Bookseller, Publisher	58	6	52
Bookbinder	26	11	15
Printer	103	53	50
News Agent, Vendor	4	-	4
Book Agent, Canvasser	13	-	13
Librarian	1	-	1
(2) Lithographer, Printer	8	5	3
(4) Wood Carver	2	-	2
Taxidermist	1	-	1
(5) Toy Maker, Dealer	2	-	2
Bow, Ball, Tackle Maker	8	2	6
(6) Pattern Designer	12	1	11
Draughtsman	1	1	-
(7) Watchmaker, Clockmak.	72	20	52
Optician, Spectacle	1	-	1
Weigh. Mach., etc., Mak.	6	2	4
(9) Gunsmith, Gun Manuf.	1	-	1
(10) Engine & Machine Maker	528	166	362
Tool Maker, Dealer	1	-	1
File Maker	2	-	2
Saw Smith, Maker	4	-	4
Cutler	5	-	5
Reed, Hecke, etc., Maker	39	10	29
(11) Coachmaker	62	24	38
Railway Carriage Maker	1	-	1
(12) Saddler, Harness Maker	86	25	61
(13) Shipbuilder, Shipwright	144	31	113
Block, Out, Mast Maker	1	-	1
Boat, Barge Builder	23	8	15

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above.
ORDER X.—cont.			
(13) Sailmaker	7	2	5
Ship Chandler	4	—	4
(14) House Proprietor	78	—	78
Architect	9	1	8
Builder	47	—	47
Carpenter, Joiner	1269	347	942
Bricklayer	14	5	9
Mason, Pavior	1205	195	1010
Slater, Tiler	102	29	133
Plasterer	114	27	87
Plumber	101	39	62
Painter, Paper-han., Glaz.	188	63	125
Stone Dyker	2	—	2
(15) Cabinetmaker, Upholster.	251	82	169
Carver, Gilder	1	—	1
Bedstead, Mattress Mak.	3	1	2
Furniture Broker	5	—	5
(16) Wheelwright	19	2	17
Millwright	143	43	100
Agricult. Implem. Maker	2	1	1
(17) Manufacturing Chemist	8	—	8
Dye, Colour Manufacture	1	—	1
Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	23	2	21
Starch Manufacture	3	—	3
Blacking Maker, Dealer	3	—	3
ORDER XI.			
(1) Woolstapler	1	—	1
Woolen Cloth Manufact.	66	15	51
Clothier	7	2	5
Fuller	1	—	1
Wool, Woolen Dyer	1	—	1
Worsted Manufacture	32	5	27
Blanket, Manufacture	2	—	2
Winsey Weaver	5	—	5
(2) Silk Manufacture	1	—	1
Silk Dyer, Printer	2	—	2
Silk Mercer	4	1	3
(3) Flax, Linen Manufacture	5708	1061	4647
Cotton Manufacture	231	36	195
Muslin Manufacture	1	—	1
Calico, Cotton Printer	2	—	2
Calico, Cotton Dyer	6	2	4
Damasc Weaver	724	119	605
Flax, Linen Dealers, etc.	10	—	10
(4) Weaver (not oth. defin.)	130	18	112
Draper, Mercer	360	199	161
Bleacher	50	11	39
Girth Weaver	2	—	2
(5) Hair Dresser, Wigmaker	21	2	19
Hatter, Hat Manufacture	6	—	6
Bonnet, Straw Hat Mak.	1	—	1
Tailor	780	219	561
Clothes Dealer, Outfitter	11	4	7
Hose Manufacture	1	—	1
Shoemaker, Bootmaker	1344	298	1051
Umbrella, Parasol Maker	5	—	5
Sewing Agt., Stay Maker	3	—	3
(6) Mat Maker, Seller	4	—	4
Rope, Cordmaker	121	65	56
Canvas Maker, Dealer	32	—	32
Sailcloth Manufacture	8	3	5
Hemp Manufacture	14	—	14
Netmaker	12	3	9
Sacking, Sack Weaver	6	—	6
Floor-cloth, Tarpa. Mak.	36	9	27
Jute Manufacture	13	1	12
ORDER XII.			
(1) Cowkeeper, Milksealer	18	3	15
Butcher, Meat Salesman	185	51	154
Provision Curer, Dealer	23	4	24
Poulterer, Game Dealer	5	—	5
Fishmonger	18	1	17
Fishcurer	36	—	36
(2) Corn Merchant, Dealer	40	1	39
Miller	220	51	169
Flour Dealer, Agent	3	—	3
Baker	675	232	443
Confection., Pastry Cook	65	23	42
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	5	—	5
Fruit and Flower Vendor	5	—	5
Potato Merchant	19	—	19
Seed Merchant, Seedsman	13	4	9
Farina Manufacture	11	—	11
(3) Malster	45	2	43
Brewer, and in Brewing	71	5	66
Wine and Spirit Merch.	34	1	33
Distiller, Rectifier	82	3	29
Cellarman	3	—	3
Ginger Beer, Soda Water	3	1	2
Grocer and Tea Dealer	633	122	511
Tob., Cigar, Snuff, Man.	50	26	24
Tobacconist	22	13	9
Porter, Ale, etc., Mercht.	1	—	1
ORDER XIII.			
(1) Soap Boiler	5	—	5

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above.
ORDER XIII.—cont.			
Tallow Chandler	16	2	14
Manure Manufac., Dealer	8	1	7
Glue Manufacture	7	1	6
(2) Skinner	3	—	3
Tanner	44	3	41
Carrier	49	16	33
(3) Hair, Bristle Manufacture	2	—	2
Brush, Broom Maker	1	—	1
ORDER XIV.			
(1) Oil Miller, Refiner	13	6	7
Oil and Colourman	1	—	1
French Polisher	6	2	4
Japanner	1	—	1
(2) Timber Merchant, Dealer	18	1	17
Wood Dealer	9	—	9
Sawyer	218	26	187
Lath Maker	11	3	8
Turner	47	21	26
Box Maker	2	1	1
Cooper	216	57	159
Band-box Maker	1	—	1
(3) Cork Cutter, Manufact.	19	6	13
(4) Basket Maker	18	3	15
Thatcher	7	—	7
Rag-gatherer, Dealer	5	—	5
Paper Manufacture	93	34	59
Stationer (not Law)	7	4	3
Paper Stainer	1	—	1
Bill Sticker	1	—	1
ORDER XV.			
(1) Coal Miner	3801	1055	2746
Iron Miner	291	77	214
Miner (branch undefined)	17	1	16
Mineral Borer	17	2	15
Coal Owner, Iron Master	15	—	15
Mining Co.'s Manag., etc.	42	5	37
(2) Coal Merchant, Dealer	83	—	83
Coalheaver, Labourer	67	11	56
Coke Burner, Dealer	5	—	5
Chimney Sweeper	10	2	8
Gas Works Service	54	3	51
(3) Stone Quarrier	261	26	235
Stone Cutter, Dress., Pol.	85	14	71
State Quarrier	1	—	1
Limestone Quarrier, Bur.	169	20	149
Clay Labourer	1	—	1
Brick Maker, Dealer	138	27	111
Railway Labourer	94	7	87
Platelayer	69	6	63
Road Contractor, Inspect.	18	—	18
Road Labourer	194	21	173
Scavenger	29	—	29
Lime and Stone Mercht.	4	—	4
Railway Contractor	6	—	6
(4) Earthenware Manufact.	167	70	97
Tobacco-pipe Maker	17	11	6
Earthenware & Glass Dl.	30	1	29
Others	3	1	2
(5) Salt Manufacture	7	—	7
(7) Waterworks Service	1	—	1
(8) Goldsmith, Jeweller	13	4	9
Lapidary	1	—	1
(9) Coppersmith	2	—	2
(10) Tinworker, Tinker	81	39	42
(13) Brassfounder, Moulder	25	7	18
Locksmith, Bellhanger	1	—	1
Gasfitter	3	2	1
Wire Worker, Weaver	2	1	1
(14) Iron Moulder, Founder	422	143	279
Whitesmith	1	—	1
Blacksmith	985	265	721
Nail Manufacture	41	12	29
Boiler Maker	54	19	35
Ironmonger	64	26	38
Dealer in Iron	2	—	2
Steel Manufacture, Work.	1	—	1
ORDER XVI.			
(1) General Labourer	2142	247	1895
Mechanic (branch und.)	81	22	59
Shopman (bran. undef.)	16	10	6
Apprentice (bran. undef.)	1	1	—
Engineer, Fireman, etc.	50	14	36
Factory Labourer	47	39	8
Contractor	11	1	10
Overlooker, Manager	12	—	12
ORDER XVII.			
(1) Gentleman, Independent	8	1	7
Annuitant	43	—	43
ORDER XVIII.			
(1) Pauper no stated Occ.	60	10	40
Pensioner	2	—	2
(2) Prisoner	1	1	—
(3) Vagrant	2	—	2
(4) Visitor no stated Occup.	22	14	8
No stated Occ. or Cond.	168	1	167

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above
ORDER I.			
(1) Post Office	15	-	15
Inland Revenue	1	-	1
(2) Prison Officers	3	-	3
Matron of Poorhouse, &c.	2	-	2
ORDER III.			
(1) Pew Opener	1	-	1
Other Church Officers	3	-	3
(3) Druggist	1	-	1
Midwife	32	-	32
(6) Musician	3	3	-
Music Mistress	15	1	14
(8) Schoolmistress	52	1	51
Teacher of Languages	6	-	6
General Teacher	167	42	125
Governess	57	6	51
Teacher of Sew., Draw.	3	-	3
ORDER IV.			
(1) Wives not oth. described	21412	75	21337
(2) Widows not oth. describ.	2752	1	2751
(3) Children and Relatives	19108	15462	3646
(4) Scholars	13230	13234	6
ORDER V.			
(1) Innkeeper, Hotel-keeper	32	-	32
Innkeeper's Wife	76	-	76
Publican	38	-	38
Beerseller	2	-	2
Publican's, Beerselr. Wife	38	-	38
Lodg., Board.-house Kpr.	114	-	114
Lodg.-house Kpr.'s Wife	2	-	2
Coffee, Eating-ho. Kpr.	15	-	15
Others	1	-	1
(2) Domestic Servt., General	3627	1525	2102
Housekeeper	116	3	113
Cook	171	8	163
Housemaid	255	59	196
Nurse	132	41	88
Laundrymaid	44	2	42
Inn Servant	21	13	8
Hospital, Attend., Nurse	2	-	2
Nurse, not Dom. Servant	41	1	40
Charwoman	9	-	9
Park-gate, Lodge Keeper	28	-	28
ORDER VI.			
(1) Merchants and Saleswo.	8	-	8
(2) Pawnbroker	1	-	1
General Dealer	20	3	17
Shopkeeper	63	4	59
Hawker and Pedlar	58	4	54
ORDER VII.			
(1) Railway Clerk	1	1	-
(2) Toll Collector	24	1	23
Carrier, Carter	6	-	6
(4) Ship Owner	3	-	3
(6) Mesgr., Port., Errand Girl	11	2	9
Guide	1	-	1
ORDER VIII.			
(1) Land Proprietor	67	-	67
Farmer, Grazier	92	-	92
Farmer, Grazier's Wife	758	-	758
Farmer's Daugh., Grand-			
Daughter, Sister, Niece	583	130	403
Agricult. Lab. (out door)	2477	831	1646
Farm Servant (in door)	251	77	174
Feuar	8	-	8
(2) Wood Labourer	3	2	1
(3) Gardener	6	-	6
Nurserywoman	3	-	3
ORDER IX.			
(1) Fisherwoman	29	1	28
(2) Poultrykeeper	11	-	11
ORDER X.			
(1) Bookseller, Publisher	5	-	5
Bookbinder	1	1	-
Printer	2	1	1
Bookfolder	2	1	1
(5) Toy Maker, Dealer	3	-	3
(10) File Maker	1	-	1
Camb Maker and others	12	3	9
(14) House Proprietor	316	2	314
(15) Cabinetmaker, Upholster.	3	2	1
(17) Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	9	-	9
Lab. at Chemical Works	1	-	1
ORDER XI.			
(1) Knitter	61	5	56
Woollen Cloth Manufac.	71	31	40
Worsted Manufacture	21	3	18
Berlin Wool Dealer	3	-	3
Carpet, Rug Manufacture	1	1	-
Blanket Manufacture	3	-	3
Wincey Weaver	3	1	2
(3) Flax, Linen Manufacture	9446	3589	5857

OCCUPATIONS.	All Ages.	Total under 20 years.	20 years and above.
ORDER XI—cont.			
(2) Lace Manufacture	5	-	5
Cotton Manufacture	220	84	136
Muslin Manufacture	1	-	1
Muslin Embroiderer	1	-	1
Calico, Cotton Printer	5	1	4
Lint Manufacture	1	-	1
Damask Weaver	149	93	56
(4) Weaver (not oth. defined)	11	4	7
Draper, Mercer	19	2	17
Trimming Maker	1	-	1
Embroiderer	16	-	16
Bleacher	36	20	16
Trimming Dealer	1	-	1
(5) Straw Hat Maker	17	4	13
Bonnet Maker	8	-	8
Cap Maker	5	1	4
Furrier	2	-	2
Tailor	1	-	1
Milliner, Dressmaker	1504	226	1278
Shirt Maker, Seamstress	376	43	333
Stay Maker	35	1	34
Fancy Worker	1	1	-
Hose, Stocking Manufac.	3	-	3
Hosier, Haberdasher	1	-	1
Shoemaker, Bootmaker	53	4	49
Shoemaker's Wife	571	1	570
Umbrella, Parasol Maker	2	-	2
Washerwoman, Mangler	439	1	438
Others	5	-	5
(6) Hemp Manufacture	11	4	7
Rope, Cord Maker	5	1	4
Net Maker	247	103	144
Canvas Maker, Dealer	1	-	1
Floor-cloth Manufacture	1	-	1
Sacking Weaver	13	-	13
Jute Manufacture	10	1	9
ORDER XII.			
(1) Cowkeeper, Milkseller	17	-	17
Butcher	4	-	4
Butcher's Wife	71	-	71
Provision Curer, Dealer	26	1	25
Poulterer, Game Dealer	1	-	1
Fishmonger, Dlr., Seller	29	-	29
Fish Curer	44	1	43
Egg Dealer	2	-	2
(2) Miller	1	-	1
Baker	83	-	83
Confectioner	10	-	10
Greengrocer, Fruiterer	17	1	16
Seed and Potato Dealer	3	-	3
(3) Wine and Spirit Mercht.	18	-	18
Grocer, Tea Dealer	373	9	364
Tobacconist	1	-	1
Maltster	2	1	1
ORDER XIII.			
(1) Bone Miller	1	-	1
Glue Maker	4	-	4
(2) Currier	1	-	1
(3) Brush, Broom, Maker	2	-	2
ORDER XIV.			
(1) French Polisher	4	1	3
(2) Lath & Band-box Maker	2	1	1
(5) Cork Cutter	1	-	1
(6) Basket Maker	3	-	3
Read Agent	1	-	1
(5) Rag-gatherer, Dealer	8	1	7
Paper Manufacture	91	40	51
Stationer (not Law)	2	-	2
Paper-box Maker	1	-	1
ORDER XV.			
(1) Iron Miner	4	4	-
(2) Coal Merchant, Dealer	1	-	1
Coal Labourer	116	52	64
(3) Brick Maker, Dealer	2	1	1
Limestone Burner	1	-	1
(4) Earthenware Manufac.	40	25	15
Tobacco-pipe Maker	1	-	1
Earthenware & Glass Dlr.	45	4	41
(6) Goldsmith	1	-	1
(10) Tinworker, Tinker	2	-	2
(14) Blacksmith	1	-	1
Nail Manufacture	1	-	1
Ironmonger	1	1	-
ORDER XVI.			
(1) General Labourer	22	3	19
(2) Shopwoman, Assistant	9	7	2
Factory Labourer	4	2	2
ORDER XVII.			
(1) Gentlewoman, Independ.	7	-	7
Annuitant	471	1	470
ORDER XVIII.			
(1) Dependant on Relatives	1	-	1
Alms Person, no sta. Occ.	1	-	1
Pauper, no stated Occup.	216	17	199
Pensioner	5	-	5
(4) Visitor, no stated Occup.	226	53	173
No stated Occup. or Con.	545	10	535

***Appendix 10 –
1871 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1871: Part XIV Occupations of the People of Scotland in
its Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns
1871, Edinburgh, 1874, pp324-330*

Occupations of the Inhabitants of the County of Fife

and

Former or Present Occupations of the Paupers of the County of Fife

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 1.		
18	1. Civil Service, not in Rev. Dep.	-
38	Post Office	37
19	Telegraph Service	3
62	Inland Revenue, Customs	-
5	Judge, Sheriff-Sub., Clerk	-
-	Office Keeper	1
5	2. Magistrate	-
76	Police	-
6	Prison Officer	1
57	Municipal, Parish Officer	10
15	Sheriff Officer	-
7	3. East India and Colonial Serv.	-
253	Dependents	578
ORDER 2.		
9	1. Army Officer	-
23	Army Half-Pay Officer	-
13	Soldier	-
69	Army Pensioner	-
35	Militia and Volunteer	-
97	Dependents	241
27	2. Navy Officer	-
3	Navy Half-Pay Officer	-
160	Seaman, R.N.	-
86	Royal Marine	-
21	Coast Guard, R.N. Reserve	-
18	Navy Pensioner	1
48	Dependents	85
ORDER 3.		
89	1. Established Church Minister	-
52	Free Church Minister	-
46	United Presbyterian Minister	-
3	Roman Catholic Priest	-
58	Minister of other Denomina.	-
-	Religious Teacher	5
19	Church Officer, etc.	1
8	2. Advocates	-
85	Writer to Signet, Solicitor	-
2	Law Student	-
123	Law Clerk	-
4	Accountant	-
32	Physician, Surgeon	-
-	Midwife	43
13	Medical Student, Assistant	-
5	Dentist	-
65	(3.) Druggist, Apothecary	2
7	4. Author, Editor, Writer	1
8	Reporter	-
11	5. Artist, Painter	1
3	Sculptor	-
4	Engraver	-
27	Photographer	3
18	6. Musician, Music Teacher	20
9	7. Actor, Actress	8
5	Eng. about Theatres, Shows	-
216	8. Schoolmaster, mistress	104
73	Teacher, Professor, Governess	170
6	Teacher of Dancing, Gymn.	-
-	Boarding-school Service	2
20	9. Civil Engineer	-
2	Naturalist, Botanist	-
575	Dependents	1378
ORDER 4.		
ORDER 5.		
87	1. Innkeeper, Hotelkeeper	4
163	Publican, Beerseller	67
19	Lodg., Boarding-house Keeper	202
3	Coffee-ho., Eating-house Kpr.	9
34	Institution Service	25
-	Assembly Room Keeper	1

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 5—continued.		
182	2. Domestic Servant (general)	3107
-	Housekeeper	200
-	Cook	333
-	Housemaid	122
-	Nurse	243
-	Laundrymaid	71
110	Coachman	-
35	Groom	-
242	Gardener	-
42	Inn Servant	50
-	Nurse (not Domestic Servant)	43
3	Cook (not Domestic Servant)	1
-	Charwoman	29
8	Lodge Keeper	3
-	Innkeeper's, Beerseller's Wife	208
-	Lodg., Board.-ho. Kpr.'s Wife	4
703	Dependents	1158
ORDER 6.		
97	1. Merchant	35
170	Banker	-
5	Insur., Benefit Society Officer	-
3	Stock, Share, Broker, Dealer	-
23	Ship Broker, Agent	-
4	Broker	-
46	Agent, Factor	-
15	Coal, Colliery Agent, Factor	-
1	Iron Merchant, Agent	-
15	Salesman, woman (n. oth. des.)	17
11	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer	-
10	Accountant	-
405	Commercial Clerk	-
46	Commercial Traveller	-
8	2. Pawnbroker	3
17	General Dir., Huckster, Costr.	17
6	Shopkeeper (branch und.)	111
208	Hawker, Pedlar	112
400	Shopkeeper's (bran. und.) Wife	3
ORDER 7.		
115	1. Railway Eng. Driver, Stoker	-
147	Rail. Off., Clerk, Statn.-mastr.	-
274	Rail. Servant, Port., Gato kpr.	1
379	Dependents	849
42	2. Toll Collr., Turnpk.-gt. Kpr.	28
2	Coach, Omnibus, Cab-owner	-
2	Livery Stable Keeper	-
71	Coachman (not Don.), Cabman	-
766	Carter, Drayman, Carrier	6
585	Dependents	1393
3	3. Barge, Lighter, Waterman	-
19	4. Shipowner	2
59	Steam Navigation Service	-
3	Shipsteward, Stewardess, Cook	1
1088	Seaman (Merchant Service)	-
38	Pilot	-
3	Boatman on Seas	-
46	Harb., Dock Ser., Dock Lab.	-
1	Diver	-
635	Dependents	1528
155	5. Warehouseman, woman (not Manchester).	13
118	6. Mess., Port., Err. Boy, Girl	23
125	Dependents	232
ORDER 8.		
91	1. Land Proprietor	56
1107	Farmer, Grazier	32
118	Farm Bailiff	-
5734	Agricultural Lab. (out-door)	2074
156	Shepherd (out-door)	-
482	Farm Servant (in-door)	330
16	Land-Surv., Land Est. Agent	-
9	Col. Planter, Agr. Student, etc.	-
1025	Farmer's Wife	722
-	Farmer's Son, Daug., Brother,	1474
-	Sister, Nephew, Niece	-
4430	Dependents, not relatives of Farmer, Grazier.	8366

* Wives and others, who in the English Tables constitute Order IV., are in these classified under the Occupations which the Husbands or Bread-winners follow.

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	ORDER 8—continued.	
130	2. Woodman	—
342	3. Gardener (not Dom. Servant)	5
14	Nurseryman, Nursery Worker	8
260	Dependents	718
	ORDER 9.	
3	1. Horse Proprietor, Dealer	—
3	Horse Breaker	—
57	Horsekeeper, Groom, Jockey	—
21	Farrier, Veterinary Surgeon	—
21	Cattle, Sheep, Dir., Salesman	—
7	Drover	—
2	Pig Merchant, Dealer	—
92	Gamekeeper	—
19	Vermin Destroyer, Rat-catcher	—
6	Huntsman, Henwife, etc.	7
146	Dependents	300
1320	2. Fisherman, woman	60
1366	Dependents	2759
	ORDER 10.	
50	1. Bookseller, Publisher	10
—	Bookfolder	1
20	Bookbinder	1
125	Printer	1
12	Newspr. Ag., Ven., Newspr. Kp.	—
19	Book Agent, Canvasser	3
1	2. Musical Inst. Maker, Dealer	—
9	3. Lithographer, Lithog. Printer	—
97	Dependents	227
2	4. Wood Carver	—
3	Bird Stuffer, Figure Maker	—
2	5. Toymaker, Dealer	9
20	Bow, Bat, Ball, Tackle, etc. M.	—
48	6. Pattern Designer	1
78	7. Watchmaker, Clockmaker	—
9	Weigh. Mach., Scl., Meas. Ma.	—
3	8. Cutler	—
3	9. Gunsmith, Gun Manufacture	—
53	11. Coachmaker	—
10	Wheelwright	—
6	Railway Carriage Maker	—
99	12. Saddler, Harness, Whipmaker	1
131	Dependents	287
491	10. Engine and Machine Maker	—
69	Spinning Machine Maker	6
3	Agricultural Imp. Maker	—
96	Millwright	—
2	Tool Maker, Dealer	—
2	File Maker	—
2	Saw Smith, Maker	—
341	Dependents	670
65	13. Iron—Shipbuilding	—
217	Wood—Shipbuild., Shipwright	—
3	Block, Oar, Mast Maker	—
22	Boat, Barge Builder	—
16	Sailmaker	—
4	Ship Chandler	—
172	Dependents	331
28	14. House Proprietor	188
23	Architect	—
3	Surveyor	—
71	Builder	—
1356	Carpenter, Joiner	—
14	Bricklayer	—
1	Marble Mason	—
1066	Mason, Pavior	—
180	Slator, Tiler	—
137	Plasterer, Lather	—
159	Plumber	—
246	Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier	2
128	Mason's, Plasterer's Labourer	—
232	15. Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer	6
3	Carver, Gilder, Frame Maker	—
2	Furniture Broker	2
1962	Dependents	4183

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	ORDER 10—continued.	
13	17. Man. Chem. Lab. at C. Wks.	—
1	Dye, Colour Manufacture	—
45	Dyer, Scourer, Calenderer	6
1	Drysalter	—
32	Dependents	82
	ORDER 11.	
—	1. Knitter	24
75	Woolen, Cloth Manufacture	48
5	Cloth Merchant, Dealer	—
1	Wool, Woolen—Dyer	—
1	Worsted Manufacture	13
6	Carpet, Rug Manufacture	7
4	Wincey Manufacture	4
41	Dependents	52
2	2. Silk Manufacture	—
1	Silk—Dyer, Printer	—
1	Dependents	—
5742	3a. Flax, Linen Manufacture	11313
—	Linen Thread Manufacture	11
4	Sheeting Manufacture	—
3484	Dependents	7755
167	3b. Cotton Manufacture	84
—	Muslin Embroiderer	5
5	Calico, Cotton—Printer	—
6	Calico, Cotton—Dyer	—
89	Dependents	176
52	4. Weaver (not oth. described)	40
19	Bleacher (not oth. described)	50
468	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	23
—	Fancy Goods Dealer, Maker	10
201	Dependents	417
20	5. Hairdresser, Wigmaker	—
12	Hatter, Hat Manufacture	7
1	Straw Hat, Plait Manufacture	10
—	Cap Maker	2
—	Furrier	2
—	Clothier, Dealer, Outfitter	8
788	Tailor	9
1	Milliner, Dressmaker	1420
—	Shirtmaker, Seamstress	262
—	Staymaker	14
—	Hose Manufacture	21
3	Hosier, Haberdasher	1
1153	Shoemaker, Bootmaker	17
1	Pattern, Clog Manufacture	—
4	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick Mak.	—
—	Washerwo., Laun., Manglow.	373
—	Shoemaker's Wife	604
1238	Dependents	2068
197	6a. Rope, Cord Maker	2
—	Hemp Manufacture	3
6	Canvas, Sailcloth, Mak., Dealer	6
—	Sacking, Sack, Bag, Mak., Dir.	25
—	Net-maker	166
113	Dependents	263
29	6b. Jute Manufacture	23
26	Dependents	28
	ORDER 12.	
37	1. Cowkeeper, Milkceller	31
1	Cheesemo., Butterm., Egg Dir.	2
195	Butcher, Meat-Salesman	10
13	Provision Curer, Dealer	12
7	Poulterer, Game Dealer	2
92	Fishmonger, Curer	22
89	2. Corn, Flour, Merchant, Dealer	—
157	Miller	1
740	Baker	26
99	Confectioner, Pastrycook	16
704	Grocer, Tea Dealer	396
32	Greengrocer, Fruiterer	20
1	Herbalist	—
7	3. Wine Merchant	—
67	Maltster	1
73	Brewer, engaged in Brewing	1
41	Distiller, Rect. in Distillery	—
13	Cellarman	—
6	Gr. Beer, Sod., Min. Wa. Mk.	—
1	Sugar Refiner	—
81	Tobacco, Snuff, Man., Dealer	1
—	Butcher's Wife	91
1394	Dependents	3109

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 13.		
11	1. Tallow Chandler	-
6	Glue Maker	3
2	Manure Manufacturer, Dealer	-
11	2. Skinner	-
30	Tanner	-
31	Currier	-
4	3. Brush, Broom Maker	-
50	Dependents	138
ORDER 14.		
31	1. Oil Merchant, Colourman	1
13	French Polisher	7
1	Japanner	-
1	India Rub., Gutta Per., Ma., Di.	-
214	Waxcloth Manufacturer	1
4	Tarpaulin Manufacturer	6
35	2. Wood Merchant, Dealer, Lab.	1
150	Sawyer	-
20	Lath-splitter, Dealer	-
52	Wood Turner	-
6	Packing-box Maker	-
163	Cooper, Hoop-bender	-
46	3. Corkcutter, Manufacturer	2
19	4. Basketmaker	2
1	Hay, Straw Dealer	-
4	Thatcher	-
401	Dependents	307
2	5. Rag-gatherer, Dealer	9
142	Paper Manufacturer	98
11	Stationer (not Law)	2
-	Paper Bag Maker	4
3	Bill Poster	-
103	Dependents	174
ORDER 15.		
4376	1a. Coal Miner, Pithead Worker	150
120	Coal Mine Service	-
3371	Dependents	5736
211	1b. Iron Miner, Pithead Worker	7
26	Miner (branch not defined)	-
8	Mineral Borer	-
225	Dependents	412
47	2. Coal Merchant, Dealer	3
56	Coalheaver, Labourer	-
1	Cokeburner, Dealer	-
8	Chimney Sweeper	-
73	Gas Work Service	-
146	Dependents	365
255	3. Stone Quarrier	-
120	Stone Cutter, Dresser, Polisher	-
160	Limestone Quarrier, Burner	-
100	Brickmaker, Dealer	3
447	Dependents	858
251	Railway Nav., Platalayer, Lab.	-
13	Road Contr., Inspec., Survey.	-
176	Road Labourer	-
28	Scavenger, Dust Collector	-
382	Dependents	602
203	4. Earthenware Manufacture	44
16	Tobacco-pipe Maker	1
29	Earthenware and Glass Dealer	40
1	5. Glass Manufacture	-
9	6. Salt Manufacture	-
-	Dealer in Salt	2
2	7. Waterwork Service	-
146	Dependents	321
17	8. Goldsmith, Silversm., Jeweller	-
1	9. Copper Manufacture, Smith	-
76	10. Tinsmith, Tinworker, Tinker	1
1	Tinplate Worker	-
1	11. Zinc Manufacture, Worker	-
23	13. Brassfound., Mould., Manuf.	-
3	Bellhanger, Locksmith	-
5	Gasfitter	-
7	Wiremaker, Drawer, Worker	-
47	Dependents	117

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 15—continued.		
591	14. Iron Manuf., Mould., Found.	-
816	Blacksmith	-
29	Nail Manufacturer	-
98	Boilermaker	-
83	Ironmonger, Hardwareman	4
2	Steel Manufacturer, Worker	-
923	Dependents	1859
ORDER 16.		
1690	1. General Lab. (branch undef.)	63
112	2. Mecha., Mach. Worker (br. un.)	12
187	Engine Driver, Stoker	-
36	Factory Lab. (branch undef.)	-
14	Shopman, woman (bran. und.)	14
11	Apprentice (branch undefined)	-
43	Contractor, Manager, etc.	-
1223	Dependents	2642
ORDER 17.		
581	1. Gentleman, woman, Independ.	1255
275	Dependents	821
ORDER 18.		
2	3. Visitor	193
125	No stated occupation	1279
895	Dependents	784

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 2.		
4	1. Military Service. Dependents	-
ORDER 3.		
-	1. Professional Service. Dependents	1
ORDER 5.		
1	1. Lodg., Boarding-house Keeper	1
-	2. Domestic Servant (General)	58
-	Housekeeper	2
-	Cook	1
-	Housemaid	1
-	Nurse	1
-	Nurse (not Domestic Servant)	1
1	Dependents	23
ORDER 6.		
3	2. Gen. Dealer, Huckster, Costr.	1
2	Hawker, Pedlar	2
5	Dependents	-
ORDER 7.		
-	1. Conveyance on Railways. Dependents	2
1	2. Coachman (not dom.), Cabman	-
8	Carter, Drayman	-
1	Dependents	-
10	4. Seaman (Merchant Service)	-
4	Dependents	5
2	6. Messenger, Porter (not Gov.)	-
2	Dependents	1
ORDER 8.		
1	1. Farmer, Grazier	1
26	Agricultural Lab. (out-door)	16
-	Farmer's Wife	1
17	Dependents, notrel. of Far. Gr.	27
2	3. Gardener (not Dom. Servant)	1
1	Dependents	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 9.		
3	1. Horsekeeper, Groom, Jockey	-
1	Dependents	-
4	2. Fisherman, woman	2
4	Dependents	2
ORDER 10.		
1	1. Printer	-
1	11. Coachmaker	-
2	10. Engine and Machine Maker	-
3	Dependents	-
1	13. Boat, Barge Builder	-
3	Dependents	-
7	14. Carpenter, Joiner	-
2	Mason, Pavior	-
2	Plasterer	-
1	Mason's Labourer	-
1	15. Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer	-
11	Dependents	2
ORDER 11.		
-	1 Knitter	1
50	3a. Flax, Linen Manufacture	39
9	Dependents	19
2	3b. Cotton Manufacture	1
1	4. Weaver (not oth. described).	-
-	Factory Worker (n. oth. desc.)	3
1	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	-
25	Dependents	15
9	5. Tailor	-
-	Milliner, Dressmaker	3
-	Shirtmaker, Seamstress	3
5	Shoemaker, Bootmaker	1
6	Dependents	12
-	6a. Hemp Manufacture.	-
-	Dependents	1
ORDER 12.		
-	1. Provision Curer, Dealer	1
-	Fishmonger	1
1	2. Corn, Flour, Merchant, Dealer	-
3	Baker	-
3	Dependents	2
ORDER 14.		
1	2. Sawyer	-
1	Cooper, Hoop-bender	-
1	Dependents	2
ORDER 15.		
7	1a. Coal Miner, Pithead Worker	2
7	Dependents	4
6	1b. Mineral Mining.	-
-	Dependents	8
1	3. Stone Quarrier	-
-	Dependents	1
1	Road Construction.	-
-	Dependents	-
1	14. Iron Manuf., Mould., Found.	-
1	Blacksmith	-
1	Nail Manufacturer	-
2	Dependents	-
ORDER 16.		
31	1. General Labourer (bran. und.)	-
14	Dependents	6
ORDER 18.		
78	1. Pauper (no stated occupation)	294
322	Dependents	54
1	3. Vagrant (no stated occupat.)	-

***Appendix 11 –
1881 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1881: Part XV Occupations of the People of Scotland in its
Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1881,
Edinburgh, 1883, pp484-490*

Summary of the Occupations of the Inhabitants of the County of Fife

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
30,996	TOTAL - - - - -	91,163
CLASSES.		
2,335	I. PROFESSIONAL - - -	1,179
1,063	II. DOMESTIC - - -	5,143
4,309	III. COMMERCIAL - - -	98
9,653	IV. AGRICULTURAL - - -	2,597
31,155	V. INDUSTRIAL - - -	15,486
32,448	{ VI. UNOCCUPIED and NON- PRODUCTIVE - - - }	66,360
ORDERS.		
CLASS I.		
443	1. Government - - -	71
200	2. Army and Navy - - -	-
1,692	3. Professional Occupations - - -	1,108
CLASS II.		
1,063	4. Domestic Officers or Services - - -	5,143
CLASS III.		
1,186	5. Commercial Occupations - - -	51
8,123	6. Conveyance - - -	47
CLASS IV.		
7,272	7. Agriculture - - -	2,768
2,386	8. About Animals and Fisheries - - -	129
CLASS V.		
298	9. Books, Prints, and Maps - - -	44
1,332	10. Machines and Implements - - -	10
4,233	11. Houses, Furniture, & Decorations - - -	27
164	12. Carriages and Harness - - -	1
265	13. Ships and Boats - - -	1
108	14. Chemicals and Compounds - - -	3
97	15. Tobacco and Pipes - - -	15
3,156	16. Food and Lodging - - -	911
4,736	17. Textile Fabrics - - -	11,298
1,837	18. Dress - - -	2,038
76	19. Animal Substances - - -	5
1,502	20. Vegetable Substances - - -	334
9,514	21. Mineral Substances - - -	370
3,794	22. General or Unspecified Commodities - - -	421
43	23. Refuse Matters - - -	8
CLASS VI.		
2046	24. Without Specified Occupations - - -	36,215
30,402	25. Scholars and Children of No Stated Occupation - - -	30,145

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 1.		
118	1. Civil Service—Officers and Clerks - - -	56
105	Civil Service—Messengers, Letter Carriers, &c. - - -	8
5	Prison Officer - - -	2
98	2. Police - - -	-
90	Municipal, Parish Officer - - -	5
12	Sheriff Officer - - -	-
15	Just. of Peace & other Local or County Official - - -	-
ORDER 2.		
39	1. Army Officer (effective or retired) - - -	-
12	Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer - - -	-
47	Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteer - - -	-
49	Army Pensioner - - -	-
12	2. Navy Officer (effective or retired) - - -	-
31	Seaman, R.N. - - -	-
1	Royal Marines (Officers and Men) - - -	-
9	Navy Pensioner - - -	-
ORDER 3.		
99	1. Established Church Minister - - -	-
53	Free Church Minister - - -	-
50	United Presbyterian Minister - - -	-
12	Episcopalian Clergyman - - -	-
4	Roman Catholic Priest - - -	-
23	Minister, Priest, of other religious bodies - - -	-
18	Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itin. Preacher - - -	11
23	Theological Student - - -	-
30	Church, Chapel, Cemetery Officer, Servant - - -	2
2	2. Advocates - - -	-
81	Writer to the Signet, Solicitor - - -	-
11	Law Student - - -	-
161	Law Clerk - - -	-
63	3. Physician, Surgeon - - -	-
10	Dentist - - -	-
33	Medical Student, Assistant - - -	-
-	Midwife - - -	31
-	Nurse (not Domestic Servant) - - -	82
296	4. Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress - - -	433
45	Teacher, Professor, Lectr., Tutor, Governess - - -	81
12	School Service & oth. connect. with teaching - - -	3
12	5. Author, Editor, Journalist - - -	1
11	Reporter, Shorthand Writer - - -	-
434	Student - - -	419
1	Literary, Scientific, Institution Service, &c. - - -	-
31	6. Civil Engineer - - -	-
6	Mining Engineer - - -	-
5	Land, House, Ship Surveyor - - -	-
9	7. Painter (Artist) - - -	5
5	Sculptor - - -	-
34	Architect - - -	-
19	Musician, Music Master - - -	34
5	Art Student - - -	-
20	Photographer - - -	6
1	Actor, Actress - - -	-
3	8. Performer, Showman, Exhibition Service - - -	-
20	Billiard, Cricket, and other games Service - - -	-
ORDER 4.		
334	1. Domestic Coachman, Groom - - -	-
559	Domestic Gardener - - -	-
96	Domestic Indoor Servant - - -	4668
31	Lodge, Gate, Park Keeper (not Government) - - -	16
30	Inn, Hotel Servant - - -	31
6	College, Club Service - - -	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 4—continued.		
2	2. Office Keeper (not Government) - - -	10
1	Cook (not Domestic) - - -	2
-	Charwoman - - -	24
1	Washing and Bathing Service - - -	371
4	Hospital and Institution Service - - -	21
ORDER 5.		
39	1. Merchant - - -	-
107	Broker, Agent, Factor - - -	-
17	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer, House Agent	6
12	Accountant - - -	-
3	Salesman, Buyer (not otherwise described)	20
77	Commercial Traveller - - -	-
689	Commercial Clerk, Bookkeeper - - -	25
7	2. Banker - - -	-
189	Bank Service - - -	-
46	3. Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance Service	-
ORDER 6.		
188	1. Railway Engine Driver, Stoker - - -	-
71	Railway Guard - - -	-
27	Pointsman, Level Crossing Man - - -	-
502	Other Railway Officials and Servants - - -	10
1	2. Toll Collector, Turnpike Gate Keeper - - -	-
10	Omnibus, Coach, Cab Own., Liv. Stab. Keeper	-
28	Cabman, Coachman (not Domestic) - - -	-
920	Carrier, Carter, Vanman - - -	-
16	3. Canal, Inland Navigation, Service - - -	-
9	Ship, Tug Owner, &c. - - -	1
930	Seaman (Merchant Service) - - -	-
67	Ship Steward, Stewardess, Cook - - -	2
40	Pilot Service - - -	-
72	Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse Service	-
57	4. Warehouseman (not Manchester) - - -	-
10	Meter, Weigher - - -	-
181	5. Messenger, Porter, Watchm. (not Government)	33
4	Telegraph, Telephone Serv. (not Government)	1
ORDER 7.		
1037	1. Farmer, Grazier - - -	76
286	Farmer's Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew	-
150	Farm Bailiff, Grieve, Estate Manager - - -	-
5250	Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant - - -	2,679
214	Shepherd - - -	-
12	Land Drainage Service (not in towns) - - -	-
14	Agricultural Machine Proprietor, Attendant	-
5	Agricultural Student, Pupil - - -	-
4	Colonial Planter - - -	-
129	2. Forester, Wood Labourer - - -	-
29	3. Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist - - -	4
142	Gardener (not Domestic) - - -	9
ORDER 8.		
3	1. Horse Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer - - -	-
88	Huntsman, Horse Keeper, Breaker, Groom	-
20	Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier - - -	-
28	Cattle, Sheep, Pig Dealer, Salesman - - -	1
120	Gamekeeper, Water Bailiff - - -	-
2	Dog, Bird, Animal Keeper, Dealer - - -	7
14	Vermin Destroyer - - -	-
2113	Fisherman, Fisherwoman - - -	121

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 9.		
71	1. Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian - - -	15
7	Music Publisher, Seller, Printer - - -	1
15	Bookbinder - - -	3
145	Printer - - -	5
2	Paper Ruler - - -	1
23	Newspaper Agent, News-room Keeper - - -	9
35	2. Lithographer, Lithographic Printer - - -	5
ORDER 10.		
251	1. Engine and Machine Maker - - -	-
70	Millwright - - -	-
496	Fitter and Turner (Engine and Machine)	-
157	Boiler Maker - - -	-
189	Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker	2
2	Agricultural Machine and Implement Maker	-
6	2. Cutler - - -	-
3	Saw Maker - - -	-
99	3. Watch and Clock Maker - - -	-
18	Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker	-
1	4. Surgical Instrument Maker - - -	-
3	5. Gunmaker, Gunsmith - - -	-
2	6. Musical Instrument Maker - - -	-
1	7. Die, Seal, Coin, Medal Maker - - -	-
2	8. Toy (not Gilt or Steel) Maker, Dealer - - -	8
2	Fishing Rod, Tackle Maker - - -	-
20	Apparatus for other Games Maker - - -	-
ORDER 11.		
96	1. Builder - - -	-
1552	Carpenter, Joiner - - -	-
23	Bricklayer - - -	-
1065	Mason, Marble Worker, Polisher - - -	-
148	Mason's, Bricklayer's Labourer - - -	-
240	Slater, Tiler - - -	-
173	Plasterer - - -	-
13	Plasterer's Labourer - - -	-
250	Plumber, Gasfitter - - -	-
322	Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier - - -	4
314	2. Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer - - -	13
19	French Polisher - - -	9
2	Furniture Broker, Dealer - - -	-
3	Locksmith, Bellhanger - - -	-
1	Undertaker, Funeral Furniture Maker - - -	-
5	3. Wood Carver - - -	-
3	Carver and Gilder - - -	1
3	Figure, Image Maker, Dealer - - -	-
1	Animal, Bird, &c., Preserver, Stuffer - - -	-
ORDER 12.		
63	1. Coachmaker - - -	1
3	Railway Carriage and Waggon Maker - - -	-
2	Wheelwright - - -	-
4	Cartwright - - -	-
1	Bicycle, Tricycle, Velocipede Maker - - -	-
91	2. Saddler, Harness, Whip Maker - - -	-
ORDER 13.		
47	1. Ship Builder - - -	-
22	Ship Builder's Labourer - - -	-
121	Shipwright, Ship Carpenter (ashore)	-
37	Boat, Barge Builder - - -	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 13—continued.		
1	2. Mast, Yard, Oar, Block Maker - - -	-
15	Ship Rigger, Fitter, Chandler - - -	1
22	Sail Maker - - - - -	-
ORDER 14.		
8	1. Dye, Paint Manufacture - - - - -	-
1	Ink, Blacking, Colouring Substance Manuf. -	1
89	3. Chemist and Druggist - - - - -	1
9	Manufacture of Chemicals - - - - -	1
1	Drysalter - - - - -	-
ORDER 15.		
75	1. Tobacco Manufacturer, Tobacconist - - -	9
22	Tobacco-Pipe, Snuff-Box Maker - - -	6
ORDER 16.		
102	1. Hotel Keeper, Innkeeper - - - - -	34
8	Lodging, Boarding House Keeper - - -	146
6	Coffee, Eating House Keeper - - - - -	16
52	2. Maltster - - - - -	-
131	Brewer - - - - -	-
60	Distiller, Rectifier - - - - -	-
178	Wine, Spirit Merchant, Publican - - -	68
25	Cellarman - - - - -	-
97	3. Dairyman, Milk-seller - - - - -	43
219	Butcher, Meat Salesman - - - - -	11
21	Provision Curer, Dealer - - - - -	-
7	Poulterer, Game Dealer - - - - -	2
62	Fishmonger, Fish Salesman - - - - -	20
38	Fish Curer - - - - -	22
55	Corn, Flour, Seed Merchant, Dealer - - -	1
128	Miller (Flour, Oatmeal, &c.) - - - - -	1
830	Baker - - - - -	53
126	Confectioner, Pastrycook - - - - -	30
47	Greengrocer, Fruiterer - - - - -	23
951	Grocer, Tea, Coffee, &c., Dealer - - -	431
13	Ging. Beer, Soda, Mineral Water Mkr., Dlr.	-
ORDER 17.		
3	1. Wool Dealer, Broker - - - - -	-
17	Woollen Cloth Manufacture - - - - -	40
1	Wool, Woollen Dyer, Printer - - - - -	-
12	Woollen Stuff, Wincey, Tartan Manufacture	19
15	Worsted Manufacture - - - - -	32
-	Blanket Manufacture - - - - -	2
3	Cloth, Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, Blanket Dlr.	2
-	2. Silk, Satin, Silk Velvet Manufacture -	1
1	Silk Merchant, Dealer - - - - -	-
73	3. Cotton Manufacture - - - - -	449
36	Cotton, Calico Printer, Dyer, Bleacher -	-
1	Cotton, Calico Warehouseman, Dealer -	1
3342	Flax and Linen Manufacturer, Dealer - - -	8002
-	Lace Manufacturer, Dealer - - - - -	1
1	Sheeting Manufacture - - - - -	-
21	4. Hemp Manufacture - - - - -	3
34	Jute Manufacture - - - - -	86
-	Cocoa Fibre Manufacture - - - - -	2
189	Rope, Twine, Cord Maker, Dealer - - -	3
1	Mat Maker, Seller - - - - -	1
11	Net Maker - - - - -	261
8	Canvas, Sailcloth Manufacture - - - - -	5
2	Sacking, Sack, Bag Maker, Dealer - - -	14

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 17—continued.		
37	5. Weaver (undefined) - - - - -	176
234	Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undef.)	263
192	Factory Hand (Textile, undefined) - - -	1817
3	Carpet and Rug Manufacture - - - - -	4
496	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer - - - - -	80.
3	Fancy Goods (Textile) Manuf., Worker, Dealer	27
1	Trimming Maker, Dealer - - - - -	1
-	Embroiderer - - - - -	1
ORDER 18.		
23	1. Hatter, Hat Manufacturer (not Straw) -	1
-	Straw Hat, Bonnet, Plait Manufacture -	6
910	Tailor - - - - -	25
-	Milliner, Dress Maker, Stay Maker - - -	1719
7	Shawl Manufacture - - - - -	-
-	Shirtmaker, Seamstress - - - - -	218
1	Hosiery Manufacture - - - - -	41
3	Hosier, Haberdasher - - - - -	3
859	Shoe, Boot Maker, Dealer - - - - -	23
2	Clog Maker - - - - -	-
30	Hair Dresser, Wig Maker - - - - -	-
4	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick Maker, Dealer -	2
ORDER 19.		
7	1. Tallow Chandler, Candle, Grease Manuf.	1
3	Glue, Gelatine, Isinglass Maker, Dealer -	-
6	Manure Manufacturer, Dealer - - - - -	-
1	Comb Maker - - - - -	-
2	2. Skinner, Furrier - - - - -	2
27	Tanner - - - - -	-
18	Currier - - - - -	1
3	Portmanteau, Bag, Leather Goods Mkr., Dlr.	-
9	3. Brush and Broom Maker - - - - -	-
-	Quill, Feather Dresser, Dealer - - - - -	1
ORDER 20.		
52	1. Oil, Oil Cake Manufacturer, Dealer - - -	-
3	Oil and Colourman - - - - -	-
684	Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth Manufacture - - -	5
2	Japanner - - - - -	-
2	Waterproof Goods Maker, Dealer - - - -	-
12	2. Willow, Cane, Rush, Basket Worker, Dealer	1
4	Thatcher - - - - -	-
31	3. Timber, Wood Merchant, Dealer - - - -	-
149	Sawyer - - - - -	-
28	Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle Maker - - -	-
55	Wood Turner - - - - -	-
5	Box Maker - - - - -	-
134	Cooper, Hoop Maker, Bender - - - - -	-
41	Cork, Bark Cutter, Manufacturer - - - -	1
266	4. Paper Manufacture - - - - -	305
28	Stationer - - - - -	14
-	Card, Pattern-Card Maker - - - - -	7
1	Paper Box, Paper Bag Maker - - - - -	1
5	Bill Sticker, Deliverer - - - - -	-
ORDER 21.		
5761	1. Coal Miner - - - - -	201
33	Shale Miner - - - - -	-
-	Ironstone Miner - - - - -	10
1	Gold Miner - - - - -	-
1	Silver Miner - - - - -	-
1	Tin Miner - - - - -	-
113	Mine Service - - - - -	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 21—continued.		
67	2. Coal Merchant, Dealer - - - -	1
80	Coalheaver, Labourer - - - -	-
99	Gas Works Service - - - -	-
406	3. Stone Quarrier - - - -	-
34	Stone Merchant, Cutter, Dresser - - - -	-
107	Limestone Quarrier - - - -	-
27	Limestone Burner, Lime Merchant - - - -	-
1	Clay, Sand, Gravel Labourer, Dealer - - - -	-
41	Well, Mineral Sinker, Borer - - - -	-
1	Plaster, Cement Manufacture - - - -	-
177	Brick, Tile Maker, Burner, Dealer - - - -	11
9	Pavior - - - -	-
13	Road Contractor, Surveyor, Inspector - - - -	-
152	Road Labourer - - - -	-
11	Railway Contractor - - - -	-
189	Platelayer - - - -	-
205	Railway Labourer, Navvy - - - -	-
262	4. Earthenware, China, Porcelain Manufacture - - - -	113
1	Glass Manufacture - - - -	-
35	Earthenware, China, Glass Dealer - - - -	35
9	5. Salt Maker, Dealer - - - -	-
5	6. Waterworks Service - - - -	-
23	7. Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller - - - -	3
1	Lapidary - - - -	-
502	8. Iron Manufacture - - - -	-
8	Steel Manufacture - - - -	-
870	Blacksmith - - - -	-
12	Nail Manufacture - - - -	-
1	Anchor, Chain Manufacture - - - -	-
114	Ironmonger, Hardware Dealer, Merchant - - - -	5
1	9. Coppersmith - - - -	-
87	10. Tinsmith, Whitesmith, Tin Worker, Tinker - - - -	1
1	12. Metal Refiner, Worker, Turner, Dealer - - - -	-
21	Brass, Bronze Manufacture, Brazier - - - -	-
2	Wire Maker, Worker - - - -	-
14	Wire Fencer - - - -	-
1	Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple Maker - - - -	-
ORDER 22.		
57	1. General Shopkeeper, Dealer - - - -	174
5	Pawnbroker - - - -	2
147	Hawker, Pedlar, Street Seller - - - -	87
46	Manufacturer, Manager, Foreman (undefined) - - - -	-
20	Contractor (undefined) - - - -	-
2700	2. General Labourer - - - -	1
575	Eng. Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Rail. or Mar.) - - - -	-
142	Artisan, Mechanic (undefined) - - - -	-
3	Apprentice (undefined) - - - -	-
95	Factory Labourer (undefined) - - - -	76
4	Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined) - - - -	81
ORDER 23.		
11	1. Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant - - - -	-
30	Scavenger - - - -	-
2	Rag Gatherer, Dealer - - - -	8
ORDER 24.		
2046	1. Persons returned by Property, Rank, &c., or of No Occupation - - - -	36215
ORDER 25.		
17646	1. Scholars - - - -	17475
12758	Children of No Stated Occupation - - - -	12670

***Appendix 12 –
1891 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1891: Part III Occupations of the People of Scotland in its
Three Great Groups of Districts, its Registration Counties and Principal Towns 1891,
Edinburgh, 1893, pp95-101*

Summary of the Occupations of the Inhabitants of the County of Fife

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
90,527	TOTAL - - - -	99,838
	CLASSES.	
3,104	I. PROFESSIONAL - - -	1,562
315	II. DOMESTIC - - -	6,835
6,582	III. COMMERCIAL - - -	135
10,252	IV. AGRICULTURAL - - -	1,989
35,445	V. INDUSTRIAL - - -	16,786
34,829	VI. UNOCCUPIED and Non-PRODUCTIVE - - -	72,481
	ORDERS.	
	CLASS I.	
602	1. Government - - -	81
107	2. Army and Navy - - -	-
2,395	3. Professional Occupations - - -	1,481
	CLASS II.	
315	1. Domestic Officers or Services - - -	6,835
	CLASS III.	
1,784	5. Commercial Occupations - - -	85
4,798	6. Conveyance - - -	100
	CLASS IV.	
8,397	7. Agriculture - - -	1,937
207	8. About Animals - - -	6
1,648	9a. Fisherman - - -	46
	CLASS V.	
477	9. Books, Prints, and Maps - - -	65
1,143	10. Machines and Implements - - -	36
4,553	11. Houses, Furniture, and Decorations - - -	46
311	12. Carriages and Harness - - -	1
353	13. Ships and Boats - - -	-
202	14. Chemicals and Compounds - - -	1
101	15. Tobacco and Pipes - - -	28
3,539	16. Food and Lodgings - - -	1,179
3,366	17. Textile Fabrics - - -	10,957
1,713	18. Dress - - -	2,650
209	19. Animal Substances - - -	9
2,219	20. Vegetable Substances - - -	418
13,237	21. Mineral Substances - - -	531
3,505	22. General or Unspecified Commodities - - -	819
32	23. Refuse Matters - - -	6
	CLASS VI.	
2,780	24. Without Specified Occupations - - -	41,157
32,049	25. Scholars and Children of no Stated Occupation - - -	31,324

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
	ORDER 1.	
187	1. Civil Service—Officers and Clerks - - -	58
177	Civil Service—Messengers, Let. Carriers, &c. - - -	19
-	Prison Officer, &c. - - -	4
134	2. Police - - -	-
86	Municipal, Parish, District Officer - - -	-
10	Sheriff Officer - - -	-
8	Other Local or County Official - - -	-
	ORDER 2.	
39	1. Army Officer (effective or retired) - - -	-
46	Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer - - -	-
5	2. Navy Officer (effective or retired) - - -	-
16	Seaman, R.N. - - -	-
1	Royal Marines (Officers and Men) - - -	-
	ORDER 3.	
77	1. Established Church Minister - - -	-
53	Free Church Minister - - -	-
38	United Presbyterian Minister - - -	-
14	Episcopalian Clergyman - - -	-
5	Roman Catholic Priest - - -	-
35	Minister, Priest, of other religious bodies - - -	-
25	Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itin. Preacher - - -	19
-	Monk, R.C. Brother, Nun, Sister of Charity - - -	1
42	Church, Chapel, Cemetery, Official, Servant - - -	7
19	2. Advocate - - -	-
97	Writer to the Signet, Solicitor - - -	-
164	Law Clerk - - -	-
6	Others connected with Law - - -	-
94	3. Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner - - -	-
21	Dentist - - -	-
22	Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier - - -	-
-	Sick Nurse, Midwife, Invalid Attendant - - -	135
326	4. Schoolmaster, Teacher, Professor, Lecturer - - -	705
761	Student (15 years or over) - - -	511
24	School Service and oth. connect. with teach. - - -	6
27	5. Author, Editor, Journalist - - -	4
12	Reporter, Shorthand Writer - - -	-
1	Literary, Scientific, Institution Service, &c. - - -	-
40	6. Civil and Mining Engineer - - -	-
6	Land, House, Ship Surveyor - - -	-
44	7. Painter, Engraver, Sculptor (Artist) - - -	6
59	Architect - - -	-
70	Musician—Music Master - - -	55
56	Photographer - - -	23
9	Actor - - -	5
6	Art, Music, Theatre Service, &c. - - -	-
242	8. Perfmr., Showman, Exhib. Games Service - - -	4
	ORDER 4.	
106	1. Domestic Indoor Servant - - -	6,176
41	Lodge, Gate, Park Keeper (not Government) - - -	20
112	Inn, Hotel Servant - - -	77
4	College, Club Service - - -	1
21	2. Office Keeper (not Government), Caretaker - - -	10
-	Charwoman - - -	150
3	Washing and Bathing Service - - -	354
25	Hospital and Institution Service - - -	45
3	Others engaged in Service - - -	2

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 5.		
84	1. Merchant - - - - -	-
74	Broker, Agent, Factor - - - - -	-
27	Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer, House Agent	1
22	Accountant - - - - -	-
70	Salesman, Buyer (not otherwise described)	1
150	Commercial Traveller - - - - -	-
1,078	Commercial Clerk - - - - -	32
1	Officer of Coml. Company, Guild, Soc., &c.	-
3	2. Banker - - - - -	-
170	Bank Service - - - - -	-
1	Bill Discounter, Broker, Finance Agent -	-
104	3. Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance Service -	1
ORDER 6.		
246	1.*Railway Engine Driver, Stoker - - - - -	-
90	*Railway Guard - - - - -	-
32	*Pointsman, Level Crossing Man - - - - -	5
400	*Railway Porters and Servants - - - - -	2
272	*Railway Officials and Clerks - - - - -	2
42	2. Livery Stable Keeper, Coach, Cab Proprietor	-
432	*Coachman, Cabman, Groom - - - - -	-
1,172	Carter, Carrier, Vanman - - - - -	6
8	*Tramway Service - - - - -	-
52	3. Navigation Service (not Crew) - - - - -	-
2	Barge, Lighter, Waterman - - - - -	-
1,152	Merchant Service, Pilot, Boatman on Seas -	-
113	*Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer - - - - -	-
44	*Harb., Dk., Whf., Lightho., Offcls. & Svts.	-
102	4. Warehouseman (not Manchester) - - - - -	16
3	Meter, Weigher - - - - -	-
472	5.*Messenger, Porter, Watchman (not Gov.)	59
64	Telegraph, Telephone Service (not Gov.) -	10
ORDER 7.		
1,473	1.*Farmer, Grazier - - - - -	56
319	*Farm., Graziers, Son, G'dson, Brother, Neph.	-
92	*Farm Bailiff, Grieve, Estate Manager -	-
4,831	*Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant -	1,859
334	*Shepherd - - - - -	-
17	*Horsekeeper, Horseman - - - - -	-
14	Agriculture Machine Proprietor, Attendant	-
16	Others engaged in or connected with Agric.	1
198	2.*Forester, Wood Labourer - - - - -	-
1,103	3. Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman - - - - -	21
ORDER 8.		
58	1. Cattle, Sheep, Pig Dealer, Salesman - - - - -	1
13	Drover - - - - -	-
118	*Gamekeeper, Water Bailiff - - - - -	-
8	Dog, Bird, Animal Keeper, Dealer - - - - -	5
5	Knacker, Vermin Destroyer - - - - -	-
ORDER 9a.		
1,643	1. Fisherman - - - - -	46

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 9.		
86	1. Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian - - - - -	31
33	Bookbinder - - - - -	8
296	Printer - - - - -	13
28	Newspaper Agent, News-room Keeper - - - - -	5
34	2. Lithographer, Copper and Steel Plate Printer	8
ORDER 10.		
147	1. Engine and Machine Maker - - - - -	-
81	Millwright - - - - -	-
465	Fitter and Turner (Engine and Machine) - -	-
152	Boiler Maker - - - - -	-
11	Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker - - -	-
30	Agriculture Machine and Implement Maker	-
5	Domestic Machinery Maker, Dealer - - - - -	1
5	2. Tool Maker, Dealer - - - - -	-
4	Cutler - - - - -	-
1	Saw Maker - - - - -	-
162	3. Watch and Clock Maker - - - - -	1
2	*Philosophical Instrument Maker, Optician -	-
5	Electrical Apparatus Maker - - - - -	29
21	Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker	-
2	5. Gunsmith, Gun Manufacture - - - - -	-
10	6. Musical Instrument Maker, Dealer - - - - -	1
24	7. Type Cutter, Founder - - - - -	-
36	8. Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game App. Mkr., Dir.	4
ORDER 11.		
99	1. Builder - - - - -	-
1,536	Carpenter, Joiner - - - - -	-
64	Bricklayer - - - - -	-
837	Mason, Marble Worker, Polisher - - - - -	-
223	*Mason's, Bricklayer's Labourer - - - - -	-
355	Slater, Tiler - - - - -	-
149	Plasterer - - - - -	-
24	*Plasterer's Labourer - - - - -	-
340	Plumber, Gasfitter - - - - -	2
381	Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier - - - - -	6
510	2. Cabt. Mkr., Uphlstr., Futr. Dr., Fuch. Pol.	32
12	Locksmith, Bellhanger - - - - -	-
2	House and Shop Fittings Maker, Dealer -	-
9	Undertaker, Funeral Furniture Maker - - -	-
2	3. Wood Carver - - - - -	-
5	Carver and Giller - - - - -	5
1	Dealer in Works of Art - - - - -	1
4	Animal, Bird, &c., Preserver, Stuffer - - -	-
ORDER 12.		
101	1. Coach, Carriage Maker - - - - -	-
3	Wheelwright - - - - -	-
6	Cartwright - - - - -	-
5	Bicycle, Tricycle Maker - - - - -	-
191	2. Saddler, Harness, Whip Maker - - - - -	1
ORDER 13.		
85	1. Shipwright, Ship, Barge, &c., Bldr. (Wd.) -	-
186	Shipwright, Ship, Barge, &c., Bldr. (Iron) -	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 13—continued.		
10	2. Ship Rgr., Fr., Mst., Yrd., Oar, Blck. Mkr.	-
48	Sailmaker	-
9	Ship Chandler	-
ORDER 14.		
-	1. Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking Manufacture	1
184	3. Chemist and Druggist	-
15	Manufacturing Chemist, Alkali Manufacture	-
3	Drysalter	-
ORDER 15.		
68	1. Tobacco Manufacture, Tobacconist	20
33	Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-box Maker	8
ORDER 16.		
213	1. Hotel Keeper, Innkeeper, Publican	72
17	Lodging, Boarding House Keeper	103
11	Coffee, Eating House Keeper	15
161	2. Maltster	-
45	Brewer	2
49	Distiller, Rectifier	1
2	Beerseller, Ale, Porter Dealer	1
21	*Cellarman	1
68	Wine and Spirit Merchant, Agent	9
192	3. Dairyman, Milkseller	230
371	Butcher, Meat Salesman	24
8	Provision Curer, Dealer	2
107	Fishmonger, Poulterer, Game Dealer	32
22	Fish Curer	18
38	Corn, Flour, Seal Merchant, Dealer	-
91	Miller (Flour, Oatmeal, &c.)	3
832	Baker	76
171	Confectioner, Pastrycook	82
50	Greengrocer, Fruiterer	48
1	Sugar Refiner	-
1,020	Grocer, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate Dealer	399
49	Ginger Beer, Soda, Mineral Water Manufacture	1
ORDER 17.		
3	1. Wool Dealer, Broker	2
60	Woolen Cloth Manufacture	170
7	Wool, Woolen Goods Dyer, Printer	2
1	Woolen Stuff, Wincey, Tartan Manufacture	1
6	Worsted Manufacture	35
-	Flannel, Blanket Manufacture	6
1	Knitter (Woolen Articles)	11
-	Other Workers in Wool and Worsted	2
-	Dealers in Wool and Worsted Goods	1
-	2. Silk, Satin, Ribbon, Velvet Manufacture	33
105	3. Cotton, Cotton Goods Manufacture	414
19	Cotton, Calico Printer, Dyer, Bleacher	106
1,723	Flax and Linen Manufacture	7,566
4	Lace Manufacture	9
-	Muslin Embroiderer	1
2	Thread Manufacture	16
16	Cotton, Linen, &c., Dealer	-
3	4. Hemp, Cocon Fibre Manufacture	40
70	Jute Manufacture	325
116	Rope, Twine, Cord Maker	23
2	Mat Maker	-
9	Net Maker	263
9	Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Bag Manufacture	35
-	Others working in Hemp	2
28	Dealers in Hemp, Jute, &c.	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 17—continued.		
439	5. *Weaver (undefined)	605
236	Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (und.)	71
342	*Factory Hand (Textile) undefined	1,016
12	Carpet and Rug Manufacture	5
631	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	134
2	Fancy Goods (Textile) Manufacture, Worker	17
-	Knitter (undefined)	9
-	Trimming Maker, Embroiderer	3
7	Other Workers	24
-	Other Dealers	10
ORDER 18.		
31	1. Hatter, Hat Manufacture (not Straw)	2
976	Tailor	60
-	Milliner, Dress Maker, Stay Maker	2,372
5	Shawl Manufacture	-
2	Shirt Maker, Seamstress	174
1	Hosiery Manufacture	21
4	Hosier, Haberdasher	-
-	Glover, Glove Maker	1
591	Shoe, Boot, Patten, Clog Maker	52
95	Hair Dresser, Wig Maker	1
8	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick Maker	5
-	Others, working and dealing in Clothes	2
ORDER 19.		
74	1. Tallow Chandler, Candle, Grease Manufacture	1
2	Glue, Size, Gelatine, Isinglass Maker	4
1	Manure Manufacture, Bone Boiler	1
1	Comb Maker	-
23	2. Skinner, Furrier	1
31	Tanner	-
70	Currier, Leather Goods Maker, Dealer	1
7	3. Brush, Brn. Mkr., Hair, Bristle Wkr., Dlr.	1
ORDER 20.		
81	1. Oil Miller, Oil Cake Maker	-
14	Oil and Colourman	-
1,198	Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth Manufacture	7
1	Japanner	-
3	Indiarubber, Waterproof Goods Worker	10
8	Others	-
24	2. Willow Cane, Rush, Basket Worker	2
2	Thatcher	-
20	3. Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark Merchant, Dealer	-
189	Sawyer	-
27	Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle Maker	-
114	Wood Turner, Wood Box Maker	-
165	Cooper, Hoop Maker, Bender	-
13	Cork, Bark Cutter, Worker	-
12	Others, working in Wood, Cork, Bark, &c.	3
283	4. Paper Manufacture	360
54	Stationer, Law Stationer	21
6	Card, Pattern Card Maker	5
-	Paper Box, Paper Bag Maker	7
-	Ticket, Label Writer	1
5	Others	2
ORDER 21.		
8,352	1. *Coal Miner	320
484	*Shale Miner	-
7	*Ironstone Miner	-
42	*Miner in other, or undefined, minerals	-
213	*Mine Service	-
71	*Mineral Oil Worker	-

M	OCCUPATIONS.	F
Total at all Ages.		Total at all Ages.
ORDER 21—continued.		
81	2. Coal, Coke, Peat, &c., Merchant, Dealer	3
183	*Coalheaver, Coal Porter, Labourer	-
3	Coke, Charcoal, Peat, Cutter Burner	-
101	Gas Works Service	-
615	3.*Stone Quarrier, Cutter, Dresser	-
61	Limeburner	-
1	*Clay, Sand, Gravel Labourer	-
9	Well, Mineral Sinker, Borer	-
1	Plaster, Cement Manufacture	-
145	Brick, Tile Maker, Burner	29
1	Dealers in Stone, Slate, Tiles, &c.	1
163	*Paviour, Road Labourer	-
3	Road Contractor, Surveyor, Inspector	-
9	Railway Contractor	1
591	*Platelayer, Railway Labourer, Navy	-
307	4. Earthenware, China, Porcelain Manufacture	133
5	Glass Manufacture	2
41	Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Glass Dealer	21
8	5. Salt Maker, Dealer	-
13	6. Waterworks Service	-
11	7. Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller	1
547	8. Iron Manufacture	-
2	Steel Manufacture	2
911	Blacksmith, Whitesmith	-
1	Nail Manufacture	-
150	Ironmonger, Hardware Dealer, Merchant	8
1	9. Copper, Copper Goods Manufacture, Worker	-
51	10. Tin, Tin Plate, Tin Goods Manuf., Worker	5
21	12. Brass, Bronze Manufacture, Brazier	-
3	Wire Maker, Worker, Weaver, Drawer	-
28	Wire Fencer	-
1	Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple Maker	-
ORDER 22.		
102	1. General Shopkeeper, Dealer	256
14	Pawnbroker	3
172	Hawker, Pedlar, Street Seller	86
64	Contractor, Manuf., Manager, Supt. (und).	1
2,166	2.*General Labourer	6
684	*Eng. Driv., Stoker, Firem. (not Agric. Raily. or Marine.)	-
258	*Artizan, Mechanic, Apprentice (undefined)	19
26	*Factory Labourer (undefined)	382
19	*Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined)	65
ORDER 23.		
1	1. Town Drainage Service	-
10	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	-
21	*Scavenger	-
-	Rag Gatherer, Dealer	6
ORDER 24.		
1,819	1.*Retired from Business	898
51	*Pensioner	2
319	*Living on own means	2,580
591	*Others (over 15 years)	37,677
ORDER 25.		
19,085	1.*Scholars	18,283
12,964	*Children of no Stated Occupation	13,041

***Appendix 13 –
1901 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1901, Vol. III: Part I Occupations of the People in
Scotland and its Counties in 1901*, Glasgow, 1903, pp130-139

County of Fife

		TOTAL MALE POPULATION. { All Ages - - -105,124 Under 10 Years - - -25,551 10 Years and Upwards - 79,573		Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.							
79,573	TOTAL OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.							
13,406 66,167	Retired or Unoccupied (Order XXIII.) Engaged in Occupations (Orders I.-XXII.)							
695	I. General or Local Government of the Country.							
	1. <i>National Government.</i>							
119	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks) - - -							
271	Civil Service (Messengers, etc.) - - -							
	2. <i>Local Government.</i>							
165	Police - - -							
140	Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers - - -							
181	II. Defence of the Country.							
	1. <i>Army.</i>							
32	Army Officers (Effective and Retired) - - -							
99	Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers - - -							
	2. <i>Navy and Marines.</i>							
6	Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired) - - -							
44	Men of the Navy and Marines - - -							
1,738	III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services.							
	1. <i>Clerical.</i>							
108	Ministers (Established Church) - - -							
114	Ministers (United Free Church) - - -							
17	Episcopalian Clergymen - - -							
5	Roman Catholic Priests - - -							
36	Ministers, Priests, of other religious bodies - - -							
30	Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers - - -							
60	Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, etc. - - -							
	2. <i>Legal.</i>							
147	Advocates, Solicitors - - -							
253	Law Clerks - - -							
	3. <i>Medical.</i>							
115	Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners - - -							
28	Dentists (including Assistants) - - -							
15	Veterinary Surgeons - - -							
	4. <i>Teaching.</i>							
363	Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers - - -							
20	Others concerned in Teaching - - -							
	5. <i>Literary and Scientific.</i>							
20	Authors, Editors, Journalists - - -							
10	Reporters, Shorthand Writers - - -							
5	Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits - - -							
1	Others connected with Literature, etc. - - -							
	6. <i>Engineers and Surveyors.</i>							
67	Civil and Mining Engineers - - -							
5	Land, House, Ship—Surveyors - - -							
	7. <i>Art, Music, Drama.</i>							
23	Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (artists) - - -							
94	Architects - - -							
56	Photographers - - -							
50	Musicians, Music Masters, Singers - - -							
6	Actors - - -							
3	Art, Music, Theatre—Service, etc. - - -							
	8. <i>Exhibitions, Games, etc.</i>							
107	Performers. Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service - - -							

Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Working at	Employers.	Working for	Working on	Others or no
		Home.		Employers.	own Account.	Statement.
1,216	IV. Domestic Offices or Services.					
	1. <i>Domestic Indoor Service.</i>					
18	Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging and Eating Houses	-	-	-	-	-
86	Other Domestic Indoor Servants -	-	-	-	-	-
	2. <i>Domestic Outdoor Service.</i>					
336	Domestic Coachmen, Grooms -	-	-	-	-	-
456	Domestic Gardeners -	-	-	-	-	-
162	Gamekeepers -	-	-	-	-	-
	3. <i>Other Service.</i>					
15	College, Club—Service -	-	-	-	-	-
32	Hospital and Institution Service -	-	-	-	-	-
98	Carstakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, etc., Keepers (not Government)	-	-	-	-	-
4	Cooks (not Domestic) -	-	-	-	-	-
7	Laundry and Washing Service -	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others engaged in Service -	-	-	-	-	-
1,824	V. Commercial Occupations.					
	1. <i>Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.</i>					
8	Merchants (commodity undefined) -	-	-	-	-	-
104	Brokers, Agents, Factors -	-	-	-	-	-
1	Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described) -	-	-	-	-	-
171	Commercial Travellers -	-	-	-	-	-
29	Accountants -	-	-	-	-	-
31	Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents	-	-	-	-	-
2	Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, etc. -	-	-	-	-	-
	2. <i>Commercial or Business Clerks.</i>					
1,063	Commercial or Business Clerks -	-	-	-	-	-
	3. <i>Dealers in Money.</i>					
244	Bankers; Bank—Officials, Clerks -	-	-	-	-	-
	4. <i>Insurance.</i>					
34	Life, House, Ship, etc., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
137	Insurance Agents -	-	-	-	-	-
5,754	VI. Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages.					
	1. <i>On Railways.</i>					
341	Railway Officials or Clerks -	-	-	-	-	-
387	Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers -	-	-	-	-	-
114	Railway Guards -	-	-	-	-	-
232	Signalmen -	-	-	-	-	-
78	Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men -	-	-	-	-	-
415	Platelayers, Gangers, Packers -	-	-	-	-	-
109	Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers)	-	-	-	-	-
346	Railway Porters and Servants -	-	-	-	-	-
	2. <i>On Roads.</i>					
66	Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors	-	25	12	29	-
279	Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen -	-	-	-	-	-
1,561	Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm)	-	88	1363	110	-
17	Omnibus Service -	-	-	-	-	-
4	Tramway Service -	-	-	-	-	-
2	Motor Car Drivers -	-	-	-	-	-
1	Others on Roads -	-	-	-	-	-
	3. <i>On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.</i>					
811	Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas -	-	12	786	13	-
15	Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen -	-	-	12	3	-
11	Navigation Service on Shore -	-	6	5	-	-
	4. <i>In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.</i>					
198	Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers -	-	-	-	-	-
49	Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants	-	-	-	-	-
	5. <i>In Storage, Portevage, and Messages.</i>					
40	Warehousemen -	-	1	39	-	-
242	Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers -	-	-	-	-	-
346	Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government)	-	-	-	-	-
90	Telegraph, Telephone—Service -	-	-	90	-	-
4,764	VII. Agriculture.					
	1. <i>On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.</i>					
1,093	Farmers, Graziers -	-	-	-	-	-
436	Farmers', Graziers',—Sons, Daughters, or other relatives assisting in the Work of the Farm	-	-	-	-	-
223	Farm Grievees, Foremen -	-	-	-	-	-
286	Shepherds -	-	-	-	-	-
503	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of cattle	-	-	-	-	-
2,293	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of horses	-	-	-	-	-
1,037	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished	-	-	-	-	-
257	Foresters, Woodmen -	-	-	-	-	-
567	Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	-	48	347	172	-
28	Agricultural Machines—Proprietors, Attendants	-	4	22	2	-
45	Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture	-	8	35	12	-

Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.					Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
1,579	VIII. Fishing.									
	1. <i>In Fishing.</i>									
1,579	Fishermen - - - - -					72	904	602	1	
16,497	IX. In and about, and Dealing in the Products of, Mines and Quarries.									
	1. <i>Mines.</i>									
12,128	Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers - - - - -						12128			
2,310	Coal and Shale Mine—Other workers below ground - - - - -						2310			
767	Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground - - - - -						767			
5	Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers - - - - -						5			
81	Ironstone Miners - - - - -						81			
1	Copper Miners - - - - -						1			
102	Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers - - - - -					16	86			
191	Other Mine Service - - - - -						191			
97	Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers - - - - -					28	37	32		
	2. <i>Quarries.</i>									
764	Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers - - - - -						764			
2	Slate—Quarriers, Workers - - - - -						2			
33	Limeburners - - - - -					1	32			
12	Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourers - - - - -						12			
1	Other Workers in Products of Quarries - - - - -						1			
3	Dealers in Stone, Slate, etc. - - - - -					1	2			
4,036	X. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.									
	1. <i>Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i>									
5	Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills - - - - -					1	4			
13	Steel Smelting and Founding - - - - -						13			
	3. <i>Engineering and Machine Making.</i>									
42	Patternmakers - - - - -						42			
39	Millwrights - - - - -					4	27	8		
541	Ironfounders - - - - -					9	532			
18	Brassfounders - - - - -					2	16			
993	Blacksmiths, Strikers - - - - -					14	130	816	47	
626	Erectors, Fitters, Turners - - - - -						1	622	3	
15	Brass Finishers - - - - -						15			
9	Coppersmiths - - - - -						1	8		
27	Metal Machinists - - - - -						27			
165	Boiler Makers - - - - -						165			
746	Other or Undefined Engine and Machine Makers - - - - -					1	24	710	12	
	4. <i>Tools.</i>									
6	Saw Makers - - - - -						5	1		
8	Cutlers and Scissors Makers - - - - -					1	2	6		
	5. <i>Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.</i>									
4	Type—Cutters, Founders - - - - -						4			
1	Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers - - - - -						1			
	6. <i>Arms.</i>									
2	Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers - - - - -						1	1		
	7. <i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>									
1	Nail Manufacture - - - - -							1		
2	Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers - - - - -							2		
5	Iron Workers Undefined or Undeterminable - - - - -							5		
10	Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers - - - - -					1	8	2		
2	White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers - - - - -						1	1		
72	Tinplate Goods Makers - - - - -					3	7	58	7	
23	Other Metal Workers - - - - -							23		
	8. <i>Ships and Boats.</i>									
60	Ship—Platers, Rivetters, etc. - - - - -							60		
3	Other Workers in Iron - - - - -							3		
126	Shipwrights - - - - -						8	113	5	
4	Other Workers in Wood - - - - -							4		
55	Others in Ship and Boat Building - - - - -						6	44	5	
	9. <i>Vehicles.</i>									
43	Cycle and Motor Manufacture - - - - -					1	5	30	8	
27	Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers - - - - -							27	7	
83	Coach, Carriage—Makers - - - - -						10	66	7	
3	Wheelwrights - - - - -						1	6	1	
4	Others in construction of Vehicles - - - - -							3	1	
	10. <i>Dealers.</i>									
208	Ironmongers; Hardware—Dealers, Merchants - - - - -						55	136	17	
40	Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, etc. - - - - -						9	21	10	

Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Working at	Employers.	Working for	Working on	Others or no	Statement.
		Home.		Employers.	own Account.		
391	XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games.						
	1. <i>Precious Metals and Jewellery.</i>						
10	Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers	-	4	4	1	1	
	2. <i>Watches and Scientific Instruments.</i>						
143	Watchmakers, Clockmakers	13	28	86	29	-	
44	Electrical Apparatus Makers	-	2	42	-	-	
28	Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers	-	1	27	-	-	
	3. <i>Musical Instruments.</i>						
13	Musical Instrument Makers	-	1	11	1	-	
	4. <i>Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>						
149	Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus--Makers	-	13	133	3	-	
	5. <i>Dealers.</i>						
7	Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches	-	3	4	-	-	
3	Dealers in Instruments, Toys, etc.	-	1	1	1	-	
6,201	XII. Building and Works of Construction.						
	1. <i>House Building, etc.</i>						
113	Builders	-	67	40	6	-	
9	Builders' Labourers	-	-	9	-	-	
2,050	Carpenters, Joiners	26	176	1808	66	-	
174	Bricklayers	-	5	169	-	-	
82	Bricklayers' Labourers	-	-	82	-	-	
1,200	Masons	-	64	1102	34	-	
389	Masons' Labourers	-	-	389	-	-	
266	Slaters, Tilers	-	57	192	17	-	
254	Plasterers	-	37	214	3	-	
48	Plasterers' Labourers	-	-	48	-	-	
582	Painters, Decorators, Glaziers	-	91	470	21	-	
488	Plumbers	-	69	407	12	-	
14	Gasfitters	-	-	14	-	-	
2	Locksmiths, Bellhangers	-	-	2	-	-	
	2. <i>Other Works of Construction, and Roads.</i>						
10	Railway, Canal, Harbour, etc., Contractors	-	7	3	-	-	
192	Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers	-	-	192	-	-	
81	Well, Mine--Sinkers, Bovers	-	8	72	1	-	
14	Road--Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors	-	5	9	-	-	
233	Faviours, Road Labourers	-	-	233	-	-	
1,258	XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.						
	1. <i>Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.</i>						
443	Cabinet Makers	3	29	403	11	-	
82	French Polishers	-	-	81	1	-	
75	Upholsterers	1	7	67	1	-	
2	House and Shop Fittings Makers	-	1	1	-	-	
2	Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers	-	-	-	2	-	
48	Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders	2	2	44	2	-	
9	Willow, Cane, Rush--Workers; Basket Makers	3	1	4	4	-	
14	Furniture, etc., Dealers	-	2	11	1	-	
	2. <i>Wood and Bark.</i>						
243	Sawyers	-	8	232	3	-	
40	Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle--Makers	-	9	30	1	-	
77	Wood Turners	-	8	68	1	-	
19	Wooden Box, Packing Case--Makers	-	2	17	-	-	
123	Coopers; Hoop--Makers, Benders	2	6	110	7	-	
14	Cork, Bark--Cutters, Workers	1	-	13	1	-	
43	Other Workers in Wood	-	2	41	-	-	
24	Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark--Merchants, Dealers	-	21	1	2	-	
379	XIV. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.						
	1. <i>Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.</i>						
225	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta--Makers	-	5	220	-	-	
313	Earthenware, China, Porcelain--Manufacture	-	9	303	1	-	
1	Glass Bottle Manufacture	-	-	1	-	-	
40	Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass--Dealers	-	11	12	16	1	
339	XV. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.						
	1. <i>Colouring Matter.</i>						
18	Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking--Manufacture	-	-	18	-	-	
	3. <i>Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.</i>						
12	Salt Makers	-	1	10	1	-	
9	Manufacturing Chemists	-	2	7	-	-	
155	Chemists, Druggists	-	36	107	12	-	
	4. <i>Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.</i>						
53	Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers	-	2	51	-	-	
1	Candle, Grease--Manufacture	-	-	1	-	-	
1	Soap--Boilers, Makers	-	-	-	1	-	
4	Manure Manufacture	-	1	3	-	-	
30	India Rubber, Gutta Percha--Workers	-	-	30	-	-	
30	Waterproof Goods Makers	-	2	28	-	-	
7	Glue, Size, Varnish, etc.--Makers	-	-	7	-	-	
9	Oil and Colourmen	-	4	5	-	-	
10	Other Dealers in Sub-Orders 1, 2, and 4	-	3	6	1	-	

		OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.					Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
Total.											
170	XVI. Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.										
	1. <i>Skins and Leather.</i>										
6	Furriers, Skinners - - - - -					1	2	3	1	-	
25	Tanners - - - - -					1	3	22	1	-	
30	Curriers; Leather Goods Makers - - - - -					-	13	27	1	-	
	2. <i>Saddlery and Harness.</i>										
92	Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers - - - - -					5	19	56	15	2	
	3. <i>Hair and Feathers.</i>										
9	Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers - - - - -					-	1	7	1	-	
	4. <i>Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.</i>										
8	Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers - - - - -					-	3	3	2	-	
1,074	XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery.										
	1. <i>Paper and Stationery.</i>										
667	Paper Manufacture - - - - -					-	10	657	-	-	
7	Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers - - - - -					-	-	7	-	-	
16	Other Workers in Paper, etc. - - - - -					-	2	14	2	-	
53	Stationers, Law Stationers - - - - -					-	16	24	13	-	
	2. <i>Prints and Books.</i>										
190	Printers - - - - -					1	9	180	1	-	
26	Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers - - - - -					-	-	26	-	-	
22	Bookbinders - - - - -					1	-	20	2	-	
54	Publishers, Booksellers - - - - -					-	14	32	8	-	
37	Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers - - - - -					-	4	21	11	1	
3,634	XVIII. Textile Fabrics.										
	1. <i>Cotton and Flax.</i>										
2	Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes - - - - -					-	-	2	-	-	
1	Cotton—Spinning Processes - - - - -					-	-	1	-	-	
12	Cotton—Winding, Warping, etc., Processes - - - - -					-	-	12	-	-	
2	Cotton—Weaving Processes - - - - -					-	-	2	-	-	
20	Cotton—Workers in other processes, or undefined - - - - -					-	-	20	-	-	
1,911	Flax, Linen, Manufacture - - - - -					22	99	1799	13	-	
	2. <i>Wool and Worsted.</i>										
4	Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes - - - - -					-	1	3	-	-	
13	Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes - - - - -					4	1	12	-	-	
16	Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined - - - - -					-	1	14	1	-	
	4. <i>Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.</i>										
188	Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre Manufacture - - - - -					-	17	121	-	-	
105	Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers - - - - -					-	15	88	2	-	
2	Mat Makers - - - - -					-	-	1	1	-	
36	Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, etc., Manufacture - - - - -					-	6	26	4	-	
	5. <i>Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</i>										
7	Hosiery Manufacture - - - - -					3	2	2	3	-	
3	Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, etc. - - - - -					-	-	3	-	-	
46	Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture - - - - -					2	4	40	2	-	
19	Weavers (undefined) - - - - -					4	-	19	-	-	
60	Factory Hands (Textile), undefined - - - - -					-	-	60	-	-	
	6. <i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.</i>										
283	Textile Bleachers - - - - -					-	16	267	-	-	
1	Textile Printers - - - - -					-	-	1	-	-	
78	Textile Dyers - - - - -					-	6	72	-	-	
199	Textile Calenderers, Finishers, etc. - - - - -					-	4	195	-	-	
	7. <i>Dealers.</i>										
570	Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers - - - - -					-	134	356	78	2	
106	Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics - - - - -					-	31	59	14	2	
1,640	XIX. Dress.										
	1. <i>Dress.</i>										
2	Milliners - - - - -					-	-	2	-	-	
16	Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, etc., Dealers - - - - -					-	6	5	3	-	
866	Tailors - - - - -					112	129	641	92	4	
52	Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) - - - - -					-	32	17	3	-	
1	Hosiery, Haberdashers - - - - -					-	-	-	-	-	
520	Boot, Shoe—Makers - - - - -					164	76	248	194	2	
25	Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers - - - - -					-	4	16	5	-	
149	Wig Makers, Hairdressers - - - - -					-	7	36	88	25	
6	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers - - - - -					-	1	2	3	-	
1	Other Workers in Dress - - - - -					-	-	1	-	-	
2	Other Dealers in Dress - - - - -					-	1	1	-	-	

Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.	Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account	
					Others	or no Statement.
4,529	XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.					
	1. Food.					
1	Creamery Workers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
170	Milksellers, Dairymen - - - - -	-	31	70	69	-
3	Provision Curers - - - - -	-	-	2	1	-
20	Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers - - - - -	-	6	7	7	-
6	Slaughterers - - - - -	-	1	5	-	-
495	Butchers, Meat Salesmen - - - - -	-	89	364	41	1
13	Fish Curers - - - - -	-	9	2	2	-
85	Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers - - - - -	-	15	22	48	-
90	Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture - - - - -	-	15	71	3	1
45	Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers - - - - -	-	15	24	6	-
970	Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc.—Makers - - - - -	-	136	806	28	-
168	Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers) - - - - -	-	40	110	18	-
5	Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers - - - - -	-	1	4	-	-
1,290	Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers - - - - -	-	222	856	206	6
89	Greengrocers, Fruiterers - - - - -	-	19	19	51	-
96	Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture - - - - -	-	20	76	-	-
1	Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, etc.—Makers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
3	Other Dealers in Food - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
	2. Tobacco.					
21	Tobacco Manufacture - - - - -	-	5	15	1	-
24	Tobaccoonists - - - - -	-	5	8	11	-
	3. Makers of Spirituous Drinks.					
192	Maltsters - - - - -	-	9	182	1	-
32	Brewers - - - - -	-	9	23	-	-
105	Distillers; Spirit Manufacture - - - - -	-	4	101	-	-
	4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.					
22	Coffee, Eating House—Keepers - - - - -	-	10	8	4	-
28	Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers - - - - -	-	2	17	9	-
363	Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans; Wine and Spirit Merchants - - - - -	-	136	60	157	10
26	Cellarmen - - - - -	-	-	26	-	-
104	Barmen - - - - -	-	-	104	-	-
62	Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service - - - - -	-	-	62	-	-
288	XXI. Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply, and Sanitary Service.					
	1. Gas, Water, Electricity.					
169	Gas Works Service - - - - -	-	3	166	-	-
43	Waterworks Service - - - - -	-	-	43	-	-
3	Electricity Supply - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
	2. Sanitary Service.					
15	Drainage and Sanitary Service - - - - -	-	-	15	-	-
58	Scavengers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
5,750	XXII. Other, General, and Undefined Workers and Dealers.					
	1. About Animals.					
28	Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen - - - - -	-	4	6	18	-
3	Drovers - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
7	Dog, Bird, Animal—Keepers, Dealers - - - - -	-	-	3	4	-
	2. Sundry Specified Industries.					
16	Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-Box, etc., Makers - - - - -	-	3	13	-	-
1	Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoiseshell—Workers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
1,953	Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture - - - - -	-	8	1945	-	-
1	Japanners - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
22	Chimney Sweepers - - - - -	-	1	9	12	-
4	Rag—Gatherers, Dealers - - - - -	-	1	2	1	-
5	Other Workers in Sundry Industries - - - - -	-	-	3	2	-
18	Other Dealers in Sundry Industries - - - - -	-	4	9	5	-
	3. Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).					
86	General Shopkeepers, Dealers - - - - -	-	3	47	33	3
7	Pawnbrokers - - - - -	-	-	7	-	-
215	Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers - - - - -	-	3	57	151	4
46	Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined) - - - - -	-	15	27	3	1
	4. Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).					
2,085	General Labourers - - - - -	-	-	2085	-	-
1,116	Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen, (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) - - - - -	-	-	1116	-	-
76	Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined) - - - - -	-	-	76	-	-
54	Factory Labourers (undefined) - - - - -	-	-	54	-	-
7	Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined) - - - - -	-	-	7	-	-
13,406	XXIII. Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied.					
2,361	Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
75	Pensioners - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
233	Living on own means - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
10,737	Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

		TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION. { All Ages - - - 113,716 Under 10 Years - - 25,106 10 Years and Upwards - 88,610		Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
Total.	OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.							
88,610	TOTAL OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED.							
59,822 28,788	Retired or Unoccupied (Order XXIII.) Engaged in Occupations (Orders I.-XXII.)							
116	I. General or Local Government of the Country.							
	1. <i>National Government.</i>							
77	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
39	Civil Service (Messengers, etc.) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
1,264	III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services.							
	1. <i>Clerical.</i>							
22	Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers - - -			-	-	-	-	-
13	Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity - - -			-	-	-	-	-
1	Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, etc. - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	3. <i>Medical.</i>							
1	Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners - - -			-	-	-	-	-
1	Dentists (including Assistants) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
17	Midwives - - -			-	-	-	-	-
217	Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants - - -			-	-	-	-	-
1	Subordinate Medical Service - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	4. <i>Teaching.</i>							
861	Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers - - -			-	-	-	-	-
4	Others concerned in Teaching - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	5. <i>Literary and Scientific.</i>							
7	Authors, Editors, Journalists - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	7. <i>Art, Music, Drama.</i>							
5	Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (artists) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
25	Photographers - - -			-	-	-	-	-
81	Musicians, Music Masters, Singers - - -			-	-	-	-	-
6	Actors - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	8. <i>Exhibitions, Games, etc.</i>							
2	Performers, Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service - - -			-	-	-	-	-
7,128	IV. Domestic Offices or Services.							
	1. <i>Domestic Indoor Service.</i>							
90	Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging and Eating Houses - - -			-	-	-	-	-
6,200	Other Domestic Indoor Servants - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	2. <i>Domestic Outdoor Service.</i>							
1	Domestic Gardeners - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	3. <i>Other Service.</i>							
5	College, Club—Service - - -			-	-	-	-	-
87	Hospital and Institution Service - - -			-	-	-	-	-
44	Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, etc., Keepers (not Government) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
23	Cooks (not Domestic) - - -			-	-	-	-	-
179	Charwomen - - -			-	-	-	-	-
499	Laundry and Washing Service - - -			-	-	-	-	-
380	V. Commercial Occupations.							
	2. <i>Commercial or Business Clerks.</i>							
375	Commercial or Business Clerks - - -			-	-	-	-	-
	4. <i>Insurance.</i>							
5	Insurance Agents - - -			-	-	-	-	-

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
Total.						
225	VI. Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages.					
	1. <i>On Railways.</i>					
12	Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
	2. <i>On Roads.</i>					
1	Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors -	-	-	-	1	-
2	Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm) -	-	2	-	-	-
	3. <i>On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.</i>					
4	Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas -	-	-	4	-	-
	5. <i>In Storage, Portage, and Messages.</i>					
14	Warehousemen - - - -	-	-	14	-	-
113	Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government)	-	-	-	-	-
79	Telegraph, Telephone—Service - - - -	-	-	79	-	-
1,958	VII. Agriculture.					
	1. <i>On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.</i>					
82	Farmers, Graziers - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
246	Farmers', Graziers',—Sons, Daughters, or other relatives assisting in the Work of the Farm	-	-	-	-	-
1	Farm Griefes, Foremen - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
152	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of cattle	-	-	-	-	-
1,454	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished	-	-	-	-	-
22	Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	-	1	17	4	-
1	Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture	-	-	1	-	-
5	VIII. Fishing.					
	1. <i>In Fishing.</i>					
5	Fishermen - - - -	-	-	3	2	-
524	IX. In and about, and Dealing in the Products of, Mines and Quarries.					
	1. <i>Mines.</i>					
517	Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground - - - -	-	-	517	-	-
7	Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers - - - -	-	5	-	2	-
25	X. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances.					
	3. <i>Engineering and Machine Making.</i>					
1	Blacksmiths, Strikers - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
1	Brass Finishers - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
	7. <i>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</i>					
1	Tinplate Goods Makers - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
	9. <i>Vehicles.</i>					
1	Cycle and Motor Manufacture - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
1	Others in construction of Vehicles - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
	10. <i>Dealers.</i>					
15	Ironmongers; Hardware—Dealers, Merchants - - - -	-	-	10	5	-
5	Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, etc. - - - -	-	-	5	-	-
13	XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games.					
	4. <i>Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>					
1	Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
	5. <i>Dealers.</i>					
9	Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches - - - -	-	3	6	-	-
3	Dealers in Instruments, Toys, etc. - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
10	XII. Building and Works of Construction.					
	1. <i>House Building, etc.</i>					
8	Painters, Decorators, Glaziers - - - -	-	-	8	-	-
2	Plumbers - - - -	-	2	-	-	-
90	XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.					
	1. <i>Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.</i>					
1	Cabinet Makers - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
54	French Polishers - - - -	-	-	53	1	-
17	Upholsterers - - - -	-	3	15	1	-
3	Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
1	Dealers in Works of Art - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
12	Furniture, etc., Dealers - - - -	-	-	12	-	-
	2. <i>Wood and Bark.</i>					
2	Other Workers in Wood - - - -	-	-	2	-	-
313	XIV. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.					
	1. <i>Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.</i>					
68	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers - - - -	-	-	68	-	-
207	Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture - - - -	-	-	207	-	-
38	Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass—Dealers - - - -	-	-	19	18	1

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own account.	Others or no Statement.
Total.						
XV. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.						
3. <i>Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.</i>						
12	Chemists, Druggists	-	-	12	-	-
4. <i>Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.</i>						
53	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers	-	-	53	-	-
66	Waterproof Goods Makers	-	-	66	-	-
2	Glue, Size, Varnish, etc.—Makers	-	-	2	-	-
XVI. Skins, Leather, Hair, and Fenthers.						
1. <i>Skins and Leather.</i>						
3	Furriers, Skinners	-	2	2	1	-
2. <i>Saddlery and Harness.</i>						
2	Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers	-	-	2	-	-
3. <i>Hair and Feathers.</i>						
2	Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers	-	-	2	-	-
1	Quill, Feather—Dressers	-	1	-	1	-
XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery.						
1. <i>Paper and Stationery.</i>						
437	Paper Manufacture	-	-	437	-	-
1	Stationery Manufacture	-	-	1	-	-
31	Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers	-	-	31	-	-
58	Stationers, Law Stationers	-	2	45	11	-
2. <i>Prints and Books.</i>						
34	Printers	-	-	34	-	-
19	Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers	-	-	19	-	-
17	Bookbinders	-	-	17	-	-
35	Publishers, Booksellers	-	1	28	4	2
21	Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers	-	2	8	11	-
XVIII. Textile Fabrics.						
1. <i>Cotton and Flax.</i>						
5	Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes	-	-	5	-	-
44	Cotton—Spinning Processes	-	-	44	-	-
248	Cotton—Winding, Warping, etc., Processes	-	1	248	-	-
193	Cotton—Weaving Processes	-	-	193	-	-
10	Cotton—Workers in other processes, or undefined	-	-	10	-	-
8,159	Flax, Linen, Manufacture	-	26	8156	3	-
2. <i>Wool and Worsted.</i>						
1	Wool—Sorting Processes	-	-	1	-	-
7	Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes	-	-	7	-	-
31	Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes	-	-	31	-	-
40	Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined	-	-	40	-	-
3. <i>Silk.</i>						
1	Silk—Weaving Processes	-	-	1	-	-
4. <i>Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.</i>						
606	Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre Manufacture	-	-	606	-	-
71	Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers	-	-	71	-	-
281	Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, etc., Manufacture	-	9	276	5	-
5. <i>Mixed or Unspecified Materials.</i>						
84	Hosiery Manufacture	-	56	1	35	42
1	Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, etc.	-	-	1	-	-
71	Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture	-	1	-	70	1
25	Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, etc., Manufacture	-	3	-	19	6
79	Weavers (undefined)	-	1	-	79	-
171	Factory Hands (Textile), undefined	-	-	-	171	-
6. <i>Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.</i>						
337	Textile Bleachers	-	-	-	337	-
6	Textile Printers	-	-	-	6	-
13	Textile Calenderers, Finishers, etc.	-	-	-	13	-
7. <i>Dealers.</i>						
269	Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	-	-	11	211	47
19	Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics	-	-	2	9	8
XIX. Dress.						
1. <i>Dress.</i>						
278	Milliners	-	45	13	213	51
12	Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, etc., Dealers	-	-	1	11	-
178	Tailors	-	10	-	173	5
7	Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers)	-	-	2	4	1
2,148	Dressmakers	-	692	77	1221	818
2	Staymakers	-	2	-	2	-
208	Shirt Makers, Seamstresses	-	70	-	147	57
2	Hosiery, Haberdashers	-	-	-	2	-
8	Boot, Shoe—Makers	-	-	1	7	-
100	Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	-	-	5	91	4
3	Wig Makers, Hairdressers	-	1	-	3	-
2	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers	-	-	-	2	-
6	Other Dealers in Dress	-	-	-	6	-

		OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.				
Total.		Working at Home.	Employers.	Working for Employers.	Working on own Account.	Others or no Statement.
1,079	XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.					
	1. <i>Food.</i>					
1	Creamery Workers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
97	Milksellers, Dairymen - - - - -	-	7	63	27	-
2	Provision Curers - - - - -	-	-	1	1	-
30	Butchers, Meat Salesmen - - - - -	-	7	20	3	-
8	Fish Curers - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-
33	Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers - - - - -	-	3	12	18	-
2	Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-
3	Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
2	Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc.—Makers - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-
317	Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers) - - - - -	-	14	231	71	1
5	Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers - - - - -	-	-	5	-	-
1	Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
482	Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers - - - - -	-	35	211	231	5
110	Greengrocers, Fruiterers - - - - -	-	11	50	48	1
25	Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture - - - - -	-	1	24	-	-
	2. <i>Tobacco.</i>					
13	Tobacco Manufacture - - - - -	-	-	13	-	-
32	Tobacconists - - - - -	-	1	23	8	-
	3. <i>Makers of Spirituous Drinks.</i>					
6	Brewers - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-
4	Distillers; Spirit Manufacture - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-
	4. <i>Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.</i>					
40	Coffee, Eating House Keepers - - - - -	-	3	20	17	-
292	Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers - - - - -	-	5	178	109	-
84	Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans; Wine and Spirit Merchants - - - - -	-	17	29	35	3
2	Cellarmen - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-
32	Barmen - - - - -	-	-	32	-	-
56	Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service - - - - -	-	-	56	-	-
4	XXI. Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply, and Sanitary Service.					
	2. <i>Sanitary Service.</i>					
4	Scavengers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
534	XXII. Other, General, and Undefined Workers and Dealers.					
	1. <i>About Animals.</i>					
2	Dog, Bird, Animal—Keepers, Dealers - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-
	2. <i>Sundry Specified Industries.</i>					
11	Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-Box, etc., Makers - - - - -	-	-	11	-	-
8	Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture - - - - -	-	-	8	-	-
7	Rag—Gatherers, Dealers - - - - -	-	2	1	6	-
1	Other Workers in Sundry Industries - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
1	Other Dealers in Sundry Industries - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-
	3. <i>Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).</i>					
263	General Shopkeepers, Dealers - - - - -	-	2	178	83	-
6	Pawnbrokers - - - - -	-	1	3	2	1
84	Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers - - - - -	-	-	48	31	5
	4. <i>Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).</i>					
1	General Labourers - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-
147	Factory Labourers (undefined) - - - - -	-	-	147	-	-
3	Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined) - - - - -	-	-	3	-	-
59,822	XXIII. Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied.					
1,025	Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine)	-	-	-	-	-
1	Pensioners - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
2,756	Living on own means - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
56,040	Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students)-	-	-	-	-	-

***Appendix 14 –
1911 Occupational Data from Census***

Data extracted from:

*Census of Scotland 1911, Vol. II: Occupational Tables, Edinburgh, 1913,
pp298-364*

Table XXVII – Occupations of Males by Cities and Counties

and

Table XXVIII – Occupations of Females by Cities and Counties

OCCUPATIONS. MALES

File.

I.—GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

1. National Government.

1. Post Office—Officers, Clerks, Telegraphists, Telephone Operators	114
2. Postmen ; Post Office Messengers, &c.	315
3. <i>Other</i> Civil Service Officers and Clerks	101
4. <i>Other</i> Civil Service Messengers, &c.	21

2. Local Government.

5. Police	203
6. Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers	195

II.—DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Army.

7. Army Officers (Effective and Retired)	50
8. Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers	79

2. Navy and Marines.

9. Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired)	22
10. Men of the Navy and Marines	278

III.—PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

1. Clerical.

11. Ministers (Established Church)	105
12. Ministers (United Free Church)	102
13. Episcopalian Clergymen	19
14. Roman Catholic Priests	12
15. Ministers, Clergymen of other religious bodies	34
16. Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers	41
17. Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity	—
18. Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, &c.	52

2. Legal.

19. Advocates, Solicitors	169
20. Law Clerks	233

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

3. Medical.

21. Physicians, Surgeons, Registered Practitioners	130
22. Dentists (including Assistants)	48
23. Veterinary Surgeons	16
24. Midwives	—
25. Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	1
26. Subordinate Medical Service	11

4. Teaching.

27. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	412
28. <i>Others</i> connected with Education	61

5. Literary and Scientific.

29. Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters	43
30. Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits	6
31. <i>Others</i> connected with Literature, &c.	21

6. Engineers and Surveyors.

32. Civil, Mining—Engineers	114
33. Land, House, Ship—Surveyors	19
34. Professional Engineers', Professional Surveyors'—Assis- tants	3

7. Art, Music, Drama.

35. Painters, Sculptors, Engravers	54
36. Architects	105
37. Photographers	74
38. Musicians, Music Masters, Singers (not Street)	87
39. Actors	16
40. Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c.	25

8. Exhibition, Games, &c.

41. Performers, Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service	245
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OCCUPATIONS.

File.

IV.—DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.

1. Domestic Indoor Service.

42. Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging-houses, Eating-houses	35
43. <i>Other</i> Domestic Indoor Servants	92

2. Domestic Outdoor Service.

44. Domestic—Coachmen, Grooms	231
45. Domestic—Motor Car Drivers, Motor Car Attendants	147
46. Domestic Gardeners	611
47. Gamekeepers	178

3. Other Service.

48. College, Club—Service	16
49. Hospital, Institution, and Benevolent Society Service	75
50. Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate—Keepers (not Government)	132
51. Cooks (not Domestic)	7
52. Charwomen, Cleaners	1
53. Laundry Workers; Washers, Ironers, Mangles, &c.	30
54. Bath and Wash-house Service; others engaged in Service	25

V.—COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

1. Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.

55. Merchants (Commodity undefined)	12
56. Brokers, Agents, Factors	141
57. Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described)	—
58. Commercial Travellers	293
59. Accountants	28
30. Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents	51
31. Officers of Commercial Guilds, Societies, &c.	12

2. Commercial or Business Clerks.

62. Commercial or Business Clerks	1,225
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OCCUPATIONS.

File.

3. Dealers in Money.

63. Bankers ; Bank—Officials, Clerks	310
64. Bill—Discounters, Brokers ; Finance Agents	—

4. Insurance.

65. Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, &c.	72
66. Insurance Agents	253

VI.—CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.

1. On Railways.

67. Railway—Officials, Clerks	410
68. Railway Ticket—Examiners, Collectors ; Railway Porters	245
69. Railway Engine—Drivers, Stokers, Cleaners	559
70. Railway Guards	138
71. Signalmen	276
72. Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men	84
73. Platelayers, Gangers, Packers	737
74. Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers) ; other Railway Servants	362

2. On Roads.

75. Livery Stable Keepers ; Coach, Cab—Proprietors ; Motor Garage—Proprietors, Workers	72
76. Horsekeepers, Grooms, Stablemen, Coachmen (not Domestic) ; Cabmen	218
77. Motor Car Drivers (not Domestic), Motor Cab Drivers, Motor Van, &c., Drivers	29
78. Vanmen, Lorrymen, Carriers, Carters (not Farm)	1,887
79. Omnibus Service—Horse Drivers	8
80. " " Motor Drivers	—
81. " " Conductors and Others	1
82. Tramway Service—Drivers	77
83. " " Conductors and Others	96
84. Others connected with Carrying or Cartage ; others on Roads	23

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.	
85. Merchant Service ; Seamen —Navigating Department	577
86. " " Engineering Department	350
87. " " Cooks, Stewards, and Others (Subsidiary Ser- vices)	105
88. Pilots ; Boatmen on Seas	65
89. Burgemen, Lightermen, Watermen	5
90. Navigation Service (on Shore)	12
4. In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.	
91. Dock Labourers, Quay Labourers	309
92. Harbour, Dock, Quay, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants	117
5. In Storage, Portorage, and Messages.	
93. Warehousemen	15
94. Coalheavers ; Coal—Porters, Labourers	289
95. Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government)	292
96. Telegraph, Telephone—Service (not Government)	27
VII.—AGRICULTURE.	
1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.	
97. Farmers, Graziers	1,078
98. Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives, assisting in the work of the Farm	286
99. Crofters	58
100. Crofters'—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Croft	9
101. Farm—Grieves, Foremen	435
102. Shepherds	226
103. Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—In charge of Cattle	668
104. " " " In charge of Horses	2,327
105. " " " Not otherwise distinguished	874

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens—continued.	
06. Foresters, Woodmen	221
07. Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	60
08. Market Gardeners (including Labourers)	184
09. <i>Other</i> Gardeners (not Domestic)	327
10. Agricultural Machine—Proprietors, Attendants	19
11. <i>Others</i> engaged in or connected with Agriculture	86
 VIII.—FISHING.	
1. In Fishing.	
12. Fishermen	1,655
13. Fishermen-crofters	—
 IX.—MINING AND QUARRYING.	
1. Mine and Quarry Service.	
14. Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers	15,770
15. " " <i>Other</i> Workers below ground	8,570
16. " " Workers above Ground	1,809
17. Coke Burners	—
18. Patent Fuel Makers	—
19. Ironstone—Miners, Quarriers	43
20. Lead Miners	2
21. Miners in other Minerals	4
22. Coal, Shale, and Metalliferous Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers	303
23. <i>Other</i> Mine Service	133
24. Stone, Slate, &c., Mine or Quarry—Owners, Agents, Managers	13
25. Stone—Miners, Quarriers	791
26. Stone—Cutters, Dressers	117
27. Slate—Miners, Quarriers, Workers	3
28. Limeburners	20
29. Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Pit, &c., Workers	13
30. <i>Other</i> Workers in Products of Quarries	6
2. Dealers in Products of Mines and Quarries.	
31. Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	138
32. Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c.	6

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

**X.—METAL, MACHINE, IMPLEMENT, AND
CONVEYANCE MANUFACTURE.**

1. Iron and Steel Manufacture.

133. Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	19
134. Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills; Tube Manu- facture	18
135. Steel—Manufacture, Smelting, Founding	39

2. Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.

136. Lead Manufacture	—
137. Manufacture of other or unspecified Metals	2

3. Engineering and Machine Making.

138. Patternmakers	83
139. Millwrights	10
140. Ironfounders	517
141. Brassfounders	18
142. Blacksmiths, Strikers	1,061
143. Erectors, Fitters, Turners	510
144. Brass Finishers	9
145. Coppersmiths	3
146. Metal Machinists	37
147. Labourers in Engineering Works	60
148. Boiler Makers	177
149. <i>Other</i> or undefined Workers in Engine and Machine Making	785

4. Electrical Apparatus.

150. Electrical Cable Manufacture	1
151. Electric Lamp Manufacture	—
152. <i>Other</i> Electrical Apparatus Makers; Electric Fitters; Electricians (undefined)	298

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

5. Tools.

153. Tool Makers	—
154. File Makers	—
155. Saw Makers	5
156. Cutlers ; Scissors Makers	5
157. Needle, Pin—Makers	—
158. Steel Pen Makers	—

6. Types, Blocks, Dies.

159. Roller Engravers, Block Cutters (for Textile, &c., Printing)	5
160. Type—Cutters, Founders	7
161. Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers	—

7. Arms.

162. Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers	1
163. Sword, Bayonet—Makers	—

8. Miscellaneous Metal Trades.

164. Nail Manufacture	—
165. Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers	—
166. Anchor, Chain—Manufacture	—
167. Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers	1
168. Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers	11
169. White Metal, Plated—Ware Manufacture ; Pewterers	2
170. Tinsplate Goods Makers	53
171. Copper Workers	—
172. Leaden Goods Makers	—
173. Zinc Workers	—
174. Brass, Bronze—Workers	1
175. <i>Other</i> Iron Goods Makers ; Iron Workers (undefined)	23
176. <i>Other</i> Metal Workers	3

9. Ships and Boats.

177. Ship—Platers, Riveters, &c.	34
178. Ship— <i>Other</i> Workers in Iron	20
179. Shipwrights	45
180. Ship— <i>Other</i> Workers in Wood	15
181. Ship Painters ; Shipyard Labourers (undefined) ; Others in Ship and Boat Building	46

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
10. Vehicles.	
2. Railway—Coach, Wagon Makers	85
3. Cycle Makers	40
4. Motor Car Makers	68
5. Coach, Carriage—Makers	106
6. Wheelwrights	1
7. <i>Others</i> in Construction of Vehicles	22
11. Dealers in Hardware, Metals, Machines.	
8. Ironmongers; Hardware—Dealers, Merchants	224
9. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c.	42
XI.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS AND GAMES.	
1. Precious Metals and Jewellery.	
0. Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers	19
1. Lapidaries and other Workers	23
2. Watches and Scientific Instruments.	
2. Watchmakers, Clockmakers	103
3. Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians; Photographic Apparatus Makers	7
4. Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers	56
5. Surgical and Dental Instrument and Apparatus Makers	—
3. Musical Instruments.	
6. Piano, Organ—Makers	11
7. <i>Other</i> Musical Instrument Makers	1
4. Tackle for Sports and Games.	
8. Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers	263
5. Dealers.	
99. Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches	18
100. Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.	4

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
XII.—BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.	
1. House Building, &c.	
201. Architectural, Monumental—Carvers, Sculptors, Masons	22
202. Builders	155
203. Builders' Labourers	51
204. Carpenters, Joiners	1,839
205. Carpenters', Joiners'—Labourers	18
206. Bricklayers	225
207. Bricklayers' Labourers	99
208. Masons	789
209. Masons' Labourers	272
210. Slaters, Tilers	240
211. Plasterers	295
212. Plasterers' Labourers	54
213. Painters, Paperhangers, Decorators	682
214. Glaziers	36
215. Plumbers, Gasfitters	575
216. Locksmiths, Bellhangers	—
2. Other Works of Construction.	
217. Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c.—Contractors	9
218. Navvies; Railway, &c., Contractors' Labourers	1,543
219. Well, Mine—Sinkers, Bovers	100
220. Road—Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors	8
221. Pavours; Road Labourers	302
XIII.—WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.	
1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.	
222. Cabinet Makers	387
223. French Polishers	71
224. Upholsterers	77
225. House and Shop Fittings Makers	7
226. Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers	5
227. Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders	28
228. Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers; Basket Makers	8
229. Dealers in Works of Art	2
230. Furniture &c., Dealers	28

OCCUPATIONS.

File

2. Wood and Bark.

231. Sawyers ; Wood Cutting Machinists	382
232. Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Makers	31
233. Wood Turners	89
234. Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers	23
235. Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders	109
236. Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers	4
237. <i>Other Workers in Wood</i>	36
238. Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers	37

XIV.—BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

1. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.

239. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra Cotta—Makers	192
240. Plaster, Cement—Manufacture	7
241. Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture	243
242. Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	—
243. Glass Bottle Manufacture	76
244. <i>Other Workers in Glass Manufacture</i>	3
245. Brick, Cement—Dealers	2
246. Earthenware, China, Glass—Dealers	42

XV.—CHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, OIL, SOAP, RESIN, &c.

1. Colouring Matter.

247. Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture	6
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2. Explosives and Matches.

248. Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture	1
249. Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture	—
250. Lucifer Match Manufacture	—

3. Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.

251. Salt Makers	9
252. Manufacturing Chemists	18
253. Alkali Manufacture	—
254. Chemists, Druggists	183

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

4. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.

255. Mineral Oil Workers	1
256. <i>Other</i> Oil Workers ; Oil Cake Makers	76
257. Candle, Grease—Manufacture	1
258. Soap—Boilers, Makers	1
259. Manure Manufacture	4
260. India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers	35
261. Waterproof Goods Makers	38
262. Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	5
263. Dealers in Paint, Explosives, Oil, Soap, Resin, &c.	15

XVI.—SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.

1. Skins and Leather.

264. Furriers, Skinners	9
265. Tanners	29
266. Curriers	17
267. Leather Goods, Portmanteau, Bag, Strap, &c., Makers	4

2. Saddlery and Harness.

268. Saddlers ; Harness, Whip—Makers	66
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3. Hair and Feathers.

269. Brush, Broom—Makers ; Hair, Bristle—Workers	15
270. Quill, Feather—Dressers	—

4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.

271. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers	7
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XVII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOKS, AND PRINTS.

1. Paper and Stationery.

272. Paper Manufacture	772
273. Paper Stainers	1
274. Stationery Manufacture ; Envelope Makers	4
275. Paper Bag, Cardboard Box—Makers	4
276. <i>Other</i> Workers in Paper, &c.	121
277. Stationers, Law Stationers ; Dealers in Paper	61

OCCUPATIONS.

2. Books and Prints.

78. Printers	230
79. Lithographers ; Copper and Steel Plate Printers	48
80. Bookbinders	21
81. Publishers, Booksellers, Newspaper Publishers	49
82. Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers	46

XVIII.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

1. Cotton.

283. Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes	—
284. " Spinning Processes	4
285. " Winding, Warping, &c., Processes	—
286. " Weaving Processes	3
287. " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	3

2. Wool and Worsted.

288. Wool—Sorting Processes	—
289. " Carding and Combing Processes	—
290. Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes	8
291. " " Weaving Processes	6
292. " " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	8

3. Silk.

293. Silk—Spinning Processes	—
294. " Weaving Processes	—
295. " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	—

4. Flax, Linen, Hemp, Jute, and other Fibrous Materials.

296. Flax, Linen—Manufacture	2,295
297. Hemp, Jute—Manufacture	292
298. Cocoa Fibre Manufacture ; Mat Makers	—
299. Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers	2
300. Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture	131
	05

File

OCCUPATIONS.

5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials.

11. Thread Manufacture	—
12. Hosiery Manufacture	2
13. Lace Manufacture	—
14. Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	5
15. Smallware, Fancy Goods (Textile), &c.—Manufacture	1
16. Weavers and Workers in Sundry and in undefined Fabrics ; Factory Hands (Textile) undefined	56

6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c.

17. Textile Bleachers	263
18. Textile Printers	8
19. Textile Dyers	47
20. Textile—Calenderers, Finishers, &c.	21

7. Dealers.

1. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	506
2. Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics	113

XIX.—DRESS.

1. Dress.

3. Straw Plait, Straw Hat, Straw Bonnet—Manufacture	—
4. Other Hat Manufacture ; Cap Manufacture	1
5. Milliners	—
6. Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c.—Dealers	15
7. Tailors	787
8. Clothiers, Outfitters—Dealers	54
9. Dressmakers	2
10. Stay, Corset—Makers	—
11. Shirt Makers ; Seamstresses	4
12. Button Makers	—
13. Glove Makers	—
14. Hosiers, Hatterlathers	8
15. Boot, Shoe—Makers	524
16. Slipper Makers	—
17. Patten, Clog—Makers	1
18. Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	63

File

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
1. Dress—continued.	
329. Wig Makers; Hairdressers	263
330. Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers	3
331. <i>Other</i> Workers in Dress	—
332. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Dress	3
XX.—FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING.	
1. Food.	
333. Creamery Workers	—
334. Milksellers, Dairymen	86
335. Provision Curers	6
336. Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers	49
337. Slaughterers, Slaughter-house Workers	5
338. Butchers, Meat Salesmen	690
339. Fish Curers	19
340. Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers	155
341. Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture	93
342. Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers	50
343. Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers	953
344. Bakers, Confectioners—Dealers	196
345. Sugar Refiners	1
346. Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers	68
347. Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers	1
348. Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers	1,378
349. Greengrocers, Fruiters	170
350. Aerated Water, Mineral Water—Manufacture	63
351. Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers	8
352. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Food	5
2. Tobacco.	
353. Tobacco Manufacture	17
354. Tobacconists	25
3. Manufacture of Spirituous Drinks.	
355. Maltsters	159
356. Brewers	30
357. Distillers; Spirit Manufacture	90

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

4. Board, Lodging ; Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.

358. Coffee-house, Eating-house—Keepers	33
359. Lodging-house, Boarding-house—Keepers	42
360. Inn, Hotel—Keepers ; Publicans, Beersellers ; Wine and Spirit—Merchants, Agents	372
361. Beer Bottlers, Cellarmen	20
362. Barmen	213
363. Waiters (not Domestic) ; others in Inn, Hotel, Eating- house—Service	68

XXI.—GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.

1. Gas, Water, Electricity Service.

364. Gas Works Service	244
365. Waterworks Service	109
366. Electricity Supply	31

2. Sanitary Service.

367. Drainage and Sanitary Service	20
368. Scavenging and Disposal of Refuse	79

XXII.—OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.

1. Billposting and Advertising.

369. Circular, Envelope—Addressers, &c.	—
370. Advertising, Billposting—Agents	11
371. Billposters	9
372. Sandwichmen, Bill Distributors	5

2. About Animals.

373. Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen	24
374. Drovers	6
375. Dog, Bird, Animal Keepers, Dealers	3
376. Knackers	—

3. Sundry Specified Industries.

377. Celluloid—Makers, Workers	1
378. Tobacco—Pipe, Snuff-box, &c.—Makers	10
379. Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoiseshell—Workers	2
380. Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture	2
Total	2,410

OCCUPATIONS.

	Fig.
3. Sundry Specified Industries—continued.	
381. Japanners	—
382. Chimney Sweeps	155
383. Rag—Gatherers, Dealers	14
384. Other Workers in Sundry Industries	3
385. Other Dealers in Sundry Industries	7
386. Receiving Shop, Receiving Office—Keepers, Assistants (Laundry: Dyers and Cleaners)	4
4. Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).	
387. Multiple Shop, Multiple Store—Proprietors, Workers (general or undefined)	11
388. General or unclassified Shopkeepers; General Dealers	137
389. Pawnbrokers	17
390. Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	224
391. Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined)	17
392. News—Boys, Vendors (Street or undefined)	7
5. Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).	
393. General Labourers	2,086
394. Engine—Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural)	928
395. Artisans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined)	18
396. Factory—Hands, Labourers (undefined)	16
397. Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined)	3
Total Occupied (Orders I.-XXII.)	84,443
XXIII.—WITHOUT OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATION UNSPECIFIED.	
398. Retired from Business (not Army or Navy)	2,631
399. Pensioners	165
400. Old Age Pensioners (Occupation or former Occupation not stated)	103
401. Private Means	282
402. Students and Scholars (14 years and upwards)	1,643
403. Others	12,293
Total of Unspecified or No Occupation (Order XXIII.)	17,117
Total Enumerated, aged 10 years and upwards	101860



OCCUPATIONS. FEMALES

File.

I.—GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

1. National Government.

1. Post Office—Officers, Clerks, Telegraphists, Telephone Operators	169
2. Postmen ; Post Office Messengers, &c.	40
3. <i>Other</i> Civil Service Officers and Clerks	1
4. <i>Other</i> Civil Service Messengers, &c.	2

2. Local Government.

5. Police	1
6. Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers	17

II.—DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Army.

7. Army Officers (Effective and Retired)	—
8. Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers	—

2. Navy and Marines.

9. Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired)	—
10. Men of the Navy and Marines	—

III.—PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

1. Clerical.

11. Ministers (Established Church)	—
12. Ministers (United Free Church)	—
13. Episcopalian Clergymen	—
14. Roman Catholic Priests	—
15. Ministers, Clergymen of other religious bodies	—
16. Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers	35
17. Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity	5
18. Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, &c.	3

2. Legal.

19. Advocates, Solicitors	—
20. Law Clerks	6

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

3. Medical.

21. Physicians, Surgeons, Registered Practitioners	4
22. Dentists (including Assistants)	3
23. Veterinary Surgeons	—
24. Midwives	24
25. Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants	344
26. Subordinate Medical Service	4

4. Teaching.

27. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	1,053
28. <i>Others</i> connected with Education	20

5. Literary and Scientific.

29. Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters	8
30. Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits	—
31. <i>Others</i> connected with Literature, &c.	18

6. Engineers and Surveyors.

32. Civil, Mining—Engineers	—
33. Land, House, Ship—Surveyors	—
34. Professional Engineers', Professional Surveyors'—Assis- tants	—

7. Art, Music, Drama.

35. Painters, Sculptors, Engravers	14
36. Architects	1
37. Photographers	24
38. Musicians, Music Masters, Singers (not Street)	85
39. Actors	9
40. Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c	6

8. Exhibition, Games, &c.

41. Performers, Showmen ; Exhibition, Games—Service	18
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OCCUPATIONS.

File.

IV.—DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES.

1. Domestic Indoor Service.

42. Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging-houses, Eating-houses	129
43. <i>Other</i> Domestic Indoor Servants	5,652

2. Domestic Outdoor Service.

44. Domestic—Coachmen, Grooms	—
45. Domestic—Motor Car Drivers, Motor Car Attendants	—
46. Domestic Gardeners	7
47. Gamekeepers	—

3. Other Service.

48. College, Club—Service	11
49. Hospital, Institution, and Benevolent Society Service	143
50. Caretakers ; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate—Keepers (not Government)	62
51. Cooks (not Domestic)	30
52. Charwomen, Cleaners	242
53. Laundry Workers ; Washers, Ironers, Manglers, &c.	483
54. Bath and Wash-house Service ; others engaged in Service	12

V.—COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

1. Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.

55. Merchants (Commodity undefined)	2
56. Brokers, Agents, Factors	7
57. Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described)	1
58. Commercial Travellers	3
59. Accountants	—
60. Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents	—
61. Officers of Commercial Guilds, Societies, &c.	1

2. Commercial or Business Clerks.

62. Commercial or Business Clerks	896
---	-----

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

3. Dealers in Money.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 63. Bankers ; Bank—Officials, Clerks | 4 |
| 64. Bill—Discounters, Brokers ; Finance Agents | — |

4. Insurance.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 65. Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, &c. | 4 |
| 66. Insurance Agents | 2 |

VI.—CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.

1. On Railways.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 67. Railway—Officials, Clerks | 2 |
| 68. Railway Ticket—Examiners, Collectors ; Railway Porters | — |
| 69. Railway Engine—Drivers, Stokers, Cleaners | — |
| 70. Railway Guards | — |
| 71. Signalmen | — |
| 72. Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men | 3 |
| 73. Platelayers, Gangers, Packers | — |
| 74. Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers) ;
other Railway Servants | 6 |

2. On Roads.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 75. Livery Stable Keepers ; Coach, Cab—Proprietors ;
Motor Garage—Proprietors, Workers | — |
| 76. Horsekeepers, Grooms, Stablemen, Coachmen (not
Domestic) ; Cabmen | — |
| 77. Motor Car Drivers (not Domestic), Motor Cab Drivers,
Motor Van, &c., Drivers | — |
| 78. Vaunmen, Lorrymen, Carriers, Carters (not Farm) | 3 |
| 79. Omnibus Service—Horse Drivers | — |
| 80. " " Motor Drivers | — |
| 81. " " Conductors and Others | — |
| 82. Tramway Service—Drivers | — |
| 83. " " Conductors and Others | 1 |
| 84. Others connected with Carrying or Cartage ; others on
Roads | 1 |

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens—*continued.*

106. Foresters, Woodmen	—
107. Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	1
108. Market Gardeners (including Labourers)	13
109. <i>Other</i> Gardeners (not Domestic)	7
110. Agricultural Machine—Proprietors, Attendants	—
111. <i>Others</i> engaged in or connected with Agriculture	3

VIII.—FISHING.

1. In Fishing.

112. Fishermen	8
113. Fishermen-crofters	—

IX.—MINING AND QUARRYING.

1. Mine and Quarry Service.

114. Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers	—
115. " " <i>Other</i> Workers below ground	—
116. " " Workers above Ground	919
117. Coke Burners	—
118. Patent Fuel Makers	—
119. Ironstone—Miners, Quarriers	—
120. Lead Miners	—
121. Miners in other Minerals	—
122. Coal, Shale, and Metalliferous Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers	—
123. <i>Other</i> Mine Service	—
124. Stone, Slate, &c., Mine or Quarry—Owners, Agents, Managers	—
125. Stone—Miners, Quarriers	—
126. Stone—Cutters, Dressers	—
127. Slate—Miners, Quarriers, Workers	—
128. Limeburners	—
129. Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Pit, &c., Workers	—
130. <i>Other</i> Workers in Products of Quarries	—

2. Dealers in Products of Mines and Quarries.

131. Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	5
132. Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c.	—

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

X.—METAL, MACHINE, IMPLEMENT, AND
CONVEYANCE MANUFACTURE.

1. Iron and Steel Manufacture.

133. Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) —
134. Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills; Tube Manufac-
ture —
135. Steel—Manufacture, Smelting, Founding —

2. Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.

136. Lead Manufacture —
137. Manufacture of other or unspecified Metals —

3. Engineering and Machine Making.

138. Patternmakers —
139. Millwrights —
140. Ironfounders —
141. Brassfounders —
142. Blacksmiths, Strikers —
143. Erectors, Fitters, Turners —
144. Brass Finishers —
145. Coppersmiths —
146. Metal Machinists —
147. Labourers in Engineering Works —
148. Boiler Makers —
149. *Other* or undefined Workers in Engine and Machine
Making 23

4. Electrical Apparatus.

150. Electrical Cable Manufacture —
151. Electric Lamp Manufacture —
152. *Other* Electrical Apparatus Makers; Electric Fitters;
Electricians (undefined) 2

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

5. Tools.

153. Tool Makers	—
154. File Makers	—
155. Saw Makers	—
156. Cutlers; Scissors Makers	—
157. Needle, Pin—Makers	—
158. Steel Pen Makers	—

6. Types, Blocks, Dies.

159. Roller Engravers, Block Cutters (for Textile, &c., Printing)	—
160. Type—Cutters, Founders	—
161. Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers	—

7. Arms.

162. Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers	1
163. Sword, Bayonet—Makers	—

8. Miscellaneous Metal Trades.

164. Nail Manufacture	—
165. Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers	—
166. Anchor, Chain—Manufacture	—
167. Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers	—
168. Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers	—
169. White Metal, Plated—Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers	—
170. Tinsplate Goods Makers	—
171. Copper Workers	—
172. Leaden Goods Makers	—
173. Zinc Workers	—
174. Brass, Bronze—Workers	—
175. <i>Other</i> Iron Goods Makers; Iron Workers (undefined)	—
176. <i>Other</i> Metal Workers	—

9. Ships and Boats.

177. Ship—Platers, Riveters, &c.	—
178. Ship— <i>Other</i> Workers in Iron	—
179. Shipwrights	—
180. Ship— <i>Other</i> Workers in Wood	—
181. Ship Painters; Shipyard Labourers (undefined); Others in Ship and Boat Building	1

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
10. Vehicles.	
182. Railway—Coach, Wagon Makers	—
183. Cycle Makers	3
184. Motor Car Makers	—
185. Coach, Carriage—Makers	—
186. Wheelwrights	—
187. <i>Others</i> in Construction of Vehicles	—
11. Dealers in Hardware, Metals, Machines.	
188. Ironmongers ; Hardware—Dealers, Merchants	42
189. <i>Other Dealers</i> in Metals, Machines, &c.	18
XI.—PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS AND GAMES.	
1. Precious Metals and Jewellery.	
190. Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers	4
191. Lapidaries and other Workers	—
2. Watches and Scientific Instruments.	
192. Watchmakers, Clockmakers	4
193. Scientific Instrument Makers ; Opticians ; Photographic Apparatus Makers	2
194. Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers	—
195. Surgical and Dental Instrument and Apparatus Makers	—
3. Musical Instruments.	
196. Piano, Organ—Makers	—
197. <i>Other Musical Instrument Makers</i>	—
4. Tackle for Sports and Games.	
198. Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers	4
5. Dealers.	
199. Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches	7
200. Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.	6

OCCUPATIONS.

II.—BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. House Building, &c.

	Male.
. Architectural, Monumental—Carvers, Sculptors, Masons	—
. Builders	—
. Builders' Labourers	—
. Carpenters, Joiners	1
. Carpenters', Joiners'—Labourers	—
. Bricklayers	—
. Bricklayers' Labourers	—
. Masons	2
. Masons' Labourers	—
. Slaters, Tilers	1
. Plasterers	1
. Plasterers' Labourers	—
. Painters, Paperhangers, Decorators	2
. Glaziers	—
. Plumbers, Gasfitters	—
. Locksmiths, Bellhangers	—

2. Other Works of Construction.

. Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c.—Contractors	—
. Navvies; Railway, &c., Contractors' Labourers	—
. Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers	—
. Road—Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors	—
. Paviments; Road Labourers	—

XIII.—WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.

1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.

2. Cabinet Makers	10
3. French Polishers	37
4. Upholsterers	17
5. House and Shop Fittings Makers	—
3. Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers	1
7. Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders	1
8. Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers; Basket Makers	1
9. Dealers in Works of Art	4
10. Furniture, &c., Dealers	33

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

2. Wood and Bark.

31. Sawyers ; Wood Cutting Machinists	—
32. Lath, Wooden Fence Hurdle—Makers	—
33. Wood Turners	—
34. Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers	1
35. Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders	—
36. Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers	—
37. <i>Other Workers in Wood</i>	2
38. Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers	1

XIV.—BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

1. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.

39. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra Cotta—Makers	57
40. Plaster, Cement—Manufacture	1
41. Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture	190
42. Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	—
43. Glass Bottle Manufacture	—
44. <i>Other Workers in Glass Manufacture</i>	—
45. Brick, Cement—Dealers	—
46. Earthenware, China, Glass—Dealers	28

XV.—CHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, OIL, SOAP,
RESIN, &c.

1. Colouring Matter.

47. Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture	—
---	---

2. Explosives and Matches.

48. Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manu- facture	—
49. Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture	1
50. Lucifer Match Manufacture	1

3. Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.

51. Salt Makers	1
52. Manufacturing Chemists	1
53. Alkali Manufacture	—
54. Chemists, Druggists	29

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

4. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.		
255. Mineral Oil Workers	—	
256. <i>Other</i> Oil Workers; Oil Cake Makers	—	
257. Candle, Grease—Manufacture	—	
258. Soap—Boilers, Makers	1	
259. Manure Manufacture	—	
260. India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers	78	
261. Waterproof Goods Makers	101	
262. Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	—	
263. Dealers in Paint, Explosives, Oil, Soap, Resin, &c.	29	

XVI.—SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.

1. Skins and Leather.

264. Furriers, Skinners	4
265. Tanners	—
266. Curriers	2
267. Leather Goods, Portmanteau, Bag, Strap, &c., Makers	—

2. Saddlery and Harness.

268. Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers	3
---	---

3. Hair and Feathers.

269. Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers	1
270. Quill, Feather—Dressers	1

4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.

271. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers	2
--	---

XVII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, BOOKS, AND PRINTS.

1. Paper and Stationery.

272. Paper Manufacture	479
273. Paper Stainers	—
274. Stationery Manufacture; Envelope Makers	12
275. Paper Bag, Cardboard Box—Makers	44
276. <i>Other</i> Workers in Paper, &c.	46
277. Stationers, Law Stationers; Dealers in Paper	84

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

2. Books and Prints.

278. Printers	72
279. Lithographers ; Copper and Steel Plate Printers	42
280. Bookbinders	26
281. Publishers, Booksellers, Newspaper Publishers	37
282. Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers	48

XVIII.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

1. Cotton.

283. Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes	1
284. " Spinning Processes	42
285. " Winding, Warping, &c., Processes	17
286. " Weaving Processes	25
287. " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	6

2. Wool and Worsted.

288. Wool—Sorting Processes	4
289. " Carding and Combing Processes	1
290. Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes	13
291. " " Weaving Processes	40
292. " " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	22

3. Silk.

293. Silk—Spinning Processes	—
294. " Weaving Processes	—
295. " Workers in other and in undefined Processes	1

4. Flax, Linen, Hemp, Jute, and other Fibrous Materials.

296. Flax, Linen—Manufacture	8,112
297. Hemp, Jute—Manufacture	557
298. Cocoa Fibre Manufacture ; Mat Makers	—
299. Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers	117
300. Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture	371

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials.	
301. Thread Manufacture	3
302. Hosiery Manufacture	35
303. Lace Manufacture	1
304. Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	1
305. Smallware, Fancy Goods (Textile), &c.—Manufacture	26
306. Weavers and Workers in Sundry and in undefined Fabrics: Factory Hands (Textile) undefined	131
6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c.	
307. Textile Bleachers	303
308. Textile Printers	12
309. Textile Dyers	13
310. Textile—Calenderers, Finishers, &c.	2
7. Dealers.	
311. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	405
312. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Textile Fabrics	24
XIX.—DRESS.	
1. Dress.	
313. Straw Plait, Straw Hat, Straw Bonnet—Manufacture	—
314. <i>Other</i> Hat Manufacture; Cap Manufacture	—
315. Milliners	312
316. Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c.—Dealers	12
317. Tailors	219
318. Clothiers, Outfitters—Dealers	18
319. Dressmakers	1,752
320. Stay, Corset—Makers	—
321. Shirt Makers; Seamstresses	156
322. Button Makers	—
323. Glove Makers	—
324. Hosiery, Haberdashers	4
325. Boot, Shoe—Makers	15
326. Slipper Makers	—
327. Patten, Clog—Makers	—
328. Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers	119

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

1. Dress—*continued.*

329. Wig Makers ; Hairdressers	10
330. Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers	—
331. <i>Other</i> Workers in Dress	—
332. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Dress	5

XX.—FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING.

1. Food.

333. Creamery Workers	—
334. Milksellers, Dairymen	73
335. Provision Curers	1
336. Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers	39
337. Slaughterers, Slaughter-house Workers	—
338. Butchers, Meat Salesmen	35
339. Fish Curers	37
340. Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers	37
341. Millers ; Cereal Food Manufacture	12
342. Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers	1
343. Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers	38
344. Bakers, Confectioners—Dealers	312
345. Sugar Refiners	—
346. Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers	43
347. Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers	1
348. Grocers ; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers	432
349. Greengrocers, Fruiterers	121
350. Aerated Water, Mineral Water—Manufacture	37
351. Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers	3
352. <i>Other</i> Dealers in Food	1

2. Tobacco.

353. Tobacco Manufacture	20
354. Tobacconists	48

3. Manufacture of Spirituous Drinks.

355. Maltsters	—
356. Brewers	1
357. Distillers ; Spirit Manufacture	5

OCCUPATIONS.

	File.
4. Board, Lodging ; Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.	
3. Coffee-house, Eating-house—Keepers	28
4. Lodging-house, Boarding-house—Keepers	74
5. Inn, Hotel—Keepers ; Publicans, Beersellers ; Wine and Spirit—Merchants, Agents	81
6. Beer Bottlers, Cellarmen	9
7. Barmen	35
8. Waiters (not Domestic) ; others in Inn, Hotel, Eating- house—Service	81
XI.—GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.	
1. Gas, Water, Electricity Service.	
1. Gas Works Service	1
2. Waterworks Service	—
3. Electricity Supply	—
2. Sanitary Service.	
1. Drainage and Sanitary Service	—
2. Scavenging and Disposal of Refuse	1
XXII.—OTHER, GENERAL AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.	
1. Billposting and Advertising.	
1. Circular, Envelope—Addressers, &c.	—
2. Advertising, Billposting—Agents	1
3. Billposters	—
4. Bill Distributors	—
2. About Animals.	
1. Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen	1
2. Drovers	—
3. Dog, Bird, Animal—Keepers, Dealers	1
4. Knackers	—
3. Sundry Specified Industries.	
1. Celluloid—Makers, Workers	—
2. Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-box, &c.—Makers	7
3. Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoiseshell—Workers	—
4. Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture	91

OCCUPATIONS.

File.

3. Sundry Specified Industries—continued.		
381. Japanners	—	
382. Chimney Sweeps	—	
383. Rag—Gatherers, Dealers	20	
384. Other Workers in Sundry Industries	2	
385. Other Dealers in Sundry Industries	4	
386. Receiving Shop, Receiving Office—Keepers, Assistants (Laundry: Dyers and Cleaners)	4	
4. Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).		
387. Multiple Shop, Multiple Store—Proprietors, Workers (general or undefined)	23	
388. General or unclassified Shopkeepers; General Dealers	343	
389. Pawnbrokers	12	
390. Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	75	
391. Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined)	—	
392. News—Boys, Vendors (Street or undefined)	—	
5. Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).		
393. General Labourers	3	
394. Engine—Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural)	—	
395. Artisans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined)	1	
396. Factory—Hands, Labourers (undefined)	133	
397. Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined)	20	
Total Occupied (Orders I.-XXII.)	28,999	
XXIII.—WITHOUT OCCUPATION OR OCCUPATION UNSPECIFIED.		
398. Retired from Business (not Army or Navy)	360	
399. Pensioners	78	
400. Old Age Pensioners (Occupation or former Occupation not stated)	364	
401. Private Means	2,904	
402. Students and Scholars (14 years and upwards)	1,765	
403. Others	70,860	
Total of Unspecified or No Occupation (Order XXIII.)	76,331	
Total Enumerated aged 10 years and upwards	105,330	



Appendix 15 – The Academic Dress of the University of St Andrews

This information is taken from Hugh Smith's *Academic Dress and Insignia of the World: Gowns, Hats, Chains of Office, Hoods, Rings Medals and Other Degree Insignia of Universities and Other Institutions of Learning, Volume 1*, Cape Town, 1970, pp780-792.

The CANCELLOR wears a gown made from black brocaded silk and having facings, down each side in front, and a square collar at the back of the same material edged with gold lace which continues round the bottom of the gown. The long closed sleeves have a gold lace edged inverted T-shaped opening to free the arms. Each sleeve has at the top a gold embroidered shoulder-piece; and the bottom of each sleeve is edged with a band of gold lace. Each sleeve is trimmed, above and below the sleeve-opening with gold ornaments of the traditional pattern. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a gold tassel and a gold lace edging.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR wears a gown made from black brocaded silk and trimmed with silver lace and ornaments as shown on plate 83. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a silver tassel and a silver lace edging.

The RECTOR wears a gown, of the pattern shown on plate 84, made from purple-blue corded silk. The gown has a maroon velvet collar and is faced, down each side in front and on the sleeves, with maroon silk. The gown is provided with a purple-blue corded silk hood and tippet which are lined with maroon silk. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a silver tassel and a silver lace edging.

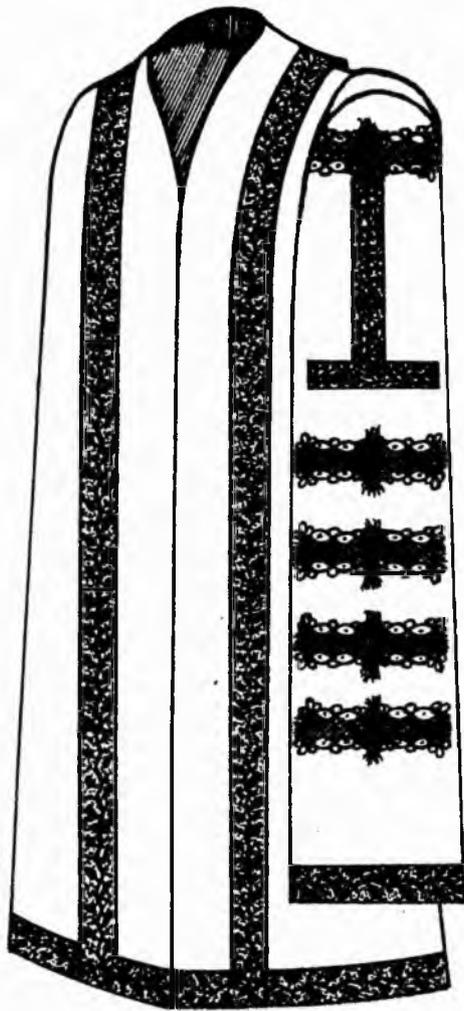
The PRINCIPAL wears a gown made from purple corded silk and having full sleeves. The gown is faced with purple velvet. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a silver tassel and a silver lace edging.

The CHANCELLOR'S ASSESSOR wears a gown made from black silk and having long closed sleeves, each of which is ornamented with two gold frogs. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a black tassel.

The RECTOR'S ASSESSOR wears a gown made from purple-blue silk and having long open sleeves and a maroon velvet collar. With this gown is worn a black velvet mortar-board cap with a black tassel.

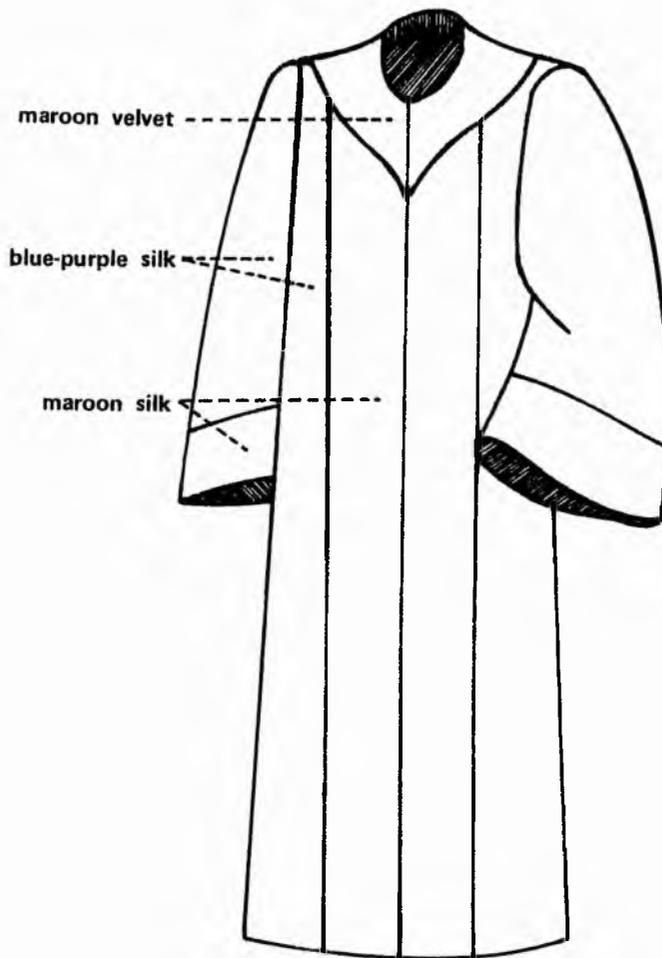
The DEANS OF THE FACULTIES wear a gown, of the design shown on plate 85, made from silk of the colour of the hood of the principal degree of the Faculty and having facings, down each side on front and on the sleeves, and a square collar at the back of silk of the colour of the lining of the hood, viz:

Arts	black faced with cherry red
Divinity	violet faced with white
Science	purple-lilac faced with white



Vice-Chancellor

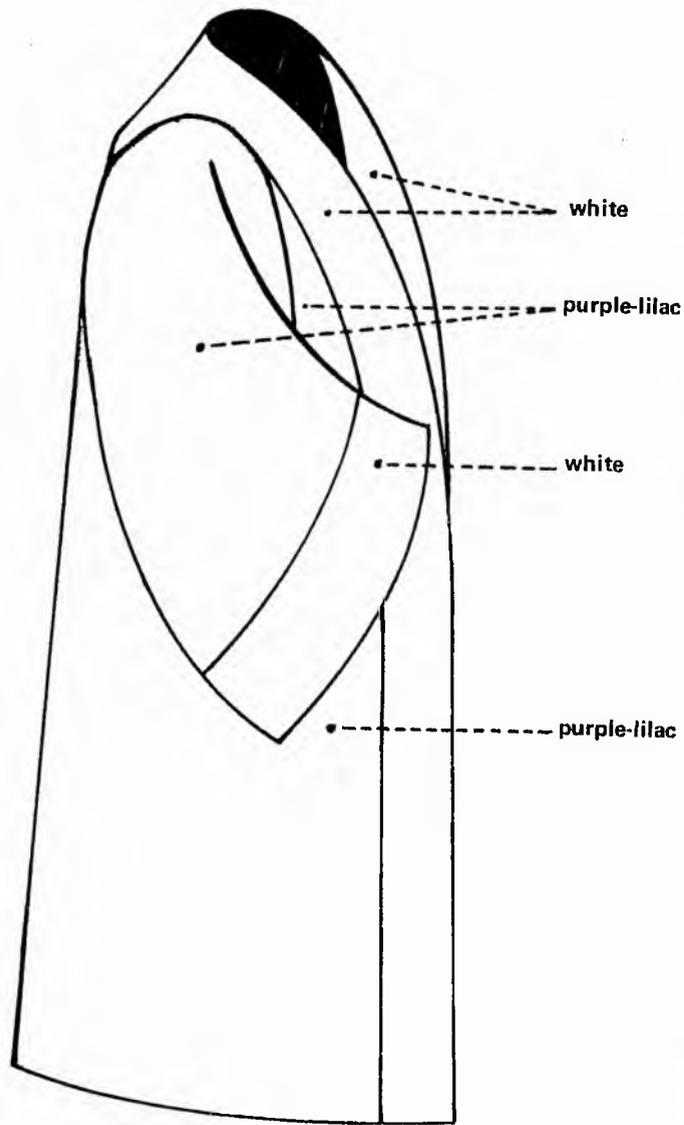
Plate 83 – Vice-Chancellor's gown, University of St Andrews
This gown is made from black brocaded silk, trimmed with silver lace and ornaments. Worn with this gown is a black velvet mortar board cap with a silver tassel and silver lace edging.



Rector

Plate 84 – Rector's gown, University of St Andrews

This gown is made from purple-blue corded silk with a maroon velvet collar and faced down each side in the front and on the sleeves with maroon silk. It is worn with a purple-blue corded silk hood and tippet, lined with maroon silk and a black velvet mortar board with silver tassel and silver lace edging.



Dean of the Faculty of Science

Plate 85 – Dean of the Faculty of Science gown, University of St Andrews
The gown is made of silk and is worn with a purple-lilac hood faced with white and a round velvet purple-lilac bonnet. Embroidered on the left breast are the coats of arms of Archbishop Stewart and Prior Hepburn, co-founders of St Leonard's College.

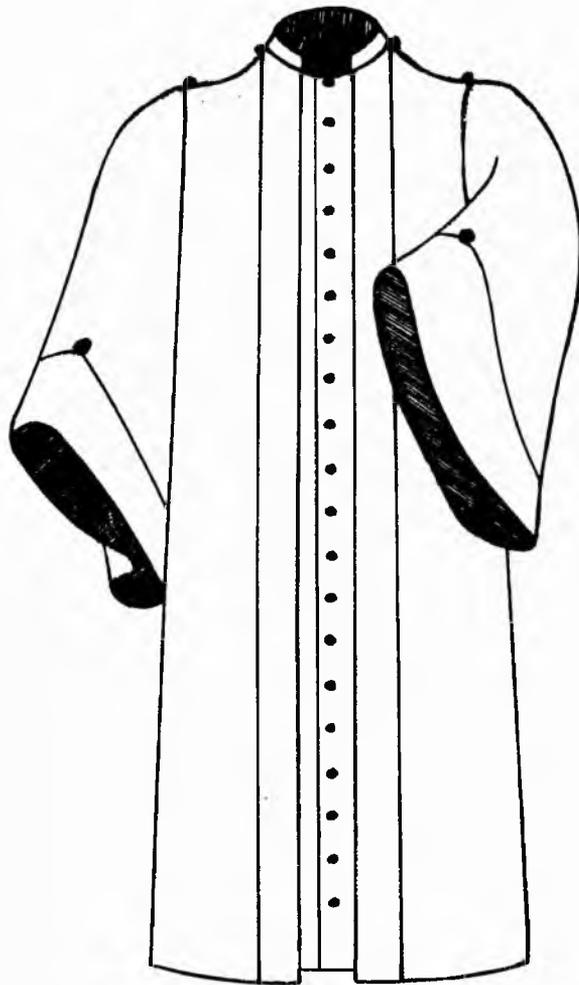
(The gown of the DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS has embroidered on the left breast the coat-of-arms of Bishop Kennedy. The gown of the DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY has embroidered on the left breast the coats-of-arms of Archbishops Hamilton and Beaton, co-founders of St Mary's College. The gown of the DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE has embroidered on the left breast the coats-of-arms of Archbishop Stewart and Prior Hepburn, co-founders of St Leonard's College.) With this gown a Dean wears a round velvet bonnet of the same colour as the gown.

The SECRETARY, the QUAESTOR and the LIBRARIAN, if not graduates, wear a gown made of black silk or stuff and having long open sleeves. With this gown is worn a black cloth mortar-board cap with a black tassel.

The undress costume for HONORARY DOCTORS is a cassock made from black silk (with buttons down the front of the colour distinctive of the degree) and a black silk gown ornamented with buttons of the same colour as those on the cassock (see plate 86). The undress costume for all OTHER DOCTORS is the black graduate gown. The full dress gown for ALL DOCTORS is of the pattern shown on plate 87 made from silk of the same colour as the hood proper to the degree. DOCTORS, other than DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY, if they so desire may wear under the full dress gown a black silk cassock with buttons and cincture of the colour distinctive of the degree. With this gown is worn a black velvet birretum. ALL OTHER GRADUATES wear a gown made from black silk or stuff and having long closed sleeves, with a horizontal arm-hole to free the arms, and with a crescent shaped cut-out at the bottom of the sleeve. With this gown is worn a black cloth mortar-board cap with a black tassel.

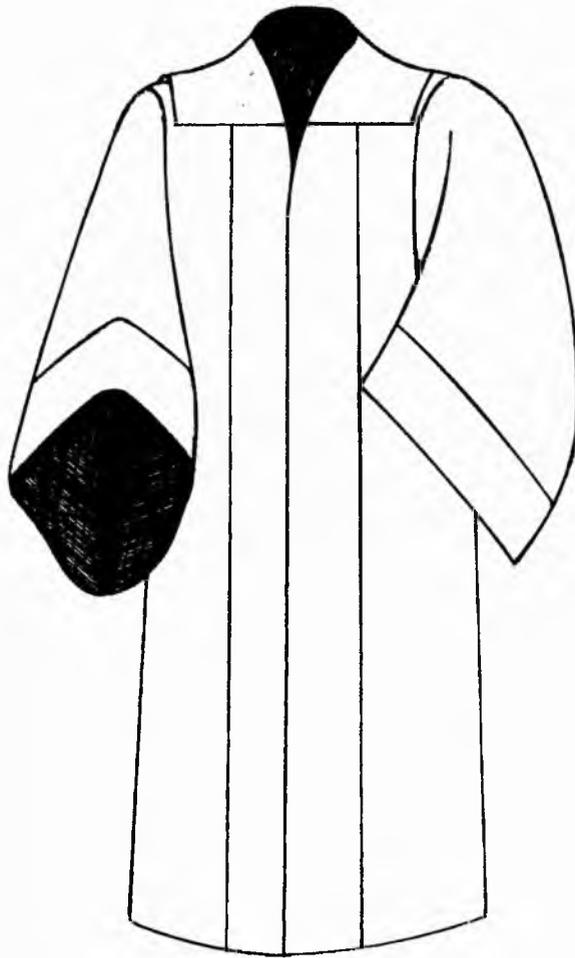
GRADUATES' hoods are made in a Cambridge full shape, with rounded corners to the tippet and a distinctive shaped liripipe, as shown on plate 88.

The BACHELOR's hood is bound over the cowl and tippet with white fur approximately two inches wide on the inside and on the outside.



Honorary Doctors: undress costume

Plate 86 – Honorary Doctors, undress costume, University of St Andrews
This is made from black silk with buttons of the colour distinctive of the degree



Full dress Doctorate gown

Plate 87 – Full dress Doctorate gown, University of St Andrews
This is made from silk of the same colour as the hood proper of the degree.

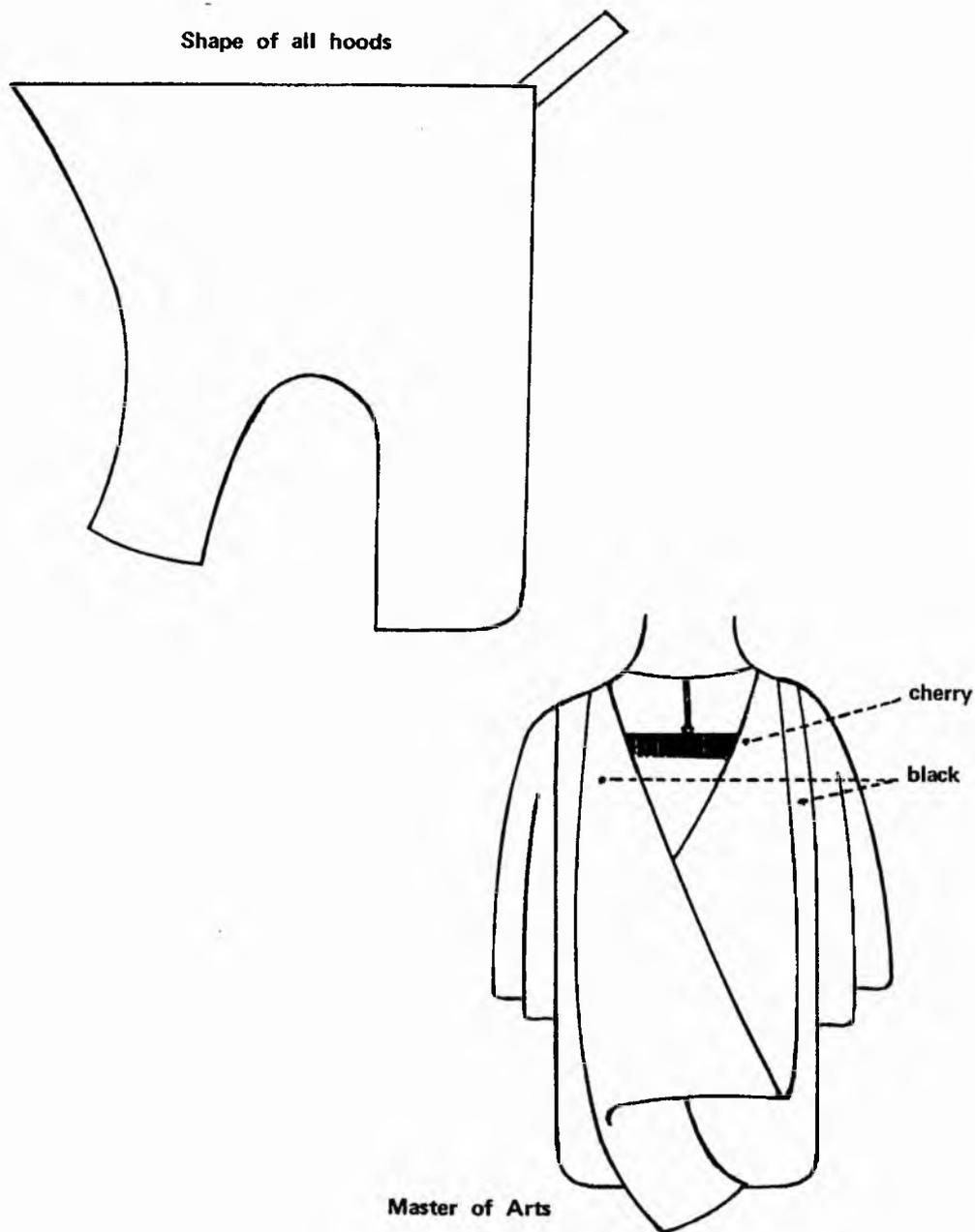
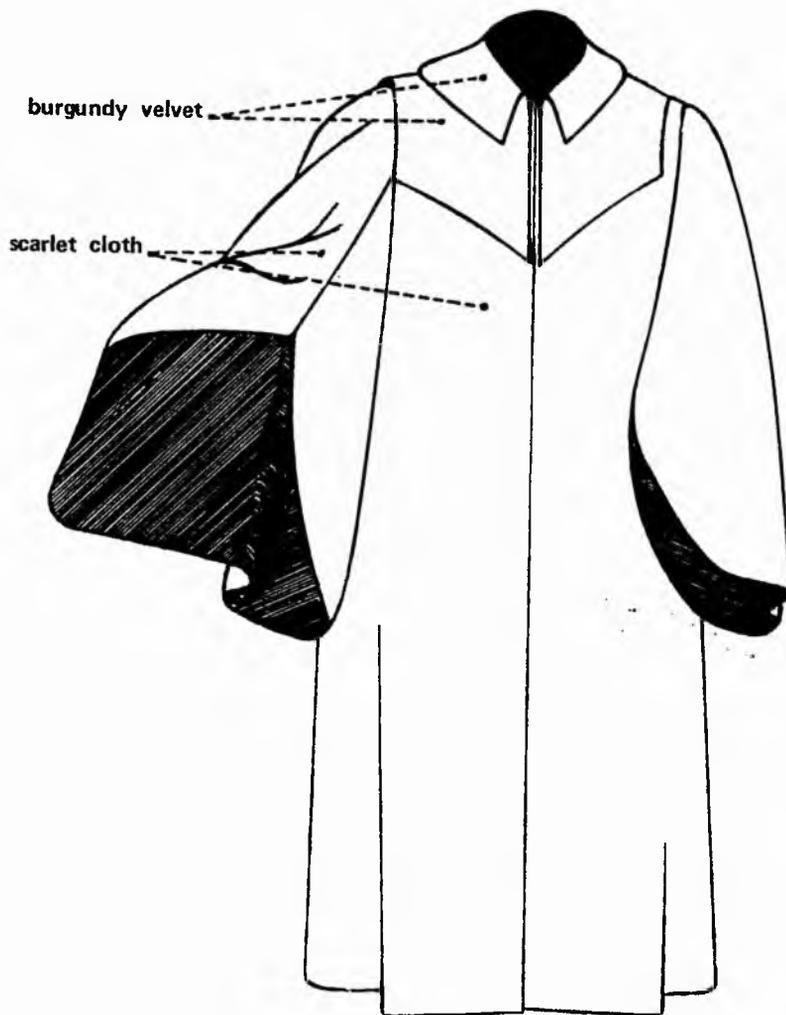


Plate 88 – Hoods, University of St Andrews
These hoods are in the Cambridge full shape, with corners to the tippet and a distinctive shaped liripipe as shown above.



Undergraduate

Plate 89 – Undergraduate gown, University of St Andrews
Made from scarlet cloth, this gown has a burgundy velvet collar.

Glossary

- bands* – two front flaps on collar, also *Geneva bands*
birretum – soft square cap
bothy – cottage occupied by farm servants
breeks – trousers
brocaded – having designs woven in relief of contrasting weave
bustle – pad or frame worn below waist at back to distend skirts
cap sleeve – short sleeve just covering the shoulder and not continued under the arm
cassock – long loose gown
corduroy – ribbed cotton pile fabric
crinoline – hoop skirt
duffel – thick, coarse woollen cloth
facings – fabric of the same or contrasting material, concealing the seam in a garment, serving as a finish and often as decoration
flannel – soft, light woollen fabric, slightly napped on one side
flannelette – soft cotton fabric, slightly napped
flax – soft, silky fibre of the flax plant, made into thread, or yarn that is woven into linen
frog – ornamental fastening or tasselled or braided button
fustian – mixed fibre fabric
gaiter – covering for the lower leg
galluses – braces
Geneva gown – long loose academic gown, used as ecclesiastical vestment
hemp – coarse fibre of the hemp plant, used for weaving into coarse fabrics
hessian – rough coarse fabric of hemp or jute and hemp
 jute – glossy fibre from jute plant, used for sacking and twine
kersey – stout, twilled fabric, all-wool or with cotton warp, closely napped
lapel – part of garment that turns back or folds over
lawn – fine, soft, sheer fabric, usually cotton, with plain weave, filled with starch or sizing
liripipe – peaked top of hood
livery – characteristic attire or uniform dress
lum hat – dress hat shaped like a chimney
mob cap – woman's cap with high, full crown
moleskin – cotton fabric with thick, soft nap resembling fur of a mole
mortar-board – close-fitting round academic cap pointed over forehead, with broad, projecting, square top and a tassel
muffler – scarf-like garment worn at the neck
mutch – woman's cap, not of any particular style or type, sign of a married woman (in more fashionable circles an indoor cap), commonly worn until the late nineteenth century, older women continued to wear them well into the twentieth century
napped – having had the fibre ends of the surface raised by means of wire bushes to produce a soft, fuzzy surface
pea jacket – heavy, warm, woollen jacket, usually loose, short and double-breasted
pilot cloth – coarse, strong woollen cloth in dark blue, thick and twilled, having nap on one side

pinafore – sleeveless apron-like garment
poplin – corded fabric; imitation in cotton or other material
rayon – artificial silk fabric made from cellulose
sateen – glossy cotton or woollen fabric resembling satin
serge – strong, twilled fabric
stuff – fabric without distinctive qualities
tippet – long pendant part or accessory of dress, as on hood or cape
top boots – high leather boots with tops turned down showing contrasting colour of inside
trencher – see mortar-board
tweed – woven woollen fabric,
twilled – woven so as to produce diagonal ribs or lines in the fabric
velveteen – cotton velvet with a short, close pile
wincey – fabric with cotton or linen warp and woollen weft
worsted – fabric woven of worsted yarn; firm, strong, smooth-surfaced yarn spun from evenly combed, pure wool

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