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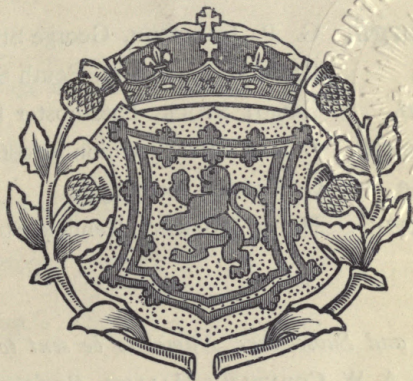
# THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

or  
Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

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# The Scottish Antiquary

OR

## Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

*All Communications to be sent to the EDITOR of 'The Scottish Antiquary,' The Parsonage, Alloa.*

504. CRADLE OF JAMES VI.—Though the infant who occupied this narrow cot did not in after life prove a man of any very extraordinary capacity for ruling himself or others, the kingdoms of Scotland and England regarded him with peculiar interest, and had good reason to pray that he might be spared to hand over to his offspring the honours he had received from his ancestors. Mary, the Queen of Scotland, had no other child, neither had she brothers or sisters. The heir to the Scottish throne was doubtless a descendant of Mary, daughter of James II., who had married Lord Hamilton. But her son James, Earl of Arran, had three wives, and both the descendants of his first and third marriage claimed to represent the Princess Mary—both claimants, Stewart, Lord Ochiltree,



and James Hamilton, Earl of Arran were powerful, and a war of succession would probably have disturbed the country.

Elizabeth of England was unmarried. Her nearest heir was Mary Queen of Scotland, granddaughter of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.; next came Arabella Stewart, Margaret's great-granddaughter by a second marriage, and after her Katherine Gray, granddaughter of Mary Tudor, Margaret's younger sister. Katherine was wife of John Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and the Seymours would have without doubt resisted the claims of Arabella Stewart, so in England also a war of succession was almost certain. The babe in the cradle was heir to the Crowns of Scotland and of England, and thus both countries had good reason to pray that his life might be spared. The tender thread was not broken, and amongst his descendants are to be found the monarchs, not only of Great Britain, but of all the European States. His descendants in the male line are extinct, but in the female line they abound. The cradle itself, as will be seen, is plain and simple. Had it not a history few save lovers of old furniture would give it a place of honour, but the history it possesses is unique in the history of nations, and its authenticity is assured by the fact that when removed from his mother's care the royal infant was brought up by the wife of the Earl of Mar, the hereditary captain of Stirling Castle. Annabella Murray, Countess of Mar, brought up her royal charge at Alloa House and at Stirling Castle, and the cradle has been preserved at Alloa by the Earls of Mar, her descendants, together with a child's chair, seated in which we can picture to ourselves the infant Scottish Solomon receiving his first lessons from his pedagogue, George Buchanan, while Gilbert Primrose, from the neighbouring royal burgh of Culross, looked after his health, and saw that he took his physic. The collateral descendant of the 'French Doctor,' as he was called, is now a Minister of State to the Queen of Scotland and of England (Great Britain), the descendant of the babe in the cradle at Alloa.

[Through the kindness of the Earl of Mar and Kellie we are able to give a good photoglypt of this interesting old cradle.—ED.]

505. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN.—Before giving a genealogical account of this family, it may be well to describe briefly the Monastery of Ardchattan, of which they were for several generations styled Priors. It is briefly mentioned in an appendix to Keith's *Scottish Bishops*. A fuller account is contained in some notes written apparently about the close of the last century, now amongst the Ardchattan family archives. The name of the writer is not given; it may be a copy from some published account, with which, however, we are not acquainted. The paper may interest our readers, and we give it *in extenso* :—

'*The Priory of Ardchattan.*—The ancient name of the Parish in which the Priory is situated was Balliveodan, and the remains of the original Church are still very perfect on the hill at the back of the Priory. It is supposed to have been founded in the 6th century, and it certainly has every appearance of great antiquity. The tradition is that a horrid murder was committed in it during divine service, and that in consequence it was desecrated by the Pope. It is still used as a burial-ground, and a few years ago, in making a grave, a quantity of silver coins of Edward I. were dug up, and are in the possession of the Laird. There are many ancient tombstones, but totally illegible.

'In 1219, Malvoisin, Bishop of St. Andrews, having introduced into

Scotland the Monks of Valombre or Valliscaulium in Burgundy, the Priory of Ardchattan was built for this order in 1220 by Duncan MacCoul, ancestor of the MacDougals of Lorn, and it was united with the Abbey of Icolmkill to the Bishopric of the Isles. All the records of the Priory having been burnt, little or nothing is known of its history till the time of Alexander Campbell, the last Prior, who was appointed in 1580, when it appears to have been fast falling into decay as a monastic establishment, for a lease of the teinds given in 1598 is subscribed by Alexander Prior, etc. etc., "who has affixed his own seal and the common seal of the chapter of the Monastery, in place and supplement of the said convent and conventual brethren, who are all departed this mortal life" (Family Papers). In 1602 the Monastery was dissolved, and granted to the said Alexander Campbell and his heirs by royal charter as a free temporal tenantry. In 1654 a party of English soldiers under Captain Mutlo, Governor of Dunstaffnage Castle, burnt and plundered the Priory, and the present dwelling-house is principally formed out of the old Hall of the Priory, and there is still among the family papers an attested copy from the records of the Scottish Parliament, of a grant of 8000 merks as a compensation for the loss sustained. The Church, however, was still used as a place of worship till about 1730, when it was dismantled and the present Church built; since then it has rapidly gone to decay, and it is to be lamented that some effectual means are not taken to preserve the few remains that exist.

From the many alterations that have taken place to adapt the buildings to modern uses, it is difficult for any but an antiquarian to give the slightest idea of the original size or shape of the Monastery; all that now can be made out is as follows:—On the west side a handsome door, of pure Saxon architecture, leads into a space of about 70 feet by 16, probably the cloisters, on the right hand of which is the burial-place of the Barcaldine family, on the left that of Lochnell, the extinct family of Inverstrefan, etc.; none of the monuments are remarkable. From thence you proceed by a Saxon arch, through a very massive double wall, into the centre aisle of the Church, 70 feet by 30. At the upper end on the right, in this wall, is a handsome and well-preserved Saxon arch, subdivided by three Gothic arches on each side, one containing a flat stone tablet, and the centre one a carved stone hollowed out, apparently to hold holy water; opposite that is a very curious monument, an account and print of which has been published. The translation of the inscription on it is as follows:—"Here lie MacDougal and Duncan, also Dougal their successor, the first two of whom descended from the same father and mother, but Dougal, who erected this monument, was by a former union. He died in the year 1502." The top of the stone is most elaborately carved, but being, as most of the monuments are, of a soft blue slate, it is fast mouldering from the effects of the weather. In the centre of the Church are some very old stones, one of which bears an inscription still legible by persons conversant in these matters; another has the full-length figure of a Prior in his robes in it, in good preservation. There are other monuments (apparently the most ancient), of a hard whin-stone, but having no inscriptions. In the middle of the left wall, an arch leads into a sort of side aisle about 50 feet by 14, containing a quantity of old tombstones; to the right of the body of the Church is a chapel used as the burial-place of the Ardchattan family. In the present dwelling-house is a curious recess with a groined roof, called the Prior's Closet. It may be added that, according to tradition,

Balliveodan, the old name of the Parish, meant the town of Bede; and in the neighbourhood is a large stone called Surveodan or Bede Seat, and it is generally believed by the inhabitants that the Venerable Bede was a constant visitor to these parts. Ardchattan, the Point or Height of Chattan, so called from a son of the Bishop of Wemys of that name who was superior of the Priory: it is uncertain when this name first obtained. Within memory the old inhabitants still called it Balliveodan. A more credible tradition is that Meodan, the St. Modan of the Catholic Calendar, who was a Scotchman, is the person who gave his name to the place; the Gaelic construction of language would in the genitive case make it Mheodan, pronounced Veodan. Robert Bruce held a parliament here.

We will now proceed to consider the history of the family which took their title from the Priory of Ardchattan. In the general scramble which took place in the 16th century for Church property, it was not likely that the Campbells would fail to get a prize. John Campbell, younger son of Sir John Campbell, first of Calder, was Prior of Ardchattan from about 1552 to 1580. He was styled 'Electus Sodoren,' and though John Carswell was titular Bishop of the Isles (Sodoren), in 1566 John Campbell was certainly Bishop from about June 1572 to 1596. Bishop Keith does not mention this fact, which, however, Cosmo Innes makes sufficiently clear (*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ*, vol. ii. pt. i. p. 150; see also *Reg. Priv. Con.*). Bishop John Campbell resigned the Priory of Ardchattan in 1580 to his son Alexander, who was at the time Parson of Kilninver, though a layman. Of John Campbell, 'Electus Sodoren,' Keith remarks, "He dilapidated most part of the benefice in favour of his relations."

In preparing the following pedigree of the family of Ardchattan, we have made full use of a large number of original legal documents preserved at Ardchattan, and in no case has any statement been made which is not fully proved by these papers. To give them *in extenso* would be cumbersome; suffice it to say that they set forth in clear legal language the relationship which existed between the parties signing or witnessing them. The pedigree, therefore, can claim to be proved in every stage by sufficient evidence drawn from official and contemporary sources.

Sir John Campbell, third son of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle, married, *circa* 1510, Muriel, heiress of Calder. He had issue—

1. Archibald, who was ancestor of the Earls of Cawdor.
2. John, Bishop of the Isles, who had issue Alexander: see below.

I. Alexander Campbell, son of John, Bishop of the Isles, obtained, as we have shown, the valuable Priory of Ardchattan, and, though a layman, assumed the title of Prior, and at least on one occasion used the conventional seal as well as that of his family arms. When he married his wife Catherine M'Donald is not known, but in the Register of Baptisms of Stirling is the following entry, dated Aug. 7, 1589: 'Johnne Campbell [son of] Alex<sup>r</sup>. Campbell, priour of Ardchattan [and] Ele<sup>t</sup>. Aissone [Witnesses], Ro<sup>t</sup>. Craigengelt of y<sup>at</sup> Ilk, Mr. Richard Wry<sup>t</sup> Min<sup>r</sup>, Mr. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Jull.' Against this entry and some others is written 'fors,' which may stand for 'foreigners,' *i.e.* non-parishioners, or 'fornicators.' It, however, seems improbable that two ministers and a landed proprietor should have acted as witnesses had the child been illegitimate; and it may be further noted that in some instances the word 'Adulterers' is written in full. This

John, however, even if legitimate, did not survive, for John, the second prior, is styled the son of Catherine M'Donald, wife of Alexander, whom she survived twelve years. The marriage must have taken place before 1599. Alexander died 1628, leaving issue—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Archibald, who had the lands of Leraigs; he is styled brother to 'John, prior of Ardchattan,' and had several children—
  - a.* John; *b.* Alexander; *c.* Duncan, who married, 1664, Annabel Campbell; and *d.* Margaret, who was dead before 1670.
3. Duncan.
4. James, alive 1640, had a son John, alive 1678.
5. Mr. William, alive 1640.

II. John Campbell of Ardchattan, married, Dec. 1624, Jonet, daughter of Alexander Campbell of Lochnell; he was dead before 1679, leaving issue—

1. Archibald, who succeeded.
2. John.
3. Duncan of Culnadallock, married Florence Campbell (alive 1721), and had issue—
  - a.* Donald. *b.* John, who married Beatrix Campbell, by whom he had three children, viz.: (1) Donald; (2) Isobel; (3) Margaret. *c.* Archibald, married (1721) Jean, daughter of John Campbell of Ardchattan, his cousin; she married, secondly, John Campbell of Ballygown. In 1721 the line of Duncan Campbell was extinct.
4. James, alive 1687, married . . . ? and had issue a son, Colin, who in 1721 became heir of Culnadallock on the failure of the line of Duncan.
5. Mr. Alexander (alive 1665), married . . . ? and had issue—*a.* Archibald, alive 1687, married Isobel Campbell; *b.* John, alive 1685.
6. Colin, alive 1665.

III. Archibald Campbell of Ardchattan, married Jean Campbell of Edinample; she married, secondly (1687), John Campbell, uncle to the Laird of Lochnell. The date of Archibald's death is not known; he left issue—

1. John, who succeeded.
2. Duncan.
3. Alexander.
4. James.

IV. John Campbell of Ardchattan in 1679; he was alive 1708. He married, 1680, Susannah, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, by his wife, Dame Christian Muschett; they had issue—



1. Archibald, 'Fiar' of Ardchattan 1679, who died *vitâ patris*.
2. Charles, who succeeded.
3. James.
4. Alexander, alive 1715.
5. Colin.
6. Jean, who, as above stated, married her cousin, Archibald Campbell.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Catherine.
9. Christian.

V. Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, styled 'the Younger,' 1715, was alive 1752; he married, 1719, Anne Campbell, of the family of Barcaldine, and left issue, but only the name of the eldest son has been discovered, viz. :—

VI. Partick Campbell of Ardchattan, who died 30th June 1801, having married, 1753, Lillias Macfarlane, who died 18th March 1783; they had issue—

1. Robert, who succeeded.
2. Alexander, who succeeded Robert.
3. Anne, who married Andrew Clarke of Comrie, and had issue—  
Robert Clarke of Comrie, who married Isabella, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Wellwood and Mary, daughter of Sir George Preston, Bart. ; they had issue—(a) Andrew Clarke, who sold Comrie, and died *s.p.* ; (b) William, who succeeded to the estate of Valleyfield, and took the name of Preston ; he was in holy orders in the Church of England ; he died, having married Charity Piggott, by whom he had issue—
  - i. Robert Campbell Preston, now of Valleyfield and Ardchattan, to which estate he succeeded on the death of his cousin, Mrs. Popham, and also assumed the name of Campbell.
  - ii. Arthur Clarke Preston, and four daughters.
4. Mary Elizabeth, born 1769, died 1828.

VII. Robert Campbell of Ardchattan, registered his family arms in the Lyon Office, with remainder to the heirs-male of Patrick Campbell, 6th Laird ; he died without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother.

VIII. Alexander Campbell of Ardchattan had a grant of addition to his supporters to himself and the heirs-male of his body, 26th January 1808. He married Jane Meux, only child of Edward Meux Worsley of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Esq., by whom he had issue—

1. Alexander Glynn, who succeeded.
2. Ann, who succeeded her brother.

IX. Alexander Glynn Campbell of Ardchattan, died unmarried in Italy, 5th Nov. 1836, and was succeeded by his sister,

X. Anne Campbell, who married Popham, R.N. ; she died without issue 18 , when she was succeeded by her cousin,

XI. Robert Campbell Preston, the great-great-grandson of Patrick

Campbell, sixth Laird. Mr. Campbell Preston was born 1865, and was educated at Eton.

Mr. Campbell Preston has not yet applied to the Lyon Office for a grant of arms.

The following arms were matriculated by Mr. Robert Campbell, seventh Laird of Ardochattan, with remainder to the heirs-male of his father:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight *or* and *sa.* for Campbell; 2nd, *or*, a stag's head caboshed *sa.* for Calder; 3rd, *arg.*, a galley, sails furled and oars in action, flags and pendants flying, *sa.* for Lorn; the whole within a bordure *gu.* charged with eight crescents *arg.* *Crest*—A swan with wings elevated *arg.*, on the head an Eastern crown *or.* *Supporters*—On the dexter side a stag regardant *sa.*, attired *gu.*, with a ducal crown *or*; on the sinister side a lion gardant *gu.*, gorged with a mural crown *or.*—*Motto*—'Be mindfull.'

*N.B.*—Mr. Campbell Preston of Ardochattan and Valleyfield is the representative of the families of Clarke of Comrie, Wellwood, Campbell of Ardochattan, and Preston of Valleyfield.

The arms of Clarke of Comrie have not been matriculated.

The arms of Wellwood are *arg.*, out of a well *gu.* an oak-tree growing *vert.*

The arms of Preston of Valleyfield are *arg.*, three unicorns' heads erased *sa.*, within a bordure *az.*

506. FOREIGNERS MADE DENIZENS.—William Page, Esq., F.S.A., has just edited for the Huguenot Society a list of 'Denizations and Naturalizations of Aliens in England, 1509-1603,' containing the names of close upon 7000 foreigners who became naturalised Englishmen during the 16th century—of these the greater number were French and Flemings—there were, however, many Scotsmen. Froude (vol. iv.) states that a number of Scottish people who had accepted the doctrines of the reformed religion fled to England after Patrick Hamilton suffered death at St. Andrews in 1528. We give below a full list of all the acts of denization in favour of Scotsmen contained in Mr. Page's work, feeling sure that it will interest our readers.

The laws relating to foreigners were much stricter in England than in Scotland. Though foreigners were allowed to settle in the country and pursue their calling, their names were carefully enrolled, they laboured under certain disabilities and remained 'aliens' even after many years of residence in England. Of the tens of thousands who arrived during the 16th century from Flanders and France, the 7000 who became denizens formed a very small proportion. The thousands of foreigners in England who married and left issue have had an effect on the national character which has only of late years been recognised. In Scotland there was a demand for foreign skilled labour, and the Kings of the Stewart family welcomed all artisans, who required no special denization; no lists of their names were made, they settled in the land as freely as they would in this 19th century. We find plenty of Flemish names in the lowland burghs, ports, and champaign country, just the same names as in England are known by the official lists to be Flemish. We have no reason for doubting that, had it been necessary for them to have taken out patents of Denization here, as in England, a number as great proportionally to the general population would be found, while as in England many

thousands would have remained content with the protection they received, knowing that their children at least would possess the right of citizenship. It has been the custom of Scottish writers to make much of the connection between Scotland and France. The political aspect of it we will not here discuss. The industrial and social connection was very slight in comparison with the constant and important intercourse which existed between Scotland and Flanders or Holland, and if English Denizations are to guide us we shall find that the French only amount to a third of the whole, although they include a crowd of over 1800 refugees who fled for their lives in one year. The French refugees were emigrants by necessity not by choice. The Flemings were in many cases refugees, but besides such there were those who came to push their way in the world. The Flemings or Dutch have always been good colonists, the French scarcely ever. A consideration of the whole subject will, we believe, convince the careful student that just as at present Scottish blood is to be found in most English families, so Flemish blood is as abundant in Scotland as it certainly is in England. Such works as this of Mr. Page's enable us to analyse the composition of our present population, and dispel false ideas founded on a ridiculous but very prevalent exclusiveness. We are English or Scots by habitation, long or short as the case may be, by breeding to some extent but not in every case, as Tennyson sings—

‘Saxon or Dane or Norman we,  
Teuton or Celt, or whatever we be.’

We can be loyal Britishers all the better for our mixed descent from Robert Bruce, William Wallace, King Arthur, William the Conqueror, King Pepin, Charlemagne, William of Nassau, *et complures alios*.

LIST OF SCOTSMEN EXTRACTED FROM MR. PAGE'S VOLUME.

- Abber, Denys, aged 49 years, fisherman, born in Scotland. Married to an English woman, has one child. In England 38 years. Suitor for Letters of Denization, 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Abercromy, James, clerk, from Scotland. 10th Feb. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)
- Abercromy, Walter, from Scotland. 22d Jan. 1522. (*Pat.* 13 Hen. 8, p. 3, m. 19.)
- Adams, John, from Scotland. 18th Oct. 1522. (*Pat.* 14 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 22.)
- Aderstone, William, tailor, from Scotland. 4th May 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)
- Adinston, Michael, from Scotland. 1st May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)
- Alderdayes, Walter, from Scotland. 12th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8., m. 15.)
- Allett, William, from Scotland. 12th Dec. 1571. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 3.)
- Anderson, David, from Scotland. 9th Aug. 1583. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)
- Anderson, John, born in Lowdian in the Diocese of Glasgow. In England 21 years. Married to an Englishwoman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)

- Anderson, Thomas, from Scotland. Married to an alien woman. In England 14 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Andreson, *alias* Handreson, Thomas, from Scotland. 12th Mar. 1516. (*Pat.* 7 Hen. 8, p. 3, m. 22.)
- Annand, Gilbert, clerk, from Scotland, 26th August 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)
- Armstrong, Alexander, Scotchman, 3rd Feb. 1558. (*Pat.* 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, p. 11, m. 35.)
- Bardie, Anna, wife of Michael Canne, from Scotland. 28th Oct. 1583. (*Pat.* 25, Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)
- Bassantyne, James, from Scotland, 3rd June 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)
- Bastian, Henry, surgeon, from Scotland. 21st Oct. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
- Bawden, John, carpenter, from Scotland. 4th Dec. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 34.)
- Bayne, Hector, from the diocese of St. Andrew's in Scotland. 27th Feb. 1535. (*Pat.* 26, Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 42.)
- Beake, Davy, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 38 years. In England 19 years. Married to an Englishwoman and has 3 children. Suitor for Letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Benefice, George, 'fischer, Scott, havynge wyff and children Englysshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) George Benefice, fisherman, aged 40 years. In England 21 years, has five children. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)
- Blair, James, from Scotland. 11th June 1582. (*Pat.* 24 Eliz., p. 9, m. 24.)
- Blare, Patrick, from Scotland. 2nd Oct. 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 34.)
- Borne, Thomas, 'Scottysshman, havynge a wyff and children Englyshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)
- Bourne, William, born in Scotland, 'hathe remayned student within the universitie of Cambridge and other parts of this realme 16 years, desireth to be made denyson.' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Brande, John, from Scotland. 24th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 36.)
- Brekenrig, John, from Scotland 30th May 1524. (*Pat.* 16 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 39.)
- Broune, Thomas, from Scotland. 30th May 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 18, m. 14.)
- Browne, Thomas, from Scotland. 8th May 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)
- Brusse, Patrick, from Scotland. 5th Oct. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)
- Burton, John, from Scotland. 18th Dec. 1572. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)
- Cabrithe, David, a Scotchman, and Cristian, his wife, with the Lord Admiral. Thomas, George, John, William, Thomas (*sic*), Adam, Margaret *alias* Bekes, and Margaret (*sic*) a young child, their children all Scottish born. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Cae, Andrew, from Scotland. 14th April 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 33.)

- Christie, John, from Scotland. 20th June 1575. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 25.)
- Clarke, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Cockebourne, John, Lord of Ormeston, and Alisen, his wife, with Alexander, John, Barbara and Sibilla, their children, from Scotland. 12th May 1552. (*Pat.* 6 Edw. 6, p. 5, m. 25.)
- Copelande, Peter, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 54 years. Married to an Englishwoman by whom he has 3 children. In England 26 years. Suitor for Letter of *Deniz.* 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Corwood, Humphrey, from Scotland. 10th May 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 36.)
- Couldwell, James, clerk, from Scotland, 18th Oct. 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)
- Crale, Robert, 'Scott, and hath a wyff and children Englysshe.' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)
- Crayford, David, from Scotland. 1565-6. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 35.)
- Cristoferson, John, doctor of medicine, from Scotland. 29th Jan. 1513. (*Pat.* 4 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 30.)
- Cundalle, John, of London, salter from Scotland. 7th March 1515. (*Pat.* 6 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 24.)
- Damelston [? Danielston], Alexander, from Scotland. 13th Feb. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)
- Daniell, John, from Scotland. In England 17 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Davyd, George, from Scotland. In England 13 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Davyson, *alias* Greme, George, from Scotland. 12th July 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 36.)
- Dixsonn, Peter, from Scotland. 6th Nov. 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 45.)
- Donalton, Alexander, from Scotland, 21st May 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)
- Douglas, Patrick, from Scotland. 10th Nov. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8, m. 15.)
- Duglas, William, from Scotland. 7th Feb. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
- Dury, John, from Scotland. 6th June 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 1.)
- Edger, Andrew, from Scotland. 29th May 1583. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)
- Faram, Thomas, from Scotland. 7th Jan. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)
- Fender, Thomas, from Scotland. 21st May 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)
- Flemyn, William, from Scotland. 4th June 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 43.)
- Forgyson, Andrew, from Scotland. 13th Oct. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)
- Frebaryn, Patrick, born in Scotland. 17th Jan. 1548. (*Pat.* 2 Edw. 6, p. 3, m. 26.)
- Frude, George, from Scotland. 30th Nov. 1574. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 3.)

- Gorden, Katherine, from Scotland. 25th April 1510. (*Cal. S. P. Hen.* 8, vol. 1. No. 1033.) Widow of Perkin Warbeck, received grant of lands from Hen. 8, provided she remained in England, afterwards married Mathew Cradok, and received licence to dwell in Wales in 1517. (*Cal. S. P. Hen.* 8, vol. 2.)
- Gotherye, William, from Scotland. 8th Dec. 1567. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)
- Gray, John, from Scotland. 27th Oct. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36.)
- Gruye, David, of Tweedmouth in the County of Northamp (*sic*), carpenter and shipwright. Born in Scotland. Dwelt in England 48 years. Married to an English woman, 1 child. Served in the wars. (Note in Margin 'My Lord Derham suythe for him.') 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Gryme, James, from Scotland. Married. In England 12 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Hacatt, Andrew, from Scotland. 23rd Dec. 1584. (*Pat.* 27 Eliz., p. 16, m. 1.)
- Harrison, John, from Scotland. 23rd Sept. 1558. (*Pat.* 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, p. 4, m. 23.)
- Haryson, Alexander, chaplain, from Scotland. 19th Oct. 1520. (*Pat.* 12 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 19.)
- Hawle, John, from Scotland, 14th July 1584. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 10, m. 43.)
- Hay, William, from Scotland, 24th Nov. 1578. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)
- Hayes, Thomas, from Scotland. 22nd Oct. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 1.)
- Higge, Luke, Scotchman, Johan his wife, and John, Cristian, Margaret, and Effame, his children. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Hoode, James, from Scotland. 5th Jan. 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 27.)
- Howye, John, of the parish of Bamburgh in county of Northumberland, jackmaker from Scotland. 6th June 1544. (*Pat.* 36 Hen. 8, p. 7, m. 10.)
- Hume, Alexander, from Scotland. 21st Jan. 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 35.)
- Inessa, Arthur, from Scotland. 6th May 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)
- Inglishe, Archibald, from Scotland. 4th May 1563. (*Pat.* 5 Eliz., p. 1, m. 37.)
- Irlande, George, from Scotland. 8th June 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 37.)
- Irland, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Jan. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)
- Jakson, Jenet, widow, born in Scotland. Has dwelt in Northumberland 47 years, and has 8 children by an Englishman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Johnson, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Sept. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 4, m. 41.)
- Johnson, Thomas, from Scotland. 23rd Oct. 1539. (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36.)

- Knokes, Peter, from Scotland. 26th June 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)
- Kyle, Walter, from Scotland. 6th Nov. 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
- Kynard, Robert, surgeon, from Scotland. 10th Sept. 1526. (*Cal. S. P.*, Hen. 8, vol. 4, No. 2540.)
- Loggyn, William, Scotchman, Margaret his wife, Elizabeth his daughter. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Logye, 'Magister Robertus' Scotchman. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) Robert Logye, clerk, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Lowgye, James, from Scotland. 23rd Oct. 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)
- Lynox, Mathew, Earl of. 6th July 1544. (*Pat.* 36 Hen. 8, p. 20, m. 20.)
- Makealpyyn, John, from Scotland. 7th April 1537. (*Pat.* 28 Hen. 8, p. 5, m. 13.)
- Maknelus, John, from Scotland. 1524. (*Cal. S. P.*, Hen. 8, vol. 4, No. 297.) Licence to John Mankellys, a Scotch tailor, to take two journeymen being aliens besides the two allowed by Act 14-15 Hen. 8. 1st April 1528. (*Ibid.* No. 4231.)
- Mamvell, John, clerk, from Scotland. 2nd April 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)
- Marshall, James, from Scotland, married. In England 10 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Martyn, Peter, 'cobler,' from Scotland, 27th April 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)
- Mathewe, Peter, of Kenton, in the county of Suffolk, shoemaker, aged 56 years, born in Scotland. In England 50 years. Married to an English woman. Has had 3 children, one now alive. Suitor for letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Matison, Davy, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 41 years. Dwelt in England 17 years. Married to an English woman by whom he has 4 children. Suitor for letters of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279.)
- Mawcombe, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 12 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Meldrum, Thomas, from Scotland, 26th Jan. 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 27.)
- Michelson, Andrew from Scotland. 26th March 1518. (*Pat.* 9 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)
- Myller, Hugh, from Scotland, 19th Nov. 1571. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 3.)
- Moncrif, James, from Scotland. 31st May 1582. (*Pat.* 24 Eliz., p. 9, m. 24.)
- Morison, John, from Scotland. 31st Dec. 1583. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)
- Morris, John, a miller born in Scotland. In England 30 years. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Morrays, John, from Scotland. 27th Nov. 1570. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 30.)
- Mumphaine, William, from Scotland. 6th June 1590. (*Pat.* 32 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)

- Myne, Nicholas, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 15 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)  
 Mytchell, James, from Scotland. 17th Dec. 1582. (*Pat.* 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 17.)  
 Mytchell, William, from St. Johnstons in Scotland. 9th Feb. 1576. (*Pat.* 18 Eliz., p. 7, m. 43.)

507. ARCHIBALD, EARL OF DOUGLAS.—Note 503 (vol. vii. p. 187) of *The Scottish Antiquary* disputes the correctness of the statement that Archibald the Grim, third Earl Douglas, was the illegitimate son of the good Sir James. It is not quite impossible that the writer may be correct in denying this, but he is certainly mistaken in stating that Earl Archibald was the son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by Lady Margaret Dunbar.

Earl William succeeded as Lord of Douglas in 1357, and married Margaret, who became Countess of Mar in her own right. Their son James, who fell at Otterburn, was born the following year. Now, Black Archibald fought at Poitiers in 1356, two years before Earl James was born. If he were the son of Earl William, why was he passed over in favour of a much younger brother?

The Countess of Douglas and Mar survived her husband and her son, and married a second time.

Archibald must therefore have been an illegitimate son in any case, and it is not likely that Earl William was old enough to have a son who fought by his side in 1356. He himself was apparently a young man when he slew his godfather, the Knight of Liddesdale, in 1352.

Sir William Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, states that the Douglas lands were 'entailed, probably by the Good Sir James' (after his own son) 'on his nephew William (the first Earl), and by special grant to Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, and after him on Archibald the Grim,' a very natural arrangement, in those days when illegitimacy was little regarded, on failure of the more legal heirs. George, Earl of Angus, was not merely illegitimate, but the son of Earl William by the widow of his brother-in-law, Thomas, Earl of Mar. She was Countess of Angus in her own right, and without any scruple she states in her charters that her son George is 'the son of the late William, Earl of Douglas and Mar.' Earl William's lawful wife and widow was still living. George's mother resigned the earldom of Angus in her son's favour in 1389, and married him to Mary, daughter of Robert III. C. M.

508. PRESENTATION TO A CHAPLAINCY, A.D. 1525.—The following deed is, I think, of interest from its connection with St. Giles' Collegiate Church of Edinburgh, and as illustrating a little-known fact that the Heralds, as such, were possessed of Church patronage:—

'Personaliter accesserunt honorabiles viri, viz.:—Petrus Thomsoun alias Hay. Willelmus Brown alias Albany. Johannes Dicksoun alias Ross heraldi pro se et nomine aliorum heraldorum Regni Scotiae necnon Jacobus Johnestoun claviger pro se et nomine aliorum clavigerorum dicti Regni ad altare Beati Blasii marthiris infra ecclesiam Collegiatam Beati Egidii de Edinburgh situatam. Et ibidem dicti officarii tanquam veri et indubitati patroni ejusdem capellanie per quondam Dnum. Willelmum Brown Rectorem de Mouswald, apud dictum altare fundatae, nunc vacantis per decessum quondam Dni, Gilberti Fischer ultimi capellam et possessoris



ejusdem unanimo consensu et assensu realem actuaalem et corporalem possessionem provisionem et institutionem totius et integre prefate capellanie cum universis et singulis terris annuis redditibus firmis oblationibus juribus divariis et justis suis pertinenciis quibuscunque per calicis libri et ornamentorum hujus altaris deliberationis discreto viro Dno. Thome Richert-soun capellano ac consanguino ipsius quondam Dni. Willelmi durante toto tempore vite sue tradiderunt concesserunt et deliberaverunt.'

J. G. W. J.

509. GLASSMAKERS (vol. vii. p. 145).—In the very interesting article on Glassmaking in Scotland in the last number of *The Scottish Antiquary*, it is stated, p. 155, that 'We may note that beer, at least under this name, was previously [to 1663] unknown in Scotland, the word in use being ale.' Now this would hardly seem to be the case, for you may remember that Alexander Hume, the Poet-Minister of Logie, near Stirling, who died in 1609, referred to it by that name in his *Day Estwall*, published, with his other poems, by the Bannatyne Club in 1832, when he describes the labourers taking shelter and refreshment in the height of the mid-day sun, and says that

'Sume plucks the honie plowm and peare,  
The cherrie and the pesche,  
Sume likes the rime and London beare  
The body to refresh.'

That would point to, at least, London beer, *nominatim*, being in common use in his time, say probably a century before 1663. But what was London beer?

J. L. A.

'William Brotherstaines, servitor to Alexander Angeley, Clerk to the Glass Manufactory'—apparently in Leith. The date is 21st November 1699.

I have a book-plate of Nicholas Tyzack, Esq., surgeon, having the Tyzack arms as given in the *Scottish Antiquary*, save that the billets are *az*. The ball in the crest rests in what appears to be a chain-shot fessways. Motto, 'Nec bello major et armis.' The book-plate of Edward Tyzack has flames issuing from the fire-ball; the motto is, 'Le Seignuer Gardemavie.'

'MAG.'

510. IRVING OF BONSHAW.—The following portion of a pedigree has been sent us as showing the connection between the Irvings of Bonshaw and the Grahams of Mosknow, both in the county of Dumfries. The pedigree has been compiled principally from original sources by Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell, 1 Carlung Place, Edinburgh.

I. Christopher Irving of Bonshaw. On 19th of May 1544 he had an acquittance from his feudal superior, John Johnston of that ilk, of all wards, non-entries, etc. His son's retour in Stabiltoun states that he died in 1555; his only known children were—

1. Edward Irving. (See below as No. II.)
2. Christopher Irving.

II. Edward Irving of Bonshaw, served heir-special to his father Christopher (No. I.) in Stabiltoun on 5th August 1605—the lands having been fifty years in non-entry. As head of the Irving sept, he appears to

have been a person of great importance on the Western Marches, and hardly inferior in power to the Maxwells and Johnstons. On 20th July 1568 Knollys writes to Cecil: 'A fight between Edward of the Bonshawe and the Maxwells.' The retour of James Irving of Bonshaw, his great-great-grandson, in the 3-pound land of Ecclefechan, gives his death in Nov. 1605. The name of his wife is not known. He had the following children:—

1. Christopher Irving. (See below as No. III.A.)
2. William Irving of Kirkconnell.
3. James Irving in Cleuchheads.

III.A. Christopher Irving (son of Edward No. II.), fiar of Bonshaw, mentioned in the Privy Council Register 1564, 1569, and 1582. In 1564 John Johnston of that ilk is said to have 'pressed' to 'ally' his daughter with him, but was forbidden by the Privy Council. He appears to have predeceased his father. In 1582 he found caution to appear before the king when required. He was styled 'of the Cove.' It is not known whom he married, but he had issue as follows:—

1. William Irving. (See below as III.B. of Bonshaw.)
2. George Irving in Cove, who on 26th Feb. 1631 has seizin of Eastriggs in security of £1000 Scots advanced by him to William, Earl of Drumlanrig.
3. David Irving of Mossknow, married Jean Murray; he died Sept. 1659, leaving issue two daughters, viz. :—

a. Margaret Irving, married the Rev. William Graham, M.A., of Mossknow; she died Aug. 1691; he died in 1673, leaving issue—

- i. William Graham, M.A., of Mossknow, who married in 1682 Isobel Herries, daughter to William Herries, M.A., of Hurthat (she died 20th March 1737). They had issue—  
(1) David, who appears to have died *sine prole*; (2) Fergus Graham of Mossknow; (3) Janet; and (4) Ann.

ii. David Graham.

iii. Jean Graham, married in 1672 William Irving of Bonshaw.

b. Blensch Irving, married — Johnstone of Bridgemoor, mentioned in her father's will, and had issue—

- i. Rosina Johnston had a legacy under her maternal grandfather's will.

III.B. William Irving (eldest son of Christopher, fiar of Bonshaw, No. III.A.), married Margaret Kirkpatrick; he died between 13th June 1646 and 28th April 1655, having had issue—

1. William Irving. (See below as IV.A.)
2. Edward Irving.
3. Herbert Irving of Bonshaw, by purchase from his nephew James Irving of Bonshaw; married Margaret Alexander, daughter of Mr. John Alexander, Parson of Hoddam. He died about 1661, and had issue—

- a. William Irving of Bonshaw, by conveyance from his father, dated 3rd May 1659, and sasine thereon 17th June following. He married in 1672 his cousin, Jean Graham. (See III.A., 3, a. iii.).
4. John Irving, married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter to John Johnston of Elshieshields; contract dated 27th Oct. 1671; he died before 8th Nov. 1707; his son was—
- a. John Irving, who was retoured heir-general to his father on 8th Nov. 1707.
5. Adam Irving.
6. Richard Irving.
7. Blensch Irving, married John Irving, son to Jeffrey Irving of Brootts.

IV.A. William Irving, fiar of Bonshaw, married Janet Jardine, sister to John Jardine of Applegarth; contract dated 25th July 1631; predeceased his father between 17th June 1633 and 1st June 1637; his son was—

IV.B. James Irving of Bonshaw; he had seizin of Bonshaw as heir to his grandfather on 9th June 1655, and on 25th May 1655 he was served heir-special to his great-great-grandfather in the 3-pound land of Ecclefechan. He sold Bonshaw to his uncle Herbert (see III.B., 3) in 1655.

J. R. L.

511. PLEASURES OF GENEALOGY.—Most people have a notion that genealogy is very dry work, and it is difficult to convince them that they are wrong because they refuse to make an experiment for themselves, nay, will not take the trouble to give the matter more than a passing sneer. We would, however, put a few facts before those who may not be too conceited to note them, in the hope that prejudice may be shaken, if not swept away. Genealogists find in their work very much to instruct and to amuse, and there is also a piquant dash of uncertainty, and a probability of strange surprises in a genealogical hunt. Fox-hunting would become monotonous if the scent never failed; but all the skill of the sportsman is called forth when cunning reynard for a while eludes pursuit, and enthusiasm is redoubled when the hounds are again laid on. So with the genealogist; up to a certain date he may work his pedigree out stage by stage with ease, and then the clue disappears—traditions may suggest lines of investigations, and they may prove delusive—but some accident puts the clue once more into his hand, and the work is carried on with increased enjoyment. What shape the accident may take who can foresee? It may be a fragment of a tombstone, a chance dropping upon an entry in a book or register when he was not even engaged on the matter. It is indeed impossible to enumerate the strange and diverse ways in which information is flashed out. Then, again, curious facts are rescued from oblivion and throw light on old world ways and people. Names now fallen out of use are met with, and the mind is set to work to explain why names once popular are now unused, and why names now common were in former days unpopular. The Christian name Thomas was very rare till the slaughter of Thomas à Becket gave it a little favour. It may be noted that no king ever bore that name. In Scotland Mary was

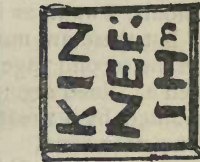
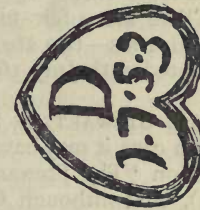
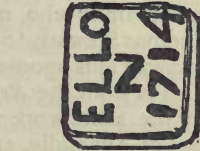
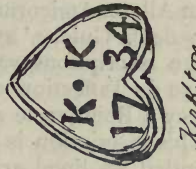
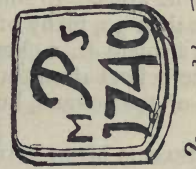
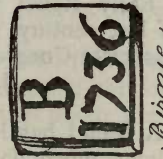
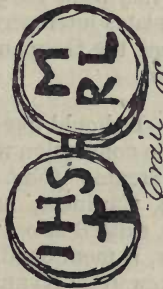
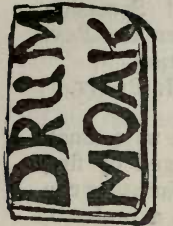
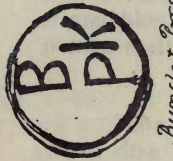
uncommon even when a Mary was on the throne. These are but two instances—many more might be mentioned, but we prefer to leave them to the reader to discover and rejoice over for himself. Another usage—not common, it is true, but occasionally met with—was giving to two or even more surviving children the same Christian name. Thus there were two David Lindsays, brothers, each of whom was Lyon-King-of-Arms.<sup>1</sup> John Leland, the antiquary, who died 1552, was one of three brothers who bore the same Christian name and lived to man's estate. A family of Clerk connected with Winchester affords a beautiful example of how a genealogist might be exercised by similarity of names in compiling a pedigree. 'William Clerk, the grandfather, had but two sons, both Thomases; their wives both Amys, their heirs both Henrys, and the heirs of Henry both Thomases, both of Oxford, both of the Temple,'—but enough. (*Her. and Gen.*, Nov. 1866, p. 119.) Much perplexity has been caused by the custom of giving the same Christian name generation after generation to the eldest son, so that it is often hard to say whether John the father, the son, or the grandson is being dealt with. English and Scottish surnames are a study in themselves. Foreign names are also an interesting and a distinct study—their changes when imported—their strange mutilation. Mr. Lower has written effectively on names, and a perusal of his book will not fail to give pleasure. Again, a knowledge of the habitat of certain names will throw a light on the history of the country. Why, for instance, old Norman names exist in Ireland and in Scotland, why Scottish names preponderate in Ulster, why Flemish names abound in certain parts of England and of Scotland also, and why many strictly Border names are to be met with in Fifeshire. There is a reason for all these things, and the genealogist can scarcely fail to discover the true explanation. He may also learn much about the condition of trade, the rise and growth of many industries, not of English origin. He will meet with strange conditions of life, sudden rises to affluence and falls to poverty. 'The Romance of the Peerage' does not stand alone; 'The Romance of the People' awaits the skill and patience of the genealogist to unearth it; and every worker, while he gains knowledge of his own forbears, does something to throw light on history and on the formation of the nation. ED.

512. COMMUNION TOKENS (vii. 178).—I have again much pleasure in contributing sketches of a few more tokens. These (with the exception of Lhanbride, Old Machar, and Crail) represent the Established Church of Scotland. There appears to be just a little doubt as to the *Circular* token; it is generally accepted as belonging to the Episcopal Church of Crail. The Episcopal minister in charge at Crail from '1731 to 1740' was '*Robert Lyon.*' He was succeeded *early* in '1741' by *Robert Lindsay.* It is a singular coincidence that the initials R. L. were the same for both ministers. If not a Crail token, it may possibly belong to the Cathedral Church of Brechin. The minister in charge there in 1672 was Rev. Robert Lawrie, who afterwards was made Bishop.

This Crail token is an instance of the difficulty sometimes in the way of correctly locating *undated* tokens.

If the subject of Communion tokens should be found at all interesting

<sup>1</sup> We have also seen it stated that they were uncle and nephew, and should be glad to know the true relationship.—ED.



*Standandy*  
*Bumler Poston*

*Alondor*

*Minificent*

*Grail*

*Birnie*

*Auchinleck*

*Humble*

*Grail or*

*Simthorpe*

*Crawford*

*Durblane*

*Tarner*

*Lockton*

*Pencalland*

*Old Macfar*

*Kerreff*

*Dumfrieslone*

*Ellon*

*Shanbride*

*Flowers*

to the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, I shall be very glad to again contribute other sketches, including the Early Relief and Secession Churches, dating from about the middle of last century, when the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine and others founded the Associate Congregation.

J. H. PRATT.

513. WILLIAM MURRAY, A STUDENT.—A friend has lent us a small MSS. volume  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep by 6 inches long, much damaged by fire, which has been used as an Album Amicorum. The owner, as far as we can make out, was 'Monsieur de la Guiche' at Bourges, and was a professor of the college there. The inscriptions vary, but the following is a fair sample:—'En tesmoignage de l'affection que je porte à mon maistre Mr. de la Guiche l'ay escrit cecy à Bourges, le 28. Novembre, l'an 1624.—JEAN JAQUES OSCHWALDT.' This inscription is surmounted by a shield *az.*, a swan *arg.*, beaked *gu.*, mantled *az.*, lined *arg.*; on a helmet, with a wreath of the colours, a swan as in the arms. In some cases the arms have not been given, but there are more than 50, many of them beautifully emblazoned.

On the second page is a shield *az.*, a chevron between three mullets *arg.*, mantled *az.*, lined *arg.*; the helmet afrontee, with open vizar and gold bars, is surmounted by a wreath of the colours, but no crest. Beneath is written in a fine clear hand,

GULIELMUS MURRAVIUS SCOTUS.

There is no date. In other cases the dates vary from 1609 to 1628.

There are a few nicely engraved book-plates interspersed with hand-painted arms—two are dated 1613. Amongst the German inscriptions is one dated 29th July 1617, signed Jacob Stein. ED.

514. STEWART OF STENTON (vii. 103).—I should like to point out to 'L.', in case it may have escaped his notice, in connection with his valuable paper on 'The Stewarts of Cardneys and Stenton' (*Scot. Antiq.* January 1893), that although George Stewart, V. 9. Cardneys, had no doubt a son Thomas, about the same period there existed also a member of the Kinnaird family who, on the 11th June 1611, is mentioned as

Thomas Stewart, 'filium legit. Willelmi Stewart de Kynnaired et *Egidiam Pennycuicke ejus sponsam.*'

This is from the *Registrum Magni Sigilli* (1609-1620), No. 1842.

In the same work we find that in 1604 the wife of 'the late' George Stewart of Avnetully, and mother of his eldest lawful son John, is named 'Jonet Robertsoun.'

'L.' names the wife of George Stewart (IV.A.), younger of Cardneys, as 'Catherine, daughter of Sir James Liddel of Halkertoun, Chamberlain of Scotland.' I have seen her also described as 'Catherine, daughter of David Liddell, oy to Robert Liddell of Paulathy.' L. C.

515. REMOVAL OF SCOTSMEN FROM ENGLAND BY CROMWELL.—The following may account for the presence of many English wives and husbands of Scots folk in Edinburgh about 1650, as shown by the Parochial Register:—

'1650, Aug.—This month ther was ane edict sett forth by the Parliament of England, discharging any of the Comonwealth of England to have any commerce with the Scottish nation; as also, all Scots people werre commanded to remoue out of the kingdome of England before the 1 of

Sept. immediatlie ensewing, vnder the paine of death, except such as was naturalized, and such as had particular warrands from the Generall in the armie to remaine.

‘1650, Sept.—D. Lawmonthe, with his two sonns, came home to this kingdome, be reason of the forsaide edict of the parliament of Englande. They returned ther about the end of Oct. 1651.—Lamont’s *Diary*, 2nd ed. p. 23. ‘MAG.’

516. JANET BARCLAY (vol. vii. No. 82, p. 169).—The last number of the *Genealogist* contained papers on this matter, but nothing has been produced proving from official documents who was the father of Janet, the wife of Sir Thomas Erskine; her mother was without any doubt Christian, the daughter of Helen of Mar. We should feel exceedingly obliged to any of the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* if they would give references to

1st. The earliest charter—if such indeed exists—or other document in which Janet is styled Janet *Keith*.

2nd. Any *early* mention of her as the daughter of Keith, either Sir Edward or any other of the name.

3rd. Any early mention of her as wife of a Barclay.

4th. Any *early* mention of her as being a widow when she married Sir Thomas Erskine.

With all due deference to those who *conjecture* that she was a Keith and not a Barclay on the father’s side, I cannot receive late ‘peerage’ accounts as evidence. Late writers were very likely to take the view that, because her mother married a Keith, therefore Janet must have been the daughter of that marriage. Until the pedigree was carefully examined during the late peerage proceedings, no particular attention was paid to it, as it was plausible and, as far as the female descent was concerned, correct. Recent investigations have shown that Janet was, I believe without exception, styled Barclay. Until her fabulous position as daughter of Keith and widow of Barclay can be PROVED, is it too much to ask exact genealogists to pause before they perpetuate a modern and untrustworthy pedigree, which is now rendered more suspicious by the discovery that her name was Barclay solely, and that, therefore, according to Scottish ancient custom, she kept her father’s name throughout her life? The exceptions to the custom are so rare, and so slightly supported by evidence, that they do not shake my position, which, I maintain, is both probable and reasonable, which is more than can be said of the ‘widow Barclay’ view, which is quite modern, and utterly unsupported by any proof that I have heard of.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

517. GRETNA GREEN.—The following cutting from an old issue of the *Scotsman* has been sent us; we think it may prove interesting:—‘This House of Refuge for runaway couples from England was located at first in the village of Gretna, or rather Graitney, situated on the Scottish side of the small river Sark, which, at this point, forms the boundary between England and Scotland. It was established about 1748 by a tobacconist of the name of Joseph Paisley—a rough, outspoken, somewhat eccentric character—and existed during a century. At the outset Paisley took up the “marriage trade” merely as a “by-job,” but it speedily became so prosperous that he found he could make his living comfortably by it alone. He resided at first on the common or “green,” a short distance from the village of

Gretna—hence the designation, “Gretna Green”; but in 1791 he removed to the neighbouring village of Springfield, which thenceforward became the scene of these clandestine marriage ceremonials. The notion that Paisley was a blacksmith appears to have arisen from a figurative comparison of the ceremony to welding, a joining, a process well known in the smithy. The lucrative nature of the trade soon brought rival practitioners into the field, the first of whom Paisley bought off by conceding to him the whole profits accruing from the marriages of pedestrian couples. Other competitors, however, sprang up; and Pennant, who visited Gretna in 1771, states that at that time a fisherman, a joiner, and a blacksmith carried on a brisk competition for public patronage, and performed the marriage rite at a charge varying from two guineas to a glass of whisky. “The price, however,” he adds, “is generally adjusted by the information of the postilions, who are in the pay of one or other of the above worthies; but even the drivers, in case of necessity, have been known to undertake the sacerdotal office. The place is distinguished from afar by a small plantation of firs, the Cyprian grove of the place, a sort of landmark for fugitive lovers.” “As I had a great desire,” he adds, “to see the High Priest, by stratagem I succeeded. He appeared in the form of a fisherman, a stout fellow in a blue coat, rolling round his solemn chops a quid of tobacco of no common size. One of our party was supposed to come to explore the coast; we questioned him about his price, which, after eyeing us attentively, he left to our honour.” At that time Pennant says that, continuing his journey, he “passed by Rigg, a little hamlet, a sort of chapel of ease to Gretna, in the runaway nuptials. The performer here is an alehousekeeper.” He probably intercepted those coming from Scotland, who might as well have gone through the form at their own doors.

‘Paisley, after leading a long life of profanity and hard drinking, died in 1814 at a very advanced age, and was succeeded in his disreputable trade by a person of the name of Elliot, who had married his granddaughter, and fell heir to his office in much the same way that some individuals acquire the right to vend quack medicines. His chief rival was David Lang, who had previously led a very adventurous life. He was a native of Gretna, but in his youth he removed to Lancashire, where he followed the trade of a pedlar. During the French War he was kidnapped by a press-gang, and compelled to serve in the navy. The ship in which he sailed was captured by the celebrated Paul Jones, and Lang and the other sailors were made prisoners and carried into a French port. He contrived, however, to make his escape, and in 1792 returned to his native village. Setting up in the “wedding line” as a rival to Paisley, he carried on a brisk and profitable trade for thirty-five years. He died rather suddenly in 1827, in his seventy-second year, from the effects of a severe cold, caught while attending the trial at Lancaster of Edward Wakefield, who was sentenced to transportation for the abduction of Miss Turner, a rich heiress, only fifteen years of age. The marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament.

‘David Lang was succeeded, apparently as a matter of course, by his son Simon, who had been bred a weaver, but he varied his matrimonial business by occasional smuggling transactions, which he carried on to the close of his life, though latterly on a very limited scale. But the competition between Elliot and Lang was only a very short time favourable to the interests of the runaway candidates for matrimony, for there speedily



came to be not only a sort of understanding between the rival performers of these irregular nuptial ceremonies, but a virtual combination also among the assistants and concurrents which tended not a little to augment the expense of Gretna Green marriages. The late Mr. M'Diarmid, who visited this celebrated place in 1824, says that at Springfield, in its palmy days, there were two rival inns as well as two rival priests, and all the guests of the one house were married by Lang, and all the guests of the other by Elliot. But the inn at which a runaway couple landed did not depend upon their own choice, but entirely upon what inn they started from at Carlisle. Even though they might wish to give a preference, and issue positive orders on the subject, these orders were uniformly disobeyed. The post-boys would only stop at one house, and that for the best of all reasons, because the priest, knowing the value of their patronage, went shares with them in the proceeds. In this way a virtual monopoly existed, and, what is more strange still, not only the post-boy who drove a couple, but his companions and the hangers-on of the inn-yard shared in the profits of the day. The affair was viewed in the light of a windfall, and the proceeds were placed in a sort of fee fund which was afterwards divided in certain proportions among all the persons concerned. In the golden days of Gretna 300 couples on an average were married there annually, and half a guinea was the lowest fee ever charged. In several cases £100 was paid, and £30 and £40 was not unfrequently exacted. Mr. M'Diarmid mentions the case of a young English clergyman who, having failed to procure his father's consent to his marriage, travelled with all speed to Gretna for the purpose of being married without it. The fee demanded was thirty guineas—a demand at which the clergyman naturally demurred, stating at the same time that he had married many a couple, and that his fee had never exceeded half a guinea. It turned out that the clergyman had not so much money in his possession at the time, but Elliot agreed to perform the ceremony on condition that £10 should be paid at once, and that a promissory note should be given for the balance. The bill was regularly negotiated through a Carlisle banking-house, and as regularly retired at the time appointed.

It was evidently not known in England, though well known in Scotland, that a Gretna marriage merely amounted to an acknowledgment before witnesses that the couple were man and wife, which might have been made with equal validity before any Justice of the Peace in Scotland. But in the estimation of the fair runaways from England, a religious ceremony of some kind was indispensable. In order to gratify this natural feeling, the Gretna Green officials were in the habit of reading the important parts of the English marriage service, along with a prayer or two, and then to require the pair to join hands, and to sign the marriage register, which was carefully kept. They were well aware that they were approaching perilously near the verge of the law, and that by publicly assuming the character of clergymen they would expose themselves to legal penalties. They were therefore careful to frame the certificates which they granted in such terms as to keep clear of the meshes of the law. The following is a literal copy of one of these documents: "These are to certify to all whom it may concern that ——— and ——— came before me and declared themselves to be both single persons, and were lawfully married according to the way of the Church of England, and agreeably to the laws of the Kirk of Scotland. Given under my hand at Springfield, near Gretna

Green, this — day, etc., before these witnesses.” The marriage registers, especially those kept by Elliot and the two Langs are interesting and important documents; and, as in the recent case of “Gardener *versus* the Attorney-General,” have been repeatedly tendered and received as evidence in Courts of Law. They contain the names, not only of a large number of the members of well-known public English families, but also of a Bourbon Prince of Naples, Duke of Capua, and a Duke of Sforza Cesarini. After the formation of the railway from England to Scotland the trade in irregular marriages fell almost entirely into the hands of a person of the name of Murray, who kept an inn close by the station on the south, or English, side of the border, and was thus enabled to intercept runaway couples before they reached Springfield, which is at some distance on the line to Annan and Dumfries. The pawky publican was also the lessee of a toll-house on the northern, or Scottish, bank of the Sark. On the arrival at the railway station of a couple requiring his services, he immediately conveyed them across the river to the toll-house, in which he performed the marriage ceremony, and then brought them back to their lodgings in his inn.’

518. OLD MARRIAGE CONTRACTS.—Dr. Cramond, Cullen, intimates to us that he has in his possession two original marriage contracts which he will be happy to give to any one that will prove to his satisfaction that they are descended from the parties named in the contracts. The first is of date 1611—‘Contract of mariage betwin Williame Rwsell and Mareoun Carrick.’ William Russell was the second son of John Russell, indweller in Leith. Marion Carrick was daughter of Elizabeth Mayne, relict of George Carrick, Leith. The other is of date 1659—‘Contract matrimoniall Johne Grant of Achiniche and Marie Gordone.’ Mary Gordon was the second daughter of George Gordon of Auchintoull. Ed.

519. THE COLQUHOUNS AND BOYDS (iii. 56, iv. 75, vii. 158).—‘In the testament, etc., of vmqle. Elizabeth Hammiltone, sister germane to Johne Hammiltone of Grainge, besyde Kilmarnok, quha deceisť vpon the day of Junij 1611 yeiris. Confirmed January 8, 1611, in debitis awand to hir be vthers vccurs:—Item, be Allexander Colquhone of Lees [Lus?] executour to vmqle. Deame Margarit Colquhone, relict of vmqle Robert Lord Boyd, left in legacie be hir to the deid, the sowme of fourtie punds.’

The above is from the extracts from Testaments annexed to the Topographical Account of the District of Cunningham, Ayrshire, published by the Maitland Club, and on the same page (p. 189) occurs the testament testamenter of ‘Robert Boyde of Badinaith,’ who is stated in the note prefixed to it to have been the *third* son of the fourth Lord Boyd, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins. This does not appear to agree with the statement in the last paragraph on p. 76, vol. iv. of *Northern Notes and Queries*, that the eldest son of Robert, 4th Lord Boyd, and Mariotte Colquhon was Robert, Master of Boyd. J. M’GREGOR.

520. ST. MONANS OR ST. MONANCE.—Some letters appeared in the *Scotsman* in March last raising the question as to the proper spelling of this name. The subject was taken up in the columns of *The East of Fife*

*Record*, and continued between March 24 and May 26. The chief advocate of the form 'Monance' is Mr. David Cook, a solicitor in the burgh. We cannot find space for all the letters that appeared *pro* and *con*. Mr. Cook pleads that 'to change "St. Monance" into "St. Monans" would be simply to destroy one of the proofs of the antiquity of the place.' To this it was replied that the antiquity is shown by the fact that in honour of St. Monan, a Scottish martyr, who died A.D. 874, the place became known, not only by the Gaelic name of Inverie, but by the more mediæval name of St. Monan's [town]. This was no unusual adoption of a saint's name—as shown by St. Vigeans, St. Ninians, St. Fillans, besides a number of saints whose names do not end in 'an.' Sir Ralph Anstruther pointed out that Blaeu's Map of 1645 shows 'St. Monans'; so does the Ordnance Survey published in 1855. Mr. Cook allows that 'the Latin equivalent' is '*locus Sancti Monani*,' so that the question resolves itself into this—'Is Monance the correct translation of Monani? If so, why is not Niniance the translation of Niniani?' etc. But Mr. Cook has another string to his bow. He writes, 'Prior to the incorporation of the town as a Burgh of Barony, it was open to discuss what its name was. It had been written in different forms, as has been stated. . . . That diversity should have been, and virtually was, put an end to by the erection of the community into what is called "a separate legal person," with a corporate name, having right in that name to hold lands, to sue, and to be sued.'

Though Mr. Cook may assume that after incorporation diversity should have ceased, he is certainly mistaken in saying that it did cease. Every 'separate legal person' is the possessor of a name, but Mr. Cook must be aware that until lately very great difference did exist as to the spelling of it, even in legal documents. Mr. Cook's comparison of a charter of incorporation with a patent of nobility is unfortunate—the latter does not determine the spelling of the name, as we can see without crossing the Border. Thus Baron Areskyne (1604) is now Erskine. The Earldom of Athole is also spelt Atholl; in connection with which the learned editor of *The Complete Peerage* remarks, 'The spelling of the Athole titles is given in accordance with the rather variable orthography of the *Register of the Great Seal*, vol. i. p. 186 n.' This seems to be the most practical view to take. Mr. Cook asks, 'Is it good form to write the name either of a corporation or an individual differently from the way in which they write it themselves?' As regards the individual, certainly not. We would not for the world spell Mr. Cook's name otherwise than he spells it; most certainly, however, his forbears spelt theirs *Cuik*, and some of his relatives may, if they will, spell it *Cooke*—*suum cuique*. But how does a corporation, though 'a separate legal person,' write its name? If the town-clerk is the hand, as, doubtless, he is the brain, why may not he take as many liberties with the corporate name as the holder of a peerage can apparently do with his duly patented name? As we are dealing with saintly matters, it may be well to note that Lord Seymour not many years ago changed the spelling of his name and title to St. Maur without royal warrant for so doing. It was held to be a mere variation of the names, as Areskyne is of Erskine and Belfrage is of Beveridge. Probably the inhabitants will in time settle the matter in the way best pleasing to themselves; our hope is that they will in time let 'Monance' fall into disuse, and call the town what the majority of its admirers will probably continue to call it—St. Monans.

ED.

521. ORKNEY FOLK-LORE (vol. vii. p. 171).—Mr. W. Traill Dennison's *Selkie Legends*, p. 171 of the last number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, are a valuable contribution to Folk-lore, and show how ramified and common to various districts many folk-lore stories are. That about the Selkie and the Goodman of Wastness, for instance, has its counterpart in Sutherland and in Ireland, both of which claim a legend and family practically identical with that of the Orcades.—See Alexander Macbray's *Sketches of Sutherland Characters*, Edinburgh 1889, Article, 'Sliochd-an-Rain' (Offspring of the Seal); and Crofton-Croker's *Traditions of the South of Ireland*, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1890, Article, 'The Lady of Gollerus.'

J. L. A.

522. THE ROSS FAMILY.—

APPENDIX H.

WILL OF JAMES ROSS, 1643.—May 20, 1642. I, James Ross, one of the Pages in Ordinarie of His Majesty's bedchamber.

Eldest son, Will. Ross, Fellow of King's Coll., Cambridge, second son, Thomas Rosse, executors. Property in ready money, goods, debts, bonds, and obligations to the sum of £1600 *circa*. Inventory made on date of Will, of furniture, plate, etc. 'And whereas I now stand interested and possessed of a tearme of 46 years to commence at Easter 1646 or thereabouts in the demesne lands of the Manor of Grantham in Co. Lincoln.' Due to him from His Majesty £140 upon several debentures out of the great wardrobe 'for my liverie for the year ending at Midsummer next. To well-beloved wife, Jane Rosse, use and interest of £650 out of the £1600 for her life, and a third part in three parts to be divided of all plate and household stuffs, and the use of the other two parts during widowhood; if she should marry, the two parts to go to children.' To Will. Rosse, son, his term of years in the lands of the Manor of Grantham. To Will. and Thos. £100. To Thomas the Constabeshipp of the Castle of Lancett, in Cornewall, for his life, according to a grant made by His Majesty. To daughter, Katherine Rosse £200. To Sara and Bridgett, daughters, £100 each. To Margaret Rosse, 'my grandchild, £50. To said grandchild Margaret £100, to be paid to her immediately after the decease of my said wife, if she, my grandchild, shall be of the age of 16 years, or married, but if under 16 and unmarried, then, that she shall receive the use and interest until 16 or married, and then the said £100 to be paid her. To daughter Katherine £150 more, to be paid after death of wife. To my verie good friend, Rob. Lewis of Grey's Inn in Co. Middlesex, Esq., 20 nobles for a ring. £5 to poor of parish in which I shall die.' Remainder to wife, three daughters, and two sons, to be equally divided. 'If anie doubts, controversie, or question shall happen to arise about this my last will and testament between my said children or any of them, to be determined and ordered by my noble, worthy friend, Sir David Coningham, Knight and Barronett and Cofferer to the Prince His Highness, and the said Rob. Lewis of Grey's Inn, who are to be supervisors of my will. And I do further will that such order, determination, explanation, judgement, which they shall make in writing upon any matter concerning the said will, shall stand good in law.' Will contained in seven sheets of paper, 'fixed my seal 20th May, 18th year of His Majesty's reign, 1642.'

'A memorial of this my will in the presence of Rob. Lewis, Will. Piers, Thomas Mellersh, January 20th, 1642.' 'A memorial of the last will and testament of Mr. James Rosse, being weake and sicke in bodie, but perfect in mind, doth confirm his former will and testament, abolishing no one part of the same, except the leaving out of his sonne, Thomas Rosse as being joyned with his elder brother, Will. Rosse, and in his place doth constitute and ordain his cozen Robert Rosse and joyne with his sonne Will. Rosse as executor. Will delivered in the presence of Mrs. Jane Ross his spouse and Thomas Mellersh. Will proved by said William and Robert Rosse, 1643, February.'

Will of Thomas Ross, Library Keeper to His Majesty. 'To dearly loved wife Mary, all goods, plate and jewels, and make her, with my worthy deare friend, John Snell, Esq., of the Savoy, Executors. The arrears due to me in the Exchequer, which amount to a thousand pounds more or less . . . be divided when recovered, one-third part to wife, the other two-thirds to my mother and sisters. The money which I have in Sir (?) Stephen Fox his (? bank), being £500 upon bond, to be paid to my mother and sisters, as likewise my house at Bramford to be sold to pay unto them the remaining part of the debt for which they have judgment upon me, and the surplus of the money to be divided, one-third to my wife, the remainder between my mother and sisters, and I desire my said wife that if she be duly paid the moiety of the profetts of the library by Mr. Henry Thynne (who is to succeed me in that office) that she will pay £30 per annum to my dear mother as long as she shall live.' Signed and sealed 30th September 1675, in the presence of Edmund Chazin. Will proved by Maria Ross—December 1675.

Will of Hugh Rosse of Ballamouchie in the Kingdom of Scotland, Esq., now lying in Farmer's Lane, Westminster, parish of St. Margaret's. He says, 'I doe willingly and with a free hart render and give againe, unto the hands of my Lord God and Creator, my spirit which of his fatherly goodnes he gave unto me, when he first fashioned me in my mother's wombe, making me a living and a reasonable creature, etc., etc.' His body to be buried in parish church of St. Margaret's, Westminster. He leaves 5s. to the poor of the parish. To his good friend, John Fairely; 10s. 'As to my worldly estate, which consists of reversion of lands in Scotland, which is in my brother's son's right and possession by wadset, and of grate sumes of money owing me by the States of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England for my service done toward the releife of the subjects of those kingdoms, as by my several papers and actions intended by me for that office will more clearely appeare, all which reall and personal estate, or any other belonging unto me, I leave and bequeath unto my very loveinge sonne, George Ross, whome by this testament I nominate, constitute and ordaine to be my lawfull executor, beseeching God to bless him in the execution thereof, and I will that David Rosse, Generall Major Robert Munro and Dr. Alexander Rosse, that are nearest in blood to me of my father and mother's side, shall aid and assist my said executor in the acquiringe of his just right and possession, as well of my reall and personall estate, any law, statute, writing or . . . to the contrary notwithstanding.' Subscribed 19th June 1649, in presence of A. Forbes, John Forbes of (—?) 'Lievtenen,' A. Fairley, etc. Proved at London, 3rd July 1649. [Fairfax 107.]

May 4th, 1653.—Letters of administration with the will of Hugh Ross, deceased, of goods unadministered by George Ross, since deceased,

granted to said Robert Ross, nephew of the deceased Hugh, he being sworn truly to administer.

'The seaven and twentieth of October 1654, by the judges for probate of wills, granting of administration . . . were granted letters of administration to Katherine Ross, curatrix lawfully assigned to Margaret Ross, a minor next of kyn to Hugh Ross, late of the cittie of Westminster, deceased, to administer to the use during minority of said Margaret according to the tenor of the will of said Hugh, all . . . goods and debts of said Hugh left unadministered by George Ross, deceased, . . . executor of Hugh, deceased, also by Robert Rosse, deceased, nephew and administrator . . . to the will of said Hugh, annexed of the goods of said Hugh unadministered by said George, the said Katherine being sworn, etc. Administration October 27th, 1654, George Ross. Letters of administration issued to Katherine Rosse, aunt and curatrix . . . to Margaret Rosse, minor, next of kyn of George Ross, late of the cittie of Westminster, deceased, to administer the goods, etc., of said deceased to the use and during minority of Margaret, she, Katherine, being first sworn duly to administer.'

Will of Robert Ross of Charter House, London. Executor, Master Austen; Master William Ross, Overseer. After all debts paid, residue to be disposed to 'my daughter towards the bringing of her up.'

Postscript to will—'I desire that my father's papers may be given to Sir David Cunigom, and that he take care of the widow and children, according to my father's will; Sir David Cunigom do take up £50 of Sir Henrie Newton of Charleton, and give it to my daughter, Margrett at the day of her marriage, or when she is sixteen years old, according to her grandfather's desire in his last will.' Signed 16th September 1654. Proved 27th October 1654. Administration granted to Katherine Ross, aunt and curatrix to Margaret Ross, a minor, the natural and lawful daughter of Robert Ross.

Will of Francis Ross, 4th August 1639, of Hanley Castle, in Co. Worcester, Gent. To be buried in chancel of Suckley Church. To poor of parish Worcester 20s. 'To John, the sonne of Margery Barrowe, late of parish of Much Malvern, deceased, my reputed son, and to the heirs of his body . . . my dwelling house in Hanley Castle, called "Stokes Howse," with barns, stables, gardens, etc. etc., also other lands in Much Malvern. For want of heirs to John Barrow, the above, to pass to James Rosse, eldest son of John Ross, my brother, deceased, or his heirs, whom failing to John Rosse, second son of said brother, and failing his heirs to the right heirs of Francis Rosse for ever. To James Rosse, nephew, an estate in parish of Suckley held for lease of 1000 years from Richard Clarke, gent., and Eliz. his wife. Various legacies—To William Ross, sonne of my uncle Robert Ross, £5; . . . To Jane Ross, daughter of brother John, £10; To John Ross, son of brother John, £10; To Anne, daughter of brother John, £10; To each of the children of Paule Ross of Gloucester, my uncle's sonne, 20s. yearly; William Wellington of Hanley Castle, supervisor of my will, 40s. to the same. Signed in presence of William Wellington, Will. Suffield, Sara Grant, James Ross, etc. Will proved by executors, 16th February 1641.' [Executors, Francis Conway, or Cormay, of Suckley, Yeoman, and Richard Stork, all of Much Malvern, Yeoman.]

Will of James Keith of St. George's the Martyr, Middlesex, Doctor in Physic, infirm in body, etc. All household effects, etc., to two elder children, Elizabeth and Peter, to be equally divided. To eldest daughter

Elizabeth, gold watch and jewels which belonged to her dear mother, desiring said Elizabeth to give such of them to her sister Anne as she should think proper; To son Peter, silver watch and sword, papers, books, cases of instruments, boxes, microscopes, and other curiosities, study of books, with all geographical maps, MSS., and pamphlets: some books in Spanish, Polish, High and Low Dutch, to be sold, proceeds to go to son. Should circumstances necessitate the money being required during the infancy of said son, all other books, including even 'my valuable collection of spiritual ones,' to be disposed of. Daughter Elizabeth sole executrix; Trustees, John Wood of Lincoln, Junr., Esq., Dr. James Knight, Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, and Mr. Charles Maitland, Surgeon. To each Trustee a handsome mourning ring. Will dated 30th May 1726. Proved in London . . . by Elizabeth Keith.

Will of Katherine Ross of Ratcliffe, County Leicester, proved in London, 1678.—Leaves property to daughter Katherine Whistoun and grandchildren Samuel and Job Whistoun—daughter executor. Brother William Symond, overseer.

Will of George Ross of Cromarty and of Conduit Street, Middlesex.—Moveable and personal estate in Scotland, and all real and personal estate in England or the West Indies, or any other place out of Scotland, I give and bequeath to David Ross, Esq., of Ankerhill, one of the Senators of the Court of Session, Donald Macleod of —, Duncan Munro of —, Hugh Ross of —, in North Britain; Alexander Gray and John Ogilvy of Spring Gardens, etc., etc., upon trust, to realise all, etc., in Surrey and Middlesex, West Indies, etc., call in all monies due upon mortgages, etc., etc., to raise and pay off £30,000, deducting £3000 for the lands of Over Skibo, still in Alexr. Gray's possession, to the trustees named in the marriage articles of Alexr. Gray, 'my nephew, and Susannah his wife.' Trustees to lay out any residue of monies in the purchase of lands in county of Cromarty, or adjacent counties. Then follow directions as to payment of interest of such invested monies—for factors to manage such estates. 'I bequeath to my sister, Mrs. Jane Kirk, an annuity of £100; to friend Ann Kirk annuity of £100, to be paid at the same time as her said mother; to said Ann Kirk an additional annuity of £50; to friend James — Oswald £400 for the use and benefit of my godson George Oswald; to godson William Pitt Amherst, and Eliz. his sister, children of my dear friend General Amherst, £100 each. I meant to leave them more considerable legacies (notwithstanding that from first to last I paid to and for their father upwards of £20,000) were it not for the great loss I lately sustained by the failure of my relative Mr. John Fraser of London, merchant. To my worthy friend John White of Fairlor, Isle of Wight, £100; to David Ross, Donald Macleod, John Ogilvie, and Hugh Ross, £100 each; and as a mark of my esteem and opinion of his disinterestedness, to John Ogilvy I leave my repeating watch. To James — Oswald and his wife £20 each to buy mourning, and to Lady Harris £20. Said David Ross, Donald Macleod, Duncan Munro, John Ogilvie, Hugh Ross, and Alexander Gray, executors." Will signed 2nd July 1785. Witnesses, Gray Cooper, W. R. Cooper, Henry Tindle.

Codicil annexed to Will, executed 26th September 1785.—'Whereas I have for a course of years employed much time and money in improvement of my estate in North Britain, which, among other motives, have induced me to execute an entail agreeable to the law of Scotland.' Requests his

executors to pay off the mortgage of the estate of Mansfield of £20,000 at once after his death. He desires his nephew, Alexander Gray, and his other trustees to carry on all necessary improvements, expending nearly £200, attending to plantations, enclosures and hedges. . . . Dividing the estate of Cromarty from time to time into inclosures of 100 or 150 Scots acres . . . to encourage opulent farmers to possess the same, the want of whom has been the curse of that part of the country, from ignorance and poverty being unable to cultivate the ground properly. Wishes his butler, William Watson, and his wife to occupy the public house at Cromarty, and leaves them £50 on that condition. 'I desire Mr. Gray to be at the expense of carrying on my poor orphan Master George Gordon's education; that he consult Dr. Rose, under whose care I put him, as to the profession his genius leads him, etc., etc. I flatter myself that from his generous and amiable disposition he will do a credit to my other friends. . . . Desires to be buried quietly in the church of Richmond, in the neighbourhood of which 'I have lived for so many years, leaving it to Mr. Gray to cause to mark the spot of my interment. Should my house and freehold grounds at Richmond be sold, and my industrious gardener be dismissed, I desire my executors may send him and his wife, if living, down to Cromarty as a superintendent to his son, my present gardener, and that he may have an adequate salary for life.'

Proved in London ——— 1786.

April 1786.—On which day appeared personally Samuel Chadwick and John Fraser of Spring Gardens, in the county of Middlesex, gentlemen, and made out that they knew and were well acquainted with George Ross, late of Cromarty; but in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Middlesex, for several years before and to the term of his death, which happened on the 7th inst., and during this knowledge of him they have often seen him write. . . . Having now carefully viewed and perused the paper . . . purporting to be a codicil to will of deceased . . . they declare it to be the handwriting of George Ross. The will was then proved with the codicil, 26th April 1786, by the oath of John Ogilvie and Alex. Ross, formerly Gray, the nephew of deceased, two of the executors. . . . Reproved 16th May 1804 by the oath of Donald Macleod and Duncan Munro.

On 23rd March 1835, administration, with will and codicil, of goods and chattels of Geo. Ross, left unadministered by John Ogilvie, Alex. Ross, formerly Gray, the nephew, Donald Macleod, Duncan Munro, four of the executors and residuary legatees in trust, named in will, was granted, and Will. Holmer, Thomas Mackenzie, and Will. Murray, the younger, the lawful attorney of Catherine Ross (wife of Hugh Ross), the person entitled as substitute heir in tail of the estate in Scotland of George Ross, and as such residuary legatee for life under the said will and codicil, being sworn duly to administer for her use . . . now residing at Calrossie, in County Ross, and until she shall duly apply for and obtain letters of administration of the goods of said deceased left unadministered to be granted to her. Donald Macleod survived all his brother executors, and died 21st January 1834, having made his will (which has not yet been proved in this court), and therefore appointed executors Duncan Macleod, his grandson, George Farquharson, nephew, Jos. Gordon, Alex. Stuart, who have been duly cited, but no wise appeared.



## APPENDIX I.

NOTES FROM STATE PAPERS ABOUT THOMAS ROSS, LIBRARIAN  
TO CHARLES II.

Colin, E. of Seaforth, writing to Secretary Coke on Scotch matters, says: 'Will use James Ross, page of the back stairs, when he cannot have convenience to see the Secretary.' (*State Papers Dom., Charles I.*, vol. 194, No. 34, 19th June 1631.)

P. 79—Paris,  $\frac{\text{December } 29}{\text{January } 8}$ , 1655.—Every week I have begged my wife to find him (Halsey) out; but he is not in London. Halsey, a person wanting in his work.

P. 206— $\frac{\text{February } 29}{\text{March } 10}$ , 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ .—If the king sends not to me soon, I am undone, and cannot quit this place, for which I have importuned Mr. Ross.

P. 237—Paris,  $\frac{\text{March } 22}{\text{April } 1}$ , 165 $\frac{5}{8}$ .—Since writing my letter, I have heard from my wife and Pik, who, because he cannot come to Calais, has sent her. I have thrice told Dick Pik that he should send intelligence direct to you, but he has disregarded or forgotten it, or else he has no safe way to convey his letters, because my wife, for want of maintenance in London, has been obliged to retire to my mother's; all my letters passed through her hands. Had she been in London, you would not fail of weekly intelligence.

P. 244—March 27 (?), 1656 (Alice Ross to ———).—Hearing that you could send the enclosed to the king, John Weston says there is a colonel allied to the *Wildman* family who does not receive from the king the kindness he expected, and it is feared it may make breach between the families, etc., etc. I wish I could always be in town to wait on the king's affairs, but I am obliged to retire into the country. Endorsed (by Nicholas): In it was sent one from John Weston to the king, found with the preceding.

P. 263—Paris, April  $\frac{11}{2}$ , 1656.—On my return from Calais I met my wife, sent hither by Pike and his friends.

P. 326—Paris, May  $\frac{18}{6}$ , 1656.—I have one letter from Hopton since his arrival in England. He and Pik are to follow their business together in the country. I hear nothing of Charles Clifford and the rest of the perjured promisers. My wife has taken great pains to follow them, and having no one else to write, has ventured to write to you herself, and send you hers to me.

P. 333—Paris,  $\frac{\text{May } 23}{\text{June } 2}$ , 1656.—Have you got my wife's letter, giving you particulars of the business which *Donce* is sent with to the king.

P. 372—London, June 13, 1656 (Mrs. Ross to Jack Trethewey).—I send you a letter from John Weston to the king. Weston will treat with no one but me, being the only person that propounded the match between Major Wildman, and the king.

P. 396—Paris,  $\frac{\text{June } 29}{\text{July } 9}$ , 1656.—I (Thomas Ross) bade my sister send her account this way till I had your new address, which now I will send

her; but you will find that letters sent that way will not come to hand.—Letter to Secretary Nicholas, Bruges.

P. 19—Paris, July  $\frac{11}{11}$ , 1656.—Ross says the enclosed is from my wife, who wrote it from Weston's mouth, sealed it in his presence, and was strictly enjoined secrecy; so that I do not know the contents.

P. 67—Paris, August  $\frac{7}{17}$ , 1656.—My wife is going to Dover to get a convenience for Mason to go to the Duke of York, etc.

P. 358—Brussels, April  $\frac{2}{12}$ , 1658.—Thos. Ross speaks of his wife having written to him from London, enclosing letter from 'Magden,' etc.

## APPENDIX K.

Brit. Mus. Add. mss. 21,679. A volume of correspondence with Messrs. Wallace & Ross & Co., 1765-78, forming part of the Haldimand papers presented by Will. Haldimand, 1857.

Add. mss. 21,844, f. 107. From Geo. Ross, chairman of the United Counties of Illinois and Wabash, Philadelphia, 26th March 1779, to John Campble, Esqr., Agent for the County.

Add. mss. 21,728, f. 41. Letter from John Ross, London, March 24, 1767, to Brigade-General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forces of Southern District of America, West Florida, in which he asks that Mr. Robert Ross may have contract for supplying rum to the troops.

*Ibid.* f. 235. From John Ross, Edinburgh, to Brigade-General Haldimand, Pensacola, in which he thanks him for the attention paid to his recommendation, and regrets that his distance from the great metropolis prevents him from sending out the magazines and newspapers as often as he could wish, etc., etc.

523. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from vol. vii. p. 169*).—

1589.

- May 1. James Uttein, son of George Uttein and Margaret Heriot.  
*W.* Johnne thomson, bo—[lost], James Ure, mchd.
- „ 4. Jonet Orok, daughter of Johnne Orok and Jonet Wryt. *W.* Wm. Hwd, Alexr. Hwttone, skiner, James Aissone, mchd., Wm. Hwttone.
- „ „ Johnne M'condochie, son of Johnne M'condochie and Jonet Richardstone. *W.* Archebauld Smyt, messingr., James ramsay, messngr., Duncan Kirkwood, Donald provand, Johnne Richardstone.
- „ 11. Margaret Moresone, daughter of Andro Moresone and Hellein Thomstone. *W.* finla Reid in craigarnet, Louch Wilsone in drip, thomas crystesone, yr., Johnne Hog.
- „ „ Alexr. Mairschell, son of Johnne Mairschell and Sara Kincaid. *W.* Alex. Wys, litst., Duncan Zwng, Duncan Kirkwood, Alex. tinbill in flukhous.
- „ 15. Robert Downie, son of Johnne Downie and Elet Neilstone. *W.* Johnne Donaldson, mchand, Rot. ro'sone, pewderer, Jone Millar, cowper, Wm. blackburn, maltma.
- „ „ Cristane Richie, daughter of Stein Richie and Jonet Neilstone. *W.* [None given.]  
 'In S. Ninians prochin yir ij bairns ar borne.'
- „ 18. Margaret Andirsone, daughter of Wm. Andirsone in Schip-

- shawt. and Elet. forester. *W.* James Aissone, mchd., James ramsay, messingr., Patrick Watsone in Stlmg.
- May 15. Johnne Zwng, son of Johnne Zwng in Stennie Incsh in Donoven, and Cristane Small. *W.* Rot. Zwng, bukesyd, Johnne Hwlton in donoven, gilbert finlason in Stlmg.
- „ 25. Margaret Stein, daughter of umqhll. Jone Stein, maisson, and Jonet Ra. *W.* Michell Ewein, maisson, gilbert Edmã, baxt.
- fors.
- „ „ Margaret Drumond, daughter of Patrik Drumond and Jonet Sibbald. *W.* Rot. Cossin, Johnne glen in graing.
- „ 29. Grissall Johnesone, daughter of James Johnesone and Elet. burne. *W.* Johnne Clark, baxt., Johnne Millar, baxt.
- June 4. James grahame, son of Johnne grahame and Hellein schort. *W.* James schort, mchd., Alexr. Millar, Malcolme Dund.
- „ „ Sara forester, daughter of Duncan forester of Quenishaut and Margaret Douglas. *W.* James Mentayt of Randefurde, James Mentayt, . . . [lost] Callender.
- „ „ Williame Michell, son of Duncan Michell and Agnes Car. *W.* Andro liddell, William Hood.
- „ 12. Margaret Aikman, daughter of Jone Aikman and Jonet Donaldsone. *W.* Jone Downie in Sheock, Jone Weddell, yr., James Aikman, yr.
- „ „ Duncan Paʼsone, son of James Paʼsone in Dursail and Jonet Hill. *W.* Moreis mischell, taylzor, Duncan Zwng.
- fors.
- „ 15. — (*sic*) of Johnne Benny and Bessie Andirson. *W.* Andro Buchanan, not., Andro liddell, tailzor, George lapslie.
- „ 19. William Brog, son of Wm. Brog, Surrogean, and Beatrix Williamson. *W.* Mr. Johnne Colvill, chantur of glasgw, James Dow, portioner off Row, Waltir Neische.
- „ „ Jonet Sclandirs, daughter of Rot. Sclandirs and Jonet Mairschall. *W.* Alexr. Ewein in Craigzeith, Wm. Mʼhed, yr., Patrick Stevinson, y.
- „ „ Geillis Allasone, daughter of Thomas Allasone in touch and Jonet Dwgall. *W.* Walt Michell in West Wood, Thomas Dwgall, yr.
- „ „ Cathrein Aikman, daughter of Thomas Aikman in ovir banu-burne and cristane broun. *W.* Alexr. broun in ovir banu-burne, Rot. Alexr., yr., cautionar.
- „ 25. Duncan Andirson, son of Thomas Andersone, mchand., and Annabill [torn off]. *W.* Ormond blakatur in chan (?), Wm. Chalmir, Rot. Car, walkar.
- July 3. Jane lapslie, daughter of George lapslie and Margaret Neilsone. *W.* Thomas forest in schiphaut., James Wallace, not, Andro Cunyghame.
- „ „ Thomas forester and Elet. forester, twin children of David forester of logy and Jonet Alschunder. *W.* Thomas levingstone of hanein, Malcolme Wallace, baillie.
- „ 13. William Cairns, son of Johnne Cairns and Hellein Andirson. *W.* Gilbert Edman, baxt., Wm. Edman, baxt., Cristopher Cairns.

- July 13. Johnne Kincaid, son of Johnne Kincaid and Issobell Uttein.  
*W.* Rot. Ro<sup>s</sup>one, pewderer, Thomas Downy, smyt, Johnne Gaway, mchand., Adame Winzet.
- „ „ Cathrein tailzor, son of James tailzor and hellein adamsone.  
*W.* Johnne Scharar, mchnd., David richardson, maltm.
- „ 20. David Scherp, son of Johnne Scherp and Jonet Edmane.  
*W.* Gilbert Edman, baxt., Thomas Scot, tailzor, Jone Andersone, baxt.
- „ „ Annable buntein, daughter of Nicoll buntein and Jonet Allane.  
*W.* Arch. Allane, mchand., Duncan Leischman, smyt, Christopher lamb, Johnne Willesone, mchand.
- „ „ Jonet Schort, daughter of Williame Schort and Elet. Mwresone.  
 Cau. for Wm. Schort, Alexr. Zwng, baxt. ; cau. Jone Scherp, Andro Andersone, baxt., Jone Hendirson, baxt.
- „ 24. Margaret finlason, daughter of Gilbert finlason and Jonet Stevinsone.  
*W.* James Ro<sup>s</sup>one, flesher, Alexr. Schort, mchand., Duncan Kirk [rest torn off].
- „ „ Thomas Richardson, son of Richard Richardson and Agnes Tailzor.  
*W.* Thomas ro<sup>s</sup>one, mchand., Alexr. Kirkwood in Johnson, Wm. Tailzor in mwrtnoun.
- „ „ Agnes Narne, daughter of Alexr. Narne in Levelands and Margaret levingstone.  
*W.* Johnne levingstone, appearand of Dwnypace, Mr. henrie levingstone, minr., Mr. Alex. Jull.
- „ 27. William Benny, son of Johnne benny and helleine Neilsone.  
*W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone Ewein, webster, Wm. Castellaw, David Nycoll, mchand.
- In ye prochin of Kilmadok, ye paroch of yir bairne dwells qlk. was baptezit at ye desyr of Mr. Wm. Stling ye minst.
- „ 30. Jonet Wilson, daughter of fflowk Wilson in Drip and Elet. Hendirson.  
*W.* Thomas Wilson in Dunblane, Alexr. Cristeson in Drip, Malcolme Willesone, senr., Jone Wille-sone, mchand.
- Aug. 3. — (*sic*) of Rot. Cowane and Barbara Smyt. *W.* Jone gib, cwitler, Duncan Kinwood, maltm.
- In Canglin in S. Ninians prochin.
- „ „ Johnne Stevinson, son of Gabriell Stevinson and Cristane Gilcrist.  
*W.* Jone Murhed in Carin, James Nisbet in Ester Banuk, William Reid, Kulwhove.
- fors.
- „ „ Andro M'Kie, son of Malcolme M'Kie in Lawbert, and Jonet Nicoll in Dwnypeace.  
*W.* Jone M'Kie in lawbert, Andro Gairie in Waltr of bowine, David Andirson in Buchanane.
- fors.
- „ 7. Johnne Campbell, son of Alexr. Campbell, priwr of Ardchattan, and Elet. Aissone.  
*W.* Rot. Craigengelt of yat ilk, Mr. Richard Wryt, minr., Mr. Alex. Jull.
- „ 10. James Levenax, son of Johnne levenax and [torn off].  
*W.* James cristeson, fear of Ruthven, Mr. Richard Wryt.
- „ 24. Alexr. Stevinson, son of Thomas Stevinson and Margaret Johnstone.  
*W.* Andro Broun in Throsk, and Alexr. Uttein.
- „ 31. Johnne bennet, son of Gregur Bennet and Marione Benet.  
*W.* James Kidstone, undr. ye abbots craig, Thomas Zwng in Corntoun, Andro thomesone.

- Sep. 7. Ormond Spittell, son of George Spittell and Margaret Watsone.  
*W.* Archebauld Smyt, Ormond blakatur, James stevinsone, couper, Wm. fothringame.
- „ 11. Margaret Hendirsonne, daughter of James Hendirsonne and Euffame Cairnis. *W.* Rot. Smyt. at ye will, Hewt. of banaburne.
- „ 14. Cicill leishman, daughter of Johnne leishman and Janet Cowane.  
*W.* Alexr. Couslund, messinger, James Cowane, swurgeon, Thomas neilsonne, skinner.
- „ 21. Robert Hodge, son of Johnne Hodge and Margaret Bell. *W.* David forester of Logy, Rot. thomeson, maltmā, James Ro<sup>t</sup>sone, flesher
- „ 25. Agnes Drumond, daughter of Abrahame Drumond and Ele. Mwschet. *W.* Mr. Moreis Drumond, James Drumd., his broÿ.
- „ 28. Margaret fargussone, daughter of Johnne fargussone and Marione Murdo. *W.* Wm. Aissone, mchand., Thomas Anderson, mchand., Thomas Downy, smyt.
- „ 18. Elet. Mairschell, daughter of Duncane Mairschall and Margaret Scott. *W.* Alexr. Cok, burges of P<sup>r</sup>the, Johnne Lowdione, Johnne Scharar.
- Oct. 5. Johnne Mairschall, son of Wm. Mairschall and hellein Jarvy.  
*W.* Donald Ure in carbrick, Jone Layng, maltmā, Duncan pa<sup>s</sup>one in qwenshaw.
- „ „ William Edman, son of Gilbert edmane and Janet andirsonne.  
*W.* Williame Edman, baxter, Andro Anderson, baxt.
- „ „ Margaret Willesone, daughter of Thomas Willesone and Cristane philp. *W.* Rot. ro<sup>t</sup>sone, pewderar, Jone gichane, cordener, William Maisson, cor., Patrick Mayn in allway.
- „ „ Johnne Downy, son of Thomas Downy, smÿt, and Cathrein liddle. *W.* Jone Kincaid, cwitler, Alexr. Downy, maltmā, Johnne Gallway in huddiffel.
- fors.
- „ 9. Sara Richardstone, daughter of James Richardstone and Jonet cairnis. *W.* Duncan Mwresone, maltmā, Alexr. Duncane, litster.
- „ 12. Jonet Mitchell, son of Thomas Mitchell and Issobell gilleis,  
*W.* James broun in ebbihewt., henrie Johnson, bath—(?), Wm. Mitchell in badindayth, James Gilleis in Drip.
- „ „ Robert andirsonne, son of Andro Andirsonne and Margaret M'Nellane. *W.* Johnne And<sup>s</sup>one, baxt., Andro Mathow.
- fors.
- „ „ Scipio Home, son (?) of Patrik Home of argatie and Margaret Andirson. *W.* James Erskine, James Prestoun, appearand of Valawfd.
- „ 16. Jonet Stevinsone, daughter of Johnne stevinsone and Jonet Allason. *W.* Alexr. zwng, baxt., Archebauld Allanwood, Johnne Willeson.
- „ „ Johnne Andirson, son of John Andirsonne and Marjorie (?) Edman. *W.* Andro And<sup>s</sup>on, baxt., Wm. Edmane, Jone browne, tailzr., Jone Moresone, couÿ.
- „ „ Andrew Zwng, son of Duncane Zwng and — (sic) gallway.  
*W.* (none).

- Oct. 19. Jonet Drumond, daughter of Mr. William Drumond and Cristane bradie. *W.* Sr. Rot. Drum<sup>d</sup> of Carnok, Patrick Kinross, Alexr. Drumond in Drumond.
- „ 23. Johnne Jwnkein, son of Johnne Jwnkein and Jone Johnstone. *W.* Wm. Gillaspie, maltm̄, Thomas Michell Letster, David Nicoll.
- „ 26. James Quhitbrw, son of Johnne Quhitbrw and Margaret Cairnis. *W.* James levenox, messinger, Jone hendirsone, baxt., gawin cairns, baxt.
- „ „ Wm. Willesone, son of late thos. Willesone, tailzour, and Issobel bryse. *W.* Rot. Cwnyghame of Ladyland, Andro buchanan, not., Williame Keir.
- „ 30. Jonet Mwresone, daughter of Walter Mwresone and Margaret finy. *W.* Waltir Neish, Rot. Downy, Walt. Scharar in lecky, georg. forester in Schiphaut.
- „ „ Agnes Narne, daughter of Johnne Narne and Elet gillaspie. *W.* George Narne, litst., Thomas paʃsone in Couldinhove.
- fors.
- Nov. 13. Rot. Elphinstone, son of Mr. Johnne Elphinstone, person of fuʃnachtie, and Agnes bruce. *W.* Jonne, Erle of Mar, Rot. bruce of Clakm̄n.
- „ „ Duncan boyd, son of Thomas boyd, cwik, and Margaret Mowat. *W.* Alexr. Ewing, baxt., James Roʃsone, Andro Kilbowey.
- „ torn. Robert cwninghame, son of Andro Cwninghame and Elet. Aitkein. *W.* Rot. Cwningham of Ladyland, — (torn) Aitkein, — (torn), Rot. Potter.
20. Alexr. bennet, son of Duncane bennet and Cristoune gonochane. *W.* Alexr. paʃsone, Jone Mwreson, Jone Layng, Thomas Leitch.
- fors.
- „ „ Elet. Lowrie, daughter of Walter lowrie and Elet. Hill. Johnne Willesone, mert., James forester, James Allane, flesher.
- „ „ Marione Watson, daughter of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Wm. Watsone, baxt., Johnne Andirson, baxt.
- „ „ Johnne bimʃ, son of Johnne bimʃ and Agnes Windezetts. *W.* Johnne Port, mch., Duncane Mwresone, Johnne broun, meassone.
- „ 23. — (*sic*) of David richardson and Rachell Lamb. *W.* Rot. Cwnygham of ladyland, Duncan Mwreson, maltm̄, Thomas Neilson, maltm̄.
- „ 27. Henrie MʃComes, son of Andro MʃComes and Cristane MʃKwn. *W.* Archebald Alexr., M. Johnne fargussone, M. Johnne Zwng.
- Dec. 4. Williame gillaspie, son of Williame gillaspie and Issobel Michell. *W.* Johnne Millar, baxt., Alex. Zwng, baxt., Johnne hendirson, baxt.
- „ „ Robert MʃKwn, son of Patrick MʃKwn and Issobell Ranald. *W.* Alexr. Paʃsone, litst., Johnne Mʃbene, David Alexr., merch., Johnne Kincaid.
- „ „ Duncane brand, son of Johnne brande and Elet. Henrie. *W.* Duncan patstone, maltā, Ormond blakatur, Johnne Downy, smyt., Rob. thomesone, maltma.

- Dec. 14. Susanna Nicoll, daughter of Thomas Nicoll and Hellein Lowdiane. *W.* Jone Lowdiane, tailzor, Wm. Glen in cābuskenth., Wm. Barne, yor., Patrick Zwng.
- „ „ Williame fothringam, son of Williame fothringam and Jonet Ro'son. *W.* Thomas watson, m., Thomas Downy, 'smyt., Wm. Aisson, mchd., Jone Dūcāson, skiner.
- „ 18. Alexr. Kincaid, son of Johnne Kincaid and Margaret Layng. *W.* Alexr. Ro'sone, flesher, Duncane bennet, Wm. Michell, litst.
- „ „ Wm. Watsone, son of Patrick Watsone and Margaret aissone. *W.* Wm. Grahã of poñnuls (?), Wm. Aissone, m., Wm. Andirson in Schiphaut.
- „ 25. Elet. Heastie, daughter of Johnne heastie and Issobell Stein. *W.* Johnne Clark, baxt., Johnne Miln, tailzor, John gichane, Johnne Andirson, baxt.
- „ „ George Richardson, son of James richardson and Barbara Ro'sone. *W.* George Narne, litst., George forester in shiphaw, andro Zwn, merchd.
- Jan. 4. Margaret harvie, daughter of Wm. harvie and Jonet Zwng. *W.* Thomas Zwng in cornetoun, Duncan Wilson in polmais.
- „ „ Thomas Allane, son of Rot. Allane and hellein rotsone. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone donaldson, mchd., Jone leishman, tailzor.
- „ „ Jone Allane, son of Wm. Allane and Elet donaldsone. *W.* Gilbert Edmã, baxt., Wm. Edmã, baxt., Jone quhythill, baxt., Thomas Willeson.
- „ 11. Margaret haschintoun, daughter of henrie hascheintoun and agnes gwithrie. *W.* David Cwnyghame, servand to ye laird of cad. James spence, servand to Mr. Gilbert ogilby.
- „ „ James Kinross, son of David Kinross and Issobell Awchtmwty. *W.* — (*sic*) Kinross, append. of Kippenross, Patrik Kinross, henrie murray, servand to my lady Mar.
- „ 16. Issobell Cousland, daughter of Alexr. Cousland and Issobell Alexr. *W.* andro cowane, walter cowane.
- „ 22. Cathrein forester, daughter of James forester and Issobell Ra. *W.* Rot. forester of Boquhen, Walt. Cowane, messingr, Wm. Mairshell, millar.
- „ 25. Cathrein henrie, daughter of Johnne henrie and Marione gichane. *W.* James schort, m̄chand, Johnne hend'sone, baxt., Johnne Donaldsone, m., Johnne broune, tailzor.
- „ „ Anna Erskein, daughter of Thomas Erskein and agnes ogilvie. *W.* Johnne Erskein, Mr. off Mar, James Erskein, broyt. to ye same thomas, Wm. Elphingstone, shef deput of orkney.
- „ „ James Zwng, son of Johnne Zwng, civik, and Issobell neilsone. *W.* Jone Neilsone in canglur, James Cousland . . . . row . . . . (*illegible*).
- Feb. 2. Williame Donaldsone, son of Johnne Donaldsone and Margaret Wilson. *W.* Jone Waa in Ingilpauk, James buchanã in clayslop, Rot. leishman in cābusbarron, Wm. Wilson, Alex. Duncã, litst.

- Feb. 8. ——— (*sic*) of James aisplein and hellein scott. *W.* Johnne M<sup>c</sup>ebene, smyt., adam wingzet in ——— (*sic*), Jone hñdsone, gould smyt., andro lowrie, m̄chand.
- „ 12. Rot. blacatur, son of Ormond blacatur and Bessie Murdo. *W.* Rot. forester of bōwhen, James Watsone, m̄chand, alex. lowrie, m̄chane.
- „ 26. ——— (*sic*) of Donald m<sup>c</sup>corrane and Margaret M<sup>c</sup>do. *W.* Johnne gib, quariur, alex. ro<sup>s</sup>one, wryt., gilbert maistertoun, glassin-wryt.
- „ „ Agnes Watsone, daughter of Wm. Watsone and Jonet Archebald. *W.* James Watsone, Johnne henderson, baxt.
- March 1. Johnne thomesone, son of Bartilmo thomson and Margaret duncāson. *W.* Thomas Willesone, cord., Jone Duncāson, in logy, duncā gib, maisson, Johnne Thomsone, cord.
- „ „ George dyks, son of James dyks and Marion brandie. *W.* george forester in schiphowt, Wm. Andsone, y., duncan patirsone in qwenshawt.
- „ „ Johnne smyt, son of Johnne smyt, als gow, and Cristane Michell. *W.* andro cowane, m̄chand, ormd. blacatur, m̄chand. . . . (*illegible*).
- „ „ Marie Erskine, daughter of Samwell Erskine and grissall forester. *W.* James forester, apperand of ġden, Jone forester, his broy., Rot. forester off Boqwhen.
- „ 8. Jonet Aissone, daughter of James aissone and hellein forester. *W.* george forester, schiphaut, Wm. Andirsone, his brother-in-law, Alexr. thomesone, Edward hill, m̄chand.  
Thir twa bairns following war borne in S. Ninians prochin.
- „ „ Elet hardie, daughter of Jone hardie in cont. (?) and Issobell Steinsone. *W.* James Watson in cont. (?), finlay Maleike, y.
- „ „ Margaret car, daughter of Arthur car in hill of dundaff and Margaret Zwng. *W.* Rot. Zwng, bukesyd, Jone Smyth in cawwfurd.
- „ 12. Elet Alexr., daughter of Johnne Alexr. and cristane archd. *W.* Wm. gillaspie in Touchgorme, Johnne Alexr. in bañok-burn, Williame Aissone, mairchand.
- „ „ Jonet Millar, daughter of Crystie Millar in culbeg, and Margaret Joukein. *W.* Thomas farnssone in leickie. *W.* Joukein in Boqwhen.

## 1590.

- „ 26. Cathrein Cuthbert, daughter of Wm. Cuthbert and Jonet car. *W.* George forester in Schiphawt, gregor bennet.
- „ 29. Johnne M<sup>c</sup>Meish, son of Wm. M<sup>c</sup>Meish and hellesone . . . . . (*illegible*). *W.* George forester in Schiphawt, Andro lottein, James aissone, m., Wm. aissone, m.
- „ „ Johnne Colvill, son of Mr. Johnne Colville, chantur of Glasgw. and Jonet Russell. *W.* Johnne, Erle of Mar, Mr. Johnne prestone, ane of ze comissrs. of ——— (?)
- „ „ Williame ferriar, son of Johnne ferriar and agnes Stewart. *W.* Williame Elphinstone, shef. deput of orknay, James erskein, henrie schaw, broy. to ye laird of Sawchie.



- March 31. Elet. Alexr., daughter of Archebald Alexr. and Elet. Alexr.  
*W.* David forest of logy, Androwe bruce, cristopher Alexr.,  
 Archebald cwnýghm.
- April 23. Alexr. cairncors, son of Johnne cairncors and Jonet Wttein.  
*W.* And. Wttein, travellor, James crystie of Corntoun,  
 Johnne gawey, mchand, Archebald Smyt.
- „ „ In Drip, helein crystesonne, daughter of Thomas crystesone  
 and Agnes thomesone. *W.* David Willesone in Drip, James  
 gilleis, y., Alexr. crystesone, y., Jone Allane in Siling.
- „ Jonet Downy, daughter of Alexr. Downy and Marione blakburn.  
*W.* Thomas Downy, Smyt., Johnne gib, cuitler.
- „ 26. Johnne Murray, son of henrie Murray and Elit. Auchtmtwty.  
*W.* Olepheir Murray, James schaw, Jone Donaldsone.  
 for<sup>s</sup>.
- „ 30. George rasay, son of James Ramsay and Margaret hastie. *W.*  
 Johnne ferguson, barbur, george spittall, m. . . . (*illegible*).
- May 3. Margaret glen, daughter of Wm. glen and Jonet sibbet. *W.*  
 Johnne glen, zwng., Thomas glen, zwng.
- „ „ James Downy, son of Duncane Downy and Margaret Wilsone.  
*W.* Johne Cuthbert, skiner, Wm. fothringame, m., Patrik  
 Zwng, md., wolst.
- „ 10. Jonet Nicoll, daughter of David Nicoll and cristane zwng. *W.*  
 Alexr. zwng, baxt., Wm. gillaspie, md., Johnne Downy, m.
- „ 14. Cathreine ro'sone, daughter of Alexr. ro'sone and Jonet gib.  
*W.* Johnne gib, cuitler, Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, Johnne  
 Mairshall.
- „ „ Cristane bruce, daughter of George bruce and Agnes Donald-  
 sone. *W.* Rot. bruce in Wodsyd, Mr. Jone Stewart, Rot.  
 Craigengett of yat ilk.
- „ 17. Jonet sqwyar (*sic*) daughter of Donald M'cowll and Cristaine  
 Sqwyar. *W.* Andro M'comes, staibler, Johnne Allane,  
 maisson, Jone lockart, mchand., Jone belsche, fischer.
- „ 31. Elet liddell, daughter of Andro liddell and Jonet ro'sone. *W.*  
 george lapslie.
- „ „ Edward And'sone, son of Thomas andir'sone and Annabell  
 Coustone. *W.* George Narne, litst., Jone fargussone, zwns.,  
 Cryslie sword, m., Andro car, watear.

524. BLEACHING GREENS.—Visitors from the south often express surprise when they pass a country dwelling, near which the guidwife is employed watering the lately-washed family linen which lies spread on the greensward. In most parts of England clothes, after being washed, are hung on lines to dry, and then taken into the house to be ironed. What in Scotland is known as the 'bleaching green' is in England known as the 'drying green.' The maid in the well-known nursery song was 'hanging out the clothes,' not bleaching them, when the mischievous magpie 'took off her nose.' Whence comes this difference in the treatment of linen in the two countries? We are inclined to think that the Scots have in this, as in other things, taken a hint from the Dutch. In Guicciardini's *Omnium Belgii sive inferioris Germaniæ regionum descriptio*, printed in 1616, is a view of a city, in the foreground is shown by the wayside a bleaching green, on which are not only long strips of linen cloth,

but also several shirts or smocks : a woman, holding a pail in her left hand, is employed in sprinkling a shirt with water from it with her right hand, the drops of water are shown falling on the garments. The houses within the walls resemble those met with in towns on the shores of the Forth. They are ornamented with crowstep gables. An additional resemblance is the presence of towers surmounted with bulbous minarets, such as still adorn many of our old east-country town-halls and church steeples.

ED.

## QUERIES.

CCXXXII. GEORGE DOUGLAS.—Why in Wandering Willie's famous tale *Redgauntlet*, is George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, styled 'twice turned traitor baith to country and king'?

So far as I can trace his history he was only too faithful to James II.

He was George, fifth son of the ninth Earl of Angus (who was made 1st Marquis of Douglas). Lord George succeeded his brothers in command of the Scots Guards in France, called *Le Regiment de Douglas*, in 1653. After the restoration of Charles II., Louis XIV. lent him this Regiment in 1661 for eight years. Lord George commanded it till 1678, when the Regiment was incorporated in the British Army (now the Scots Guards), and he was made Earl of Dumbarton, but no land was attached to the title. He was Commander-in-Chief in Scotland against Argyll, and was a persecutor. In 1688 seems to have commanded the Scottish contingent which James II. summoned to England against the Prince of Orange. The king could not be persuaded to act, though Dumbarton offered to lead his regiment alone against the enemy. He followed James to St. Germain and died there. He is buried in the Church of St. Germain des Près near his brother, Lord James (killed at Douagne 1645), and his grandfather, the tenth Earl of Angus, who died in exile in 1611 for becoming a Romanist.

Dumbarton left a son George, who was British Ambassador to Petersburg in 1716. At his death the title became extinct.

C. M.

CCXXXIII. BOTHWELL BRIDGE.—Two men named Roxburgh fought at this battle, were taken prisoners, carried to Edinburgh, and condemned to be hanged. The Duke of Hamilton, by getting them to renounce their Protestantism, saved them from the gallows. This is the family tradition. Can these names be identified anywhere? Any information will be gratefully appreciated.

A. G. S.

CCXXXIV. COCHRANES OF SHILLINGSWORTH.—A family closely connected with the Dundonald family. Any information will be thankfully received.

A. G. S.

CCXXXV. THE BULLOCH FAMILY AND ALLIANCES.—(a) J. G. Bulloch, M.D., Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A., Librarian of the Georgia Medical Society, and member of several Literary Societies, has

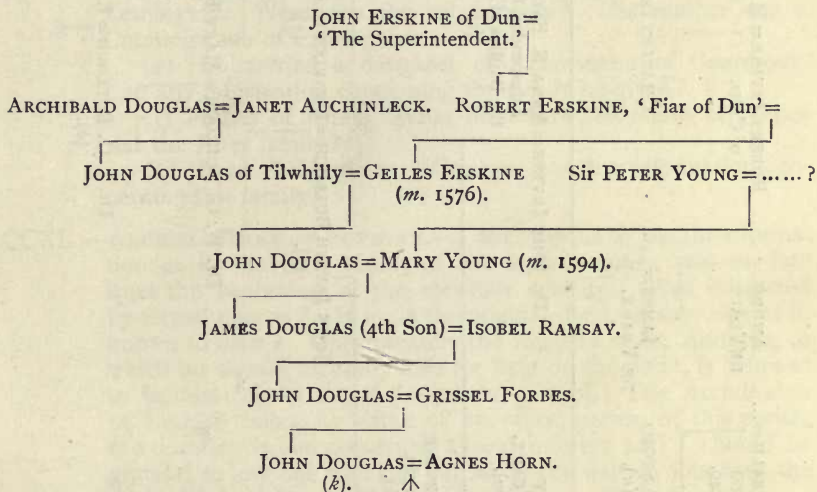
sent the accompanying pedigree (see page 42), and appeals to Scottish genealogists to assist him to clear up some points which will be set forth in the following notes.

(b) John Irvine Bulloch, his grandfather, married Charlotte Glen (g), who was daughter of John Glen, Chief Justice of Georgia, the son of James Glen, Royal Governor of Georgia. Burke in his *Peerage* (voce Dalhousie, E.) states that Elizabeth Glen, wife of George, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, was daughter of Andrew and niece of James Glen. She was certainly sister of Governor James Glen, who was therefore son of Andrew Glen. The earlier lineage of the Glen family is wanted.

(l) Elizabeth Wilson, wife of James Glen, was a granddaughter of Sir William Wilson. Information about this family is wanted.

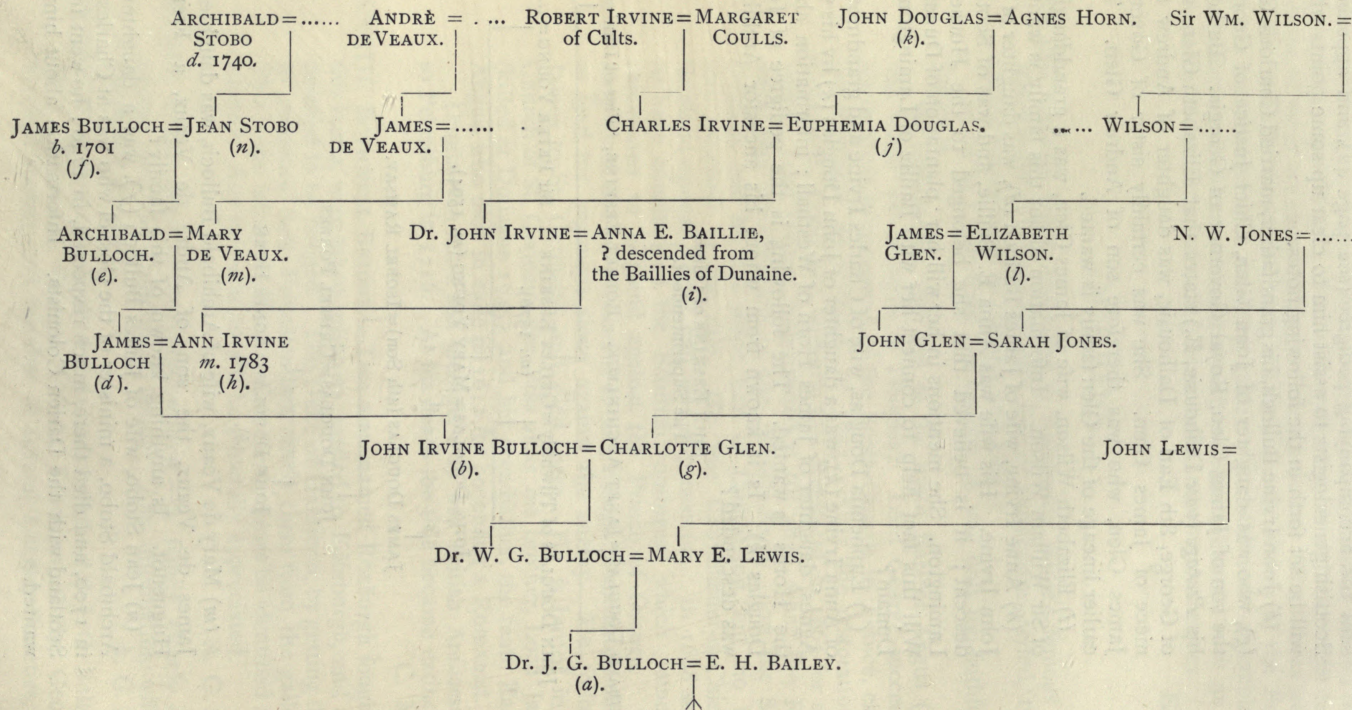
(h) Anne Irvine, wife of James Bulloch (d), was daughter of Dr. John Irvine. His wife was Anna E. Baillie, and was of Scottish descent; it is believed that she belonged to the House of Lamington. She mentions in her will her 'plantation of Dunane.' Will this fact help to connect her with Baillie of Lamington or Dunain?

(j) Euphemia Douglas, wife of Charles Irvine and grandmother of Anna Irvine (h), was a daughter of John Douglas (k) by his wife Agnes, daughter of James Horn of Westhall; information about the Horns is wanted. The following is the pedigree of John Douglas (k). Is it known from whom his ancestor Archibald was descended?



(m) Mary de Veaux, wife of Archibald Bulloch, was daughter of James de Veaux, the son of Andrè de Veaux, a French Huguenot. Is anything known of this family?

(n) Jean Stobo, wife of James Bulloch (f), was a daughter of Archibald Stobo, a minister of the Gospel who was at Charleston in 1700, and died there, much respected, in 1740; he went from Scotland with the Darien Colonists. Information about him is wanted.



CCXXXVI.—JOHN TOD.—John Tod, minister of Carriden 1703-1716, *m.* 1704 Agnes Dundas. Information is requested concerning his father, brothers, and children. Was he connected with Henry or James Tod of Bo'ness? HENRY TOD, Jun.

23 LENNOX STREET, EDINBURGH.

CCXXXVII.—DRYSDALE.—I wish to know: (1) how the name Drysdale is so prevalent in Fife, and especially the west of Fife; (2) how they came to migrate from their original home in the south; and (3) why, so far as I know, the name is practically without a representative there? Is there any other instance in Scotland of a similar exodus?

I cannot help feeling that there must be some explanation, historical or traditional, of the remarkable invasion of Fife by my family. But I have never been able to find any.

CHARLES DRYSDALE.

CCXXXVIII.—GORDONS OF GLENBUCKET CASTLE.—I should like to know what became of this family after the fall of their fortunes in the '45. The last Laird saved his head by escaping to France, where he died in exile. What family had he, and where did they reappear when the troubles of the period blew over? J. G. R.

CCXXXIX.—MAKGILL, ADAMSON, FORBES, ORME.

(1) In Spottiswoode's *Ecclesiastical History of Scotland*, it mentions James Makgill, Clerk Register, related to Maitland of Lethington. What was the relationship? His mother was a Cunninghame of Caprington.

(2) He married a daughter of Adamsonne of Graycrook. Can any information concerning the family be given?

(3) Forbes of Rires. What branch of the family of Forbes was the Rires family?

(4) Orme of Kingdrum. Can you give any information concerning this family?

CCXL.—ARCHDEACONRY OF LOTHIAN.—I am anxious to obtain information as to the early history of the Archdeaconry, said to date from the beginning of the eleventh century. Was it erected by formal charter? If so, is the original deed, or any copy of it, known to exist? Unfortunately the Register of St. Andrews, to which we should naturally turn for light on the point, is believed to be lost (*Scotch Legal Antiquities*, p. 190). The Archdeacon of Lothian being, by virtue of his office, parson of this parish, the question is one possessing a local interest, and I should be grateful to any one who can put me in the way of obtaining the desired information. Please reply direct. R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE, N.B.

CCXLI.—MAITLAND.—Information required on following points:—

Point (1), Robert Maitland, Deputy-Governor of the Bars, under John Duke of Lauderdale, registered arms in 1680. The arms are those of Lethington within a bordure waved, *az.*: Crest—'a rock placed in the sea, p.p.r. Motto—*non Fluctus fluctu.*

Point (2), Col. Rd. Maitland of Southa, and of the Coldstream

Guards, also Governor of the Bars, born between 1670-1680. Whose son was he?

I think our 'Episcopalian' tendencies have operated unfavourably against us, as doubtless my ancestors were all baptized, married, and buried according to the *Book of Common Prayer*, and the registers of old Episcopalian congregations have in many cases been lost. Nevertheless, perhaps antiquaries may be able to help us.

J. T. MAITLAND.

CCXLII.—JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—Information requested regarding the family of James Ross of Balneil, in Wigtownshire, who died in 1655. His wife's name was Sarah Sym or Syme. Tradition says that they had nine daughters, all of whom were married. The eldest, Margaret, was the wife of Sir James Dalrymple, 1st Viscount Stair.

J. M. H.

CCXLIII.—COLONEL DOUGLAS AND COLONEL LOCKHART'S REGIMENTS.—What was 'Colonel Douglas's Regiment'—apparently in the French service during the Protectorate? And what was 'Colonel Lockhart's Regiment of Blues' about the end of the seventeenth century? Are there any records of these regiments, and where?

ST. ANDREWS.

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## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XCI. BENNETT FAMILY.—Though as yet the early history of this family has not been traced, it may be well to note that the name occurs in the reign of Edward III. at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and that in 1560 a grant of arms was made by Laurence Dalton, Norroy King, to John Bennett of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent, the Queen's Master of the Ordnance of the North Parts. It is dated 6th Dec. 3 Eliz. (A.D. 1560). After the preamble Norroy states that, having been desired by Bennett not only to make search for the ancient arms belonging to that name, which he found to be '*Azure, a fesse golde between iij dymye Lyons argent,*' but also to augment the same, for remembrance of his the grantees service in the said office, some augmentation, with a crest convenient to the same, therefore he, Norroy, 'Sett forthe unto th'armes aforesyde, *on the fesse a gonne azure between ij pellets, and on thelme for a crest or coygnoyance, a castle golde w<sup>th</sup> fyre flamynge owt, and on the castle ij pellets, on a wreath argent and azure, mantelyd goules, lynes argent, bottondyd golde*' which arms were thereby allowed, ratified, and confirmed to the said John Bennett and his posterity for evermore.

The epitaph of John Bennett is in St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and shows that he died A.D. 1568. The last two lines run—

'So trust we, his wife and children, that caused this,  
And Captain Carel, a friend of his.'

This last name is probably intended for John Carvill, a

Captain of the garrison of Berwick, who married Anne, daughter of John Bennett. The above information is from *The Herald and Genealogist*, Aug. 1866. ED.

CCXXV.—In reply to J. F.'s query, the Baillies of Lamington are descended from both the Wallace and the Bruce. Wallace had a daughter. Whether the mother was married or not is uncertain, and who she was is unknown: she may have been the woman who, at the cost of her own life, saved Wallace's life at Lanark; in any case she cannot have been Marion Bradfute, heiress of Lamington. Lamington came to the Baillies in quite another way. Wallace's daughter married Sir William Baillie (i.) of Hoprig. The son of this marriage, Sir William Baillie (ii.) of Hoprig, married Isabel Seyton, and the Baillies got both their lands of Lamington (still theirs), and their Bruce descent through this Isabel Seyton. Here are the steps in the process:—

Sir Christopher Seyton (executed in London in 1306 along with Nigel Bruce) had married Christian Bruce, sister of Nigel and of Robert the Bruce. Sir Alexander Seyton, son of Sir Christopher Seyton and Christian Bruce, was, in 1329, entered 'of Lamington.' Sir William Seyton 'of Lamington,' son of this Sir Alexander Seyton, married Catharine Sinclair of Hermandstone. Isabel Seyton, daughter of Sir William Seyton and Catherine Sinclair, and heiress of Lamington, married Sir William Baillie (iii.) of Hoprig, and was mother of Sir William Baillie (iii.) of Hoprig and Lamington, and ancestress of Charles Alexander *Wallace* Cochrane-Baillie, now second Baron Lamington.

J. O. MITCHELL.

CCXXVII.—ABBOT OF MELROSE.—According to family tradition, and to M'Farlane's MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, a Robert Bethune was Abbot of Melrose, but he seems to have been a brother, not nephew of James Bethune, Archbishop of St. Andrews. Probably he is the same person as Robert Bethune who, in 1500 (under the designation of 'Presbuterus'), witnessed a charter by Robert Blackadder, Bishop of Glasgow. I have a note that this Abbot died in 1526, but it may be taken from the letter of Dr. Magnus to Cardinal Wolsey.

ST. ANDREWS.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Old and Rare Scottish Tartans, with Historical Introduction and Descriptive Notices*, by Donald William Stewart, F.S.A. Scot., 4to. Edinburgh, George P. Johnston, 1893.—This work invites attention and criticism. Forty-five examples of tartans are given, and the letterpress accompanying each illustration must afford attractive matter for the clans concerned. The tartan of the Lord of the Isles, for example, which is that usually worn by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has, according to Mr. Stewart, 'never hitherto been faithfully delineated in any previous work,

nor properly reproduced in any textile fabric of modern manufacture.' Again he observes, 'It is doubtful if any of the so-called Campbell tartans, as worn at the present time, were in use earlier than the middle of last century, while several are of more recent introduction.' Of two powerful clans he writes, 'The tartan now commonly worn by the Drummonds is likewise claimed by the Grants, the sett of the latter varying only by the shade of a blue line ; but there is no proof of the early adoption of either by the families concerned.' Of the Drummond of Strathallan tartan—perhaps the least attractive in the volume, which is now worn by Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie, and has come to be known in consequence as the Ogilvy tartan, it is said 'the appropriation is somewhat extraordinary, because the Ogilvys possess a fine tartan of their own, which can be traced at least as far back as last century.' Statements like these imply the possession of both courage and knowledge, and Mr. Stewart gives abundant evidence throughout the volume that he has both.

The introduction will well repay perusal. In form it is a careful piecing together of the shreds of evidence and of references to original documents which have been preserved imbedded in the works of authors who happened to refer to the subject from the end of the 16th century to the present day.

In essence it is a defence of the antiquity of the highland dress in a form and of a material not differing much from that now in use. Still, Mr. Stewart appears to be endowed with a Scot's gift of caution, and never dogmatizes. To those who plead for the antiquity of the kilt he has rendered signal service in unearthing the words of Thomas Kirk, which have hitherto been ignored by writers on the subject. He was a Yorkshireman who visited Scotland in 1677, keeping a journal of his observations, and he writes :—

'Here we may note the habit of a Highlander : their doublets are slashed in the sleeve, and open on the back ; their breeches and stockings are either all on a piece, and straight to them plaid colour ; or otherwise, a sort of breeches, not unlike a petticoat, that reaches not so low, by far, as their knees, and their stockings are rolled up about the calves of their legs, and tied with a garter, their knee and thigh being naked. On their right side they wear a dagger, about a foot or half-a-yard long, the back filed like a saw, and several kinnes (? skeans) stuck in the sheath of it ; in either pocket a case of iron or brass pistols, a sword about a handful broad, and five feet long, on the other side, and perhaps a gun on one shoulder and a sack of luggage on the other. Thus accoutred with a plaid over the left shoulder and under the right arm, and a cap a-cock, he struts like a peacock, and rather prides in than disdains his speckled feet.'

There is an earlier reference to the kilt by Taylor the Water Poet (1618) ; this will be found at page 15, it is too long for insertion here. A considerable part of the introduction is taken up with a discussion as to the authenticity of *Vestiarium Scoticum*. Here Mr. Stewart takes a line of his own, and he rakes fore and aft the famous articles in the *Quarterly Review* of June 1847, which he states to have been the work of the late Professor George Skean of Glasgow University, which inflicted such deadly injuries on the *Sobieskis*. This he is enabled to do, partly by the fortunate discovery of the original correspondence regarding the authenticity of the *Vestiarium* between Sir Walter Scott and Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, in possession of the latter's daughter, and partly as the result



of his own researches. Evidently, for all he has yet seen, Mr. Stewart is inclined to regard the *Vestiarium's* claims to authenticity with favour, although, again, he is very careful in expressing an opinion. His remarks will most likely re-open a controversy every one regarded as closed. At the end of the introduction are what Mr. Stewart modestly terms 'Notes on Works treating of Tartans,' which is really a condensed bibliography of the subject, and most valuable as a guide to those intending to form a collection. The work is got up from title-page to finish in admirable taste. One little detail is worth mentioning. The inside paper is a beautiful design representing the arms of the nine dukes connected with Scotland, the spaces between being occupied with female figures engaged in spinning, and the field being strewn with thistles—a highly decorative and allusive bit of workmanship.

*The Underground Life*, by David MacRitchie, Edinburgh. Privately printed. Mr. MacRitchie has written an exceedingly interesting account of the underground dwellings found in some parts of Scotland. Such dwellings are to be met with in England also, and several notices of them occur in the transactions of Archæological Societies. Their construction and size shows their importance, and also that their builders were possessed of considerable skill. Mr. MacRitchie illustrates his work with a number of plans, elevations, and photographs, which make it a valuable contribution to the study of 'underground life.'

*English Topography. Gentleman's Magazine Library.* London: Elliot Stock.—We have received the third part, containing the counties of Derby, Devon, and Dorset. Mr. Gomme, the Editor, has collected from the *Gentleman's Magazine* such letters, articles, or notices as refer to old families, buildings, history, etc. It must be allowed that the *Gentleman's Magazine* did much to revive a love for Archæology, but many of its contributors were sadly deficient in acumen, and this collection of their notes contains with what is valuable much that is not worth reproducing. The reader who bears this in mind will find the volume of use as preserving some interesting information.

*Holy Wells of England*, by Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., etc. London: Elliot Stock.—This is a charming volume, and shows a considerable amount of research. We trust Mr. Hope will turn his attention to Scotland—where he will find some holy wells, though not of such number and interest as those he has described. The subject is one of interest, for the belief in the curative powers of wells was very ancient and wide-spread, and it would be interesting to see what connection exists between the holy wells found in Europe, and the honour bestowed on wells in the East. Mr. Hope's work is well illustrated.

*History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, by John Veitch, LL.D. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons.—The Scottish Borders are interesting to the antiquary, the poet, and the student of history, and Professor Veitch has in two handsome volumes provided much interesting information. His work supplies a want, for he enables the reader to understand the various circumstances which have made Border history and legend so popular. We are carried back to the time

when 'that great and ancient forest of Caledon—Coit Celidon—stretched across the West of Scotland, including Cadzow, portion of Renfrew and Ayr, and the carses by and beyond the Forth, piercing northwards to the great plain bounded by the Highland mountains' (p. 14). This forest he believes to have been far different from what we now style a 'deer forest.' 'Looking now at the ragged thorns and stunted birks and lowly rowans on the bare hillsides' of the Border district, 'we can hardly fancy that it was once a forest in the ordinary sense of the word. Yet the evidence is clear to this effect. David I. in his charter to the Abbey of Selkirk, authorised the monk to cut wood for building or fuel as freely as he did himself. . . . It is probable that the higher and more exposed sides and summits were bare of wood in old times as now, but in the valleys and haughs of the waters, and well up the hillsides, was found abundance of native trees' (p. 15). After describing the physical conditions of the district, past and present, he writes on the ancient inhabitants and place-names. The chapter on the Arthurian legends is full of interest. The second volume is chiefly taken up with a history of the poetry of the Borders. The pathos and beauty of the old Border ballads draw their inspiration from the legends of the past and the unique charms of the district. Professor Veitch, as a borderer, regards them with love, and has given a fresh interest to them by the commentaries with which he has enriched them. The volumes, handsome and appropriate in appearance, are full of instruction and of enjoyment.

*The Historic Episcopate in the Columban Church and in the Diocese of Moray*, by the Rev. John Archibald, M.A. Edinburgh: St. Giles Printing Co.—Of the four hundred pages which make up this book, only thirty contain an account of the Columban Church. Mr. Archibald is, however, doubtless wise in thus prefacing the subject which he more fully deals with, viz. the history of the Diocese of Moray. Many who do not make themselves masters of the works of Skene or Forbes will the better understand the later history of Moray when they have had a short account of what existed before dioceses were established in Scotland. Mr. Archibald gives an interesting account not only of Elgin, the cathedral city, but of Kinloss and Pluscardyn monasteries; fully half of the volume is taken up with the history of the diocese since the Revolution, and in connection with the affairs of the Church in the present century is to be found an account of the Oxford movement, which, it is well to recognise, had a great effect on the Scottish Episcopal Church. Mr. Archibald writes in a spirit of fairness. As the book will be read by many who are not well acquainted with the machinery of the Scottish Episcopal Church, we think that Mr. Archibald might have added a few explanatory foot-notes. Thus to the heading 'The Restoration of the Scottish Metropolitan' (p. 357) is appended a resolution of the Diocesan Synod in favour of it—it should have been explained that it has not been restored by a general Synod of the Church. We trust that other dioceses will find as able historians as Mr. Archibald has proved himself.