

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

525. THE DIVINING ROD.—The claim made by certain persons to possess the power of finding water by means of the divining rod has been frequently discussed. I do not venture upon an opinion, but knowing the interest the subject has excited, I print a letter, a copy of which was made in 1834 by my uncle, the late Rev. George Hallen, B.A. (Oxon.), in a common-place book he kept. He was a careful observer, and noted whatever interested him.

Mr. Christopher Bancks, to whom the letter was written, was well known as a most upright and intelligent gentleman; he resided at Bewdley, in Worcestershire.

'ORCHARD PORTMAN, *April 6th, 1834.*

'DEAR CHRISTOPHER,—Since I passed a few pleasant days with you at the Heath, I have scarcely been at home more than three days consecu-

tively; and my rambles are not yet over, as it will be some time before I can sit down to recollect myself. Such a life of care and travel would appear in the eyes of some of the "unco gude" as incompatible with the right ordering of that great journey which the busy and the idle, the careful and the thoughtless are all performing together, however different the light in which they view the objects around them or the nature and end of their pilgrimage. On my return last night I found your letter of the 28th ulto., which gave us to expect dear mother and yourself last week, but a subsequent letter from our young Caledonian informed us of the demurrer that had been put upon your intentions by Mr. J. Banks. We shall be most happy to see you both, and the pleasure will be much enhanced by seeing your companion so much restored as our information gives us to expect. You ask for a written repetition of the phenomena exhibited by the 'divining rod,' as it is called. What I saw was the effect of some mysterious agent upon a small fork, formed by the *last annual* shoot of any green wood, the two extremities of which are made to pass between the two middle fingers of each hand and held by the fingers and thumb in such a manner as that the fork at the junction of the twigs shall project before the holder in an horizontal position. The twig will present the form and proportion of the separate shoots and the joint that connects them  14 in. or thereabouts. I saw the operation of the twig in the hands of a farmer whose name is Martin, living at Pennard, near Shepton Mallet. He is a perfectly honest man, who despises deception and makes no secret of his gift, but, on the contrary, requests of the observers the most minute inspection. Holding the twig in the manner I have described, he walks over the ground to be examined. And when he comes to a part which contains beneath a natural channel, or, as it is called, a spring, the twig twists violently in his hand, so as to render it impossible for him to keep it in the horizontal position. When I placed him on a board supported on glass bottles, no effect was produced on the twig, which was also the case when I made him stand on *one* leg: I made him hold one end in his left hand while I took the other shoot in my right; under this arrangement the effect was not produced. I then took his *right* hand in my *left*, thereby forming a circle; upon this being done the twig immediately twisted, so that I had by this means the vouch both of touch and sight. I then formed a circle of all the persons present. No effect was produced until the last person took hold of the *right* hand of the gifted man; the circle then being complete the same effect took place. These experiments were made by me upon the assumption that the secret agent was of an electrical or Galvanic nature, an opinion which was confirmed by the result. Martin was ignorant of the object of my experiments, and was quite surprised that I could suspend his *Divinity*. My object, of course, was to remove as much as possible the mystery which hung over the subject, and to shew its connection with certain known agencies and laws of nature. A watch spring bent the contrary way of the coil, and held over the underground watercourse in the same manner as the twig, twists so violently as to break if firmly grasped. I saw the spring twist about, and upon asking Martin to hold it firmly he declined doing so, assuring me that it would break if he did so. A neighbour a few days before allowed him to try the effect upon a spring of his own, when it broke in his hand. The same effect is produced both upon the spring and twig when held over a piece of metal such as half a crown, etc., as I witnessed,

and the diviner immediately detected the piece of money under one of a number of hats, but when the operator held the twig or spring with *silk* between his fingers the *charm* was suspended, both with regard to water and metal. Also when I threw a piece of silk over the money. I think I told you that the professors of the London University, to whom my experiments were communicated, pronounced Martin an impostor, and that I had been deceived. These wise men of the East have since learnt better, and must now turn their wits to elucidate what they can no longer deny. The celebrated Hutton wrote against the supposed juggle, but afterwards witnessed the phenomenon in the hands of a lady of distinction, and wrote his recantation. So much for *divining*, now for a little *Divinity*. Seeing there are so many things in physical nature which we with our poor and limited senses are incapable of comprehending, how can we expect to bring within the scope of our understanding the nature of those things which we cannot see or feel or hear. We may be connected, and, in my mind, doubtless are, with things and circumstances "beyond the limits of our frame," and when God has seen proper to speak to man upon these hidden subjects, He has required his *faith*, and has often given ground by the performance of miracles for believing that He who condescends to speak knoweth all things and has power over all. I draw the following conclusion for the purpose of meeting some observations which you and many others have made upon certain passages in the Old Testament which appear to our finite conceptions as unjust, but which are there alleged to be the commands of God. May not the hard commands alluded to have such a connection with things unseen as totally to alter their nature, and what may at some future stage of our existence be made to appear just and good and merciful when it shall please the Almighty to reveal to us His divine councils? Ponder these things in your mind. We know nothing of the hidden things of God, we *can* know nothing in our present state but what He sees proper to impart. He requires our faith, knowing that we cannot understand His councils "whose thoughts are not as our thoughts," *verbum sat*.—Ever, dear Christopher, your faithful friend,

T. FALKNER.

'Kind love to mother and Annie. Kind love to my Aunt Margaret, and my little Caledonia.

'Mr. C. P. Bancks, Bewdley, Worcestershire.

'My father,¹ who lives near Mr. Bancks, says he knows something of Mr. Falkner, the writer of the above letter.—G. H.'

526. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE.—The tombstone of which an illustration is herewith given was found a few months ago under the floor of the Church of Canisbay, near John o' Groat's House, and by the care of Rev. James M'Pherson, minister of the parish, it was successfully photographed by Mr. Humphrey, photographer, Wick, and is now built into the wall of the church. The stone is of red sandstone and is six feet four inches in length, by two feet seven inches in breadth, and four inches in thickness. The following copy—liable to correction—of the inscription has been given: 'Donald Grot sone to Jhone Grot laid me heir April xiii

¹ The late George Hallen, Esq., J. P., Town Clerk of Kidderminster.

day 1568 M.D.L. Lewys and Donolald Grot Jhone Grot and his Donaield lad and thaar faorbrs. of Donald. Whouse God cald me the xiii day of Aprill anno Domini M.D.L. 1568.' The inscription is in raised letters. It would be very interesting could it be proved that the John referred to on this tombstone is the far-famed John o' Groat. 'John o' Groat's Hotel' now



occupies the site of the famous house. The guide-books tell the mythical story that John o' Groat was a Dutchman who settled here in 1509, and who by his contrivance in forming an octagonal room preserved peace among his eight sons. The following reliable information as to the family is not so generally known, and is furnished from *Orig. Par. Scot.* In 1525 John Grot in Duncasby, chamberlain and bailie of the Earl of Caithness, gave seisin to the Trinity Friars in Aberdeen in an annuity of ten marks from the island of Stroma. In 1530 Hugh Grot, chaplain, was mixed up in the slaughter of William Sutherland and others, at Thurso. In 1546 Donald Grot witnessed the seisins of certain lands in Sutherland. In 1547 John and Hugh Grot had a remission from Queen Mary for certain crimes. In 1549 the non-entry of the lands of Duncasby, said to have been possessed by the Grots, was granted by Queen Mary to Laurence Oliphant. In 1630 we read of David Rany, husband of Issobell Groit, sister of Hugh Groit of Brabusterdoran. In 1644 all the lands held by the Grots appear to have been included in the Earldom of Caithness. A writer in 1726 says, 'Here (at Duncansbay) is the dwelling-house of Grott of Wares.' The writer of the old *Stat. Acct.* states that the remains of the oak table had been seen

by many then living. Dr. Macculloch observes that no foundations are visible, only a piece of green turf as flat and as bare as the back of one's hand. The same idea was expressed in somewhat different language by a tourist :

I went in a boat
To see John o' Groat
The place where his house doth lie;
But when I got there
The hill was bare
And the devil a stone saw I.

W. CRAMOND.

527. THE PLAY O' DE LATHIE ODIVERE.—*Introductory Note.*—In the olden times, Orcadians at their convivial meetings amused themselves by rude dramatical representations, in which lower animals often appeared on the scene. In these performances the menyè-singers acted the principal part. They were professionals hired to sing, recite, or act for the entertainment of the company.

This ballad was at one time represented as a drama by the menyè-singers. This fact influenced me in adopting one of its old names, namely, play, in preference to other names by which the ballad was known—such as rhyme, ballan, teel. The ballad was always divided into fits, but I have been told that its divisions were once called by another name, which I have been unable to discover.

A few stanzas of the ballad appeared in the Transactions of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, communicated by Captain Thomas, R.N., and heard by him in Shetland.

It is now well-nigh fifty years since I first heard parts of this ballad, and for forty years I have been gathering up fragmentary scraps of it from many old people in different parts of Orkney. But of all my informants, I owe most to my late accomplished friend Mrs. Hiddleston, a lady who, while fully appreciating the beauties of modern literature, never forgot the old tales and scraps of verse heard in the days of her childhood. We were both much puzzled by the name 'Milliegare,' occurring in a line of her oral version. Both of us at length came to the conclusion that it was a corruption of Micklegarth, that being the old Norse name of Constantinople. It is right to say, that while the utmost care has been taken to preserve the original, and to select the best from the versions recited to me, I have often had to fill in a word, sometimes a line, in order to make the sense clear or to complete the stanza.

Probably most of the oral verse in Orkney would be lost when the Norse language was forgotten by the people; and the fragments that remained in the newly adopted language must have been rude translations by native bards or menyè-singers. While it is therefore unlikely that we should meet with anything very old in our oral verse; yet it should not be forgotten that the Norse and the Scotch languages existed together for a considerable time in these islands; and to a considerable extent the two languages became amalgamated. So that the dialect used by the peasantry during the eighteenth century may be regarded as Scoto-Norse, gradually fading into oblivion before the English of the elementary schools. Without dwelling on this subject, it may be said, that every word in the ballad added by me has been carefully chosen as the most suitable and oldest Orkney word I know. If the ballad contains any moral, it is probably the enforcement of an old belief once current here. The belief that to swear the Odin oath was sure to bring success to the swearer in the first place, and was most certain to bring on him bitter disappointment in the end.

I may say here, it is not likely that Christ is meant by the phrase, 'him that hung on tree'; but rather that Odin is intended.

THE PLAY OF DE LATHIE ODIVERE.

In Norawa a lathie bed,
A bonnie lass wi muckle gare ;
An' hid wus soothly sung an' said,
Shü wus a lathie sweet an' fair.

They cam fae aest an' wast i' pride,
An' some cam sailan ower de sea ;
An' a' tae win her for a bride ;
Bit never a bride wad de lathie be.

Shü bad dem gang heeme an' mend deir
clais,
Dat dey had worn in comin' sae far ;
Shü ca'd dem fütls, shü ca'd dem flaes,
Set stooks on dem, an' gae dem a skar.

Der wis a man baith stoor an' strang,
An' he wüs neemed Odivere ;
He lo'ed de sword, he lo'ed de sang,
Bit aye he lo'ed de lasses mair.

Dis Odivere fell on his knee,
An' vooed a voo apo' his life,
An' swore bae Him dat hang on tree,
Tae mak dis lathie fair his wife.

He's coorted her, he's waded her ;
An' dey wiir blyth an' blissfu' baith ;
An' aye he bragged near an' far,
He wan his wife bae Odin's aith.

He's left her i' his boorly ha',
A greetan sare dat dolefu' day ;
Tae Guthaland he's geen awa',
Dae muckle pagan loons tae slay.

As he cam back fae Guthaland
I' Muckle Gerth he bed a while ;
An' foys an' fiechtins hed tae hand
For lathies fair düd him beguile.

At Muckle Gerth he terried lang,—
Black sight on him, for biddan dare !
While sat i' dool her maids amang
Wi' tearfu' ee his lathie fair.

An' aft shü boonied hersel sae bra',
An' aft her gouden hair wad keem,
An' dan luk ower de castle wa'
Tae see her ain gude-man co' heem.

An' aye shü looked an' lipened lang,
For minay a dowie day an' year ;
Bit Odivere, he düd no come,
Nor word o' Oddie could shü hear.

SECOND FIT.

Ae enen i' the mirkin o'd,
A stately knight cam tae her ha' ;
Fu lood he chapped on de yet
An' loodly at de yet dud ca'.

' A boon, a boon ! ye porter loon,
Bed me dis nicht within your ha',
Me vista's lang, the nicht is mirk,
An' heem an' haudin far awa'.'

' Begone, begone, awa, awa !
Tae bed ye here, that may no' be ;
Nae stranger sleeps within dis ha',
While me gude lord's ayont de sea.'

' Gin ye wad no find de weight o' me
hand,
Gae tell your lathie mistress fair,
Dat I hae come fae Guthaland,
An' bare her word o' Odivere.'

De yet wus apened at his word ;
An' baldly strode he i' de ha' ;
An' de women roon him said,
A stoorer knight dey never saw.

An' he's taen aff his silken cap,
An' he's geen doon apo his knee,
An' he's laid a goud ring on de lathie's
lap,
Dat shü wus unco fain tae see.

' A token fae dee husband dear,
I bring tae dee mae lathie fair ;
I left him weel, i' jolly cheer ;
Dey ca him noo, Sir Odivere.

' An' weel he's win his knight's degree,
Bae slaying miny a soldier stoor,
An' mackan hosts o' pagans flee,
Afore his sword sae sharp an' door.'

Whin shü de gouden ring hed seen,
Shü tik nae tent o' what he said ;
Bit drew her kerchief ower her een ;
An' colour fae her fair face fled.

Bit syne her bonnie face grew bright,
An blithely blinked her bonnie ee.
' Rise up, rise up, ye valyent knight,
For uncons gude ye bring tae me.

' A stately bülie i' de ha',
Poo oot de best o' blude reed wine,
Wi' futh o' a' dats gude an bra',
Dat dis brave knight fu weel may dine.'

An' miny a teel he tald dat nicht,
O' tulyes foucht for lathies fair ;
An' a' aboot dat worthy wight,
I' Guthaland, Sir Odivere.

He minted aye, to he never said,
An skeeted aye i' ilka teel,
' Dat Odivere wus a rovin bled,
An liked de lasses ower weel.

An' whin de bülie wus fairly dün,
An' a' de servents gaen tae bed,
An' de twa dem sels wur left alane,
De lathie tae de stranger said :

'Why bring ye back dat gouden ring,
Dat brings tae me sare dool an' pain,
Dat minds me o' de blithsam days,
Whin I o' dee wus ower fain?'

'Ye ken, fair dame, tae me aye dear,
Lang syne ye gae dat ring tae me;
An' on dis ring i' de mün licht clear,
Ye swüre forever mine tae be.

'An' I i' dool hae geen sin syne,
A lanely man on land an' sea;
An' never a face hae seen bit dine,
Dat I could speer me wife tae be.'

'Noo wheesht, noo wheesht, ye faus
tongued knight,
Your words will wark me muckle
skaith,

Tu' weel ken ye, what sindered is;
Hid wus de dowie Odin's aith.'

He's taen her white hand i' his stately
nave;
An' fain was shü an' fain was he;
What happened neest, ye need no speer;
In sooth I wus no dare tae see.

The knight's awa i' de mornin' gray,
He bed no for a fare weel foy,—
What nae bothie kens nae bothie can
say;
Bit de lathies left i' peerie joy.

Her bonnie een blinked no sae bright,
Her keel an' white grew white an'
gray;
An' ilka day shü wisd for nicht,
An' ilka nicht shü wisd for day.

THIRD FIT.

I heard a lathie ba'an her bairn;
An' aye shü rockit, an' aye shü sang,
An' teuk sae hard apo' de verse,
Till de hert within her bothie rang.

'Ba loo, ba loo, me bonnie bairn,
Ba lo lillie, ba loo lay,
Sleep do, me peerie bonnie budo!
Doo little kens dee mither's wae.

'Aloor! I dinno ken dee faither,
Aloor, aloor! me waefu' sin!
I dinno ken me bairn's faither,
Nor yet de land dat he lives in.

'Aloor! aloor! ca'd sall I be
A wicked woman bae a' men,
Dat I, a married wife, soud hae
A bairn tae him I dünno ken.'

Dan ap an' spak a grimly gest,
Dat stüd sae lech at her bed feet,
'O here am I, dee bairn's faither,
Alto I'm no' dee husband sweet.'

'Me bairn's faither I ken do are,
Na luve sae sweet I'll ever hae;
An' yet I hae a gude, gude man,
Dats far awa fae me dis day.'

'I care no for dee wadded carl,
I wus his face I'll never see,
Bit whin sax munt is come an' gaen,
I'll come an' pay de noris fee.

'Hids no' be said doo tint bae me,
A bodle wirt o' warly gare,
Sae whin I come, doos get dee fee,
An' I me bairn tae be me heir.'

'Noo, for de luve I бүr tae dee,
A luve dats brought me muckle sheem,
O tell me whar dee heem may be,
An' tell me true dee vera neem?'

'San Imravoe hid is me neem;
I gong on land; an' sweem on sea;
Amang de ranks o' selkie folk
I am a yarl o' hich degree.

'I am a man apo' de land,
I am a selkie i' de sea;
Me heem it is de Soola-Skerry,
An' a' dats dare is under me.

'Mair or a thoosan selkie folk,
Tae me a willan sarvice gae;
An' I am king o' a' de folk,
An' la' tae dem is what I say.'

'O who can doo de bairn tak,
An' who can doo de bairn save?
I' dee cald heem doo' only mak
De grimby sea me bairn's grave.'

'Me peerie bairn I'll safely ferry,
To I hae nather ship or skift,
Wi' muckle care tae Soolis-Skerry,
Afore de sin's hich i' de lift.'

'Bit who sall I me young son ken,—
An' who sall I me bairn know?
O' a' de selkies i' Soolis-Skerry
He's be de middlemist o' dem a'.

'His megs sall a' be black as seut,
His croopan white as driven snaw,
An' I beside him, like the sam'
I wus tae dee i' times awa'.'

'Me ain gudeman a warrior prood,
An' aye a stival nave his he;
An' he may prick or club me bairn,
When he's a selkie i' de sea.'

'I fear no dat, I fear bit dis,
Dat cockra comes an' fiands me here;
Bit come what may, I come agen,
An' fetch me bairn i' ae half year.

'For dan he'll be a seeventh stream,
An' dan a man agen I'll be,
An' tak me bonnie peerie bairn
A' tae de boons o' Soolis-Skerrie.'

Whin de sax munts were come an' geen,
He cam' tae pay de noris fee ;
The tane o' his hands wus fu' o' gowd,
De tither fu' o' white monie.

De lathie's taen a gowden chain,
Her wadin boon fae Odivere,
Shü tied hid roon her bairn's hars,
Hid for her sake shü bade him wear.

'I'm come tae fetch me bairn awa ;
Fare weel, for doo'r anithers wife.'
'I wad dee wi' a gowden ring,
An' bide beside dee a' me life.'

'Doo wad no', whin I wad gude wife ;
I winno, whin doo'r willan noo,
Dat day doo tint doo'l never fiand ;
He's late, he's ower late tae rue.'

De lathie lived a lanely life,
An' aften looks apo de sea,
Still lipenan her first luvae tae fiand,
Bit jubish dat can never be.

THE FOURTH FIT.

Sae Odivere's come heem ageen,
Wi' muckle store o' warly gare ;
An' he, his lathie, an' his men,
Mak helliedays wi' bülies rare.

Dey danced an' sang, dey tald deir teels ;
An' syne sat doon tae drink an' dine,
Wi' joles o' flesh, fuman cogs,
An' wallie horns o' blüid reed wine.

Ae day says Oddy tae his men,
'I doobt gin here we langer link,
We'll a' grow fat as butter bas ;
An' dee wi' fouth o' maet an' drink.

'Hid's weel enough a peerie while ;
I kinno thole it lang awa,
Lets hunt de otters on de shore,
An' start de morn at blink o' da.'

Dey hunted otters on de shore,
A selkie ran oot o' a geo ;
An' Odivere he teuk no lang
Tae fell him wi' a mester blow.

Den oot an' spak, een o' his men,
'Far hae I sailed an' muckle seen,
Bit never gowd on selkie's hars,
Till noo I see 'd wi' baith me een.'

Dae бүr de selkie tae de ha ;
An' never a word said Odivere,
His face wis bleck an' lowed his een,
To he düd nather ban or sware.

'Co'-doon, co' doon ! Lathie Odivere
Co' doon,-an' see me farly fang,
Ye's read tae me dis riddle rae,
By a' de sants dat ever sang !'

De lathie shü cam doon tae see,
Dey meed sae muckle steer,
'Here's de gowd chain ye got fae me,
Tell me gude wife, whoo cam hid
here?'

'Aloor, aloor ! me bonnie bairn,
Me bairn ! what am I born tae see ?
Me malisen be on de hand
Dats wroucht dis deed o' blüid on
dee !'

Dat lathie wi' her torn hair,
Shü wüs a dolefu' sicht tae see,
Her greetin' lood an' saban sair,
Her erms around de deed selkee.

'Your bairn ! gudewife, nae bairn o'
mine,
An' yet ye wur me wedded wife,
I doobt, whin I've been far fae heem,
Ye'r led a wicked woman's life.'

'An' gin I be dee wedded wife,
A wedded man wur doo tae me ;
Ye left me tae a lanely life,
An' bed lang years ayont de see.'

'I left dee wi' baith lands an' gare,
An' meed dee mistress o' deem a',
An' toucht doo wad be true tae me,
As I tae dee whin far awa.'

'Black sight apo' dee lands an' gare !
Doo little kens a woman's hert,
Tae tink de gift o' warldy gare,
Is a' de lovin' husband's pert.'

'Whin doughty deeds wur tae be dün,
Hid wad hae been a bonnie pass,
Hed I line heem to culye dee,
An' bore me fingers i' dee ass !

'I could no' thole a slugerd life,
An' lathie I would hae dee ken,
Whin I tik dee tae be me wife,
I düd no' want a cluckan hen.'

'Gin I can cluck, saul doo can craw,
Ower a' dee deeds wi' women dün ;
Hoo ilka bontie winch doo saw,
Doo coorted her an' ca'd hid fun.

'Bit ae deed bairn, alon hae I !
An' gif dis deed wüs wrang i' me,
Hoo many bairns his doo tae sha,
Hoo true a man doo's been tae me ?

'Could I no' tak what cam tae me,
Tae temp me i' me langsam life,
While doo wür skalan frank an' free
De dearest tocher o' a wife?'

'Ye lee, ye lee, ye leean limmer !
Whar er we drank abüne dem,a',
Dee weel fard face I tosted aye.
An' foucht wi' him dat said me na.

'An' whin i' battle's sairest pall,
 Me hert grew strang, whin mest out-
 moucht
 Bae tinkin' on me loavin' wife—
 Dat shü wüs faus I little toucht.

'Wi' selkie folk do's led a life!
 Awa ye limmer slut fae me!
 I wad no hae dee for a wife,
 For a' de gowd i' Christindee!'

Shü's whiped de chain fae de selkie's
 hars,
 An' waped hid on Odie's croon,
 'Gae tak ye that, ye ill-tongued tike,
 An' keep hid for a pertin boon!'

De lathie dey pat i' a hich, hich toor,
 Wi' nae sweet licht, trow hole or bore;
 Dey hae geen her meal an' water dare,
 An' steeked fest de iron door.

THE FIFTH FIT.

The Ting has passed her awfu' doom,
 Dat for her fats an' sinfu' deed,
 Shü s'ud be taen an' brunt tae ass',
 Withoot or mercy or remeed.

'Aloor, aloor! de doolfu' day!
 Aloor! what am I born tae see?
 I' de reed haet fire I man be brunt!
 O waes me hert an' wais me.

'O gin me faither been i' life,
 He wad hae doory foucht for me!
 Deid mither's ghest wul doo no come
 An' set thee doolfu' douchter free?

'Whin I lay on dee cother breest
 An' doo dee peerie bairn düd rüs,
 Doo little toucht dee bonnie bairn
 Wad be a cinder i' de ass'!'

Than up an' spak San Imravoe,
 An' a lood an' wallie cry gae he;
 'Ye selkie folk, tae Norawa
 Ca a' de whals i' de Nort Sea!'

De day afore dat lathie fair
 Wus tae be brunt wi' muckle woe,
 A cry wus raised around de ha':
 'Whals, whals! i' ilka bey an' voe.'

Dan Oddivere an' a' his men
 Ran tae de ca' wi' muckle speed;
 An' dare wus rowin', routin', yowlin',
 An' noise dat micht hae raised de deed.

Dey rowed an' rooted a' de day,
 Bit never a whal got for der pains,
 An' i' de mirkin', heem dey geed
 Wi' sweean laevs an' tiftan banes.

An' whin dat dae cam tae de ha',
 Dey got a gluf ye may be siir,
 For ilka door stüd apen wide,
 An' de door o' de toor lay on de flür.

An' dey ran ap, an' dey ran doon,
 An' glowered aboot wi' a' deir een;
 De lathie fair wüs clean awa',
 An' never mair bae mortal seen.

An' Oddivere's a lanely man
 An' weary o' his sicker skathe;
 An' ayé an' sare he rues de day
 He ever tük de Odin aith.

Tae menyé-singers tanks we gae,
 Tae menyé-singers drink we a';
 Wiir foy's dey wiir no wirt a strae,
 Withoot der sangs an' ballans bra.

W. T. D.

GLOSSARY OF OLD WORDS IN PRECEDING LINES.

A

Aloor, alas! an exclamation of sorrow.
Ato, although.
Atae, unto.

Boonie, to prepare, to fit out, to dress, to tidy up.
Bothie, body.
Bülie, a banquet.
Bür, bore.

Der, there.
Dat, that.
Dem, them.
Dis, this.
Düd, did.
Doo, thou.

Fuman, foaming as in text; also stream-
 ing.
Farlie, a wonder, anything strange.
Fang, anything taken in hunting or fish-
 ing.

B

Bae, by.
Bain (a as in last syllable of *papa*), singing a lullaby.
Ballin (a as in *shall*), throwing stones at anything.
Bed, abode, lived.
Bit, but.
Boorly, large, stately, applied to a house.

Croopan, the trunk of the body of man or lower animal.
Cock-cra, cock-crow.
Culye, to cuddle.

D

De, the.
Dae, they; sometimes in text *dey*.
Deir, their.

E

Eenin, evening.

F

Foy, a feast.
Fats, faults.
Fae, from.
Footh, a large quantity.
Fooths, a great many.
Fain, fond.

G

Guthaland, the Holy Land, literally God's land.
Geo, a cave or small creek on the sea-shore.
Gluf, a sudden fright, a surprise causing fear.

<p>H</p> <p><i>Hid</i>, it.</p> <p><i>Hed</i>, had.</p> <p><i>He</i>, he or she was often used instead of it, there being of old no neuter gender.</p> <p><i>Helicidays</i>, holidays.</p> <p>I</p> <p><i>Is</i>, us; also used as in English.</p> <p>J</p> <p><i>Jubish</i>, to be doubtful of, and yet to suspect the occurrence of an event.</p> <p><i>Joles</i> or <i>jules</i>, large pieces of meat; figuratively large and clumsy.</p> <p>L</p> <p><i>Lathie</i>, lady.</p> <p>M</p> <p><i>Mickel-Gerth</i>, Constantinople.</p> <p><i>Me</i>, my; also the same as in English.</p> <p><i>Minted</i>, meant, insinuated.</p>	<p><i>Mün</i>, the moon.</p> <p><i>Megs</i>, the fore paws or fins of a seal.</p> <p><i>Maet</i>, meat.</p> <p><i>Menye-singers</i>, men or women who sung or recited at convivial meetings.</p> <p><i>Menye</i> means a company or party.</p> <p>N</p> <p><i>Nave</i>, the fist or hand.</p> <p><i>Noris fec</i>, nurse's fec.</p> <p><i>Nether</i>, neither.</p> <p>O</p> <p><i>Ootmoucht</i>, exhausted by hunger or hard labour, or, as in text, by hard fighting.</p> <p>P</p> <p><i>Peerie</i>, little.</p> <p><i>Pall</i>, a great difficulty not easily overcome. The word is still used in the verbal form, as 'I am fairly palled.'</p>	<p>R</p> <p><i>Reed</i>, red.</p> <p><i>Rootin</i>, roaring.</p> <p>S</p> <p><i>Shü</i>, she.</p> <p><i>Skar</i>, a fright.</p> <p><i>Stooks</i>, frowns, stern looks.</p> <p><i>Sün</i>, soon.</p> <p><i>Skeeted</i>, insinuated; threw out covered hints against the party spoken of.</p> <p><i>Sindered</i>, sundered.</p> <p><i>Selkie</i>, a seal.</p> <p><i>Sin</i>, the sun. Sun and son always pronounced the same.</p> <p><i>Stival</i>, stiff; in a loose way, strong.</p> <p><i>Sae</i>, so.</p> <p><i>Sall</i>, the soul; the word is used in text as was common in form of an oath, and means, 'upon my soul'.</p> <p><i>Skailan</i>, scattering.</p> <p><i>Sweean</i>, smarting.</p> <p><i>Sicker</i>, severe; not secure as in Scotch.</p>	<p>T</p> <p><i>Tae</i>, to.</p> <p><i>Teel</i>, tale.</p> <p><i>Tullye</i>, v. to fight, n. a fight.</p> <p><i>Toe</i>, though.</p> <p><i>Tint</i>, lost.</p> <p><i>Ting</i>, Thing; that is, the law-court.</p> <p><i>Tiftan</i>, aching.</p> <p>V</p> <p><i>Vistie</i> (sometimes <i>vista</i>), a journey.</p> <p>W</p> <p><i>Wus</i>, was.</p> <p><i>Wur</i>, were, also our.</p> <p><i>Whin</i>, when.</p> <p><i>Wad</i>, would, also <i>wade</i> and <i>wed</i>.</p> <p><i>Whoo</i>, how.</p> <p><i>Weelfard</i>, well-favoured.</p> <p><i>Whiped</i>, snatched.</p> <p><i>Waped</i>, flung with violence.</p> <p>Y</p> <p><i>Yet</i>, gate.</p>
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W. TRAILL DENNISON.

528. FOREIGNERS MADE DENIZENS (continued from vol. viii., page 14).—

- Nicholson, John, from Scotland, 10th Feb. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)
- Nicholson, John, from Scotland, 1st May 1585. (*Pat.* 27 Eliz., p. 16, m. 1.)
- Norrey, Richard, from Scotland, married to an English woman. In England 32 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Parker, (?) John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 15 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Paterson, John, a Scotchman, 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Patisen, Davye, 'borne in Orkeney, and hath wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.)
- Peerson, *alias* Pereson, Robert, from Scotland, 4th March 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)
- Penven, John, clerk, Master of Arts from Scotland, 33 (*sic*) Oct. 1539. *Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 6, m. 36. 23rd Oct. 1589 (*sic*). (*Pat.* 31 Hen. 8, p. 4, m. 41.)
- Pierson, Peter, 'Scott, havying wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) Peter Person, fisher, age

- 52, has 2 children. Suitor for letters of denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)
- Pierson, Rowland, from Scotland, 15th Jan. 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)
- Ramsey, Andrew, from Scotland, 27th Jan. 1579. (*Pat.* 21 Eliz., p. 7, m. 26.)
- Ramsey, John, gentleman, from Scotland, 18th Nov. 1574. (*Pat.* 17 Eliz., p. 4, m. 3.)
- Ramsey, Richard, labourer, a 'northern man, born in Inglond as he thinketh and belevith, but by cause some layeth to his charge to be a Scott desireth to be a denyson,' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8), 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Ramsey, William, singleman, aged 30 years. 'Knowlegyth that he ys an Inglyshman, yet for as muche as he notyd to be a Scot he prayeth to be denyzen,' 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Rolls*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Rolls*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Redde, James, from Scotland, 31st Oct. 1534. (*Pat.* 26, Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 22.)
- Robertson, Mathew, clerk, from Scotland, 1st May 1565. (*Pat.* 7 Eliz., p. 9, m. 41.)
- Robinson, Barnard, from Scotland, unmarried. In England 20 years, 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Robinson, John, from Scotland. Married to an Englishwoman. In England 30 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Robynson, Michael, Scotsman, 20th Oct. 1557. (*Pat.* 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, p. 11, m. 35.)
- Rosse, Andrew, from Scotland, 3d June 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 4, m. 36.)
- Russell, John, from Scotland, 21st May 1565. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)
- Sampson, James, borne in Orkeney, having [a wife] and children Englysshe, 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) James Sampson, a fisherman, aged 62 years. In England 38 years. Has 3 children. Suitor for Letters of Denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)
- Saunders, Nicholas, 'fisser Scott, havynge a wyff and children Englysshe,' 18th April 1542. (*Pat.* 33 Hen. 8, p. 9, m. 44.) Nicholas Saunders, aged 42 years. In England 33 years. Has 5 children. Suitor for Letters of Denization. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 297.)
- Saunderson, James, fisherman, aged 56 years. Born in Scotland, married to an English woman, has 4 children. In England 39 years. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, 297.)
- Saunderson, Peter, from Scotland, 6th June 1586. (*Pat.* 28 Eliz., p. 1, m. 35.)
- Scott, Frauncys, born in Edinborough in Scotland, now in service with the Bishop of Worcester. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Scott, William, from Scotland, 29th Jan. 1584. (*Pat.* 26 Eliz., p. 12, m. 39.)
- Sincler, John, from Scotland, 26th May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)
- Smythe, George, from Scotland, 6th March 1577. *Pat.* 19 Eliz., p. 3, m. 39.)
- Smyth, John, fisherman, born in Scotland, aged 39 years. In England 23 years. Married to an Englishwoman, has 5 children. Suitor for Letter of Deniz. 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, No. 279 [?].)

- Smyth, Nicholas, from Scotland, had lived 50 years at Canterbury and elsewhere in England, 12th Jan. 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 10.)
- Smythe, Robert, from Scotland, 1st June 1570. (*Pat.* 12 Eliz., p. 4, m. 34.)
- Smyth, Robert, from Scotland, 6th Feb. 1574. (*Pat.* 16 Eliz., p. 13, m. 8.)
- Smyth, William, from Scotland, 11th June 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)
- Snype, Roland, from Scotland, 28th Aug. 1562. (*Pat.* 4 Eliz., p. 11, m. 9.)
- Stephanson, Thomas, of the city of London, 'loke' from Scotland, 6th Dec. 1518. (*Pat.* 10 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 23.)
- Stephyson, William, from Scotland, 27th March 1514. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 25.)
- Steward, James, of 'Lowike,' otherwise Rector of Wilton, from Scotland, 3d Nov. 1523. (*Pat.* 15 Hen. p. 1, m. 5.)
- Storve, John, from Scotland, 13th Jan. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 41.)
- Storve, Roger, from Scotland, 20th June 1672. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 4.)
- Sutherland, John, from Scotland, 6th May 1573. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 12, m. 30.)
- Sympson, John, from Scotland, 2nd Sept. 1517. (*Pat.* 9 Hen. 8, p. 2, m. 9.)
- Tate, James, from Scotland, 8th May 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
- Thompson, Henry, from Scotland, 29th March 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 36.)
- Thomson, Thomas, from Scotland, 7th May 1513. (*Pat.* 5 Hen. 8, p. 1, m. 10.)
- Thompson, Thomas, from Scotland, 13th Jan. 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)
- Thompson, William, from Scotland, 1574. (*Pat.* 15 Eliz., p. 13, m. 7.)
- Thorneton, Alexander, from Scotland, 18th June 1571. (*Pat.* 13 Eliz., p. 2, m. 38.)
- Troynam, Edward, a Scot. In England 26 years. Married to an Englishwoman, 9 children, 4 alive. One of 'your grace's servants which desire to be denizens without paying anything therefor,' 1542. (*Cecil MSS.*, 279.)
- Twythy, James, from Scotland, 28th May 1566. (*Pat.* 8 Eliz., p. 6, m. 37.)
- Tyndall, Robert, from Scotland, 29th June 1572. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 13.)
- Walker, Alexander, of the Parish of St. Andrews, London, tailor, born in the County of 'Athay' in Scotland, 13th April 1541. (*Signet Bills*, April 1541, No. 20.)
- Walker, Alexander, of the parish of St. Martins within Ludgate, in the city of London. From Scotland, 16th Dec. 1560. (*Pat.* 3 Eliz., p. 4, m. 5.)
- Walker, Henry, from Scotland, 3d July 1568. (*Pat.* 10 Eliz., p. 5, m. 33.)
- Whittell, James, a Scotchman. In England 20 years. 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) 11th July 1544 (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Williamson, Adam, priest and Bachelor in Sacred Theology in the Diocese of Glasgow, from Scotland, 16th Feb. 1517. (*Pat.* 8 Hen. 8, p. 2.)

- Williamson, Gilbert, from Scotland. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Williamson, John, from Scotland, married to an English woman. In England 10 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Williamson, John, from Scotland, 3d May 1564. (*Pat.* 6 Eliz., p. 11, m. 19.)
- Willoch, John, from Scotland, 7th Dec. 1586. (*Pat.* 29 Eliz., p. 12, m. 28.)
- Wylson, Alexander, from Scotland, 23d June 1572. (*Pat.* 14 Eliz., p. 8, m. 4.)
- Wilson, John, from Scotland, having an English wife. In England 20 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Wilson, Robert, from Scotland, not married. In England 10 years. 14th April 1541. (*Deniz. Roll*, 32 Hen. 8.)
- Wilson, Thomas, from Scotland, 2nd Oct. 1596. (*Pat.* 38 Eliz., p. 10, m. 30.)
- Wodirspone, John, from Scotland, 30th Dec. 1561. (*Pat.* 3 Eliz., p. 13, m. 32.)
- Younge, Gilbert, from Scotland, 24th April 1567. (*Pat.* 9 Eliz., p. 3, m. 40.)

Probably Scotsmen.

- Conyngham, David, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 3.)
- Duglas, John, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 6.)
- Edger, Peter, 29th Oct. 1550. (*Pat.* 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 5.)
- Logye, Robert, Master of Arts, priest. A Frenchman, and a preacher here 4 years, 1st July 1544. (*Westm. Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.) [See Logye, Rob., above.]
- Rosse, Peter, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Steward, James, 10th March 1552. (*Pat.* 6 Edw. 6, p. 4, m. 1.)
- Steward, John, 11th July 1544. (*Deniz. Roll*, 36 Hen. 8.)
- Story, James, 29th Jan. 1551. (*Pat.* 5 Edw. 6, p. 6, m. 2.)

529. CAMELODUNE.—In his *History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 98, Burton says, ‘The great glory of the Roman remains in Scotland was, however, Arthur’s oon or oven in Stirlingshire, on the banks of the small river Carron, near the present town of Falkirk.’ After a description of it, he states that Nennius, who has little else to say about Scotland, identifies it clearly, saying that it was built by Carrausius when he established an empire in Britain. In a note, the building stood north of the Roman Wall of Antonine, also the considerable town of Camelon close beside it. He states that Hector Boece enlarges on it, and preposterously attributes it to Julius Caesar! This may be true of the original edition of Boece in the Latin language, but it certainly is not so stated in the metrical version, where we find it described as a ‘Temple biggit by Vespasian in Claudius’ day.’ This statement may be equally ridiculous; very probably both are wrong. Boece says that there was an image and inscription on the Temple, both destroyed by Edward I., and the words Arthur’s Houfe or Hall written instead, the object of the English king in this and other like instances being to throw the ancient history of the kingdom into confusion. This seems quite credible conduct of him on whose tomb in Westminster Abbey is inscribed the epitaph ‘Malleus Scotorum.’

Camelodune, variously spelled in the metrical version, is frequently mentioned: first in the legendary narrative during the Roman rule at the time of Agricola, also in A.D. 351, when Melan, king of the Picts, having been defeated by Angus, king of the Scots, took refuge in it. Also 843, at the defeat of the Picts by Kenneth MacAlpine, Camelodune was taken and destroyed, the Picts and Queen taking refuge in the Maiden Castle built on a crag in the Lothians.

The editor of the metrical version finds fault with Boece for placing Camelodune in Scotland, stating that it was in England, now the modern town of Doncaster. The author of the lately published work *Early Britain* on the other hand, says that Camelodunum was the chief place of Cuenobolin, afterwards a Roman station, a colony being established there, and that Colchester in Essex now occupies the situation. This is the common opinion, but in rather a rare book, *England Displayed*, first published 1626 and again 1769, it is stated: 'In the county of Essex there was a station founded by Ostorius the Roman general about A.D. 50, where now stands Maldon. Thus Maldon in England and Camelon in Scotland may both be traced from the old name Camelodune. The explanation of why two places of the same name should be found in two different kingdoms, and in places so far apart, is given in the work, *Early Culture in Scotland*, by D. Mackinnon, lately published, p. 55. The gods whom the Druids worshipped were identified by Caesar with their own divinities, Mercury, Apollo, Mars, Jupiter and Minerva.

Mars as Caturix the battle king, and as Camulos, to whom Camulodunum, the capital of the Trinobantes, and other places were dedicated, and who is recognisable in an inscription to Mars Camulus, which has been found along the Roman Wall, between the Forth and the Clyde.

The moral to be drawn from this story seems to be, What is truth in history? It seems very unkind the way some of our old historians are treated, especially Boece; he is ridiculed and accused of invention, as for instance the battle of Lancarty by Burton, and the various Danish invasions of Scotland before Malcolm Caenmore. By Lord Hailes he is blamed for fabricating ridiculous stories regarding the descent of the Stewarts from Fleance and the Welsh princess. The same account is given by Buchanan. As to the truth, that is a matter of opinion; but it is given as a matter of fact without any embellishment by them, as any one may read and judge for themselves.

SENEX.

530. BRASS BRANCH LIGHTS IN CHURCHES.—A letter on this subject by a writer who did not give his name lately appeared in the *Scotsman*. In this the brass hanging chandeliers in the restored Cathedral of Dunblane were attacked as vulgar in design and unsuitable to the building and standard chandeliers, or more correctly gasaliers, were declared to be far superior. I need not defend the design of these branches. The architect who has so admirably converted the long roofless ruin once more into a house of prayer is well known, not only for his careful and loving handling of the relics of the past, but for his excellent taste which cares for the fittings of the fabrics he takes in hand. I would write, however, a few words on the antiquity and propriety of hanging brass branches. Church restorers in England in the middle of this century destroyed in their mistaken zeal much that has now to be deplored. Hanging brass branches were ruthlessly taken down and sold for old metal, and were replaced by standard coronæ, many of which

were of exceedingly feeble design. As these were and are supplied ready made by church decorators, they are often utterly out of harmony with the architecture and fittings of the churches they give light to, and have a mean and tawdry appearance, contrasting with the massive and often graceful hanging branches they displaced. Probably few of these were of very great age, for the greed and ignorance of many of the churchwardens of the last century were as destructive as the zeal and ignorance of church 'restorers (?)' of our own day. But though but few old specimens may have survived the consecutive attacks of greedy ignorance and ignorant zeal, it is certain that brass hanging branches were in use at an early period, and became common when the Reformation provided services for the people, in which they, with the help of prayer-books, could take part. Before the Reformation, altar lights, either standards before the altars, or candlesticks placed on them, were sufficient. After the Reformation it became necessary to light the body of the church, and so we find from the Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, that a lanthorn was provided, evidently fitted with horn instead of glass, to protect the candles from the draughts which abounded.

'1564. Paide for skoring and making cleane of the greate lantern for the church, iiijd.
 Paid for skoring and making cleane of the lantern hornes, ijd.
 Paid for a rope of xxxⁱⁱ yards long to hange the greate lanterne in ye myddeste of ye church, xijd.'

Sixteen years later this primitive chandelier gave place to one more artistic:—

'1580. Paide for a latten (brass) braunche and a poolye for the church, xxs.'

—equal to about fifteen pounds of our present money. Entries for the repair and cleaning of brass 'branches' are common in the old accounts of churchwardens in England. Nor were they unknown in Scotland. An article on 'Kirk candlesticks at Montrose and Brechin,' in Willis's *Current Notes* for October 1854, states: 'The earliest were made of wood; and when metal came into use, they were made of various and elegant designs, of which those now suspended from the roofs of the parish churches of Montrose and Brechin are very good specimens. These are both made of brass, and that at Montrose is about four feet in height. It consists of a large globe and shaft surmounted by an elegant moulding of an angel with outstretched wings resting on a dolphin. It has sixteen branches, divided into two rows of eight each, the lower row about twenty-four inches from the shaft, the upper about eighteen inches.' An inscription round the globe states that it was given in 1623 by Richard Clark, a native of Montrose, and at the time Vice-Admiral to the King of Sweden. The Brechin chandelier is described as being somewhat smaller. It may be said that the Dunblane gasaliers are not highly decorated—perhaps the funds available did not permit any great outlay. I have myself seen them, and I am not alone in admiring them as of good design and dimensions, and vastly superior to many cheap and tawdry articles which would be out of place in a building so judiciously and harmoniously restored by one who is well aware of the importance of minor details in producing a pleasing general effect. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

531. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN (vol. viii. p. 7).—A correspondent has pointed out that Isabella Wellwood, wife of Robert Clarke of Comrie, was not 'sole heiress' of her father, Robert Wellwood, though she was the sole child, and therefore sole lineal representative. By the terms of an entail made by her grandfather, Robert Wellwood, the estate went, on her father's death, to her uncle, Andrew Wellwood, and then to her cousin, Robert Scott Moncrieff; after him they went (in 1854) to her cousin, Alexander Maconochie, whose grandson is now in possession. ED.

532. DENHAM OF WESTSHIELDS (vol. v. p. 83).—The following annotations to the Notes on this family should be recorded :—

2. See Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 301.

3. For 1533 read 1563.

12. A baronetcy was conferred on Sir William Denham, 31st January 1693, with remainder to his heirs and assigns (see Great Seal Register, and *Notes and Queries* of 14th November 1891). The title of Baronet was therefore properly assumed by Sir William's nephews.

16. The following additional notices of the name may be inserted :—

(12.) Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham died at Sierra Leone in June 1828 (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxiv. p. 807).

(13.) Died at Queenstown, Upper Canada, 31st January 1825, Wilhelmina Denham, wife of Francis Hall, Civil Engineer (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xix. p. 628).

(14.) Died at her house, Arniston Place, 28th July 1829, the widow of James Denholm, Esq., Treasurer to George Heriot's Hospital (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvi. p. 843).

(15.) At 7 Leith Street. 29th September 1829, Mrs. Denham of a still-born son (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvi. p. 132).

(16.) At 3 Lothian Road, 1st December 1829, Mrs. James Denham of a son (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxvii. p. 547).

(17.) Died at Bathwood, 2d January 1831, John Denham, late of Quebec (see *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. xxix. p. 576).

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533. WILLIAM HAMILTON OF BANGOUR, THE POET (vol. v. p. 86).—It is stated that James Hamilton of Bangour, son of the poet, had one son and three daughters, and the marriage of one of the daughters, Agnes, Mrs. Chichester, is mentioned. Another daughter is referred to in the following notice from *Blackwood's Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 583 :—'Married at London, 1st July 1820, Henry Warren, Esq. of the Grove, Dedham, near Colchester, to Elizabeth Bruce, youngest daughter of late James Hamilton, Esq. of Bangour.'

* * * *

534. BLAW OR BLOW FAMILY.—This family, which has been resident for several generations in Belfast, is first met with in Britain at Culross in the year 1573. Culross was celebrated for the making of iron girdles, *i.e.* circular plates on which oatmeal cakes were baked. The Guild of the Hammermen was wealthy and influential, and amongst the brethren were many whose names showed they were of Dutch origin: amongst these may be instanced the Blaws or Blaeus—probably of the same family as Blaeu whose atlas is well known. If so, it is not a little singular that his partner Pont had a namesake who owned Shires' Mill in the parish of Culross in the sixteenth century, and who was father to the Ponts who were dis-

tinguished presbyterian ministers in the reign of James VI. The following is an account of the Blaw family :—

John Blaw, 'the younger,' was son of John Blaw of Culross, 1573.

James Blaw was burges of Culross in 1600.

I. John Blaw, probably son of James, was burges in 1607.¹ His son,

II. Allan Blaw, owned Castlehill (now Dunimarle); he was born 1600, and died 1670. His son,

III. John Blaw of Castlehill, served heir 1672, married, 1654, Elizabeth, daughter of George Wilson. They had issue,

IV. George Blaw of Castlehill, born 1656, married his cousin Jonet (born 1661), daughter of Robert Blaw, 'girdle smith.' They had issue—

1. John. (See below as John Blaw V.)

2. James. (See below as James Blaw VI.)

V. John Blaw of Castlehill (elder son of George No. IV.), married . . . and had issue—

1. John, died *vita patris*, unmarried.

2. Jean, married Patrick Begbie, and had issue—

i. Patrick Begbie, died *vita patris*, about 1791; unmarried.

VI. James Blaw (second son of George IV.) settled as a printer in Belfast and spelt his name Blow. He was the first printer of the Bible in Ireland; he married Abigail Neill, whose brother Patrick Neill came from Glasgow with him and was his partner as printer. James died at Belfast in 1759; he left issue—

1. Daniel Blow. (See below as Daniel VII.)

2. Jean, married, first, in 1723, Francis Cromie, and second, in 1734, George Grierson (born 1679, died 1753), who had in 1726 a patent for printing Bibles.

VII. Daniel Blow (son of James VI.), was in 1804 served heir to his cousin John Blaw. He married Catherine Saunders and had issue—

1. James Blow. (See below as James VIII.)

2. Daniel Blow, married Mary Moor and had issue—

i. Mary.

ii. Catherine.

3. Mary Blow, married Dr. Armstrong, she died *s.p.*

4. Charlotte Blow, married John Barden, and had issue—

i. Daniela Blow Barden, died unmarried.

ii. Mary Ann Barden, who married Captain Alexander Sinclair of Thurso. She sold the estate of Castlehill.

They had issue—

(1.) Mary Ann Sinclair, married Major Grove, and had issue—

¹ The Alloa Register of Baptisms contains the following names :—

1627. Jan. 7. Mr. Edward Blaw and John Blaw, witnesses to baptism of Janet, daughter of William Buchan and Issobell Blaw.

1631. Aug. 24. John Blaw in Culross, witness to baptism of a son of the same parents.

1634. . . . George and James Blaw, witnesses to baptism of a daughter of the same parents.

- (i.) daughter, married — White; (ii.) daughter, married — Speechly; (iii.) Robert Grove; (iv.) Colvine Sinclair Grove.
- (2.) Daniel Sinclair, died young.
- (3.) Charlotte Sinclair, married Rev. Thomas May and had issue—
 - (i.) Charlotte May, residing at Belfast.

VIII. James Blow (eldest son of Daniel VII.), married, 1786, Mary Reid, and had issue—

- 1. Daniel Mussenden Blow, married . . . and had issue—
 - i. John Reid Blow, in Australia, where, it is believed, he left a family.
 - ii. James Blow, also in Australia, where, it is believed, he left a family.
- 2. John Blow, died young.
- 3. William N. Blow, married Mary M'Kibbin, and had issue four sons, who all died without issue—(i.) Alexander; (ii.) James; (iii.) Henry; (iv.) William.
- 4. Edwin Blow. (See below as No. IX.)

IX. Edwin Blow (youngest son of James No. VIII.), married Margaret, daughter of — Miller; he left issue—

- 1. John Blow, died young.
- 2. William Blow, died young.
- 3. Elizabeth Blow, married Thomas Wallace.
- 4. James Blow. (See below as No. X.)

X. James Blow, married Annie, daughter of — Wylie, and has issue—

- 1. Edwin Blow.
- 2. Martha Blow.
- 3. John C. Blow.
- 4. James Blow.
- 5. James Blow.
- 6. Margaret Blow, died young.

535. FAMILY DESIGNATIONS.—Readers of old Scottish literature are aware that writers both of prose and verse conferred on the great Scottish families designations which, often in an alliterative form, portray the special hereditary temperament; in some cases the gingle is complimentary, in others quite the reverse. We do not attempt to exhaust the list, and shall be glad if our readers will send us any well authenticated additions. The handsome Hays, gallant Grahams, gay Gordons, gentle Johnstones are complimentary and alliterative. Trusty Boyds, bauld Frasers, and also bauld Rutherfords, brave Macdonalds, are complimentary without being alliterative. The haughty Hamiltons, saucy Scotts, proud Macneills, and light Lindsays could hardly be considered offensive titles. But the following would be used when a careful observation had assured the speakers none of the maligned family was present: Greedy Campbells, or, Campbell 'fair and fause,' dirty Dalrymples, fause Monteiths, cappit (or irritable) Scotts, windy (or boastful) Murrays. A story is told of Maxton,

laird of Cultoquay, Perthshire. His property was surrounded by the estates of four powerful families, and often inconvenienced by such high-handed neighbours, he composed a litany in which his sorrows were thus expressed :—

From the greed of the Campbells,
From the ire of the Drummonds,
From the pride of the Grahams,
From the wind of the Murrays,
Good Lord, deliver us.

The Duke of Athol, the head of the Murrays, hearing of this, called on him and threatened to cut off his ears. 'Ah!' exclaimed Maxton, 'that's the wind of the Murrays.' Another occasion, when some Murrays were boasting in his presence, he rang the bell and told the servant to leave the room door open to let the wind out.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

536. 'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'—The following letter by the Rev. Rob Saunders, Free Church, Melrose, which appeared in the *Scotsman*, may interest our readers.—ED.

'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'

Most of the visitors to Melrose Abbey are shown in the graveyard a tombstone of last century with the quaint inscription :—

'Earth goeth on the earth glist'ring like gold,
Earth goes to the earth sooner than it wold,
Earth builds on the earth castles and towers,
Earth says to the earth, All shall be ours.'

I have been frequently asked if anything was known of the age and authorship of the lines. Perhaps the following verses, which I came upon accidentally some time ago, may help to answer the question—or, at least, have an interest in this connection. They are entitled :—

'ERTH UPPON ERTH.'

'Erth oute of erth is wondyrlye wrought,
For erth hath gotten of erth a nobul thyng of noght ;
Erth uppon erth hath set alle hys thoght,
How erth uppon earth may qe hygh broght.
Erth uppon erth yet wolde be a kynge,
But how erth shall to erth thynketh he nothyng ;
But when erth byddeth erth hys dute hom bryng,
Then shall erth fro erth have a peteus partyng,
Erth wynneth uppon erth both castellys and towris,
Then sayth erth unto erth—' *This is alle oures* ' ;
But when erth uppon erth hath bylded all hys bowrys,
Then shall erth for erth suffer sharpe showres.
Erte byldeth uppon erth as molde upon molde.
And erth goeth uppon erth glyttering alle golde,
Like as erth unto erth never goe sholde,
And justly then shalle erth go to erth rather than he wolde.
Memento hoc, quod cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris ;
Fac bene dum vivis, post mortem vivere si vis.
Whan lyffe is most lovyd, and deth most hated,
Than deth drawyth hys drawght, and makyth man ful naked.'

I have given the above in its original form and spelling, as found in *The Christian Poet*, edited by James Montgomery, only correcting two or three obvious misprints. It follows upon specimens from Gower, and two anonymous authors quoted by Ellis in his *Ancient English Poetry*. Under

the name of William Billyng, a writer whose age is unknown, Montgomery publishes certain extracts from a poem on 'The Five Wounds of Christ,' lately printed by R. & W. Dean, Manchester, 'from a manuscript on parchment of great antiquity, in the possession of Wm. Bateman, Esqre. ; and from the same manuscript is taken 'Erth uppon Erth,' which is illustrated, in a curious but characteristic fashion, with a naked body as if newly risen from the grave, 'having a mattock on the right hand, and a spade at the feet.' The inscription on the tombstone may, I think, be reasonably traced back to the poem, but beyond that I have been unable to go. Perhaps some one of your readers, with access to more recondite sources of information, may be able to tell us something of William Billyng, and thereby help to settle the matter.

537. OLD BURGESS TICKETS.—The following, from the originals in my possession, illustrate the forms used for burgess tickets in the burghs of Kirkcaldy, Aberdeen, and Elgin in the years 1646 and 1654 :—

(1) 'At the Burghe of Kirkcaldie the nynt day of August 1^m. vi^c. and fyftie four yeirs.

'The quhilk day James Boiswill ane of the present baillies of the said burghe sittand in Judgement in ane fenssed court *Alexander Abernethie* agent in Edinbur^t was admittid and resseaved frieman and burges of the said burghe off Kirkcaldie and to the haill liberties friedomes and priviledges thairoff Be his oath sworne as vse is. Ea Gratia. Quhilk was acted. Extracted furthe off the burrow court buikes of the said burghe Be me J. Cunynghame, Cls.'

(2) 'Apud Abirdein primo die mensis Octobris anno dñi millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo sexto In pñtia Magistri Thomae Gray prepositi burgi de Abirdein Ballivorum prefati burgi et diversorum consulum eiusdem.

'Quo die *Alexander Abernethie* servus Jacobi Gibsone de Muldar Receptus et admissus fuit in liberum burgensem et fratrem gilde burgi de Abirdein gratiae gratia magistratum solutis dicto preposito quinque solidis in alba bursa vt moris est Et prestito per eundem juramento solito. Extractum etc. M^r A. Chalmer.'

(3) 'Apud Elgine quinto die mensis Novembris anno dñi millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo sexto.

'Quo die *Alexander Abernethie* servus Jacobi Gibsone de Muldarie et advocati in Ed^r. receptus et admissus fuit in liberum burgensem dicti burgi de Elgin et inter fratres gildi ejusdem (gratis) prestito per eundem juramento solito et consueto. Extractum de libro actorum dicti burgi de Elgin per me Jacobus Douglas notarium publicum ac scribam dicti burgi pro tempore subscriptum J. Douglas cls.' W. CRAMOND.

CULLEN.

538. DR. WISHART'S WILL.—The following is the abbreviate of the Last Will and Testament of William Wishart, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, dated at Edinburgh the 22nd of August 1752, and registered in the Commissary Court Books of Edinburgh the 19th of June 1753. It is holograph of the testator, and is said to be written on three pages of stamped paper, and bears to be witnessed by Mr. David Young and Mr. John Young, both Professors of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews.

The will proceeds on the narrative of the testator's being resolved to settle his worldly affairs, and goes on, in the first place, to ratify and confirm his contract of marriage with his beloved [second] wife, Frances, dated the 16th of March 1747, in all its parts, and the provisions thereby made both for his said wife and children [of his former marriage]. Then for the love and favour he bears to his said wife, and to his children afterwards mentioned, and considering that his son, William Thomas, inherits a good estate by the last will of the testator's uncle, Sir James Wishart, therefore he assigns, etc., to Janet, Ann, Jean, and Margaret, his daughters, equally among them, and, failing any of them, to the survivor or survivors, in equal portions, and failing all of them by decease without issue of any of their bodies, to his dear son, William Thomas, and heirs of his body, whom failing, to his beloved wife, Frances, his dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, and his dear sister, Cordelia Wishart *alias* Moncreiff, and their heirs and assignees, by equal portions, all his moveable goods and gear of whatever kind and denomination (heirship moveables included), that should belong to him at his death, together with all debts and sums of money that should be due or addebted to him by any person at his death. The testator next nominates his said daughters to be his sole executors and universal legatories; but subject to a power to him to alter, etc., and he at present burdens them 'to give and deliver to my beloved wife, Frances (besides the sums and other things disposed to her by the contract of marriage above mentioned), her gold watch, her diamond rings, with all her wearing jewels and ornaments, and all her wearing apparel; the two pictures of herself, and the large and small pictures of me; the new sewed bed and window curtains, partly her own work; six silver spoons; with all the money or bank-notes, and all the pieces of gold that shall be in her or my custody at my death; together with her own collection of books contained in a catalogue or catalogues, numbered and signed by me: Item, to give and deliver to my said son, William Thomas, the old sewed bed, window curtains, and chair slips, partly his mother's work; the walnut-tree bureau, with the model of a ship in the upper part of it, that stands in my closet; the picture of the late Emperor of Germany, set with brilliants; the pictures of my father and mother; the oval picture of Sir James Wishart; the square picture of Sir George Rook, his friend; the two large pictures of Sir James, and my Lady Wishart; the family picture done by Mr. Alexander; my gold watch, chain, and seal; my ring, with a green emerald in it; my amber-headed cane; and my Bayle's Dictionary, in French, left to me by Sir James White, all these to be kept for him by my beloved wife, Frances, who is to have the use of them till he comes to the years of majority, or marries; and in case of his decease before any of these times, I appoint the bureau in my bed-chamber to be given to my said beloved wife; the bureau in my closet, the late Emperor's picture, my gold watch, chain, and seal, my emerald ring, and my amber-headed cane, to be given to my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, and the rest of the things above left to my son to be given to my eldest daughter, Janet: Item, my saids executors are to give to my said eldest daughter the large picture of my first dear wife, her mother, the coloured print of Sir James Wishart, and the gold watch and chain that belonged to her mother, in the custody of her aunts, Miss Halyburtons: Item, to my second daughter, Ann, the small picture of her mother: Item, the several pieces of gold, and small pieces of plate, rings, and other trinkets, and

the several pieces of bed and table linen and sewed work in the custody of their said aunts to be divided among my said four daughters, in as equal proportions as can be, at the sight of the saids aunts, or the survivors or survivor of them: Item, my said executors are to deliver to each of my four daughters the books contained in these several catalogues numbered and signed by me: Item, to my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart the manuscripts and books out of my library, contained in a catalogue numbered and signed by me: Item, I hereby oblige my said executors to pay, at the first term after my death, to my sister, Cordelia, twenty pounds sterlin [*sic*]. And I will that the rest of my goods and subjects above assigned and disposed shall be brought into one sum or stock, to be laid out upon annual rent for the use of my said daughters (my dear wife's jointure, according to the above-mentioned contract of marriage, being always first paid) and others in the order above set down.' After some other conditions for the regulation of his property above disposed, the testator continues the settlement of his affairs as follows:—'And in case through the decease of all my saids daughters, without issue of their bodys, my said son shall succeed to my above-mentioned estate, then, and in that case, I hereby oblige him to pay the sums after mentioned to the persons following, viz.: to my beloved wife, or her heirs or assignees, three hundred pounds sterling; to my sister, Cordelia, or failing her, to her son, William Moncreiff, two hundred pounds; to his aunts, Mrs. Emelia, Janet and Magdalene Halyburtons, or the survivors or survivor of them, one hundred pounds sterlin each; and to each of the other tutors and curators after named, fifty pounds sterlin. And for the better guiding of my children and their affairs, I hereby nominate and appoint my beloved wife, Frances, my dear brother, Mr. George Wishart, my worthy friends, Mr. Archibald Murray, advocate, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh, Mr. James Nimo, cashier to the excise in Scotland, Mr. James Grahame of Damside, clerk to the signet, Mr. George Young, doctor of medicine in Edinburgh, Mr. John Stevenson, professor of philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Benjamin Avery, doctor of laws, treasurer to Guy's Hospital in Southwark, and Daniel Scott, doctor of laws, now living at or near Colchester, in the county of Essex, to be tutors and curators to my said son and daughters during their respective pupillarities and minorities,' etc., etc. 'And as my son during the course of his education here will certainly want a governour, and a servant to attend him, my will is, and I hereby appoint that, while he stays in Scotland, he and they be boarded with my dear wife, who has been a most tender mother to him, and of whose care of him I have the utmost confidence.' A holograph codicil is annexed to the will, brief in its terms, but containing nothing of any great importance.

J. A. R. LYALL.

539. ARTIFICIAL CAVES AT NEWBATTLE AND HAWTHORNDEN.—The following very interesting papers by J. W., which appeared in the *Scotsman*, is reprinted by kind permission.
ED.

Persons with a feeling for archæological pursuits have 'to dree their weird' like other fanatics. One of their necessities is to pester others with anything new, or considered specially interesting, which comes under their observation. On Saturday last I had the pleasure of exploring a cave within the private policy of Newbattle Abbey, and the well-known

caves in the rock upon which Hawthornden mansion is picturesquely posed. Not being aware of any existing description of the Newbattle specimen, and having noted some hitherto unpublished facts connected with the famous group of excavations under the mansion of the Drummonds on the North Esk, I have to crave space in your columns for an observation or two that may be of some interest to readers who find the politics of the day a dreary walk through corrupted sewage. The Newbattle cave is in a low cliff on the right bank of the South Esk, about 200 yards or so above the family residence of the Marquis of Lothian, which is on the left bank of the small river. The work consists of an outer and inner excavation, connected by a passage. The outer cave is entered by a doorway 2 feet 9 inches in width and 6 feet 9 inches in height. Getting through this, the explorer is in the outer cave, 20 feet 9 inches in length, 5 feet 9 inches in width, and with the roof 8 feet 7 inches above the level of the floor. Its longer axis is approximately north and south, and from the inner end an opening, 7 feet 2 inches in length, 3 feet 3 inches in width, and 8 feet high, in the roof leads to the second cave. The longer axis of this one is east and west, and it is—though very rudely—quadrangular in form. The length is 16 feet, the width at the east end 9 feet 3 inches, and at the western end 8 feet 3 inches, the roof 8 feet above the floor level. This ground-plan is quite enough to prove that the double cave was never made by any natural force, and the whole interior, excepting small portions of the roofing here and there, from which thin flakes have fallen by natural weathering, is strongly marked by the scars of some excavating tool, showing that the cavities have been dug out in the solid sandstone beds, which are of the carboniferous formation of the geologist. In this respect it agrees in type of workmanship with upwards of thirty artificial caves on the Ale, the Kale, the Oxnam, the Jed, and the Teviot in Roxburghshire, and with 'Wallace Cave' at Gorton, and the Hawthornden caves on the North Esk. In none of these latter do the side walls join the end walls nor the floors on a right angle, the junction always being rudely rounded, and this is also the case in the Newbattle excavation. In many of the South of Scotland specimens there are openings from one cave into a connected one, sometimes at the side, sometimes at one end, as we have it in the Newbattle specimen. The length and boldness of the scars—sometimes up to eight inches in length—is a striking feature of the south country caves, and so it is in this South Esk example. Of the remaining doorways in the southern area—for most of them have disappeared owing to natural denudation of the cliffs—2 feet 8 inches and 2 feet 9 inches is the width, and this one on the South Esk is 2 feet 9 inches, and that at Gorton, at the narrowest portion of the weathered margin, is also 2 feet 9 inches. One still perfect doorway at Sunlaws is 2 feet 8 inches in width. This may be no more than coincidence, but I should say it is more likely to have arisen from the various excavators working on a common rule. The analogies mentioned between the caves of the south and this one on the South Esk convince me that all have been made by the same tribe or people, probably at some prehistoric period.

From the west side wall of the outer Newbattle cave an opening, 4 feet 6 inches in height and 3 feet 6 inches in width, has been carried on a gentle curve and horizontally into the walls to a length of 300 feet. The tool-markings all round the excavation are bold, but the scars are not half

the length of those in the caves, and their general aspect is at once seen to differ decidedly in the two works. A bed, 18 inches thick, of highly carbonaceous shale, crops out along one side of the long tunnel, suggesting that it was a drift in search of coal. By whom made I have no idea, but as the Newbattle monks were the first men who mined coal in Scotland, on their estate of Preston Grange, it is not unlikely they might have sought coal by this drift when they noticed the black band in the side of the cave, almost close to their abbey. A confirmation of the formation of the side drift subsequently to the existence of the cave is furnished by the fact that a portion of the original cave floor, to the depth of 18 inches, has been torn up to lower it to the level of the drift, probably to admit the outward flow of water from it. Besides, about ten or twelve feet of the surface of the ground outside the entrance to the cave proper has been rudely paved, and built walls carry a stone and lime arch over the pavement—a bridge, in short, now joined by one of its sides to the cliff out of which the cave has been cut, but all outside the cave and foreign to it.

A few hundred yards down the river from this point is a now disused ice-house, into which I could not obtain access. It is cut into a cliff, and examination of its interior, I expect, would show that it is also a cave of the ancient kind.

The caves of Hawthornden have been described by the Rev. John Thompson, F.S.A., in his excellent *Guide to Rossllyn Chapel and Castle* (J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh, 1892). It is enough to say here that what he calls the upper tier consists of three distinct apartments, united by a gallery 75 feet in length, 6 feet 6 inches in width, of which the roof is 5 feet 8 inches above the level of the floor. These have all been excavated from the solid, and the abundant tool-markings on walls and roofs are precisely similar to those in the Gorton, the Newbattle, and the south country caves. The combination of several caves into a series seen here is not exactly paralleled by any existing representative in the south, but many of these are very ruinous owing to large portions of the cliffs having fallen. There is one remarkable combination of united works of the kind at Crailing, but more than a third of the original work has been denuded, and it is impossible to reproduce the original ground-plan. So that the complication of the Hawthornden specimen should not be held a good reason for throwing it out of the system linked together by many common resemblances that the eye recognises at a glance. These are that the entrance is always narrow, the junctions of the floor with the sides, and of the sides with each other are never a perfect angle, but always rudely rounded, as if the excavators had no artistic conception of form or line of beauty. They were all entered from the face of the cliff, and by descending from its summit. There is no appearance of anything to suggest that fire was used in them. In about one out of four in the forty or more I have examined, the main cave has smaller ones attached to it by narrow apertures in the main work. Three at least of the south country cave villages (if one may call them so) are made up of two tiers, or, as a modern would say, the works are two-storied. In each of these particulars the Hawthornden series is in perfect harmony with the system as a style of human work. From the historic notes Mr. Thompson supplies in his *Guide*, it is easy to prove that the original and sole entrance to the long 'gallery' at Hawthornden was the existing opening in the north face of the cliff. Bishop Pocock, he tells us, who described the caves in 1760, left on record, 'There is no

other passage to them but by boards laid from a shelf of the rock to the entrance of the cave.' Grose, Mr. Thompson adds, 'mentions an entrance in the side of the perpendicular rock, of great height above the river, by an ascent of twenty-seven steps . . . which leads into a long narrow passage of 75 feet, called the King's gallery.' This is clearly the existing opening in the north end of the gallery overlooking the river, and, I should say, the only entrance to the caves when they were first finished. At present this entrance is entirely inaccessible, and the interior is reached through an opening in the south side of the cliff—cut, no doubt, by some one when the way to the original entrance had become too dangerous to be used. The general plane of this tier is, according to Mr. Thompson's notes, 23 feet below the level of the courtyard of the old castle. Beneath the ruined tower of the old castle is a small cave, to which the only entrance at present is through the courtyard pavement, and the descent is by an iron ladder placed there last year, when, according to the *Evening Dispatch*, this cave was discovered. This, however, is a mistake, for Mr. Thompson tells us (*vide Guide*, page 67) that the late General Drummond informed him of its existence, and called it 'a chapel cut in the rock, about 6 or 7 feet high, the entrance to which is under a large flagstone below the gravel.' This cave I intended to measure on Saturday, but was denied admittance to it. I saw it this spring and noted its main features. One of its sides, the northerly one, and its east end, are those of an excavated cave of the same type as the others in the rock, viz. all over with scars of a tool, and rough and irregular on the surface. The opposite side, the southern one, is lined with building of well-dressed stone which supports half of an arch, of which the northern margin rests on the native rock forming the north side of the cave. The semi-arch is ribbed, and, if I remember aright, is of the pointed form—quite ecclesiastical in aspect. The western end is a perpendicular ordinary stone and lime wall, built straight across the original cave—which most probably was continued further into the rock. My impression was that probably after the time of the Reformation, when it was illegal to say mass, and death was the penalty for saying it a third time, the proprietor of the castle had transformed this, originally one of the ancient caves, into a chapel, to be entered only by raising a flag in the courtyard, and in which he and his family could worship in peace and security. Now that we have seen General Drummond's statement—which was more likely to be historical than from personal observation—there can be little doubt of the correctness of this view. In addition to the building inside this cave, a small opening has been pierced to the outside of the rock to give light within the chapel, but far too small to give access to it, and the original entrance must be somewhere behind the built wall now closing the west end of the cave.

But the reason why reference has been made to this chapel is that its floor is only about 10 feet below the level of the courtyard, while those mentioned above are 24 feet below that level. The chapel, then, and others that may be under the courtyard about the same level, is tier number one; and those of which Mr. Thompson gives the ground-plan and measurements—the suite open to visitors—are really tier number two. Mr. Thompson describes one on a third and still lower plane—the number two of his plans. It is 24 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet 6 inches in height of roof. In its interior about 317 square apertures have been cut out with the chisel—he is inclined to think for pigeon-breeding. 'Bruce's

library,' one of the tier above—viz. tier number two—has been treated in a similar manner, very suggestive of caves in Italy, both Etrurian and Roman, to which the name 'columbaria' has been given, and which some archæologists think were used as receptacles for urns containing the ashes of bodies that had been burned—'cremated,' as we now call it. One of the set of artificial caves at Sunlaws Mill, on the lower Teviot, has its walls pierced round and round with similar squares. Whether made for keeping doves, or applied to this purpose because the caves fitted it, it is impossible to say; but in the Hawthorden case, the exit from the cave is made of regularly dressed and squared stones, and the space they enclose is too low in the lintel to pass for the original entrance to a cave of the ancient excavated type. If it was used as a dovecot in the middle ages, the building may have been inserted to contract the opening. Measurement of the interior end of the passage, which on the plan is five feet in length, would determine this. 'Bruce's library'—in tier number two, as I have called it—has a very small aperture pierced through its original south wall, which must have been made for some other purpose than human entrance, possibly for the egress and ingress of pigeons. In the Sunlaws example there is no entrance but by the original doorway, still in almost perfect preservation.

But three tiers do not exhaust the series at Hawthornden. Passing round the western exterior of the cliff, and having reached its absolutely precipitous face, that to the river—a space which we did not measure, but which is about 5 or 6 feet in height, and double that in length—is seen all distinctly marked and scarred in precisely the same manner as the interior of all the caves in the rock at higher levels. This is all that is left of the side of a cave of a fourth tier, the other side and ends having been carried away by denudation of the cliff. What I have called the original but now inaccessible entrance to the long 'gallery' is right up the precipice from this point, and, of course, the rock over which the original pathway to it lay has fallen, along with the eight or ten feet removed at the base of the precipice in which this now wrecked cave was excavated. This is quite in keeping with what one sees in the southern cave colonies. At Lintalee, on the Jed, all that is left of one cave is the interior end and 6 inches of the side walls. At Sunlaws three feet of the inner end only remains of one; at Crailing it is the same, and so it is at Grahamslaw, all distinctly proving that these works must be of a high antiquity to have suffered so severely from ordinary denudation.

But another fact must be stated regarding Hawthornden. The reader has seen that three tiers or stories of caves are yet preserved in the rock, and that one wall of a still lower fourth series is plainly traceable on the exterior of the great cliff. A few feet still lower, just where the top of the soil touches the foot of the precipice, a large portion of the interior of another cave is seen through an opening that has been torn out of its northern side, and this makes a fifth tier of caves in the cliff. A thorough examination of the rock would no doubt reveal more, but this needs investigation by some one with plenty of leisure and unlimited access to the rock.

A few feet above its base and on the north-west angle of the cliff is carved in relief the face of a woman, which is much weathered, and suggests something of a Mongolian type. Whether it was originally on the interior of a now removed cave or has anything to do with the caves I cannot say.

J. W.

The following letter appeared in the *Scotsman* on the above subject:—

THE PARSONAGE, ROSSLYN, *September 8, 1893.*

SIR,—I have been much interested by the article in Monday's *Scotsman* on the 'Artificial Caves at Newbattle and Hawthornden,' signed by 'J. W.' As the writer has kindly referred to me and my *Illustrated Guide*, perhaps you will kindly give me space for a few remarks in reply.

With regard to the 'supposed chapel,' I may briefly say that the second edition of my *Guide* contains an 'appendix' with a full description of it, and the ground-plan and sections, and also a ground-plan of the whole rocky peninsula on which the castle stands, showing the relative positions of the caves and this new dungeon, or so-called 'chapel.' If 'J. W.' will kindly send his address I will send him a copy of the 'appendix,' for I imagine from his article he has not seen it. The north side and east end of this dungeon are cut out of the rock; the south side containing a window and a niche, and from which the ribs of the arched roof spring, is built of well-dressed stone in blocks from eight to thirteen inches in thickness. The west end, that is, at the shaft-like entrance, is of masonry, apparently of much more modern construction than that on the south side. Through a small hole I was able to insert an iron rod nearly a yard in length. I should not be at all surprised, therefore, if this modern masonry is found to block up the entrance into another dungeon or cave, directly under the court-yard, or perhaps into a cave or long passage similar to what has been called the 'King's Gallery,' and directly above that cave.

Of course it is quite possible that this dungeon may have been used as a chapel after the Reformation, but in the 'appendix' I give my reasons why I think it not very probable.

I wish to point out a small inaccuracy in 'J. W.'s' article. In the lower tier of caves (No. 2 in *Guide*) the pigeon-holes, 317 in number, are built of slabs of stone, and not cut out with tools as the 174 are in 'Bruce's Library.' The entrance to this lower cave is protected all round by well-dressed stone, checked for a door; while on one side are the remains of iron hooks upon which the door was hung. But I do not think this was any part of the original structure. There was an entrance to this cave from the west, but now built up; or, perhaps, I should be more correct in saying an entrance from this into another cave, for as 'J. W.' rightly observes, there are traces of the existence of other caves from the tool-marks and good-sized holes cut in the face of the rock, just as there are in the upper tier of caves (No. 1); and, to my mind, these holes and tool-marks can have no meaning or purpose whatever on the outside—*i.e.* on the face of the rock. But if we suppose them to have once been the inside of caves that have long since disappeared, then they are easily explained. There seems to have been a cave of some dimensions extending round the north and west sides of this lower cave, and possibly at a lower level, and from which the upper one was reached. Of course this is only conjecture. Of one thing we are perfectly certain, both as a recorded fact and from the present appearance of the rock on that side, that large portions of the rock have fallen away, carrying with them doubtless some caves that once existed there. For instance, in Stukeley's plan of 1724 he shows a 'terras' or terrace leading from the 'Temple' in the direction of the 'King's Gallery.' This 'Temple' I have since discovered to be the 'larder' of Hawthornden House. It is a well-squared room, cut out of the rock, 20 feet by 10½ feet, and 7½ feet in height, but now covered by a

wooden floor on strong joists, supporting the flagstone floor of the kitchen above. The descent into it is from the kitchen by wooden steps. The 'terrass' shown by Stukeley led from the 'Temple,' about half-way to the entrance of the 'King's Gallery,' on the face of what he marks as a 'precipice.' Then comes a ledge of rock, after which he makes a descent (or it may be an ascent) of some twelve steps round by the end of 'Bruce's Bedroom,' to a level platform in front of the entrance to the 'King's Gallery,' where there is marked an 'iron gate.' Now a great deal of this may be fanciful, and simply a work of the imagination, as undoubtedly the form of the caves is and some other particulars in this plan. But this much, at any rate, seems perfectly clear, that there was a way into the 'King's Gallery,' and the three caves leading out of it from the outside of the cliff northwards; that this way has since 1724 disappeared by the denudation of the rock; and, further, that the present entrance on the south side is of a date subsequent to 1724, at what date I have been hitherto unable to discover. I wish also to observe that at the very bottom of the precipitous rocky peninsula on the north-west, and close to the earthy bank, is a space reaching far back under the rock, probably eight or ten feet, and about six or seven feet wide. It looks almost like the roof of another large cave, but nearly filled up with earth and fallen *débris*. It seems to me to go in the direction of the well (see ground-plan A in Appendix); and if so, may it not be the outlet of an opening which is said to exist in the side of the well (and certainly facing in that direction), but the passage of which, after four or five feet, I am told is choked up with earth and fallen rock? The opening of this passage from the well I mention in my *Guide*, on page 113.

It was popularly supposed that there existed an underground passage from Hawthornden to Rosslyn Castle—a distance of about a mile and a half. Curiously enough, about three years ago, a well was discovered by the ploughshare in the field at the back of Rosebank. It was covered over by two heavy slabs of stone, which at first were supposed to be a stone coffin. On being removed, a well was discovered, 40 feet deep, the upper part well built of stone; but it was perfectly dry. It is in a direct line between Hawthornden and Rosslyn Chapel—not the Castle. But as far as one could see there was no opening from the sides of the well. It looked more like an unfinished well, the work having been given up as hopeless of finding water at a reasonable depth. I have been unable to discover when, by whom, and for what purpose this well was made. It is of such a width as to allow of only one man at a time to be working in it; so that it must have taken a considerable time in sinking. It was shortly afterwards covered up as before. It had no connection whatever either with Rosslyn Chapel, Castle, or Hawthornden.

The existence of openings in the side of the well at Hawthornden may have led to the belief of a passage leading from it to Rosslyn Castle; though, judging from their respective positions, on high rocks and on opposite sides of the river, the idea seems both impossible and absurd.

With reference to the face of a woman (?) of 'Mongolian type' carved in relief on the north-west angle of the cliff, there is little to be said. It is 8 inches long and 6 inches broad across the cheeks (the broadest part), and has a pointed chin. It never appeared to me, however, as ever having been on the interior of a cave now removed; nor do I now think so, after having examined it and the adjacent rock again, though, of course,

it is just possible. But it always struck me as being the work of some one a century or two ago, who had tried his 'prentice hand at relief carving. I do not think it stands out more than an inch from the surface of the rock. It is fairly distinct, except about the point of the nose and the eyes, which are indicated only by lines. It has doubtless suffered much from exposure to the weather.—I am, etc., J. THOMPSON.

540. OLD ACCOUNTS.—The following accounts, kindly sent us by Victor A. Noël Paton, Esq., Edinburgh, are interesting. It is strange to find boat-building carried on in Galashiels.

'Ane accompt of expences for ye Boat Bought from John Small in Galla Sheils, July 1676.

Imprimis, to John Small, wright, for ye Boat	096	00	00
It. ffor ye Drugg that Brought it home	013	06	08
It. ffor ane Boll of meall sent to him in ye end of Jully at ij lib ye Boll together with three stone of cheese at 3 shillings ye stone	016	08	00
It. ffor Drink money to his men	001	10	00
It. Given to William Scott, Boatman, for ye Buying of meat and drink to ye tennants, and oyr ^s y ^t brought ye Boat Home, and Likewise for buying of dealls for fflooring and lofting ye boat, 24 lib 12 sh. according to his accompt subscribed by himself	024	12	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	151	16	08'

'Accompt Laird of Langtons to Robert Reid.

Impr. for a new market whip	02	08	00
Ittem for a double curre combe and brush	01	16	00
Ittem for two brydels and bitts	01	16	00
Ittem for a pair of french polling shiers	00	14	00
Ittem for two tags	00	04	00
Ittem for a hunting saidle	07	04	00
Ittem for a pair of leathers and Irons	01	04	00
Ittem for a fyn gird	00	14	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Soume is	16	00 00

Received full sattesfaction for the above written accompt for qlk I grant the recpt and discharges the same for ever, and all accompts qho ever preceding this day, being the twentie day of feber. 1710 years be me. ROT. REID.'

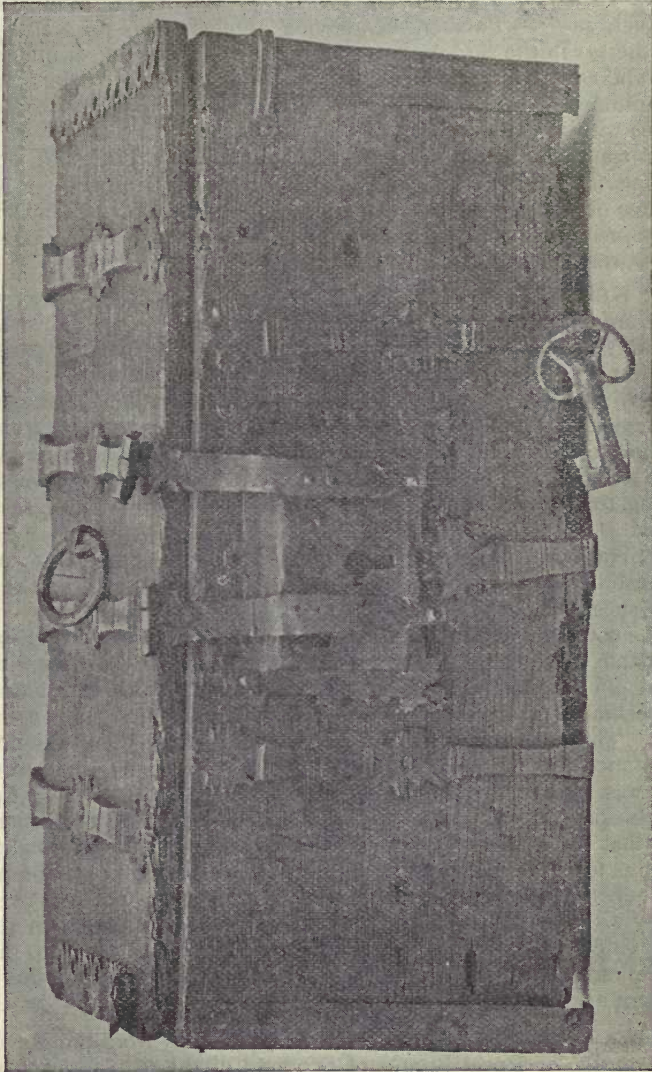
541. OLD DESCRIPTION OF SCOTLAND.—An interesting work has lately appeared styled *Medieval Lore*, being gleanings from the *Encyclopædia* of Bartholomew Anglicus, who was a Franciscan, and, as his name or rather designation shows, an Englishman. He wrote in Latin in the thirteenth century, probably before 1260. Before the close of the following century his work was translated into French, Spanish, Dutch, and English. After the invention of printing seventeen editions in various languages were published in the fifteenth century. The spread of commerce, and the consequent more accurate knowledge of the world and its contents, proved a death-blow to the popularity of the work, which is now interesting as showing the limited acquaintance even a learned, intelligent, and honest man could have of things not immediately under his own notice. His

description of Scotland is short, and if it cannot be held to be accurate, it is not worse than some lately given to us by Mr. Hume Brown, written in later years, and when the excuse of lack of personal acquaintance with the country could not be put forward. 'OF SCOTIA, Cap. clij. The land Scotia hath the name of Scots that dwell therein, and the same nation that was sometime first in Ireland, and all according thereto in tongue, in manners, and in kind. The men are light of heart, fierce and courageous on their enemies. They love nigh as well death as thralldom, and they account it for sloth to die in bed, and a great worship and virtue to die in a field fighting against enemies. The men be of scarce living, and many suffer hunger long time, and eat selde to fore the sun going down, and use flesh, milk meats, fish, and fruits more than Britons: and use to eat the less bread, and though the men be seemly enough of figure and of shape, and fair of face generally by kind, yet their own Scottish clothing disfigure them full much. And Scots be said in their own tongue, of bodies painted, as it were cut and slit. For in old time they were marked with divers figures and shapes on their flesh and skin, made with iron pricks. And by cause of medlyng with Englyshmen, many of them have changed the old manner of Scots into better manners for the more part, but the wild Scots and Irish account great worship to follow their fore fathers in clothing, in tongue, and in living, and in other manner doing. And despise some deal the usages of other men in comparison to their own usage. And so each laboureth to be above, they detract and blame all others, and envy all others; they deride all others, and blame all others manners; they be not ashamed to lie, and they repute no man, of what nation, blood, or puissance so ever he be, to be hardy and valiant, but them selves. They delight in their own; they love not peace. In that land is plenteous ground, merry woods, moist rivers and wells, many flocks of beasts. There be earth tillers for quantity of the place enow.'

ED.

542. OLD CHEST.—There are few families whose history is so closely bound up with the history of Scotland as the Campbells. Consequently all Scotsmen, and especially Highlanders, must feel an interest in documents which serve to throw light on their genealogy. There is in the possession of James Campbell, Esq., representative of the ancient family of Campbell of Craignish, a most curious and valuable genealogy of that family. It was compiled in the early years of last century, probably about 1715, by Alexander Campbell, Advocate, Governor of Edinburgh Castle and Commissary to the Royal Artillery in Scotland. The compiler tells us that on his return from the study of law on the continent he was employed by John, Duke of Argyll, to set in order the contents of his charter-room. Having so good an opportunity from his access to these papers and to the Craignish charters he, at the request of his elder brother, George Campbell of Craignish, wrote the genealogy referred to. In that portion which at present interests us more particularly he says: 'Sir Paul Oduine, Knight of Lochow, of whom in my introduction, commonly called Paul in Sporrán for being Treasurer, as I said before, to Duncan the first and to his son Malcolm the 2d, both before and after M'Beth's usurpation, I have seen his monument in which he is buried at Icolumkell in the North West corner of that Chappel called Relig Oran. This Sir Paul married Marian, daughter to Godfrey or Gorrie, King of Man, by whom he had Evah (King Duncan

the 1st was crowned anno 1024).’ The MS. is in a legal hand, but on the margins are notes believed to be in the handwriting of the compiler. One of these, which occurs opposite to the above extract, reads, ‘There is a curious box in Craignishes Charter-chest said to be the strong box of the said Sir Paul.’ The box, which is of oak, is ornamented and strengthened



with bands of brass, and evidently at a later period has been repaired with copper wire and copper nails. The key is of iron. The measurements of the box are—length 13 inches, breadth $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches, depth $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, thickness of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It has suffered much from the attacks of wood-boring

insects, but Mr. Campbell has fortunately taken means to check these, and by his kind permission the accompanying illustration of this tiny treasury-chest is given.

D. W. STEWART.

543. FORM OF DILIGENCE.—This form, extracted from the Kirk Session Records of Ardlach, may prove of interest.

R. H. G.

Form of a Diligence against Witnesses—Mr. A. B., Moderator, etc. Forasmuch as — Pursuer, etc., having applied to us for a Diligence to cite Witnesses in the said matter, in manner and to the effect underwritten —: Therefore we require you that upon sight hereof ye pass and lawfully summon — personally, or at their dwelling-places, to compare before us within the Kirk of — upon the — day of —. In the hour of cause, with continuation of days, to bear Leal and Soothfast witnessing upon the points and articles of the said process, in so far as they know or shall be speared at them, with Certification as Effiers:—And this our precept you are to return duely Execute and Indorsate—Given etc. by warrant of, etc.

544. KIRK SESSION RECORDS, ANSTRUTHER WESTER.—The following extracts are interesting as showing how discipline was exercised. The second extract was made and prefaced by the minister of the parish, and entered on a fly-leaf:—

ED.

‘1591, March. Because of the great contempt of Magistrates and disobedience to them be ignorant and orderles persones, heirfore it is stated and ordained be the session that whosoever sall be convict in this offence sall be debarrit fra all benefit of the kirk till they have satisfied according to the ordinance of the counsell of the town and session of the kirk.’

After reading over this book, in which are many uncommon sentences and punishments inflicted on delinquents, J. Orphat transcribes the following as a specimen, 1807:—

‘True copy of a minute of Session in January 13, 1596.—After incalling of the name of God, etc., Alexr. Waid sent in his bill and suit with John Loghton offering his repentance, and to submit himself to all discipline and punishment of the magistrate for his three-fold fornication committed by him. This Bill and Suit being considered, albeit there was no token of repentance seen in time past, yet to try what the Lord would work with him, it was agreed on that he should enter into the Steeple to abide there the space of 20 days, and if the Lord shall work repentance in him, so that the tokens of it appear, and he be handled accordingly as the act ordains for Terlapse, he shall be suffered to win [come] to the place of publick repentance to testify his sorrow for his fault.’

‘May 2. Alexr. Waid compeared before the session, in whom no token of repentance appeared, and therefore could not be admitted to the stool of repentance; and the magistrates are desired to execute the Act of Parliament against him.’

545. CAMPVERE.—We gave (vol. i. p. 73) a copy from the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland of the regulations made for the management of the ‘Conserzerie hous of Campheir’ in 1613. Nearly sixty years earlier, namely, in 1565, the Lords of Council made certain regulations for the merchants attending Campvere (*Reg. Priv. Coun. i. p. 332*) which show that the trade with Flanders was then prosperous and important. The late Professor Cosmo Innes, in his Preface to *The Ledger*

of *Andrew Halyburton*, describes the growth of trade with Flanders. He tells us that the staple was removed from Bruges to Campvere in 1444, and that it remained there with short interruptions down to the French Revolution. The position and power of the Conservator will be shown in the following 'Actis and Constitutions':—

'In the first, it is ordanit be our Soverane Lady, the Quenis Magestie, and for the weill of the marchandis that passis in Flanderis, that nane of thame sall brek bouk, nor mak marchandice quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the ship lost, and ayysit with the Conservatour how the mercat is, and ask his counsall, in thair selling for thair awin proffeit, under the pane of ane unlaw of fyve schillingis greit to be tane of thame that failis heirintill.

'Item, that na selleris be oppynit bot thryis in the oulk for selling of thair geir, undir the samyn pane.

'Item, quhen thai by thair geir in the mercat, that nane sal pas bot twa in ilk burch at anis, and gif ony of thair marrowis cummis and findis thame thair, thai sall pas away furth and chaip na geir thai haif done, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that the symmer mercattis hald fra sex houris in the morning to xi houris at none, and fra ane eftir none to sex houris at evin.

'Item, for the wintir mercattis fra viii houris in the morning to ellevin houris befor none, and fra ane eftir none to four houris at evin.

'Item, quhen the marchandis hes coft thair marchandice and utheris nyctbouris of this cuntre cummis to thame and speir sic guid coist thame, thai sall schaw thame the dewitie quhat sic gudis cost thame, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that na marchand, quhen he hes coft his gudis, sall bring thame hame himself, bot he sall cause utheris on his expenssis till turs his geir to his lugeing, or sellar, lyke ane marchand, under the pane foirsaid.

'Item, that na marchand that byis his meit in the marcat turse it hame in his sleif, nor on his knyff point, undir the samyn pane unforgevin.

'Item, that nane saill in marchandice without he be honestlie abelyeit lyk ane marchand; and gif he beis nocht weill cled, that the Conservatour warn him to cleith himself, and failye he and will nocht do the samyn, that the Conservatour tak alsmekill of his gudis and cleith him with, and to tak the samyn unlaw.

'Item, that nae Scottis hoyis nor uther Scottis schippis, nor Flemis that bringis doun geir out of the marcat, be frauchtit in the marcat for thair greit fraud, bot allanerlie befor the Conservatour, nor na utheris that cumis in Scotland sic lyke, and that Actis be maid thairupon, undir the pane of the same unlaw.

'Item, quhatsumevir marchand that beis chargeit be the Conservatouris officiar till compeir befor him, and dissobeyis and comperis nocht, sall pay the same unlaw.

'Item, that Scottis skipparis and thair childir sall obey ta the Conservatour, undir the pane, ilk man that dissobeyis, of the samyn unlaw.

'Item, gif thair be ony Scottismen that fechtis, tulyes, or drawis bluid, ane of ane uther, or committis ony thift, that the Conservatour, with avyse of his counsall, sall puneis the faultouris regorouslie, and tak the samyn unlaw.

'Item, gif ony Scottismen deceissis, his gudis sal be deliverit in keping to the Conservatour, quhill his wyfe or barnis send for it, or utheris freindis that hes entres thairintill.

'Item, that every honest marchand sall pas with the Conservatour till all honorabill and publict actis, as quhen ony Scottisman dois for the honesttie of the realme, under the pane of the said unlaw.

'Item, that na Scottisman sall call ane uther befor ony juge bot befor the Conservatour, undir the pane of the samyn unlaw.'

Then follow the regulations affecting the position of the Conservator, his powers, duties, and privileges. As they are of some length it is not advisable to transcribe them here. The reader will find the printed Registers of the Council in any good Public Library. It may be well ere we conclude to draw the attention of the reader to the care taken by the Council that the Scottish merchants should, both by dress and demeanour, uphold the credit of their country, abstaining from uncouth, slovenly, or poverty-stricken habits. No carrying of parcels or of food 'in sleeve or on knife point' was permitted, and the merchant was to be 'honestly' clad, suitable clothes if necessary to be provided for him by the Conservator, the cost being taken from the wares he had to sell. It may also be noted by those interested in the present Eight Hours Movement that the merchant's hours for business were regulated for him—ten hours in summer, six hours in winter, averaging eight hours, with a break of two hours at mid-day.

ED.

546. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from p. 39*).—

1590.

- May 31. Marie glen, daughter of Thomas glen, zwng., and Bessie cadbie. *W.* Thomas Dwgall in cont., Alexr. cadbie in west graden, Jone Maleice.
- „ „ Cathrein M'ba, daughter of Johnne M'ba and Elet lowrie. *W.* Johnne Miln, Nicoll lowrie.
- June 4. Alexr. patirsonne, son of Duncan patirsonne and Jonet Coffur. *W.* Duncan Narne of lokishill, Alexr. Paʃsone, litst., Rot. Paʃsone in barnisdell, Thomas Ewein, not., Jone forest, maltmã.
- „ 14. Geills Drummond, daughter of Patrik Drumd. and Elet Stevinsone. *W.* James Stevinsone, cow, David stevinsone in cont., crystie sword in Doun, Thomas cwt.
- „ „ Wm. M'gregur, son of Mathew M'gregur and Jane Norwall. *W.* Wm. Aissone, m̃chand, Wm. Watsonne, Johnne Moresone, croṑ, Duncã Moresone.
- „ Adultarars.
- „ 18. Johnne Cãpbell, son of Johnne campbell off Lawris and Margaret Donaldsone. *W.* Johnne patirsonne, Johnne Norwall, Johnne Donaldsone, Alexr. patirsonne.
- „ 19. Margaret buchãnã, daughter of Rot. buchãnã and hellein hunt. *W.* george ritchie in livelands.
- „ 21. Jonet Neische (*sic*), daughter of James Schort and Anna Neische. *W.* Johnne Andirsonne, m., Johnne rob, m̃chand., Johnne Scherm, m.
- „ 25. Patrik sword, son of crystie Sword and Janet Watsonne. *W.* Patrik Dründ (Drummond), Wm. Aissone, m., Alexr. Sword in . . . (*illegible*).

- June 25. in cout. (?) Jonet broun, daughter of Alex. broun and Jonet
Wilson. *W.* Thomas liddell in gray steall, Jone broun,
talzr. in Siling.
- „ 28. Jonet hog, daughter of Johnne hog and Elit. boyd. *W.* James
hog, Servand to ye laird of gden, Wm. hude, not James
lore, mchand.
- „ 26. (*sic.*) — (*sic.*) of george harne and — (*sic.*) layng. *W.*
Williame gillaspie.
- July 10. borne befoir 12 ho^{rs} in ye nyt. [written in paler ink] William
dūcāson, son of James duncāson and Elit. buchane. *W.*
Mr. Wm. Cowper, Mr. Jone Davidstone, Williame præstone.
- „ 12. Johnne lamb, son of Walter lamb and Jonet gilmer. *W.* Thomas
Andirson, Jone Stein in greinzairds, Thos. Moderall in
cābuskynet, Jone belsche.
- „ „ Alleson Stewart, daughter of Jone Stewart and Issobell cristesone.
W. Rot. Stewart in mētayt, Jone crysteson in drip.
- „ 14. Jone Reid, son of Thomas reid and Jonet finlasone. *W.* Jone
pañsone, Jone reid, flescher.
- „ 19. Johnnet gray, daughter of Jone Gray and Margaret pañsone.
W. Alexr. Davisone, Jone hog, staibler, Jone richardstone.
- „ „ Jonet Arthur, daughter of henrie Arthur and agnes Wilson. *W.*
henrie Jeffray in cābusbarron, Gilbert thomesone, flescher
in Siling, Rot. hendirson in corntoun.
- „ „ Grissall bell, daughter of Williame bell and Issobell drysdall.
W. Johnne Marrshell, litst., Johnne Waa in abbayfurd, Jone
huttone in spittel.
- „ „ Sara duncāson, daughter of Jone duncāson, skiner, and Jonet
gentilmane. *W.* Jone Dūcāson, zwng., in logy, Donald
hendirson in craigtoun, Wm. fothringame, mchand, James
kidstoun.
- „ „ in S. Ninians prochin, Marione Donaldsone, daughter of Jone
Donaldsone and Morish Auchtmtwty. *W.* Jone Sinclair,
James Wallace, not henrie M'ray, mchan.
- „ „ Cristane Johnson, daughter of Rot. Johnson in ye Walt and
Margaret Cowane. *W.* Niniane Johnson in hall grt., Adame
Wingzet in well park.
- „ 26. Margaret hall, daughter of Johnne hall and Margaret heñsone.
W. Wm. Kir, flescher, Edward hall, mchd., Jone M'Williame.
- „ 30. — (*sic.*) of Jone glen elder and Elet. Andro. *W.* Rot.
Downy in polmais, Jone Downy in streek, Alex. Andro, y.,
Jone Downy in Betons miln.
- Aug. 4. Cathrein castellaw, daughter of James castellaw and Margaret
baverage. *W.* Olepheir M'ray, Johnne lowdiane.
- „ „ Cristane Miln, daughter of Johnne Miln and hellein Willeson.
W. Thomas Willeson . . . (*illegible*) dewar . . . (*illegible*).
- „ 23. Johnne Norwall, son of Thomas Norwall and cristane craig.
W. Duncan Zwng, mchd., Jone gib, zwng. cuitler, Duncan
benet, servand to Alexr. Pañsone, litst.
- „ „ David Norie, son of William Norie and Elet. Normand. *W.*
Johnne Smyt als gow, Thomas Watson, mchd., James
Stewart in leckie.
- „ „ James crawfurde, son of Johnne crawfurde and cristane

- buchānā. *W.* Johnne gyhytbill, baxt., Wm. Edmane, baxt., gilbert Edmane, baxt., Edward Allā in banokburn.
- Aug. 23. Jonet ro'sone, daughter of Rot. ro'sone and Jonet Scott. *W.* Jone kincuid, cuitler, Thomas Downy, smyt., Waltir scot, pottar.
- „ „ Jonet Wallace, daughter of Malcolme Wallace and Elet. forester. *W.* Mr. Johnne Colvill off — (*sic*) priest, David forest of logy, Duncan Wallace, laitzr.
- Sep. 1. Rot. Alexr., son of David Alexr. and cristian grahām. *W.* Rot. craingelt of yat ilk, Rot. forester of Boquhen.
- „ „ Agnes (*sic*) daughter of — (*sic*) Johneson ane Dn ? womā, ye allet. fayr. denyis it. *W.* Thomas lawsone, cordener, Thomas Downey, smyt.
- „ „ fors.
- „ 6. Wm. Bennie, son of Johnne bennie and Jonet (*illegible*). *W.* Wm. hud, not., Wm. Wilsone in craignfort, Andro hillen.
- „ „ Jonet Smart, daughter of Johnne Smart and Margune Donaldson. *W.* Rot. forest of bog, Alexr. wish, litst., Jone Downy, smyt.
- „ „ In lechie, in S. Ninians paroch, Thos. harvie, son of David harvie and Elet. Millar. *W.* Thomas towbill in gargunoch, Rot. harvie, yr., Steinmillar, in lechie.
- „ „ In Banokburn, Wm. Johnsonsone, son of Thomas Johnsonsone and Issobell Aissone. *W.* James davie in coilheut, Jone Smythe, yonr.
- „ „ Rot. Wingzet, son of Adame Wingzet and Jonet Johnsonsone. *W.* Jone Kincaid, zwng., Jone M'bene, smyt.
- „ „ In Sterling, Jonet Ro'sone, daughter of Alexr. ro'sone, wryt., and Jonet forsyt. *W.* Rot. ro'sone, wryt., Thomas Downy, smyt., Jone belshe, fisher.
- „ 17. Johnne M'bene, son of Jone M'bene and Margaret Cabie. *W.* Andro Uttein, travellur, James levenox, messinger, Andro Wilson, tailzior.
- „ „ James druñmond, son of Abraham druñmond and Elet. Mwshet. *W.* Rot. cragingelt of yat ilk, David forester of Logy.
- „ 20. Jone fargussone, son of Symon fargussone of Kirkcarrane and Cristane forester. *W.* Johnne Èrskine, Mr. of Mar, Adame comendat. of Cābuskynet.
- „ „ — (*sic*) of James patirson and Jonet Kirkwod. *W.* [*torn*] Wysh.
- „ 23. Magdalen Crawford, daughter of George Crawford and Jane Kirkwod. *W.* Thomas Downy, smyt., Johnne Cairncors.
- „ „ Jonet brog, daughter of Williame brog and Beatrice Williamson. *W.* Rot. cragingelt of yat ilk, Jone Paterson, m., Alexr. Zwng, baxt.
- „ 24. Thomas philp, son of Wm. philp and Bessie schort. *W.* Jone Swane, Thomas And'sone, m.
- „ 27. James Jarvy, son of Thomas Jarvy and Jonet lockart. *W.* James Allane, flesher, Jone Reid, flesher, Thomas tailzur in tailzurtoon.
- „ „ Johnne gourlay, son of henrie gourlay and Jonet browster. *W.* Jone Millar, baillie, Alexr. Schort, mēchād, Jone duncansone, ski, Jone Kincaid, cuitler.

- Sept. 27. Hellein Mitchell, daughter of Duncane Mitchell, and Agnes Car.
W. Wm. Crawford in Sauchie, Rot. Pāsone in barinfield,
 James Davie, talzear, Thomas Scot, tailzear.
- Oct. 1. Catherin M'ray, daughter of Johnne M'ray and Agnes ray. *W.*
 James Arc^d, baxt., Johnne lowdiane, James Wallace, Alexr.
 Cousland.
- „ „ Elit. Edmane, daughter of Wm. Edmane and Jonet Zwng. *W.*
 Thomas pāsone in couldinhow, Gilbert Edman, baxt.
- „ „ Hellein Swane, daughter of Jone Swane and [torn]. *W.* Jone
 dūcāson in logy, James dūcāson in fossoway, Alexr. thomson,
 maltm.
- „ „ Jonne bwrne, son of William bwrne and Barbara Johnsone. *W.*
 Johnne Maleice, Rot. cossur in cābuskynet, Alexr. bwrne in
 grainge, Rot. bwrne in powhous.
- „ 8. Andro Cowane, son of Walter Cowane and Jonet Alexr. *W.*
 Antone bruce, m., Andro cowane.
 fors.
- „ 11. Johnne leggat, son of Johnne leggat and Marione thomesone.
W. cristopher cairnis, James Mitchell, baxt., Johnne Millar,
 baxt.
- „ „ Annabill cousland, daughter of Johnne Cousland and hellein
 cwnȳghā. *W.* Wm. Watsone in cowt., James Watsone his
 broy., Andro Cousland, yonr., Crystie Dwgall in ḡgnok.
- „ 15. Marie bruce, daughter of Antone bruce and Jonet Leishman.
W. Mr. Jone Colvill off strarndie, William brg, Andro Alexr.
 Duncane, pāsone.
- „ „ — (*sic*) of Alexr. forsynt. and Issobell Donaldsone. *W.*
 Thomas Willeson, Jone Crawford, baxt., Wm. hwd, not.
- „ „ In thretsie akirs, Jone pett, sone of Normond pett and Cristane
 Ra. *W.* Jone Nicoll in park miln, Richard pet, throsh, Jone
 layng in śling.
- „ 16. Rot. M'comie, son of Andro M'comie and Cristane M'kew.
W. Rot. ro'sone, powderer, Rot. finlason, flesher, Jone
 callendar, georg spittell.
- „ 18. Anna Murray, daughter of Wm. Murray and Agnes Narne. *W.*
 Mr. Jone Colvill of Strardie, Rot. craingelt of yat ilk.
- „ 22. Elit. bem^r, daughter of Johnne bem^r and Agnes Windezetts.
W. James ramsay, not., Jone Downy, smyt, Wm. bemwr.
- „ 25. Jone crystesone, son of Johnne crystesone and Elit. finlason.
W. Jone Cwthbert, skiner, David airthe, skiner, Johnne
 hendirsone, baxt., crystie sword, m̄chād.
- „ „ Jone Allane, son of Jone Allane and Marione hill. *W.* Andro
 Andirsone, baxt., Rot. Wilsone, tailzur, Thomas crystesone,
 maltmā.
- „ 29. Jonet Pāsone, daughter of Duncā patirsone and Marione Alexr.
W. Johnne Sterling, David forest, in logy, Johnne pāsone,
 James crystesone.
- Nov. 8. Marione ro'sone, daughter of Rot. ro'sone and Margaret
 chalmirs. *W.* James levenox, messenger, James penniecwik.
- „ „ Johnne Salmond, son of Johnne Salmond and Jonet Nichell.
W. Andro Wilsone in cowt, Johnne aitkein, yr.
- Oct. 21. (*sic*) Agnes fargusson, daughter of Jone fargusson and Jonet
 (torn). *W.* Jone Moresone, cw̄p̄, Jone hestie, zwnḡer.

- Dec. 6. Jonet Andirson, daughter of Jone Andirson and Sara Duncasone. *W.* James schort, Duncan patirson.
- „ „ Jone Moresone, son of Jone Moresone and Cristane bwie. *W.* Jone Willesone, m., Jone Mairshell, m., Jone Andirson, baxt., Jone Gentilmane.
- „ „ Issobell richardson, daughter of Richard richardsone and agnes tailzur. *W.* Rot. Johnsonsone in grastell, Thomas Davie, millar in couldinhow.
- „ „ cristane Thomesone, daughter of James Thomsonsone and Jonet hay. *W.* Jone fargussone, mchād, Wm. clark, šrvand to ye Mr. of Elphiston, Rot. Downy in polmais.
- This bairne undirwritin was baptesit be ye Mr. of Elphiston upon sicht of ane testimoniall subscrivit by Wm. tweidie, mīst, Mr. Rot. lindsay, minister of laurig, and divers uyers, honest psonis at laurig, ye xxvii day of februar 1589, testifeand ye parents undirwritten to be parochinars of glenquhon in Coklane, laülie mareit and to be in necessitie be raif of y gair be thevis.
- „ 10. Thomas Wilson, son of Thomas wilson and Jonet boyd. *W.* Thomas boyd.
- fors.
- „ 13. Margaret levingstone, daughter of Alexr. levingtone and cristane Norwall. *W.* Wm. harvy in sterling, henrie Mayne in carse miln, Jone bem^r, maissor.
- „ „ Robert Maleice, son of Johnne Maleice and Marione bwrne. *W.* (torn) ro^tsones, powderer (torn), as douny, smyt (torn).
- „ 20 William leishmane (*sic*), son of Duncā Kirkwood and Issobell leishmane. *W.* Wm. leishmane, smyt, Jone Thomesone, bonetmaker, James ramsay, not.
- „ „ James Simsone, son of George simsone and cristane richardson. *W.* George Norwall, m., Wm. Edmane, baxt., Thomas dowry, smyt.
- „ „ Rot. huttone, son of Andro huttone and Margaret home. *W.* MalcolmWallace, tail., Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Duncan Leishman, smyt.
- „ „ Jone Andirson, son of William Andirson and Marione Jak. *W.* Johnne Mrschell, lit., Johnne Mwresone.

547. CLOTH IMPORTED FROM FLANDERS.—The Register of the Council, under date Dec. 30, 1564, contains an interesting description of the varieties of cloth and other goods imported. It is marked in the margin, ‘Barnard Byre, Dutcheman,’ and proceeds, ‘The quhilk day, the Quenis Majestie and Lordis of hir Secret Counsall, undirstanding how that efter Peris de Freris, Capitane of ane schip of Deip, callit the Neptune, in the moneth of Julij, the year of God j^mv^e lxiij yeris, arryvit in the port and hevin of Brint Iland, and brocht in the said schip the gudis undirwritin. That is to say, twa ballis of blak furring of buge, contenand xvij mantillis; three grene cairsayis, contenand fourty fyve elnis; sevin grene wobbis, contenand four scoir auchtene elnis; ane blew wob, contenand twenty twa elnis twa quarteris; ellevin blew cairsayis, contenand ane hundrith fourty thre elnis; sex pece of broun and taune clayth, extending to four scoir aucht elnis; ane steik of reid cairsay, contenand fyftene elnis; ane

steik of reid clayth, contenand xiiij elnis ; twa steikis of quhyt cairsay, contenand thretty twa elnis : sevintene pece of stemmyng, contenand ane hundrith thre scoir ellevin elnis ; elleven peces of blak, contenand ane hundrith thre scoir elleven elnis ; xij malye coittis ; xi lesert skynniss ; fyve paintit claythis of the forborne sone ; twa faddome of unblechit Holand clayth ; ane culvering ; ane reidcoit ; lxxxxvi stringis to hattis of diverse coulouris ; thre stekis of cambrige ; ane pece of blak dinnostage ; four rollis of Holland clayth, contenand forty four elnis ; ane gown of drogat, lynit with martrikis, begareit with velvot ; ane gown, lynit with toddis of blak, begareit with velvot ; ane pair of almany stokkis of blak sating, drawn out with taffeteis ; ane lyttill knob, with ane walknar ouregilt ; twa lyttill polkis of ginger, weyand thre pund wecht ; ane lyttill polk of peppir, weyand twa pund wecht ; and ane cowip of silver dowbill ouregilt, with ane cover peirlit with cristallyne within, weyand two pund and ellevin unce wecht ; and because her Majestie and Lordis foirsaidis were surilie informit and perswadit that the said guidis were takin be the said Pierie and his complices as pirattis in pinacie, hir Hienes Thesaur, at hir command, intromittit thairwith, quhilk Andro Hendirson, his clerk, has continewalie sensyne kept the samyn eftir that the said Pierie fering to be persewit departit ; and supplicatioun being gevin in and presentit to hir Majestie and Lordis foirsaidis be Barnard Byre, in Danskin, procurateur substitute to Henry Byre, his bruther, in Hull dwelland in England, principall procuratour constitute to Johnne Van Homell, Johnne Van Achelen, Johnne Cordes, Martin Vanderbrute, Court Van Boebert, Bonanenture Bodeker, Cristopher Suafspell, all dwelling in Antwerpe, Nicholace Phderbin, Gerard Tymmerman, Mathew Crop, and Johnne Pretour, dwelland in Danskin, allegeand the saidis gudis to pertane to them, and reft and taken fra thame and thair servands in thair names on the seyis, desyrit the saidis gudis to be deleverit to thame as awnaris thairrof.' This suit received favourable consideration, due care being taken that justice was done. ED.

QUERIES.

- CCXLIV. CAMPBELL OF ARDEONAIG.—What arms, crests, and motto were used by Alexander Campbell, first of Ardeonaig? J. L. C.
- CCXLV. PEACE TUESDAY.—In the Alloa Kirk Session Records, under date 4th October 1627, occurs the phrase 'peace tuysday.' I have not met with it elsewhere. Does it stand for 'Pasc Tuesday,' *i.e.* the Tuesday in Easter week? The context makes it quite possible, if not probable, that the 'peace tuesday' referred to occurred seven or eight months anterior to October, and the words used 'about peace tuysday' points to the day being one of note. Discussion is invited. A. W. C. H.
- CCXLVI. THE FAMILY OF FORBES OF CULLODEN.—Duncan Forbes, 1st of Culloden, had three sons—
- (1) John, his heir.
 - (2) Captain James, married Agnes Munro, and settled in Caithness.

- (3) Captain Duncan, married Isobel Ruthven, and settled in Assynt.

Can any reader give the descents of (2) and (3)—sons and grandsons—down to 1720?

John Forbes, 2nd of Culloden, had six sons—

- (1) Duncan, his heir.
- (2) Sir David of Newhall, married Catharine Clerk.
- (3) Thomas, married Jean Cuthbert.
- (4) Alexander (went to New England).
- (5) Jonathan, M.D., Elgin, married Jane Brodie.
- (6) Colonel John, of Pittencrieff, married Elizabeth Graham.

Can any reader give the descents of (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6)—sons and grandsons—down to 1720? J. F.

CCXLVII. SMITH OF BOGEND : CAMPBELL OF HILLHOUSE : M'HAREY OF KERSS.—Information desired regarding 'William Smith of Bogend,' who married, 8th June 1708, Catherine Lawrie; also regarding 'William Campbell of Hillhouse,' who married, 24th September 1702, Janet Lawrie; also regarding 'James M'Harey, of Kerss,' who married, 28th August 1760, Mary Lawrie.

L.

CCXLVIII. CLAN M'ARA.—Information wanted on the clan Macara or M'Ara—names of books or records bearing on the subject.

D. M'C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. GLEN.—Alexander Glen of Longcroft, co. Linlithgow, died before 23rd August 1722. James Glen of Longcroft, Governor of South Carolina, his son and successor, died July 1777. Elizabeth Glen, Countess of Dalhousie, was served heir to the latter, her *uncle*, 26th August 1777 (*Indexes to Services of Heirs in Scotland*).

Alexander Glen was probably the first of the name in Longcroft, as in 1699 it belonged to William Edward (*Inq. Ret. Linlithgow*, 290). The Glen family seem, however, to have been long connected with Linlithgow, as we find Alexander Glen, burges of Linlithgow, witness to a charter 6th June 1545 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 414). There are also several Glens mentioned in *The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* in connection with Linlithgow, namely, James Glen, 1625 to 1641; George Glen, 1641; Andrew Glen, 1652 to 1663. James and Andrew Glen, merchants in Linlithgow, 1650, 1651, and 1661.

DOUGLAS OF TILWHILLY.—According to Douglas's *Peerage* (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 268), Archibald Douglas, younger son of Sir James Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, by Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert III., was ancestor of the Douglasses of Netherdale, Tiliwhilly, Inchmarlo, and others.

David Douglas acquired Tilwhilly by marriage about 1479 with Janet Ogstoun (Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 72).

David Douglas's grandson is said to have built the present castle in 1576 (*Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 293).

If 'grandson' is correct, David Douglas must have been father of *Arthur* Douglas of Tilwhilly, who deceased before 4th February 1571-2, and whose son John had a charter of Tilwhilly, 4th September 1574 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. Nos. 2012 and 2306).

John Douglas of Tilwhilly, to which he had succeeded before August 1581 (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 253), had a confirmation under the Great Seal to himself, and Mary Young his spouse, lawful daughter of Peter Young of Seytoun, of the lands of Stracathro, 4th March 1597-8 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 676).

Sir Peter Young of Seton married, in 1577, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Gib of Carriber, and Mary Young was their eldest daughter (*East Neuk of Fife*, edition 1887, p. 285).

HORN OF WESTHALL.—Mr. James Horne, schoolmaster of Grange, became minister of Bellie, in the Presbytery of Strathbogie, in 1656, and was translated to Elgin, second charge, in 1659 (*Scott's Fasti*, vol. v. p. 191). He acquired Westhall, co. Aberdeen, in 1674. His son John left a daughter and heiress, Anne, who married Hew Dalrymple, a senator of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Dunmore, and was ancestress of the Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstones, Baronets (*Stodart's Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. pp. 218, 219). This James Horne, first of Westhall, had two elder brothers: John, who was killed in the civil wars, and Andrew, who went to Sweden (*Nesbit's Heraldry*, edition 1816, vol. ii. app. p. 73).

A. W. G. B.

CCXXXIX. MAKGILL.—According to Douglas's *Peerage* (Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 345), James Makgill of Nether Rankeillour, Clerk Register 1554, was eldest son of Sir James Makgill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by Helen Wardlaw, daughter of Wardlaw of Torie, co. Fife.

ADAMSON OF GRAYCROOK.—Craigcrook is the commoner form of the name. An account of the Adamsons of Craigcrook is given by John P. Wood in his *Parish of Cramond* (p. 34), from which the following notes are taken unless stated otherwise.

William Adamson, of Bonally, co. Edinburgh (charter 1535) married Janet, daughter of John Napier of Merchistoun. He acquired Craigcrook, in the Parish of Cramond, in 1542, and was killed at Pinkie in 1547 (Douglas's *Peerage*, Wood's edition, vol. ii. p. 285, and *Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 144). William Adamson was succeeded by his grandson of the same name, who was served heir to him 8th March 1559, and died 1599. He was succeeded by his son William, who died before 15th September 1621, when his son, Mr. William Adamson, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Edinburgh*, 467). He

died before 16th May 1656, when his son, Mr. Robert Adamson, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Edinburgh*, 1058). Mr. Robert Adamson sold Craiggrook in 1659, and died before 24th February 1666, when Robert Adamson, his son, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. Gen.* 4969).

FORBES OF RIRES.—This family was descended from Sir Arthur Forbes, third son of Sir Alexander Forbes, second of Pitsligo, whose father Sir William was second son of the Sir John Forbes of that Ilk who died 1405 (*Douglas's Peerage*, Wood's edition, vols. i. p. 589, and ii. p. 367). An account of the family is given in Walter Wood's *East Neuk of Fife* (edition 1887, pp. 114-117).

ORME.—I can find no mention of Kingdrum, but there were Ormes of Mugdrum, which is most probably the family referred to.

Stephen Orme, burges of Newburgh, had a charter of two parts of the lands of Mugdrum, 5th August 1506 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. ii. No. 2985).

George Orme, son of Stephen Orme, had a charter of Mugdrum and Easter Cluny 1520 (*Stodart's Scottish Arms*, vol. ii. p. 414). He had two sons, Henry of Mugdrum, and David of Priorletham (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 420, and *Scottish Arms*).

Henry Orme of Mugdrum had one son and two daughters. James, fiar of Mugdrum, who died without issue before 3rd August 1581 (*Inq. Ret. Fife*, 1468); Helen, probably wife of Henry Adamson, burges of Perth (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 2060); and Katherine, who married, 1581, George Clephane of Carslogie (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 420).

David Orme, brother-german of Henry Orme of Mugdrum, had a charter of Priorletham in 1554 (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 1458). He married Helen Lawmonth (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 1448), and had Mr. David, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Allan, Mr. George, and Stephen (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 2123, vol. vii. No. 1700; *Reg. P. C. Scot.* vol. viii. p. 361, and *Scottish Arms*). There was also a daughter Helen, who married, in September 1584, Patrick Lindsay, afterwards of Kirkforthar. (*Baronage*, p. 260). The order of the sons is uncertain, and it is possible that Mr. George was the second son. David Orme of Priorletham either acquired or succeeded to Mugdrum before 30th August 1588, when Priorletham was sold (*Reg. Great Seal*, vol. v. No. 1950). He was concerned, along with his sons David and Allan, in the treason of the Earl of Bothwell, and was outlawed. Allan Orme was executed 17th September 1594 (*Scottish Arms*).

David Orme of Mugdrum, eldest son of the preceding, married Margaret Adamson, and had Francis, George, David, Helen, and Margaret. He died before 18th February 1596-7 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. vi. No. 529). His relict married Mr. Arthur Leiche, minister at Meretoun Kirk (*Reg. P. C. Scot.* vol. viii. pp. 249, 250).

Francis Orme of Mugdrum had a charter of *Novodamus*, 1631 (*Scottish Arms*).

Stephen Orme of Mugdrum died before 12th July 1648, when his son George was served heir (*Inq. Gen.* 3475). George Orme sold Mugdrum in 1648 (*Scottish Arms*).

A. W. G. B.

CCXLI. MAITLAND OF SOLTRA.—In answer to Mr. J. T. Maitland's queries I send the following notes on this family:—

I. Robert Maitland, Deputy-Governor and Lieutenant of the Bass under the Duke of Lauderdale,¹ registered arms 24th September 1673, died before 1682, and married a sister and co-heir of John Stodhart of Camiestoun, and had issue—

1. Charles, Lieutenant-Governor of the Bass in 1683, and in the last muster-roll of the garrison previous to Revolution (16th October 1688) is still so; was one of those who held the Bass for King James VII. He married Margaret Swan, probably a daughter of George Swan, master-gunner of the Bass, and had issue a son Charles, born 19th September 1692.
2. James, Captain in Scots Guards, afterwards Colonel of a regiment in the service of Holland (now the 25th King's Own Borderers), and Lieutenant-General and Governor of Fort-William, registered arms as son of Robert of the Bass, had a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Pogbie in Haddingtonshire, 22nd June 1713, died before 7th December 1716, when his will recorded; married Theodosia Home, who had a charter of resignation under the Great Seal, conjunctly with Charles Maitland of Soltra, of the lands of Pogbie, on 22nd June 1719, and died at Inveresk 13th December 1732, apparently without issue, as Alexander Home, Town Clerk of Leith, was her universal legatee.
3. David. (See No. II.)
4. Robert, in Scots Guards, father of Elizabeth, who was served heir to her uncle James on 15th September 1732.

II. David Maitland of Soltra, M.P. Lauder 1689-1702, Commissioner of Supply for Haddingtonshire 1695 and 1704, married, 5th February 1687, Agnes, daughter of David Pringle of Soltra, and had issue—

1. Charles. (See below, No. III.)
2. Robert, born 24th April 1689.
3. John, born 15th June 1690.
4. James, born 22nd May 1691.
5. David, born 11th October 1692.
6. Alexander, silk mercer in High Street, Edinburgh, Captain of the City Guard, born 12th April 1694, died at Abbey-hill 16th June 1749, married, 19th June 1728, Katherine, daughter of Craufurd Allanton (she was alive in 1787), and had issue—

¹ It has been the constant tradition in the family of Maitland of Gimmersmill (see page 93), that Robert and Alexander Maitland were brothers, and were sons of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, the younger brother of the Duke.

- i. David, born 24th March 1729, married Miss Marshall, and had issue a daughter, who married Captain Purves, brother to Admiral Purves.
 - ii. Charles, born 15th January 1730.
 - iii. Ann (twin), born 15th January 1730.
 - iv. Eliza, born 19th April 1731.
 - v. Katherine, born 28th June 1732.
 - vi. Alexander, born 13th July 1733.
 - vii. Janet, born 24th November 1734, married Mr. Walker, Surgeon, R.N., and had issue a daughter, who married Mr. Coffin, R.N.
 - viii. Ann Hay, born 10th April 1737.
 - ix. John, born 19th September 1738.
 - x. Mary, born 11th March 1741, died 1833.
7. William, born 11th March 1698.

III. Charles Maitland of Soltra, born 3rd November 1687, executor of his uncle, Lieut.-General James Maitland, served heir to his granduncle, John Stodhart of Camiestoun, 29th April 1718, rebuilt mansion-house of Soltra, died before 1723, married (first) Theodosia Gilchrist, who died at Inveresk in 1716 (Inventory recorded 30th April 1723), and had issue—

1. James, served heir to his father on 24th July 1722, executor of his brother John 1726, died 28th July 1727; married Elizabeth —.
2. John, younger of Soltra (second son), died at Haddington, 1726.

He married (second), 29th December 1716, Alice, daughter of George Halyburton of Eaglescairnie, and had issue.

3. David, of Soltra, born 16th June 1718, served heir of his brother John 30th December 1727, and of his brother James 3rd August 1732, and again in the lands of Easter and Wester Blackies, Barony of Keith, 8th February 1742; had crown charter of resignation of the lands of Pogbie as eldest surviving son of Charles Maitland, younger of Soltra, 12th February 1742; died 5th January 1765; married Wilhelmina Stewart.
4. Thomas. (See below, No. IV.)
5. Cassandra, born 12th September 1720.

IV. Thomas Maitland of Woodcot, born 7th July 1719, served heir to his brother David of Soltra 26th August 1765, died 1773; married, 15th November 1744, Mary, daughter of James Martin of Clermont, and had issue—

1. Alice, born 23rd September 1745.
2. Margaret, born 17th August 1747.
3. Jane, born 21st December 1748, married (first), 4th April 1768, John, Earl of Rothes, and (second), 1774, Hon. Patrick Maitland of Freugh.
4. Mary, born 23rd September 1750.
5. Charles. (See No. V.)

6. Catherine, born 9th January 1754.
7. Hannah, born 28th December 1757.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Maitland, of Craigieburn, Dumfries, and Maitlandfield, Haddington,¹ born 9th April 1752, married, 28th April 1797, Isabel, daughter of Hon. Major-General Mark Napier. She died in 1805, aged 83, and had issue—

1. Thomas. (See No. VI.)
2. Christian Graham, born 1st February 1798, married, 26th March 1823, James Keith, M.D., Edinburgh, who died 1863, aged 80, and had issue—
 - i. Rev. William Alexander, vicar of Burham, Kent.
 - ii. Charles, died 1833.
 - iii. Isabella Napier, married, 1845, Rev. Thomas Louis Trotter, rector of Great Stainton, and died 1857, aged 32.
3. A son, born 18th March 1800.
4. Mary, born 5th April 1801, died 1845.

VI. Thomas Maitland of Pogbie and Maitlandfield, born 15th September 1803, married Janet Brown, and had issue.

1. Thomas. (See No. VII.)
2. Charles.

VII. Thomas Maitland, in 79th Highlanders, married, and had issue, an only child, Margaret, who married, 1873, Edward Stour, Solicitor, Manchester.

MAITLAND OF GIMMERSMILLS.

I. Alexander Maitland, by tradition a brother of Robert Maitland of the Bass. As servitor to the Duke of Lauderdale, had sasine of a tenement in Musselburgh and six riggs in Easter Holmes in August 1672, was a macer in Court of Session, but deprived 1684; as principal keeper of the money stamp of Scotland had sasine of a tenement of land within the burgh of Haddington, and 18½ acres there in 1691, and died before 2nd May 1708. He married, 6th August 1657, Catherine Cunningham, and had issue—

1. Patrick, born 8th September 1658, died in infancy.
2. Elizabeth, born 26th July 1660, died in infancy.
3. Mary, born 31st December 1661, died 1747.
4. Charles, born 27th February 1663, macer in the Court of Session, died at Haddington April 1728, married Marion Law.
5. Elizabeth, born 29th July 1664.
6. Janet, born 15th June 1666, died 1758.
7. Isobel, born 2nd June 1668.
8. Jean, born 4th May 1670.
9. Catherine, born 23rd May 1672.

¹ Dr. Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmills (p. 94) always spoke of Colonel Charles Maitland of Maitlandfield as his cousin on his paternal side.

10. John, born 23rd July 1673, died *s.p. ante* 1678.
11. Anna, born 25th August 1675, died 1770.
12. Isobel (triplet), born 25th August 1675, died 1764.
13. Richard (triplet), born 25th August 1675, Lieutenant of Invalids at Plymouth, died in the Canongate, August 1749.
14. Allison, born 13th January 1677.
15. Sophia, born 20th February 1678.
16. John. (See No. II.)

II. John Maitland (son of Alexander Maitland and Catherine Cunningham), born 20th February 1678, went out in 1745; and was a doctor in the army of Prince Charles, for which he was forfeited and had to fly to France; died 1765; married Jean M'Lachlan, and had issue.

III. Alexander Maitland, married Mary, daughter of Forrest of Gimmersmills, near Haddington, and had issue—

1. Alexander. (See No. IV.)
2. John, M.D., lived with his uncle, George Forrest, Professor of Natural Philosophy, St. Andrews.
3. Ann, died 1808, married, 22nd January 1755, John Ainslie, and had issue, a daughter, Jean, born 1756.

IV. Alexander Maitland of Gimmersmills, M.D., born 1757, died 6th December 1826, married (first), 14th February 1797, Margaret Martin (died Oct. 8, 1802), and had issue—

1. Isabella, born 28th October 1799.
2. Margaret, born 8th October 1802.

He married (second), 19th March 1804, Jean Wilson, and had issue—

3. Mary, born 14th May 1805.
4. George Forrest, born 8th June 1806, died *s.p.*
5. Jean, born 2nd September 1807, dead.
6. John, born 15th October 1808, died in United States *s.p.*
7. Elizabeth, born 2nd August 1811, dead.
8. Alexander, born 6th February 1813, father of Alexander, born 1839, who had two sons born in Missouri, U.S.A.
9. Agnes, born 4th November 1814, died in Canada.
10. Robert, born 16th January 1816.
11. David, born 9th September 1817, died in Canada.
12. Charles, born 18th June 1819, of Bass Crest Brewery, Alloa, married Mary Gardyne (who died 1881), and has issue—
 - i. Alexander John, born 1853, married Louisa Hossack, and has issue—(a) Charles, born 1881; (b) Alexander John; (c) Louisa Jane; (d) Mary Gardyne; (e) Sophia Jessie.
 - ii. Charles William Gorrie, born 1855, died 1891, unmarried.
 - iii. George, born 1856, died 1891, unmarried.
 - iv. William Gorrie, born 1860.

- v. Robert James Peebles, born 1862.
- vi. Gardyne, born 1865.
- vii. Jean Elizabeth.
- viii. Mary Ellen.
- ix. Jessie Agnes.

13. Helen, born 4th June 1822, dead.

NOTE.—Alexander Maitland (son of Dr. Alex. Maitland of Gimmersmills), who settled in America, possesses the official matriculation of arms similar to those granted in 1673 to Robert Maitland by Lyon King.

COLONEL RICHARD MAITLAND of the 3rd Foot Guards, said to belong to the family of Soltra, was appointed ensign in the regiment in the service of Holland, commanded by Colonel James Maitland, by commission dated at Namur 15th July 1695. He married (first) Margaret Allan, and had issue—

1. Robert Richard, served heir to his brother Henry, 10th April 1738.
2. Pelham, also served heir to his brother, died at Edinburgh 7th September 1795, having had issue—Thomas Pelham, born at Dalkeith 30th April 1754.
3. Obrian, also served heir to his brother.
4. Henry Smith, died before 10th April 1738.
5. Elizabeth, married Sir Gilbert Grierson of Lagg.
He married (second) Elizabeth, daughter of James Bell in Glasgow, niece of Robert Bell, writer, Edinburgh, and had issue—
6. James, served heir to his mother, grandfather, and grand-uncle in 1750.

CARRICK PURSUIVANT.

CCXLII. JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—According to the account in M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* (vol. i. p. 153; see also Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 346), James Ross of Balneil married Jean, younger daughter of David Macgill of Cranstoun-Riddel, by whom he had three daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married, 21st September 1643, Sir James Dalrymple, first Viscount Stair (Wood's *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 522); Christian married Thomas Dunbar of Mochrum (*Baronage*, p. 117); and Elizabeth married, 22nd September 1651, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft (Burke's *Commoners*, vol. iii. p. 23). M'Kerlie mentions elsewhere (vol. ii. p. 237), another daughter Janet, wife of John M'Dowall of Gillespie.

A. W. G. B.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Mediæval Lore, edited by Robert Steele. London: Elliot Stock.—Mr. Steele has done well—he has wisely refrained from printing a full translation of the once popular work of Bartholomew Anglicus—for few readers

would care to wade through it—he has given us a well-selected epitome which cannot fail to interest the reader, and which is instructive as showing the knowledge possessed by an intelligent ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century, who wrote with fluency and with honesty of purpose. The various subjects dealt with are Science, Manners, Medicine, Geography and Natural History. Mr. Steele adds a useful bibliography and glossary, and supplies an index. The work is sent out by Messrs. Elliot Stock & Co., in their usual appropriate style. We give at page 77, note 541, an extract from the work, being Bartholomew's description of Scotland.

History and Genealogy of the Bulloch Family, by Joseph G. Bulloch, M.D., Savannah, Ga., Braid & Hutton.—Dr. Bulloch has long been and still is seeking for information about his ancestors in the female as well as the male line. We must regard the volume lately issued by him as a first instalment of a family history. As such it must manifestly be incomplete, and further research will also show that some details are incorrect. He occasionally falls into the common but dangerous mistake of jumping at conclusions. As when he asserts (p. 33) that his ancestor the Reverend Archibald Stobo, of the Darien Expedition, and then of Georgia, was 'of Stobo Castle,' which certainly was not the case, there being no family of Stobo of that ilk in existence at the time. The arms attributed to Stobo are said to be registered in the Lyon Office—they do not appear in the Lyon King's recently issued work. Apart from these and other such like blemishes the little book will not be without its use, and we wish Dr. Bulloch every success in collecting such information as may induce him to print not only an enlarged, but a corrected edition of his present work.

Peel—its Meaning and Derivation, by George Neilson, F.S.A., Scot.—This paper is privately printed from the Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society. We recommend our readers who have access to the printed Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society to read this contribution to the right understanding of old Scottish phraseology. Peel towers are often mentioned. Mr. Neilson helps us to understand what the Peel really was.

An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Bethunes of the Island of Skye. Reprint, London, 1893.—The original work was attributed to the Reverend Thomas Whyte, minister of Liberton, and was printed in pamphlet form in 1778. The editor of the reprint, Mr. Alfred A. Bethune-Baker, has done well to reprint this interesting and rare work, which deals with a branch of the well-known family of Bethune-Beaton or Beton. It will be news to some of our readers to find that the Fifeshire Bethunes established themselves not only in the Isle of Skye, but 'in other places of the North Country besides those in Skye.' The editor concludes his prefatorial note by saying, 'I shall be grateful for information which will bring down any of the genealogies mentioned in these pages to a more recent period, and shall gladly correspond with any one interested in the subject.' We hope our readers will assist Mr. Bethune-Baker, whose address is 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Notices of other books received are unavoidably postponed to next number.