

Elphinston's Guards are to be at His Royal Highness' quarters to-morrow by break of day. A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Perth's regiment will be ready to march and under arms at New Market at two o'clock in the morning. The post of Lord George's regiment that is at Mr. Forrester's house will be relieved in the afternoon. The majors of the regiments to assemble to-morrow at eleven o'clock for orders.

ORDERS from 5th to 6th January 1745-6.

Bannockburn (His Royal Highness' Quarters), Ogilvy, St. Ringans.

Parole—Edward and Stirling.

The army sojourns here to-morrow. Lochiel's regiment relieves His Royal Highness' guard. He will likewise furnish an intelligent active officer with 50 men at Mr. Forrester's house near the river, of which he will detach an officer and 20 men, in a little house near the river, to hinder any boats from going up with provisions to the town, as corn, meal, biscuit, bread, or coals, and will oblige all the boats that are going up or coming down the river to come to them, seize on the boats, and send the people to His Royal Highness' quarters to be examined. The regiments in their different posts will be very alert, and not fail to have guards and make their patrols regularly.

Glenbucket's, Roy Stewart's, and Ogilvy's regiments will furnish the same number of men they did this day to make fascines. The Hussars will patrol in the quarters they are in.

Athole's brigade are not to take possession of the miln till night.

ORDERS from 6th to 7th January 1745-6.

Parole—Charles and Stirling.

The army holds themselves in readiness to march to-morrow. The majors are to come to-morrow at ten o'clock to His Royal Highness' quarters, to receive orders whether they will march or not. Lochiel's regiment mounts His Royal Highness' guard, and they will furnish likewise 70 men, viz., a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men at Carse Mill, and an officer and 20 men in a farm called Broadlies, a little east of Livilands. Mr. Christie, adjutant of Duke of Perth's regiment, will place them. These two posts of 70 men are to assemble this night as soon as possible at New Mercat, where they will meet with the Duke of Perth's regiment; these two posts will send a man from each of them to conduct those that come to relieve them of the same regiment. The officers of these posts are not to let anybody pass into the town or come out of it, but to seize upon them (to secure the provisions or letters), if they are bringing any in, and these that are going out, oblige them to return after they are searched. They are to have continual patrols during the night from one post to another. Roy Stewart's, Ogilvy's, and Glenbucket's regiments will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in the village of Newhouse, a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in East Livilands, and they will furnish likewise the same number of men for the fascines. Mr. Grant will pay them to-morrow for what they have done already. My Lord Nairne's regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and men in the village of Torbreck. Athole's brigade will furnish 150 men to make fascines. Mr. Grant will be at their quarters to give them directions how to make them. The men shall be paid for their labour. All the posts that form the blockade of Stirling are to be extremely vigilant to let nobody come in or go out of

the town, and to have continual patrols, especially at night. Perth's regiment will relieve to-morrow their posts at Mr. Forrester's house.

ORDERS from 7th to 8th January 1745-6.

Bannockburn.

Parole—John and Canterbury.

Lochiel's regiment relieves His Royal Highness' guard to-morrow, and will relieve likewise the two posts of 70 men, viz., the post of an officer and 20 men at the farm called Broadlies, below the house of East Livilands, and a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men at Carsemiln, which are to observe the most exact guard and patrol, and to order them to fire upon any man, without distinction, that does not come to the guard at a call, and that neither man nor woman be suffered to come out or go into the town. Roy Stewart's, Ogilvy's, and Glenbucket's regiments will furnish the same guards as last night, viz., a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men in the village of Newhouse, the like number in East Livilands; this post is to sustain, in case of necessity, the post of Lochiel's regiment that are in the farm and mill above mentioned; they will furnish likewise the same number for the fascines. Athole's brigade will receive orders this night, and will be posted according to His Royal Highness' orders. Perth's regiment will relieve the post of His Royal Highness' equipage, the post of Forrester's house, and will be very active, for what is already consigned to them, in not suffering any boats to go up or come down the river, and to hinder all persons going or coming from the town of Stirling. It is very strictly recommended to all the colonels and officers to be extremely vigilant, and keeping their troops always in readiness to march at a call.

ORDERS from 8th to 9th January 1746.

Stirling, St. Ringans.

Parole—Drummond and Perth.

Athole's brigade relieve the posts they furnish this night.

Ogilvy's, Roy Stewart's, and Glenbucket's will likewise relieve the posts they furnished.

The posts that are actually for the blockade of the Carse of Stirling, are 50 men at the Duke of Argyle's house; 100 men at the main guard; 100 men on the churchyard; 100 men at the Meal Market which furnish 30 men at the Borrow's Port, and 15 men on the Friars' Wynd; 50 men at the post of the Bridge. The officers of these posts are to be extremely vigilant and not only to visit their sentries, but that the officers shall make rounds of all the posts at different hours.

ORDERS from 10th to 11th January 1745-6.

Stirling.

Parole—Henry and York.

The guards are to be relieved at three this afternoon, as follows, viz., the Athole brigade furnishes 150 men, of which 100 at the Duke of Argyle's house, and the 50 at the main guard; Lord Ogilvie's 50 men at the main guard; Duke of Perth's regiment, 50 men for the church and the minister's house; Glenbucket 50 for the Borrowgate and Friars' Wynd; Roy Stewart's 50 men at Saint Mary's Wynd gate; Duke of Perth's furnishes a field officer, who is to see that all the officers and soldiers of

the different guards be very alert in their duty, and all those that are not on duty in case of an alarm, which is to be by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately with their arms in the market-place near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that all the men's arms be fixed, well charged and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons until examined by the commanding officer of the guard. These are by the order of Major-General Gordon, commander in chief of His Royal Highness' troops in Stirling.

ORDERS for the 11th to 12th January 1746.
Stirling.

Parole—Charles and Athole.

By order of Major-Genl. Gordon, Colonel Innes and Major Gordon, officers of the piquet. The guards are to be relieved at two this afternoon, as follows : fifty men of Genl. Gordon's, and 50 of Col. Roy's at the Duke of Argyle's house ; 133 men of the Duke of Athole's brigade, and 17 men of the Duke of Perth's, they will mount the main guard and the guard at the minister's house ; 50 men of Lord Ogilvy's at the Burgh Port and Friar Wynd ; 50 men of the Duke of Perth at Saint Mary Wynd gate. All that are not on duty, in case of an alarm, which is to be notified by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately, with their arms, on the market-place near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that their men's arms be well fixed, charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons until examined by the commanding officer of the guard. The majors are to attend particularly each morning after this by ten o'clock at the general's quarters to receive orders. The officers of each particular guard are ordered each morning to make a report to the general of their guard.

ORDERS from the 12th to the 13th January 1746.
Stirling.

Parole—Stewart and Gordon.

The Athole brigade mounts the guard at the Duke of Argyle's house with 100 men, and the Burrow Port and Friar Wynd guards with 33 men ; the minister's house with 50 of Colonel Stewart's, and the main guard with 60 of Lord Ogilvie's ; and 50 of Glenbucket's at Mary's Wynd gate. Officers of Piquet, Sir Wm. Gordon and Kynachin. The orders to be observed as given out yesterday.

The different guards room to be immediately furnished with sufficiency of coals and candles, the streets to be lighted with lamps as usual, and lanthorns to be placed at the doors of the houses where the field officers quarter, and a dozen of lanthorns to be provided for visiting the different posts ; that none of the soldiers walk the streets without their arms, and that the guards be relieved at twelve o'clock. All that are not on guard to be in readiness in case of an alarm, which is to be notified by the pipers playing.

ORDERS of 13th to 14th January.

Parole—Charles and James.

Colonel Roy Stewart and Major Fletcher on the Piquet. The guards are as follows, to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon. Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men, and the Athole brigade 50 more for guard at Duke of

Argyle's house. Athole brigade 50 men on Saint Mary's Wynd Port Gate; 50 of Glenbucket's and 50 of Col. Roy's at the main guard and the minister's house.

Athole brigade furnishes 33 men more for the Burrow Port. 2 men out of each of the 5 above regiments are with a sergeant to mount guard on the Friar Wynd, over and above these above-mentioned numbers. The rest of the orders as formerly given, and are strictly to be observed.

ORDERS for the 14th to the 15th Jan. 1746.

Stirling.

Parole—Wallace's Oak.

Colonel Forbes and Major Patrick Stewart, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon precisely.

The Duke of Perth furnishes 100 men for the Duke of Argyle's house. The Irish Piquets furnishes 50 men for the minister's house; Glenbucket furnishes 50 men for the main guard; Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men for St. Mary's Wynd Port; Col. Roy 50 for the Burrow Port and Friar Wynd. The Duke of Perth, besides the above 100 men, relieves the guards on the ship and the boat, 30 to the first and 10 to the last. All the rest of the orders as formerly given out are strictly to be observed; particularly the men and officers that are off duty are in case of alarm to assemble at the market-place. A sergeant and two men out of each battalion are to meet Major Gordon at the Burrow Port to get out powder and ball at twelve o'clock this day, which ammunition is to be carried to the main guard where it is to be divided among the different corps.

15th to 16th.

Stirling.

Parole—Charles and Stirling.

16th to 17th.

Stirling.

Parole—Gordon and Drummond.

Guards—Blockade and Trenches.

Thursday night, the 16th January 1746. The ground broken a little below the Bridge Port.

Friday, 17th. Lord Ogilvy's two battalions marched out of Stirling to review at Bannockburn, from whence marched, with Royal Standard in second line, to hill above Falkirk, where the Prince engaged the enemy, under General Hawley, routed them, took their artillery, baggage, ammunition, and tents, and quartered that night in Falkirk. Two men of Lord Ogilvy's killed and three wounded. A standard taken.

Saturday 10th. We marched back to Stirling to assist at the siege. Sunday in the trenches, as also Monday and Tuesday.

Note.—The foregoing orders were copied from the original in the possession of the Earl of Moray at his seat of Dunibirstle. 'Forrester's House' is the farmhouse of Cockspow adjacent to Polmaise. The picket there commanded the River Forth at Fallin.

Note by the present transcriber.—'The Duke of Argyle's house' is now the Military Hospital in Castle Wynd. 'The Minister's House,' originally a pre-Reformation almshouse, stood close to the east end of the East Church. It was taken down in 1824.

General Blackeney's Orders for the Defence of the Town of Stirling—

STIRLING CASTLE, 3^d January 1745-6.

SIR,—I approve of your keeping a good lookout this night and to-morrow morning. I will make a disposition to receive the rebels with powder and ball.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WILL. BLACKENEY.

To Commissary Finlayson in Stirling.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Forces in the town of Stirling.

The six companies of the County Volunteers to have their alarm post at the upper end of the Meal Market, and to mount guard by companies, one company at the Burrow's Port, and another company at the Fryar's Wynd.

Captain Erskine's company's alarm post to be at the Brest Work, the lower end of the Meal Market, and to furnish a guard of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve men at that Brest Work.

These seven companies to be under the command of Captain Little.

The five companies of the Town Volunteers to have their alarm post at the Cross, and to furnish a captain and subaltern with forty men to the main guard, and two subalterns and forty men to the Mary Wynd, these companies to be under the command of Captain Finlayson.

The detachments under Captain Hamilton's command to have their alarm post on the Castle Hill, and to have an officer and thirty men to keep guard at the School House, and a sergeant and twelve men at the Valley.

The Perth company to joyn these detachments and to be under the command of Captain Hamilton, who is to take care in case of an alarm to secure the communication on both sides of the way from the Duke of Argyle's House to the Castle.

The Commanding Officer at each alarm post to send speedy succour to any of his posts that shall happen to be attacked.

The Magistrates are desired to have a watchful eye over the Jacobites, and to call on the troops in town for help if need, who are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to them.

All the troops to maintain their posts to the last extremity, but if overpowered they are to retreat in the best order they can to the Castle, the men taking care to prime and load their arms as they march, face about and fire, which will give a great check to the enemy in their pursuit.

Captain Hamilton's detachment to be the last to retreat.—Given under my hand at Stirling Castle this fourth day of January 1745-6.

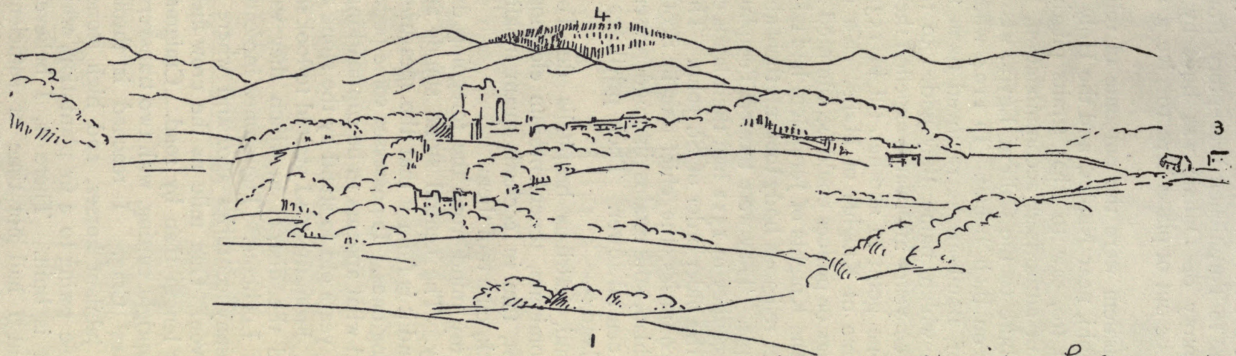
(Signed) WILL. BLACKENEY.

Note.—The Meal Market was in King Street (a name given in honour of the accession of George iv.). The Brest Werk was the New Port, the site of which has recently been marked in the causeway of King Street. The School House was the old Grammar School (now the Militia Store) in Castle Wynd. The Valley is now part of the cemetery. One of the five companies of Town Volunteers is said to have been commanded by the famous Rev. Ebenezer Erskine.

W. B. COOK.

STIRLING.

549. TORPHICHEN REFUGE STONES.—Having read with much interest an article in the *Edinburgh Architectural Magazine* describing a set of four Refuge Stones placed a mile equidistant north, south, east, and west of Torphichen Parish Church, Linlithgowshire, I made up my mind, if



Position of Reception of the knights of St John at Trophichen, Sulzbachgau
from Westfield Boundary Stone or Refuge Stone.

1 Westfield

3 Conston

2 Luchcote

4 Craymaling

ever in that neighbourhood, I would try and find them, and take sketches of them if the quest were successful. Last summer I was in Linlithgowshire, and made a bee-line to Torphichen Preceptory, from thence to start operations. The Preceptory or Quhair was built by the Knights of St. John, and it may not be out of place here to give a short account of their history.

The Knights of Jerusalem were the outcome of religious merchants who traded between Melphi, near Naples, and the Holy Land. They, in their journeying to and fro, saw to what straits pilgrims to the Holy City were put, by want of authorised accommodation, and having promised a small yearly tribute to the Calif of Egypt, were allowed to erect a monastery and church on their behalf. In 1104, when Jerusalem was captured by Godfrey of Bouillon, he removed them to new buildings dedicated to St. John, which name they added to that they already had. Saladin eighty-three years afterwards expelled them, and they were driven westward from one point to another, till in 1534 they settled in Malta, and took the name of Knights of Malta. No one born out of wedlock save sons of kings or princes could be admitted as a Johannite.

Fourteen years after the Knights of Jerusalem had taken the additional name of St. John, another religious body took up their abode in Jerusalem as guardians of the Temple. They were termed Templars, or Red Friars. For supposed malpractices they in 1312 had their lands confiscated, which became the property of the older order of St. John. They founded many religious houses in all countries, the chief one in Scotland, Torphichen Preceptory in West Lothian, still retains in good preservation the north and south transept and central tower. Their privileges were thus stated by Alexander II. of Scotland:—

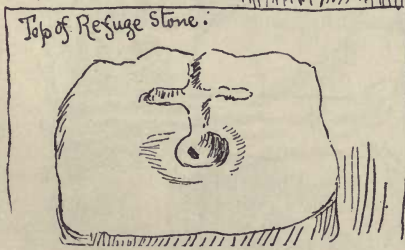
‘Deo Sancti Johanni, fratribus hospitalis de Torphichen, omnes donationes terrarum, hominum, tenementorum eleemosinarum, quae iis rationabiliter factae sunt, tam in ecclesiis quam in aliis possessionibus mundanis, cum sock sack, cum thol them.’

Now, having freed my mind from the foregoing dry details, I may return to the Preceptory. The central stone stands at the west end of where the nave stood, and it is from it that the measurements have been taken for the four outlying ones. It possesses some peculiarities, having a cross cut on the top, and what appears to be cup markings on the side. I got a small child of ten years old to stand by the stone as a sort of guide to height (*vide* sketch). From thence I started to look for the stones; the names I knew denoted the district in which they were—Craigmaling, Westfield, Couston, and Lochcote. The stones indicate the boundary of an area, held sacred many centuries ago, and where all fugitives from punishment found a haven. One mile as the crow flies, I found to my cost, is a very different length than by road. Craigmaling stone, which has an archbishop's or upright cutting, with two transverse bars, stands on the top of the Witches' Crag. I reached it through many perils, such as routing cows, jubilant horses, and high stone walls. From it the Quhair is not visible owing to a fir plantation, which lies 'fornent' the dyke into which it is built. There is, I believe, not far from it 'a preaching stone,' but I had not time or sufficient strength to go up higher! Also I passed what looked a font, in the corner of a field, out of which a sleepy cow was drinking. In fact, one comes across, all round about Torphichen, stones built into dykes or used as



Oct. 1897.
 The Preceptory, Josephine
 with portion of Refuge
 Stone.

East side of "Refuge stone"
 with what appears to be
 cup markings.





CHM 3

Westfield Refuge Stone



CHM 3

Lochcote Refuge
Stone.



Couston Refuge Stone.



Craigmail of
Refuge stone



Craigmail Boundary Stone - The other face
shows a hunting gate.

lintels to doors, gates, etc., which evidently have been brought from the Preceptory—a convenient quarry. Westfield stone lies in a fir plantation. I lay down and grubbed under it with my hand, but did not feel any carving. ‘I wunner ye werena feared a stoat wud nip yir han,’ a man remarked, ‘or mebbe a snadrakin!’ This stone the natives called ‘a covenanting stone.’ Couston was more easily found, as the late Lord Selkirk of St. Mary’s Isle had got it erected in the middle of a field for all eyes to see. ‘His lordship held an awfu’ tred wi’ it, an’ aye brocht ony fremb folk to see it,’ a woman told me as I was inquiring in which direction it lay. Lochcote stone was the most disappointing. I was very doubtful of it, but was assured that it was the fourth Refuge Stone. It stood in the middle of a potato field, and alas! the glory had departed from it, as it was a prop to tie a scarecrow to. I closed my book, and hastened homewards across the fields, which were traversed by the level bars of the fast departing sun, to bed, perchance to dream, that I was flying towards the sanctuary of my ambition—publication, and pursued by irate editors with waste-paper baskets!

C. H. M. JOHNSTONE.

550. STIRLING AND MURRAY FAMILIES.—The following genealogical difficulty seems to be of sufficient general interest to justify its submission to the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*:—

In *The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers*, by (Sir) William Fraser, it is stated at p. 58 *et seq.* that Sir John Stirling of Garden, who was born *ante* 30th September 1595, and died 15th April 1643, had, among other children, a second son Archibald, born 9th June 1617, and a fourth son James, born 30th May 1622. The former became a man of some distinction, was knighted, and was nominated Senator of the College of Justice in 1661; and, as eldest surviving son, succeeded to the principal family estate of Keir on the death of a cousin in June 1667. The latter was an officer in the army and attained the rank of major. He married before 1675 Margaret, daughter of Colonel James Innes, third son of Sir Robert Innes, Bart., first of Balveny, by whom he is represented to have had two sons, James and Francis, and four daughters.

The eldest son, James, died without issue before 30th April 1698; the second, Francis, ‘became a colonel in the army. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Murray, third son of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, Bart., by whom he had two daughters, Frances and Barbara.’ Agnes Murray survived her husband, and married, secondly, Colonel Robert Keith of Craig, by whom she became the ancestress of the family of Murray Keith.

Her elder daughter, Frances Stirling, was married in 1715 to Robert Montgomerie, afterwards Sir Robert, 5th Bart. of Skelmorlie; an interesting letter from whom, regarding his marriage, is to be found in the *Memorials of the Montgomeries*, and is also printed at p. 532 of the *Stirlings of Keir*. It is dated 30th December 1715, and contains the announcement that his wife was already in the way to become a mother. The issue of the marriage was three daughters, the eldest of whom, Lilius Montgomerie, was married, 11th June 1735, to her distant kinsman, James Montgomerie of Coilsfield, and thus carried the Skelmorlie estates back to the house of Eglinton.

But the parentage above assigned to Frances Stirling seems to be

disproved by certain documents recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc. It must be premised that George, Earl of Wintoune, owed certain sums of money to a creditor, who assigned the debt to Colonel James Innes, sometime of Drimmie, but then of Easter Denoon. Part of the money was paid, but the Earl granted an annual rent of 600 merks, to be uplifted from the lands of Seatoune, in satisfaction of the balance. This annual rent ultimately devolved, after the death of Colonel Innes and his spouse, on his son and heir, George Innes, who, in accordance with a bond of provision executed by his father, transferred half of it to a brother, William, and half to his sister-german Margaret Innes, then (1675) spouse to Captain Stirling in the town of Berwick. The following are brief abstracts of the documents referred to:—

Sasine to James Stirling, only sone and air procreat betwixt James Stirling, brother-german to Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, and Margaret Innes his spouse, of an annual rent of 300 merks furth of the lands of Seatoune. Proceeding on precept of Clare Constat granted by George, Earl of Wintoune, superior of the said annual rent, in favors of said James Stirling as nearest and lawful heir to the deceased Margaret Innes, his mother. Registered 30th December 1682. (Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc., vol. 35, fol. 352.)

Again, on the 20th March 1699, Marie, Anne, and Margaret Stirlings, sisters to umquhile James Stirling, only lawful son to James Stirling, brother-german to umquhile Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, knight, procreat betwixt him and Margaret Innes his spouse, had sasine of an annual rent of 300 merks furth of the lands of Seatoune. Proceeding on precept of Clare Constat granted by George, Earl of Wintoune, superior of the said annual rent, in their favors, etc. Registered 6th May 1699. (*Ibid.*, vol. 59, fol. 426.)

It seems clear from these records that notwithstanding that the accomplished author of the *Stirlings of Keir* had all the family papers before him, he has been betrayed into an error in thinking that the father of Dame Frances Stirling or Montgomerie was the son of Margaret Innes wife of Major James Stirling. Margaret Innes died shortly before the 13th May 1681. This is proved by a letter from her husband printed at p. 518. The dates make it impossible that Dame Frances should have been granddaughter of Major James by a subsequent marriage. Who then was her father? Could he have been son of Major James (who was born in 1622), by a former marriage? Her husband, Robert Montgomerie, says in the letter above referred to, printed at p. 532 (which is addressed to his uncle):—‘When you use to press me to marrie you always told me that you did not value money providing the woman I took was of a good and vertuous character and of a good familie. The first is what nobody that ever knew her doubt of, and for the last when you knowe that she is immediatly come off Keir’s and Blackbaronies families you’ll be convinced. . . . If you’ll but frankly pardon the only crime of consequence I’m persuaded her unkle will doe for her handsomley, so that our furdur hapines depends upon your and Mr. Robert Murray’s meeting, which hope you’ll order soon.’

No light is thrown on the question by the settlements of this uncle. He was a successful merchant of Edinburgh who in 1725 purchased Halmyre, Co. Peebles, from his cousin Walter Murray, who possessed the property *jure mariti* by marriage with the heiress, Sophia Johnstoun. Robert

Murray changed its name to Murrayshall. He executed an entail dated 25th April 1739, and recorded in the Register of Tailzies (vol. 10, p. 229), by which he settled his landed property on his nephew Robert Keith, afterwards Ambassador at Vienna, son of the second marriage of his sister Agnes; who was 'expressly bound to carry and bear my coat-of-arms as a grandchild of the family of Blackbarony by my father, with a proper distinction, in conjunction with his own armorial coat.' In his latter will, also dated 25th April 1739, and confirmed in the Commissariat of Edinburgh 7th August 1744, the only allusion to the first marriage of his sister Agnes is as follows:—'Item to Barbara Sterling my niece, lawful daughter to the deceased Lieutenant Collonell Sterling, ane yearly annuity of 300 Merks Scots' (*sic* in cop. Deeds, Mack, 16th March 1743).

The possession of this annuity would seem to have had the proverbial effect on the lady's constitution if she was, as stated in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 60, the 'Mrs. Barbara Stirling, daughter of Lt. Colonel Stirling,' who died on the 25th March 1795, aged 101 (*Scots Magazine*, vol. lvii. p. 207).

The father of Robert Murray of Murrayshall was also named Robert. He 'entered prentice to Alexander Lowrie, merchand, for fyv yeiris' on 13th April 1636 (Edinburgh Burgess Rolls). His wife's name and parentage are not recorded in any of the usual sources of information. She may possibly have been Jonet Monteith, daughter of Alexander Monteith, merchant burges of Edinburgh, and perhaps sister of William Monteith, also a wealthy merchant in Edinburgh, who acquired the Barony of Carriber in 1640. Robert Murray of Murrayshall left legacies to two grandchildren of William Monteith 100 years later, when they seem to have been in very reduced circumstances.

Can any contributor say who was the father of Dame Frances Stirling or Montgomerie, or the mother of Robert Murray of Murrayshall?

R. E. B.

551. A TRAGIC ROMANCE OF NEARLY 300 YEARS AGO (printed from the *Scotsman* of November 8, 1893, with kind permission of the author).—Within the past few days has been brought to light an interesting memorial closely connected with a sad episode in the early career of 'that most famous wit,' William Drummond of Hawthornden. Although Drummond died in 1649, it is only during the present year that a monument has been erected to mark his resting-place in Lasswade churchyard, where it was unveiled on the 21st October. By what to many may seem a strange coincidence, so recently as the 13th of October a tombstone was discovered which is undoubtedly that of the young lady (a Miss Cunningham) who died, nearly three centuries ago, just before the day fixed for her marriage with the poet. The stone was found, upon the occasion of a drain being formed within the ancient churchyard of Crail, about 18 inches below the surface, and immediately to the east of the vestry or session-house—a position, therefore, at one time almost exactly in the centre of the chancel, which extended 20 feet beyond the present east gable of the church.

This relic, measuring about 31 by 36 inches, and of a very soft sandstone, has formed the upper half of a large flat slab. Unfortunately, the inscription at the head is almost entirely worn away, and no trace of the lower portion of the stone could be discovered. Enough remains, however, to positively identify it as having commemorated a daughter of

Alexander Cunningham, of West Barns, and one who died before 1620 in her nineteenth year. The still surviving record runs:—

HIC · IACET · VIRGO · HO
 BARNIS · OBIIT · AN · DO · 161
 E · (SV)Æ 19,

while upon a shield in the centre of the fragment are the arms of Cunningham—a shake-fork with a star in chief—with, at the sides, the large initials E. C. Below is the text—

‘ALTHOH · THE · VORMS
 MY · FLESH · EAT · IN
 THIS · PLACE
 ZIT · I · SAL · SE · MY’

(here the stone is broken off).

The armorial bearings are precisely the same as those which still exist upon an old carved oak panel in the south aisle of Crail Church, together with the initials A. C. (Alexander Cunningham), and the date 1605. Not far from this panel is another with the initials H. M. at either side of a shield bearing three roundels—the arms of Helen Myrton, daughter of Thomas Myrton of Cambo, and wife of Alexander Cunningham of Barns, whom she married in 1596—these being certainly the parents of Drummond’s fiancée.

Hitherto no sepulchral memorial of any of the Cunninghams could be found at Crail, although they had possessed the estate of West Barns (about a mile west from the burgh) for four centuries from the year 1376.

Some time ago the present writer unsuccessfully endeavoured to ascertain the Christian name of the young lady who was to have wedded Drummond of Hawthornden; but, judging from such as are known to have occurred in the Cunningham and Myrton families, and from the clue now received, it was probably Elizabeth.

The death, from a fever, of (?) Elizabeth Cunningham upon the very eve of her intended marriage, must have taken place in the year 1615, at the early age of nineteen. It was in the following year that Drummond published his ‘Poems—Amorous, Funerall, Divine, Pastorall’ (printed by Andro Hart), in which the ‘First part’ of the principal piece celebrates the charms of his chosen bride, and his distress at her temporary absence; while the ‘Second part’ consists of bitter lamentations over her untimely death—

‘I have nought left to wish, my Hopes are dead,
 And all with her beneath a Marble laid.’

If (as is commonly believed, and seems for many reasons highly probable) Drummond was really the author of ‘Polemio-Middinia,’ he must have penned that famous Macaronic as a playful skit upon some right-of-way dispute between his sister, Lady Scot of Scotstarvit (often resident at Sir John Scot’s house of Thirdpart), and the parents of Miss Cunningham, who were close neighbours.

As is well known, Drummond ultimately married, in 1632, Elizabeth Logan, to whom, indeed, it is said that he was first attracted by some resemblance in her to his lost bride.

The newly-discovered tombstone is of a common seventeenth-century type—a ‘through stone’ lettered round the border with an epitaph com-

mencing 'Hic iacet honorabilis vir,' 'Heir lys ane honest young man,' 'Heir lies ane honest and virtuous gentlewoman,' 'Heir lyes ane faithful brother in Christ,' or so forth—the general formula being closely observed. Any student of the subject must admit that there was (and, for that matter, still is) a strongly-marked fashion even in tombstones. E. B.

552. BEN JONSON'S VISIT TO EDINBURGH (from *Scotsman*, Oct. 18, 1893).—In opening the class of English Literature, Professor Masson gave an address descriptive of the visit to Scotland in 1618 of Ben Jonson, and in the course of it he made special reference to the fact that during Jonson's stay in Edinburgh he was made an honorary burghess of the city. As the event had not received the attention it deserved, Professor Masson said he would state the facts, as he had had access to the original records. In the preserved record of the Town Council, there might be read the entry that, on the 25th September 1618, the Provost and Magistrates, after transacting some other business, authorised the Dean of Guild to make 'Benjamin Jonson, Englishman,' a burghess and guild brother. The Town Council appeared to have been resolved that it would not be right and fitting that the admission of such a distinguished Englishman to the freedom of Edinburgh should be a mere form of handshaking in an ordinary Council meeting, but that it should be marked in some more memorable way. The proof of that was furnished by a minute of a meeting of Council, held three weeks after the admission of Jonson as a guild brother, at which the treasurer was authorised to pay to one James Ainslie the sum of £221, 6s. 4d., 'disbursed by him upon the dinner to Ben Jonson.' The reckoning was in pounds Scots, and the sum must have, in those days, provided a very handsome banquet indeed. Oh that they could have had a reporter present at the banquet to note what took place in some famous tavern in the High Street, when the then Lord Provost, Sir William Nisbet, must have occupied the chair, and Ben must have responded to his health amid acclamation! There must have been a liberal supply of the choicest Scottish dishes on the table, and the consumption of wine must have been immense. The habit of giving honorary burghesses their tickets in gold or silver caskets was not then observed, but they had evidence that Ben Jonson's burghess ticket was about as handsome as could be devised in those days, in the fact that at the end of the financial year the accounts of the Dean of Guild contained a payment of £16, 6s. 8d. to one Alexander Paterson for producing the burghess ticket, after three writings.

553. OLD STIRLING REGISTER (*continued from p. 86*).—

1590.

- Dec. 24. Jone Stevinsone, son of James Stevinsone and Elit. rutherford
W. George spittell, Johnne fargusson, zwng, Wm. toir, Patrik
 Drumond.
 „ „ Issobell ro'sone, daughter of Andro ro'sone and Cathrein
 Moresone. *W.* Duncã paĩsone, malt., cristopher cairns,
 bax., James ro'sone, flesher, henrie mayne in cars miln.
 „ 27. Wm. Moresone, son of Johnne Moresone and Cathreine cowane.
W. crystie sword, m., finlay caw, m., Thomas andson, mēh,

- Wm. fothringame, m., Jone leishman, cawtioner for ye beleif.
(torn) — ? Wallace.
- Dec. 31. Elit. wre, daughter of James Wre and Elit. hog. *W.* Wm. Aissone in thoud (?), James Aissone, m., Edward hall, m., Johnne hall, cordener.
- Jan. 3. James grahame, son of James grahame and grissell callendar. *W.* Jone narne, m̄chand, James garrw in corntoun, James Kincaid.
- „ „ Jone Aissone, son of Williame aissone and Elit. Scharar. *W.* Johnne Scharar, m̄chand, James Aissone, m., Johnne Wille-
sone, m.
- „ 7. Margaret thomesone, daughter of Rot. thomesone and hellein layng. *W.* Wm. lawsone, m̄chand, Jone layng, matmā, Rot. rotsone, pewderer.
- „ 14. Agnes forester, daughter of David forester of logy and Jonet alschunder. *W.* Johnne forester, sone to Alexr. forester of garden, archebauld alexr., m̄chand, Johnne patirsone, m̄chand.
- „ 17. James drūmond, son of Mr. Moreis drūmond and agnes drūmond. *W.* James Mentayt. of Randefurde, Mr. Niniane drūd., sone to ye laird of Rickartoun, James Reddot. of Cambus.
- „ 20. Rot. henrie, son of Thomas henrie, webster, and Jonet Donaldsone. *W.* Wm. forsyt. in bogwhodrok, Johnne Robein, y., Rot. Donaldsone, y.
- „ „ Sibilla kinross, daughter of Patrik kinross and cristane Alexr. *W.* David forester of logy, James Watsone, m̄chā.
- „ „ John levingstone (*sic*) Narne, son of Alexr. Narne and Margaret levingstone. *W.* Wm. Murray [torn] to ye king [torn].
- „ 24. Barbara Ewein, daughter of John Ewein, maissone, and Hellein Cunynghame. *W.* Johnne Gib, qwarior, Johnne Gib, el^d, cuitler, Johnne Mwreson, m̄chand, Duncan Zwng, m̄chand.
- „ 31. Jone Gib, son of Johnne Gib, cuitler, and Issobell blackburne. *W.* Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, Jone M'bene, Alexr. downy, maltmā, Waltir blakburn, web.
- „ „ James drūd, son of Mr. Wm. drūd and Cristane bradie. *W.* Mr. Moreis Drūmond, Jone drūd of Kirkhill, Ard. Cwnynghame, andro bowrie, James drūd.
- „ „ Jone Wilsone, son of Johnne Wilsone and hellein Wilsone. *W.* George fores̄, in schiphawt, James Richardsone, y., Jone Maleice, cābusk̄.
- „ „ Jone levingston, son of Mr. henrie levingstone and Agnes gray. *W.* Johnne, Mr. of Mar, Mr. Johnne Colvill of Strarndie, Provost.
- Feb. 7. Andro Cuthbert, son of Johnne cuthbert and Cristane car. *W.* Andro lowrie, m̄ch^d, Thomas downy, smyt, Johnne Millar, cowp̄, Alexr. duncā, litst.
- „ „ Williame gichane, son of Johnne gichane and Marjorie Philp. *W.* Wm. Watsone, baxt, gilbert crystison, skī, Thomas scot, tailzor, Wm. lausone, m.
- This bairne was borne in S. Ninians paroch & baptezit at request of ye mīster y^rof

- fors.
- Feb. 10. harie (?) gray, son of Andro gray [*torn*] of dñnenan [*torn*]. *W.* dčā zwng, mčhand, dčā pašone, maltnā, henriē mayne in carse miln.
- „ 14. Alexr. hendirsone, son of Johnne hendirsone and Jonet zwng. *W.* Andro Andirsone, baxt., andro liddell, tailzor, Wm. Watsone, baxt.
- „ „ Marione hen^dsone, daughter of George hendirsone and Marione Machim. *W.* Gilbert Mastertoun, Rot. rošsone, wryt., Alexr. rošsone, wryt., Donald M'corrane.
- fors.
- „ 18. Andro Cwnynghame, son of Cristopher cwnynghame and margaret layng. *W.* Andro cowane, m., Johnne Willesone, m., Johnne Donaldsone, m., James cwnynghame.
- „ 25. Cathrein browne, daughter of Alexr. browne and Jonet bwrne. *W.* Jone hwttone in cott cars, Mr. Alexr. Jull.
- „ 28. Jonet Adame, daughter of Thomas adame and Marione Wil-sone. *W.* Thomas Moderall in cambuskynt, Rot. stevinsone in ye auld Park, Jon wryt, in craig in fort.
- fors.
- Mar. 2. Cathreine hudson, daughter of Jone hudson and agnes hairt. *W.* Jone fargussone, bax., Jone Miln, tailzor.
- „ 4. Jonet mšchell, daughter of Jone mšchell and sara kincaid. *W.* Andro liddell, tail., Alexr. millar, m., George spittell, m.
- „ „ Thomas gothray, son of Jone gothray and Jonet Jarvie. *W.* Thomas reid, fleshur, Thomas Willesone, la [*torn*] lawsone, [*torn*] andersone, bax.
- „ „ Jone gillaspie, son of Williame gillaspie and Margaret levenax, *W.* Andro buchānā, not., Wm. gillaspie, malt., Jone Downie. mčhd.
- „ 6. Waltir lockart, son of Alexr. lockart and bessie horwall. *W.* waltir neische, Waltir mwresone, James Wallace, not., Jone mwresone, m.
- „ 18. Wm. thomesone, son of Alexr. thomesone and Issobell forester. *W.* George forester, in schiphawt., James Aissone, mčchād, Wm. finlasone, in dūblañ.
- „ 21. Rot. bavarage, son of Adame bavarage and Bessie hamiltoun. *W.* Rot. craigengelt of yt. ilk, David forester of logy, Antoine bruce, portioner of levilands.

1591.

- „ 28. Jonet scherp, daughter of Johnne scherp and Jonet edmane. *W.* Alexr. Zwng, baxt., Jone hestie, tailzor, James Michell, baxt., Rot. finlasone.
- „ „ James Clark, son of Thomas Clark and Marione Thomsone. *W.* James Aislein, cuiltlar.
- Ap. 1. Elir Jwnkein, son of Jone Jwnkein and Jonet Johnstone. *W.* Johnne Jeffray, švand in cābuskyñ, George Narne, litster.
- „ 8. Jonet Wilsone, daughter of Andro Wilsone and Cathreine ruther [*torn*]. *W.* Thomas Downy, smyt., Jone Cuthbert Shirn [*torn*].
- fors.
- „ „ Margaret M'ray, daughter of henrie M'ray, tailzour, and Jonet

- dagleische. *W.* Jone Mwrray, sone to wmqll. thomas M'ray, Andro liddell, tailzor, Johnne Watsone, Alexr. Abircrbie.
In Tullibody parochin.
- Ap. 8. Elit. prestone, daughter of Johnne prestone and Margaret Wryt. *W.* Thomas Millar in Lang carse, Nicoll Stein in orchard, Jone Wryt, in craig in fo.
- „ 11. Alexr. M'Nellane, son of James M'Nellane and Begis Schort. *W.* Johnne cowane, m., Andro liddell, tail., Jone fargusone, barbur, Jone Archebald at M'rayis wood.
- „ 18. Margaret richie, daughter of Stein richie and Jonet Neilson. *W.* Johnne Port, m̄chand, Alexr. Neilson, Thomas leischman, smyt.
- „ 22. Jonet bell, daughter of James bell and helleine Wilson. *W.* Thomas Eweing, Jone langwill, Jone Stirling.
- „ 24. Wm. Neilson, son of Bob. Neilson and Margaret Moderall. *W.* James thomsone, travellur, Wm. Sword, thekkar.
- „ 25. Cathrein Cwnyghame, daughter of Andro Cwnyghame and Elit. Aitkein. *W.* Andro Andirson, Johnne Kincaid, cuitler, James Aisplein, David Pēnecwik.
- „ „ William Downy, son of Thomas Downy and Cathrein liddell. *W.* Andro Wilson, tailzor, Wm. Aissone, m̄chand [*torn*], blakburn, wob.
- „ 26. Geilis fargussone, daughter of johnne fargussone and hellein auwchtmwily. *W.* Andro liddell, tailzour, James Richardson, m̄.
- May 9. Marie penneccwik, daughter of David penneccwik and Cathreine gillaine. *W.* Johnne lowdiane, Alexr. Wthsone, flesher, andro cwnyghā, cuitler.
- „ „ Jane haigy, daughter of Petir haigy and Issobell mairschell. *W.* Johnne pafson, m̄, Rot. ro'sone, pewderer.
- „ 13. Elit. Watsone, daughter of Waltir Watsone and hellein Stein. *W.* Andro liddell, tailzor, Johnne banny maisson, Jone Mwreson, Jone lowdiane.
- fors.
- „ 16. Rachell archebald, daughter of George archebald and helleine allane. *W.* Rot. Craingelt of yt. ilk, Rot. forester of Baqwn, Andrew buchanan.
- „ „ Robert Neilson, son of Thomas Neilson and hellein levenox. *W.* Rot. cwnyghame of ladieland, Patrik bawf [*torn*], Wm. Toir.
- „ „ Anna Watsone, daughter of Jone Watsone and Marjorie gichane. *W.* Alexr. patirson, James schort.
- fors.
- „ „ William Cockburn, son of — (*sic*) cockburn, apperand of Clerkintoun, and Cathrein benny. *W.* Mr. Wm. Erskein, persone of Campsie, James Schort.
- „ 23. — [*torn*] of James Cwnyghame and Elit. m [*torn*]. *W.* Johnne henre, Wm. [*torn*], Andro cwnygha [*torn*], Andro lowrie, Johnne hog, sone law to — [*torn*].
- fors.
- „ „ Margaret fwird, daughter of Johnne fwird and Margaret simson. *W.* Johnne fwird in killing wais, James frud in falkirk, andro M'Comie in Sīng.

- May 27. Twins, Jone and Anna tulliallone, daughters of Alexr. Tulliallone and Jonet Mwrdo. *W.* Waltir neishe, James Schaw, Andro Cowane, Mr. Johnne Stewart, Johnne Andirsonne, Jone broun.
- June 13. Johnne Johnsonne, son of Thomas Johnsonne and Agnes Mayne. *W.* Niniane Johnsonne in hallq^r of Condinhove, Patrik hodge in brumrig, Thomas Mayne in Orchzeird.

554. KIRK SESSION RECORDS¹ (*Scottish Antiquary* i. and ii. comb. 15, 16, 140; iii. 17, 149; iv. 26, 37, 82, 119, 129, 160; v. 114, 177; viii. 8).—Scotland possesses a mass of documents which are of the greatest value, as throwing a vivid light on the social and religious conditions of the people in the 17th and 18th centuries. In every parish there exists a church court composed of duly ordained elders, presided over by the minister. It is the province of this court to see that discipline is duly enforced, and that the services and the fabric of the church are properly maintained. The proceedings of the court are minuted by the Session Clerk and form the Kirk Session Records of the parish. It might be supposed that Scottish writers would have recognised the value of their parochial records, but this has not been the case, and the ministers and elders appear to have regarded them in very many instances as worthless rubbish, so that the majority of the earlier volumes are lost, and the series of the later volumes is often incomplete. Of late years antiquaries have perused many of these books, chiefly however for the purpose of extracting interesting and often amusing items, but without any idea of making them exponents of religious life, feelings and manners. Till the number and condition of our parochial records have been carefully investigated and catalogued it is impossible to give anything like an exhaustive account of the treasures they may contain or to estimate the extent of their value. At present the student must be content with the scanty materials he can collect pretty much at random when he attempts to throw such light on Church life and work in Scotland in bygone times as these records afford. As the secular history of a nation is to be found not only in official documents of Parliament and statements of biassed chroniclers, but, and perhaps more instructively, in the records of trade guilds, the still existing ledgers of merchants, letters, diaries, and other unconscious witnesses to the state and feelings of the people, so the history of the Church if only read by the light of State papers will give to the student a very imperfect idea of what was going on. In the period between 1560 and the present day several important Ecclesiastical Revolutions took place. Episcopacy was abolished, reinstated in a shadowy form, then restored with all the safeguards of a regular consecration obtained from England; overthrown again at the Rebellion, it was restored by Charles II., and was imposed upon the country with all the weight of the secular power till James II. ceased to reign, when the Presbyterian form of Church government became, and has continued to be, that recognised by the State. These changes as we find them described by our ablest writers appear to have

¹ These notes are abridged from a paper read before the Glasgow Ecclesiological Society. This Society has lately been formed on the model of that at Aberdeen. The President is Dr. Marshall Lang, Moderator of the Church of Scotland. One of the Vice-Presidents is the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, and it numbers amongst its members Clergymen and Laymen, both Presbyterian and Episcopalian.

been violent and to have been the results of as well as the causes of much popular agitation. The evidences gathered from Kirk Session Records do not altogether corroborate this view. State documents show how earnestly James VI., and how still more earnestly his son Charles I., endeavoured to assimilate the Churches of England and Scotland not only in appearance but in reality, but the Episcopal Churches under these two sovereigns in the two countries had little in common. In England there was a Prayer-book and Liturgy in general use. The Bishops visited their Dioceses, kept registers of their official acts, attended the parish churches, and confirmed the young—and in fact carried out the old organisation of the Church, freed from the interference of Rome and the corruptions she had introduced. Here in Scotland, the parishes were unvisited by the Bishops either for the purpose of confirmation or discipline, at least no allusions to such an event are to be found in Kirk Session Records, and had it taken place it must have been recorded. The parochial machinery remained unchanged. There were bishops, but they were shadows. An edict of the Scottish Privy Council ordered that confirmation should be administered. The General Assembly of the Kirk held at Aberdeen in August 1616, amongst other things recommended that ‘Bishops in their visitation, either by themselves, or if they may not overtake the samine, by the minister of the parochie, make all young children of six years old be presented to them to give confession of their faith . . . after which every two or three years, they shall be examined, that when they come to fourteen years of age . . . they may be admitted to the communion.’ This the King declared to be ‘Meer hotch-potch,’ and he directed the clause to stand ‘Seeing the confirmation of children is, for the good education of youth, most necessary to be reduced to the primitive integrity, it is thought good that the minister in every parish shall catechise all young children of eight years of age, and see that they have knowledge to rehearse the Lord’s Prayer, the Belief, the Ten Commandments, with answers and questions of the small Catechism used in the Church, and the Bishops in their visitation shall cause the children to be presented to them, and bless them, with prayer for the increase of grace and the continuance of God’s heavenly gifts to them’ (*Reg. Priv. Con.* x. 600 n.). Spotswood, however, convinced his majesty that the time was hardly ripe for these ceremonial innovations (*Ibid.* pref. civ). Confirmation only began to be administered after the Revolution, when the ejected Bishops were brought into close intercourse with their non-juring brethren in England, and adopted many of their views and practices, restoring confirmation, and compiling a communion service; a politic act, seeing that the English prayer-book, with its prayers for the Hanoverian Royal Family, could not well have been used by them. The Session Records prove negatively that Spotswood’s view of the matter was acted on. Each parish had its own minister, whom we may presume to have been duly ordained by bishops, though proof of the fact is not forthcoming. But where were the deacons of the Episcopalian system? Deacons continued to exist merely as the third in rank with elders and presbyters, attending the parochial church courts. They certainly were not deacons such as existed in England. Elders were still appointed and ordained by the parish minister, and they with him took charge of discipline without troubling the bishop, if an appeal was made it was to the presbytery, not to the bishop’s court. No effort seems to have been made to secure a frequent or even periodical

administration of the Holy Communion, and the form used continued unaltered. The one effort made by Archbishop Laud to impose a fixed liturgy was made after Episcopacy had been for many years recognised. Only one reference has been found in our researches to Laud's Prayer Book. '1637. 1st Oct. This day was proponed the fear that we wer in about the Service-book now intruding and urging against all orders and withall full of supersticion and poperie, and that others alreidie wer troubled for the same. It wes therefore agreed upon for to give in a supplicaciuon in name of this paroch to the counsell against the said book' (*Culross Kirk Session Records*).¹ In fact, the story these documents tell makes it very evident that the task undertaken by James VI. and continued by his son Charles I., of assimilating the two Churches, was one of greater difficulty than appears on the surface, not so much on account of the dislike of the people to bishops, as that the whole polity of the Churches was different, and change was distasteful to a race which has always shown itself conservative of what it has won for itself, and suspicion of foreign interference. The Episcopal system scarcely ruffled the ecclesiastical life of the country parishes, and as long as they remained unchanged, there was no difficulty in falling back on old ways when the cities were freed from Episcopal supervision. I am quite aware that at the Revolution many country parishes were anxious to retain the services of the Episcopalian clergy, and in some cases showed a strong dislike to the intrusion of a Presbyterian minister, but the virtuous lives of the clergy may in most, if not all, these cases, have endeared them to their people while their doctrine and ritual were scarcely to be distinguished from their Presbyterian brethren, in some cases also, as at Muthill and Callander, they had the support of wealthy and powerful landowners, who were for the most part Episcopalian. We will now proceed to treat more in detail the information to be gathered from Kirk Session Records, but would remark that it would make this paper needlessly long and disjointed were we to fill it with extracts; they will be used only when their presence seems to be a distinct advantage. Our researches have convinced us that the system of parochial church courts did much to alienate the wealthy and highborn laity. In country parishes the Session was of necessity composed of small lairds, portioners, and the wealthier tenant farmers. With such men as these the chief heritor, the representative possibly of an ancient family, did not choose to associate by sitting with them, week after week, when they were occupied with cases of Church discipline. If he himself led a careless or an immoral life, he was not likely to submit tamely to be reprimanded, much less to be put to penance by his inferiors. Thus we find that at Clackmannan a member of the powerful family of Bruce was summoned, week after week, to answer a charge of immorality, but he paid no attention to the matter. The same thing occurred at Culross and at Alloa. All these cases occurred about the end of the 17th century. A few years later a wealthy resident in the parish of Clackmannan, instead of appearing before the Session to answer a charge of immorality, sent five pounds sterling by way of a self-imposed fine; this was accepted, and the matter ended. Sometime after, when the offence was repeated, he sent only one pound, which was accepted with the remark that he should have sent as much as he had done before. It might be supposed that for a relapse the fine should have been increased. There are other notable

¹ *Scottish Antiquary*, v. p. 115.

instances to be found in Kirk Session Records, which show that the middle-class men who were elected elders, while they spared the wealthy and powerful, were harsh towards the poor and weak. Sabbath-breaking was an offence heavily punished, and some cases recorded are instances of cruelty and bigotry not to be surpassed by the Puritans in New England. A poor mother at Clackmannan had to appear before the Session, by whom she was severely reprimanded, for going to the well on the Sabbath to draw water for a sick child. It need scarcely be remarked that all social intercourse between families was strictly prohibited on that day; yet we find from Sir John Foulis's account-books (now being printed for the Scottish History Society) not only that he travelled on Sunday using his coach and horses, but that he entertained and was entertained by his friends in the taverns of Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott in *Guy Mannering* (chap. xvi.), gives a correct description of how a Sunday was spent by the wealthy in Edinburgh in the last century: 'Three gentlemen now appeared and were introduced to the stranger; they were men of good sense, gaiety, and general information, so that the day passed very pleasantly over; and Colonel Mannering assisted about 8 o'clock at night in discussing the landlord's bottle, which was of course a magnum.' When such license was allowed to the rich and such rigour shown to the poor, it is clear that the former would regard a sycophantish body of men, none of whom were their social equals, with disdain.

The merry monarch, who 'never said a silly thing and never did a wise one,' declared 'that presbyterianism was not the religion for a gentleman.' A close study of Session Records shows that the state of things was then such that there was much truth in what he said. Church discipline was vigorously, nay, as we must think harshly enforced; but the rich man never mounted the stool of repentance or wore the sackcloth shirt; his lady, however freely she used her tongue, had no fear of the branks. As a natural result the rich and powerful despised parochial church rulers, who only ventured to punish those who were unable to resist. Another reason which kept the rich aloof from the Session was that they as heritors held the purse strings, and when any repairs were required for the church or the manse, it was for them, and not the Kirk Session, to consider how much should be expended. When, therefore, their vanity led them to erect private seats or lofts for their families, they feared little opposition from those whom they were incommoding. Quarrels about seats, and futile complaints of the invasion of the church by private pews are frequently recorded. The poor had no remedy, the contumacious were handed over to the secular power for punishment. How could the peasant hope to subsist when the small land-owners or occupiers who were his employers sat in judgment on him when he did evil, and had the power to make him feel his weakness? This aspect of the influence of the Kirk Session requires more attention than it has hitherto received.

It may be well now to consider what can be learned about practical Church work. Catechising as a preparation to the due reception of the Holy Communion was recognised, but was not often practised. This catechising was not confined to the young; families were informed by the elders who had charge of their district on what day the minister would attend, and examine all, old and young, as to their knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian religion. This practice, however, was, as we find from the Records, generally neglected, and the distribution of tickets for admission

to the Lord's Supper did not depend on an ascertained knowledge of Christianity. The tickets I have referred to were metal counters on which was usually stamped the name of the parish; these were distributed by the elders in their several districts, and were collected at the church door, the elders being warned to see that no person was admitted unless provided with this pass. Entries are frequently met with ordering the making of such tickets. Some of them have been preserved and are now regarded as curiosities,¹ printed cards having now taken their place. I may mention that the plan was in use in England in the 16th century, and a list of households in Southwark in 1590 exists with the number of tickets required by each.

In many parishes the Holy Communion was very rarely and irregularly administered. At St. Ninians, near Stirling, it was administered only once in the year during the latter part of the 17th century, and it is recorded that in one year it was not administered at all. The elements were provided by the heritors, who, in some cases, had charge of the vessels; some parishes had none of their own, but borrowed them; in others they were of tin or pewter. Those who know Mr. Burns's admirable book on church plate are aware that, as compared with England, Scottish parishes were ill-supplied with ancient, costly, or artistic communion plate. The preparatory fast-day was by no means of universal recognition. In connection with the administration of this sacrament it may be noted that tents, which until lately were in use in the Highlands, were not unknown in the Lowlands. They are mentioned in the Clackmannan and St. Ninians Records, and doubtless in others also. A special collection for the poor accompanied the administration, but the sums entered are very small, and the private account-books of wealthy laymen show that they did not recognise the duty of making liberal offerings.

We have not much information as to the attention paid to the right administration of the sacrament of baptism. As a matter of discipline the parents of bastards were not permitted to present their children for baptism until they themselves had undergone discipline, and we find that at Clackmannan a man who was out with the Earl of Mar in the rising of 1715 was refused baptism for his child till he had made repentance for his rebellion, and his child was only baptised on the 18th December 1716. Particular care was taken that no festivities followed the ceremony, and at St. Ninians the parents and also some fiddlers were severely censured for not observing the law. The latter pleaded that they were licensed by the magistrates, a plea which was not received, but which seems to have been good, as from Sir John Foulis's account-book we find that just at about the same time he was attending the baptism of his granddaughter, the child of Glass of Sauchie, in St. Ninians parish, and on that occasion 'after the baptism' he paid the fiddlers—a proof that the rich could enjoy themselves without interference from the Kirk Session.

It may be feared that this sacrament was frequently neglected, many of the parochial registers of baptisms being very irregularly kept, and complaints are recorded at St. Ninians that very many children were left unbaptized. It is well known that the Episcopalian ministers had serious doubts as to the validity of Presbyterian baptism, and frequently baptized those 'who had been sprinkled in the schism.' Had the fact been well established that the rite was administered with water in the name of the

¹ See *Scottish Antiquary*, vii. 178, viii. 18.

Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, though it might have been held to have been irregular, being administered by ministers not ordained by bishops, still, by the consent of the Catholic Church, it should have been regarded as valid, and where doubt existed, administered hypothetically as directed in the prayer-book of the Church of England. There is, however, no trace of this form being used, and we must conclude that grave doubts existed as to the validity of the sacrament as administered by some, if not many, of the Presbyterian clergy. A further examination of Kirk Session Records might do much to throw light on this matter. At baptism two or more friends, usually relations of the child, acted as formal witnesses, and their names are frequently recorded in the registers. The slovenly custom of baptizing the children of the wealthy at their own homes does not seem to have been known till this century. We find in Sir John Foulis's 'Accounts' that one of his grandchildren was taken to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, on the day of its birth. Not only was the sacrament of baptism administered in the church, but it was performed during service on Sundays, or on such week-day as was appointed for regular public worship, so that in many cases the registration, instead of naming witnesses, state that it took place 'before the congregation.'

Mothers on their recovery formally attended church, though no trace of any special thanksgiving on that occasion equivalent to the Church of England service for 'the churching of women after childbirth' has been found.

One of the duties of the Session was to superintend the parish school, and frequent notices are met with of the enforcing the attendance of children, and the rebuking the schoolmaster or his assistant the 'Doctor' for negligence, unseemly conduct, or undue harshness.

The proper performance of marriage gave much employment to Sessions, and great care was taken to prevent irregularity or improper conduct on such occasions, and the rule that it should be solemnised in the church publicly was observed in the case of the poor, but, at least in the eighteenth century, the rich were often married in their own houses. After the Revolution, much trouble was given by the ejected Episcopalian ministers performing the ceremony without requiring the production of banns. Some of these, however, were careful in this matter, and record in their private registers that the banns signed by the clerk of the Kirk Session were duly produced.¹ In some cases the ceremony, when it had been performed by an Episcopalian minister, was performed over again, Presbyterians in this respect showing as much suspicion as Episcopalians did in the matter of baptism. A custom was very prevalent of insisting that before the ceremony the contracting parties should lodge with the clerk of the Session securities styled 'pands,' either a sum of money or an article of jewellery. These 'pands' were returned if, after a sufficient lapse of time, it was clear that the marriage was not defiled by antenuptial fornication. The volumes of the St. Andrews Kirk Session Records, printed for the Scottish History Society, contain a mine of information as to the law of marriage and divorce from 1560 to 1600, and show the great difficulty there was in doing away with the old custom of handfasting which, in Scotland as well as in England, had been regarded as containing the essence of marriage, the public ceremony in church being a comely but not a necessary adjunct. Amongst the poorer people penny weddings were popular, but the Church set her face sternly

¹ See p. 125.

against them, and we find that at Culross both the bridegroom and the father of the bride had to find caution that there were to be no fiddlers or dancing after the wedding. Yet the rich sanctioned these penny weddings by their presence and that of their children, and contributed liberally to the fund collected for the newly-married couple on the occasion. Very many cases are met with where the servants of county magnates had penny weddings attended by their master and his friends, thus furnishing another instance of the partial manner in which discipline was exercised.

The information afforded by Kirk Session Records about burials is very slight. Very great care was taken that the parishioners were secured in their rights of burial-places, and they had to pay for the privilege of putting up monuments, a higher charge being made for throughstones, or full-length slabs, or altar tombs covering the graves. There is no mention of intra-mural monuments, and very few 16th or 17th century tombs are found inside country churches. From other sources it appears that hatchments or escutcheons on which were painted the armorial bearings of the deceased, were put up in the churches. Such relics of heraldic pomp were common in English churches before the restoration craze swept them away together with many other things better worth preserving. As regards funerals it may be noted that at Culross in 1642 an extract is entered of an act passed at Synod at Cupar, 'that all those who superstitiously cary the dead about the kirk befor buriall, as also the burying of unbaptised bairns apart, be taken notice off.' Notices also occur, though rarely, showing that the Church was energetic in putting down 'lyke wakes,' still known in Ireland as 'waking the dead.' The custom, not however in connection with any religious observance, but rather as a health-drinking among survivors in memory of the departed, existed in Scotland at the close of the 17th century. We find the word 'dirige,' or dirge, used in much the same way.

The exercise of Church discipline, the punishment of evil-doers, forms a prominent feature in Kirk Session Records. What the Justice of the Peace and the parish constable were to the English village ne'er-do-well the Kirk Session was to the Scottish evil-doer. In fact the constable and justice were almost unknown officials north of the Tweed. The Church Court had an official position, and to secure greater power it was common in towns to elect as elder one of the burgh bailies, who could hold the terrors of civil authority over those who were inclined to scoff at the spiritual keys. The offences punished were drunkenness, profanity, unchastity, slandering, Sabbath-breaking, unseemly behaviour, which included dancing, fiddling, and keeping late hours—and lastly, witchcraft. It is not advisable that all these should be considered *seriatim*. There is no sadder, but at the same time no more instructive reading in the Kirk Session Records than the proceedings taken in such cases. Though the Court had legal powers it lacked legal training. The evidence led was in many cases irrelevant and unsatisfactory, some of the witnesses were of tender years, and were compelled to speak of things bad enough in any case but totally unfit for them to have any cognisance of. The decisions were frequently harsh, and occasionally against the evidence led. The charges of witchcraft are perhaps the most innocent portion of this strange literature. One thing in connection with them is very striking—there is no indication that the minister or the session regarded the accused as being an impostor or even a deluded fanatic. The powers of the prince of darkness were held to extend to the furnishing witches with the means of doing his work, and the

judges clearly believed in their genuineness as much as those who thought they suffered from or benefited by the charms and spells employed. As to punishments a few words must be said. Their very nature shows how impossible it would have been to have enforced them if wealthy and influential culprits had chosen to appear before the judgment-seat. Some had to stand at the church door while the bell was ringing for service in a sackcloth shirt, occasionally with a written paper describing their offence affixed to their heads. Others mounted the stool of repentance before the congregation and stood there for three successive Sundays while the service proceeded. A man accused of Sabbath-breaking at Culross promised never to do the like again, 'bot because of his ignorance, not knowing what Commandment he has broken, it was enacted that if he should not get (*i.e.* learn by heart) the commandments betwixt this and twenty days he should be brought bak and scurged publicly.' Women who were found guilty of railing or of slandering were condemned to stand at the church door as the people assembled for worship on the Sabbath with the branks on their head. Specimens of this instrument of punishment, or rather of torture, are to be found in our museums,¹ and at least two remain *in situ*, affixed to the church walls at Duddingston and Crailing. An iron frame was passed round and sometimes over the head of the victim, and an iron tongue was thrust between her jaws which must have caused not only inconvenience but in many cases extreme suffering. Sometimes when the evidence led was weak, the accused was allowed to take an oath of purgation, though even this does not seem to have completely cleared him.²

Lastly, it may be mentioned that the Session took notice of political offences. At Torryburn those who took part in the 'Engagement' were solemnly excommunicated, while in the Clackmannan Records we read, under date 28th April 1644, 'Intimation was made by Mr. James Edmonston, minister of St. Ninians [the charge being vacant], of these persons excommunicate, viz., Marquis Huntley, Alexr. Irving, yr., and Robert Irving his broy^r, James Kennedy servant to ye s^d Marquis [and others; names torn off] who were excommunicat by Mr. John Adamson, preacher, East Church of Edⁿ, upon ye 14 of ye s^d moneth.'

But little is recorded about care taken for the preservation of churches in their pristine beauty, or for any adorning of them. Whitewash was freely applied, and necessary repairs executed by local workmen. Pews were erected for the wealthier parishioners, and lofts or galleries for the chief heritors and for trades guilds. At Crail the front of the seamen's loft was decorated with a picture of a sailor which is still preserved,³ and we learn, incidentally, that the ten commandments were painted on the walls of Linlithgow Church. If Churchwarden Architecture has become a by-word in England, Kirk-Session Architecture was not behind it in general want of all reverent feeling and artistic taste. Many of the churches in country places were thatched. None possessed more than one bell save some of the old cathedral and monastic churches, where, by some strange good luck, more than one of the original peals had escaped the spoiler's greed. Old and cracked bells were usually sent to Holland to be recast, and from

¹ See *Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 32.

² For a form of this oath, see *Scottish Antiquary*, i. and ii. comb., p. 63.

³ See *Scottish Antiquary*, iv. p. 154.

that country new ones were obtained. Some churches, such as Culross, possessed a knock—as the clock was then styled. Hour-glasses suggestive of the length of the sermon were provided, and the baptismal basin became the successor to the old font: of old fonts but few have been preserved, so complete was the destruction of every particle of church-furniture arrangement that had existed before the downfall of Papacy in 1560.

In concluding these notes it may be well to urge the necessity there is of cataloguing the existing Kirk Session Records. The work has been begun in the North, under the auspices of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society and the new Spalding Club. The Glasgow Society might well undertake this work for the West of Scotland, and if a good catalogue of the South-eastern district could be formed, we hope the Scottish History Society would take the printing of it under their favourable consideration. To past neglect is now added the even more formidable risk of volumes being lost by injudicious and careless lending. We know of early and valuable volumes of these records which have been so lost in the last few years. We would urge upon all Session-Clerks not to let any volume out of their possession without taking a written receipt, and using any other prudent precaution for its safe keeping and return.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

555. OLD REGISTER OF MARRIAGES AT LEITH.—By the permission of the Rev. Canon Jackson, Rector of St. James's, Leith, we are able to give a transcript of the old Register kept by the Right Rev. Robert Forbes, Bishop of Ross and Caithness, who was also minister at Leith. We hope in future numbers to give the Baptismal Register and some account of the interesting volume which contains these entries and others well deserving notice.

Ed.

✠ A. D. O. M. P. F. S. S.

Quod fœlix faustumq; sit Deum optimum Maximum precor.

A Register of Marriages performed by me, R.F.

Anno.

1738. Jan. 25, Edinburgh. George Cooper, ship-master, and Jean Cooper, relict of John Steuart, gardner, after proc. of Banns in North Leith Kirk. *W.* George Dalling and his wife, John Goodbraun and Murdoch Smith.
- „ Feb. 12, Links of Leith. Robert Ranken, wine-merchant in Leith, and Janet, lawf. daür, to the deceased James Williamson, mercht. there, after Proc. of Banns in South Leith. *W.* George Fenwick, grandfather of Janet, John Cheyne, surgeon in Leith, James Angus, writer in Edinbr., and his wife.
- „ Feb. 13, Citadel of Leith. Hary Allan, of Brigneas, Esquire, and Mary Drummond, relict of the deceased Thomas Cornwall, of Bonhard, Esquire, 'upon producing a Certificate from the Kirk Treasurer of South Leith that the sd. Hary Allan had paid all the kirk dues and given something considerable to the poor.' *W.* Hugh Clerk, wine merchant in Edr., Charles Allan, brother to the bridegroom, and surgeon in Edr., Robert Smith, wine merchant in Leith, Mrs. Christian Main, and Mrs. Rachel Houston.

1738. April 4, Newhaven. James Morton and Margaret Stalker. *W.* Thomas Morton, father of the bridegroom, David Stalker, father of the bride—after banns.
- „ April 11, South Leith. James Malcolm, Esquire, at Mithill, and Bettie, daughter of Mr. John Durward, schoolmaster at Kirkcaldie. *W.* Archibald Balfour, son of Dr. Balfour in Kirkcaldie, Richard Seaman, baxter in Leith, Katherine Durward, sister of the bride, and Elizabeth Seaman, sister of aforesaid Richard Seaman. By ‘Licence granted by the Bishop of Edr.’
- „ Oct. 3, Bowling Green of Leith. Thomas Thomson, schoolmaster in Edr., and Dorothea Moor. *W.* Captain M’Leod, William Seton, Writer to the Signet, Mrs. Renny, Mrs. Margaret Forbes, etc., etc.
1739. Nov. 27, Yardheads of Leith. James Wilson, stocking maker in the Cowgate of Edr., and Margaret, daughter of the deceased Robert Kay, shipmaster in Leith. *W.* William Clarke, uncle to the bride, Robert Fisher, kinsman to the bridegroom, Mrs. Laing and Mrs. Clarke, aunts of the bride, Mrs. Groat, sister of the bride, etc., etc.
1740. Sep. 10, North Leith. Donald M’clarin (my Lady Bruce’s gardener), and Elizabeth Miln. *W.* Robert Stewart, James M’Kay, John Chalmers, Janet Stewart, Margaret May, etc., etc.
- „ Oct. 28, South Leith. John Dunbar, glover, and Janet Drummond, shopkeeper, married in the house of Murdoch Smith. *W.* Murdoch Smith, James Donaldson, and Helen Drummond, sister of the bride.
1742. Feb. 3, Citadel of Leith. ‘In the Lodgings of my very worthy friend, my Lady Bruce of Kinross.’ John Rattray, son of the Right Reverend Dr. Rattray, of Craighall, and Christian, daughter of the deceased George Main, Jeweller in Edr. *W.* Mrs. Anne Main, Mrs. Rachel Houston, and James M’Kay.
1743. June 28, South Leith. Hector Shiels, wright, and Anne, daughter of the deceased William Garrioch, inhabitant of Leith. *W.* Dr. Garrioch, Wm. Frazer. Alex. Tod, John Young, the mother of the bride, etc., etc.
1744. Dec. 20 (‘being Thursday, the birthday of MARCELLUS’),¹ Yardheads of Leith. George Donald, gardner, and Margaret Angus, servant to Mrs. Laing. *W.* Mr. Stewart Carmichael, John Miller and his wife, Mrs. Barbara White, and Mrs. Jean Turnbull.
1747. April 28, Sheriff-brae of Leith. William Home, Laird of Basenrig, and Mrs. Margaret, daughter of Mr. Alexander Home, land-waiter. *W.* Alex. Home, aforesd., Charles Home, Mrs. Helen and Anne Homes, and Margt. Thomson.
- „ Nov. 14, South Leith. James Smith, Junr., writer in Edr., and Mrs. Katherine, daughter of the deceased Wm. Ferguson, farmer in Dirleton, were married in the house of Mrs. Kirkwood. *W.* Hary Maul, Hugh Rose, James Smith, Senr., writers, and Mrs. Mary and Isabel Kirkwoods.
- „ Dec. 24, in the house of James Oliphant, wigmaker in the Canon-

¹ It is almost certain that by MARCELLUS the young Chevalier is intended. His birthday was Dec. 20, 1720. See Virgil, *Aen.* vi. 860-883.

- gate. Robert Mitchell, barber and wigmaker, journeyman in Leith, and Barbara Fotheringham, shopkeeper in the Canongate. *W.* James Oliphant, John Armour, Geo. Yorston, etc.
1749. Aug. 20, South Leith. William Wilson, writer in Edr., a clerk to Mr. Alexr. Lockhart, and Mrs. Barbara, daughter of the deceased Mr. Patrick White, clergyman in Edr. *W.* George Donald and Elizabeth Henderson.
1751. May 2, 'in my own House in South Leith.' James Crichton, mason in Fisherrow, and Mrs. Margaret, daughter of [sic] Christian in Fisherrow. *W.* John Smith, David Ramsay, and Anne and Margaret Stewarts. Married 'upon a letter from the Revd. Mr. William Forbes in Fisherrow.'
1753. March 5, in the house of Mrs. Norris on the Shore of Leith. David Watson, vintner and merchant, and Mrs. Francis, daughter of the deceased John Norris, land-waiter. *W.* Thomas Fotheringham, [sic] Mackenzie, Betty and Susan Norris's, etc., etc.
- „ May 10, at Fisherrow, in the house of Mrs. Dalrymple. The Rev. Mr. William Forbes, and Mrs. Grissel Dalrymple, married in the presence of the Rev. Mr. William Abernethie, Mrs. Dalrymple, and Mrs. Fullarton *alias* Lady Carberry.
- „ June 26, in the house of Mrs. Elmsel, South Leith. Robert Paterson, journeyman wright, and Janet Jaffray, servant-maid. *W.* Lauchlan Farquharson, Mrs. Elmsel, Anne Elmsel, and Betty Cheyne.
1754. June 27, South Leith. James Thomson, wheelwright, and Florence Dunbar. *W.* John Barrass, Walter Scott, Mrs. Crockatt and daughter, and Isabell Hood.
1755. July 8, South Leith. James Mien, and Mary Sutor. *W.* [no names].
1757. Sep. 9, in the House of Mrs. Fraser, Borthwick Close, Edr. William Pargillies, residenter in South Leith, and Helen Crockat, sert. in the family of Capn. Hugh Clerk. *W.* George Donald, George Cuthbertson, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Ogilvie, etc., etc.
1760. June 19, Avenue-head. William Granger of Wariston House, and Mrs. Agnes, daughter of Mr. Robert Barclay, merchant taylor. *W.* Robert Barclay, Wm. Barclay, Baillie Macgill, Mrs. Craford, Mrs. Macgill, etc.
- „ Sep. 12, South Leith. John Ritchie, quartermaster on board the Amazon ship of war, and Mary Lawtie. *W.* Mrs. Crockat, mother of the bride, Janet and Jean Chapmans, and Anne Bennet.
1761. Feb. 3, South Leith. Alexr. Robertson, mercht. in Leith, and Elizabeth Anderson, relict of John Ranken. *W.* Convener Simpson, Thos. Clark, David Clark, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Reardon, etc.
- „ July 16, South Leith. James Thomson, wheelwright in Leith, and Janet Grant. *W.* Thos. Dow, Donald Cameron, Marjory Grant, Mrs. Murray, etc.
1762. June 11, South Leith. Alexr. Smith, journeyman blacksmith, and Helen Greig. *W.* David Fife, James Lawson, David Fife's wife, etc., etc.
- „ June 15, South Leith, in the house of Lady Stirling. John

- Hamilton, Esq., and Miss Isabella Stirling. *W.* Sir Wm. Stirling of Ardoch, Hamilton of Wishee, Mr. Jas. Lindsay, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Menzies, etc., etc.
1763. Aug. 9, South Leith. Alexander Laidly, and Isabel Carle. *W.* Denholm and Sutor, shipmasters, Barrowman and baxter, Mrs. Denholm, Mrs. Watt, etc.
- „ Sep. 1, South Leith. John Hamilton and Mary Ogilvie. *W.* John Ædie, Mrs. Crockatt, Mrs. Ritchie, and Anne Lawtie.
- „ Dec. 22, South Leith. William Watt and Mary Muckle. *W.* Thomas Muckle, James Watt, John Watt and his wife, Christian Muckle, etc.
1764. Dec. 8, South Leith. Alexr. Steven, baxter, and Anne Rattray. *W.* Charles Leslie, Mr. Rattray, brewer, and his nephew, and Mrs. Forbes.
1765. Feb. 12, South Leith, in my Chapel of Ease. Wm. Walker, wine-cooper, and Janet Calder. *W.* William Watt and Marjory Gilmore.
- „ April 11, South Leith, in the House of Lady Stewart. John Balvaird of Ballomill, in the parish of Abernethie, and Christian Graham. *W.* Messrs. Graham, Balvaird, and Macantyre, Lady Stewart, Mrs. Goodlet, Mrs. Carmichael, etc.
- „ Dec. 5, North Leith. John Liddell, shipmaster, and Helen, daur. of Capn. Chalmers. *W.* John Cheyne, Rot. Liddell, Mrs. Pringle, and her daughter, etc.
1767. July 31, South Leith. Lieutenant John Sutherland of the County of Sutherland, and Isabel, daur. of Gray of Rogart, of said county. *W.* Rot. Gray, Writer to the Signet, Wm. Rose, mercht., Tho. MacDonnell, surgeon, Mrs. Rose, Miss Mackdonell, and Miss Monroe.
- „ Nov. 21, South Leith, in my own Private Chapel. Wm. MacGlashan and Margt. Sangster. *W.* Jas. Wilson, Pal. Sangster, Arthur Giles, etc., etc.
1768. Jan. 20, S. Leith, in my Private Chapel. Robert Chesior, stay-maker, and Agnes Craford. *W.* Wm. Pirie, 2 Miss Inglises, Isabel Tower, etc.
- „ Feb. 2, S. Leith, in my privat Chapel. John Ferguson, sailor, and Isabel Henderson. *W.* John Taylor, John Anderson, Isabel Tower, Mary Bain, Barbara Wilson, etc.
- „ Feb. 3, Edinburgh, in ye House of Sr. Geo. Chalmers. Thos. MackDonell, surgeon, and Kat. MackDonell, daur. of Major Donald MackDonell of Trendrish. *W.* Sr. Geo. Chalmers, Robert Stewart, etc.
- „ May 26, South Leith, in my private chapel. James Cowley and Janet Forbes. *W.* Geo. Reidford, John MacDonald, Isabel Tower, etc.
1769. Nov. 17, Links of Leith. Charles Hay, shipbuilder, in North Leith, and Janet, daur. of the deceased John Pew, farmer. *W.* Jonathan and John Pews, John Sim, Margt. Balfour, Mary Pew, etc.
1770. Feb. 15, South Leith, in the house of Capt. Mudie. Two of his servants, John Kennedy and Mary Drysdale. *W.* Capt. Mudie, James Stewart, 3 Misses Stewarts, etc., etc.

1770. July 24, South Leith, in the house of George Tod, shipmaster. Richard Baillie, baxter, and Mary Pew. *W.* Jonathan and John Pews, Charles Hay, Margaret Balfour, Mr. Tod, etc.
1771. May 2, South Leith, in my private Chapel. Alexr. Bruce, vintner, and Jean Ironside. *W.* John Dick, Geo. Norrie, Jacobina Elphinstone, Isabel Tower, etc.
1772. March 23, South Leith, in the house of Mr. Wm. Edmunstone, surgeon. Mr. John Cheyne, surgeon, and Miss Peggie Edmunstone. *W.* Wm. Bell, John Cundell, Mrs. Edmunstone, and Miss Cissie Edmunstone.
- “ Dec. 4, Edinburgh, in the house of Alexr. Robertson, printer, head of Nidderys Wynd. John Mackenzie, tayler, and Janet Stewart. *W.* Alexr. Robertson, John Stewart, Donald Stewart, Mrs. Robertson, Bell Robertson, Alison Morison, etc.
1773. Ap. 13, Easter Tuesday, South Leith, in my private chapel. Robert Auld, writer, and Girsil Don. *W.* Alexander Hart, David Norris, Mrs. Forbes, Peggie Rattray, Bell Tower, Jean Kennedy, and Elison Morison.
1774. Ap. 17, 2nd Sunday after Easter, in my large chapel, immediately after Vespers, twixt 3 and 4. William Wilson, wright, and Elizabeth Burnet. *W.* Geo. Anderson, Andrew Donald, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Gordon, etc.
1775. Oct. 15, Bonnyhaugh. William Douglas, merchant, and Stewartina Catherine, daur. of the deceased Stewart Carmichael of Bonnyhaugh, Alex. Hunter, mercht. in Edr., acting the part of father. *W.* The father of the bridegroom, the mother of the bride, James Chalmers, merchant, and Anne Hamilton.

[END OF MARRIAGES.]

556. CAMELODUNE (viii. p. 61).—Senex follows Boece upon treacherous ground in trying to explain the name Camelon as Camelodunum, Cynobeline's fort. In the *Red Book of Hergest*, xxii. 30, it is written *gamlan*, and in the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, xix. stanza 13, it is written *camlan*. The late Mr. Skene was both bold and guarded in speculation, and though with little hesitation he identified the battle of Camlan, where King Arthur and Modred fell, A.D. 537, with Camelon in Stirlingshire, he was far too sagacious to be led away by the accidental similarity of Cynobeline's name with the form given by Boece to the place-name. The fact is that Camelon, like many other place-names to which a romantic origin has been assigned, is of extremely matter-of-fact significance. It is the Gaelic *cam linn*, 'winding pool,' referring to a bend of the river Carron, close to the village of Camelon. It is not an uncommon name in other parts of Scotland, e.g. Camling on Pulmaddy Burn, in Carsphairn parish, and Camelon Lane, in Balmaghie parish, both in Galloway. 'Lane,' of course, is a Norse word which found its way into the local dialect in the south-west, meaning a slow, running stream. There are several small streams in Ireland called Camling and Cameline; the latter being the name of a river in Antrim flowing through a glen called Crumlin, i.e. *crom ghleann*, 'the crooked glen.'

HERBERT MAXWELL.

557. PART PEDIGREE OF IRVING OF SKAILLS, IN ANNANDALE.—

- I. David Irving of Stackhewch and Skails. He was alive in 1506. He was the father of
- II. John Irving of Skails and Woodhouseis, who, on 22nd April 1506, had *seisin* of the former from Andrew, Lord Terregles, his feudal superior. He died prior to 12th November 1526, leaving at least one son,
- III. John Irving of Skails and Woodhouseis, who, on 12th November 1526, had a Precept of *Clare Constat* from the Tutor of Herries for infefting him in Skails and Woodhouseis, as heir to his father (No. II.). He died anterior to 6th November 1561, leaving
- IV. A son whose name is not known.
- V. John Irving of Skails, who, as heir to his grandfather (No. III.), had a Charter of Skails and Woodhouseis from Sir John Maxwell of Terregles, knight, as lord superior thereof, on 6th October 1561. He died on or about 10th February 1596, and was succeeded in Skails by his son,
- VI. Richard, *alias* DICK, Irving of Skails, who, as heir to his father (No. V.), had, on 6th December 1606, a Precept of *Clare Constat* from John, Lord of Herries, his superior, for infefting him in Skails. He died in March 1610, and was succeeded in Skails by his eldest son,
- VII. Arthur Irving, who, on 11th January 1612, had, on his father's resignation (made previous to the death of the latter in March 1610), a charter of Skails from Sir William Maxwell of Gribtoun, knight, as his over-lord therein. He died sometime between 30th November 1653 and 11th June 1658, Skails having been adjudged from him for debt by David Irving of Mossknow (who assigned his right of adjudication to his son-in-law, Mr. William Graham, minister at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and afterwards of Mossknow, who was infeft in the said lands on 27th October 1666). He had the following issue :—
 1. Richard Irving, who died *vita patris* and *sine prole* before 11th June 1658.
 2. John Irving, who also died in like manner as his elder brother prior to the last-mentioned date.
 3. William, for whom *infra* as No. VIII.
- VIII. William Irving of Skails, who, on the 11th of June 1658, was retoured heir-special to his grandfather, Richard (No. VI.), in '*The five pund land of old extent of Skailles, within the parochine of Rampatrick, and Stewartrie of Annandale,*'—the lands having been forty-eight years in non-entry. He died between 31st July 1694 and 7th November 1707. He had a son,
- IX. John Irving, called of Rockloaf, from whom Skails was adjudged in the year 1710 by William Graham of Mossknow, A.M. (son of the before-mentioned Mr. William Graham), as in right of a

bond for 1000 merks granted by his grandfather, Arthur Irving (No. VII.). He was alive in 1724, and, on 2nd June of that year, disposed Skaills to John Rae, merchant in Annan, in trust for the said Mr. Graham (*secundus*). He had a son,

X. William Irving, who was a party with his father to the disposition of Skaills in 1724. He is conjectured to have been the father of

XI. Robert Irving, who, in the year 1755, was using proceedings at law to recover Skaills, but ineffectually, and of whom nothing more is at present known.

NOTE.—That XI. was a son of X. is not certain. He may have been a brother's son.

The above pedigree has been drawn up from notes made by me of title-deeds and family papers at one time in my possession. Do any of your readers know of existent descendants of this family? J. R. L.

558. SCOTS IN AMERICA.—The following extracts from a letter of an American correspondent seem worthy of insertion as showing the interest taken by Americans in Scotland, and their gratitude for any information we can give them. ED.

I have often consulted the pages of the *Scottish Antiquary* in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. There is a wide-spread interest among Americans as to their forefathers in foreign lands. I have been astonished at some facts which recent study of mine makes clear, viz.: the prevailing ignorance here and elsewhere of what we call the Scotch-Irish people, and their relation to our local and national history. I began several years ago by collecting a few facts for a paper read before our historical society, and became so much interested that I have studied all I can find upon the subject, and expect at some time to publish the results. One witty Scotch-Irishman has explained the situation by saying that the Scotch-Irish were so busy making history that they never had leisure to write it. The extraordinary absence of any literature treating of them except in the most superficial way has prevented popular information, and has given many intelligent and well-informed men ideas which are absurdly incorrect. The Scotch-Irish came to this country, and especially to this State, and the Carolinas, by thousands between 1718 and 1776, and poured into the West Indies in the same way. They were the sons and grandsons of the Scotch who colonised Ulster between 1605 and 1700. Froude says they were of more value to Ireland than California gold-mines, and Lecky clearly shows how inevitable it was that English misrule in Ireland during that period would drive from her shores the most active, progressive and intelligent among her people. Statistics show that the Scotch outnumbered the English and native Irish in Ulster five and even ten to one. I suppose that of these five or ten, four or nine, as the case might be, went to Ulster from the lowlands of Scotland, chiefly from Renfrew, Ayr, and Wigton. There is not a familiar name in these districts which was not represented among these people, and sometimes by half a dozen founders of separate families. While they comprised all classes, many of them were younger sons whose place in Scotch families is well known, and the average of education among them I believe to have been higher,

than among any other considerable body of colonists to this country. You will then see why your publication would interest many American readers if these facts were commonly known.

But many of them in the present day have a vague idea that any connection with Ireland is something to be ashamed of, and they confuse these Scotch-Irish with the modern Irish emigrant, ignorant of the fact that their ancestors looked upon his a few generations ago about as we regard the Indian, and not knowing that the Scotch-Irish were as pure-blooded Scotch as could have been found in Scotland itself. This emigration from Ireland drew after it to this country many Scotch who had no further connection with Ireland than the presence there of friends and relations whose accounts sent back from here persuaded others to follow. Comparatively small as was this influx of Scotch, those two classes of colonists, which it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other, furnished an astonishing proportion of men who have left their mark upon every institution or event in which we take pride in this country.

I did not intend to bore you with such a disquisition on the subject. My purpose was to show how interesting your periodical would become to many American readers if all this were understood, and if the further fact were known that just as genealogy is the foundation of local history, it is the only basis upon which can be built any accurate history of the Scotch-Irish race. Another purpose was to show how much I, and no doubt many readers, would value any historical matter bearing upon Scotch colonisation in Ireland or America. Perhaps I may as well confess also to a wish that you should credit me with a broader-minded and less selfish interest than the pedigree of any one family.

559. GLASSMAKERS (vol. vii. 145, viii. 15).—The following notes may prove of interest. OSCAR PATERSON.

GLASGOW.

'Bee,' Edinburgh 1792, says: 'Thirty years before there was only one glass company in Scotland, the hands working one half the year in Glasgow and the other half at Leith'; and adds 'now there are six glass houses in Leith alone, besides many others in different parts of the country.'

Bottle House Company, Leith, 1746.

1747. New brick houses were built on the sands of South Leith near the present Salamander Street.

1764. An additional furnace.

Old and New Edinburgh, vol. ii. 239 (Grant).

The following glassmakers appear in the Register of Baptisms, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow. EDITOR.

1763. Cornelius Groves, bottlemaker.

" Amos Robertson, "

1764. John Gardener, "

1765. Timothy Warren, "

1770. Joseph Wilkins, 'Englishman,' bottlemaker.

1773. Thomas Rowand, bottlemaker.

1774. William Fletcher, "

560. CAMPBELL OF ARDCHATTAN (vol. viii. 3, 64).—We have received the following further corrections: Isabella Wellwood was not as stated

(pp. 7 and 64) sole child of her father ; she had a sister Mary who married Captain Laurence Johnston of Sands, grandfather of the present Laurence Johnston of Sands, Esq., and of John J. Dalgleish, of Brankston Grange, Esq.

X. Ann Campbell (p. 7) sister of (IX.) Alexander, Captain, married Mr. Popham ; he was not in the Royal Navy, but in the Indian Civil Service, and was a son of Admiral Sir Howe Popham, R.N. Ed.

561. SIR JAMES MACDONELL, K.C.B. (vol. vii. pp. 108, 156).—We give below an extract from a letter just received from Miss Macdonell of Glengarry, a daughter of Alastair Ronaldson Macdonell of Glengarry, and a niece of Sir James. Our readers have, we hope, seen her reminiscences, lately printed in *Blackwood's Magazine*. As at the date of the Battle of Waterloo she was old enough to appreciate what occurred in her family, her evidence is most valuable. She writes: 'My uncle Sir James told us that there was no truth in the legacy story, and I think an old officer told him it was fortunately a good one, as it would certainly stick to him. As the story runs, it was £500, and the Duke of Wellington named him as the bravest man in the British army—that he received the £500, and gave the half of it to the sergeant (Fraser, I think) who held the gate [of Hougoumont] with him.' Miss Macdonell adds that the pipe banner (vol. vii. p. 120) was embroidered by one of her elder sisters in 1826, the materials being sent from Edinburgh by her mother's sister, Mrs. Skene, the mother of the late William Forbes Skene. Ed.

562. ENGLISHMEN IN SCOTLAND.—Reference has been made to the presence of very many Englishmen in Scotland in the 17th century (*Scottish Antiquary*, vii. 155, viii. 20). We here give names of Englishmen, together with a few foreigners and men carrying on curious trades, taken from the Register of Baptisms, Canongate, Edinburgh, commencing September 8, 1645, to July 28, 1658. Ed.

1645. Sep. 8. Ismaell, son of Johne quhite, hamerman, and Mansie Reed.
 „ Sep. 12. George, son to John Smith, knockmaker, and Margt. Neilson.
 „ Oct. 5. George, son of Johne arnot, burneman, and Margt. Lourie.
 1648. Jan. 9. Eupham, daughter to Harie Brookis, harneis maker, and Isobel W^msone.
 „ May 16. Jonet, daughter to Jon Cornelius, silkweaver, and Katherin M'Clure.
 „ June 9. Elizabeth, daughter to Ralph Potter, indweller in the Canongate, and Elspith Clogie.
 „ July 16. James, son to Wm. Foucanott and Jonet Broun.
 „ Sep. 5. William, illegitimate son to Petter Sallaway, soldier.
 1649. Mar. 9. Henrie, son to Harie Brookis, harneis maker, and Isobel Williamson.
 „ May 29. Sampson, son to David Desgrange, painter, and Judeth Desgrange.
 „ Dec. 14. Robert Cameron, panton heillmaker.
 1650. Mar. 8. Sarah, daughter of Richard Traveis, looking-glass maker, and Sarah Crispe.
 „ April 9. Robert, son of Ralph Potter, harper, and Elspeth Clogie.
 „ June 7. John, son of John Cornelius, and Catherin M'Clure.

1651. Dec. 19. Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of Abraham Stansfeild, Englishman, and Barbara Smith.
1652. Feb. 21. Richard, son of Richard Traves, maker of soing glasses, and Sarai Traves.
- „ April 4. Harie, illegitimate son of late John Garleine, Englishman, and Jonet M'Kie.
- „ April 25. Hercules, son of Hercules Broun, Englishman, and Phoebe broun. *W.* Robert Langlands, Vallentine Frestoun, Henrie Ogell.
- „ April 28. Barbara, illegitimate daughter of William Barone, Englishman, and late Jonet quhyte.
- „ May 19. Edward, son of Robert Davinport, Dyellmaker, and Mayable Wilson.
- „ Aug. 18. James, son of Samuell Japhcott, merchand of Leith, and Jonet Ramsay.
- „ Sep. 5. Marie, daughter of Ronnald Elcok, Englishman, and Margaret forbes.
- „ Oct. 3. Jeane, daughter of John Cornelius, silkweaver, and Catharine M'Clure.
- „ Oct. 31. Brent, son of Williame Hix and Cicill Kintunis. *W.* Brent Elie, Bassin blue.
- „ Dec. 3. Margaret, daughter of John Barred, Englishman, Waggoner, and Margaret Badzenoch.
- „ Dec. 3. Elizabeth, daughter of John Clerk, Englishman, and Margt. Wilson. *W.* Stevin Antribus.
- „ Dec. 19. Charles, illegitimate son of Thomas Davies, Englishman, 'who is gone to England to his wife.'
- „ Dec. 30. Nicollas, son of James Herrieson, merchan, Leith, and Murie Stanfeild. *W.* Nicollas Hartlay, Robert Stanfeild.
1653. Jan. 5. John, son of Thomas Henrie, Englishman, and Marion Scott.
- „ Mar. 16. Note 'that Rodger Bune and Jonet Hodge were lawfully married in England at Canterbury.'
- „ Mar. 16. John, son of John Wood, Englishman, and Cathrin Alexr. *W.* Lourence Ambrose, Charles Marley.
- „ Mar. 25. Helene, daughter of Henry Wickome, Englishman, and Jeane Lamb.
- „ April 8. Anna, daughter of Richard Traveis and Sarah Traveis.
- „ April 20. James, son of Robert Brammel, Englishman, and Marie Ka.
- „ May 27. Issoble, daughter of John Layne, servant to Capt. Olie, and Agnes Mylne.
- „ June 3. Sarah, daughter of William Calvert, Englishman, and Marjorie Chapman. *W.* Thomas Riskew, Michael Baiker.
- „ July 6. William, son of William Staresmore, Englishman, and Catharine Loudon. *W.* John Dylton (who declares they were married at Leith), John Hansone.
- „ Oct. 16. Aleis, daughter of Bassingburne Layre, Englishman, and Marie Layer. Said parties married in Ireland 7 years ago.
- „ Oct. 18. Jeane, daughter of William Kight, Englishman, and Jeane Kight (they were married at Berwick).

1653. Nov. 11. Richard, son of Thomas Goodin, Englishman, and Sophia Wood (married in Edinburgh).
- „ Nov. 18. Robert, son of William Westberrie, Englishman, and Agnes Burd. *W.* Robert Rackstead.
- „ Nov. 20. Andro, son of Mathew Goodwin, Englishman, and Christian Matheson.
- „ Dec. 16. Alexander, illegitimate son of late Richard Cairter, Englishman.
- „ Dec. 20. Margaret, daughter of Francis Clift, and Anna Coilzer. *W.* John Hardin, who states they were married at Leith in March 1653.
- „ Dec. 27. Zechariah, son of John Mairtene, tailler, and Elspeth Colquhoune. *W.* Zechariah Bishop, Bassingburne Layre.
1654. Jan. 15. Henrie, son of Robert South, Englishman, and Helene Strang. *W.* Henrie Gib, Henrie Carter.
- „ Feb. 12. John, son of John Burrell, Englishman, and Janet More. *W.* John Hansone, Robt. South.
- „ April 11. Alexander, son of Timothie Oldfeild, and Catharine Watt. Parties were married at Leith by an English minister.
- „ April 23. William, son of William Burginshaw, Englishman, and Janet Hood. *W.* Robert Watson, John Broulands, John Dent.
- „ April 30. Rebecca, daughter of Andrew High, Englishman, and Dorathie High. *W.* Samuella Brooks, John Dent.
- „ May 28. John, son of John Vause, one of the English traine of Artillerie, and Rachaell Fultoun. *W.* William Fultoun, cordiner.
- „ May 30. Rachaell, daughter of Josiah Dausone, Englishman, and Margaret Drummond.
- „ June 6. Annas, daughter of John M'cree, Englishman, and Marion Ker.
- „ June 13. Barbara, daughter of Charles Martin, Englishman, and Margaret Phin.
- „ June 20. George, son of Myles Polwart, Englishman, and Jeane Ogilvie.
- „ July 23. Anna, daughter of Hew Stodart, Englishman, and Janet Meikiljohn.
- „ Aug. 8. Moses, son of umquhil John Cornelius, silkweaver, and Catharin M'clure.
- „ Aug. 15. William, son of Christopher Bodley, Englishman, and Magdalen Bodley.
- „ Sep. 10. Jonet, daughter of Nathaniell Lauson, Englishman, and Beatrix Pantoun. *W.* Wm. Waters, John Boltoun.
- „ Sep. 10. Robert, son of John Hardin, Englishman, and Margaret Lyle.
- „ Oct. 10. Francis, son of Robert Saxon, Englishman, and Jean Pollok.
- „ Nov. 5. Helene, daughter of Samuella Brooks, Englishman, and Jonet Patersone. *W.* John Brooks. Had been married at Leith.

1654. Nov. 12. Marie, daughter of John Scott, Englishman, and Margaret Cuthbertson.
- „ Dec. 3. Margaret, daughter of John Hamilton, Englishman, and Margaret Thomson. *W.* Richd. Mathews, Arthur North.
- „ Dec. 12. John, son of Thomas Gordon, Englishman, and Fayth Gordon.
- „ Dec. 26. Ephraim, son of Ephraim Bennet, Englishman, and Marion Young.
1655. Jan. 7. Anstisse, daughter of Robert Brammell, Englishman, and Marie Ker. *W.* John Layne, John Darew.
- „ Jan. 7. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Riskew, Englishman, and Agnes Drummond.
- „ Jan. 14. James, son of Ronald Eleok, Englishman, and Margaret Forbes.
- „ Feb. 18. Elizabeth, illegitimate daughter of William Lamb, Englishman, with Marion Kniblo.
- „ Feb. 18. Robert, son of Harie Quhet, Englishman, one of the Maissers, and Grissel Stewart.
- „ Mar. 11. James, son of Edward Thomsone, Englishman, and Elspet Blair.
- „ Mar. 18. Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stokwall and Jonet Ross. *W.* Myles Polwart.
- „ Mar. 27. William, illegitimate son of William Peale and Agnes Park. *W.* Thomas Faltles.
- „ April 8. William, son of William Hicks and Cicill Tunis.
- „ May 1. Margaret, daughter of Thomas Featlie and Magdalen Park.
- „ May 8. John, son of John Lane, Englishman, and Agnes Mylne.
- „ May 15. Annas, daughter of Richard Mathews, Englishman, and Francis Mathews. *W.* Philip Couper and Richard How.
- „ June 3. Nathaniell, illegitimate son of Nathaniell Peats, Englishman.
- „ June 5. Thomas, son of Richard Willane, Englishman, and Euphame Fairlie.
- „ June 12. John, son of Henry Antonius, Dutchman, and Jean Wood.
- „ July 8. John, son of Mathew Goodwin, Englishman, and Cristane Matheson. *W.* John Dent, Samuel Brooks.
- „ July 8. Robert, son of William Maning, in the Canongate, and Sara Nicol. *W.* Samuell Brooks and Robert Porrage, who declares they were married by Benjamin Burne, English minister.
- „ July 8. Jeane, daughter of John Bolton, Englishman, and Helen Bolton. *W.* John Darlington, John Hallowell.
- „ July 10. Margaret, daughter of Richard Child, Englishman, and Margaret Couper. *W.* Thomas Stockwell, Myles Newall.
- „ July 15. John, son of Frances Clift, Englishman, and Anna Collyer. *W.* Patrick Maistet.
- „ Aug. 16. Alisone, daughter of William Pailuig, Englishman, and Elzebeth Heugh.

1655. Sep. 2. Williame, son of Thomas Brown, Englishman, and Cather. M'Millane.
- „ Sep. 4. Thomas, son of John Dabson, Englishman, and Jonet Rutherford.
- „ Sep. 16. Thomas, son of John Burres, Englishman, and Jonet Mure.
- „ Sep. 23. George, son of Richard Cob, Englishman, and Rebecka Cob. *W.* Thomas Nash, Bassingbourne Layre.
- „ Sep. 25. Robert, son of Robert South, Englishman, and Hellen South. *W.* Richard Histome, Mathew Clerk.
- „ Sep. 30. William, illegitimate son of John Newbank. *W.* William Caverlie, William Byres, William Mairtene.
- „ Oct. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of John Clerk, Englishman, and Isobel Brysone. *W.* Andrew Fin, Christopher Smith, Ronald Elcock, witness to the marriage of the said pair, the father being in Barbadoes.
- „ Oct. 16. William, son of John Wood, Englishman.
- „ Oct. 23. John, son of John Lechford, Englishman, and Margaret Warden.
- „ Nov. 27. Euphame, daughter of John Makrell, Englishman, and Marion Ker.
- „ Dec. 2. Margaret, daughter of Richard Tukie, Englishman, and Agnes Clerk.
- „ Dec. 16. William, son of William Glew, Englishman. *W.* Willm. Burkinshaw, John Gregorie, Thomas Riskero.
- „ Dec. 18. Archibald, son of William Westberrie, Englishman, and Agnes Burd.
- „ Dec. 23. Jonet, daughter of John Hardin, Englishman, and Margaret Lyle. *W.* Andro Smith and Francis Clift.
- „ Dec. 30. Marion, illegitimate daughter of John Abbot, Englishman.
- (*To be continued.*)

QUERIES.

CCXLIX. LAWRIE FAMILY.—I should be glad to know to which Scottish family Gavin Lawrie belonged, who was *circa* 1662 a merchant in London. He became one of the twenty-four proprietors of East Jersey, U.S.A., under James, Duke of York, and was appointed, first of all, Deputy-governor, and then Chief Governor of the province. He was a Quaker, and probably left London on account of his religious opinions. He had business and friendly connections with Quakers at Aberdeen and in the Merse. I wish to find out to what coat-of-arms he was entitled.

FESS CHECQUY.

CCL. CLAN FORBES.—Information is desired concerning the parentage of David Forbes, Writer, Brodie's Close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh. He died 19th August 1796 at Laurieston, Edinburgh, aged 90. He married Helen Dalmahoy, daughter and co-heiress of (a) William Dalmahoy of Carnbee, Pittenweem, Fife, and had two sons, William (b. 1763), and Captain Alexander (b. 1767). Witnesses to baptisms: (b) Alexander Munro, Physician in

Edinburgh, and Sophia Lundie, Lady Innergellie. Trustees named in will: John Swinton, of Swinton, and Sir William Nairn, of Dunsinan, both senators of the College of Justice; (b) Dr. George Munro, late His Majesty's Physician in Minorca; Dr. Joseph Robertson, Surgeon in Edinburgh; Dr. Nathaniel Spens, Physician there; and Charles Stewart, Writer to the Signet. Cautioner to Notary Bond: Daniel Forbes, Writer in Edinburgh, son of Daniel Forbes, Lybster, Latheron, Caithness. Amongst his effects were: two old seals, (1) an eagle displayed, with motto, '*Spurnit Humum*'; (2) an old coat-of-arms (not matriculated) 1st and 4th as for Forbes of Culloden, 2nd and 3rd as for Dalmahoy. Also two portraits: (1) a Lord (?) David Forbes (Sir David Forbes of Newhall?); (2) a Lady Margaret Hume.

(a) Who was William Dalmahoy of Carnbee? Was Helen Martin, who married (say about 1679) William Dalmahoy I. of Ravelrig, Midlothian, the daughter of George Martin, 2nd son of Dr. George Martin, of St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews?

(b) Who were Alexander Munro, Physician in Edinburgh, and Dr. George Munro, late His Majesty's Physician in Minorca? (Lumsden's *Family of Forbes* states that Captain James Forbes, of Caithness (2nd son of Duncan Forbes I. of Culloden) married Agnes Munro, daughter of George Munro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Munro of Bearcrofts: also that Margaret, 4th daughter of Duncan Forbes III. of Culloden (and sister of Lord President Forbes of Culloden) married George Munro of M——.)

'ABSQUE METU.'

CCLI. RHYMER.—Is Rhymer a name associated with any particular locality in Scotland. So far as I can gather it does not appear to be an historical name save for its accidental association with Thomas the Rhymer. I would be glad to learn, then, if the name is a Scottish one, if it is in any way territorial, if any representatives of the name have ever been settled in Lanarkshire.

O. P.

CCLII. CUNYNGHAME OF GILBERTFIELD.—Information wanted as to the descent of Sir Robert Cunynghame of Gilbertfield, and of Janet Hamilton, his wife.

It is possible that he is the Robert Cunynghame mentioned in a list of the Hamiltons and their vassals, 2nd January 1565-6 (*Reg. Privy Seal*, vol. xxxiv. fol. 29), but I have no doubt of his identity with Robert Cuninghame of Easter Moffet, servant of John, Commendator of Abirbrothok, witness to a charter, 20th May 1577 (*Register of the Great Seal*, vol. iv. No. 2687). He was Captain of Dumbarton Castle under John, Lord Hamilton, 1585-1591. He acquired Gilbertfield, co. Lanark, before 1594, and died there in 1628. Sir Robert Cunynghame was also possessed of lands within the burgh of Dumbarton.

A. W. G. B.

CCLIII. RAMSAY.—Mr. David Ramsay of Lethendy and Murthly, co. Perth, Writer to the Signet, who afterwards acquired Mungall,

co. Stirling, was son of Mr. William Ramsay of Murthly, by Margaret Campbell, his spouse (*Perthshire Sasines*). Was this Margaret Campbell of the family of Campbell of Murthly?

Mr. William Ramsay of Murthly was son of David Ramsay in Grantullie (*Reg. Privy Seal*). I will be glad of any information as to Mr. William, or as to the descent of his father, David Ramsay.

In some editions of Burke's *Peerage* (*voce* Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.), it is stated that Duncan Campbell of Dunneaves married Grace, daughter of David Ramsay of Lethendy and Murthly, the Writer to the Signet being evidently intended; but this seems impossible; she was more likely sister or aunt.

Information wanted as to this point also. A. W. G. B.

CCLIV. CAMPBELL OF AUCHMANNOCK.—Referring to the interesting account of the old chest and charters of the family of the Campbells of Craignish (vol. viii. p. 78), will the writer, or any other, kindly give information on another branch of the same wide-spread family?

What were the names of the sons and brothers of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon Castle, co. Ayr, who lived in 1406, also of those of his son, Sir George Campbell of Loudon, who was hostage for the payment of the ransom of King James I. in 1424? During these times the ancestors of the Campbells of Auchmannock, co. Ayr, branched off. Any information as to which will be very acceptable, as tending to elucidate old family charters which have become too obliterated to decipher. Y.

CCLV. ATTAINDERS, 1745-46.—In what record can one find these? Were the attainders by Act of Parliament, and if so, what are the statutes, and are they special, naming the attainted persons, or general, attainting all persons who had joined the rising and done certain acts. If not by statute, what constituted the attainer?

JACOBITE.

CCLVI. BOTHWELL BRIDGE PRISONERS.—I observe the following in vol. iii. of Wodrow's *Church History* (1830 edition), chap. iii. sect. 2:—'The lords of his majesty's privy council, in obedience to his majesty's letter, of the date June 29th [1679], ordain such of the prisoners as were taken in the rebellion . . . to the no. of 300 or 400 conform to the list brought in by the committee, and to be approved by the council,' etc. etc.

Is the list referred to in existence, and if so, where can it be seen? A. G. SCOTT.

CCLVII. GRAY, SCRYMGEOUR, CRICHTON, CAMPBELL.—Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on the following statements in Douglas's *Peerage*, *sub voce* Gray.

'Isabel, the eldest daughter of Andrew, third Lord Gray, by his second wife, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, is stated to have married, 1st, Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee, and, 2nd, James Crichton of Ruthven.'

'Isabel, second daughter of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, is

stated to have married, 1st, Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven, and 2nd, Sir John Campbell of Lundie.'

There is evidently some confusion here about the marriages, if not as to the identity of the ladies themselves. About the first marriage the evidence is satisfactory enough. On the 30th June 1595, there is a charter by Andrew, Lord Gray, in which he sells to James Scrimgeour a third part of the lands of Dudhope, to be held by him and Isabella Gray 'ejus apparentem sponsam.' Scrimgeour died about 1503. On 24th August 1510, there is a confirmation of a charter by Robert Middleton, in which he sells certain lands to Adam Crichton of Ruthven and Isabella Gray, his wife. Adam must have died previous to 1516, as on 15th November of that year we find Isabella Gray styled relict of the late Adam Creichton of Ruthven, and on 26th March 1517 she is styled in addition 'domina de Dudhope.'

The above charters, all of which are in the *Register of the Great Seal*, show that Isabella Gray, the wife of James Scrimgeour, subsequently became the wife of Adam Crichton. On the 27th of April 1529, there is a grant of the lands of Balquhan to Mr. John Campbell and Lady Isabella Gray, his wife : they are also mentioned under the designations of Sir John Campbell of Lundy and Lady Isabella Gray in charters of date 27th April 1539, and 13th March 1541-42.

Was Lady Campbell of Lundy the same Isabella Gray who had previously married Scrimgeour and Crichton? In point of time she could quite well be : if she were married to Scrimgeour in 1495 at the age of twenty, it would make her fifty-four when we find her described as the wife of Lundy, an elderly but not an impossible bride. On the other hand, while the Isabella Gray of the charters of 1516 and 1517 is called 'widow,' there is no such qualifying word designation used in the charter of 1529. But against that may be put the fact that neither in the charter of 1510 is Isabella styled 'widow,' which she seems to have been.

As to the statements in Douglas, the marriage to Scrimgeour is apparently correct : that to James Crichton of Ruthven is wrong. So far as I have been able to ascertain, James Crichton of Ruthven, who was alive in 1480, had only one wife, Agnes Hepburn. Her son, Adam, married, 1st,—probably about 1482—Elizabeth, daughter of William Stirling of Keir, and, 2nd, Isabella Gray as above. Adam's son James is styled 'quondam' in 1537, and, as appears from a charter of date 10th November of that year, married a Janet Ogston, and had a son, James, who ultimately married a daughter of Fraser of Lovat.

The question still remains, were there two Isabella Grays, or one? If two, how are the marriages mentioned in Douglas to be apportioned?

L**.

CCLVIII. ARMOURERS AT DOUNE.—Can any reader supply information (or give name of a work and where it is to be obtained) respecting the colony of armourers who appeared to have worked at Doune, Stirlingshire, from about 1650 to commencement of nineteenth century? Their speciality, the steel Highland pistols,

have always been famous, with names on them of Caddell, Campbell, Murdoch, etc., who were all believed to have lived at Doune.
V. A. F.

- CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—*Bethunes of Culnaskea, Ross-shire.*—Are there any available records of this family? When and by whom was the estate purchased and sold, and what became of the family on the sale of the estate?

Bethunes of Craighfudie, Fifeshire.—This family was founded by William Bethune, Advocate, son of Bethune of Bandon. William, according to the Macfarlane ms., had many children. What became of them and of the further issue? Apparently in 1721 the then Laird was John Bethune, who had issue. When and by whom was the estate sold, and what became of the family?

Rev. Joseph Bethune, M.A., Minister of Renton, Berwickshire, licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 25th August 1790; tutor and chaplain in family of Sir John Stirling of Glovat, Bart.; called and ordained 1794; demitted to go as Missionary to Jamaica 1799; died at Kingston, Jamaica, June 1800. Of what family or parentage was he?

Any information concerning any of these will be greatly valued.

ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER.

12 OLD SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN.

- CCLX.—CAITHNESS HIGHLANDERS AND BREADALBANE FENCIBLES.—What were the uniforms of these regiments?

ST. ANDREWS.

- CCLXI. DOUGLAS, CAPTAIN FRANCIS.—Will any person be so kind as to give information of this gentleman or extracts from any Douglas pedigree in which the name of Francis appears, and also that of Mackenzie, Calvert, Furlong, Mason, Leane, or Lee? Francis Douglas, who was a man of education, was born about 1735-40, and dead, drowned at sea, by 1810. He married at Rochester, Kent, in 1763, one Sarah Clark. They were my grandmother's parents. In the *London Evening Sun* for 1820, Sarah Douglas' (*née* Clark) death is recorded as 'Widow of the late Captain Douglas of Newcastle.' He may have been of the Killhead Douglases.
W. H. COTTELL.

- CCLXII. ROSS, GENERAL, C.B.—Can any of your readers inform me to which family Lieutenant-General John Ross, C.B., who died at Southampton 17th May 1843, belonged? General Ross had a distinguished military career. Ensign in the 36th, 2nd June 1793; Lieutenant in the 52nd, 8th May 1796; attaining the rank of Lieut.-colonel in that regiment 18th February 1808. He commanded his regiment at the Battle of Vimiera, through Sir John Moore's campaign, and at the Battle of Fuentes d'Onor. After filling a number of distinguished posts at home,

he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, 14th August 1828, and he held it until 31st March 1837. C.B. in June 1815.
R.

CCLXIII. CHAFFEE.—Information as to the Scottish habitat of this family is earnestly requested by an American citizen who has reason to believe that it is of Scottish origin. W. H. C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. BULLOCH AND HORN FAMILY.—Some particulars may be added to the account of the Horns of West Hall given at p. 89. Mr. James Horne, Vicar of Elgin, was probably son of John Horne of Balgownie and his spouse Agnes Touch. He may have had elder brothers, but there is no authority for the fact except a section in Fleming's Appendix to Nisbet, which contains much that is obviously apocryphal. Mr. James Horne married Anne Leslie, daughter of John Leslie of Pitcaple and Agnes Ramsay (2nd daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 1st Bart.). His son and successor, Mr. John Horn, Advocate, married the Honourable Anne Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert, 2nd Viscount Arbuthnot and his second wife, Katherine Gordon (daughter of Robert Gordon, of Pitlurg and Straloch), and had by her a daughter, Anne Horn, eventually heiress of Horn, who married 3rd March 1711, Hew Dalrymple, Lord (of Session) Drummore, a son of the Honourable Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Berwick, Lord President of the Court of Session, when the family of Horn became merged in that of Logie-Elphinstone.

R. E. B.

CCXLII. JAMES ROSS OF BALNEIL.—The notices quoted from M'Kerlie's *Lands and their Owners in Galloway* are incomplete and misleading. Gilbert Ross, designed of Milneanderdail, Parish Colmonell, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Maybole, possessed of large landed property in Ayr and Galloway, and a notary, married Christian Forester, relict of Simon Fergusson Younger of Kilkerran, and daughter, according to Playfair, of Forester of Garden. Their eldest son, John Ross, married Anna M'Gill (daughter of David M'Gill and Marie Sinclair his spouse, and) sister german to Mr. James M'Gill of Cranstoun-Riddell. (Sasine dated 28th April, and registered 16th June 1621, *General Register of Sasines*, vol. viii. fol. 54.) Their second son James, afterwards designed Major James Ross of Balneil, married, contract dated 1st August 1622, Sara Syme, daughter of umquhile Mr. Alexander Syme, Advocate. The marriage did not take place till after 8th February 1623. (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 12, fol. 250.) The issue was 8 daughters.

Margaret, the eldest, who inherited Balneil, married, firstly, contract dated 20th January 1640, Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw; and, secondly, contract dated 20th September 1643, James

Dalrymple of Stair, afterwards Lord President of the Session, and first Viscount Stair.

Of the other daughters, Christian married, contract dated 10th June 1643, Thomas, eldest son of John Dunbar of Mochrum, with a portion of 8000 merks.

Elizabeth married, (22nd September?) 1651, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilnscroft, with the same portion, 8000 merks.

Helen married, contract dated 23rd July and 18th September 1656, John Cunninghame.

Jean married, contract dated 19th August 1658, Ronald Chalmers.

Janet married John Macdowall, brother german to — Macdowall of Gerthland, with a portion of 6000 merks.

The remaining two daughters possibly did not marry.

R. E. B.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Crail. Privately printed.—Mr. Erskine Beveridge, in his history of Crail and the monuments which adorn the churchyard there, has succeeded in producing a work which must give satisfaction to every antiquary and ecclesiologist. The work is privately printed and the number of copies are few, but those who do not possess it will find it in our public libraries, and cannot fail to draw instruction and enjoyment from a perusal of it. The illustrations are from photographs taken by Mr. Beveridge, and have been reproduced with great care and success. Crail well rewards a pilgrimage. Situated in the very corner of the East Neuk of Fife, it is full of tokens of the past, and not one of these has escaped Mr. Beveridge's careful pen, nor where possible his camera. The volume is royal quarto in size, and is handsome and tasteful in appearance as well as valuable from its contents.

The County Families of the Zetland Isles. Lerwick: T. and J. Manson.—Mr. Francis James Grant, W.S., Carrick Herald, has with much labour compiled the pedigrees of upwards of eighty Zetland county families. His skill has been shown in former works, and his readers may rely on such accuracy as it is possible to attain in the compilation of such a work. It will be seen that many of the families whose genealogy are recorded were settlers, and in many cases several branches of the family became possessed of property, there being 8 families of Bruce, 7 of Scott, and 3 of Mitchell. We have to lament the scarcity of good histories of the Scottish Counties. When each possesses a genealogical account as full and well arranged as this volume of Mr. Grant's, much will be done to clear away the mists that surround the earlier history of many of our county families. The work is well printed and got up.

The Coinage of the European Continent, by W. Carew Hazlitt. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co.—To a Scottish antiquary this volume should be extremely serviceable. Scotland was overrun with foreign coins, and it

is often extremely difficult to understand the nature of commercial transactions, owing to the payment being made in ducadoons, rex-dollars, leg-dollars, French crowns, and other coins whose values and nationalities are not always given. Mr. Hazlitt has illustrated his work copiously and effectively, and has added a valuable list of the sovereigns of European States, some of which are not to be found in Haydn's *Book of Dignities*. There is also a full catalogue and description of European mints which will prove exceedingly useful to the numismatist. England, Ireland, and Scotland are not included in the work. For Scotland a handbook such as Mr. Hazlitt's is much needed, especially with an account of the introduction of foreign coins. We hope Mr. Hazlitt will make his work complete by giving us another volume.

Weather Lore, by Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S. London: Elliot Stock. —Mr. Stock has the happy knack of bringing out handy-sized volumes, attractive in appearance and interesting to those who have a love for the past. The volume before us is no exception. Mr. Inwards has collected a vast amount of information about weather lore. It is exceedingly well arranged, and a good index is added. A careful study of it should make the reader weather wise; and though the auguries may at times disappoint him, yet he will not regret the perusal of a book full of interest.

London Signs and Inscriptions, by Philip Norman, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock.—The use of signs in England was not confined to inns. Every shop had its sign, and the custom is not yet quite extinct. In Scotland this was not the case. Very few instances are to be met with of shops or inns bearing a distinctive sign. London, as was natural, was full of signs. Some were boards hung out, or wooden figures placed on brackets. These have in most cases long since perished. There were, however, signs carved on stone and let into the walls. These are fast disappearing, owing to the destruction of old streets. Mr. Norman has done a good work in describing such as remain, either *in situ* or in museums, and he has illustrated his remarks with quotations from old writers. The book is well arranged and well got up.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library, Part IV. London: Elliot Stock. —This part carries on the work undertaken by Mr. Gomme of extracting from the *Gentleman's Magazine* interesting items, and arranging them under counties. The counties dealt with in Part IV. are Durham, Essex, and Gloucestershire, and the volume is not of less value than its predecessor, which we have already noticed.

WE hope to give in the next number a notice of the proceedings of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, which is doing a good work. We regret that our notice is not ready for this number. ED.