

THE
SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

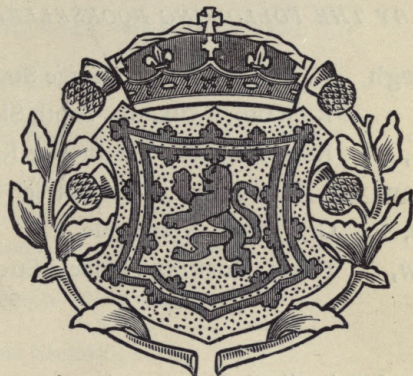
OR

Northern Notes & Queries

EDITED BY

THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

F.S.A. SCOT., CONC. SCOT. HIST. SOC., F. HUGT. S.



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The Scottish Antiquary ;

Alx^r patirsonne in Cuikispow James Duncāsonne nottar and Thomas Ewing my servitur.

The Inventar of my movablls guides cornis and crop being upon my landis of the manis of erskyne w^t the steilbow gear being upon ye landis of glenschy w^t auchlansky and park of Jargaro pūtlie in my possessione and plenissing of my houss w^t my fermis crop j^m sex hundret^t ane zeiris Toghithir w^t ye pticular Debtis awand to me I Remit to ye comptis, Rentallis and Inventaris maid be my self and subscriuit w^t my awin hand.

My clething Jewallis and ornamentis of my persone I Remit lykwys to the Inventaris maid be me of the same and subscriuit w^t my awin hand to be valued be my ex^{ers}.

The dets awand be me and servands feallis I have lykwys nōiat and expremitt safar as I can remēbir and quhat I have omitted I Refar to be gadderit and considerit be the discretione of my ex^{ers} be the informatione of my servandes q^{lks} hes haid the credit of Receaving and depursing of my living willing that everie ane salbe treulie payit of the just dett awand to yame.

Sen nathing is mair certā nor death nor nathing mair incertane nor the ho^r yof and deþting fro this pūtl yf and seing that my gude god is callād (*calland*) me to his mēcie I confes and firmilie belevis that I salbe saued in the Ry^teus merits of Jesus christ my Redeimer and onelie mediator and hopes to be receavit in ye efnall glorie pppairit for his elect childrein Thairfore I laive my saull to the almy^tie god my body to be buried in the new sepulchre in the kirk of alloway besyd my lord my husband. Item I will that the Relicts of the bodies of the lordes of Erskyne my lord my sones foirbearis be trāsportit fro the bureall place sityme ī cābuskyně^t (*Cambuskenneth*) to ye said new sepulchre in alloway thar to remayne expecting the Joyfull resurrectione in Jesus christ Becaus it was the laff will of my gude lord and husband to be done, and I mak constituts and ordanes my sone Jo^{no} ērlle of mar lord erskyne my onlie executor and itromettur w^t my haill guides and geir dewties and dettis awand to me To pforme and fulfill my legacie and laff will and to pay my detts and servandis feallis for ye exoneratione of my conscience and his sonelie deutie to me as he will āser to god and pcure his blessing and myne. Als it is my will that my said ex^{er} caus my servandis Thomas lindsay and Thomas ewing be anserit and payit of all and sundrie dettis awand to yame of the witsunday and martimes maills ā^o j^m sex hundret^t ane zeirs and fermis crop of ye said zeir and zeirs p^oceeding w^t ye q^{lks} my saids servands hes maid compt and ar to be chaigitt in thair comptis yof To ye effect thay mak paymēt of the dets awand be me to sundrie my crediturs Remiteand be yir pūts all uther legacies lattir willis and testaments maid heirtofoir In wites of ye q^{lks} I have subscrivitt thir pūts (wretin be James Dūcāsonne nott in Siling) w^t my awin hand day zeir place and wites foirsaid.

ANNABELL MURRAY OF MAR.

James Kynross off Kippenross *witnes*.
Alx^r patirsonne *witnes*

James duncāson Nottar *witnes*.
Thomas Ewing *witnes*.

Annabell Murray was the daughter of Sir William Murray of Tullibardine (the ancestor of the noble house of Athole), and the wife of the Regent Mar, who died in 1572. It was to her care that James VI. was

committed at Stirling during the earlier years of his life. She survived her husband for upwards of thirty years, dying in 1603, when, according to a contemporary annalist, she 'peacefully ended her days, respected by all, hated by none' (*Annales Ecclesiasticæ Scotorum, Authore Arch. Simsono, Pastore Dalkethensi*—an unpublished ms.). Her last will and testament, here printed from the original in the possession of Sheriff Erskine Murray, Glasgow, is chiefly interesting from the reference it contains to the burial-place of the family of Mar at Alloa. From it, it would appear that the Regent, her husband, was the first of the race of Erskine to be buried at Alloa, and that he had directed in his will that the bodies of his predecessors in the Lordship of Erskine should be removed from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which, up till his time, had been the family burial-place, and reinterred 'in the new sepulchre in the kirk of Alloway.' Here too, beside the remains of his father and mother—the Regent and his countess, Annabell Murray—John, seventh Earl of Mar, was buried on the 7th of April 1635, his funeral being attended by a great 'concourse of his family and friends,' and on which occasion, according to *Scot's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, 'a hare having run through the company, his special chamberlain, Alexander Stirling, fell off his horse and broke his neck.' Strangely enough, all traces of these successive interments have disappeared. Some years ago the late Earl of Mar and Kellie instituted a careful and exhaustive examination of the present family burial-place, which occupies the site of the chancel of the old church of Alloa, with a view to determine the exact spot where his ancestors had been laid to rest. The large vault at the east end contained some coffins of date not earlier than last century. On the north and south walls were two inscriptions on stone-slabs giving the date of the construction of the vault by the countess.¹ The floor seemed never to have been broken up for deeper interments. To the west several brick-built graves were found, but with one exception they contained no remains of any kind. This complete absence of old coffins is the more remarkable because the Regent Mar, his wife, and son were undoubtedly buried there. With regard to the earlier Lords of Erskine, it is possible that the directions in the Regent's will as to the reinterment of their bodies—directions reiterated by the countess in her will as above—were never given effect to. This is the more likely when it is remembered that, when Lady Mar's will was drawn up in 1601, her husband's wishes on the subject had evidently for thirty years been unattended to.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

587. TOMBSTONE IN MORTLACH CHURCH.—The Church of Mortlach is one of the most interesting of northern churches, but it is to be regretted that so many fanciful legends regarding it have been narrated as facts by historians and others.

The stone here represented is an exceptionally large slab for a country church, being 77 inches in length, by 37 in width at the base. The width at the top is about three inches more. An inscription in old English letters runs round the four sides, and, being very much worn, has given rise to incorrect readings. The present writer made a rubbing of the stone with grass which was thereafter photographed, and as here reproduced is, strange to say, fully as clear and legible as is the original in the

¹ We hope to give plates of these stones in our next number.

most favourable light. In 1811, Mr. Cowie of Carnie, when schoolmaster of Mortlach, took advantage of the floor of the church being raised to copy out the inscriptions on all the stones that lay on the floor of the east end of the church. This copy he inserted in the Kirk Session



Minute Book, and it has been accepted as reliable even by Mr. Jervise after comparing the copy with the originals. Dr. Gordon, in his edition of Shaw's *Moray*, and all others who have recorded the inscriptions, have also given the same copy. But their inaccuracy is very evident. The

reading all the above authorities give of the present stone is as follows :— ‘Hic jacet honorabilis vir Johannes Gordon de Brodland qui obiit apud Buchrom anno dñi MDXXXij.’ But such never could have been the inscription, which now appears as : ‘. . . clarus . . . qui obiit . . . die mensis . . . anno dñi . . .’ It is clear the particular day, month, and year were never inserted. The first part of the inscription—clarus etc.,—has been made, by a misreading, to do duty for the inscription on an adjoining stone. Mr. Cowie and the others read it, ‘tabvlarius de Balvenie’ some suggesting [cons]tabvlarius, but no such official as Constable of Balvenie ever existed. Mr. Jervise says the Constable appears to have been contemporary with James Douglas of Balvenie, who (Rymer) was sent to London 19th August 1423, as a Commissioner for the relief of James I. The adjoining stone with which this stone has been confused now bears the following, ‘Hic jacet honorabilis vir . . . anno dñi MDXXXIII mensis aprilis die vndecimo [and, added at a later date] ejvsdem sponsa Cristina Innes.’ It is probable some at least of the lords of Balvenie buried in their own parish church, viz. Mortlach. The Douglasses were lords of Balvenie early in the fifteenth century. The last Douglas was succeeded by Sir John Stewart, erected Earl of Athol in 1457. The tombstone here figured is now well cared for on the wall of the church. It formerly lay near the position of the high altar. Mr. Jervise says, ‘It is a slab under the window at the east end of the church upon which a cross of the wheel pattern is incised, and a sword under the left arm.’

W. CRAMOND, LL.D.

CULLEN.

588. PEDIGREE OF PITCAIRN OF INNERNETHY, COUNTY OF PERTH.—At the time I am about to commence with, Innernethy was an estate situated at the north-eastern entrance to Strathearn, near the confluence of the Tay and the Earn, and the lands stretched along the north bank of the Nethy stream, as the name *Innernethy* indicates, in contradistinction to *Abernethy* on the over or other side. The soil must then, as now, have been of great richness and fertility, being partly deep loam, and partly clay. The manor place, or mansion house, all traces of which have long since disappeared, stood near the junction of the Nethy and the Earn. The situation was fine, facing *Abernethy*, seated, as old Camden, in his *Description of Scotland*, has it, ‘at the feet of the *Ocellian* mountains,’ amid scenes of surpassing beauty. The lands carried with them a right to salmon fishings *super aqua de Erne*—a valuable adjunct, pecuniarily and otherwise. After various devolutions, some of which I shall narrate, Innernethy, at the present time, forms part of the estate of Moncreiffe, belonging to Sir Robert Drummond Moncreiffe, Baronet. Besides Innernethy, the Pitcairns, of whom I purpose giving some account, owned, at different times, Cordon, Pitcurran, Haltoun, and Pitblae, places in the neighbourhood. The last came into the family by the marriage of a younger son with Isobel Balvaird the heiress, come of an ancient race who derived their surname from the lands of the same name in the adjoining parish of Arngask, and who were proprietors of *Glentarkie* and *Pitinbrog* farms in that locality. Innernethy was originally held by the Pitcairns immediately of the Douglasses, as lords of the barony and regality of *Abernethy*, by the military tenure of *ward and relief*, but in the year 1598 the then Earl of Angus changed the holding to *blench*, with a reddendo of

one penny Scots at Whitsunday yearly *nomine albe firme si petatur tantum*. They were of good standing in Perthshire, and appear to have derived their descent from the Pitcairns of *that ilk*, and Forthar, a family of distinction in the county of Fife. At all events, the latter were proprietors of Innerneathy at what may be called an early period, for Sir William Fraser, in *The Douglas Book*, gives an abstract of a Procuratory of Resignation, dated the 6th of March 1453, by which Alexander de Petkarne of *that ilk* constitutes a certain David Brone, a citizen of St. Andrews, and John Cluny, a husbandman of Rhynd, his procurators for resigning in the hands of George, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, his whole lands of *Ennyrneathy*, with the pertinents, in the lordship of Abernethy and shire of Perth. This is interesting enough to the genealogist, as far as it goes, but the epitome seems to me to have this demerit, that it does not specify, as the original must surely have done, whether the resignation so to be made was to be, as our feudal lawyers call it, *ad perpetuam remanentiam* or *in favorem*, and if the latter, in whose favour. The intimacy that subsisted between the Pitcairns of Forthar and those of Innerneathy, when taken in conjunction with the sameness of surname, would, independently of the former having once owned Innerneathy, seem to point to a blood relationship between the families. Almost one hundred years after the date of the above quoted Procuratory, on 29th January 1546, Andrew Pitcairn, son and heir-apparent of James Pitcairn of Innerneathy, and Jonet Chalmer, wife of the former, had seisin given to them of Innerneathy, by Peter Carmichael, in Bagle (Baiglie near Aberargie), as bailie *in hac parte* of a noble Earl, Archibald, Earl of Angus, lord of the regality of Abernethy—under reservation of the *franktenement* and possession of the said lands, manor, garden, and orchard thereof of the said James Pitcairn, his father.

I shall therefore begin the pedigree with—

I. James Pitcairn of Innerneathy, proprietor thereof in the year 1546. After putting his son in possession of the fee of his estate *ut supra*, we find him, eight years afterwards, occupying the lands of Cordoun *in dominio de Carie*, barony and regality of Abernethie, then belonging to Ogilvy of that ilk, County of Forfar. After this he drops out of sight and we hear no more of him. He had issue—

1. Andrew Pitcairn, his heir. (*See below as No. II.*)
2. George Pitcairn, mentioned in the Inventory of the goods of his elder brother, as one of his Creditors, but of whom nothing more definite is at present known.

II. Andrew Pitcairn of Innerneathy (son and heir of No. I. *supra*), whom we have seen had *seisin* of Innerneathy from his father in 1546. He gave up an Inventory of his goods, and made his Will *at Innerneathy* on the 3rd of February 1583, and he died the following day, as appears from his confirmed testament, recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Edinburgh, under date 23rd December 1584. Will mentions Jonet Chalmer, testator's spouse, and Andrew, his eldest son and heir apparent: Legacy to Jonet Andersone, testator's oy (granddaughter). Pen led by John Pitcairn, Notary. In the Edinburgh Testaments there is recorded, under date September 11, 1578, the confirmed testament of Christian Pitcairne, spouse to Alexander Andersone, merchant in Perth. They were probably the parents of the legatee here mentioned. He had issue:—

1. Andrew Pitcairn, his heir. (*See below as No. III.*)

2. John Pitcairn, a notary practising at Abernethy, and who also filled the office of *Reader* at the Church of that parish. On the 29th of October 1576, he, described as '*John Pitcairne, son of Andrew Pitcairne of Innernethye, borne there within the parish of Abernethye, of the aig of tuentie,*' was admitted Notary Public by the Lords of Council and Session, George Auchinleck of Balmano [in the contiguous parish of Dron] becoming cautioner for him that he would properly discharge the duties of his office to the lieges. [Records of Admissions of Notaries, ms., in Register House, Edinburgh.] In 1583 we find him mentioned in the Books of Sederunt of the same Lords, as then being *Reader* at Abernethy. He married Katharine Lyell, who is supposed to have been a granddaughter of Alan Lyell in Inchyra on the north bank of the Tay, nearly opposite to Innernethy, and who farmed land there under William Hay, Earl of Errol, and is mentioned in a Crown Charter in favour of Sir Edward Gray, a chaplain, in 1521, to whom the Earl had sold the half of his lands of *Inchesyray*, by Charter dated at Dundee on the 5th of October of that year. Mrs. Pitcairn predeceased her husband in September 1583. Her confirmed testament is recorded in the Books of the Commissariat of Edinburgh, 23rd December 1584. Will, *Abernethie*, 28th September 1583, witnessed by Andro Pitcairne of Innernethye, Andro Pitcairn, his son and apparent heir, Mr. James Pitcairn, his youngest son, Thomas Moir in Aberargy, Mathow Lyell in Colfargy (Culfargie), her brother, and others: John Pitcairn, her husband, to be her executor: one-half of the goods in communion to be his: the other half to Michael Lyell, her brother, and Agnes Lyell, spouse to William Forfar in Colfargie, her sister, between them: 'Leavis of her clathis to Mirabill Lyell, her brutheris dochtir, her broun kirtill, and to Agnes Lyell her vthir sister, her blak cloik.'
3. Mr. James Pitcairn, minister at Falkland, presented to the vicarage of that parish by King James VI. on the 28th of October 1595 (Register of Privy Seal, ms.). He had previously been doing duty as *Reader* at Strathmiglo and Lathrisk. Mr. Scott, in his *Fasti Ecclesie Scotice*, states that he incurred the royal displeasure, and was confined to his parish in 1611 for giving admission, with three others, to the minister of Strathmiglo, without the archbishop's authority. During the period of his incumbency, on the 9th of August 1611, George (Gledstanis), Archbishop of St. Andrews, made a visitation of the Kirk of Falkland. The Report drawn up on that occasion is given in the *Records of the Synod of Fife*, printed for the Abbotsford Club, and bears *inter alia* that 'Mr. James Pitcairne, minister at the said Kirk, is fund to teache twyse on the Sabbath-day, bot not on the weik dayis. He is removed, tryed, and approvin be the haill session of that Kirk: elderis and deikins also approvin.' On 17th January 1605 we find him invoking the authority of the Lords of the Privy Council against two refractory debtors of his, viz.: William Rankelour, Kyntyre

pursuivant (who was probably identical with a person of that name who figures as a Messenger-at-arms at Cupar *circa* 1586—Privy Seal, ms., Lib. LIV., f. 21), and William, his son, and obtaining a warrant to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend them for not payment to him of £100 specified in their obligation to him. Mr. James Pitcairn demitted his charge in the year 1624 (Register of the Privy Seal).

4. Janet Pitcairn, the wife of Robert Moncrief of Easter Rhynd. In the year 1598, she, described as his relict, had seisin of the lands of Wester Pitlour, in the Barony of Strathmiglo, with tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants,—on Charter of Sale and Alienation by Sir James Scot of Balwearie, Knight, with consent of Elizabeth Wardlaw, his spouse, dated Apud Kynnerny (in the west of Fife), 15th August of the said year, (Elizabeth Wardlaw (daughter of Andrew Wardlaw of Torrie) subscribing 'with my hand at the pen led by the co-notaries Publict vndirwritten at my command because I can not wreit'). The instrument forming the record of this transaction bears that seisin was given on the ground of the said lands by an honourable man, James Blyth of Craigie (near Dundee—son of Richard Blyth, '*Chalmerlaine and Granatour*' of the Abbey of Lindores), as bailie of Sir James, to the said Janet Pitcairn personally present, and accepting earth and stone of the lands into her hands, about 12 noon, in presence of Mr. James Pitcairne, minister of God's word at Falkland, Mr. James Balcanquell, minister of God's word at Stramiglo, John Dron, junr. in Pitlour, James Laing in Innernethie, and David Barclay, mason (*fabro murario*) in Cowper. This was a wadset for 3000 merks advanced by Mrs. Moncrief to Sir James Scot. This lady is not mentioned by Mr. George Seton in his book on the Moncrieffs, neither is her husband.

III. Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethy (eldest son of No. II.). On the 9th of March 1598 he had a Charter from his feudal superior, William, Earl of Angus, Lord of Douglas and Abernethie, to him and his heirs, of the lands of Innernethy, and fishings upon the water of *Erne*, in the barony and regality of Abernethy—*holden* by him immediately of the Earl by the tenure of *ward and relief*—on his own resignation, made at the *Canongate per fustim et baculum*: and containing a novodamus of the lands, and *pro bono servitio* changing the holding from ward to that of *libera alba firma*, *reddendo inde annuatim unum denarium vsualis monete regni Scotie* at Whitsunday on the ground of the said lands *in nomine albe firme si petatur*. This Charter bears to be written '*in officina scriptoria Adami Lautie scriba infra Edinburgum*,' by Daniel Melvill his servitor, and to be witnessed by Mr. Richard Douglas of Brokeholles (who appears to have been much about the Earl), Alexander Douglas, Captain of *Temptallon*, Laurence Oliphant, servitor to Mr. William Oliphant, advocate [afterwards Sir William Oliphant of Newton, King's Advocate], and Robert Kirkwood, notary public. This laird and the minister of Abernethy, Mr. Archibald Moncrief (proprietor of Balgonie adjoining Innernethy), appear to have been at variance, for in 1603, I find the latter taking out 'Letters of Lawborrows' against him, and on the 10th of November of that year Henry Pitcairn of that ilk becoming cautioner for him in the sum of 1000 merks that he would not harm Mr.

Moncrief. The bond of caution was written by Mr. Andrew Pitcairn, scribe, and subscribed at Pitcairn [near Leslie], the 10th of November 1603. Four days later, he, and his wife Marion Spence, executed a discharge in favour of James Philp, portioner of Berriehole [parish of Abdie], of 1050 merks sold to them over certain lands belonging to the grantee lying in the *Hauche* of Newburgh,—one of the witnesses to this being Mr. Andrew Pitcairn, his son and heir-apparent. He seems to have participated in the spoils of the *Collegiate Church of Abernethy*. At all events he owned a tenement and croft of land in the territory of Abernethy which had belonged to the Prebend, variously written *Forevin*, *Forevinschip* and *Firlevin fundit of auld* within the said Church. In the year 1611 we find him feuing this prebend subject to one Robert Ferny and his spouse, Marjory Culros, for a feu-duty yearly of 6s. 8d. Scots and *tuentie scheir dearge of guid and sufficient shecharis according to vse and wont in Inner-nethye yeirlie betuix the feistis of Lambes and Michelmes yeirlie in all tyme cuming allenarlie*. His sister, Mrs. Moncrief, *supra*, disposed to him her right to the lands of Wester Pitlour, which she had in pledge from Sir James Scot of Balwearie. The right of reversion of these lands having been transferred by Sir James to Alexander Moncrief, master falconer to King James the Sixth (afterwards Sir Alexander Moncrief of Balcaskie, Knight), the latter, on the 15th of December 1600, redeemed them from this Andrew Pitcairn of Innernethie by paying him 3000 merks. The redemption was made within the *Kirk of Strathmiglo at tua houris eftir nowne*, or thereby, in presence of James Ramsay of Corstoun, Andrew Bickertoun of Casche, and others.

(*To be continued.*)

589. EPISCOPALIAN REGISTERS AT LEITH (viii. 125, 169).—The suggestion made, page 169, that the readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* wishing to possess a printed transcript of these interesting old registers should send their names, has only resulted in two names being sent. It is therefore plain that it would not be prudent to proceed with the work, and the less satisfactory course must be adopted of giving a selection of entries which are likely to prove interesting and valuable.

The Register of Baptisms kept by Bishop Forbes commences the 20th of December 1735. Each of the Baptisms is numbered from 1 to 883.

No. 123. A.D. 1740, June 8 (1st Sunday after Trinity). Mr. John Skinner came to my Room after Vespers, and, at his own Desire, received Baptism from me, after he had declared that he was not satisfied with the Sprinkling of a Layman (a Presbyterian Teacher) he had received in his Infancy, and had adduced several weighty Arguments for this his Conduct. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.¹

No. 169. A.D. 1741, Sept. 18. South Leith. I baptized a son, named John, to Ronald M^cDonald; before these Witnesses, Alex^r. M^cDonald, Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Anne M^cDonald, &c.

¹ In a register of names of persons confirmed, written in this same volume, is:—'1740, June 9. Mr. John Skinner (engaged to be Tutor to the Laird of Scalloway's son in Zetland) received the Benefit of Confirmation from Bishop Keith, the chair of Ed^r being then vacant by the Death of Bishop Freebairn.' Mr. John Skinner's marriage is given, *Scot. Antig.* vi. 99. He was born 1721, and was the well-known father of Bishop Skinner, and composer of the 'Reel of Tulluchgorum.' See *Ochertyre Papers*, vol. ii. His father was parish schoolmaster of Echt in Aberdeenshire.

- Nos. 226 & 227. A.D. 1743, Saturday, Oct. 29th. South Leith—in my own room between the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Morning. William Rattray and Rachel Rattray, Sister and Brother, at their own particular Desire, received Baptism from my Hands (according to the office of Baptism to such as are of riper years) after they had declared that they were quite dissatisfied with the Sprinkling of a Layman (a Presbyterian Teacher) they had received in their infancy. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.
- No. 230. 1743, Saturday, Dec. 17. Christian Rattray baptised ; [entry similar to above.]
1744. *N.B.*—An Interruption happens here from my being sent as a Missionary to Air where I performed the Duties of my Office from Dec. 27th, 1743, to May 9th, 1744.
- 1745, May 10. Mention made of the Rev. Mr. Robert Douglas in Dunblane. Note by Editor.—After an entry dated Aug. 28, 1745, follows this Mem. :
- N.B.*—Here a great Interruption has happened by my misfortune of being taken prisoner at St. Ninians (in Company with the Rev. Messrs. Thomas Drummond and John Willcox, Mr. Stewart Carmichael and Mr. Robert Clerk and Jas. Mackay and James Carmichael, servants) upon Saturday the 7th of Sept. 1745, and confined in Stirling Castle till Feb. 4, 1746, and in Edinburgh Castle till May 29 of said year. We were seven in number, taken upon the Seventh Day of the week, the Seventh Day of the month, and the Seventh Month of the Year, reckoning from March.
- No. 262. A.D. 1746, June 23. Citadel of Leith. I baptized a daughter named Margaret, to John Rattray, Surgeon ; Dr. John Clerk being Godfather, my Lady Elphinstone, Junior, and Mrs. Anne Mayne being Godmothers.
- No. 265. A.D. 1746, Aug. 26. North Leith. I baptized a Son, named Thomas, to Thomas Lekland in the Glass-work, Thomas Sommer and Jeremiah Stamford being Godfathers, and Mrs. Sommer, Grandmother of the child, Godmother.¹
- No. 285. A.D. 1748, Feb. 14. Links of Leith, *alias* Laugh-at-Leith. I baptized a Daughter named Mary, to John Pew, Farmer (his four and twentieth child) before these witnesses, Jeremy and William Pews, Anne and Elizabeth Pews, etc.²
- No. 319. 1751, May 2. North Leith (at 4 afternoon). I baptized a son named James, to James Scott, Writer to the Signet, James Scott of Hawden (Grandfather of the child) being Godfather, and Mrs. Girzel and Rachel Marjoribanks (aunts of the child) being Godmothers.
- No. 332. 1751, Dec. 14. South Leith, at my own House. Margaret Marjoribanks (*alias* Mrs. Scott) of North Leith, at her own particular Desire received Baptism from my Hands (according to the office of Baptism to such as are of riper Years) after she had declared that she was dissatisfied with the sprinkling of a presbyterian Teacher she had received in her infancy. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.
- Note by Editor.—1752, Aug. 2. The Rev. Mr. Wm. Forbes of Fisherrow—mentioned.
- No. 362. A.D. 1754, March 31. Edinburgh, 5th Sunday in Lent, after

¹ A daughter, Margaret, baptised July 28, 1748.

² Several of his children are entered in this Register as baptised—A 25th child, posthumous, was baptised July 21, 1751. He was twice married.

- Vespers. I baptized a Daughter named Forbes Alexandra and Archibalda, to Archibald Mack Donell of Barisdale, then prisoner in the Castle of Edr. and under Sentence of Death, the mother of the Child (Daughter of MacLeod of Drynagh) taking the Vows upon herself, before these Witnesses, Charles Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, and Mrs. MacLauchlen.
- No. 364. A.D. 1754, April 26. Fisherraw. I baptized a Daughter named Marion to the Rev. Mr. William Forbes, before these Witnesses, Mrs. Dalrymple (Grandmoy^r of y^e child), Jas. Forbes, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Cassils, Janet Forbes, Janet and Margaret Rattrays.
- Nos. 381 and 382. A.D. 1755, Sep. 14. 16th Sunday after Trinity, after Vespers. I baptized Charles Watt, and Isabel Tower, come to years of Discretion and capable of Answering (under God) for themselves, and who in their Infancy had been sprinkled by Presbyterian Teachers, &c. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.
- No. 384. A.D. 1755, Nov. 20. Fisher-raw. I baptized a Daughter named Helen, to the Rev. Mr. William Forbes, he himself being Godfather, and Mrs. Colt and Mrs. Margt. Forbes (Daur. of the said Mr. Wm. Forbes) being Godmothers.
- No. 386. A.D. 1756, Jan^r 4. Bonnyhaugh. I baptized the posthumous Daughter of Mr. Stewart Carmichael, named Stewartina-Catherine; Bp. Keith (Grandfay^r) being Godfather, and Mrs. Keith (Grandmother) and Mrs. Forbes being Godmothers.
- Note by Ed.—1756, Aug. 9. 'R. Dr. Wm. Abernethie' mentioned.
- No. 395. A.D. 1756, Oct. 2. Leith. I baptized a son named Andrew, to Charles Mitchell of Pitedie; before these Witnesses, Mr. William Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses, Miss Ramsay, &c.
- No. 398. A.D. 1757, Feb. 17. Castle-hill of Ed^r. I baptized a Daur. to Archibald Mack Donell of Barisdale, named Bruce-Cotton-Lyon, y^e Moy^r taking y^e Vows upon herself; before these Witnesses, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hay, Mrs. Isabella Mack-Donell and Mrs. Bettie MacDonal.
- No. 407. A.D. 1757, Nov. 1. South Leith. I baptized a Daughter to Charles Mitchel of Pitedie, named Jean; before these Witnesses, Mr. William Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses, &c.
- No. 416. 1759, Jan. 20. South Leith. I baptized a son named William to Mr. Charles Mitchel of Pitedie, before these Witnesses, Mr. Wm. Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses and Miss Lindsay.
- No. 421. A.D. 1759, April 12. Maunday Thursday, after Matins. I baptized Mrs. Barbara Blaw, of Kirkwall in Orkney, at her own desire, who had been sprinkled by a Presbyterian Teacher in her infancy, etc.
- No. 425. A.D. 1759, July 3. Ed^r, by the order of Bp. Falconar, he being not well. I baptized a son named Robert, to Walter Ruddiman, Junior, printer; before these witnesses, Robert and Wm. Aulds, Mrs. Auld, Mrs. Hay, etc.
- No. 433. A.D. 1760, July 17. Castle of Ed^r. I baptized a daur. named Katharine, to Archibald Macdonell of Barisdale, before these witnesses, Mr. Wm. M'Donald, writer, Messrs. MacDonald and Grant, belonging to the Castle, Mrs. MacDonald, etc.
- No. 436. A.D. 1760, Dec. 7. South Leith, 2nd Sunday in Advent, after vespers. I baptized a daugr. named Margaret, to Mr. Charles Mitchel of Pitedie; before these witnesses, Mr. Wm. Forbes, Mrs. Kath. and Marion Forbesses, and Miss Lindsay.

- Nos. 443 and 444. A.D. 1762, Aug. 10. hour 9 and 10 morning at Lochend, in Caithness. I baptized two of riper years, viz., William and Elizabeth Campbells, son and daur. of Mr. Jas. Campbell of Lochend, in presence of the fay^r and moy^r, and then confirmed them.
- Nos. 445, 446, and 447. A.D. 1762, Aug. 29. Inverness, 12th Sunday after Trinity. I baptized three of riper years, viz., Jas., Anne, and Christian, son and daurs. of Mr. Robt. Macintosh, Farmer at Termit, in presence of the parents, etc., and in the name of ye Rev. Mr. John Stewart, after vespers, he holding the water, and then I confirmed y^m w^t y^r parents and ye brave Alexr. Macintosh of Epech, w^t ye marks of more than 20 wounds on his Body.
- No. 450. A.D. 1762, Dec. 1. Leith. I baptized Mrs. Katherine Balfour, one of riper years and niece to Lady Sinten. A.D.O.M.P.F.S.S.
- No. 457. A.D. 1763, July 10. South Leith. I baptized a daur. in ye 7th month named Rachel, to Adolphus Happell, Sugar-boiler, before these witnesses, Mrs. Midcaf and Mrs. Trotter.
- Note by Ed.—A son John baptised 5th May 1765.
- No. 511. A.D. 1767, Feb. 4, Wednesday. South Leith. I baptized Mr. Allan Cameron, from Lochaber, a person of riper years, who, in his infancy, had been sprinkled by an unauthorized Holder-forth.
- No. 526. 1768, Aug. 29, Monday. Muthill in Perthshire. I baptized a son named William, to the Rev. Mr. William Erskyne, Laurance Oliphant of Gask and Capt. William Drummond being Godfay^{rs}, and Mrs. Oliphant of Gask, Junior, being Godmoy^r, in ye chapel and before sèral witnesses.
- No. 537. 1769, Aug. 2. Leith, in my private chapel. I baptized Jean Sinclair, Lady Barrack, and Daughter of Sinclair of Freswick, after morning-prayer, none present but Mrs. Forbes.

[NOTE.] In the months of June and July, in a journey northward to Inverness, etc. etc. etc., baptised 277 of q^m only one lately born and not sprinkled irregularly. Soli Deo P. F. S. S. sit laus and Gloria in Secula Seculorum, Amen and Amen. See the Lists.¹

- No. 843. A.D. 1771, Jan. 19. South Leith. I baptized one of riper years, viz., Mr. William Murray, engaged to be pœdagogue to Drummond, *alias* MacGregor of Balhaldie, in the Town of Stirling.
- No. 847. A.D. 1771, March 26. Thursday, Ed^r, Cowgate. I baptized a Son named Robert Forbes, to James Robertson, Mirrour Manufacturer; before these witnesses, Alexr. Robertson, Malcolm MacDermit, John Coupland, etc.
- No. 878. A.D. 1775, May 25. Ascension Day, in my large Chapel. I baptized a female child, a Foundling, named Margaret Primrose, Mrs. Janet and Margaret Rattrays taking the vows upon themselves, the Sirname to be Bell, as the Child, about a year old, had been laid down at the door of Mr. William Bell, Wine-Merch^r, on Thursday night, May 18, when the said Miss Peggie Rattray discovered it from its cries about 12 o'clock, and went from the oy^r side of the street, and took it up, though a dark night, and laid in the same bed with

¹ Unfortunately, these lists are not preserved.

herself and sister. *Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain Mercy.*

Note by Ed.—The last entry, No. 883, is dated Sep. 30, 1775.

Extracts from the Rev. William Laws,¹ Register of Baptisms at Leith.

1734. June 21. James, son of Alexander Campbel, Junner, then at London, and Anna Maxwell.
 1738. Jan. 22. James, son of Mr. John Hay in Restalrig. *W.* Alex. Hay, Mrs. Allan and Mrs. Watson; born 21.
 1739. May 15. Thomas, son of Mr. John Hay in Restalrig. *W.* Sheriff Hay the grandfather, and Mrs. Craigy the aunt; born 14th at 10 at night.
 1748. Mar. 28. Charles, daughter (*sic.*) of Mr. James Oliphant, merchant. *W.* Mr. Cheine, Chirurgion, Mrs. Cheape and Mrs. Binning; born the same day.
 1752. Nov. 2. Patrick Middleton, daughter (*sic.*) of Mr. Rolland, shipmaster, Mr. Grant, surety. *W.* George Anderson, the two grandmothers, Mrs. Grant; born Oct. 30th.

Extract from the Rev. Robert Forbes 'Register of those who were presented by me to my ordinary to receive the Benefit of Confirmation.'²

1736. June 24. William Areskine, my countryman and school fellow.
 „ Oct. 4. John Falconar, son to Lord Hackerton, and Walter Cornwall, son to Bonhard.
 1738. Mar. 23. James Allan, son to Hary Allan, writer.
 „ April 26. James Donaldson, son to Wm. Donaldson, Esquire, of Murroch, near Dunbarton.
 „ Dec. 7. Charles Allan, son to Hary Allan, writer.
 1739. Mar. 13. Son of the Tutor of Gordon.
 1740. June 9. Mr. John Skinner (engaged to be Tutor to the Laird of Scalloways son in Zetland).³
 „ Oct. 23. Mrs. Clementina Craw, daughter of John Craw of East reston, Esquire.
 1742. Mar. 5. John Allan, son of Hary Allan, writer.
 1743. Nov. 2. William and Rachel Rattrays, children of the deceas't Mr. Rattray, Surgeon in the Canongate.
 „ „ Mary Stirling, daughter of Sir Hary Stirling of Ardoch.
 „ „ Elizabeth Allan, daughter of Hary Allan, writer.
 „ Dec. 22. Christina Rattray, 'daughter of the surgeon *ut supra.*'
 1747. Aug. 13. Alexandrina Allan, youngest daughter of Hary Allan, writer.
 „ Oct. 8. Robert Allan, youngest son of Hary Allan, writer.
 1748. Mar. 31. Beatrix Fyffe, servant to my Lady Balmerino, Relict of Lord Arthur.
 1751. Aug. 28. Rebekah Carmichael, niece to my Lady Stewart.
 1755. Mar. 15. Janet and Margaret Rattrays, daughters of Mr. John Rattray, surgeon in Edr.

¹ Mr. Law was coadjutor with Mr. Forbes.

² Mr. Forbes was consecrated Bishop of Ross and Caithness in 1762.

³ For his marriage see *Scot. Antiq.* v. 6, p. 99.

- Note.*—Between July 16 and Sept. 2, 1762, Bishop Forbes confirmed 616 persons at Inverness, Fortrose, Arpaphily, Ord, Dingwall, Thurso, Wick, etc., etc., etc., of which attested lists have been preserved.
1764. June 19. At Torbrex, 3 sons of the Rev. Mr. George Cheyne, wt. ye chrim, viz. Hugh-James, Thos. Rede, and Ninian-Richard.
- „ „ 20. At Alloa, the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. George Cheyne, wt. ye chrim, named Charles Alexander, at the desire of Bishop John Alexander.
1761. July 11. At Newcastle-upon-Tine I confirmed twenty persons at the Desire of Bp. Gordon of London,¹ according to a holograph list subscribed by the Rev. Mr. John Mansfield their Pastor.
- „ Nov. 11. Jean Couper about 80 years old.
1767. Aug. 29. Eliz. Sutherland, daughter of Lieut. Duffus and Lady of Sinclair of Olrich, wt. ye chrim.
1769. Aug. 2. Jean Sinclair, Lady Barrack and daur. of Freswick.
- „ „ 9. At Moffat twixt 9 and 10 morns I confirmed Bp. Gordon, who to my astonishnt. had declared ye night before yt he had strong doubts and scruples of his having never received yt Benefit, none was present but Mrs. Forbes, S.D.G.
- „ Nov. 17. Mr. Wm. Smith, nephew of ye Rev. Mr. Alex. Lunan with the chrim.
- ‘*N.B.*—In a journey northward to Inverness, Ross-shire, Strathnairn, Lochaber, Appin in Argileshire, etc., confirmed 1521 in the months of June and July. Soli Deo, P.F.S.S. sit laus et gloria in Secula Seculorum. Amen et Amen.’ ‘See the list.’
1772. Feb. 24. Ash wednesday Margaret MacLeod, Cadboll's daughter.
- „ Dec. 17. Anne Hamilton, daughter of Kilibrachmont.

590. SCULPTURED STONES FROM DUDHOPE CASTLE.—From *Dundee Advertiser*.²—While workmen were engaged lately in removing the old Powder Magazine in Dudhope Park they came upon the sculptured stone of which our sketch is a representation. It has been originally an oblong block, about 3 feet, by 1 foot 6 inches, by 6 inches thick, and had been used by the builders of the Magazine as a rubble stone, laid with the sculptured side downwards. As there was no outward sign of carving on the external front of the stone, the workmen did not exercise special care in its removal, and unfortunately when it fell the block was split, but not so far destroyed as to make the carving indecipherable. The stone appears to have been one of the tympany stones which were over the dormer windows on the south side of Dudhope Castle. These windows were removed by the Government when the roof of the Castle was altered to adapt it as a barracks; and as the Powder Magazine was then in course of erection, this stone had been utilised in the manner described. The arms are those of Livingstone, and the initials have been D. M. L.,

¹ One of the English Nonjuring Bishops.

² The plate of the stone has been kindly lent by the proprietor.

for Dame Magdalen Livingstone (the D. having been on the upper part of the stone above the one discovered), who was the wife of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. The date '1600' is very plain, and indicates the time when the Castle of Dudhope was greatly altered and extended. Magdalen Livingstone was the daughter of the fifth Lord Livingstone, and sister of one of 'the Queen's Maries.' She survived her husband for several years, as her name is found in connection with the estate subsequent to his death in 1612. Her son was created Viscount Dudhope, and her great-grandson was first Earl of Dundee.



591. HERALDIC NEEDLEWORK.—In a paper on the study of Heraldry which appeared in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vol. vi. p. 1), I urged that Heraldic designs were very suitable for various descriptions of Art Needlework, as providing both a variety of effective patterns and a combination of colour which would certainly be harmonious and pleasing. Some of the many lady readers of the *Antiquary* have noted these remarks, and it may be well to consider this portion of the subject more fully. Though embroidery was in the middle ages studied and practised as a trade, yet we know that it held an important place in the daily routine of every well-ordered family of good position. The lady, her daughters, and her female dependants, having no books, occupied themselves when not engaged in domestic duties or in recreation, in spinning or embroidering, and much of the furnishing which added dignity and brightness to the house was the work of the inmates. In what estimation embroidered work was held is shown by the frequent mention made of it in old wills, which also throw a light, not only on the use to which it was put, but the material and pattern of which it was composed. Thus Anne, Lady Maltravers, by will dated Feb. 18, 1374, left 'to John my son, a dozer (or hanging) of green, powdered with dolphins.'

Richard, Earl of Arundel, 4th March 1392, left to his son Richard 'the hangings of the large hall of the Arms of Arundel and Warren quarterly,' to his son Thomas, 'a blue bed of silk embroidered with griffens . . . also, the white and red hangings embroidered with my arms in the midele.'

But this fashion was not confined to the nobility—'the walls of the mansion-houses of the wealthy citizens were hung with pieces of tapestry, known as *costers* or *dorsers*, elaborately worked with the needle to represent coats of arms or the figures of birds and beasts' (Catalogue of Wills of Hustings, London, vol. ii. p. xxxii.) The following are instances of this fashion—

Agnes, widow of Thomas Fraunceys of London, Chandler, by will

made 1348, left to her daughter Marion, 'a green coverlet powdered with roses and lilies.'

John Preston of London, Corder, by will dated 6th May 1353, left to John Costantyn, 'a dossar with dragon,' and to his nurse, 'a coverite powdered with pence,' *i.e.* ornamented here and there with silver pennies.

William Hynelond of London, Clerk, by will dated 13th December 1371, bequeathed 'a dorser and banker (covering of bench) to match, powdered with birds and roses.'

John Stoke, Burgess of Bristol, in his will dated 5th October 1381, mentions a bed of blood colour, embroidered with an eagle, a white bed embroidered, and a bed of ruby colour embroidered. It may be noted that in the absence of a withdrawing-room, the state bed-room was used by the lady of the house and her female friends, and was furnished with regard to its public use.

John de Coggeshale of London, Corder, by will made 1385, bequeathed divers 'dorsers, corsers, and quysshyns (cushions), with figures of peacocks and other animals worked in tapestry thereon . . . and dorsers and bankers ornamented with angels and knights, and quysshyns marked with his sign,' *i.e.* embroidered with his merchant's mark.

'A covering of variand purpir tartar browdin (embroidered) with thriseillis and a vnicorne,' 1488, *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer* (of Scotland), vol. i. p. 85.

That the same fashion existed abroad, is shown by an entry in the archives of the city of Malines. 1601, 5th June, by a formal deed, Catherine Wittock, second wife of Cornelius van Halen, of the Guild of the Weavers, stipulated that amongst other articles of furniture she was to have 'deux coussins aux armes de van den Berghe,' which had belonged to her husband's mother, Elizabeth van den Berghe.

It is not necessary to multiply instances which must be well known to all who are acquainted with the contents of 14th and 15th century English wills. Of late years a notable improvement has taken place in art needlework. Stiff and tasteless designs executed in German wool on canvas have been superseded by work that can fairly be styled embroidery. A demand has also arisen for such work, not only for the adornment of churches, with altar cloths, or pulpit and wall hangings, but also for the embellishing of our homes; yet in this last department much remains to be done. So many devices available for embroidery have been taken possession of by the weaver, that ladies may well hesitate before they repeat a design a less industrious or enthusiastic neighbour can purchase woven by machinery. One word more before I have done with German wool-work. The coarse stitch, which is effective enough for cushions when displaying a geometrical pattern, is quite unsuitable for hangings or for figures or floriated work. Wool-work on very fine canvas, while it produces much the same effect as tapestry, requires an immense amount of labour to cover a large space, and this alone must deter any but the most enthusiastic and industrious workers from employing it; in fact, German wool-work, coarse or fine, has had its day, and has been supplanted by work in which the spirit of the old embroiderers is recognised. An improved taste in furnishing our dwelling-rooms has introduced the use of hangings and curtains, which offer a wide field for the display of the embroiderer's skill and taste. Usually these hangings are purchased ready woven in some

admired pattern. There is in this a danger that, patterns, however good, becoming common, the eye may miss that variety of form and colour and that fitness of design which alone give lasting satisfaction. I would therefore urge that curtains as well as cushions and banner-screens should be embroidered or otherwise adorned by hand, and that the doing this will form a pleasing occupation for ladies who love art needlework. Heraldry offers appropriate designs, not only to those whose armorial bearings are duly recorded—but to others who may have some connection with public Institutions, authorised to make use of arms; for instance, graduates of Universities might intimate their connection with such learned bodies by displaying the arms of their University, and also of their College—Arms of cities, burghs, and Corporate bodies would be available to very many others, and even in cases where it would not be correct to introduce a full armorial blazon, no objection could be made to the use of our national arms, or to powdering the surface of curtains or hangings with monograms, rebuses, or other fanciful and appropriate devices, with short mottoes or sentences suitable to the surroundings on scrolls. I will at once meet an objection which is sure to be raised, namely, that a display of armorial bearings would necessarily be ostentatious—a display of bogus arms, that is, arms assumed without a right to bear them, would be worse than ostentatious, it would be wholly unjustifiable. No person in Great Britain has a right to make use of a coat of arms which has not been allowed to him or his direct male ancestors, either by the College of Arms in England, the Court of Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, or the Court of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland. As it is improper and absurdly ostentatious to engrave bogus arms or crests on plate or harness, to paint them on carriage panels or church windows, or to carve them on funeral monuments, so it would be improper and absurdly ostentatious to decorate the house with cushions, hangings, or banner screens embroidered with self-assumed arms or crest. But where a family has a legal right to bear arms,¹ it surely need not be deemed more ostentatious to make a suitable use of them as a means of appropriate decoration of the house than to paint them on the panels of the carriage. The charge of ostentation would only hold good if such decorative use of arms was exaggerated by the multiplicity of articles so decorated, and by giving undue prominence to what is intended to aid, not to injure a harmonious effect. As such forms of decoration can only be successfully employed by those possessing good taste, the using of such decoration can be safely left to them.

We will now proceed to consider how a blazon of arms should be treated when intended for the decoration of a large curtain or hanging, say not less than 8 feet by 5 feet. Care must be taken to secure an artistically designed drawing of the whole device, which includes shield, helmet, mantling, wreath and crest, with a motto on a scroll usually below the arms, and in some case a word, called a 'cri' on a small scroll above the crest. When the shield is charged with four or more quarterings, and even when it is charged with husband's and wife's arms impaled—these

¹ It may be well to remark that paying duty for armorial bearings does not confer any legal right to use them. A man who buys a signet ring with arms engraved on it and wears it or uses it to seal with, will be taxed for armorial bearings. Officers of Excise do not inquire into the user's right, they simply tax him for the use, right or wrong, of armorial devices.

additional coats should be omitted and the paternal coat only retained—this will avoid too great minuteness of detail and the possible commixture of unsuitable colours. For instance, if a coat consists of four quarters, three of which have a red field and the fourth a blue one, the effect at a little distance would not be good. It is not suggested that these extra coats should not be made use of; they will come in appropriately on separate and smaller shields apart from the paternal coat and its accessories, and can be placed at the corners of the curtain sufficiently near to the central design. Having thus obtained the simplest possible coat of arms, care must be taken that the chief blazon is drawn in a conventional and yet spirited manner. Those who appreciate the superiority of modern art needlework designs over the spiritless productions of half a century ago will understand the necessity of seeking from ancient examples the most effective rendering of heraldic charges. Boutell in his work on *Heraldry* gives some very good examples, and Foster in his *Peerage and Baronetage* gives some spirited blazons, though, as a rule, his supporters are too quaintly fanciful, and the proportions as to size of the various accessories of the shield are often incorrect. When there are no supporters it is well to make the mantling full. An old Flemish example is given in the *Scottish Antiquary* (v. iii. p. 91) which has been very much admired. The reader on referring to it will see that the whole device would be very suitable from its length and breadth for a curtain. Having made a boldly outlined drawing of the achievement to be employed, of a size taking up about two-thirds of the whole area, colour it properly for guidance in work. The mantle should be of the colour of the field, with the lining of the colour of the principal bearing. Thus the mantling of the arms of Scotland is gold with red lining (the shield being gold, the charge a red lion); the mantling of the English arms is red with a gold lining (the shield being red, the lions gold). The wreath should be of two alternate colours, that of the field being on the dexter side (e.g. opposite your left hand as you face it), succeeded by that of the charge. Thus the Scottish wreath would be alternate gold and red, the English alternate red and gold, the helmet which supports both mantle and crest should be blue, rather lighter than heraldic blue, as representing steel, with yellow studs, etc. For various sorts of helmets as indicating different ranks, peers, knights, gentlemen, see any good manual of heraldry. Care should be taken that the crest is of size proportionate to the helmet and shield. In one of Mr. Foster's blazons, a closed hand for a crest is represented as wide across as half the width of the shield underneath! Be careful that the full-sized coloured cartoon has the outlines boldly defined, and that no more lines are introduced than are needed to denote, say, the mane and eyes of a lion or the veins of a leaf, no lines to represent shading are allowable, save perhaps a few where the mantling emerges from behind the shield; these lines must be few, bold, and following for a short distance only the form of the mantle. Now stretch the curtain on which the design is to be wrought, or such part of it as will be covered, on a frame, but not too tightly—procure suitable stuff, not of silk but of some woollen fabric, make an accurate tracing of the cartoon on tracing paper, cut this out according to colour, and cut the several pieces of cloth as required by these patterns, stitch lightly on the curtain and then, with chain or not too regular button-hole stitch, with black or dark brown fine wool, sew round each piece, add such lines as are necessary and back the

whole curtain with some thinner material. If fringe is used it should be of two colours as the wreath. This adoption of applique work to heraldic designs can be made most effective and is far less laborious than embroidery—and is available for large surfaces such as curtains for doors, or wall-hangings for halls, or walls on stairs. Cushions or fire-screens can be embroidered on silk or cloth, but the smaller surface should not be over-crowded with a whole blazon unless the armorial bearings are very simple, in which case the mantling should be restricted to surrounding the helmet. A good effect is produced by simply embroidering the crest issuing from the wreath on the centre of a cushion, powdering the rest of the surface with some suitable devices such as roses, crosslets, acorns, shamrocks, thistles, buckles, or stars, where a full armorial blazon is not desirable. Beasts, birds, and fishes, with flowers and fruit, conventionally treated, furnish materials out of which most effective designs for embroidery can be composed.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

592. SKEAN DUBH (vol. vii. pp. 78, 128).—A note in your issue of January 1893, initialled 'J. M'G.,' has only now come under my notice, and I hope I am not too late to reply to it. The knife to which 'J. M'G.' refers I believe to be the identical one he speaks of having seen and examined in Burke's shop in Crieff. He appears to have been a little hasty in this matter. If he had examined it more carefully he must have seen that, whoever it may have belonged to, it was a very old one. For whatever purpose the knife was made or used, its age is, I think, beyond doubt. I should think that, to an antiquary, it would be a matter of indifference to whom an article belonged. If it proves itself to be of a certain period, it is interesting as showing the workmanship of that period, and possesses the romantic interest attached to every relic of the ancient Highlands. The dealer in this case acted honourably and fairly, and, after telling me exactly what she knew about the knife, proposed that I should take it with me to Edinburgh, the question of my purchasing it or not to rest entirely on the result of my submitting it to a skilled antiquarian for his opinion. This I did, showing it to a very high authority, who informed me it had every appearance of belonging to a very early period, being the oldest knife of the kind he had seen. Of course no one can say to whom it belonged. The history of it, the dealer's version, is as given in the letter-press accompanying the woodcut. She also told me it was sold, with many other objects of antiquarian interest, from the Taymouth Collection, on the death of the last Marquis of Breadalbane. As yet I have found nothing to show that this is improbable. As 'J. M'G.' has examined and handled the weapon, will he point out what led him to disbelieve the story, and what in the knife itself shows it to be spurious?

A. RANKIN.

593. ERSKINE OF DUN (vols. iv. pp. 116, 183; vi. 49, 182; vii. 2).
Heir Males.—

XVI. ALEXANDER, a younger son of David Erskine of Dun, by Jean [or Margaret] Lumsdain, was a merchant in Montrose. In a Crown Charter of 1732 he is designated brother-german to the Honourable David Erskine. Wife unknown. He had issue:

- (1) Major-General David Erskine, who died unmarried, 1779, and bequeathed his property to his brother John. He served with Cumberland at Culloden. His portrait is preserved.
- (2) Robert Erskine, died unmarried, *v. p.*
- (3) John. *See below.*
- (4) Jean. (5) Ann. (6) Margaret Erskine, who had a disposition by their father in their favour in Montrose, 15th July 1751. Were living in Montrose, 9th November 1770.
- xv. John Erskine of Montego Bay, Parish of St. James, Cornwall County, Jamaica, and third of Lina, died 1768. He served with the Chevalier at Culloden, and thence fled to Jamaica. Wife unknown. He had issue:
- (1) John Erskine, died unmarried 1794.
- (2) Alexander, who follows.
- (3) David Erskine, died unmarried. Buried in the family vault.
- xvi. Alexander Erskine of Balhall in Forfar, and Bryanston Square, London, 12th April 1833, when he claimed service as heir male of the Honourable David Erskine of Dun. His great-uncle, John Erskine of Dun, was his guardian. He purchased Balhall from John Erskine. Wife unknown. He had issue, daughters only, the number uncertain. The eldest, Mrs. Bortrey, was living in Ireland in 1888. Another was Mrs. Ellis. Another, Miss C. Erskine, died at York recently.

594. BARONY OF MELVILLE.—Draft inventory of papers relating to the barony 1515 1706.

1. Letter of Reversion by Mr. Thomas Ross, brother-german to Ninian Lord Ross, to James Lord Ross, of all and hall ye north west quarter of ye toun and landis of *prestoun*, with ye pertinents now occupit be Johnes Quite liand within ye barony of *mailvile* and be annexation within ye Ssefdome of Edinburgh for repayment of the sum of 200 markis usuale money of Scotland upon saint Michaelis altare, situat within ye parish kirk of Linlithgow, dated at Melvill ye 26 day of May 1515. Seal is gone.

2. Letters of Reversion by *Walter Scott of Branscholm* in favour of *Ninian Lord Ross* of the lands of *Mosshouses* and others in the *Barony of Melville*, dated 10th February 1529.

3. Assnigation of Reversion created by Letters of Reversion granted by David Crawford of Parkhall, dated 19th July 1532, of the fourth part of the lands of *morwensyde*, with the fourth part of the mylne of the same, occupied by [etc.] lying within the barony of *mailvile* by annexation within the Sheriffdom of Stirling for the sum of 300 marks. In the form of an Instrument By Ninian Lord Ross, halkheid and *mailvile*, to James Ross, his son, dated 11th May 1548.

4. Instrument of Resignation of an annuity of [etc.] out of the lands of Tortrabern in the barony of Melville in the hands of James Lord Ross for new infestment to James Auld, his son, dated 7th February 1573.

5. Charter by James Lord Ross to John Sibbald in liferent, and Robert Ross, son to Andrew Ross of _____ in fee of an annual rent out of the lands of West Mailvile and in the barony of Mailvile and county of Edinburgh, dated 1st July, 1579. Very dirty and indistinct, slashed with a knife.

6. Instrument of Sasine in favour of Robert Lord Ross upon a precept

furth of the Chancery, for infesting him as heir of James, Lord Ross, his father, in the Barony of Melvill, dated 2nd November 1586.

7. Extract Registered Charter of Resignation of William Lord Ross, lord of the barony of Melville, dated 31st December 1706. V. N. P.

595. OLD CROSS AT MINNIGAFF.—We have had sent us a sketch of a cross in Minnigaff Old Church, Newton Stewart, N.B., with the following description :—The slab on which it was engraved has been used as the



step at the church porch, the engraving being downwards, and was only discovered some years ago by Sir Herbert Maxwell, who got the stone raised for inspection. C. H. M. J.

596. BASANE.—Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, in his *Accounts*—now printed for the Scottish History Society—occasionally uses the expression ‘the basane horse.’ I have looked for the word in Dr. Murray’s new *English Dictionary*. It is not, however, to be found. It is not yet

obsolete, though 'horsy' men differ in its exact meaning. It is evidently of French origin, and the following lines seem to point to its use as designating a horse with one or more white legs:—

'Balzane un
Cheval commun
Balzane deux
Cheval de gueux
Balzane trois
Cheval de bois
Balzane quatre
Bon à battre.'

It was a common belief that a horse with four white feet was so worthless that its owner had not to pay toll for it.

One man told me that basane horses cast their shoes more frequently than others.

Dr. Dickson, Keeper of Public Records, has kindly furnished me with the following notes, prefaced by a few remarks:—

'I think the enclosed examples of some of the descriptions of horses in muster rolls make it improbable that bausand necessarily means having four white feet. On the other hand, the explanation "taché de noir et de blanc," which seems to be favoured by some of the best authorities, would imply that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a style of horse was in favour which one never sees now except in a circus.

'A. B. habet equum—

badium bausandum cum ij pedibus anterioribus et alio pede postero albo.

clarum badium cum uno pede anteriore et alio pede postero albis sorum bausandum cum albis pedibus dextrarium sorum cum stella in fronte.

brunum badium cum macula in fronte.

sorum, liardum bausanum cum iiij pedibus albis.

unum dextrarium badium bausandum cum iiij pedibus albis.

unum equum nigrum cum iiij pedibus albis.

unum equum liardum cum ij pedibus posteris albis.

sorum bausandum ; badium bausandum.

bausandum cum tribus pedibus albis.

bausandum cum uno pede postero albo.

badium cum stella et uno pede anteriore albo.

rubeum bausand cum ij pedibus albis.

bausand nigrum cum stella et j pede postero albo.

album piolatum.

ferandum cum ij pedibus albis.

nigrum cum albo musello et j pede postero sinistro albo.

sorum cum stella et iiij pedibus albis.'

The *Dictionnaire de Trévoux* simply says under 'Baucent,' 'espèce de cheval.'

Roquefort does not give it at all.

Ducange: 'Baucens, cheval tache de noir et de blanc, cheval pie';

'Bausant, cheval marqué de taches noires et blanches.'

Sainte Palaye: 'Baucens, pie, bai-pie; couleur du poil d'un cheval.'

Quotes 'Les costes a baucans et fauve le crespou,' and remarks, 'On nommoit beauséant le drapeau des Templiers qui étoit noir et blanc.'

Ducange, Glossarium Lat. : 'Baucens, Hoc vocabulum usurpant scriptores vernaculi de equis quorum pelles, nigro et albo interstinctæ sunt.'

Cotgrave : bauzan, a black or bay horse with white legs above the hoof; balzane, a white spot or mark in any part of a horse's body.

Bausen-faced, having a white oblong spot on the face.

'Ye might try it on the bausen-faced year-auld grey.'—*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxviii. Ed.

597. ACCOUNTS OF SIR JOHN FOULIS.—This book, which has just been issued by the *Scottish History Society*, contains many references interesting to genealogists, which are not clearly shown in the Index. We think it may be convenient to give a list of names mentioned in connection with Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

REFERENCES TO BAPTISMS, BIRTHS, OR INFANTS.

Babairdie, 302.	Fordell, 156.	Lyon, 9.
Barnbougall, 54.	Forrester, 130.	M'Kenzie, 119, 132.
Cairnie, 197.	Foulis, 15, 28, 141, 191,	Menzies, 21.
Carribers, 149.	303, 338, 410.	Polmaise, 238.
Colington, 11, 14.	Fyfe, 208, 307.	Rae, 86.
Corstorphine, Minister	Gibson, 142, 183, 199.	Raith, 153.
of, 98.	Hay, 5, 127, 402.	Ratho, 1, 12, 121.
Craigentenny, 116.	Howieson, 381.	Reidfurd, 24.
Crichton, 239.	Jerviswood, 163.	Rickarton, 149.
Dalmeny, 155.	Justice, 239.	Rosebery, 302.
Dean, 108.	Kendall, 143.	Sauchie, 191, 200, 237,
Drylaw, 38, 313.	Leny, 4.	356.
Dunipace, 154, 201, 298.	Leven, 150, 173.	Sauchtonhall, 114.
Durie, 382.	Longformacus, 1.	Torphichan, 23.
Fletcher, 124.	Lundy, 6.	Whithouse, 7.

REFERENCE TO MARRIAGES.

Eliot, 411.	Gilchrist, 126.	Primrose, 87.
Enterkin, 205.	Glass, 179.	Robiesone, 17.
Erskine, 131.	Hasindon, 423.	Semphill, 87.
Forrest, 92.	Home, 160.	Scott, 399.
Foulis, 127, 128, 179,	Lauderdale, 2.	Seton, 156.
184, 205, 215, 293,	Loch, 215, 245, 411.	Steinstoun, 13.
399.	Muir, 113.	
Gibson, 128.	Pitucur, 160.	

REFERENCE TO BURIALS OR DEATHS.

Aikenhead, 109.	Castlehill, 195.	Craigiehall, 162, 286.
Applegirth, 247.	Chancellor, the, 103.	Cramond, Minister of,
Baines, 120.	Cheisley, 285.	152.
Baird, 291.	Clerk, 284.	Crichton, 120.
Banks, 160.	Cockburn, 69.	Cunningham, 171, 346.
Borthwick, 114.	Cockpen, 69.	Dalmahoy, 114.
Burnet, 119.	Coldock, 440.	Davies, 307.
Cairnie, 218, 304.	Coults, 163.	Dawick, 365.
Calder, Minister of, 113.	Craigentenny, 134.	Denham, 420.

Dick, 171.	Hodden, 156.	Philliphaugh, 171, 290.
Dirlleton, 185.	Humbie, 168.	Pitreavie, 174.
Drylaw, 128.	Jossie, 125.	Polbellie (?), 190.
Duddingston, 163.	Kerr, 200.	Powhouse, 303.
Dundas, 194, 200.	Kettleston, 12.	Prestongrange, 323.
Dundee, 190.	Killoch, 275.	Primrose, 113, 311.
Dunipace, 468.	Kingross, 116.	Quarrell, 180.
Durie, 247.	Leny, 119.	Raith, 156, 191, 226.
Elphinston, 59.	Linlithgow, 182.	Ramsay, 132.
Enterkin, 167.	Livingstone, 290, 321.	Ratho, 145, 290.
Foulis, 7, 115, 122, 138,	Lothian, 319.	Rickarton, 248.
140, 161, 197, 221,	Lundie, 190.	Ronald, 282.
313, 319, 344, 373.	M'Kenzie, 118.	Ruglen, 272.
Gibson, 142, 203, 289.	Mathie, 337.	Sauchton, 152, 176, 317.
Gogar, 38, 116.	Merchiston, 309.	Sauchtonhall, 164, 171.
Graham, 119.	Montgomery, 104.	Seton, 145, 195.
Hadden, 246.	Mortonhall, 424.	Sinclair, 125, 243.
Hall, 246.	Murray, 175, 326.	Spotswood, 134.
Hamilton, 200.	Nickolson, 89.	Tailleour, 146.
Hay, 118, 157.	Oswald, 140.	Treasurer, Lord, 30.
Hill, 291.	Oxford, 199.	Wright, 114.

598. THE REFUGE STONES OF TORPHICHEN (vol. viii. p. 102).—Mr. Stephen in his *History of the Scottish Church* (vol. i. p. 375), speaks of 'privilege of sanctuary to fugitives with meat, drink, and bedding from the Church' as forming one of the synodal statutes of Aberdeen, promulgated in the thirteenth century; and in a footnote mentions some of the 'places where there was the right of girth or sanctuary such as Holyrood, Inverleithen in Tweeddale, Stow, Tynningham, Lesmahagow, Tain, Dull, Torphichen, Applecross, etc.' The following extract from *Origines Parochiales* (vol. i. p. 428) is interesting: 'The girth (*immunitas* or *libertas*) of Tayne or of Saint Duthace was nearly co-extensive with the parish. By an inquest held in 1439, of which a notarial copy is preserved among the burgh records, the girth, included between four crosses, which marked the four corners called the girth crosses, is avowed to have been founded by King Malcolm Canmore, and afterwards confirmed by King David II. and some of his successors.¹ In 1306 or 1307, while King Robert Bruce was in the island of Rachvyn, his queen and her daughter Marjory left the castle of Kildvenny in Aberdeenshire and took refuge in the girth of Tane.

"The quene, and als dam Marjory
 Hir dochtir that syn worthely
 Was conpillit into Goddis band
 With Walter Steward of Scotland,
 That wald in na wis langar by
 In castell of Kildvenny
 To bid ane sege, ar ridirs rath
 With knichtis and squaris bath
 Throu Ros richt to the girth of Tane :
 Bot that travale tha mad in vane,
 For tha of Ros that wold nocht ber
 For tham na blam na yhet danger

¹ Malcolm Canmore died in 1093, St. Duthace about 1253. If the girth was founded by Malcolm in that age it could originally have no reference to the saint whose name it afterwards bore.

Out of the girth tham all hae tane,
 And syn hae send tham everil kane
 Rich intill Ingland to the king,
 That girt draw, all the men and hing,
 And put the ladyis in presoun,
 Sum in castell, sum in dungeoun.”¹

‘ . . . By a fictitious grant of the king (Malcolm Canmore), said to have been confirmed by some of his successors, the habitants had power to buy and sell within the four crosses of the immunity, were exempted from the payment of all contributions to the king and the Earl of Ross, excepting the king’s custom, and had the privilege of working (trafficing?) and navigating with their merchandise and goods everywhere’ (*Ibid.* p. 430). In 1612 King James VI. made grants to ‘the burgh with the lands perambulated yearly within the four corner crosses called the girth crosses’ (*Ibid.* p. 432). It would be interesting to know if these crosses still exist. As to Applecross the work quoted above states (p. 402. *n.*), ‘the parish is still locally styled *Comrick* which signifies “girth” or sanctuary, but no mention is made of Girth crosses.’
 A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

599. MARRIAGES IN MAY.—The common superstition that it is unlucky to marry in May cannot be very ancient, for entries in our older parish registers prove that there was formerly no great fear of evil consequences from a May wedding. It seems to have been strongest during the eighteenth century, and that it still exists may be seen from the scantiness of marriage announcements in our newspapers during the ‘merry month of May.’ I, however, have noticed with satisfaction that every year shows that the stupid superstition is on the wane. Perhaps this is owing to the existence of School Boards and the declining influence of old wives’ fables; anyhow the lads and lassies are now showing that their belief in unlucky days or seasons has been rudely shaken. I have never seen any satisfactory explanation of the origin of the superstition. It is true that the Church in old days forbade marriages in Lent, but Lent is over before May comes in. Some refer it to the desire to avoid the month in which Queen Mary married Bothwell, but the superstition seems to have commenced later than that date. Perhaps the Thirteen Club will send some of their bachelor members north prepared to lead their brides to the altar when this fateful month comes round again. Any information throwing light on the subject will be welcome.
 A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

600. MONUMENT TO THE REVEREND JOHN WELWOOD.—In the Churchyard of Dron, near Bridge of Earn, is a stone with the following inscriptions. On one side

‘ Here lyes the Rev-
 erand Mr. John Wel
 wood Minister of
 the Gospel in the Chu
 rch of Scotland
 who dyed at Perth
 Aprile 1679 about
 the 30 year of his
 age ’

¹ ‘The Brus’ (Spalding Club), xxviii. 39-56.

And on the other side

Here lyes
 'A follouer of the Lamb
 Throu many tribulations cam
 For long time of his Christian
 Race was persecute from
 Place to Place a Scottish
 Prophet here behold
 Judgment and mercy who foretold
 The Gospel Banner did display
 Condemnd the sins of that sad
 Day and valiently for
 Truth contended untill
 By Death his days were ended.'

Wodrow states that in November 1677, Welwood was informed against as having intruded upon the Kirk of Tarbolton in Ayrshire and that the Council appointed the Earl of Glencairn and Lord Ross to see him turned out and apprehended. Whether he was seized or not Wodrow does not state and nothing further seems to be known of Welwood's history.

R. C. W.

601. ANTIQUARIAN FIND AT SHETLAND.—From the *Evening Dispatch*.—An interesting antiquarian find was made in the island of Unst, Shetland, the other day. A stone in the Old Kirk of Wick, in that island, was dug up last week, and a Faroese philologist, Mr. J. Jacobsen, who is at present visiting Shetland in search of old Norse words, was able to decipher and translate the inscription upon it. The following is a copy of the inscription, along with Mr. Jacobsen's translation:—'Anno 1585, den 25 Ivlil, Vps Jacobi is deehrbare vnd vornehme Hinrick Segelcken de Oldervth, Dvdeschlant, vnd Borger der stadt Bremen, alhir in Godt Demehrenentschl apn dem Godt gnedichis.' Translation—'Year 1585, the 25th July, on S. Jacobi is the virtuous and noble Henrick Segelcken de Olderuth, Germany, and citizen of the town Bremen, just here in God the Lord passed away. Whom God gracious is.' Mr. Jacobsen [rightly] conjectures that the first date in the inscription refers to the saint's day.¹ The stone measured 6 feet 7½ inches in length, 3 feet 8 inches in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness. The crest on the stone appears to consist of three shields, upon one of which is the deceased's initials.

602. OUR PUBLIC RECORDS.—I have received many expressions of concurrence with the remarks made in the last number of the *Scottish Antiquary* (viii. p. 172) by C. R., and I trust that a healthy agitation may gradually be aroused which may result in the obtaining greater facilities for studying our national archives. Though many important documents are stored in Edinburgh, there is certainly much difficulty in finding out their nature and extent. This is not owing to any want of courtesy in the officials at the Register House, for my experience assures me that students receive the greatest kindness and attention when they are engaged in literary work—but the machinery of the place is not suited to the present growth of interest in such documents as are stored, but, as yet, not handily

¹ The 25th of July is the festival of St. James.—ED.

arranged within its walls. A lesson might be taken from the Record Office and Somerset House, London. In both of these places special and good accommodation is prepared for persons engaged in literary work, and officials duly trained are appointed to produce such documents as may be asked for. From long practice the officials at the Record Office are able to suggest what documents may supply the information required, and the student may surround himself with reports of law proceedings, civil and criminal; records of successions to estates by heritage or conquest; subsidy rolls; lists of aliens; besides a vast amount of more general information to be gathered from the papers which make up what is known as 'The Domestic Series,' most excellent Calendars of which have been printed by Government, and are sold at reasonable prices. In Edinburgh, as far as I know, there is no full official catalogue in existence, even in writing, available for the student's use.¹ The sole attempt to provide a descriptive catalogue of documents is the official list of Parochial Registers printed for the Register Department. This work, however, is not for sale; and though Parochial Registrars are supposed to possess a copy, few people are aware of the fact or of the existence of the book. Surely copies should be supplied to public libraries and learned societies, even if it were found impossible to sell them to private persons. Why it should be found impossible I cannot conjecture. While mentioning the Parochial Registers, it must be stated that the student is most considerably treated and the officials do all in their power to make his work comfortable and satisfactory. In the old Register House there are indexes of wills, but not arranged in alphabetical order, so that a search is very wearisome and scholars are not allowed the privilege which lawyers and their clerks possess of searching the index volume at the desk near the shelves on which the books rest so that they may take one by one such volumes as they require; they must have them brought to them in the large room upstairs. This may seem but a trifling grievance but as the indexes are arranged in commissariats it is quite possible the searcher may find an entry in one volume which necessitates his consulting the index of another commissariat. Literary men are not put to any inconvenience in this respect at the Record Office, for the indexes may be consulted at pleasure. At Somerset House the literary searcher has not only a comfortable room provided for his use but a good index; and any will he selects is brought to him. With regard to other documents, it would surely be possible to print a list of the different classes preserved and a description of their contents and the dates comprehended in each class. Dr. Dickson, the most courteous of men, is himself a mine of information, but his time should not be taken up by anxious inquirers, nor he himself used as a walking catalogue of the papers under his charge. His assistant is most attentive and efficient, but it is too much to expect him in addition to extracting documents from their resting places to explain what other papers² may be profitably consulted.

The British Record Society is doing a good and great work in England. It is providing indexes of wills and law proceedings so that by the aid of its volumes the student can in his own home select a list of such documents as he may require, and thus prepared can visit the public repositories and

¹ We fully recognise the value of Messrs. Miller & Bryce's *Handbook of Records*; we fear it is not known as widely as it should be.

² See list at end of this article.

make use of the original documents. Mr. Challoner Smith of Somerset House is supplying to the British Record Society a most valuable index of all the wills under his charge from 1383 to 1558. Indexes have also already been printed of the wills of different counties. By degrees all the wills in England will be thus indexed. Ulster King of Arms has prepared for publication the wills lodged in Dublin. The Society is quite ready to undertake Scottish work if a sufficient number of Scottish subscribers is forthcoming and if the authorities follow the example of their English brethren and encourage the undertaking. The dissemination of a knowledge of the nature and volume of our National Records will do much to encourage a rational study of the history of the country ; and surely the country's archives are not preserved solely for the use of lawyers in their professional work but for the country at large—that men may read, mark, learn and digest matters which is now practically unknown and unread. Government is now printing for sale such Scottish documents as *The Exchequer Rolls*, *The Register of the Great Seal*, *The Register of Privy Council*, *The Ledger of A. Halyburturton*, several volumes of retours, and the *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, 1473, 1498 ; alas of this last most instructive work only one volume has appeared, and that was issued as long ago as 1877 ! The issue of these works is most satisfactory, but much remains to be done. It might not be desirable, and it would be well-nigh impossible, to print all the papers, Sasines, Register Privy Seal, etc. etc. etc., but if not printed they might be made known to scholars as existing, and their extent and nature fully explained. We believe that much of our national documentary treasure has been lost through fire, shipwreck, and past neglect, but what remains is not only worthy of all care but of being made use of for literary purposes, and every facility should be afforded to the student in the first place to know what to look for, and in the second place to make proper use of documents which are public property and should be at the service of the public.

The archæologist has, however, another cause of complaint, not against the officials of the Register House, or rather the system that controls their actions, but against the apathy which allows a vast mass of most important documents to be scattered over the country. The collection under one roof of our Parochial Registers has proved a great boon to students and other searchers. Surely all old legal documents should be treated in the same way. I have searched the archives of some of our old burghs and know that they contain matter of the greatest value to the lawyer and to the archæologist. I am not aware that any attempt has been made either to catalogue or calendar these ; nay, I do not know of any book which shows what burghs possess old archives, the age of them, and where and how they may be consulted. Town clerks are, I have found, most courteous and obliging when approached ; but the student works in the dark, and may find after taking a special journey that the burghal muniment room contains nothing of any real value, or that real treasures are inaccessible owing to the absence of the Town-clerk who is not always resident in the burgh. I have been told that, apart from Sasines, important retours exist which surely should be in the Register House. Burghs might object to handing over their old papers. But parishes have been obliged to hand over Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, and why not burghs ? The inconvenience which C.R. as a lawyer feels may induce lawyers to make common cause with archæologists, and induce whatever government

may be in power to pass a bill in which both 'Whig and Tory' would agree as much as in the reel of Tullochgorum.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

WORK DONE IN 'THE INDEX LIBRARY'

UP TO THE END OF DEC. 1893.

(1.) NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND WILLS.—1510-1652: with Introduction and Lexicographical Index: pp. xvi-210. Gives references to about *eighteen thousand* Wills. Cloth, gilt, price to members 10s. 6d.

(2.) CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: Bills and Answers, *temp.* Charles I. Vol. I. pp. vi-265. Gives about *sixty-two thousand* references to plaintiffs and defendants. Cloth, gilt, price to members 12s. 6d.

(3.) ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS. Index Nominum. Series I. and II. A--F, pp. viii-184. Gives upwards of *forty-five thousand* references. Cloth, gilt, price to members 10s. 6d.

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(5.) CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: Bills and Answers, *temp.* Charles I. Vol. II. pp. iv-264. Gives about *sixty-two thousand* references to plaintiffs and defendants. Cloth, gilt, price to members 12s. 6d.

(6.) CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: Bills and Answers, *temp.* Charles I. Vol. III. pp. iv-190. Gives about *fifty-thousand* references to plaintiffs and defendants. Cloth, gilt, price to members 10s. 6d.

(7.) LICHFIELD WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.—1510-1652. This most important series relates to Staffordshire, Shropshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and for part of the period to Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, and to small parts of Flintshire and Denbighshire. pp. xii-687. Cloth, gilt, price to members 21s.

(8.) BERKSHIRE WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.—1508-1652. This is based on a new official index, rearranged lexicographically with cross-references. Pp. viii-199. Gives about *eighteen thousand* references. Cloth, gilt, price to members 10s. 6d.

(9.) GLOUCESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, *temp.* Charles I.; with Introduction. Vol. I. pp. x-233. Cloth, gilt, price to members 12s. 6d.

(10.) THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILLS.—1383-1558. Vol. I. A--J, pp. xxxvi-308. This most important Calendar of Wills has been arranged lexicographically by Mr. J. C. Smith, who has also written a valuable introduction thereto. Cloth, gilt, price to members 15s.

The above are *complete*. Those which follow are in steady progress.

(i.) THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY WILLS.—1383-1558. Continuation of Vol. X. K onwards. Great progress is now being made.

(ii.) CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS: Bills and Answers, *temp.* Charles I. Vol. IV. Of this volume 16 pages are now in print, giving references to upwards of *three thousand* names of plaintiffs and defendants.

(iii.) LONDON INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, commencing in the time of Henry VII.

(iv.) GLOUCESTERSHIRE INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, taken in the time of King Charles I. These are *full* abstracts, similar to those issued by the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and will comprise every inquiry for the periods named.

(v.) SUSSEX WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS AT LEWES.—1541-1652. This also is an entirely new Calendar, prepared by Mr. Hamilton Hall, and generously placed by him at the disposal of the Society. It is arranged lexicographically, and gives fuller particulars of testators than any similar Calendar yet printed. 32 pages are in print, giving about *fifteen hundred* references.

(vi.) GLOUCESTER WILLS.—1541-1650. This will prove an exceptionally useful Calendar, and will be supplemented by a Lexicographical Index. As is well known, the ancient Wills at Gloucester are arranged alphabetically under the Christian

names, a method which, of course, is a source of considerable inconvenience to those who consult them. 80 pages are in print, giving reference to upwards of *thirty-five thousand* names of testators.

(vii.) DORSET WILLS.—1568-1792. Of this Calendar 16 pages have appeared. It is one of the few that come down as late as 100 years ago, and is a copy of the Official Calendar kept at the Probate Registry at Blandford.

See advertisement *British Record Society*, page 3 of Cover.

603. MACDONALD OF BARRISDALE, IN THE PARISH OF GLENELG (viii. p. 163).—With reference to the Barrisdale pedigree supplied by Carrick Pursuivant in last number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, I beg to add the following note.

In a 'Life of Archibald M'Donald of Barrisdale,' printed at Edinburgh in the spring of 1754, while he was still under sentence of death, it is stated that he 'was the son of Colonel M'Donald of Barrisdale, by *Penelope* M'Kenzie.' According to Carrick Pursuivant, his mother's Christian name was *Helen*.

The 'Life' just cited gives a good deal of information regarding the Barrisdale family, although it is written in anything but a friendly spirit. It is, moreover, so confused in its grammar and construction, that one is often uncertain whether the writer is speaking of 'the late Barrisdale's father, Colonel *Ban*' (obviously so-called from his fair complexion), or of 'the late Barrisdale' himself, or of the third Barrisdale (Archibald). It is probably the second of these who is said to have fought a duel with Duncan Cameron of Taask, 'about the year 1730.' It is certainly he who is thus described in the following passage:—'After the Battle of Prestonpans, in which Barisdale had no share, as the wing whereof he and his corps made a considerable part was not engaged, the Chevalier despatched Barisdale to old Lovat, in order to prevail upon his lordship to throw off the mask and to join; . . . for though he [Barrisdale] was a blunt man, and of a forbidding utterance, yet . . . Sheridan judged that his bluntness would appear the natural effect of truth without disguise, and add credit to his narration; his devouring looks, his bulky strides, his awful voice, long and tremendous sword, which he generally wore in his hand, with a target and bonnet, edged broad upon the forehead, imparted an awe to the coward and unthinking, while it imprinted a confidence that victory would side with those whom Barisdale should join.'

Yet it is the same 'blunt man' who is referred to by Scott (*Waverley*, Note N) in these words:—'MacDonald of Barrisdale, one of the very last Highland gentlemen who carried on the plundering system to any great extent, was a scholar and a well-bred gentleman. He engraved on his broadsword the well-known lines—

"Hae tibi erunt artes—pacificque imponere morem,
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbis."

The absolute authority exercised by him (Col. Macdonell) over his followers is shown in the *Life* of his son; for it is there stated that he not only confined offenders in the dungeons of Barrisdale House, or pilloried others, but that he extorted confession from them by the use of instruments of torture. These, however, were all destroyed after the overthrow of the Jacobites, as one learns from the following passage:—'A party of the Ross-shire militia came to Barrisdale's house, where they were presented with a sight of the stocks that lay upon a green, opposite to the door, and

these they kindled first, then set fire to the house, which was beautifully covered with blue slate, and contained eighteen fire-rooms, besides as many without chimnies; the flames burnt with great violence, and in a few hours the building was reduced to ashes.'

There is some discrepancy, however, between the statement that 'both Barisdale and his son' were Roman Catholics, and the fact that the children of the latter were baptized by Bishop Forbes, the Episcopal clergyman of Leith. This appears from the following entry in the Leith Register, in the Bishop's own writing:—

'Edinburgh, March 31st [1754], I baptised a daughter, named Forbes Alexandera and Archibalda, to Archibald Macdonell of Barisdale, then prisoner in the castle of Edinburgh, and under sentence of Death, the mother of the child (Daughter of MacLeod of Drynagh) taking the vows upon herself.'

From the same account (*Tales and Traditions of Leith*, 1865, pp. 146-147) I learn that two other daughters were born to him during his imprisonment, and were baptized respectively on 17th February 1757 and 17th July 1760. This, it will be seen, does not coincide with the account given by Carrick Pursuivant.

The wife of Archibald's son and heir (Coll.) was Helen, fourth daughter of William Dawson, Esq., of Graden, Roxburghshire. She was born on 25th January 1764 and died on 26th October 1805. She was living with her husband and family at Ochtertyre in 1803; at which date an English visitor observes that they 'had two sons at home, who went every day to a school in the neighbourhood, to learn the Latin language.' The same visitor also remarks: 'While I was at Ochtertyre, I asked Mr. MacDonell whether he remembered Dr. Johnson's visiting that part of the country. He said that he remembered spending about half an hour in his company, and that he was in a very peevish humour.'

In the above notes it will be seen that there are two points not quite in agreement with Carrick Pursuivant's pedigree. Is it possible to ascertain the exact facts in these cases?

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

604. THE TOMBSTONE AT FORDOUN (v. viii. p. 165).—The tombstone at Fordoun, figured at page 165 of the last number of *The Scottish Antiquary*, is there described as 'The Fordoun Tombstone.' It must not, however, be confounded with the older and still more interesting stone belonging to the Sculptured Stones of Scotland series, hitherto identified with Fordoun and also preserved in the old building known as 'St. Palladius's Chapel.'

The stone which you figure is interesting, inasmuch as it illustrates a type of which many examples do not exist; and it moreover possesses features of special interest worthy of remark. Will you therefore permit me to supplement Dr. Cramond's note with a short description?

Your illustration shows that the stone bears the figure of the cross, having on one side of it a sword and on the other a stringed bow and arrow. These figures, which are incised, merit consideration, because in form and art they indicate a stage in the history of Scottish monumental art.

The cross first claims attention. It is of elegant form. The shaft is

long and slender and slightly tapered—a feature which adds to its beauty. The top, in place of expanding into the common Latin shape, takes the form of a circle, which possibly may be regarded as the expression of a nimbus having inscribed within it a geometrical figure, which in the four-leaved form is known as the symbol of consecration.

In this instance it exists as a six-leaved figure—two of the foliations continuing the line of the shaft upwards, the spaces between the arms or leaves being thrown into triangles—also a symbolical figure, by segmental curves eccentric to the nimbus or enclosing circle.

An early example occurs at Millport, Cumbrae, where the six-leaved figure is seen along with the four-leaved form on both sides of a standing cross (Stuart's *Sculptured Stones*, vol. II. pl. LXXIV).

Another early instance is given in Cutts's *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs* (plate IV.), and is by him assigned to the twelfth century. The six-leaved figure probably originated in an occult reference to the Holy Trinity, which has elsewhere been symbolised by a six-pointed star produced by two intersecting equilateral triangles. The four-leaved or four-armed figure was always the favourite, as it was the earliest form of the cross; but the six-leaved form, as here exemplified, occurs in a sufficient number of examples to leave us in no doubt as to its significance.

The floriated head was much in favour with sculptors. The plain cross was the sign of shame, but the ornamental cross was the cross of glory—the cross wreathed, as it were, with flowers was the cross of triumph (Cutts's *Manual*, p. 29).

Another remarkable feature of this stone is the form of the Calvary or base out of which the shaft springs. It is commonly represented by a series of steps, usually three in number, though one, two, and even four steps is not uncommon. This base is named from Mount Calvary. In this stone it exists in a rounded form, and I am inclined to think this was the earliest form, as being more like a mount. I know of no example of the rounded form of base here given later than the twelfth century. Cutts gives an example of it as early as the sixth century.

The form of the sword is also indicative of period. I think I am right in saying that the earliest representations of the hilted sword show the hilt at right angles to the blade, as in this example, thus representing the true cross which the soldier could stick upright into the ground, 'and its hilt formed the cross before which he prayed'; while those examples which show the hilt turned down towards the point of the sword evinced the later form.

The stringed bow and arrow have been supposed to indicate a forester; but it is not improbable that the weapons here shown were intended to represent a man of position, whose rank entitled him to wear a sword and whose bow indicated the possession of an extent of land which afforded scope for hunting.

For further particulars as to the slab and the place of its deposition, see a communication by the late Mr. Andrew Jervise, published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. X. p. 730. Jervise, who gives a not quite accurate drawing of the stone, ascribes it to the fourteenth or fifteenth century; but on account of the peculiarities noticed, namely, the six-leaved figure characteristic of Norman work, the early form of the base or Calvary, the rectangular hilt of the sword, the bow which preceded the crossbow, and the absence of an inscription, all pointing to an early

period, I would assign this slab to the latter part of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

The circular cut at the lower part of the stone may be evidence of fitting to the base of a round column when the slab lay on the floor of the church.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.

605. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL (vol. viii. p. 170).—I was much interested in this account, but fear A. H. M.¹ is a little out in calling it a Bishop's seal. It is a late copy of the original fine seal *ad causas* of the Chapter of Dunkeld, described by Henry Laing in his work on Scottish seals under No. 1016, and now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. From the workmanship I should judge it to be late 16th century. The seal *ad causas* was used by the Chapter for copies of acts of chapter and instruments of a minor and transitory interest. The Chapter seal, as described by Henry Laing under No. 1017 and its counter seal No. 1018, was used for all the important acts of Chapter affecting the property of the cathedral and all important documents.

The Bishop's seal was entirely distinct from the fore-mentioned seals, and he had his seal of dignity, which often had a counter seal, his secretum or private seal, which sometimes was used as a counter seal to his seal of dignity and his seal *ad causas*. A. H. M. mentions that 'in the Chapter House at Westminster there are seven seals of Bishops of Dunkeld.' All the documents have been long removed from Westminster and are now in the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, where they can be inspected. Mr. Bain has compiled a calendar of all Scottish documents. And I have been carefully through all the Scottish Episcopal seals, and find there are two chapter seals, with their counters. One appended to letters patent by John, Bishop of Dunkeld, and Chapter, appointing Master David de Marre and Sir William de Fonte Rubeo, their Canons, their proctors for ransom of King David, append their seals at Edinburgh, 27th September 1357. Seal of white wax. [Chapter House (Scots Docs.), Box 92, No. 27.]

The other appended to letters patent by William, Bishop of Glasgow, John, Bishop of Dunkeld, Alexander of Aberdeen, John of Moray, Alexander of Ross, William of Dunblane, and Martin of Argyle; with consent of their Chapters and the whole Clergy of Scotland, appointing William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Thomas, Bishop of Caithness, and Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor of Scotland, their proctors for the ransom of King David, append their seals and those of their Chapters at Edinburgh, 26th September 1357. [Chapter House (Scots. Docs.), Box 33, No. 6.] These are the only chapter seals, both more or less imperfect, and two seals of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, 1356-69.

There is also a third seal of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, attached to letters patent by William, Bishop of St. Andrews, Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, John, Bishop of Dunkeld, Patrick, Bishop of Brechin, Chancellor of Scotland, Walter, Bishop of Dunblane, Robert Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, Thomas, Earl of Marr, George, Earl of March, William, Earl of Douglas, John Steward, Earl of Carrick, William de Kethe, Mareschal of Scotland, Archibald of Douglas, Robert of Erskyne, James of Douglas, Walter de Lesseley, Walter de Halyburton, Alexander de Lyndesay, all barons and knights; and Master John of Carrick, keeper of

¹ A. H. M. should have been appended to the note instead of R. H.—Ed.

the King of Scotland's Privy Seal, commissioners for the said king in concert with the commissioners of the King of England, agreeing to a truce till the Purification, and fourteen years thereafter. The balance of the Scottish King's ransom (declared to be 56,000 marks) to be paid at Berwick-on-Tweed, Norham, or Bamburgh, by yearly payment of 4000 marks. The King of England's Council agree that the Scottish King's subjects shall have the half rent made profits of their lands in the county of Roxburgh, occupied by the English subjects, who are not to be disturbed during the truce; but the lands let to the best advantage. The English Commissioners shall deliver a counterpart hereof, with their seals appended, at the city of Durham, on August following. Done under the seals of the aforesaid at the city of London, June 1369. [Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 97, No. 5.] While examining this seal, I was surprised to find that the seal of John of Dunkeld was upon a tag inscribed Dunblane, and the seal of Walter of Dunblane upon the tag inscribed Dunkeld. This has lead Laing in his Supplement, No. 1018, to describe a seal as of John, Bishop of Dunkeld, which is really Walter, Bishop of Dunblane's seal. This is not the only instance of a wrong seal on tag. I have seen a seal of Antony Bek, Bishop of Durham, upon a tag inscribed, Epi Eliens. The seal of John is described by Henry Laing, No. 892.

The next seal is of Matthew de Crambeth, 1289, died 1309, and is the seal of dignity of that Bishop, and is fully described by Henry Laing, No. 1017 of Supplement, and is also illustrated by him. This is appended to Letters from the Scottish Ambassadors in France encouraging the Guardian and Community to offer a strenuous resistance to the King of England, if he refuse the truce asked for by the King of France. Paris, May 25th, 1303. [Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 14, No. 16.]

There is also a secretum or counter seal. Amongst the detached seals, A to M series [Seals B., No. 31], this is described by Henry Laing, No. 891; but seems to be only from a fragment as no inscription is given, this being MATER DEI MA A MATHEI.

The next seal is of Nicholas Moneyusk, 1408-1411, and is appended to letters concerning the consecration of the Chapel of St. Mary's Knoll, [Exchequer Treasury of Receipt Miscel. $\frac{1}{16}$] and a second seal—[Chapter House Documents with seals $\left. \begin{matrix} S \\ B \end{matrix} \right\} 64$.] Described and illustrated by Henry Laing, No. 1019, Supplement.

The seal of James Livingston comes next in order, 1476-1483, and is appended to an obligation by William, Archbishop of St. Andrews, James, Bishop of Dunkeld, Andrew, Lord Avendale, Chancellor of Scotland, and Collin, Earl of Ergile, Lord Cambel and Lorn, to Alexander, Duke of Albany, to obtain a remission for himself and adherents, and a restitution of his lands and offices, if he will keep his allegiance to King James. Edinburgh.—[Chapter House (Scottish Documents), Box 96, No. 14.] Described by Henry Laing, No. 1020, Supplement.

The next seal is that of George Brown, 1484-1514, described by Henry Laing, No. 1021, Supplement.—[Chapter House Documents with seals $\left. \begin{matrix} S \\ B \end{matrix} \right\} 63$.]—A detached seal of red wax.

Gavin Douglas comes next as described by Henry Laing, No. 1022, Supplement, and is amongst the detached seals A to M series [seals G, No. 15].

And we finish with Robert Cockburn, 1522-1527, as described by Henry Laing, No. 1023, Supplement; this is appended to a truce between England and Scotland, 4th January 1524-5. [Chapter House (Scots Doc.), Box 71.]

So at the Record Office are preserved:—2 Chapter seals, 3 seals of John, 2 seals of Matthew, 1 seal of James Livingstone, 2 seals of Nicholas, 1 of George Brown, 1 of Gavin Douglas, 1 of Robert Cockburn—13 in all.

I have been unable to find any seal of William as mentioned by A. H. M. between 1312-1337, and should be much obliged to him for his reference, so that I might hunt it up. There is something queer about the date Keith gives William Sinclair, 1300-1324. I am most anxious to get casts of the following Scottish Episcopal Seals to complete a series of Laing's casts: John Spottiswood, Archbishop, St. Andrews, Laing's Supplement, 1012; James Paton, Bishop of Dunkeld, No. 1025; Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen, No. 1037; Alexander Douglas, No. 1045, and John Guthrie, Nos. 1046-7, Bishops of Moray; Robert Leighton, Nos. 1060-1, Dunblane; David Lindsay, No. 1071, Bishop of Ross; Peter, No. 1075, and James Law, No. 1076, Bishops of Orkney; Alexander Gordon, No. 1093, and William Cooper, 1094-5, Bishops of Candide Casa; and shall be glad to exchange any others of Laing's casts for same.

HENRY A. RYE.

606. THE GROAT TOMBSTONE (vol. viii. pp. 51, 162).—The correspondent who, in the April number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, favoured you with a letter concerning this famous relic, has been misinformed. The letters were not touched, and no blanks were filled in. The stone, in its renewed state, is, I am sure, absolutely reliable. The antiquarian, Mr. John Nicolson, Nybster, Wick, who renewed the stone, is quite competent to fulfil with discretion the task he undertook. In a letter to me on the subject, he says, 'I deny most emphatically that I filled up any blanks or altered the shape of the letters in the least.' He simply deepened the spaces around the letters—which are raised—so as to bring these more into relief. In the case of one word—that at the base of the cross—he was uncertain as to whether the third letter was an 'l' or an 'i,' and so he left it untouched: an evidence of the prudent caution with which he proceeded.

JOHN HORNE.

607. OLD STIRLING REGISTERS (*concluded from vol. viii. p. 175*).—

1591.

- Dec. 9. Abigaill, daughter of George Spittall and Margaret Watstone.
W. Jone fargussone Zwng, Edward Hall, m̄chand, Jone Mwresone, Thomas Watstone, m.
 „ „ Patrik Gillaspie, son of Jone Gillaspie and Hellein Maleice.
W. Patrik Zwngm̄, webs., Thomas Gray, fischer, Patrik lowrie, fischer, Wm. Maissone Zwng, cor.
 „ 12. James, son of Johnne Gow and cristane michell. *W.* James Aisplein, cuitler, Wm. Norie, crystie sword.
 „ „ Thomas bruce, son of Antone bruce and Jonet leischman. *W.* David forester of logy, Johnne pat̄sone, Malcolme Wallace.
 „ 16. Margaret boyd, daughter of Thomas boyd and Margaret Mowat.

- W. Wm. Edmā, baxter, Jone quhytbrw, Duncā Mairschell, James Ramsay.
- Dec. 16. [*Either blank or perhaps obliterated*] of Mr. Moreis Drū^d and Agnes Drūmond. W. Jone Mr. of Mar [*other names perhaps obliterated*].
- fors.
- „ „ [*obliterated*] of Ro^t. craigengelt of y^t ilk and Margaret Aissone. W. [*obliterated*].
- „ 19. Agnes, daughter of Patrik Watsone and Margaret Aissone. W. Jone Aissone, craiginb^r., Wm. Aissone, mchā., Edward Hall, m., Wm. Wilsone.
- „ 21. Jone Cwnŷghā, son of Andro Cwnŷghame and Issobell Murderson. W. Jone hog, staibler, Wm. kir, flescher, Alexr. lokart, Andro Wilsone, tail.
- „ 23. James Alex^r, son of Archebald Alex^r and Bessie Alex^r. W. Antone bruce, baillie, Malcolme Wallace, James Alex^r, in mēstrie, Jone Sterling, y^t, Patrick Kinross.
- „ 26. Margaret ben, daughter of Johnne ben and Issobell crystie. W. David Nycall, mchānd, Duncā Pat̄sone, maltmā, Stein Richie, Wm. Zwng in dūdaf.
- Jan. 2. Sara, daughter of Johnne Kincaid and Issobell Uttein. W. James Aisplein, Johnne Maleice, Johnne Swan.
- „ „ Jone, son of Johnne Cairncors and Jonet Uttein. W. Johnne Henrie in Craigf., Andro Wilsone, tail., Andro Uttein, Duncā leischman, smyt.
- „ 4. Margaret, daughter of Duncan pat̄sone and Jonet cossine. W. Johnne Allane, baxt., Wm. bell, Jone layng, Alexr. Neilsone.
- „ 9. at Bwkie burn. Jonet, daughter of Arthur Car and Margaret Zwng. W. Jone liddell (?) at ye Miln of ye Mure, Andro liddell at ye kirk of Mure, Jone Ra at Bukie burn.
- „ 13. Jone, son of Johnne bell and Jonet Scobie. W. Patrik Zwngmā, wobst, Johnne broun in cābuskiñ, Stein Scobie in keir.
- „ 16. Margaret, daughter of Alexr. Ro'sone and Jonet forsy^t. W. Jone Millar in levelands, Jone Ranald in hoill, Thomas Jhonson in craigf., Duncane gib, maissone.
- „ „ Pawll, son of Thomas Andirson and Annabell Coustoun. W. Patrik home of argatie, James aissone, mchānd, George Spittell, Jone Moir in down.
- „ „ Wm., son of Gawin thomesone and Jonet sword. W. Jone hairt in marie wynd, Wm. Gilcreist in Castelhill, Rot. thomeson, webs.
- „ 18. Andro, son of Rot. Thomesone and hellein layng. W. Andro thomson, tailzo^t, Andro broun, tailzo^t, Johnne layng.
- „ 20. Wm., son of Duncā crystesone and Issobell cowtts. W. Alexr. lokart, Jone ben, [*torn*] Edmā, baxt., [*torn*] wilsone.
- „ „ Johnne, son of Alex. car and Jonet Ewein. W. Thomas Andirson, mchānd, Jone broun, maissone, Jone Ewein, wobster.
- „ 23. Jonet, daughter of Thomas Willesone and cristane philp. W. James Wallace, William Aissone, m., Louk wilsone in drip. In Touchadame in S. Ninians parrochin.

- Jan. 23. James, son of Gilbert Wattir and Issobell cowane. *W.* Johnne ro'sone in cāghir, Jone buch in could [*indistinct*].
- Feb. 6. [*blank*] of Johnne thomsone [*blank*]. *W.* Alex. Thomesone.
- „ 10. Adame, son of Archibauld cofbrie and Meridiane Mais'ttoun. *W.* Archebauld alexr., Patrik kinross, Jone Aison, Wm. Watsone.
- „ „ Jonet, daughter of Wm. gillaspie and Issobell Michell. *W.* Thomas henrie, wobst, Jone layng in Stling.
- „ 13. Alexr., son of George Norwall and Sibella Pat'sone. *W.* James Schort, James Michell, baxt., Wm. Norie, James crystesoun in craiginforth.
- „ „ [*torn*] of Alexr. cousland and Margaret [*torn*]. *W.* Alaster Campbell, prio^r of ycolmkill, andro liddell, James crystesone. fors.
- „ 27. David, son of Wm. Hwd and Jonet neilsone. *W.* [none].
- March 2. Gawin, son of henrie gourley and Jonet browster. *W.* Gawin bwmā, tailzo^r, Johnne Swane, David Airthe.
- „ 5. Johnne, son of George Watsone and Margaret Russell. *W.* Andro Andir'sone, baxt., Malcolm burn in gogar, Jone Russell, baxt.
In Touch wⁿ S. ninians parrochin.
- „ 9. Twins, Agnes, David, children of David stevinsone and Margaret wil'sone. *W.* David fargusson in buch, Jone Stevinsone, y^r, Rot. Stevinsone, y^r.
In Bad.
- „ 12. Cathrein, daughter of Thomas norwall and hellein Downie. *W.* Jone crystesone in drip, david murhed, y^r, walt michell in wastwood.
Under y^e Abbets craig.
- „ 16. Thomas, son of Thomas gray and Jonet hwttane. *W.* Thomas fores^t in brigh^t, George fores^t in shiph^t, Mathow thomeson in spittall.
- „ „ Alexr., son of umq^{ll} Jone Stewart, p'sone of Inkkip, and Luk roos flemig. *W.* Umphra cwnyghāme, commiss^r of Sterling, Mr. Jone Stewart, George bruce.
- „ 19. Jonet, daughter of Johnne lowrie and cristane gil [*torn*]. *W.* Alexr. broun, wobst, Wm. mairschall millar, Jone lowrie, sawar.
In drip.
- „ 23. [*torn*] of Lowk Wilsonne and Eli^t. henresone. *W.* [*torn*]
Willesone, cord., [*torn*] drip [*torn*].
- „ 23. Hellein, daughter of Rot. buchānā and hellein huntar. *W.* Jone Malerie in cābuskŷ, James buchānā in clay stop.

1592.

- „ 26. James car [*sic*], son of Rot. finlasone and hellein car.
- „ „ Agnes, daughter of Wm. Philp and bessie schort. *W.* Johnne philp in levelands, Wm. Edmane, baxt, George lapslie, Malcolme dūcā.

Upon ye xxiiij day of marche 1591, Jane porŷfeild, mother to ye bairn undirwritin was licht of ye sam in yis toun in ye

house of margaret gib, relict of umqⁿ Jone dwthie in qwhup
in hir jwrnay cōand fra Ingland q^r hir mareit husband callit
wilsone was execut in ye toun of _____ for
sudden slaying ane mā, and was passand to margarie
wilsone his mother in wrchill, and affermit y^t scho was mareit
on hir said husband in Ed^r xxii zeir or ŷby, upone ye qh ye
said jane and hir mother gave yair great aythes, and becaus
ye bairn is waik and na farŷ testimony can be haid pñtlie.
the bairn is tho^t meit to be baptezit.

March 29. Grissal, daughter of [blank] and Jane Porŷfeild. *W.*
James graham.

This bairn following, lawfull gottin in logie parochin, was
baptezit, beand verie waik and yair kirk desolat of ane
pastor.

[torn] of James garw and [torn] gille [torn]. *W.* James
grahame, Jone hall, cordener, adame richardson.

[END OF FIRST VOLUME REGISTERS.]¹

On the two following pages are the tables of forbidden degrees.

608. ENGLISHMEN IN SCOTLAND (*continued from vol. viii. p. 137*).—

1656. Jan. 6. Anna, daughter of John Hoptoun, Englishman, and Mar-
garet Flemyng.
„ Jan. 13. Charles, son of Thomas Morgane, Englishman, and
Catherin Langlands. *W.* Charles Withrington.
„ Jan. 29. John, son of Bassingbourne Layre and Marie Layre.
„ Feb. 5. Bessie, daughter of Pearsie Bowis, Englishman, and Agnes
Gilphillen. *W.* Robert Bowis.
„ Feb. 12. Elizabeth, daughter of John Gregorie, Englishman, and
Marjorie Nairne. *W.* Willm. Burkenshaw.
„ Feb. 12. Samuell, son of Samuell Roberts and Jonet Hunter.
„ Mar. 4. John, illegitimate son of John Wood, Englishman. *W.*
Harie Top.
„ Mar. 25. Margaret, daughter of John Scot, Englishman, and Mar-
garet Cuthbertsone.
„ Mar. 30. Charles, son of Charles Marlie, Englishman, and Margaret
Phin.
„ April 8. George, son of David Pryce, and Jean Pryce. *W.*
Edward Long, Francis Thorpe.
„ April 20. Esdras, son of Arthur North, Englishman, and Bridget
North. *W.* Edward Long, Henry Antonius, test. law-
fully married in England.
„ April 20. John and Sarah, twins of John Lanie, Englishman, and
Agnes Mylne.
„ April 22. Peter, son of Robert Matheus, Englishman, and Magdalen
Matheus. *W.* William Leitchfeild.
„ April 27. Anna, daughter of Edward Thomsone, Englishman, and
Elspet Blair.
„ June 1. Marie, daughter of Jonas Ruksbie, Englishman, and
Elizabeth Ruksbie.
„ June 1. John and Thomas, twins of Ingles Polwart, Englishman,

¹ The Registers between 1594 and 1671 are lost.

- and Jeane Ogilvie. *W.* John Steill, Thomas Cletoun, Thomas Fleetwood.
1656. June 21. Marjorie, daughter of Josiah Dausone, Englishman, and Margaret Drummond.
- „ June 27. Marie, daughter of William Watsons, Englishman, and Isobell Reid. *W.* James Stansfeild, John Tutishawe (the father dead).
- „ July 15. Jeane, daughter of Robert Brambell, Englishman, and Marie Ker.
- „ Aug. 12. Margaret, daughter of Peter Hulso, Englishman, and Marie Hulso. *W.* William Gray.
- „ Aug. 26. Alisone, daughter of Rhees Jones, Welshman, and Anna Read (married in the parish of Heulkfand in Wales).
- „ Sep. 2. Williame, son of Richard Willans, Englishman, and Euphame fairlie.
- „ Sep. 9. Margaret, daughter of late Timothie Oldfeild, Englishman, and Catherine Watt.
- „ Sep. 16. Francis, son of Thomas Allay, Englishman, and Elizb. Allay.
- „ Sep. 16. Robert, son of Robert Bowman, Englishman, and Margaret Finlasone. *W.* Farnes Poynes.
- „ Oct. 5. Agnes, illegitimate daughter of John Blyth, Englishman.
- „ Oct. 12. Agnes, daughter of Barnard Gilks, Englishman, and Margaret Gray.
- „ Nov. 11. Bennet, daughter of Richard Plumb, Englishman, and Issobell Plum.
- „ Nov. 16. Sarah, daughter of Jacob Joy, Englishman, and Beatrix Fisher. *W.* Henry Ley.
- „ Nov. 23. Andro, son of Thomas Colling, Englishman, and Helen Lourimer.
- „ Dec. 30. Beatrix, daughter of Richard Tukie, Englishman, and Agnes Clerk.
1657. Jan. 18. Elizabeth, daughter of Antonie Graves, Englishman, and Anna Graves. *W.* Jenkin Lues.
- „ Feb. 3. John, son of Thomas Stockwell, Englishman, and Jonet Rae.
- „ Feb. 24. John, son of Samuell Roberts, Englishman, and Jonet Hunter. *W.* Peter Leonard and John Roberts.
- „ Mar. 1. Thomas, son of Thomas Coulling and Sussana Stanfeild.
- „ Mar. 10. Philip, son of James Stanfeild, Englishman, and Alisone Sim.
- „ Mar. 15. Thomas, son of William Hay, Englishman, and Christian Gibson.
- „ Mar. 17. Aleis, daughter of Thomas Goodin, Englishman, and Sophia Wood. *W.* Thomas Stockwell, George Will.
- „ Mar. 29. Bessie, daughter of John Corphie, Englishman, and Marion Mairteen.
- „ April 19. George, son of George Tavernor, Englishman, and Issobell Hutchesone.
- „ April 28. Zephaniah, son of John Harraden, Englishman, and Jonet Robertson.
- „ April 28. John, son of John Dabsone, Englishman, and Jonet Rutherford.

1657. May 10. Joseph, son of Samuell Brooks, Englishman, and Jonet Patersone.
 ,, May 10. Margaret, daughter of Henry Spyce, Englishman, and Margaret Palmer.
 ,, May 31. Anthonie, son of John Moreis, Englishman, and Jonet Athesone. *W.* Anthonie Graves.
 ,, May 31. Marie, daughter of Jonathan Wan, Englishman, and Helen Patoun.
 ,, June 30. Jonet, daughter of Umphra Haitlie, Englishman, and Margaret Williamsons. *W.* John Horncastle.
 ,, June 30. Thomas, son of John Couper, Englishman, and Issobell Ormiston. *W.* Tho. Rochester.
 ,, Sep. 13. Thomas, son of Thomas Fatles, Englishman, and Magdalen Park.
 ,, Sep. 22. Anna, daughter of William Mayne, Englishman, and Sussana Mayne.
 ,, Oct. 25. John, son of Theophilus Cook, Englishman, and Margt. Harroway.
 ,, Nov. 3. Dorathie, daughter of Robert Parkin, Englishman, and Jane Hay.
 ,, Nov. 10. Joseph, son of Thomas Jonstoun, Englishman, and Margaret Wright. *W.* Samuell Winder.
 ,, Nov. 17. Marie, daughter of John Bared, Englishman, and Margaret Badzenoch. *W.* Peter Leonard.
 ,, Dec. 17. Agnes, daughter of William Watsons, Englishman, and Issobel Reid.

QUERIES.

WE hope our readers will assist us in making the *Scottish Antiquary* of more value, especially to those who ask for information, by sending replies to queries. Many Scotsmen residing in our colonies and in America have not access to documents which our home readers can readily consult. In many cases, we are sure it would be easy to supply our friends at home and abroad with the information they ask for. As Scotsmen are specially kindly in the sense of valuing kinship, let them also be kindly in the sense of being good-natured enough to assist their brother Scots who ask their literary help. We write this because the 'reply' portion of our magazine is not so useful as it might be made.

ED.

CCLXIV. THE ST. CLAIRS (*continued from vol. viii. p. 181.*)—

1. *William de St. Clair, Justiciarius Galwythiæ* in the time of King William the Lion. Was he of the Roslin family?

2. *William St. Clair, first of Roslin, 1280-1300*, is stated to have married a daughter of the Earl of March. Can this be confirmed? Was Longformacus thus acquired as dowry? Was Sir William made prisoner at the siege of Dunbar in 1296, at which he was on the losing side. Was Annabel St. Clair, married to Sir David Wemyss, a daughter of Roslin or of Herdmanston?

3. Was William St. Clair of Roslin, 1358, son or grandson of his predecessor Sir Henry?

4. Margaret, daughter of William St. Clair of Roslin, is stated to have married 1st, in 1353, Thomas, Earl of Angus. Can the date be right?

5. What relationship is presumed between Thomas de St. Clair, ballivus of Kirkwall, and Alex. de St. Clair (parties to an Orcadian record in 1364), and the Roslins?

6. An Attestation of the Lawman and Canons of Orkney in 1422 (see *Ork. Saga*, Intro. lxiii), is stated to certify *inter alia* that Henry, first St. Clair Earl of Orkney, was himself married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Malise, Earl of Orkney. Is this true?

7. In 1391 Earl Henry disposed the lands of Newburgh and Auchdale in Aberdeenshire to his brother David. A century later Newburgh was in the possession of the Earl's great-grandson, William the Waster, ancestor of the Lords Sinclair. This implies failure of issue with David. Is there any record of possession intermediate between David and William? Who witness the deed (*Diplom. Norwegicum*, ii. 401)?

8. In 1396 Lady Elizabeth Sinclair and her husband, Sir John Drummond, give Earl Henry a quittance with regard to any claims they may have in favour of the Earl's heir-male. The deed is stated to be in the Perth Charter-chest. Elsewhere I see Elizabeth is married to Sir John Edmonston. Who witness this deed, and what other personages does it name?

9. The first Earl Henry married Jean Haliburton. Is it known whether she was a daughter of Walter Haliburton of that Ilk or of Sir John Haliburton of Dirleton?

10. Earl Henry II. is stated to have granted to his brother John several lands, viz.: the Kirktone, the Loganhouse, the Earn Craig, the Easter and Wester Summer Hopes, on condition that if he had no heirs-male they should return to the House of Roslin. Did they so return?

11. Was a dispensation granted for the re-marriage of his widow, Egidia Douglas, in 1418? (See Douglas, *Peerage*.) She is stated to have married Murdoch, Duke of Albany, but in all subsequent appearances is only styled as Countess of Orkney.

12. Who was *Thomas Sinclair*, mentioned as a leading Orcadian in the charges of the Commons of Orkney of 1425. If the reference in article 11 to John Craigie can be construed as son of Thomas' sister, then Thomas would be brother to Earl Henry II. Can it be so construed?

13. *William and Edward St. Clair* appear as witnesses to an instrument of infestment in 1447 (*Genealogie*, p. 67). Who are they?

14. John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater (1420), whose heiress, Margaret, married in 1437, Sir Walter Ogilvie. Is this John the brother of Earl Henry II.? A John and a Thomas Sinclair are present in 1434 at the investiture of William, Earl of Orkney.

15. Alex. Sinclair attests the Orcadian Diploma at Kirkwall, 1446. Who is he?

16. Who is author of the lines beginning 'The constant courage, and the loyal love' (p. 16, Hay's *Genealogie*)?

17. *The Sinclairs of Dryden*.—Vestiges of such a family appear from time to time closely associated with the Roslins. 1446, Edward Sinclair of Dryden (Hay, p. 27), perhaps the same person who witnesses the infetment of 1447. In 1480 an Edward Sinclair witnesses a bond by George Lord Seton to Sir Oliver of Roslin (Hay, p. 111), and in 1502 Edward Sinclair leads the Orcadians against an incursion of the English. A Sir John Sinclair of Dryden, 'the Queen's knight' of Dunbar's poem, occurs in the Treasurer's account as early as 1490, and continues down to 1512-13. He may be the Sir John in Peterkin's Rental of 1503. Later on Dryden appears to have passed to the descendants of Sir Oliver of Roslin. In 1591 John Sinclair of Dryden conveys Lasswade to John Nicolson. Further information of this family would be of interest.

18. *The Sinclairs of Balgreggie*.—Could an outline of the descendants of this family be readily obtained?

19. *Sir James Sinclair*, Governor of Kirkwall Castle, natural son of Sir William Sinclair of Wassalter, received Letters of Legitimation (1528-39). Is it known who was his mother?

20. On p. 113 of Calder's *History of Caithness* there is mention of a *Complaint*, intended to have been preferred against Sir James by Lord William Sinclair (his cousin). Is the paper in existence, and what names are mentioned?

21. Calder's *History of Caithness*, note on p. 336, refers to a suit of Beatrix Gordon, wife of William Sinclair of Dunbeath, in 1574 to repudiate her marriage with him. It would be of value to refer to the proceedings, and determine the date of her marriage with him, as there is much confusion hanging over his marriages. (See *Caith. Fam. Hist.*, article 'Dunbeath'.)

22. '*Roslin Castle*.'—What is the age of this air?

23. *Patrick Sinclair*, Ambassador to England 1524-28. Is he the 3rd son of William Sinclair of Roslin mentioned in the entail of 1542?

24. *Thomas Sinclair*, Keeper of the Privy Seal 1567. Who is he?

25. *Oliver Sinclair of Pitcairnes* (Solway Moss). Are his descendants known?

26. Could the connection of the Sinclairs of Earlston, Northrig, and Morain with their parent stems be readily shown?

27. Could any reader favour me with an extract from the Scottish Exchequer Rolls down to, say, 1600 of any notices relating to the St. Clairs or Sinclairs?

ROWLAND ST. CLAIR.

CCLXXVI. ERSKINE OF KINNOUL.—Sir Nicholas Erskine, second son of Sir Robert Erskine by Beatrice Lindsay, is the reputed ancestor of the House of Kinnoul. He had two safe-conducts from Edward III., one with 6 and the other with 8 horsemen.

Erskine of Kinnoul occurs occasionally in Wood's *Peerage*

and in other Scottish books, but the entries are not connected. Can any of your readers help me to a pedigree? C.

CCLXXVII. *ERSKINE, LORD KINNEDAR.*—Whence did this gentleman, the intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, spring?

William Erskine, Lord Kinnedar, was father of John Erskine, Captain 40th Regiment B.N.L., his son, William Charles Chitty Erskine, was of Nether Kinnedar.

Lord Kinnedar had a sister, Mary Ann Erskine, who married the Right Honourable Archibald Colquhoun, Lord Advocate.

Also his father was Rev. William Erskine, minister of Muthill.

By some accounts he was a branch from Pittodric or Balhagarty. Can your correspondents correct or add to the above? C.

CCLXXVIII. 'THE BELT.'—The following are extracts from the Kirk-session records of the parish of Kilconquhar, Fife:—'Grissel Horsburgh and Margaret Kilmany, as flyters and fighters, the one to *the belt*, the other to the jugs. Grissel Horsburgh to pay 20 sh. if shee goe not to the belt.' 'This day Janett Anderson was ordained to pay fourty shillings for flyting, and to mak hir repentance publicklye befor ye pulpitie, and if ever shee be fund in ye lyk falt againe, yt shee should be lyable to *stand in ye belt* and pay ye double of hir penaltie.' Can any one say what *the belt* was? At first I thought it might refer to scourging, and be equivalent to our more modern *tawse*, but the second of these extracts evidently points to something different. R. P.

DOLLAR.

CCLXXIX. *SHEETS IN SCOTLAND.*—The custom of sleeping in one large sheet doubled at the foot, seems to have been peculiar to Scotland, and to have made special impression on more than one English traveller. Fynes Moryson, writing in 1598, says 'they used but one sheet, open at the sides and top but close at the feet and so doubled'; and John Ray the Naturalist, who visited Scotland about 1662, remarks that 'it is the manner in some places there to lay on but one sheet as large as two, turned up from the feet upwards.' The practice, I imagine, was continued till quite recent times, and I have when a boy slept in a sheet of the kind. Such pieces of linen were termed 'sheets' *par excellence*, the single coverings which are now used being called 'half-sheets.' Is the larger size still in use anywhere? If so it would be well to make a note of it. J. B. P.

CCLXXX. *FORBES OF KNAPERNAVY.*—John Forbes (younger brother of Sir Samuel Forbes, Bart., of Foveran), married Margaret Crawford, and purchased the lands of Knapernay, Aberdeenshire. His sons were Samuel (served heir to his father 1715), and David, born 23rd November 1708. Samuel Forbes of Knapernay had a son John (served heir to his father 1765), who succeeded

to the Baronetcy of Foveran. Can any of your readers give me some account of David Forbes? 'ABSQUE METU.'

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXXI. DR. ALEXANDER MONRO, *primus*.—Who was the mother of Dr. Alexander Monro? His father was John Monro, surgeon in the army of King William, and his grandfather Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts. My information is that Surgeon John Monro married, before 1697, his *cousin*, Miss —— Forbes, *niece* of Mr. Forbes of Culloden. What was her name, and who were her parents? Was she a daughter of Captain James Forbes of Caithness (younger brother of John Forbes II., of Culloden), who married, *circa* 1650, Agnes Monro, daughter of Rev. George Monro of Pitlundie, elder brother of Sir Alexander Monro of Bearcrofts? I shall be indebted to any of your reader who can give me assistance in clearing up this point.

'ABSQUE METU.'

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXXII. THE MALE REPRESENTATION OF THE ROBERTSONS OF STROWAN.—To whom would the chieftainship of the Robertsons pass in the event of the extinction of the male descendants of Duncan Mor Robertson of Drumachine? Certainly to the descendants of James Robertson of Cultaloskin, fourth son of Robert Robertson of Strowan by his wife, Agnes Macdonald, of the Keppoch family. But who are they? The Robertsons of Cultaloskin cease to appear as proprietors of Cultaloskin with a Patrick Robertson after 1719. Whether Patrick had issue does not seem to be known. There is a tradition that the above James Robertson of Cultaloskin had a quarrel with his elder brothers regarding the support of Montrose (James refusing to join Montrose) and left them and made his way to Bervie, in Kincardineshire. I shall be much obliged if any of the readers of *Scottish Antiquary* can tell me if there is truth in this tradition and also furnish me with information respecting James Robertson of Cultaloskin and his descendants, or tell me anything concerning James Robertson in the parish of Caterline, and Christian Capenhart, who gave up their names in parish of Kineff 1664 (Kinneff being near Bervie) for proclamation for marriage, as well as anything about James Robertson, merchant of Bervie, who died 13th December 1758, aged 90, and was buried at Bervie, he having married at Bervie, 12th April 1705, Elizabeth Burness, by whom he had issue—James, Jane, John, William, George, Christian, and Alexander. In March 1705 James Robertson and Elizabeth Burness were both of the parish of Caterline.

L. S. R.

CCLXXXIII. SIR PETER YOUNG.—Was Sir Peter Young the descendant of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dundee, and his wife, Isabel, eldest daughter of Andrew, 3rd Lord Gray?

J. G. B.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV (a) 4. IOLANDE DE COUCY. Moreri (1724), *s. v.* Robert de Dreux, gives a long account of the various members of the family, quoting among other authorities Du Chesne, *Histoire de Druex*, and Argentré, *Histoire de Bretagne*.

Robert I., fifth son of King Louis VI. of France, *m.*, thirdly, Agnes of Baudemont, Dame de Braine, and, dying in 1188, left by her

Robert II. (*d.* 1218 or 19), Count of Dreux, of Braine, and of Nevers, *m.*, secondly, Iolande de Coucy, eldest daughter of Raoul I., Sire de Coucy, and Agnes of Hainault; their eldest son was

Robert III. (*d.* 1233), *m.* Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas, Sieur de St. Valeri, and Adela of Ponthieu, their heir was

John I. (*d.* 1248), *m.* Marie de Bourbon, leaving

Robert IV., *m.* Beatrix, Countess of Monfort l'Amauri, only child of John I., of Monfort l'Amauri, and Jeanne du Chateau du Loir, or Chateaudun. Their second daughter,

Iolande, was *m.* in 1286 to Alexander III. of Scotland, and afterwards, in 1294 (as his second wife), to Artus II. Duke of Brittany, son of John II. of Brittany, and Beatrix, daughter of Henry III. of England. She died in 1322. Her son,

John de Montfort, claimed the Duchy of Brittany in opposition to his niece, Jeanne (wife of Charles of Blois), granddaughter of Artus, by his first marriage with Marie, heiress of Limoges.

It was Raoul de Coucy (father of Iolande, who *m.* Robert II. de Dreux), who, when mortally wounded in the Holy Land, 1191, ordered his heart to be taken to the Lady of Fajel. Her husband seized it from the squire and had it chopped up and mixed with her food. On hearing of what she had partaken, the lady refused to swallow anything more, and thus died of starvation. This story is given by Fauchet, *Anciens Poètes Français*, but is not mentioned by Du Chesne, *Histoire de la Maison de Coucy*. Moreri (1716) also gives the name of L'Alloüette, *Histoire de la Maison de Coucy*, as a reference.

FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE LARD.—The family of *de Lard* (more correctly *de Ard*, or *de la Ard* 'of the Aird,') into which Matilda, daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne, married, took its name from the well-known district of 'the Aird,' lying between Inverness and Beaul. That district was at one time the property of the family, and the greater part of it now belongs to Lord Lovat. Matilda's husband was Wiland of the Aird. Mr. Lart, as well as Mr. Rowland St. Clair, will find information regarding the family's connection with the Earls of Stratherne and Caithness in Anderson's *Orkneyinga Saga*, and Skene's 'Notes on the Earldom of Caithness,' in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xii.

WILLIAM MACKAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

History of the Scottish Church, by W. Stephen, Rector of St. Augustin's Dumbarton, Vol. 1. Edinburgh, David Douglas.—Mr. Stephen, in his first volume of the *History of the Scottish Church*, carries the reader down to the fall of the Mediæval Church in 1560. The history of the Early and Mediæval Church has often been attempted, but the work under consideration is none the less valuable. The early history of the Church in Scotland seems to possess a peculiar fascination for the Church historians, though in many ways it may be described more as a hagiology than a history of the machinery and progress of a national church. Mr. Stephen is not an exception, and we are of opinion that he has dwelt on the legends of our early saints at somewhat too great length. The late Bishop Forbes of Brechin has furnished information which makes the student acquainted with the early missionaries to Scotland. But if the reader feels inclined to skip some pages, filled with rather irrelevant matter, his attention is arrested and secured by the admirable treatment bestowed on the later periods of Scottish ecclesiastical life and work. A clear and valuable light is thrown on the Culdees, on Queen Margaret's work, and the result of it, in the effect produced by the supremacy of Rome as compared with the effect produced on the Church of England. These subjects are treated in a clear and forcible manner while we note an absence of bitterness, which too often mars the work of the Church historian. Mr. Stephen possesses a pleasing and interesting style which will make his works further valued. We have not room in our pages for long extracts, but we think the following account of Glasgow Cathedral will interest our readers :—

'The first Cathedral in Glasgow was dedicated in 1136. Forty years afterwards it was wasted by fire, and Bishop Jocelyn then began the magnificent building which is still the chief ornament in stone of the city of Glasgow. The life of St. Kentigern, by Brother Jocelyn of Furness, was written to promote the re-building. Further to raise money, a guild of St. Kentigern was formed, indulgences offered, collection appointed, and offerings collected in all the parish churches of the kingdom. The crypt was begun in 1181, and consecrated by Jocelyn in 1197, in the first week of July. Each anniversary of the dedication was followed by a great fair of eight days' duration. The Glasgow Fair Holidays have now been observed for seven hundred years by twenty generations of citizens, few of them probably aware of their origin and of the memorable prelate who was the builder of their matchless crypt and the former of their fair. The choir of the Cathedral was finished in 1258. A wooden steeple followed, but it was destroyed by lightning. The present spire, which is of stone, and is the least worthy part of the structure, was begun by one bishop (Lauder), and finished by another (Cameron), in the first half of the fifteenth century. The name had been in progress probably from the middle of the thirteenth century, under successive building bishops, down to 1480, when it was completed. Blackader, the first archbishop (1484-1508), built the rood loft and began the south transept, but got no further than the under part, which is now called his crypt. They said of St. Mungo's Cathedral, as the type of an endless task, what used to be said of the patron's life, "It is like St. Mungo's work, it is never finished." The clang of the Reformation made the adage prophetic.—P. 278-9.

We have only to add that for type and general appearance the work is admirable, and we feel sure the reader will lay it down when finished with a wish to see the continuation of the work—which will include a period which we doubt not Mr. Stephen will treat in as scholarly a style, and in as fair a spirit as he has already displayed.

Frenches of Scotland, by A. D. Weld French, Boston, U.S.A., privately printed.—A study of genealogy affords convincing evidence that the adage, 'There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it' holds good with regard to families. Many of our oldest families are not to be found in the peerage, and some are so proud of their untitled position that they decline with thanks the offer of a coronet. As the north-west of Scotland can boast her Highland chieftains, so the southern and the eastern portion of the kingdom still possess families sprung from Saxon followers of Queen Margaret and Norman knights, who, having gained a lodgment in England, got across the borders and colonised the fair vale of Annan, and worked northward to Aberdeen. Some of these men founded houses prominent in our national history; the list can be headed by Bruce and Stewart. The power of the house of Bruce early showed itself by the number of families which were allied to it by interest rather than consanguinity. Annandale was the home of men who, recognising the Bruce as the most influential settler, seem to have paid him the compliment of making his armorial bearings the model on which to form their own. The *saltire* with a *chief*, of the Bruces, varied by different coloured metals and subsidiary charges, is borne, amongst others of less note, by the Johnstones, Kirkpatricks, Blackwoods, Jardines, and the Frenches, which last family were early in possession of a district in Annandale known as Frenchland. We find from Mr. A. D. Weld French's *Index Armorial* that the family of France of Scotland bore '*vert* a *saltire arg.* on a *chief or*, then *fleur-de-lis az.*' These are not the arms at present attributed to French of Frenchland, but they point to the locality of the early home of the family of French or France. Mr. Weld French has supplemented his *Index Armorial of the name of French* with *Notes on the Surnames of Francus, Francis, French, etc., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydyke*, and in a compass of 100 pages he has compressed a vast amount of genealogical research. A short preface explains the formation of the various forms of the name from a common root, and having done this he shows in the body of his work how the Frenches were in France the neighbours of the Bruces and Valoines in the district of the Cotentin in Normandy. Mr. French is a careful and laborious writer, and his book is an example of the value of collecting all scraps of information when compiling a family history. We have little doubt that we shall see further results of his labours, and that they will prove both interesting and valuable.

The Last Resting-place of a Scottish Queen, by the Rev. E. Highton, M.A., Rector of Tarrant Keynstan, Dorsetshire.—Mr. Highton has written a short account of two celebrities who were buried in his church, Joan, daughter of King John of England and Queen of King Alexander II. of Scotland, and Bishop Richard Poore, the founder of Salisbury Cathedral. Though in the title precedence is duly given to the queen and lady, yet most of the paper is taken up with an account of Bishop Poore. The notice of the queen is short, and we give it, only adding that she died at York without issue, and that Alexander married a second time, and by his second wife, Mary de Coucy, left issue, King Alexander III.

About forty years ago, in the making of a road from the end of the abbey barn, two stone coffins were found, not buried in the ground, but

lying on the floor, covered with the ruins of the chapel walls. The slab which covered one of these is the one standing by the font in the church; the other, a smaller one, which covered the coffin of Queen Joan, daughter of King John of England, and wife of Alexander II. of Scotland, who was buried here in 1238, is lying on the greensward outside, waiting to be placed near the slab of Bishop Richard Poore, beside which it rested for more than six centuries.

This royal lady had been a great benefactress to the abbey, and had directed that her body should be buried there. The king, Henry III., who was much attached to her, and had tenderly nursed her during her last illness, after her death sent down her body to Tarrant. It rested at twenty-six churches and abbeys on the way down from London, and to each of these the king gave a costly altar-cloth, and he directed that an effigy of his sister should be placed on her tomb in Tarrant Abbey. This effigy has gone, as so much else that was beautiful and precious went, in the sad time of the dissolution of the monasteries: but the memory of the holy bishop and the good queen still lingers about the lovely spot¹ in the retired Dorsetshire valley, where their bodies were laid.

Attempt at a Catalogue of the Library of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. London: Henry Sotheran.

The late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, as he was usually styled, was well known as an enthusiastic linguistic student. He formed a library of works on and in various languages that has never been surpassed. This library is now for sale. It is the earnest desire of his widow that it should be sold *en bloc*, and it would be most unfortunate if it has to be dispersed. To give an idea of its size alone, it may be mentioned that the works number 13,699, and deal with over 300 languages and dialects. Mr. Collins has prepared a catalogue which is contained in a quarto volume of 718 pages. This work alone must be regarded as a most comprehensive and valuable bibliography of linguistic literature. Should the library find a resting-place in any of our great public libraries, we shall retain a treasure and a monument of the late Prince's industry and skill. If it leaves Britain, we fear that many of the books which compose it will be lost to the British student, who will still have, however, the benefit of this most interesting catalogue.

Brief Account of Clan Donnachaidh. Glasgow: Privately printed. In a cover, bright with the tartans of the Clan, the 'brief account' is issued to the members of the Clan Donnachaidh Society, and is the work of an enthusiastic and careful writer, Mr. David Robertson, F.S.A., Scot. Clan Societies are capable of doing a great amount of useful work, not only in preserving alive the old clan feeling, but in collecting facts throwing light upon the ancient history and life of the Highlands, and of the men who have above all others preserved their national character for loyalty and patriotism. The population of the Lowlands has undergone great racial change. The student of Highland life and history will see how the natives of that district have kept wonderfully free of change. To all who are interested in the subject we can recommend Mr. Robertson's book.

¹ This was called indiscriminately *Locus benedictæ Reginae super Tarente*, or *Locus Sancti Ricardi Episcopi*.