

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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

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

626. THE COVENANTERS IN KINROSS-SHIRE, 1669-1688.—The following interesting document is to be found among the Wodrow MSS. preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Though occasionally referred to by a few authorities, it has not, so far as is known, ever been printed. It consists of nine folio pages, and is written in a very clear legible hand. It is undated, but was probably drawn up about the beginning of last century, while many of the persons mentioned in it were still alive, for it bears the signatures of eight of these, with their respective ages. What gives it further value and interest, however, is the fact that it has attached to it an attestation to its veracity and trustworthiness, in the handwriting of the celebrated Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, then minister of Portmoak, signed by himself and other three ministers of the Presbytery of Kinross. The document has been transcribed with a view to a short monograph on the Covenanters in Clackmannan and Kinross which the subscriber has in hand. Any information on this subject, and especially any details about

the persons mentioned, which can be supplied by readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, will be gratefully received.

ROBERT PAUL.

DOLLAR.

An account of the sufferings of the people in Kinross Shire, together with what some particular persons in other places suffered, which are connected therewith, from the year 1669, untill the happy revolution in 1688, for not conforming to Prelacie, and not going to hear the Curats.

Imprimis, in the year 1669, in the moneth of october, the gospel was first preached by Mr. John Blacatter in the open fields, in the corn yard of Balcanquell. The second time, Mr. John Dickson preached upon the twentie second day of that same moneth in Glenvail. And the third time, Mr. David Hume preached in the moneth of November. But many times in houses before this, as in the house of Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort, and in the house of David Coventrie, Portioner of Airlarie, and in other houses in the parish of Orwell.

^{2^{do}} In the year 1670, Mr. John Dickson preached in the newbigging of Lethangie, in the parish of Kinross, upon the thirteenth day of february, in the evening. And one Robert Steedman, commonly called Rob at the Cross, took away the said Mr. Dickson's horse, and put him into the tolbooth, which horse was gotten again for one boll of malt. Mr. Dickson continued preaching several nights through the Shire. And upon the fifteenth or sixteenth of the moneth of June thereafter Mr. Blacketer and Mr. Dickson came to the hill of Beath, on the Sabbath's day, where there was a great meeting of persons, who came from the east end of Fife, and as far west as Sterlin, to hear sermons. Immediately after this, many in the Shire of Kinross, and in other places, were summoned to answer before the Secret Council: and all who answered were put in prison; particularly Margaret Martin, My Lady Colvill's gentlewoman, and Bessy Young, a servant maid of the said lady, who continued long in prison. As also William Adam in Culross, Adam Stobbo in Luscar, John Rankin in Cuffabouts, and James Duncan in Borrostowness, which four were sentenced to be banished to the forraign plantations. After this meeting the troopers were sent to Kinross and Faulkland, where they lay, and raged, and greivously oppressed the countrey, and searched for those who answered not the Council; insomuch that all such were forced to fly, and leave their dwelling places, so that about the space of two years we had no preaching but in the night time. When the troopers went out of the Shire, Ministers began to the field preachings again.

About the end of the year 1672, and in 1673 there were frequently meetings in the open fields, where Mr. John Welch, Mr. Samuel Arnot, Mr. Gabriel Semple, Mr. Thomas Hog, Minister at Larbour, and many others preached. Upon which account many persons who had been at these meetings were cited before the Secret Council, and they not comparing, severals of them were intercommuned, particularly My Lady Colvill, The Lady Balcanquell, David Coventrie and John Henderson, Portioners of Airlarie, Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort, David Shaw Tennent in Gospetrie, and James Pryde, Weaver in Urquhart, and John Arnot of Greenside and his four son[s], of whom Mr. Thomas Arnot, Minister of Couper, was one.

In the year 1674 there were field preachings in many places of the Shire; Whereupon one James Butter, Sherriff Clerk of Perthshire (being a creditor of the Earle of Morton) takes upon him to be Sheriff of Kinross shire, and deposes Mr. David Crawford, Classloch's brother, and appoints William Gordon to be clerk, and William Green, Procurator Fiscal, cruel persecutors; who summoned the whole people in the Shire, who would not hear the Curats. And at that time there were few in y^e parishes of Orwell, Portmoak, and Kinross who were hearers of the Curats; so that many were fined in large sums, by the said James Butter and his Court, who threatned to take out an horning, and put them in prison. At the same time Mr. Hay (another creditor of the Earle of Morton's), who pretended as good right to the Sherriffship as Butter, caused summon all the persons that Butter had summoned, to compear before Mr. William Gib, his Depute. So both these courts sat in one day, and at one time of the day. And both of them fined the inhabitants of the shire who would not hear the Curats in great sums of money. The people, finding themselves so maltreated, extracted both decreits, and sent one Robert Steedman, then a young man, over to Edinburgh to suspend both. And he employed the Laird of Interkin, a writer to the Signet, to expedie the same for the shire. Interkin told the said Robert that there was an act of Sederunt made by the Secret Council that no suspension should pass in favours of the Presbyterians. Nevertheless Interkin billed the Lords, and said y^e were two decreits by two controverting Sherriffs for one and the same thing, and pressed the suspension untill the Lords should decide who had best right unto the fines. So a suspension was obtained at an extraordinary sum. Whereupon the said Robert returned, and intimated the same to Green, Butter's procurator Fiscal, by instrument. Butter, coming from Perth to go to Edinburgh for Letters of horning, was told by his Fiscal that there was a suspension intimate the night before. Whereupon Butter sent for the said Robert, and desired a sight of the suspension with the greatest importunity, which he at length obtained: and when he saw it, he put his hand to his throat, and said the Devil cut that, if he should step a foot further in prosecuting the decret: for, says he, they give out acts, that unless we that are Sherriffs put the laws in execution against You that will not go [to] Church, we shall be liable unto the fines ourselves. And he earnestly begg'd a double of the suspension that he might let them see it, who pressed him to act so: and accordingly he obtained the same, and went home that same day, and they were no more troubled with him. So all that year Ministers continued to preach in the open fields, but most frequently in Glenvaill, betwixt the two Lomonds.

In the year 1674 there were many field preachings, and two or three solemn fasts; one in the place of Cleish, where Mr. John Mosman, Mr. William Summervail, and Mr. Archibald Riddel preached. And that same day other three Ministers observed a Fast in the Castle of Balvaire. And some moneths after, yr was a fast keep't openly in the fields in the parish of Kinross, in a place called the Gellieknows, where three ministers preached, and it was a very numerous meeting. Then the troopers raged up and down by the command of Powmill, commonly called Captain Crawford, who was one of the king's life guard, and a violent persecutor. He took out the Sherriffmairs with him to Auchtennie, and brought all the horse, neat, and sheep belonging to Robert Arnot, tennant there, together with Mr. John Wallwood's horse, which was there

at that time. Then Green, Butter's procurator fiscall (because none in the country would by these goods), caried them to the west port of Edinburgh, and sold them there: only he left Mr. Wallwood's horse att Kinross, which was retaken by a young man in the parish of Orwell, and returned again to Mr. Wallwood. Green, being at that time a Merchant in Kinross, bought merchant goods with the money that he gote for the beasts, yea, and more goods than the money would reach; but gave his bond for the superplus. He kept not his day, and diligence was used against him, and so he was cast in prison in Edinburgh, where that cruel persecutor died miserably; Yea, all that Court of Butters, the Depute, the Clerk, Fiscal, Shirriffmairs, died in most melancholly circumstances, not having anything wherewith to bury them, for all the plunder and spoil they took from the country.

In the year 1675, Powmill, with his troopers, raged through the country; and all those who intertained Presbyterian Ministers, or were active in calling them to preach, were forced to fly the country to any place where they could get shelter: and if they came home to see their families, they were forced to ly in mountains or mosses or secret places. In the moneth of May that year Powmill took Andrew Horn of Tamanain, Robert Arnot of Holtown, William Arnot in Kinnesswood, and James Reid, Portioner of Seggie, and George Birrel escaped with much difficulty ~~and was not seen in the country till King William came over~~ (*sic*). And on the second of July immediately thereafter they took Henry Angus, merchant in Kinross, at the mercat of Auchtermoughtie as he was selling his goods. And Powmill cut him in the head after he was his prisoner, and brought him to Edinburgh, where he was imprisoned with the rest, and lay long there, and before he gote out was banished the shire.

In the year 1676 James Ballantyne, elder and younger, in the parish of Kinross, were taken by two messengers to Dinning with five accomplices; But William, Robert, and John Steedmans in Kinross, Michael Glass in Milnathort, and John Flockhart in Seggie, pursued them five miles, and rescued them. There were frequently preachings in the fields yr two years 1675 and 1676. And a very solemn Communion in the Castle of Balvaird in the moneth of July 1676; where Mr. Alexander Moncrief preached the action sermon, and Mr. John Dickson, Mr. John Blacketer, Mr. David Hume, and Mr. John Wallwood assisted. And thereafter Mr. Dickson came and preached in the parish of Kinross att Cassigowr, where Robert Dempster came, and charged him to desist, but was hendred to do any hurt unto the Minister. This Dempster was Sherriff-Clerk of Kinross. And at another time he came with the officer to Anascroich in the same parish and stop't Mr. George Johnston from preaching there. About this same time Mr. John Dickson preached in the park near to the Church of Tilliboll; the Curat of Fossua and Tilliboll, whose name was Mr. Ireland, coming to the church of Tilliboll that day that he might hinder his parishoners from going to hear the said Mr. Dickson, was so grieved, when he heard the meeting sing psalms, that he sat down and wept. Yea, so inveterate was he that he caused John Stalker, one of his parishoners, to stand before the church in white sheets, because he had been at that meeting. The said Curat went to Stirlin the next week, and brought a party of the king's guard east. So there was a meeting the next Sabbath upon the top of the Lomond hill; and as the people were going to the meeting the troopers came by them one by one, with their cloaks cast over their pistols; so that they were not observed till they

came even unto the foot of the hill. And when they attempted to ascend the hill, the meeting, both men and women, hurled down stones upon them. The troopers fired upon the meeting; but without doing any hurt, only the balls grazed upon some of their shoulders. There was a great stone impending on the front of the hill, which some of the strongest of the men thrust down the Steep hill upon them, which put them into such confusion that they knew not whether: and that which increased their fear and disorder, the hill caused the stone go hither and thither with much force. However, they dispersed the meeting; and Mr. John Wallwood, who intended to preach, was obliged to go away. Some of the troopers apprehended about twentie persons, and made them prisoners; and when Powmill came to them, they asked him what they should do with the prisoners. He commanded the souldiers to draw out their swords, and hack them down. So they cutted many of them; particularly one George Moncrief in Kinross was cutt through the nose. When they came to Kinross they searched many houses for men whom they suspected, but found none. After Lambas that year came Captain Buckholm, who commanded a squad of the King's guards; he hendred the publick meetings. And on the first day of September, having trysted the countrey men to meet with him, to cast the locality for his winter quarters; in the morning he took Robert Steedman in Kinross, young man servant unto his father, out of his bed: and then Robert Arnot in Auchtennie, Henry Arnot in Dallquiech, and John Horn of Tamanain, who were trysted at Milnathort about the locality. As also he apprehended that day David Coventrie, and John Henderson, Portioners of Airlarie, David Shaw in Gospetrie, Patrick Miller in Urquhart, and James Pryde there: and carried them to the tolbooth of Couper in Fife, where they lay eight dayes. And then were taken over to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, where some of them lay fourtie six weeks, others fiftie. James Pryde was taken from the rest, within twelve weeks after they were first imprisoned, and put into the Cannongate tolbooth, and he remained in prison till he was sent to London. As also John Arnot in Balgedie was taken by the troopers, and imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, and banished to the new plantations, but both he and James Pryde were released when they came to London. All these forenamed persons were taken at their own houses, and therefore, it was alleged, they could not be kept in prison; But Bishop Sharp, being their inveterate enemy, caused keep them so long, saying they were men who conveyed Ministers through the country in arms, and that they were the men who brought the Ministers to that communion which was kept in the Castle of Balvaird. The Troopers lay more than a year at Kinross at that time, so that when these men came home again (because they went not to hear the Curats) they were obliged to leave their own houses, and sojourn in other places; as others had done during the time of their imprisonment, as John Steedman, meal-maker in Kinross, and Robert Stirck, merchant in Milnathort, and many others.

In the year 1677 there were no publick preachings, unless in the night, because of the fury of the Troopers, who lay more than an year and an half in Kinross. And at Andermas the thirtieth of November y^e year, came Captain Carstairs, who was hunded out by Bishop Sharp. Mr. Robert Anderson had preached at Cleish upon the Sabbath: and the said Captain came and rapped at the gate of Cleish upon munday morning

early, about two or three hours before day, and apprehended Mr. Anderson and William Sethrum, the chamberlain, and broke Robert Steedman's head, who made his escape: and when the Captain missed him, he fell into a fit of the convulsion, and continued two or three hours in it; In which time My Lady Colvill, and My Lord, who was then a child, made their escape. But he carried Mr. Anderson and the Chamberlain to the tolbooth of Faulkland.

In the year 1678, when the Troopers went away, the field meetings were kept very frequently through the whole Shire; but oftner in Glenvail, because it was in the center of that large congregation, which extended to Couper of Fife on the east, to Kirkcaldie on the south, To Salin and Dollar on the west, and to Perth on the north. There were five or six parishes engaged together, to keep up the preaching of the Gospel among themselves; And by turns each parish sent to Edinburgh and brought a Minister, so that they seldom wanted sermon on the Lord's day: Att one of these meetings upon Collquohar hill in the moneth of September, the Lady Methven brought down a number of armed highlandmen, who scattered the Meeting and robbed the women of their plaids and cloaths and killed one man who was a wright in Forgan. And she had used her endeavours to hinder another meeting before this upon Tibbermoor, by appearing in arms. And it was observable that about an year after this she fell of her horse and her brains were dashed, and that upon the same spot where she opposed persons going to that meeting, viz., at the south-west end of Meffan wood.

Likeways that same year 1678, Buckholm took Gilbert Marnock, Lord of the Chapmen in Fife and Kinross, and David Barclay, and carried them to Edinburgh, where they were imprisoned a long time, and afterwards were banished to forreign plantations, and carried to London; but were released there. He took also John Henderson in Airlarie, Thomas Scot, and John Gib in Pittendreich, which four were carried to Edinburgh, and kept in prison a quarter of an year; and each of them were fined in an hundred pounds Scots, and paid it before they were liberate. Thomas Scot and John Gib were made to ly in the irons, being linked together during the time of their imprisonment.

(*To be continued.*)

627. THE GRAY BEQUEST TO THE LYON OFFICE.¹—Under the will of the late Mr. J. M. Gray, curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, his collection of heraldic works was left to the Lyon Office, to be preserved in the library there. Upwards of a hundred volumes have altogether been received, and, as might be expected from their having formed part of the library of a man of such taste and culture as their late owner undoubtedly was, many of them are of the highest interest and value in their special subject. Of course, all the standard writers on Scottish Heraldry, such as Sir David Lindsay, Nisbet, etc., are represented, together with most of the better known English authors. Of the latter there are some early editions, including the originals of Ferne's *Blazon of Gentry* (1586), Bolton's *Elements of Armories* (1610), Guillim's *Display* (1611), Carter's *Analysis of Honour*, and some others. In the shape of rarities belonging to this period, we have the often quoted, but comparatively seldom seen, *Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam* (1682), by

¹ Printed from the *Scotsman* by permission of the writer.

John Gibbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant, or, as he puts it on the title-page, *quem a mantelio dicunt cœruleo*. The latter was a learned but eccentric man, who, conceiving himself ill-treated in the College of Arms, filled the margins of the books in the library with severe reflections on the conduct of his superiors in office. He lived to be an old man, and became a great astrologer in his later years. Another seventeenth century curiosity is Edward Waterhouse's *Discourse and Defense of Arms and Armory*; it was written, we are told, to divert the author's mind at a season of great grief; but it is anything but diverting to read, being pedantic in the extreme, and absurdly inflated in style; it is, as Anthony Wood says, 'rhapsodical, indigested, and whimsical,' and yet it is so much of a literary conceit, and so evidently the work of a pious gentleman, that we would not willingly lose it. Favine's *Theatre of Honour* (1623) is a work of a very different stamp, and one of the most valuable treatises we have on the foreign orders of knighthood. Dame Julia Berner's famous *Boke of St. Albans* is represented by a very beautiful *fac-simile* reprint. Coming to modern times, a large paper copy of Taylor's *Glory of Regality* deserves attention, containing as it does a very full account of the ceremonies observed at the coronation of the Kings and Queens of England. *Le Pas d'Armes de la Bergère* is a book which will delight all readers of Sir Walter Scott, for it is a transcription from a MS. containing an account in verse of one of those extraordinary *spectacles* which that Royal *entrepreneur* and mediæval stage-manager King Rene, so happily sketched for us in *Anne of Geierstein*, was so fond of producing. There is an admirably written introduction, which goes fully into the subject of the conduct of the tourneys of the time. Amongst other French works may be noticed Segouin's *Armorial Universal* (1654), a beautifully bright and clean copy of a volume containing engravings on copper of the arms of most of the armigenous French families then in existence, though it is not so fine a book as the same author's folio volume, *Le Tresor Heraldique*, published a few years later. Even more interesting, because much earlier, is the text of the famous *Armorial de Berry*, now in the National Library, Paris. It was compiled in the fifteenth century by Gilles de Bouvier, Berry King of Arms under Charles VII. The text and blazon of the arms are given with much completeness, but it is to be regretted that noble armorial has not been reproduced in *fac-simile*, though Mr. Stodart got the Scottish coats copied for his book on Scottish arms. The French edition of the text, however, by M. Vallet de Viriville, so far as it goes, leaves little to be desired, and contains an excellent account of the life of the old herald himself. Among other French books may be noticed a modern one of very moderate size on seals (*sigilla non phocæ*), which are admirably dealt with by M. de la Marche, the French archivist. The volume forms one of a series (to which belongs Genouillac's *L'Art Heraldique*, also in the collection) of volumes relating to art published under the patronage of the Administration des Beaux Arts. We have nothing so good in the way of introductions to such subjects in this country, but in artistic matters they manage these things better in France. Amongst other useful French works of reference may be noted De Milleville's *Armorial Historique de la Noblesse de France*, a kind of artistic *Burke*; the *Armorial du Bibliophile*, containing the arms of the book-fanciers in France who have decorated the outside of their books with their achievements; and, lastly, by the same author, M. Guizard, the *Bibliothèque Heraldique de France*, a capitally

arranged bibliography of the subject, a task which has only been imperfectly attempted in this country.

But the most interesting feature of the collection, both from a heraldic and artistic point of view, is undoubtedly the reproduction in *fac-simile* of various old armorials. One of the most famous, the *Armorial de Gebre*, a work compiled about the middle of the 14th century, by Heynen, the Gebre Herald of the time, was brought out in 1881 in four large quarto volumes, by M. Victor Bouton. It is of special interest to us, as it contains quite a number of Scottish coats: these were reproduced by Mr. Stodart in his work to which we have alluded above; but these copies were not perhaps so absolutely accurate as they might have been. Indeed, even M. Bouton's colouring of the shields is stated by Captain Dunbar, who has gone into the matter very carefully, to be not altogether flawless. But taken as a whole the work may be pronounced to be very well done, and as the verbal blazon of the arms is given along with the plates, the collection is of great value not only to the student of heraldry, but to the artist on the lookout for good armorial forms. As Mr. Gray himself said when describing the book in the account of the Edinburgh Heraldic Exhibition, where it was exhibited, 'Nothing could be more beautiful than the refined and spirited curves which have been selected to outline the shields, than the purity of the pigments and leaf by which the tinctures and metal are expressed, than the spirit and energy visible in the lithe, attenuated forms of the lions and other animals introduced, than the exquisitely varied fancy displayed in the disposition of the crests and the peacock plumes which frequently surround or surmount them.' Much more gorgeous than the work of Gebre Herald is the splendid armorial of Conrad von Grünenberg. Its date is 1483, and its large folio pages glow with positively exuberant colour. The large collection of armorial bearings displayed in it are depicted with a conceptive energy and power of technique which, while occasionally somewhat unrestrained in effect, are in the highest degree interesting and suggestive. It is quite an education in itself to go through its pages and to note the brilliant way in which not only the shields themselves, but their accessories in the shape of the helmets, mantlings, and crests have been treated, so different from the tame and spiritless work of more modern times. It is a work which shows more than any other the intense adaptability of heraldry to decorative effect, and if our present day designers would take some hints from its pages, we should see our book plates and our letter dies freed from the banal influences of the last few centuries. We must not omit to mention, too, the beautiful little Zurich Armorial, the oldest of all these mss., its date being about 1340. Its exquisite simplicity and admirable conventional treatment of the animals portrayed in it are worthy of all praise. In striking contrast to this ms., with its quaint old-world simplicity, is the *Armorial Equestre* of the Order of the Golden Fleece. It was originally produced about 1460, and has been carefully edited from the ms. in the Arsenal Library in Paris only a few years ago by M. Lorédan Larchey. It was probably the work of Jean Lefèvre, originally an English Herald, but afterwards King of Arms of the Order of the Golden Fleece, under its founder, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Almost all the monarchs, princes, and elector-bishops of Europe are displayed in this Armorial, mounted on horseback, the steeds being fully caparisoned and covered with the armorial bearings of their riders. The character of the drawings is more

fantastic than is the case with those of an earlier period; but the representations of the various knights form an interesting study, and are very typical of the artistic instincts of the time, though they are hardly to be recommended to modern copyists, unless possessed of considerable discrimination. For heraldry of the sixteenth century no better book can be recommended to the student than Sir William Stirling Maxwell's work on the subject, which displays all the good taste which was characteristic of that author.

For persons who wish to study the history and progress of heraldic delineation from its rise in the thirteenth century to its utter degradation in the first half of the nineteenth (from which, however, there are signs that it is slowly recovering), Professor Hildebrandt's *Heraldisches Meisterbuch* forms an admirable handbook. This and many others of which space forbids the mention, are to be found in this collection, and serve to show the very varied character of its contents. It only remains to be said that so far as the very limited accommodation at the disposal of the Lyon Office authorities permits, the books may be consulted by students of heraldry, artists, and others who have a serious and definite object in view.

J. B. P.

628. HUGUENOT CROSS.—The following description of a gold cross, now in my possession, which is here represented full size, has been sent me by a Protestant French lady whose ancestors were Huguenots at Nismes in the South of France. The cross itself is of great rarity:—'The Huguenot cross was first worn about the time of the Edicts of Nantes (1598). After the Revocation of that Edict in 1685, when the Huguenots were persecuted and driven away from France, there was another cross of smaller size, worn under the dress, with a tear-drop instead of the Holy Ghost (the dove). The French call this time "The Church under the Cross." When Louis XVI. gave the Edict of Tolerance (1788), the Huguenots resumed wearing the first cross.'

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.



629. DAME ERSKINE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK (vol. i.-ii. p. 175).—It was intended to print the book mentioned in the above reference for the Scottish History Society, but the size of the volume *Account-Book of Sir John Foulis*, lately issued, and the necessity for printing only portions of Dame Erskine's Accounts, induces me to give some extracts.

ED.

1678.

- Jan. 2-17. for yongens (onions?) a firekin, 18s.; to Wm. Lindsay, 12s. 6d.; to the man for suiping all our chimbles, 12s.; for dawed shues, 1 lb. 10s.; lent to my mother to give the bairns in hanse, 5s. 4d.; to tam^e ogelbie.
- „ 18. Isobl barnet, 2 lb. 12s. 4d.
- „ 21. for the melite (militia) hors coming & going, 19s.

- Jan. 23. Isoble benet for flesh and wine.
 „ 29. for woret to waft out the droget, 5s.
 „ 30. to James short for work, 1 lb. 8s. ; to cathren davidson for haklen the lint, 1 lb. 4s. ; for charls shues, 6s. ; for mending david's shues, 1s. 8d.
- Feb. 1. to Ja clark for maken y^e nurs child chist, 9s. ; suen sive (?), 3s. ; scul, 2s. ; cane, 1s.
 „ 4. to James when he went to y^e throask, 18s. ; to W^m to cairie him, 2s. ; more sent to James to y^e throask, 1 lb. 12s. ; to Androw horn, 4s. ; Rob^t Engel to drink, 6s.
 „ 10. to John Blaketr when he sumoned y^e frinds and y^e lady, 2 lb. 13s. 4d. ; sent to Rob^t sibald, 48 lb. ; sent stiven smith, 2 lb.
 „ 18. tolbaça, 8d. ; thams mefen to drink, 6s. ; silk lupen, 4s. 6d.
 „ 20. lent my mother to bay twiling for drawers to my father, 1 lb. 12s. ; received from Jo Wood w^c Ja Andrews sent me from y^e throask, 59 lb. 9s. 4d.
 „ 22. to the man for bringen over the horse, 4s.
 „ 24. for eleven el of stufe at seven shil four penies the el, 4 lb. 6s. ; to christen lam to take her to Edg^r, 7s. 8d. ; to Rob^t engel, 17s. 4d. ; drink money to Rob^t watson, 1 lb. 5s. 4d.
- March 5. diapalma & starch, 1s. ; Rec^d from Charles poge, 28 lb. 15s. ; Rec^d from Charles poge tenant in popaltris, 28 lb. 15s. 4d.
 „ 9. Rec^d from James wood, 47 lb. 14s.
 „ 12. to Rob^t newal clark for his annual, 9 lb. ; to Rob^t blaw for thrie ston & half a pund of Iorn, 4 lb. 17s. ; sent to the post to Edg^r to buy parchment & a quich, 1 lb. 9s. ; ribons & two nekleases, 10s. ; to Elespt lidel, 2s.
 „ 28. Rec^d from James Buchan, 20 lb.
- April 1. Rec^d from James Andrews w^c he got from the tenants in throask, 71 lb. 17s. 8d. ; more from W^m lather tenant in popoltries, 39 lb. 6s. 8d.
 „ 2. sent w^t Duncan to Thomas Arsking balgownie's brother, 133 lb. 6s. 8d. ; to Cath Sutherland for spining and burn bearing (burden-bearing), 1 lb. 15s. 6d.
 „ 4. sent by James Andrews to balgownie Aunt Mrs. Magdelean, 100 lb.
 „ 5. to Thomas adam for plasing the wort ston (?), 5s. 6d.
 „ 6. to get eal & eggs to the men that was plewing the midow, 5s. ; to tho^s layel for tubs, 6s.
 „ 9. Sent to Edg^r w^t the post to pay georgs burnets comp^t, 25 lb. 12s. ; payd to Jo shanks, 8 lb. 8s. ; for viall, 16s. 8d.
 „ 10. sent to david Michel bilzie (baillie) one years anual, 40 lb.
 „ 16. Rec^d from Balgownie, 32 lb. 18s. ; it may be for two months after this ther will be sum mony wrong plased for my book was A mising at y^t time.
- May 8. to Margret bald, 2 lb. 9s.
 „ 24. for the wading lawing, 2 lb. 7s. ; to Jnet burnet for hir own lawen, 12s. ; to Rob^t Cowston, 3s.
- June 1. to christen lindsay in pairt of hir fee, 15 lb. ; & to Anne crage in ful of al I owe hir for fee or shows, 12 lb. 18s.
 „ 23. for making a salt baket, 16s.

- July 1. to castellhill for gras, 2 lb. 1s. 6d.
 „ (N.D.) for lining to be sarks to y^e bairns at y^e fair, 5 lb.
 „ 24. harne for a shit to bear y^e clothes to y^e water, 18s.
 Aug. 2. spent at the north ferie for dener ther, 19s. 8d.; fraught, 18s.;
 for horse hyre, 2 lb. 18s.; boy, 12s.; powder, 2s.; horse
 meal and boys bed dowering our stay at Edg^r, 6 lb. 8s.;
 for owr dayet ther, 13 lb. 16s. 8d.; as also owr fraught
 coming bak agen, 2 lb. 18s.; horse hyre to the ferie, 18s.;
 dener at y^e ferie to us, 11s.
 „ 16. to magie penie for milk, 6 lb.; to andro karr for wool, 3 lb.
 „ 23. Rec^d after I cam from ye throsk, 1 lb. 11s. 4d.
 „ 29. drink mony for July flours, 6s.
 Sep. 4. to y^e boy for taken y^e hors to Alwa, 3s; herin, 4d.; goosberis,
 8s. 6d.; pears, 8d.
 „ 21. to grisel mutrie, 14s.
 „ 23. to the lases y^t browght y^e huny, 2s.; to nance cockron,
 1 lb. 19s.
 „ 27. for a lower, 5s.; Askow, 2s.
 Oct. 1. Re^c from James buchan piger, 12 lb.
 „ 4. for y^e seting of y^e chimblie, 6s.
 „ 12. to the hird in campbell that kept the cove, 6s.; for chise w^c
 I got from campbell, 19s.
 „ 24. pan crach, 3s. 4d.
 „ 30. for a per of shows to myself, 1 lb. 8s.
 Nov. 1. to Jo cruket, 11 lb. 4s.; doves, 9s.; leter, 2s.
 „ 6. to the men y^t was thrashing to bay them meat, 13s.; dows
 eggs, 13s. 8d.
 „ 10. to Rob^t shank for kiling thrie coves, 1 lb. 10s.
 to remember y^t y^e 16 lb. 13s. 4d. plac^d in my fathers acompt
 for sum lining was a dyper table cloth and servets w^c cam
 to be sold and he bought y^m for me and my mother hes
 y^m in keeping for me.
 „ 12. for a chimblie w^c I sent for w^t y^e post, 2 lb.; for fairings to y^e
 children, 2s.; for a mand, 2s. 8d.; sowen sive, 3s.
 „ 16. to davids hose, 6s.
 „ 29. to James nesmoth for Cl (clerk) neweall, 1 lb. 10s.; for two
 speads, 12s.
 Dec. 6. for a leter w^c cam from Glascowe to my mother, 2s.
 „ 7. to James Blaw, 4 lb. 4s.
 to complit M^{rs} primros hir anual w^c was mor then she got
 bond for, 5 lb. 6s. (Mem :)
 „ 9. to Jo blaws wife for worken Jocks stokens, 14s.
 „ 10. sent to bay eal to y^e men y^t is weading the wood, 8s.; to W^m
 when he went to the burell in clish for his M^r, (master) 2s.
 „ 13. for three motton bowks, 8 lb. 13s. 4d.
 „ 25. for worken Joks mytens, 3s.

1679.

- Jan. 4. to Rob^t shanks for kiling the calf, 2s.
 „ 7. for wine w^c Bal^r got in bilzie heladays, 2 lb.; to Jas. Johnson,
 1 lb. 1s.

- Jan. 18. to Christen lame to pay the las that helped to wesh at y^e wall, 9s. ; glas, 4s.
 „ 20. for sirope milros, 14s. ; strawe two threve, 8s. ; nutmugs, 1s. 8d.
 „ 24. balgownies shows mending, 8s.
 Feb. 4. for thrie peartricks, 15s.
 „ 11. to midlen Jo dalglish,¹ 15 lb. 19s. 2d. ; to cath heladay for whit searge, 4 lb.
 „ 18. to Wilam & James to cairie them over the water when balgownie sent y^m to a bureal.
 „ 21. to Rob^t bad for eal, 4s.
 March 25. extraking the old Ladys othe, 13s. 4d.
 Now begens Christens comp^t I being laying in of child.
 April 9. balgownie left with me at that time when he came into the towne to ye E of Marr. [Left blank.]
 Of which I give ow^t to put ow^t the nurs hir child, 5 lb. 10s.
 „ 22. shortbread, 12s.
 May 7. The childs stas, 6s. 8d.
 „ 17. That day I left Edg^r—childs and servants fraught and dayet by the way, 1 lb. 6s. 8d. ; to Archies first nurs, 11 lb. 4s. ; at hatton, 2 lb. 18s.
 „ 19. w^e day I cam to culros. [Mem.]
 „ 27. weading y^e yeard, 8s.
 „ 28. lost ow^t of my poket, 9s. 10d., that day I went to the throask.
 June 6. Rec^d from balg at culros being cumd hom, 5 lb. 18s.
 „ 11. to Archies nurs, 1 lb.
 „ 21. Rec^d from M^{rs} greson in torieburne, 50 lb.
 „ 25. for Jocks stokings worken, 4s.
 „ 28. for a cane, 2s.
 July 9. sent bak to balgownie when he was in bylie heladays w^e he give for wine & brandy, 1 lb. 3s.
 „ 16. balgownie geve clark masson, 10s.
 „ 20. at the wading, 11 lb. 2d. ; pip, 2d.
 „ 23. my mother geve Thomas a dolør of my Lords drink mony. [Mem.]
 Aug. 2. bowred fre Anne stewàrt, 38 lb. ; w^e I give y^e glaiser.
 „ 11. to y^e fish wife, 17s.
 „ 21. to John malcomes wading, 12s. ; for eggs to y^m that was at the hay, 6s.
 Sep. 6. eal to y^e midow, 9s. ; Herings ther also, 9s.
 „ 8. to Jo makom for piping, 2s. ; pane mending, 2s. ; whit bands, 6d.
 „ 23. doucks, 2 lb. 18s. ; James short to drink, 4s. 8d.
 „ 25. for a suord belt, 12s. ; to christen w^e she gave ow^t at clairs womans wading, 13s. 4d.
 Oct. 2. to John blaw for the nurse, 1 lb.
 „ 11. stringen to lodevicks brices, 1s. 6d. ; payd my point tape, 14 lb.
 „ 14. honie, 4s. 6d. ; drafe, 1s. 4d. ; plivers, 6s. 10d.
 „ 22. to James kilpatrick's boy for his M^r, 8 lb. 12s. ; sent to by cows at y^e fair, 55 lb. 12s. ; hors hyre to Alowa, 10s.

¹ John the son of John and father of John Dalgleish.

- Nov. 4. for the cairt mending, 4s.
 „ 11. two caps, 16s. ; clasps, 8s. ; for a good warme plaide, 3 lb. 17s. ;
 spindel, 8d.
 „ 15. for nanses shows, 1s. 8d.
 „ 22. to hanna she brought me two quiches to tak hir home &
 bring david bake, 18s. 8d.
 „ 24. sent to Edg^r to pay for dying balgownies cloathes, 1 lb. 3s. 4d.
 „ 28. sent to Edg^r to pay a saidel & stokings, 17 lb. 6s. 8d. ; for
 sandies shows, 1 lb. 15s.
 Dec. 5. for a candel fate, 13s. 4d. ; Junepr beries, 1s. ; whit mending,
 rod.
 „ 8. lost be charly, 4d.
 „ 10. Rec^d fre Ja polk tenant in popoltrees, 40 lb.
 „ 13. sowing seeds, 2s. 10d. ; for four letters to my mo^t, 14s. 8d.
 „ 14. to the post for two guses, 1 lb. 10s.
 „ 16. une ston (?) & gals, 2s. ; wadding lawing, 8s. 6d.
 „ 20. sent for mustert, 14s. ; candy, 1s.
 „ 25. lent my mother for Christ^{ms} frawght, 4s. ; tameranie, 5 lb. 16s.

630. PECULIAR CHRISTIAN NAMES.—I have advocated the study of Surnames as useful towards the acquisition of a more correct knowledge of the racial composition of our people. A consideration of uncommon and peculiar Christian names, though not so instructive, is interesting. We find that certain names, once common, are now unused. We find that not only is it possible to classify Christian names, but that the process brings out some curious features in connection with the favour or disfavour in which they were at various times held. It has been generally supposed that Bible names were specially the property of English Puritans. A careful study of sixteenth and seventeenth century registers both of English parishes and of French and Dutch congregations in England, leads me to think that the foreigners—the French especially—took to the use of Scripture names, preferring them to the names of mediæval saints and heathen divinities which had become very common during the sixteenth century. On the other hand the use of Scriptural names was not at the time so prevalent here as in England, while many names which we should have expected to disappear were in use till the end of the seventeenth century, for this I can offer no explanation save the conservatism of the Scottish character. A group of names such as Faith, Charity, etc., though very common in England, may be said to have been unknown north of the Tweed. Again, Mary, one of the most common names in England, is as extremely rare in Scotland. I give below an Alphabetical list of uncommon and peculiar names. E. affixed, shows that they were copied from English registers or official documents ; S. from Scottish ; E. S. from both, while where a date is added it is that of the earliest instance in the book I was searching—not of course the earliest instance of the use of the name. *f.* is female ; *m.* male ; ? doubtful. I am quite aware that some names which I have inserted may appear sufficiently common to exclude them from a list of peculiar names. I think that in most instances such names, however prevalent in certain families, were not widely made use of.

A. W. C. H.

- m.* ABNEGO (E.), 1621.
m. Absolom (E.), —.
f. Adria (E.), 1661.
m. Aeneas (S.), —.
f. Afra (E.), 1619.
m. Agare (E.), 1592.
m. Ahasuerus (E.), 1675.
m. Alarum (E.), 1642.
m. Albane (E.), 1588.
f. Alison (S.), —.
m. Allyn (E.), 1589.
m. All Saynts (E.), 1592.
m. Allured (E.), 1647.
f. Amfellas (E.), 1587.
f. Amole (E.), 1608.
m. Ananias (E.), 1654.
f. Ancret (E.), 1594.
f. Angel (E.), 1609.
m. Angell (E.), 1593.
f. Angelette (E.), 1635.
f. Ankeret (E.), 1589.
f. Annabe (E.), 1654.
m. Antipas (E.), 1610.
f. Aplyn (E.), 1588.
f. Appolbeire (E.), 1564.
m. Aquilla (E.), 1587.
? Aragon (E.), 1570.
m. Archemie (E.), 1623.
f. Ariston (E.), —.
m. Aristotle (E.), 1628.
m. Arnold (E.), 1583.
f. Audry (E.), 1636.
m. Auger (E.), 1589.
f. Aurelia (E.), 1627.
f. Averilda (E.), 1614.
f. Averina (E.), 1658.
m. Avery (E.), 1661.
f. Avis (E.), 1642.
f. Avlin (E.), 1622.
? Awbery (E.), 1589.
m. BAPTIST (E.), 1576.
m. Baradine (E.), 1658.
m. Barnardin (E.), 1620.
f. Barsabay (E.), 1569.
m. Basil (E.), 1570.
f. Bassilia (E.), 1570.
f. Beata (E.), 1695.
f. Begis = Margaret (S.), —.
m. Belinas (E.), 1416.
f. Bennet (E.), 1596.
f. Bethia (E.), 1696.
f. Bethia (S.), —.
f. Bethleem (E.), 1665.
f. Beththale (E.), 1671.
f. Betteris (E.), 1594.
m. Beven (E.), 1599.
m. Bezar (E.), 1660.
f. Blandina (E.), 1595.
? Blissota (E.), 1467.
? Blythe (E.), 1608.
m. Bredith (E.), 1631.
f. Bright (E.), 1597.
m. Buttolph (E.), 1577.
f. CAESRIALONIA (E.), 1627.
m. Calisthenes (E.), 1630.
f. Cardina (E.), 1597.
f. Carola (E.), 1672.
f. Cassandra (E.), 1637.
m. Castle (E.), 1606.
f. Cebella (E.), 1675.
f. Charity (E.), 1662.¹
m. Charnel (E.), 1655.
f. Chesya (E.), 1652.
f. Clara-Diana (E.), 1647.
f. Claridiana (E.), 1647.
m. Classe (E.), 1562.
f. Clemence (E.), 1643.
? Collet (E.), 1610.
m. Collis (E.), 1590.
f. Comfort (E.), 1650.
m. Cordall (E.), 1607.
m. Conote (E.), 1599.
m. Craven (E.), 1561.
f. Crysogon (E.), 1603.
? Cuddie (E.), 1596.
? Cuttie (E.), 1617.
f. DAMARIS (E.), 1688.
f. Damian (E.), 1608.
m. Damon (E.), 1574.
m. Darbie (E.), 1622.
f. Davina (S.), —.
m. Dayowe (E.), 1391.
m. Decolam (E.), 1652.
f. Dennis (E.), 1566.
m. Dennys (E.), 1575.
f. Dew-ale (E.), 1603.
f. Dionyse (E.), 1569.
m. Dionysius (S.), 1590.
m. Dive (E.), 1588.
? Donate (E.), 1597.
f. Dowsabell (E.), 1592.
f. Dulcebell (E.), 1625.
? Durdyn (E.), 1610.
f. EDNORE (E.), 1596.
f. Egidia (S.), 1570.
f. Elah (E.), 1613.
f. Elizaman (E.), 1692.
m. Elkin (E.), 1567.
m. Ellice (E.), 1608.
f. Emblin (E.), 1628.
f. Emmery (E.), 1572.
f. Emmott (E.), 1570.
? Entry (E.), 1687.
m. Epiphany (E.), 1622.
m. Erasmus (E.), 1584.
m. Eriah (E.), 1691.
m. Erisian (E.), 1588.
m. Escanino (E.), 1577.
? Eteno (E.), 1563.
f. Eve (E.), 1662.
m. Everard (E.), 1654.
f. Exham (E.), 1609.
m. FABIAN (E.), 1576.
m. Fagain (E.), 1626.
f. Faith (E.), 1693.¹
m. Farne (E.), 1581.
f. Farina (E.), 1644.
m. Faustin (E.), 1626.
f. Felis (E.), 1640.
m. Fernham (E.), 1585.
f. Fillmaria (E.), 1691.
m. Finlay (S.), —.
m. Finly (E.), 1632.
m. Florence (S.), —.
f. Flourish (S.), 1670.
m. Fortunatus (E.), 1603.
f. Fortune (E.), 1596.
m. Foulke (E.), 1583.
m. Foulchep (E.), 1614.
m. Fytche (E.), 1599.
m. GAMALIEL (E.), 1608.
m. Garret (E.), 1549.
m. Gawin (E.), 1560 (S.).
f. Gelis (S.), 1585.
f. Genet (E.), 1491.
f. Genevra (E.), 1616.
m. German (E.), 1566.
? Gershon (E.), 1610.
f. Gillamet (E.), 1626.
f. Gillina (E.), 1595.
f. Gilmarte (E.), 1597.
? Glarod (E.), 1569.
f. Godly (E.), 1559.
m. Golin (E.), 1563.
f. Gollefyne (E.), 1569.
f. Goodife (E.), 1608.
f. Goodlove (E.), 1565.
m. Gooson (E.), 1589.
m. Goulde (E.), 1578.
? Gowryn (E.), 1583.
m. Gratian (E.), 1688.
f. Gresilia (E.), 1590.
f. Grisegon (E.), 1636.
m. Gwedo (E.), 1558.
f. Gyllmar (E.), 1564.
m. HAMLET (E.), 1581.
m. Hamon (E.), 1649.
m. Hannibal (E.), 1574.
f. Harman (E.), 1581.
m. Hector (E. S.), —.
m. Hercepate (E.), 1670.
m. Hercules (E.), 1572; (S.) 1580.
m. Hilary (E.), 1641.
m. Holophernes (E.).
m. Homer (S.), 1590.
f. Honora (E.), 1585.
f. Hope (E.).¹
m. Horatio (E.), 1582.
f. Hosawna (S.), 1680.
f. Hulda (E.), 1665.
f. ILANDE (E.), 1609.
f. Innocentia (E.), 1657.
m. Innocentius (E.), 1655.
? Issett (E.), 1593.
f. Israell (E.), 1607.
m. Itias (E.), 1688.
f. JACOBINE (E.), 1559.
? Jannwick (E.), 1614.
m. Jarois (E.), 1598.

¹ Faith, Hope, Charity, trins, so baptized.

- m.* Jarpan (E.), 1584.
f. Jennifen (E.), 1588.
m. Jephth (E.), 1616.
m. Jerome (S.), 1562.
f. Joke (E.), 1625.
m. Jole (E.), 1677.
m. Jordan (E.), 1610.
f. Juda (E.), 1550.
m. Julyan (E.), 1575.
m. Justice (E.), 1551.
f. Justinia (E.), 1619.
m. Justinian (E.), 1572.
f. KENBOROW (E.), 1603.
m. Kendricke (E.), 1586.
m. Kenelm (E.), 1696.
m. Ketchmee (E.), 1647.
m. Knowgood (E.), 1638.
m. LEMUELL (E.), 1626.
 ? Leones (E.), 1587.
m. Libbes (E.), 1564.
m. Livewell (E.), 1608.
m. Lomax (E.), 1682.
f. Loury (E.), 1584.
f. Lovage (E.), 1642.
f. Lovday (E.), 1627.
f. Love (E.), 1684.
f. Lovnia (E.), 1586.
m. Lucian (E.), 1556.
f. Lucrece (E.), 1562.
m. MAGNUS (S.), —.
m. Magor (S.), 1627.
m. Maige (S.), 1570.
f. Mailyn (E.), 1585.
f. Mailie (S.), 1580.
f. Malthy (E.), 1607.
m. Mannicus (E.), 1578.
f. Manny (E.), 1697.
m. Manutius (E.), 1578.
m. Marcellus (E.), 1655.
m. Martial (E.), 1625.
 ? Masilnie (E.), 1593.
f. Massee (E.), 1696.
f. Matheena (E.), 1593.
f. Mawsie (S.), 1581.
f. Melior (E.), 1685.
f. Mercy (E.), 1614.
f. Micholl (E.), 1604.
f. Milka (E.), 1636.
m. Minnion (E.), 1624.
f. Mirabel (E.), 1623; (S.)
 1570.
f. Mouall (E.), 1576.
f. NANNIS (S.), 1574.
f. Nicolas (S.), 1650.
m. Ninian (S.), 1560.
m. Normand (S.), 1568.
 ? Novell (E.), 1572.
 ? Nymphas (E.), 1664.
m. OBEDIENSE (E.), 1587.
m. Octavian (E.), 1577.
f. Odelia (E.), 1596.
m. Offspring (E.), 1650.
f. Oloff (E.), 1587.
f. Onely (E.), 1608.
 ? Orange (E.), 1609.
m. Original (E.), 1607.
m. Ottowell (E.), 1603.
m. Otunias (E.), 1675.
m. Oudart (E.), 1698.
m. PALAMEDES (S.), 1595.
f. Pallas (E.), 1578.
m. Paracelsus (E.), 1602.
f. Parnell (E.), 1624.
 ? Parole (E.), 1568.
f. Parthenia (E.), 1646.
m. Paskall (E.), 1560.
m. Pasque (E.), 1599.
m. Pasquill (E.), 1606.
m. Passer (E.), 1622.
f. Patience (E.), 1665.
f. Peditana (E.), 1679.
f. Peersie (E.), 1614.
f. Penninah (E.), 1656.
f. Perentyan (E.), 1587.
m. Perin (E.), 1582.
m. Perpete (E.), 1637.
f. Petronella (E.), 1621.
f. Phage (E.), 1632.
f. Phane (E.), 1691.
m. Pharow (E.), 1641.
f. Phenix (E.), 1672.
f. Polexena (E.), 1627.
m. Praise (E.), 1632.¹
m. Prim (E.), 1648.
f. Prisca (E.), 1672.
f. Prudence (E.), 1610.
 ? Pyore (E.), 1600.
 ? QUAIN (E.), 1592.
f. Quinborow (E.), 1603.
m. Quintegeon (S.), 1580.
m. Quintine (S.), 1569.
m. RAGUEL (S.), 1589.
f. Rebona (E.), 1612.
f. Rediviva (E.), 1698.
m. Rhemigijs (E.), 1664.
 ? Roche (E.), 1612.
 ? Roman (E.), 1582.
m. Romball (E.), 1603.
f. Rout (E.), 1571.
m. Rutter (E.), 1596.
 ? Rymer (E.), 1575.
f. SABINA (E.), 1624.
f. Sabrina (E.), 1593.
f. Sackred (E.), 1605.
m. Salathiel (E.), 1629.
 ? St. (E.), 1625.
f. Sanite (E.), 1608.
f. Saydewell (E.), 1592.
f. Saynts (E.), 1556.
f. Scollis (E.), 1623.
f. Seball (E.), 1665.
m. Sebastian (E.), 1642.
f. Selina (E.), 1652.
f. Sence (E.), 1548.
m. Senior (E.), 1636.
m. Sextus (E.), 1592.
 ? Sidery (E.), 1625.
f. Silence (E.), 1655.
m. Silvester (E.), 1608.
f. Sindonie (E.), 1609.
m. Sion (E.), 1657.²
f. Soneta (E.), 1391.
f. Suramett (E.), 1608.
f. Suryell (E.), 1602.
f. Swena (E.), 1602.
f. Sythe (E.), 1560.
 ? TAMARISK (E.), 1598.
m. Tamberlyn (E.), 1659.
m. Tangela (E.), 1468.
m. Tegge (E.), 1573.
f. Temperance (E.), 1633.
m. Tempus (E.), 1598.
f. Termaria (E.), 1686.
m. Terry (E.), 1609.
f. Thamer (E.), 1585.
f. Thomasin (E.), 1629.
m. Tidder (E.), 1584.
m. Tobell (E.), 1634.
m. Tobias (E.), 1575.
m. Totor (E.), 1566.
m. Trisham (E.), 1664.
m. Trixson (E.), 1595.
m. Troilus (S.), —.
f. Tymothea (S.), 1628.
m. UBEY (E.), —.
f. Unisa (E.), 1700.
f. Uriana (E.), 1695.
m. Uryan (E.), 1588.
m. Utor (E.), 1602.
m. VARGUIS (E.), 1637.
f. Varne (E.), 1587.
m. Vigorous (E.), 1672.
f. Virtue (E.), 1651.
m. Vulcan (E.), 1640.
 ? WALGRAVE (E.), 1588.
f. Winnick (E.), 1618.
f. Wyborow (E.), 1605.
 ? ZURIELL (E.), 1605.

¹ This was the name of Colonel Barbon, commonly called 'Praise God' Barebones. He may have added 'God' to his baptismal name. The entry, 1632, is the burial of a child of his.

² 'Sion Hill.'

631. A FOREIGNER IN SCOTLAND, 1672.—Mr. Hume Brown in *Early Travellers in Scotland*, 1295-1689, has given us the opinions of foreigners who visited Scotland. In many cases they are far from complimentary. In the report of the Portland MSS. (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 14 *Rep.*, pt. ii., page 327) is printed a letter from Denis de Repas to Sir Edward Harley, 1672. It may be interesting to our readers to give the portion which relates to Scotland.

ED.

‘I went into Scotland, where I did observe the people not to be at all ingenious for any kind of manufacture, for it is certain that there is not any sort of good commodity made in Scotland. I have been there three times, once out of England and twice out of Holland, and did travel above two hundred miles beyond Edinburgh towards the north. I may assure your honour that in all my travels I never saw a nation in general more nasty, lazy, and least ingenious in matter of manufactures than they are, as by word of mouth I may in time the better relate to your honour. In several places, though, nature doth afford them all manner of materials to build houses, they are so lazy that they had rather lay in cabins covered hardly with earth and turfs, and so be exposed to the injury of the weather, than to take the pains to build as they do anywhere else, nay, amongst the Highlanders they live like savages, and go half naked. That people is so lazy that generally, except in the great towns, they do not do so much as bake bread, though they may have plenty of corn, but make nastily a kind of stuff with oat half grinded, which they do call cake—which hath no more taste or relish than a piece of wooden trencher. I was forced for two months time, in the north, in a place called Rothimay, to live altogether upon pap for want of bread. The Scotch men and Scotch horses live altogether upon the same diet, I mean upon oats, for there is not a horse in thirty to whom hay is afforded; their bread is made of oats, and so is their bonny ale. Was I to give your honour a whole description both of their humours and of their nasty, “sloving and scabby” way of living amongst them, I should have matter enough for a dozen of copious letters. . . . I do speak so much of Scotland by reason that being your neighbours, I do wonder that they do not take something after the English, which through all the world are counted the most ingenious in all manner of manufactures, as cloth, serge, woollen stockings, silk stockings, both woven and knitted, which I have seen transported to Naples, Messina, Palermo, etc., all places whence silk is transported into England. All sort of leather, scarlet cloth, gloves, watches, knives, etc. In Scotland there is good wool enough and plentiful, yet they do not make any sort of cloth, but send it over to Holland. They make in the north, about Aberdeen, great store of a kind of coarse baize, which they call plaiding from fourpence to eightpence the ell; from the price your honour may judge of the goodness of the stuff. They do make also abundance of stockings in those parts; they cost but very little money, yet are they too dear, for they are “stock nought,” and most nastily made. They have abundance of goat, bucks, and deer-skins, but they do not take the pains to dress them as well as their hides. They do send them to Holland. I have dealt in all those sort of goods, and so I must needs know the price of them. . . . The rest of my ready money I did lay it all in Aberdeen’s stockings, and so I did return to Holland, where I had them dyed, then carried them into Germany, and from place to place I sold some by gross only.’

632. OLD CROSS AT MINNIGAFF.—The drawing here given represents another old cross at Minnigaff, which though ruder than the one given vol. ix. p. 21, is of some interest.

C. H. M. J.



633. A SCOTTISH KING'S WEDDING BANQUET.—Perhaps one of the most important events which occurred during the long reign of the third Henry of England was the marriage of Margaret, his eldest daughter, to the young King of Scotland. This event, which was solemnised at York on the morrow of Christmas in the year 1251, receives much notice in the

contemporary documents stored in the Public Record Office. From the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland for the years 1108 to 1272, we learn that the preparations were on a truly royal scale. Besides the thousands of hens, hundreds of swine, hares, and partridges; scores of swans, cranes, peacocks, and pheasants; the 'brawns,' without which no mediæval feast was complete, and 'salmon calewar' from Cumberland and Newcastle, commanded by writ from Windsor; herrings by the last; 'haddoc, congres,' and other fish, in thousands, were ordered to be bought at Scarborough. The seneschals of Galtrees and other forests were commanded to send hinds, does, boars, swine, and roes, by the hundred to stock the royal larder at York. And the consumption of wines amounted to no less than 132 casks, costing the then enormous sum of £221, 8s. 8d., in addition to what was supplied from the royal cellars. Besides this profusion of meats and drinks, the adornments of the body were not forgotten. The 'philosophy of clothes' as regards outward splendour was well understood in those days; and one cannot read without interest of the robes of samite trimmed with ermine and miniver for the royal parents of the bride; the 'queyntisis,' or quaint devices of violet sarnite, with the three leopards embroidered both on front and back, for Henry himself; the robes of cloth of gold with maunches; the tabards of the same precious stuff, with leopards of golden skin and other most quaint devices in plenty, to be worn at church by the youthful Prince Edward and his three attendant knights; of the fair sword with silken scabbard; the 'precious couch,' and gilt spurs for his knighthood, given to the young bridegroom. We know less about the bridal attire than we could wish, for, most unfortunately, the 'schedule of certain things' enclosed with the writ commanding the Treasurer and Edward of Westminster, who seems to have been the court jeweller, to lay out 200 marks for the princess, is lost as irrecoverably as the king's numerous verbal instructions. But the two fair saddles and ornate reins, and two more with scarlet 'sambucas' and many jewels, the rich and precious couch similar to her husband's, the ten cloths of gold 'to take to Scotland,' the green robes for her maidens, the robe of scarlet and miniver for her lady of honour, the gold and silver cups and vases and posnet, fermails and rings 'of price' given to the bride, are all recorded. The interests of religion were amply provided for, as the ecclesiastical antiquary will see in a list of the ornaments of the chapels of the bride and her brother Edward, and their cost charged on the Irish revenues. The poor of York were remembered—a pleasing feature in the pageant—the king's almoner being empowered to distribute cloth and boots, the price of both carefully specified. Precious cloths were given in the form of robes to stranger knights; costly jewels to the shrine of St. Edward; a chaplet to the queen-mother of Scotland; and an ouche to Earl Patric, the only noble recorded as so honoured. The event took place, as we have said, on the morrow of Christmas 1251, and on the following day Henry bound himself to pay, as his daughter's '*maritagium*,' the sum of five thousand marks within four years from Easter next thereafter. The dowry was certainly small contrasted with the splendour of the marriage festivities, and the fact that Henry gave thirty thousand marks to his sister, the Empress of Germany. What was still worse, it was not paid for many years, notwithstanding repeated applications by Alexander. However, the two royal children, for they were nothing else, were despatched with

all honour to Scotland, the king pardoning a number of outlaws on the occasion, and the Sheriff of Northumberland being commanded to make the Scotch king New Year's gifts at Newcastle. Frequent messages and letters passed between Queen Eleanor and her child; and one sees the loving parent's maternal care in the 'three veils and three yellow hoods' sent to Scotland to shield the little queen from the northern blasts. Turning our attention to the preparations for the combined Christmas and nuptial festivities, we find that the first instructions were issued by the king himself from Windsor on the 28th of October 1251, when the Sheriff of Lincoln is commanded to buy for the king's use, 1000 hens, 300 partridges, 30 swans, 20 cranes, 25 peacocks, 50 pheasants, 50 rabbits, and 300 hares, against the next Christmas, and send them to York, so as to be ready on the third day before that feast; and the king, on learning the cost, will allow it. Similar writ to the Sheriff of York for 3000 hens, 50 partridges, 60 pheasants, 20 cranes, 30 swans, 30 peacocks, 100 rabbits, 400 hares, 200 swine, and 20 brawns with heads. Similar writ to the Sheriff of Northumberland for 100 swine, 1000 hens, 500 partridges, 30 pheasants, 15 peacocks, 15 cranes, 15 swans, 100 rabbits, 300 hares, and 15 brawns. Similar to the Bailiffs of Lincoln for 10 cranes, 10 swans, 10 peacocks, 30 pheasants, and — partridges. Similarly to the Sheriff of Lancaster for 100 swine, 300 partridges, 40 pheasants, 20 cranes, 15 swans, 20 peacocks, 100 rabbits, 300 hares, 1000 hens, and 20 brawns. Similarly to the Sheriff of Cumberland for 1000 hens, 300 partridges, 20 cranes, 15 swans, 20 peacocks, 40 pheasants, 50 rabbits, 15 brawns, 50 salmon 'calewar' (Halliwell defines 'calivered' as 'prepared in a peculiar manner'); these salmon to be put 'in pane.' Similarly to the Mayor and Bailiffs of York for 10 cranes, 10 swans, 40 pheasants, and 200 partridges. Similarly to the Bailiffs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to buy 30 salmon calewar to put in pane. On the 18th of November, the King being at Feckenham, commands the keepers of his wines at York to deliver of the better sort to Robert de Montepessolano, two casks of white wine '*ad gartriofilatium*' (to make gilliflower wine), and one cask of red wine to make claret thereof, for the King's use, against the instant Christmas; and Robert is commanded to hasten to York and make the said *gartriofilatium* and claret, as he is wont in past years. On the 25th of November, the King, being at Derby, orders the seneschal of the forest of Gaultrees to provide 200 does, and have them at York for the King's use by Christmas instant. On the next day, the King, being at Nottingham, again writes to the seneschal of Gaultrees forest commanding him to take there 50 roes for the king's use and deliver them to the Sheriff of York, to be ready there three days before Christmas instant. Likewise to the seneschal of Langwath forest to take therein 50 hinds and 50 roes, and deliver them to the Sheriff of York; and William de Ireby is commanded to aid in taking them. But this particular writ is returned as 'cancelled,' as they took nothing in the forest. Later in the day, the seneschal of Gaultrees is commanded to take 100 hinds, and boars and swine to the number of 100, and deliver them to the Sheriff of York, to be carried there by Christmas; and William de Ireby is ordered to aid in their capture. On the same day the King directs the Sheriff of Cumberland to receive 200 hinds which Geoffrey de Langley, the Justiciar of the forest, will deliver to him, and salt them well, and carry them to York, so as to be in the King's larder there at latest on Thursday next before the feast

of the Lord's Nativity. On the 28th of November, the King, being still at Nottingham, directs the Sheriff of York to receive 150 hinds and 100 boars and sows, which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Pickering will deliver to him; and 50 roes which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Galtrees will deliver to him; and 50 hinds and 50 roes which the Seneschal of the King's forest of Langwath will deliver to him; and carry them to York against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity, to be delivered to Stephen Bauzan and others whom the King has sent there to make provision; and to have them ready there on the third day before the said feast. From another source we learn that the Archbishop of York about this day sent the King a present of sixty fine fat oxen for the purposes of the feast, and that they were duly delivered to the said Stephen Bauzan. The next day the King directs the Sheriff of Nottingham to cause the 27 bucks he has in his custody, which were delivered to him by Baldwin de Paunton, to be carried forthwith to York and delivered to the keeper of the King's larder, by tally. On the 1st of December the King directs the Sheriff of Northampton to cause all the venison received by him for the King's use, both from the King's forest of Rockingham and elsewhere, to be carried forthwith to York and delivered to the keepers of the King's larder there, by tally, against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity. Three days later the King sends William his fisherman to fish in the King's vivary of Fosse against the instant Christmas, directing the Sheriff of York to permit and aid him with advice, and to keep the fish caught, safe in some stew (*stuo*) against the King's arrival. On the 7th of December the Bailiffs of Newcastle-on-Tyne are commanded, notwithstanding the King's command elsewhere for 30 salmon 'calewar,' to send 200 salmon to York by Christmas; and on the 12th, the King, being still at Nottingham, directs his Bailiffs of Scarborough to buy forthwith there five lasts of good herring, 1000 'mulwelle (mulletts?), 10,000 'haddoc,' and 500 'congres,' and send them to York against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity. On the 15th the King commands the keeper of Gaultrees forest to allow Alexander, King of Scotland, to hunt when passing through the same, and to have what he takes. On the 20th of December, the King, being at Thorpe, commands the keeper of Langwade Forest to take as many roes as he can, and send them to York by Christmas. And Richard de Murers is commanded to assist him with hounds, bows, nets, and all other engines he can bring. On the 5th of January 1252, writs were issued to the Treasurer and Chamberlains for payment to the following merchants of wines:—

Bartholomew of Winchelsea,	17 casks of wine,	£31 9 0
Arnold de Camaide,	4 do. do.,	7 8 0
William Gaillarde,	11 do. do.,	19 5 0
Bartholomew de Dune,	33 do. do.,	57 15 0
John de Bayne,	16 do. do.,	28 0 0
William Frenkel,	20 do. do.,	35 0 0
William de Cambern',	4 do. of French wine,	5 6 8
Jaket of Rouen,	2 do. do.,	2 13 4
Elyas de Beaumont,	15 do. do.,	20 0 0
Ralf de Treuville,	7 do. do.,	9 6 8
Hugh of Allerton,	3 casks of wine,	5 5 0

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[£221 8 8]

All the above wine was bought for the King's use by the hands of

Robert de Dacre at York, against the late feast of the Lord's Nativity. On the same day the King by writ to the Barons of Exchequer ordered allowance to Robert de Creppinges, Sheriff of York, in the farm of the county, of £11, 4s. laid out by the King's precept on 119 swine, bought for the King's use against the feast of the Lord's Nativity; also of £9, 17s. 8d., laid out as above on 1992 hens bought for the same feast; also of 110s. 4d., expended by him in the carriage of the King's wines and discharging same. Orders were also issued for the payment to Robert de Lathun, Sheriff of Lancaster, in the farm of the county, of £10, 17s. 6½d., laid out by him as above, for 102 swine and carrying them to York. Also of 42s. laid out by him for 424 hens bought for the King, and their carriage to York for the said feast. A similar writ for allowance to William Heirun, Sheriff of Northumberland, in his county farm, of £10, 15s. laid out by him on 100 swine and their carriage to York for said feast. On the 15th of the same month there was issued a similar writ for allowance to Robert le Vavasur, Sheriff of Nottingham, in the issues of his county, of 14s. laid out by the King's precept in carriage of 89 boars and sows from Nottingham to York, against the late feast of the Lord's Nativity; and 2s. 4d. expended by the same authority in salting 27 bucks, taken by Baldwin de Panton in Shirewood forest, and delivered by him to said Sheriff to be salted. It is satisfactory to observe that the poor were not forgotten, for on the 1st of December 1251, the King enjoins his Bailiffs of York to cause friar Roger, the King's almoner, to have in the city of York, against the instant feast of the Lord's Nativity, 500 ells of cloth, price of the ell, 7d. or 8d. at most; and 165 pairs of boots, the price of each pair of one part to be 4½d.; of each pair of the second part, 5d.; and of each pair of the third part, 5½d.; for distribution among the poor, to be ready for Roger by the Thursday next before said feast. And on the 31st of the same month the King, at the instance of the King of Scotland, on the occasion of the marriage, pardons a number of persons outlawed for murders and other crimes. Peter Chaceporc, the keeper of the King's wardrobe, was also commanded to include in the King's wardrobe about to arrive at York at Christmas, as much scarlet and other precious cloth as will make ten or twelve robes for stranger knights coming to the said feast. On the 21st of November, Edward of Westminster [the King's jeweller], is commanded to procure with all haste a fair sword, with 'scauberg' of silk, and silver pommel, well and ornately covered, and a fair belt attached, so that the King may have it at York in order to decorate Alexander, King of Scotland, with the knightly belt (*cingulo militari*), at the instant Christmas. The said Edward is also commanded to have made without delay a pair of silver gilt spurs, with silken ligaments becomingly and ornately made, so that the King may have them at York at Christmas instant for the use of the said King of Scotland. William de Haverhulle and Edward of Westminster were also commanded to have made without delay for the use of Margaret, the King's daughter, two fair and becoming (*decentes*) saddles, viz., one with a silken 'sabutus,' and the other with a scarlet 'sabutus,' with ornate and becoming reins, and other things fitting; that the King's daughter may have them ready at York on the instant Christmas. The instructions to Roger the tailor, and others, respecting the preparation of the royal wardrobes, are very full and interesting, though somewhat marred by numerous verbal orders, and the loss of

the 'cedula' enclosed with the precept issued by the King on the 8th November 1251. The King also provided all the ornaments for his daughter's chapel, viz., one pair of silver basins, chalice, two phials, books, vestments, tunic, dalmatic, double chasuble, viz., a 'festival and a ferial one,' and all other ornaments. And in April 1252, he commanded his Treasurer and Chamberlains of Ireland, to pay to Adam de Basing, citizen of London, or his messenger £87, 13s. 7d., for a broidered chasuble, and other two chasubles of silk of divers colours, a broidered cope, and other five copes of silk of divers colours, two pairs of tunics and dalmatics of divers colours, two pairs of broidered apparels, with stoles, 'fanulis,' anieces, 'poingnells,' and 'lamballes,' and a third pair not broidered, and one border of orphrey for the altar; and for five albs, six surplices, two rochets, and six towels given by the King to the chapel of the King's daughter, Margaret Queen of Scotland.

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, B.A.

634. PUBLIC RECORDS (viii. 172, ix. 26, 79).—It would be quite possible to print in *The Index Library* Calendars of Scottish Documents preserved at Edinburgh or elsewhere, in similar style to the other Calendars already appearing therein.

If the names of from 50 to 60 fresh subscribers interested in such calendars could be got, a Scottish series would be at once started, and in return for the annual guinea subscription they would not only get some eight sheets (128 pages) of matter of interest to themselves, but also the other Calendars, etc., relating more particularly to England, that already are appearing in *The Index Library*.

I shall be glad to hear from any one on the subject, and to know which Calendars it would be most desirable to print.

Names of intending subscribers will also be received by the Editor of *The Scottish Antiquary*.

E. A. FRY.

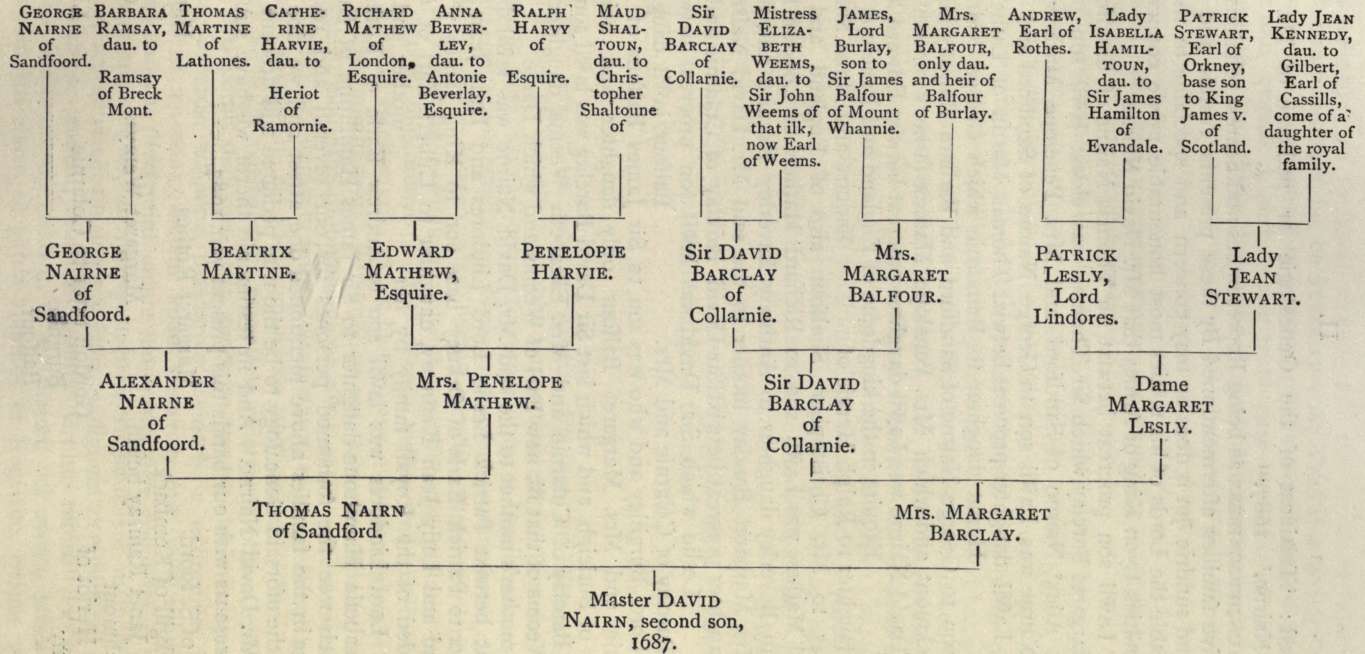
172 EDMUND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

635. BIRTH BRIEVE OF MR. DAVID NAIRNE, 1687.—Documents have been sent to us which we think worth presenting to our readers *in extenso*—not that they will prove by any means light reading, but they explain the means taken by Scotsmen, who settled abroad, to prove their gentle blood. We have alluded (vol. iv. p. 86) to the birth briefs existing at Aberdeen, which seem to have been granted by the city authorities, and we have met with a case where the clerk of a small but old royal burgh granted a 'bore brieve,' and certified the 'seize quarterings' of a neighbour who had gone to Sweden. The descent as given was, there can be little doubt, imaginary. In the papers printed below we have, however, a specimen of genuine and trustworthy work.

Such papers may exist in the Lyon Office, or may lie hid in family charter-chests, but their rarity is our chief excuse for inflicting this one, with all its tedious verbiage, on our long-suffering readers. In anticipation of some grumbling, we will promise not to repeat the offence. The papers have been kindly lent us by Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell, 1 Carlung Place, Edinburgh.

Ed.

BIRTH BRIEVE.—I.



(Endorsed) 'PROSAPIE ALEXANDER NAIRNE de Sandford, 1687.'

or, Northern Notes and Queries.

II.

Endorsed: 'Testificat of the Genealogie or pedigree of Mr. David Nairne.' 1687.

WE UNDERSCRIBERS as being Representees and nearest relations of the respective families aftermentioned By these presents Testifie and declair to all and sundrie ſm it does or may concern and speciallie to the right honourable the Lords of his māties most honourable privie counsell and to his māties Lyon King of Armes that Mr. David Nairne is second Laŵll son procreat betwixt Sir Thomas Nairne of Sandford and Mrs. Margaret Barclay which Sir Thomas was eldest laŵll son procreat betwixt Alex^r Nairne of Sandford and Mrs. Penelope Mathew which Alex^r Nairne was Laŵll son to George Nairne of Sandford and Beatrix Martin Laŵll daughter procreat betwixt Thomas Martin of Lathens and Heriat daughter to Ramornie which George Nairne was Laŵll son to George Nairne of Sandford and Barbara Ramsay Daughter to Breckmont and which Mrs. Penelope Mathew father's mother to the s^d Mr. David Nairne was Laŵll daughter procreat betwixt Edward Mathew of Esquire in the kingdome of England and Penelope Hervie Laŵll daughter to Ralph Hervie of Esquire and Maud Shaltoune daughter to Mr. Christopher Shaltoun also of England and which Edward Mathew was Laŵll son to Richard Mathew of London Esquire and Ann Baverley daughter to Anthony Baverley Esquire and that the said Mrs. Margaret Barclay mother to the said Mr. David Nairne was laŵll daughter procreat betwixt Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Dame Leslie which Sir David was laŵll son procreat betwixt Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Mrs. Balfour laŵll daughter to James Lord Burghley and who was son to Sir James Balfour of Mountquhannie and Mrs. Margaret Balfour only daughter and heiress of Balfour of Burleigh and which last Sir David Barclay was laŵll son to Sir David Barclay of Colarnie and Mrs. Elizabeth Weems daughter to Sir John Weems of that ilk now Earl of Weems and which Dame Leslie mother's mother to the said Mr. David Nairne was laŵll daughter procreat betwixt Patrick Leslie Lord Lindores and Lady Jean Stewart daughter to Patrick Earle of Orkney base son to King James y^e 5th of Scotland and Lady Jean Kennedy, daughter to Gilbert Earl of Cassills descended of the Royall family by her mother and which Patrick Lord Lindores was laŵll son to Andrew Earle of Rothes and Lady Isabella Hamilton daughter to Sir James Hamilton of Evandale all which wee the fornamed persones for our severall and respective interests in the families above mentioned doe attest and we doe heirby declair the aforesaid Genealogy to be the true pedigree and descent of the same Mr. David Nairne. And in testimonie thereof we have subscribed these presents with our hands this present yeir 1687.

Nairne of S. foord	Margaret Rothes	Hamilton
Ar: Makgill of Kemback		
mar on Janet Ramsay heirin	Margaret Wemyss	Cassills
of Brachmont		
Robert Heriot of	Gordon tutor to Colarnie	Lindores
Ramorny	Burghlie	
	Balfour.	

(Note overleaf.)

Edinburgh the 24th day of February 1687 That this is the Certificat produced befor the Counsell in favoures of the within named Mr. David Nairne and q'upon a birth breive is to pass by order of Counsell is attested by me Sir William Patersone clerk of his māties privy Counsell.

WILL. PATERSONE.

III.

Endorsed: 'Act and recommendation for expediting a Birth breive in favour of Mr. David Nairne.'

AT EDINBURGH the twentieth fourth day of Febrÿ jⁱ vi and eighty seven years. Anent a petition presented by Mr. David Nairne, shewing that the petitioner haveing lived in France these seväll years by gone, and being now resolved to settle ÿr, is desyrous to have a Birth breive pedigree past under his Māties seall of this kingdome and to that end has prepared ane ample certificat of his descent under the sealls and subscriptions of the persones of quality and gentlemen, who ar the representatives or nearest relationes of the respective Families from qh he is descended as the same y^r produced does

AND THERFOR HUMBLÿ supplicating that order and warrant might be granted in maner and to ye effect, and

The Lords of his Māties privy counsell having heard and considered the forsd petition w^t the testificat above mentioned y^w produced doe herby grant order and warrant to the of his māties chan cerie, or y^r deutes to exten the said birth breive to the petitioner in dew forme, and recommend to the Lord High Chancellor to grant to his Deput Keeper of the Great seall to append the same y^r to

Eden^r by me

WILL PATTERONE,
Clar S^r Conç.

IV.

JACOBUS Dei gratia, Scotiae, Angliae, Franciae, et Hiberniae, Rex, fideiſq̄ defensor UNIVERSIS et singulis Imperatori semper Augusto, Regibus serenissimis, pontificibus pientissimis, principibus et Ducibus serenissimis, civitatum Consulibus amplissimis, Necnon, omnibus prouinciarum, classium, castrorū præfectis summis, aliisq̄ deniq̄ cunctis, supremam vel subordinatam quamcunq̄ potentiam ubicunq̄ exercentibus, pietatis radiis et virtutis gloria fulgentibus. Atq̄ cæteris quibuscunq̄ patentes hasce nostras Literas intellecturis. S. P. D. QUANDOQUIDEM summa et sedula eorum quibus administratio Rei publicae est commissa cura et studium esse debet, ut inculpatæ probitatis sectatoribus, et de se bene merentibus, debitus honos et præmia promenta conferantur, et ut scelerum nequitia, infames, contemptui et justis suppliciis subjiciantur. Nos quidem hactenus, ne in his negligentius providisse videremur, obnixè, quantum e re nata fieri potuit dedimus et in posterim semper dabimus operam, ut quacunq̄ Generosi sanguinis præclarive facinoris, a majoribus derivata sunt jura et encomia, eadem apud posteros, nisi ipsi abintegritate majorum suorum desciverint, quam longissima fieri possit serie, sarta et tecta maneant. Quo, et ipsi postgeniti, stematis sui memores nihil parentum amplitudine aut integra fama, indignum committant, sed ad parem accensi laudem, aliquam propria virtute nitoris accessionem, claritudini majorum superaddant, et sic majori, vel conatu saltem, pari, proavos æmulati claros se patria alumnos et Regi suo, probos se cives

present. Atq̄ ne quid de Gentis suæ splendore culpa sua aut desidia decedat, ingentibus votis et viribus invictis contendant; ATQUE ADEO inde est, et merito quidem quod generis nobilitate, illustrem, et doctissimum virum, DOMINUM DAVIDEM NAIRN filium secundo genitum, Domini Thomæ Nairn a Sandfoord equitis aurati (fidelis serenissimi nostri patri, beatæ memoriæ, in antiquo nostro Scotiæ Regno, Subditi) natalibus, moribus amænâ et eruditione præclarû multisq̄ nobis nominibus charissimum, hac nostra commendatione tanquam benevolentia tessera exornare volumus. NUMQ̄ ipse, eximiæ suæ fidei Literaturæ et fortitudinis, multa et præclara, qua domi, qua peregre, præsertim in Gallia, indicia usq̄ eo dederit, ut majorum suorum lumini, lucis suæ accessione, non parum addidisse videretur. Nos pariter veritati appertæ atq̄ honoribus et muniis a majoribus nostris serenissimis, Scotorum Regibus, in illius majores collatis, ex a quo et bono nostrum firmum testimonium quod ipsi beneficii loco apud externos, apud quos sedes suos posuerit, esse possit, ab illustrissimis ejus consanguineis suppliciter rogati, haud denegare volumus. POST FACTUM itaq̄ a prudentissimis et doctissimis viris quibus id numeris demandatum est, diligenti inquisitionem de stemmate et prosapia prædicti illustris viri, compertum est nobis Nos IDCIRCO notum ac certum facimus et manifestum esse publice testamur prædilectum civem nostrum DOMINUM DAVIDEM NAIRN legitimum e legitimo thoro et matrimonio ex utroq̄ parente illustri et generoso natum esse et ex nobilissimis et admodum præclaris familiis paternum et maternum genus jam multis retro seculis traxisse; UT POTE ortum prædicto patre illustri et honorabili viro, domino Thoma Nairn, barone de Sandfoord equite aurato (qui rei bellicæ cupidus in Galliam dum adhuc juvenis Migravit, ibiq̄ apud christianissimum Regem centurionis fortissimi officio et honore perfungebatur deinde adicto serenissimo patre nostro Carolo primo Britaniarum Monarcha felicissimæ memoriæ difficillimis temporibus revocatus, pro Regia autoritate contra perduelles in Anglia subditos, adeo streune se gessit, ut in ipsis castris Regiis dignitate equestri merito exornatus sit), et Matre domina Margareta Barclay avo vero paterno, domino Alexandro Nairn de Sandfoord (qui cubicularii ministri munus serenissimo nostro avo Jacobi sexto beatissimæ memoriæ, perquam fideliter exequutus est) Avia domina Penelope Mathew filia legitima domini Edwardi Mathew in Anglia armigeri, et uxoris suæ domine Penelopes Harvie, proavo domino Georgio Nairn de Sandfoord, proavia Beatrix Martin filia lîma dñi Thomæ Martin, baronis de Lathons, et uxoris suæ Catharinæ Heriot filiæ Comarchæ de Ramornie, Abavo domino Georgio Nairn, barone de Sandfoord, Abaviæ dña Barbara Ramsay filia itima baronis de Breckmont; Dictus vero dominus Edwardus Mathew filius fuit legitimus domini Ricardi Mathew armigeri Londinensis, et uxoris suæ domine Annæ Beverlay filiæ legitimæ domini Antonii Beverlay in dicto nro Angliæ Regno armigeri, prædicta etiam domina Penelope Harvie filia erat legitima dñi Raphælis Harvie in Anglia armigeri, et uxoris ejus domine Matildæ Shaltoun filiæ legitimæ domini Christopheri Shaltoun nobilis Angli. Avo vero materno dño Davide Barclay de Colarnie equite aurato ejusdem prænominis et tituli decimo sexto (quorum singuli ob singula præclara sua in Regum et Regni gloriam patrata facinora serenissimorum nostrorum progenitorum gratia et favore equitum auratorum nomen et honorem merito adepti sunt) et Avia dña Issabella Lesly, proavo domino Davide Barclay de Colairnie equite

aurato, proavia domina Marg^{ta} Balfour filia legitima Jacobi illustris domini de Burleigh, Comitiorum Regni baronis (et qui fuit filius legitimus dñi Jacobi Balfour comarchæ de Montquhannie gentis suæ phylarchæ) et uxoris suæ dominæ Margaretæ Balfour unicæ filiæ et hæredis sæmellæ de Burleigh. Ab avo Domino Davide Barclayde Colarnie et etium equiteaurato. Abavia domina Elizabetha Weems filia itima domini Johanino Weemes ab eodem equitis aurati. Cujus posterii titulo comitis de Weemes ex ornantur. Et quæ quidem domina Isabella Lesly avia dicti domini Davidis Nairn ex parte matris filia fuit legitima Pat. Lesly illustris domini de Lindores baronis parlamenti et dñæ Jeañna Stewart filiæ Pat. Comitiss orcadi et domina Joanna Kennedy filia illustrissimi Gilberti Comitiss de Cassills in legitimo matrimonio genitæ qui quidem Gilbertus a Regali Regum Scotorum stemmate originem maternam traxit Patricium etiam Comes Orcadie filius erat serenissimi principis, Jacobi ejus nominis quinti Scotie Regis, ac illustrissimi nostri progenitoris. Et qui quidem Pat. dñus de Lindores pater aviæ dicti domini Davidus Nairn, filius fuit itimus illustrissimi Andriæ Comitiss de Rothes et uxoris suæ dñæ Isabellæ Hamiltoun filiæ timæ dñi Jacobi Hamiltoun baronis de Evandale. QUI OMNES Legitimis nuptiis copulati ex lîimis et ipsi thoris ex illustrissimis et vere nobilissimis familiis oriundi fuere omnis generis et virtutis splendore claruore et a serenissimis Scotorum Regibus decessoribus nris ob præclara sua in hostes facinora et probatam in patriam fidem, magnis honoribus munus et numeribus, ab omni ferme memoria jure et merito, omnes condecorati famam suam tum sanguine puram et integram sine labe aut ullo contaminate ad posterios etiam adhuc superstites, majorum suorū virtutū æmulos transmissere; QUORUM tenore vos omnes amicos nros (sua quiq̄ servata dignitate) juxta notos et dilectos rogatos obtestosq̄ cupimus, ut modo laudatum Civem nostrum prædic^t Dominum Davidem Nairn ut in omnibus nobis charum omnibus comitatis amoris et honoris officiis prosequamini, parem vobis reposituros spondemus gratiam si ullam in re ope nra aut favore uti volueritis. Quæ omnia sicut ex se vera sunt et firma, sic etiam ut apud universos testatiora et certiora fiant et Cunctis pro manifestis gnotescant non gravatim patentes nostros Libellos prædicto Domino Davidi concessimus Quibus etiam ad plenam apud omnes fidem faciendam sigillum nostrum Augustius appendi curavimus patim Edinburgi Septimo die mensis Martii Anno a beatæ virginis partu supra millesimum sexcentiesimum octogesimo septimo, Regni vero nostri tertio

Per actum dominorum secreti concilii.

On back—‘Scriptum ad magnum sigillum et registratum vicesimo quarto die Martii 1687, per John Grahame.’

‘Sigillatum apud Edinburgam vicesimo quarto die mensis Martii, 1687, per James Hay.’

Endorsed—‘Litera prosapiæ Domini Davidus Nairne, 1687.’

Parchment measures 24 inches by 24 inches. No trace of seal or ribbon.

V.

An account of money given out in the expeding Mr. David Nairne his birth brieve, 1687.

Imprimis for drawing ane bill to the secret counsell	lib. sh. d.
ane doller	2 18 00
Item to the clarke with the bill	8 14 00

Item for extracting ane act therupon, eleven dollers to clarks and servants	30 18 00
Item to the director of the chancellarie	60 00 00
Item to the clarks and servants in the chancellarie chamber	33 06 08
Item for registration of the brieve	11 12 00
Item for writting therof	17 08 00
Item for the great seall	120 00 00
Item to usher	40 00 00
Item to the keeper of the great seall	23 04 00
Item for ribbands to append the sealls	32 19 00
Item to my Lord Lyon	66 13 04
Item to his depute for waiting on this affaire and fill- ing up the genealogie and drawing of the brieve	69 00 00
Item to the herald painter	132 00 00
Item to two heralds for subscribing with the Lyon 4 dollers	11 12 00
Item to the painter's servants	5 16 00
Item for parchment	5 16 00

Endorsed—'Account of Money debursed in expeding Mr. David Nairne his birth brieve, 1687.'

636. THE SCOTS IN HOLLAND.—Mr. T. G. Law, the secretary of the Scottish History Society, has kindly allowed us to reprint such parts as are suitable to our purpose of his notice of Scots in Holland, which appeared in the *Scotsman*, May 31, 1894, to which we append an extract from the eighth annual report of the Scottish History Society, which will show what arrangements have been made to print the various documents now brought to light:—

'At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish History Society held on Tuesday at the Signet Library, the hon. secretary, Mr. T. G. Law, read a report of his recent visit to the Hague and Rotterdam in search of inedited materials for the history of the Scots Brigade in Holland. The field of research is almost entirely untrodden, while the subject should undoubtedly be one of interest to all Scotsmen. Mr. Steven in his well-known *History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam*, published in 1832, remarks that "the regimental books which belonged to the Brigade are preserved at the Hague." This is a mistake. There are no such regimental books. The materials for the history have to be dug out from the vast series of State papers preserved in the Royal archives—viz., from the resolutions of the States-General, which begin with 1576, the resolutions of the Council of State, which was practically the War Department, beginning with 1585, and from the series of letters and requests or diplomatic correspondence. These volumes are often not indexed at all or imperfectly indexed, and it is, therefore, not surprising that private individuals should have been baffled by the difficulties of the search. On the other hand, our own foreign series of State papers (including the Holland correspondence) have not been calendared beyond 1577, and are not likely to be for many years to come; and in any case they could not throw much light on the military details of the Scottish regiments. For all official information regarding the organisation and internal history of

the Brigade, we must, in fact, rely upon the State archives at the Hague, and this information, judging from the transcripts already secured, promises to well reward the Society which has undertaken the task of bringing it to light. Unfortunately there is little record of the first years of the Brigade. We learn elsewhere that in 1575 Colonel William Stewart received from the Prince of Orange a commission to serve with 300 Scots in the War of Independence, and wrote to Lord Burghly for leave to transport arms and accoutrements from England, as there was a scarcity of such commodities in Scotland; and meanwhile three Scottish captains were enlisting recruits north of the Tweed. In the following year there were several companies of Scots under the command of Colonel Balfour; and, indeed, the Scottish troops had distinguished themselves in the war for some ten years before the records of the Dutch State papers fairly begin. They begin, however, with some new and curious episodes. Colonel Stewart, who apparently could not obtain all the arrears of pay due to him, persuaded King James to issue in his favour Letters of Mark in order that he might make compensation for himself by preying upon the Dutch merchant ships. The States, naturally embarrassed by these proceedings, sent (as the Dutch historian Meteren has briefly related) embassies to London and Edinburgh to remonstrate. But here we have the full reports of the Dutch envoys. They give an account of their interviews in London with Walsyngham and with Elizabeth, and annex a very characteristic letter of the Queen to King James, reproaching him with the meanness of his conduct. Her Majesty, however, for reasons of her own, succeeded in preventing the first embassy from going on to Scotland. A second embassy arrived safely at Leith, and was afterwards feasted "splendidly" by the Edinburgh Town Council on Sunday. Their report of their conferences with Chancellor Maitland and the King, their baffling of Colonel Stewart, their loss of the horses which they had brought as presents to James, as well as the diplomatic correspondence relating to the affair of the Letters of Mark, are delightful contributions to the history of the time and our knowledge of the men. Yet of all this there is not a trace in our Registers of the Privy Council, nor apparently in any of our printed State Papers. Quite apart from several diplomatic incidents of this sort, presenting features of interest to the general historian of the nation, there are numerous relations, records, and statistics, fragmentary and dry enough on the surface and when taken by themselves, but which, pieced together by a skilful editor, tell a connected story of endurance, valour, and great achievements which touch the very heart of the national life. There are, moreover, frequent disputes and negotiations regarding commissions and appointments—whether they should come from the Scottish King or the Dutch States; petitions for promotion and pay or pensions for widows; lists of officers, with the number men under their command, and their monthly pay; appointments of chaplains for the several garrisons; notices of the arrival of fresh recruits; details of a successful attempt to organise a troop of Scottish cavalry; letters and messages from the King, who, after, as well as before, his accession to the English throne, was continually intervening on behalf of his favourites, and some strange passages in family history. Over and above their bearing on the military history of the Brigade, these documents, therefore, promise to be of great value to the genealogist and biographer. So much for the earlier papers, roughly up to the year 1620, which are already in the hands of the

Society. The documents relating to the later portion of the seventeenth century cannot fail to be at least of equal interest. For two centuries Holland was Scotland's best military school. In that school had been trained Dundee and General Mackay, the leaders on both sides of the fight at Killiecrankie. For the conduct of the brigade on the field, and for its fighting record, the historian must search the printed military histories and the numerous contemporary narratives of sieges and battles. Some few references to these may be found in the anonymous pamphlet printed in London in 1794, entitled an *Historical Account of the British Regiments employed in the Formation and Defence of the Dutch Republic, particularly of the Scotch Brigade*; but here the narrator merely skims the surface of the story, which, indeed, has yet to be written.

'For the regimental history of the eighteenth century, a fresh class of documents come to our aid in the registers of baptisms and marriages kept by the chaplains of the Brigade, and now preserved in the Stadthuis at Rotterdam. These are better known and more accessible than the archives at the Hague. But the Council of the Scottish History Society has wisely taken measures to have them transcribed at once with a view to their publication as an appendix to the more strictly military records of the Brigade. They consist of four folio volumes, marked respectively Murray's, Colyear's, Stuart's, and Mackay's regiment. At the beginning of the fourth volume there is the following note:—"Major-General Mackay, in consequence of a representation which has been made to him that the baptism registers of the regiment has been kept in separate books by the Rev. Donald Bayne, Mr. Robt. Douglas, and Mr. Alex. Macaulay, orders it to be transcribed into one, which may serve as an authentic register for the future; and he orders the commanding officers of the first and second battalions, and the chaplain of the regiment for the time being, to examine and attest the copy.—At Breda, 14th April 1769." Besides the register of baptisms and marriages, these volumes contain list of communicants at specified dates and stations. By these indications the regiments can be traced to Ypres, Tournai, Namur, Courbrai, as well as to Breda, Bois-le-duc, Bergen-op-Zoom, Deventer, Zutphen, Nimeguen, and Arnheim. With the registers are interspersed accounts of collections and donations to widows and orphans, and certain documents and resolutions of the Church in connection with the Brigade, the whole covering the period from 1708 to 1782, and containing at a rough estimate about 3600 names.

'The Society is fortunate in having already secured for the editorship of the work a thoroughly competent scholar, and as there will be no delay in prosecuting the necessary historical researches in Holland, and gathering in the results, it will not be long before the whole available material is in the editor's hands.'—*Scotsman*.

'Instructions have been given to Dr. J. Mendels, an historical scholar of repute at the Hague, to examine and extract from the Resolutions of the States General, the Resolutions of the Council of State, and other collections in the public archives, all documents bearing on the organisation and history of the Brigade from the earliest period. The transcripts already sent to us by Dr. Mendels carry the sources of this history from about 1570 to 1680, and are more than sufficient to make a volume. A second volume will probably be formed by the remaining papers at the Hague. Meanwhile Mr. Leliveld, at Rotterdam, under the supervision

of the Rev. J. Irvin Brown, of the Scots Church, has forwarded complete transcripts of the four folio ms. volumes preserved in the Stadthuis of that city, and containing the registers of births, deaths, and marriages within the Brigade, and other statistics compiled by the chaplains of the several regiments from 1708 to 1782. These may form a volume apart. If only on account of their genealogical value these registers should certainly be made accessible to students in Scotland. The Dutch papers will in all cases be accompanied with an English translation, and the whole will be edited by Mr. James Ferguson, advocate.—*8th Report of the Scottish History Society.*

637. ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND (vol. ix. p. 82).—Undoubtedly there must have been some reason for the enactment of Feb. 20, 147 $\frac{1}{2}$, but the great seals of Scotland bear the double tressure flory counterflory from the time of Alexander III.

Alexander III., 1249-85. Rev. the king on horseback bears a shield, and the caparisons the same, lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory. The seal of the Guardians of Scotland after the death of Alexander III., 1286-92, is even more marked, as the obv. has a large shield only with the same bearings. Also on his privy seal rev. a shield with double tressure.

John Balliol, 1292-96. The rev. the king bears a shield and the caparisons having the same bearings as before. The obv. has a shield on the sinister side of the king, but my cast is not good enough to show if the double tressure be there or no.

Robert Bruce, first seal rev. bears it both on shield and caparisons, so also does his second seal. He also has on his privy seal a shield with a double tressure.

David II., 1329-71. On rev. the shield and caparisons again show it. His privy seal bears a shield with double tressure. And also the forged seal of David II. on rev. shows a large seal with same bearings.

Edward Balliol, 1332-55, has on obv. a shield on dexter side with lion rampant. No tressure. On rev. the shield, the jupon, and the caparisons show a lion rampant and a single tressure flory and counterflory, and this is the only case I can find, and the impression may have been from a crushed example. His privy seal bears a shield with double tressure.

Robert II., 1371-90. Obv. the two shields are on each side of the king, and the rev. the shield, jupon, and caparisons clearly show the double tressure.

Robert III., 1390-1406. The same, the second seal the rev. the shield only has the same bearings.

James I., 1406-1436, James II., 1436-1460, and James III., 1460-1488, each carry the double tressure same as Robert II., so why the enactment was made, as it appears to have been the universal custom from 1249 or 223 years, seems very odd.

HENRY A. RYE.

638. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND (*continued from vol. ix. p. 92.*)—

Liberton,	b. 1717,	m. 1717,	d. 1717.
Lintrathen,	b. 1717,	m. 1717,	d. 1783.
Lochwinnoch,	b. 1718,	m. 1718,	d. None.

Logie Coldstone,	b. 1716,	m. 1716,	d. None.
Logie Pert,	b. 1717,	m. 1717,	d. 1717.
Madderty,	b. 1701,	m. 1702,	d. 1758.
Maybole,	b. 1712,	m. 1810,	d. None.
Menmuir,	b. 1701,	m. 1704,	d. None.
Midmar,	b. 1717,	m. 1718,	d. None.
*Minto,	b. 1703,	m. 1703,	d. 1785.
*Mochrum,	b. 1720,	m. 1720,	d. None.
Moffat,	b. 1723,	m. 1709,	d. 1709.
Monkton and Prestwick,	b. 1702,	m. 1817,	d. None.
Monzie,	b. 1720,	m. 1700,	d. None.
Monzievaird,	b. 1729,	m. 1697,	d. 1786.
Moonzie,	b. 1713,	m. 1741,	d. None.
Mordington,	b. 1721,	m. 1736,	d. 1745.
Morham,	b. 1712,	m. 1712,	d. 1712.
Muirkirk,	b. 1718,	m. 1739,	d. 1773.
*Muthill,	b. 1704,	m. 1676,	d. None.
Nairn,	b. 1705,	m. 1705,	d. None.
Nenthorn,	b. 1715,	m. 1702,	d. None.
New Cumnock,	b. 1706,	m. None,	d. None.
Newtyle,	b. 1715,	m. 1716,	d. 1773.
Oathlaw,	b. 1717,	m. 1717,	d. 1720.
Old Cumnock,	b. 1704,	m. 1737,	d. 1783.
Old Meldrum,	b. 1713,	m. 1752,	d. 1748.
Ordiquhill,	b. 1704,	m. 1723,	d. 1783.
Orphir,	b. 1708,	m. 1709,	d. 1817.
*Oxnam,	b. 1700,	m. 1700,	d. 1757.
Oyne,	b. 1703,	m. 1706,	d. 1706.
Parton,	b. 1714,	m. 1714,	d. 1744.
Pitsligo,	b. 1720,	m. 1720,	d. 1728.
*Pittenweem,	b. 1611,	m. 1692,	d. 1685.
Portmoak,	b. 1701,	m. 1703,	d. 1740.
Portpatrick,	b. 1720,	m. 1720,	d. 1783.
Premnay,	b. 1718,	m. 1718,	d. 1784.
Rathen,	b. 1704,	m. 1704,	d. 1770.
Rathven,	b. 1716,	m. 1716,	d. 1724.
Redgorton,	b. 1706,	m. 1764,	d. 1769.
Roseneath,	b. 1722,	m. 1722,	d. None.
Ruthwell,	b. 1723,	m. 1807,	d. 1773.
St. Andrews (Lhanbryde),	b. 1701,	m. 1762,	d. None.
St. Martins,	b. 1713,	m. 1713,	d. 1712.
*St. Mungo,	b. 1700,	m. 1700,	d. 1702.
Shotts,	b. 1707,	m. 1705,	d. 1709.
Slains,	b. 1707,	m. 1707,	d. 1707.
Spynie, New,	b. 1711,	m. 1709,	d. None.
*Stevenston,	b. 1700,	m. 1701,	d. 1747.
Strathcathro,	b. 1709,	m. 1709,	d. None.
Strachan,	b. 1704,	m. 1759,	d. None.
Strathmiglo,	b. 1719,	m. 1719,	d. 1714.
*Swinton,	b. 1700,	m. 1698,	d. 1697.
Tain,	b. 1719,	m. 1808,	d. None.
Terregles,	b. 1724,	m. 1792,	d. 1792.

*Tingwall,	b. 1709,	m. 1695,	d. 1740.
Tough,	b. 1706,	m. 1783,	d. 1734.
Tullynessle, Forbes (and Kearns),	b. 1718,	m. 1718,	d. None.
Tyrie,	b. 1710,	m. 1711,	d. 1784.
Urquhart and Logie Wester,	b. 1715,	m. 1715,	d. None.
Wamphray,	b. 1709,	m. 1751.	d. 1751.
Whitburn,	b. 1719,	m. 1732,	d. 1730.
Whitsome and Hilton,	b. 1724,	m. 1782,	d. 1784.
Wick,	b. 1701,	m. 1703,	d. None.
Watten,	b. 1714,	m. 1714,	d. None.
Yell, Mid and South,	b. 1723,	m. 1800,	d. 1740.

1726-1750.

Abernethy and Kincardine,	b. 1737,	m. 1737,	d. None.
Anwoth,	b. 1727,	m. 1728,	d. 1753.
Applegarth,	b. 1749,	m. 1749,	d. 1749.
Ardrossan,	b. 1734,	m. 1738,	d. None.
Auchtergaven,	b. 1741,	m. 1742,	d. None.
Avoch,	b. 1727,	m. 1727,	d. None.
Ayton,	b. 1743,	m. 1745,	d. 1800.
Balmaclellan,	b. 1747,	m. 1791,	d. 1791.
Blackford,	b. 1738,	m. 1738,	d. None.
Biggar,	b. 1730,	m. 1806,	d. None.
Boleskine, with Fort-Augustus or Abertarff,	b. 1737,	m. 1759,	d. None.
Borgue,	b. 1742,	m. 1741,	d. 1764.
Bressay,	b. 1737,	m. 1766,	d. 1786.
Buittle,	b. 1736,	m. 1737,	d. 1789.
Cairney,	b. 1738,	m. 1738,	d. None.
Carlaverock,	b. 1749,	m. 1753,	d. 1753.
Castleton,	b. 1749,	m. 1759,	d. 1760.
Culsamond,	b. 1735,	m. 1735,	d. 1735.
Cumraes,	b. 1730,	m. 1782,	d. None.
Dallas,	b. 1742,	m. 1749,	d. 1775.
Dalserf,	b. 1738,	m. 1740,	d. 1740.
Dores,	b. 1734,	m. 1734,	d. 1753.
Dornoch,	b. 1730,	m. 1734,	d. None.
Dreghorn,	b. 1749,	m. 1749,	d. None.
Dryfesdale,	b. 1732,	m. 1782,	d. 1783.
Dunoon and Kilmun,	b. 1744,	m. 1742,	d. 1755.
Dunrossness,	b. 1746,	m. 1746,	d. None.
Eassie and Nevay,	b. 1728,	m. 1728,	d. None.
Fearn,	b. 1749,	m. 1783,	d. 1783.
Fintray,	b. 1728,	m. 1728,	d. 1783.
Firth and Stennes,	b. 1732,	m. 1732,	d. 1746.
Fodderty,	b. 1735,	m. 1735,	d. 1758.
Fortingall,	b. 1748,	m. 1748,	d. None.
Fraserburgh,	b. 1733,	m. 1750,	d. 1764.
Girvan,	b. 1733,	m. 1783,	d. 1762.
Glass,	b. 1736,	m. 1759,	d. None.
Glassary,	b. 1750,	m. 1768,	d. None.

Glenholm,	b. 1747,	m. 1784,	d. 1783.
Glenmuich, Tullich, and Glen- gairn,	b. 1744,	m. 1744,	d. None.
Golspie,	b. 1739,	m. 1744,	d. None.
Graitney (or Gretna),	b. 1730,	m. 1730,	d. None.
Greenock, New,	b. 1741,	m. 1741,	d. 1741.
Hobkirk,	b. 1726,	m. 1808,	d. 1800.
Hoddam,	b. 1746,	m. 1807,	d. None.
Hutton (and Corrie),	b. 1745,	m. 1746,	d. 1817.
Inch,	b. 1729,	m. 1729,	d. None.
Inverchaolain,	b. 1737,	m. 1761,	d. None.
Johnstone,	b. 1734,	m. 1735,	d. None.
Keig,	b. 1750,	m. 1753,	d. 1753.
Kilbucho,	b. 1749,	m. 1749,	d. 1749.
Kilfinan,	b. 1728,	m. 1779,	d. None.
Killearnan,	b. 1744,	m. 1815,	d. None.
Kilmartin,	b. 1747,	m. 1746,	d. 1746.
Kilmodan,	b. 1737,	m. 1737,	d. 1786.
Kilmonivaig,	b. 1730,	m. 1795,	d. None.
Kilmorich,	b. 1750,	m. 1750,	d. None.
Kilmuir, Easter,	b. 1738,	m. 1783,	d. 1783.
Kinclaven,	b. 1726,	m. 1726,	d. None.
Kingarth,	b. 1727,	m. None,	d. 1768.
Kinnethmont,	b. 1728,	m. 1768,	d. None.
Kirkconnel,	b. 1742,	m. None,	d. 1783.
Kirkcudbright,	b. 1743,	m. 1743,	d. 1783.
Kirkhill,	b. 1726,	m. 1784,	d. 1783.
Kirkmichael,	b. 1727,	m. None,	d. None.
Kirkpatrick Fleming,	b. 1748,	m. 1755,	d. None.
Knockbain,	b. 1749,	m. 1791,	d. None.
Langton,	b. 1728,	m. 1730,	d. 1731.
Latheron,	b. 1740,	m. 1755,	d. None.
Leswalt,	b. 1729,	m. 1729,	d. 1729.
Lethnott and Navar,	b. 1728,	m. 1751,	d. 1750.
Lilliesleaf,	b. 1737,	m. 1817,	d. None.
Linton,	b. 1732,	m. 1818,	d. None.
Lochlee,	b. 1731,	m. 1783,	d. 1783.
Lochmaben,	b. 1741,	m. 1765,	d. 1766.
Lochranza,	b. 1732,	m. 1802,	d. None.
Lumphannan,	b. 1740,	m. 1740,	d. 1755.
Maryton,	b. 1727,	m. 1739,	d. 1743.
Meigle,	b. 1727,	m. 1732,	d. 1728.
Merton,	b. 1729,	m. 1737,	d. 1784.
Middlebie,	b. 1744,	m. 1744,	d. None.
Monzievaird (and Strowan),	b. 1729,	m. 1729,	d. 1786.
Morebattle,	b. 1726,	m. 1726,	d. 1727.
Mortlach,	b. 1741,	m. 1741,	d. None.
Nigg,	b. 1730,	m. 1730,	d. None.
Old Deer,	b. 1735,	m. 1737,	d. 1771.
Old Luce,	b. 1731,	m. 1731,	d. 1732.
Paisley Burgh, or Low,	b. 1738,	m. 1739,	d. None.
Penpont,	b. 1728,	m. None,	d. None.

Polmont,	<i>b.</i> 1729,	<i>m.</i> 1731,	<i>d.</i> 1737.
Reay,	<i>b.</i> 1732,	<i>m.</i> 1745,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Resolis,	<i>b.</i> 1731,	<i>m.</i> 1748,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Rhynie (and Essie),	<i>b.</i> 1740,	<i>m.</i> 1741,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Rosemarkie,	<i>b.</i> 1744,	<i>m.</i> 1739,	<i>d.</i> 1775.
Rousay and Egilsay,	<i>b.</i> 1733,	<i>m.</i> 1733,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Ruthven,	<i>b.</i> 1744,	<i>m.</i> 1744,	<i>d.</i> 1744.
St. Quivox and Newton-upon- Ayr,	<i>b.</i> 1735,	<i>m.</i> 1735,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Saline,	<i>b.</i> 1746,	<i>m.</i> 1747,	<i>d.</i> 1747.
Sanday,	<i>b.</i> 1735,	<i>m.</i> 1818,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Sandsting and Aithsting,	<i>b.</i> 1733,	<i>m.</i> 1733,	<i>d.</i> 1733.
Sandwick,	<i>b.</i> 1728,	<i>m.</i> 1727,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
South Ronaldshay and Burray,	<i>b.</i> 1749,	<i>m.</i> 1784,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Stair,	<i>b.</i> 1736,	<i>m.</i> 1805,	<i>d.</i> 1815.
Stoneykirk,	<i>b.</i> 1744,	<i>m.</i> 1744,	<i>d.</i> 1778.
Strachur,	<i>b.</i> 1745,	<i>m.</i> 1753,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Stranraer,	<i>b.</i> 1747,	<i>m.</i> 1761,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Strathmartine,	<i>b.</i> 1744,	<i>m.</i> 1783,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Stronsay,	<i>b.</i> 1743,	<i>m.</i> 1801,	<i>d.</i> 1801.
Tarbolton,	<i>b.</i> 1730,	<i>m.</i> 1782,	<i>d.</i> 1782.
Tynron,	<i>b.</i> 1742,	<i>m.</i> 1753,	<i>d.</i> 1753.
Udny,	<i>b.</i> 1744,	<i>m.</i> 1776,	<i>d.</i> 1783.
Urquhart and Glenmoriston,	<i>b.</i> 1739,	<i>m.</i> 1743,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Walls, etc.,	<i>b.</i> 1753,	<i>m.</i> 1786,	<i>d.</i> 1801.
Westray,	<i>b.</i> 1733,	<i>m.</i> 1805,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>
Wigtown,	<i>b.</i> 1736,	<i>m.</i> 1731,	<i>d.</i> <i>None.</i>

639. 'MARENGO,' NAPOLEON'S CHARGER.—A correspondence took place last year in some Irish papers as to the nationality of Marengo, the favourite charger of Napoleon. As the matter is of general interest, and we have had additional information from F. P. Colley, Esq., we do not hesitate to find room for a short note. It has been generally supposed that 'Marengo' was an Arab. This is not the case. 'Young Hidalgo,' which was his first name, was a Wexford horse, bred by Annesley Brownrigg, Esq. of Annesley Park, in that county. Mr. Brownrigg's grand-daughters are now alive; they still possess hairs pulled from Marengo's tail, which their grandfather used for his violin bow. Marengo was foaled on Whit Monday, 1796, his sire was Hidalgo, his dam Vagary, his grandsire was the celebrated Eclipse. Marengo was sixteen hands high, and perfectly white. He was sold before 1800 to a French Officer for 100 guineas. Napoleon Bonaparte owned him afterwards and used him as a charger, from Marengo in 1800 to Waterloo in 1815, at this latter date he was nineteen years old. The letters of Miss Brownrigg make it quite certain that this celebrated charger was not an Arab, but a native of County Wexford, and that the date of his birth was 1796.

A. W. C. H.

640. PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN SCOTLAND: INCONTROVERTIBLE EVIDENCE AT LAST.—For a good ten years, I have known the evidence of the quondam existence of Palæolithic man in this country to be indisputable; a very different statement from that which would imply that the evidence had not been disputed. It has been all along, and will be disputed by

some for years to come. For some dispute the matter from prejudice, some from ignorance, and some from sheer incapacity to appraise such evidence as is adduced. Yet since I wrote my former paper in this Magazine, less than a year ago, I have come upon evidence of, I believe, quite an incontrovertible kind, which substantiates my former assertions, and corroborates in a wonderful manner, the evidence of certain forms of stones which I have derived from widely separated tracts of country, and declared to be of artificial, *i.e.* human origin.

The evidence of the stones was, I believe, before this last discovery, from their geographical distribution, and their geological relations to substrata, undeniable of the former existence of this ancient man in this country; but such evidence has received a tenfold strengthening in the extraordinary circumstances of this last find. The whole matter had better be stated briefly as it came about.

Three years since I was called to some church duty at Clydebank, six miles west of Glasgow. While walking with my clerical host along an old cart-rutted road I became interested in some stones which were strewn in the ruts. A glance showed me that they had been gathered from the soil, and I determined to visit them on a subsequent day. I did so, and found among them several excellent specimens, of very rotten, *i.e.* highly oxidised, whinstone, which I kept and exhibited among others at the Meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh in 1892.

It so happened that I passed in the early summer of this year, several times between Glasgow and Helensburgh. On these journeys I noticed that a new railway-cutting was begun close by Dalmuir station. I at once became interested, because the site of this new cutting was geographically exactly that of the fields from which the stones near Clydebank in the ruts of the old road were gleaned, only it was two miles further west.

The navvies had hardly proceeded 50 feet in the new cutting, when I began to make inspection of it; and I was at once struck with a geological feature in the section, the equivalent of which I had never seen before, and was therefore interested, and also puzzled by it. It was this:—

At the depth of two-and-a-half feet below the present surface of the ground was a distinct line of stones, possessing geologically so unusual a character that it was not easy to suggest a physical agency for their origin. They did not represent a layer of coarse gravel, their mode of occurrence vetoed this; neither were they a collection of stones washed out of the underlying deposit; they were too angular and of too general uniformity in size for that; I was greatly puzzled.

Their exact geological position was this:—they occupied an almost level horizon at an average depth of three feet (the cutting extended east and west), which three feet of superimposed material was distinctly a vegetable soil—doubtless owing its abnormal thickness to the fact that it lay at the foot of a steep hill which rises up to the north, and had been built-up largely by the 'rainwash' from the same, during an unknown period of time; the accumulation at the hill-foot having been accentuated since agriculture became an occupation.

At this average depth of three feet, the line or layer of stones rested immediately upon stiff boulder clay, full of scratched and grooved stones and boulders, some of great size.

As the excavation extended eastward, the layer of stones assumed a yet more characteristic phase. At first it was a layer simply of somewhat

sparsely scattered stones ; then there came actual breaks, where none at all occurred, and then alternately heaps or accumulations ; and then indefinite layers, and finally, when about 150 yards had been completed, a layer of some considerable area, recognising now its superficies, of a foot or more in average thickness. There would, I am aware, have been little in all this to attract the attention of any save a geologist ; but his interest would certainly have been aroused by it. But if he had no other than stratigraphical views, even he would probably have seen nothing beyond an opportunity of inventing a theory for the origin of such a peculiar layer of stones. But the great and general angularity of these stones, with the greater uniformity of size and freshness, than stones derived from the underlying deposit could give, coupled with the fact of their being composed much more uniformly of felstone rocks, were without any other evidence, suggestive of an agent that cannot be correctly described as either geological or physical.

When, however, the stones were examined one by one, and particularly when at the end of the 150 yards the definite thick layer was reached, other phases of the inquiry came in as follows :—

- (1) The angularity of the stones was unquestionably artificial.
- (2) Many of them were of intentional forms, in other words, weapons or implements of utility.
- (3) The flakes and chippings of these intentionally shaped stones lay scattered all around them in great profusion.

In other words this dense layer of stones was representative of what has been styled in South Britain and on the Continent a 'Palæolithic Workshop,' and such it was. It was the position occupied by that ancient man on the then surface of the ground now covered by three feet of good soil. There he sat and made his weapons and domestic utensils, often spoiling and breaking specimens, which were cast down at his feet, where, with the resulting débris of such operation, they remained deep below the reach of the plough, and so undisturbed till to-day.

I have no scope here for further detail on this head, but must proceed to the next phase of the matter.

As the navvies proceeded yet further eastward, the line of stones gradually merged into a layer of black earth—a dirty, irregularly occurring black mould at first, but assuming in the course of some three or four yards, a deposit of a jet black aspect of very definite proportions ; a foot at least in thickness and clearly defined from the deposit above and below.

This black earth had exactly the character and appearance of soot, it soiled the hands in its wet condition in the most abominable manner. There was not the slightest vestige of anything suggestive of what we understand by cinders, but very small fragments of charred wood occurred commonly in it. So utterly unlike any peat deposit was it, that I had almost ignored the very mention of such suggestion. I made such suggestion to myself, but it had to be thrown away as soon as made. There was no indication whatever of fibrous tissue, except in the items of the charred wood.

I did not at first realise the importance of this discovery ; nay, I was so ready to believe such a find impossible in this country, that I was led away from the actual meaning of it, by the discovery in it of what I believed to be a piece of burnt tile or brick ; and upon that evidence I, for a brief

space, concluded that my inductions were all wrong, and that I had simply lighted upon a Roman fire-signal station; the site of the discovery being but a mile south of the line of the Roman Wall.

But the burnt tile turned out to be a tabular piece of burnt whinstone; and then an examination of the contents of this black earth was begun in earnest, with the following results:—

Out of the vegetable ashes, for that is what the deposit was, there came sharp-edged stones, splinters and fragments, and some weapons and objects, so far as one can judge, of domestic use. These are, many of them, burnt to a bright brick red. This black deposit occupied exactly the same line or horizon as the stones; in fact, as I have already said, began among them and gradually assumed its own individual character, and then after an extension of fully thirty feet, it passed away in another but very indefinite layer of stones.

This was *unquestionably*, a 'Palæolithic Fire-place.' The 'workshop' upon which we first came, and which immediately led into the remains of a fire, was the natural position for these ancient workers in stone to ply their avocation—it was by or on their own hearth-stone.

It was indeed a wonderful discovery! in no sense as associated with the discoverer, for he never dreamed of looking for anything of the kind; but wonderful, in its bearing upon the question of the actual quondam existence in Scotland of this Palæolithic man; wonderful in the perfectness of the picture, which the whole, as a piece of real evidence, brings before us; wonderful in its preservation, and in the explicitness and tangibility of its testimony.

But alas! how much of its value is lost? The very site of it is now represented by a deep wide space hollowed in the Boulder Clay. I did my best, as I have done for eleven years in Scotland (for twenty-six years altogether in this piece of research); I paid no fewer than thirty-five visits to the spot while it was being excavated, *i.e.* obliterated. I tried in vain to interest some local people in the matter. I could with difficulty afford even the short, but repeated, railway journeys. I *ought* to have been able to afford the making of some arrangement with the contractor, for either, the thorough examination of the whole of this interesting site, or to have had the material removed for future careful search. But with almost every educated man's hand, guided by the false assumptions of many years, against me, my only plan was to do my best, which I can honestly say I did, to collect and preserve as much evidence as possible against the barbarously destructive efforts of nearly one hundred navvies.

But I did at length find strong sympathy and help in several members of the Glasgow Geological Societies, and also in two local gentlemen and an old friend in Perth, to whom I hope to make more special reference in a more elaborate description of this Dalmuir find.

The value of this evidence comes out in a variety of ways:—

1. In *corroboration*:—Many of the specimens discovered in the so-called workshop bear out in an almost wonderful way, the evidence of certain stones, collected (some of them) eleven years ago; and which I declared to be of human origin, both in their forms and in their distribution, and which had not been corroborated by subsequent finds since. These were, however, exceptional forms,—the commoner have found here remarkable corroboration, with some striking negations which I cannot here dwell upon.

2. In *human association*:—The collected stones, with the accumulation of mechanically produced refuse near the ‘fire-place,’ presented to us in the three-fold features of (a) *artificial fracture*, (b) *design in form*, and (c) *the chippings from the work*.

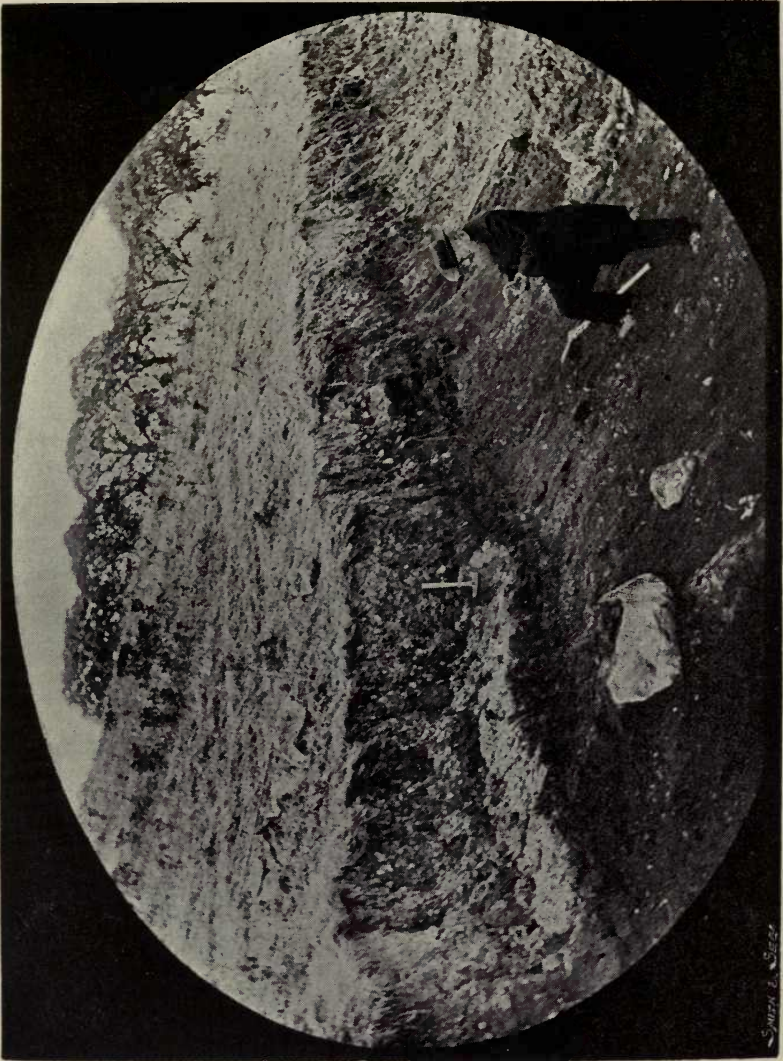
This would alone have been evidence of, to say the least, great importance, and such as I scarcely hoped ever to come upon. But for such evidence to be associated with the remains of a fire, and that of no tentative character, such as an accidental forest-fire, for instance, could have produced, but of a fire that must have been kept burning for a considerable space of time; for, a foot of compressed vegetable ashes must represent a vast mass of unburnt woody tissue, means that that fire must have been artificially maintained, and therefore by a human agency.

If we add to this the occurrence throughout the whole thickness of the ashes, the same sharp angular stones and weapons, etc., that characterise the adjoining ‘workshop,’ the human association is surely complete! We cannot separate the ashes from a human agency, nor can we the contents of such ashes. If these contents are a counterpart of the split and shaped stones which occurred in collected form, in immediate association, these must be humanly associated also; and if these forms are a repetition of those which I have collected from many other parts of the country, because of the very attributes which they possess here, is not the human association of the whole established beyond a doubt? Possibly, nay probably, not so with some, in which cases I refer apologetically to the opening lines of this paper.

The accompanying reproduction of photograph (p. 136), represents the site of the ‘fireplace’ when the excavation had nearly reached its northern limit. The band of black earth is under the light strip upon which the hammer is resting. It does not, however, come out in photograph with anything like the contrast with the surrounding earth, which it actually had in nature; for, as the photographer expressed it, the photographic value of the reddish-yellow earth above and below it, was not greater than the wet black ash-band. But the black sooty material is very strikingly brought out on the slope below the position of the hammer. It lies there as I and several scientific friends left it, after digging it out from the bank and allowing it to roll down the sloping earth. The big boulder is in the midst of it, with stones picked from the ashes on its top. It may be noticed that below the big boulder the lighter coloured earth is seen in great contrast, as it is also beyond the position of the head of ‘the parson,’ beyond which point the black deposit has thinned out of existence. The quantity of this sooty material on the slope gives an idea of the tangibility of the deposit itself.

The implement illustrated (p. 137) is a remarkably fine specimen of a Palæolithic, or as these will probably have to be styled ‘*pre-palæolithic*,’ weapon. It is as remarkable in the excellence of its form and workmanship as it is in its preservation. It is of trap rock, highly oxidised, and ancient in appearance, but it is as perfect as when it left the hands of its fabricator. Its point is roughly diamond in section, is a clever production; and, used in the hand, or affixed to a withe, *i.e.* twisted stick handle, would be an awful weapon. The illustration, photographed and etched from the object by my son (of Messrs. Smith & See), is of the actual size. It is the most striking specimen from the whole site, and was exhumed from the

black ash in the presence of three other scientific gentlemen and myself, by Mr. J. B. Wise, a good mineralogist and chemist, at the very time the photographs were taken. It is, however, but one among a large collection



from this site. I am indebted for the photograph to the kindness and interest of two gentlemen of scientific tastes, the Messrs. Goodfellow.

With the Editor's permission I may perhaps add here the statement, that plates are now in preparation to profusely illustrate an account of the whole piece of research, begun twenty-six years ago in East Anglia, and

carried on for the last eleven years in Scotland, with the culmination of



this splendid find at Dalmuir on the banks of the Clyde. The ms. also is almost ready for the printer.

FREDERICK SMITH,
Rector, St. Luke's, Glasgow.

641. MOTTOES, ETC., IN OLD REGISTERS.—Mr. Renwick, in the Preface to his recently published volume—*Abstracts of Protocols of Glasgow*—refers to the ‘moral maxims and precepts,’ written in the last page of the first Protocol Book of William Hegait, 1547-55, and gives one or two interesting specimens. This practice of utilising the fly-leaves of registers for pious reflections was continued by notaries long after the Reformation, when, of course, they were no longer servants of the Church. I subjoin a few examples collected from the Stirling registers:—

From the Protocol Book of John Mushet, 1582-1586—
‘In my defence God me defend.’

From the Protocol Book of John Williamson, 1590-1595—
‘Deus superbis resistit humilibus dat gratiam.’

From the Town Council Records, 1619-1658—
‘Aspiret cœptis, Jesus.’
‘Si tibi copia si sapientia formaq. detur
Sola superbia destruit omnia si compectur.’
‘Concordia res parua crescunt
Discordia maxima dilabuntur.’

From the Protocol Book of Alexander Barclay, 1620-1642—

‘In tyme of neid rune thou with speid,
Unto the louing lord,
Who will indeid send me remeid
According to his word.’

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, [The Notary].

‘In my defence God me defend,
And bring my soull to ane gud end.’

HENRY KENNEDY, [The Notary’s Clerk].

From Register of Bonds (Burgh of Stirling, 1690)—

‘In my beginning God me speid.’
‘Let no corrupt communication spread out of thy mouth.’

From Register of Bonds (Stirlingshire, v. y.)—

‘In my beginning God me speid
In grace and vertew to proceid.’

It was in the Protocol Book of John Mushet that I discovered the fragment of an old Scottish ballad which was published in the *Scotsman* some years ago, but may be appropriately repeated here.

ANE BAILANDE.

I heard ane lord fytlie lament
In prison q^r he lay so longe,
Into ye my^{tie} god aboue
So sor making his mone.

Lord comfort me my havie heart
Relif me of my paine
Then hertfulie to God I pray
Receve my sovl in heavin.

John Sume tyme I was a lord indeid
 And counted of that name,
 But now I laiy in prisone
 Sor mwrning my alane. Mureheid.¹

Now haue I bein in prison stroung
 Thre quarters of a zeire,
 And all the ministers of edimburgh toun
 They cam me neuer neir.

Quhil it fel anes vpon a day
 My destineis to drie,
 And the ministers of edimburgh
 The came and wised me.

God nor I head beine in france,
 God gif I had bein in spaine
 God gif I head bein in appeil girth
 Tho^t I cam neuer againe.

But woe is fortune dred mischance
 This day hes falet me
 And is my——

STIRLING.

W. B. C.

642. ALEXANDER NISBET THE HERALD.—Messrs. Ross and Grant, in their valuable work *Alexander Nisbet's Heraldic Plates*, give in the Introduction an account of his life and works. They state (p. xxix.) that in 1699 he issued proposals for a publication of his *Treatise of Heraldry*. The Bishop of Edinburgh lately purchased an old book in which several slips of old newspapers were inserted as markers, on examining these and putting them together they proved to be fragments of *The Edinburgh Gazette*, 'from Friday December 1st to Munday December 4th 1699,' and contains the following advertisement. This he has kindly sent to us for insertion.

'That Mr. Nisbet, having Received Encouragement, from many Noblemen, Gentlemen and Royal Borrows, for Publishing his Book entitled *A Treatise of Heraldrie, Speculative and Practical*; Lest there be any who has not yet had Information of the Author's Design; He Therefor desires all Noblemen, &c. to send him the Genological Accounts of their Families, and Armorial Bearings, Instructed by Charters, Seals and other Documents, that he may cut and insert them in his Book, which will be put to the press in a short Time. That such Noblemen, and others, who have received Proposals and Receipts from Mr. Nisbet, for getting Subscriptions, are desired to return them, that he may know whom he is to make Mention of, conform to the 3d. Condition of his Proposeal. That any who will show to the Author any Charters Seals or other Pieces of Antiquity Relating to Heraldrie older than the 13th Century, or any of the Writings of the Learned Mr. Thomas Crawford sometimes Professor of Philosophie at Edinburgh, shall have them returned, and Honourable

¹ Clerk to the notary and copyist of the ballad, which must have been a long one, as the page is divided by a line down the middle, and the fragment occupies about a half of the inner division.

Mention made of their Names ; That the Author doth teach the Science of Heraldrie for a reasonable Honourarie ; He may be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-House, Edinburgh.'

This illustrates the statement (p. xxv.), 'That he instructed several of the nobility and gentry in the principles of Heraldry.' It is to be regretted that heraldry is so little valued now. We fear that such an advertisement would meet with no response ; for though thousands ostentatiously exhibit bogus coats of arms and crest, few even of those who have a right to put 'Armiger' after their names care to know the history or the nature of a system which was appreciated by every well-educated gentleman in the 17th century. ED.

643. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTERS (*continued from vol. ix. p. 72*)—

- | | | |
|------|-----|--|
| Oct. | 29 | Robert bruce and Helene Scharpe. |
| " | " | Johnne bard and Bessie carmychaell. |
| Nov. | 5. | David liberton and Jonat gaelok. |
| " | " | William mure and Elspaith stodart. |
| " | 12. | Thomas bruce and Nicolas wilsonne. |
| " | " | Alexander murdo and Helene clerk. |
| " | 19. | William blair and Agnes rychie. |
| " | " | Robert huntter and Marioun wyllie. |
| " | " | Alexander moresonne and Kathrene dippo. |
| " | " | James brown and Helene forrest. |
| " | " | George cunynghame and Jonat baxter. |
| " | 26. | Archibald myller and Agnes creiche. |
| " | " | Andro donaldsonne and Christiane roger. |
| " | " | James carmychaell and Kathrene tait. |
| " | " | Rauff wallace and Helene bruce. |
| " | " | Mark symesoune and Agnes Keir. |
| " | " | David clerk and Jonat cunynghame. |
| Dec. | 3. | James cundie and Helene blak. |
| " | " | George adamesonne and Margaret deines. |
| " | " | Mychaell lambert and Helene wauche. |
| " | " | Patrik moscrop and Sara huntter. |
| " | 10. | William moresonne and Kathrene m'farland. |
| " | " | Cuthbert mathesonne and Bessie robesonne. |
| " | " | George wiseman and Jonat fenniesonne. |
| " | " | Johnne lamb and Elspaith sincler. |
| Dec. | 10. | William purves and Margaret hardie. |
| " | " | Johnne callender and Mariorie thomesonne. |
| " | " | Johnne newbiging and Helene moresonne. |
| " | 24. | George paterosonne and Jonat Scot. |
| " | 31. | Andrew carmychaell and Sibilla meikiljohnne. |
| Jan. | 7. | Johnne hoge and Marioun cuthbert. |
| " | 14. | Alexander adingstonn and Euphame weddell. |
| " | " | Johnne meinzie and Jamie zoung. |
| " | " | Mr. Alexander gibsonne and Margaret craige. |
| " | 21. | Bernard wood and Sara fiddes. |
| " | 28. | Patrik somervell and Marioun Murray. |
| " | " | James lyhton and Kathrene burne. |
| Feb. | 4. | Johnne keir and Margaret moresonne. |
| " | " | Andro Smyth and Kathrene purdie. |

- Feb. 4. Robert Ethingtoun and Agnes frenche.
 " 11. Nicoll blak and Isobell creichtoun.
 " " Thomas newtoun and Margaret gleghorn.
 " 18. Johnne hendersonne and Margaret lyndsay.
 " " Peter arnot and Helene arnot.
 " " George low and Kathrene ballendyne.
 " " Johnne lamb and Margaret Sunderland.
 " " Johnne bruntonn and Male zoung.
 " " James Morsse and Janet Armoure.
 " " William cokburne and Jonat hammiltoun.
 " 25. William angus and Sibilla thomesone.
 " " Mr. Alex^r. makgill and Isobell gaubraith.
 " " William baillie and Elspaith bauld.
 Mar. 10. James blytheman and Bessie mathie.
 " 24. William christie and Agnes cranstoun.
 " " George zoung and Helene rankene.

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- April 7. Alexander ker and Hester hill.
 " 11. Androw fleming and Mariorie trumbill.
 " " John bell and alesonne bairnsfather.
 " " William ackfurd and Katharene bissat.
 " 28. Robert selkirk and Helene drylaw.
 May 5. James andersonne and Jonat christisonne.
 " " Charles workman and Agnes cokburne.
 " 19. Johnne mureheid and Jonat amour.
 " 26. Robert robesoune and Margaret ramsay.
 " " Alex^r purdie and Alesoune thomesonne.
 June 2. Walter galloway and Margaret smyth.
 " 9. Alex^r swyntonn and Margaret bennet.
 " " William mosie and Christiane eddistonn.
 " " Johnne rychie and Margaret zoung.
 " " Duncan m^ccarrick and Helene zoung.
 " 16. Alexander randie and Sara reid.
 " " Daniell hastie and Agnes reid.
 " " James heriot and Jonat littell.
 " " Robert makilwraith and Agnes barnisfather.
 " " Andro grosser and Christiane neilsonne.
 " " James m^ccubie and Issobell crawfurd.
 " 23. Johnn kersell and Jonat symsonne.
 " " Georges foulis and Sibilla gilbert.
 " " John freir and Christiane greg.
 " " Robert cairneton and Jonat porterfeild.
 " " Archibald masonne and geillis smyth.
 " 30. David pringill and Mary waitche.
 " " Johnne crawfurd and Jonat hendersonne.
 " " Johne gilchrist and Jonat glen.
 " " Hew ostburne and Margaret alexander
 " " Gilbert rutherfurd and Jonat pringill.
 July 7. William mudie and Marioun edmistonn.
 " " Andro Munro and Elspaith gray.
 " " Johne reid and Christiane gillespie.

- July 7. Andro watsonne and Elspaiht borthwick.
 „ „ John Iacok and Isobell quhyt.
 „ „ David fleschor and Marioun Wylie.
 „ 14. Thomas symonstonn and Jonat andersonne.
 „ „ Robert cunnyngname and Bessie coupland.
 „ „ Malcolm carmychall and Margaret wilsonne.
 „ 21. Johnne charters and Margaret corsbie.
 „ „ Robert barker and Margaret gledstanes.
 „ „ Charleis fortoun and Marioun fiddes
 „ „ Thomas bruce and Begis elder.
 „ 28. James zoung and Katharene magie.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. GEO. F. BLACK, Assistant Keeper of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh, has in preparation a work dealing with *Scottish Charms and Amulets*, to be published by Mr. George P. Johnston, Edinburgh. Mr. Black is desirous of making the work as complete as possible, and will be grateful to any one for information of such Scottish Charms or Amulets as have not hitherto been described. All assistance given will be acknowledged in the work.

QUERIES.

CCLXXXVII. LESLIE OF KININVIE.—Information wanted on a passage in the history of the family of Leslie of Kininvie, in Banffshire. I refer to the descent of the Earls of Leven from that family.

Mark Napier, in his *History of Montrose*, alludes, in a footnote, to the fact that the first Earl of Leven was illegitimate, but I understand that the family tree at Kininvie shows the contrary to be the case. I should like to know if any records exist which would throw light upon this point.

Among other points of interest, there is no doubt that the mother of Archbishop Sharpe was a daughter of this same house of Kininvie, but I do not find in the records of the family any other historical facts of general interest.

I hope that through the medium of your periodical, I may gain some further information concerning this ancient branch of the family of Leslie, and I should especially like to know whether I am right in supposing that it is now the representative of the house of that name. 'GRIP FAST.'

OXFORD.

CCLXXXVIII. STATUES ON THE OLD PARISH CHURCH OF ALLOA.

—In the old *Statistical Account of Scotland* (volume viii. p. 641) the following statement is made concerning the then Parish Church of Alloa:—'The church has a good appearance to the south. The front is of hewn stone. There is a statue in a niche of St. Mungo holding an open book; and another of Moses putting off his shoes before the burning bush, with the text from Exodus iii. 5.' The present parish church, built in 1817-19, took the place of the one here referred to, the old tower being retained. When the former structure was demolished, were the two statues preserved, and, if so, where are they now to be seen?

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. Scot.

The statue of St. Mungo lay for a long time in the old castle of Alloa, but was replaced a few years ago in the niche in the church-tower (west wall of old church). Of the statue of Moses I have no information. ED.

CCLXXXIX. CHAP-BOOKS—CHAT-BOOKS.—In a London second-hand bookseller's catalogue for December, I observe 'chat-book' used for 'chap-book.' This is apparently not a misprint, as it is repeated twice. Is there any authority for such use, or is it merely a corruption of 'chap-book,' which, being derived from 'Chapman,' the hawkler who used to carry about pamphlets for sale, is undoubtedly the proper term? W. B. C.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV (a). 4. DE COUCY.—The first lord of Coucy was Dreux de Coucy, Seigneur de Boves, etc., *c.* 1035, who seized the Castle of Coucy from Alberic, its owner. His son,

Enguerrand I., Seigneur de Coucy, *c.* 1080, *m.* Alde de Rôcy, Dame de Marle; their son,

Thomas, Seigneur de Coucy, de Marle, de la Fère et de Boves, Comte d'Amiens, *m.*, (1st, Yde de Hainault,) 2nd, Millesende de Crécy. By the latter he had

Enguerrand II., who *m.* 1132 Agnes de Boisgency, and died 1174. Their son, the celebrated

Raoul de Coucy, *m.* firstly, Agnes de Hainault, by whom he had Iolande de Coucy, who married Robert II. de Dreux; and two other daughters. He *m.* secondly, Agnes de Dreux, sister of the above Count, and by her had his successor,

Enguerrand III., who, by his third wife, Marie de Montmirel, daughter of Jean, Seigneur de Montmirel et d'Oisy, and Helvide de Dampierre, had, with other issue, Marie, who *m.* Alexander II. of Scotland, and secondly, Jean de Brienne. See Moreri's *Dictionary* (1716).

Iolande de Coucy was thus aunt by birth to Marie de Coucy, and grand-aunt by marriage.

The well-known Coucy arms are: *Fascé de vair et de gueules*, (barry of six, vair and gules). The seal of Enguerrand III. de Coucy, Earl of Perche, giving the Coucy arms, is No. 1001 of M. Douet d'Arcq's *Collection de Sceaux des Archives de l'Empire*.

FESS CHECQUY.

(e) 3. EARLS OF STRATHERNE.—Sir W. Fraser in his *Red Book of Menteith* gives a pedigree of the Menteiths of Ruskie, Kerse, etc., which shows that Malise, Earl of Strathearn, married Joanna, a daughter of the Sir John Menteith who was concerned in the delivery of Sir William Wallace to the English. From the Preface to the work, it appears that this Earl Malise was not the last of that name. There were three Sir John Menteiths in succession, and only the first had a daughter Joanna, who married an Earl of Strathearn. She was four times married, her second husband being John, Earl of Athole; her third, Maurice

Moray of Drumsargard; and her fourth, William, Earl of Sutherland. Christian Erskine, only daughter of the second Sir John Menteith, by Lady Elene of Mar, was, of course, her niece, not her cousin. W. B. C.

STIRLING.

CCLXVI. 3.—LAWS OF PITILLOCH.—I would refer 'G. Makgill' to Burke's *Landed Gentry*, wherein it may be seen that that family is now represented by Mr. Berry of Tayfield. Can 'G. Makgill' give any information relative to the Laws before 1600?

A. F. C. K.

EDINBURGH.

CCLXXI. FORBES—BRUCE.—'Mrs. Annabella Bruce, widow of the deceased John Forbes, Esq., Advocate, late of Newhall, died at Dunmore Park, on the 5th instant' (*Caledonian Mercury*, August 7, 1771). FESS CHECQUY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Tyde what may: Printed for Subscribers, Nos. 1 and 2. Mrs. A. Stuart—by birth a Haig of the Bemersyde family—has undertaken a work unique at least in Scotland, the editing of a magazine devoted to the history, past and present, of a single family. The Haigs of Bemersyde are well known in border annals, and they have increased and multiplied on the face of the earth, and many of the race are worthy scions of a good old stock. Mrs. Stuart has therefore plenty of material to work with, and she has used it skilfully, and we see no reason why the magazine should not continue to produce much readable matter. It has this decided advantage over a family history, that it combines old and new information, and is a convenient channel for the publication of facts which only come to light as old charter-chests are examined. Writers of family history know from painful experience that when their books have been fairly launched, they would gladly have them on the stocks again for the purpose of adding some important discovery, but it is too late. Mrs. Stuart need anticipate no such inconveniences. As long as her magazine continues, the history of the Haigs will become better known. We would suggest to the many clan societies which exist, that they should thus put upon record the histories, past and present, of their brethren, and surely the great families which have become household names in Scotland might do likewise. The Scotts, Grahams, Ramsays, Erskines, with many others, should each of them be able to support a family magazine which would be appreciated by those who bear the family name in Great Britain, the Colonies, and last, but certainly not least, in the United States, where genealogy and family history are properly appreciated. Mrs. A. Stuart intimates that she will be glad to receive communications concerning the Haig family. Her address is 19 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.

The Annals of Fordoun, by W. Cramond, LL.D., Montrose.—The latest of Dr. Cramond's many publications is chiefly made up of 'extracts from records relating to the affairs of Fordoun from the earliest times to the year 1894.'

No one knows better than Dr. Cramond where to look for information, or how to make use of it when found. And we can thoroughly recommend his *Fordoun* as full of interesting matter. A good map of the parish is inserted, and is a very useful companion to the letterpress.