

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.

644. ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BURGH OF PEEBLES.—The following letter, which appeared in the *Peeblesshire Advertiser*, is interesting:—
 'In the *Peeblesshire Advertiser* of 2nd June there appeared a letter under the title "Peebles Burgh Arms," from Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies, the editor and compiler of a recent publication called *The Book of Public Arms*. I regret to observe that Mr. Fox-Davies in his letter characterises the old armorial bearings of this burgh as a 'bogus achievement,' and suggests that 'it would be desirable if some one intimately or officially connected with the town would take steps to see that a legitimate coat of arms were obtained to take the place of the bogus achievement in use, and that all pretence on the part of the Corporation to the distinction of armorial bearings were officially dropped.' Such an imputation is wholly unwarranted, and these

suggestions are altogether uncalled for and unnecessary. Mr. Fox-Davies apparently challenges the antiquity and authenticity of our arms on the ground that they have not been matriculated in the Lyon Register.

Considering the antiquity of armorial bearings, the present Lyon Register is comparatively modern, seeing that the first volume commences in 1672, and it was not until an Act of the Scottish Parliament of that year that registration or matriculation of arms was made compulsory. It would appear, however, that this Act of Parliament was never very strictly enforced, as Mr. George Seton, in his *Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland*, published 1863, p. 79, states :—‘ But whatever may be the cause of the irregularity, it is a matter of fact that the heraldic insignia of a large number of our ancient families are not to be found in the Register of the Lord Lyon, which still continues, in the language of an Act of Parliament, “the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland.” The *Baronage* of Sir Robert Douglas, published about sixty years ago, contains a genealogical account of 252 of the most considerable Scottish families, of whom only 120 (less than one-half) are stated, on the authority of Mr. James Cumming, “custodian of the Lyon archives,” to possess legal “warrants” for armorial ensigns.’ Mr. Seton then proceeds to give the names of a number of these families whose arms were not then registered. The present Lyon King of Arms, Mr. James Balfour Paul, states in his introduction to his *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*, p. 9, ‘The register constituted by the above Act’ (1672) ‘still continues to be the public register of all arms and bearings in Scotland, and no persons of Scottish descent, whose arms are not registered in it have a right to armorial bearings, *unless they can prove that they represent families whose arms are known to have been in existence previous to 1672.*’ These words in italics exactly represent the case of the Peebles arms, but in these matters it would appear that Mr. Fox-Davies is ‘*plus royaliste que le roi,*’ and that although the Lyon King admits the validity of such armorial bearings as those of Peebles, Mr. Fox-Davies characterises these and, presumably, all the unregistered arms of families who have borne them in field and tourney since ever armorial bearings were adopted in Scotland, as ‘bogus achievements’ because a legal formality of comparatively modern introduction has not been complied with.

Our town was twice burnt by Mr. Fox-Davies’ southron forebears, ‘*per veteres nostros Anglie hostes*’—our ancient enemies of England, as Queen Mary’s charter has it—but I never heard that they questioned our right to the bearings on the banner under which our burgesses followed their King to Flodden. It was left for Mr. Fox-Davies to cast such an undeserved stain upon our ancient escutcheon.

I lately had occasion to make a search into the origin of the burgh’s armorial bearings, and the following are the results of my inquiries :—As is well-known, the bearings are three salmon countermaiant in pale proper, *i.e.*, popularly speaking, the centre salmon is represented swimming towards, in this case, the sinister or left side of the shield, and the upper and under salmon are represented swimming towards the dexter or right side. Right and left in heraldry do not mean the right and left of the shield as seen from the front, but right and left with reference to the position of the bearer of the shield. The term ‘in pale’ means that the salmon are placed one immediately above the other, and ‘proper’ means that the fish are represented in their natural colours. The motto or

legend is '*Contra nando incrementum*,' which may be freely translated as 'increase by swimming against the stream,' and refers to the increase by spawning of the salmon which ascend to the upper waters of the Tweed. The figure of St. Andrew, to whom the original Parish Church was dedicated, is sometimes used as a crest, but it does not appear on any of the burgh seals. The earliest examples of the arms which I have discovered are those on the old market cross now standing in the quadrangle of the Chambers Institution. The Cross was restored about 1320, but the shaft is much older. It is an octagonal pillar, has four carved shields round the centre and the same number round the capital, all rather defaced. Three at least of these shields bear the burgh arms, and other two shields bear six fraises or cinque foils (3, 2, and 1), the arms of the Frasers of Neidpath, formerly hereditary Sheriffs of the county. As the Fraser estates came into the hands of the Hays of Yester by marriage about 1320, it is probable that the shaft and capital of the Cross are not later than that date, and the shields bearing the burgh arms are probably the oldest specimens of them.

The burgh is generally held to date from King David I. The original charter of erection is not in existence, so far as I know, but I have in my custody, as Town Clerk, a series of charters and writs from David II. to James VI., including a number of ecclesiastical charters: many of these are printed in the Peebles volume of the Scottish Burgh Records Society. The following charters, etc., have the burgh seal attached:—

1. Foundation by the Bailies and community of Peebles of a chaplainry at the altar of St. John the Baptist in the Parish Kirk of St. Andrew in Peebles, dated Peebles, 15th December 1473. The seal is in good preservation and the style is good.

2. Charter by the Bailies and community of Peebles to the altar of the Holy Cross in St. Andrew's Kirk, of an annual rent of 13s. 4d. Scots, from the common good of the burgh, dated 23rd July 1480. This seal is in good preservation and of a beautiful design.

3. Election and institution of Gilbert Tuedy to the chaplainry of the altar of St. Mary of Geddes Aisle in the Collegiate Church of St. Andrew of Peebles, dated 19th and 22nd July 1559. The impression and design of this specimen are not so good as the others.

4. Charter by John (?) Twedy, chaplain of the Chapel of the Virgin Mary in the Burgh of Peebles, with consent of the Bailies, Council, and community of Peebles, patrons of the said Chapel, of land in Arnot's Haugh, in favour of James Tuedy, burgess of Peebles, dated 31st August 1559 (seal same as No. 3). This charter is in private custody, and the date is not very distinct.

The seal in use and the Provost's gold badge, both dated 1682, bear the same arms.

Regarding the tincture of the field, or, in popular language, the colour of the shield on which the bearings are placed, there is some little dubiety. Edmonstone's *Heraldry* gives the tincture of the field as vert (green), but I think the evidence is in favour of gules (red). In Captain Armstrong's companion to his map of Tweeddale, published 20th June 1775, he states that the arms are 'gules, 3 salmon proper counter "naiant,"' and his information was obtained from local sources. A stone bearing the arms was placed in the steeple in front of the Parish Church erected in 1783 on the site of the old Royal Castle of Peebles. When the church and steeple were taken down a few years ago and rebuilt, the stone was placed in front of

the new steeple, and the lines show the field as gules. The copperplate from which the burges tickets are printed shows the field gules. I do not know when the plate was engraved, but it was some time during last century, probably towards the beginning. A medal belonging to the Curling Club, dated 1823, also shows the field gules, and, lastly, the uniform or livery of the burgh officers is red, with buff facings.

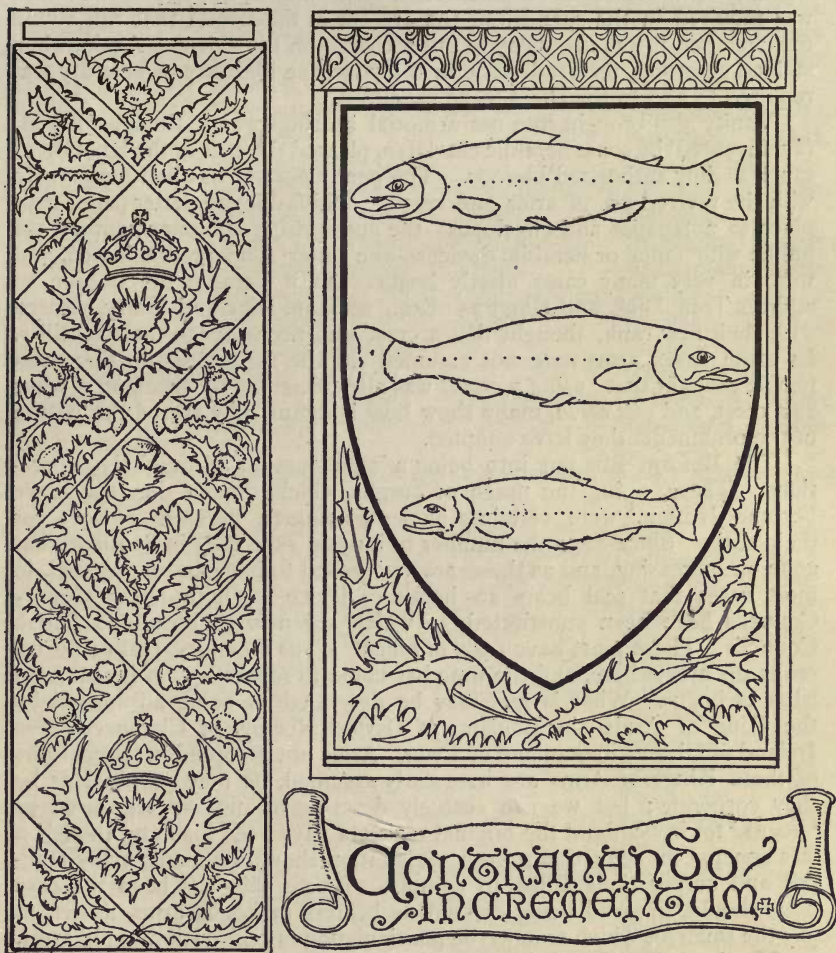
A perusal of the above facts ought to satisfy any one interested in the matter that Peebles has had right to armorial bearings from at least the fourteenth century, and the arms are probably as old and authentic as those of any burgh in Scotland.

In view of the provisions of the Act of 1672, I think that the arms ought to be matriculated, but there is a vast difference between stating that a coat of arms between five and six hundred years old requires matriculation, and stigmatising such a coat as a 'bogus achievement,' and advising that its use should be 'officially dropped,' and a modern grant substituted in its place. Had Mr. Fox-Davies confined his suggestions to saying that our arms should be matriculated I should have had no ground of complaint against him.

WM. BUCHAN, *Town Clerk.*

645. ARMS OF BURGH OF PEEBLES.—The burgh of Peebles has now complied with the provisions of the Act of 1672, and has duly matriculated its ancient arms in the Lyon Register. The emblazonment of the arms has been executed in a very unique and artistic way by Mr. J. Forbes Nixon, who is perhaps the best heraldic painter at present in existence, though, from what we have seen, the herald painter at the Lyon Office, Mr. Graham Johnstone, runs him in some respects very close. The burgh of Peebles, being a corporation, is not, strictly speaking, entitled to either a helmet or crest, because these heraldic accessories are personal to an individual, who has a head on which to wear his helmet, which is, in its turn, surmounted by the crest, a device originally adopted, as everybody knows, to enable his identity to be distinguished when 'clad in complete steel.' It is true that many corporations have a crest, but that does not make the practice less heraldically incorrect. This being so, the problem was, in the case of Peebles, to mount an achievement which would be ornamental and pleasing to the eye, without adopting the usual method of setting off a coat of arms by the graceful flowing lines of the lambrequin or mantling falling from the helmet on each side. The difficulty has been successfully and ingenuously met by enclosing the shield which is heater shaped, in a panel: on the top there is an ornamental border in blue, with pattern of fleurs-de-lys in gold: the spaces at the two lower corners are filled in with thistle leaves: on the dexter side of the panel, but distinct from it, there is a marginal ornament such as occasionally appears in old mss. It is oblong in form, running along the entire side of the panel, and is filled with a decorative design of lozenges and quatrefoils, in which is depicted the Scottish thistle treated in a conventional and artistic manner. Below the panel containing the shield is a broad scroll containing the motto *Contra nando incrementum* in two lines. The whole design is a somewhat new departure in heraldic art, but it cannot fail to impress any one looking at it with a sense of its beauty and originality. No doubt some sticklers for precedent might say that it was unheraldic, and that such decorative adjuncts were unknown in the proper science, and that they were out of place in an achievement. But

it is obvious to every one that these are mere artistic accessories introduced as a setting to the arms, but entirely distinct from them, and they are of such a nature that they can never in time to come be mistaken for anything but what they are: they do not simulate in any degree heraldic bearings. But whatever opinions may be held about the design, there can be no doubt that it is a praiseworthy effort to improve the de-



corative treatment of a branch of art which has for centuries suffered from an imperfect appreciation of its possibilities. It is to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that we must go if we want to get the full vigour of heraldic work, and we trust that in time to come the debased treatment of the succeeding ages may be entirely forgotten. P.

646. OFFICIAL HERALDRY.—Heraldry has become popular—I do not mean that the study of it is what it was some two hundred years ago—or that people really care for its history and objects, but many causes have rendered it fashionable, and the votaries of fashion, as long as they do as others do, do not care to consider what the fashion they follow means. It may not be amiss to explain what has made heraldry popular. One cause certainly was the revival of Gothic architecture. That style depended on heraldry for much of the ornamentation which adorned it, and as the shield was required in the spandril of the arch or in the arcade that ran round the chamber, it was necessary to put a charge on the shield. Again, when stained glass was received back into favour, the blazonry of heraldry was required to add to the effect to be produced.

Vanity also brought into use armorial bearings which, though ‘found’ (*i.e.* invented) by some heraldic charlatan, pleased the eyes of the ignorant as much as duly authorised blazons. The penny postage has had much to do with the revived use of arms and crests. Old-fashioned letter-paper gave place to notepaper and envelopes—the enterprising stationer tempted the public with fancy or heraldic devices—the latter soon predominated, but were in very many cases utterly bogus. As it became the fashion to address Tom, Dick, and Harry as ‘Esq.,’ so Tom, Dick and Harry, pleased with their new rank, thought that a crest was necessary to their gentility. In some cases arms were not assumed for the simple reason that most people thought that ‘using a crest’ was all-sufficient. By speaking of arms as a crest, and *vice versa*, many show how ignorant they are of the nature of the ornaments they have adopted.

The Reform Bill put into being a large number of burghal corporations. These, aping the usage of burghs, which, though they may have become ‘rotten,’ were certainly ancient, assumed heraldic devices for their seals. Since 1830 the number of burghs, especially in Scotland, has gone on increasing, and as these are compelled to have an official seal, in most cases that seal bears an heraldic device. Quite lately County Councils have been constituted, to which are now to be added Parish Councils. These must have seals of office. Thus Heraldry, real or bogus, crops up everywhere, and the time has come to separate what is real from what is bogus. What is real may be described as being authorised by the King of Arms—in England of Garter, Norroy, or Clarenceux; in Ireland of Ulster; in Scotland of Lyon. Arms not recorded in the registers of these Kings of Arms are irregularly assumed, be they personal or be they corporate; but we can scarcely describe all not so registered as ‘bogus,’ for in Scotland the original registers have been lost, and though it was enacted in 1672 that a fresh registration should be made, many families and corporations failed to comply. Where this has been the case users should, to avoid being classed as bearers of bogus arms, hasten to pay the small fee which secures the matriculation or registration of old arms.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies has brought out a most interesting and valuable work on the Heraldry of Cities and Burghs in the United Kingdom, and from it I present my readers with lists of authorised and also of unauthorised arms of Scottish Counties, Burghs, and Universities. I may remark that he prints all heraldic devices irregularly adopted as arms in italics, while in the case of duly matriculated arms he gives an extract from the official register. As the book is sure to make corporate armoury better understood, it is highly probable that steps will be taken by intelligent

officials to get their 'burgh arms' matriculated so that in a future edition the tell-tale italics will be replaced by an extract showing that the arms are no longer irregular or bogus.

List of Scottish official arms duly matriculated, with the date where given:—

County Council	Aberdeen,	1890.	Burgh	Linlithgow.
City of	Aberdeen.		"	Montrose, 1694.
County Council	Ayr,	1890.	"	Musselburgh, 1771.
Burgh	Ayr,	1673.	"	Peebles, ¹ 1895.
"	Banff.		County	Perth, 1800.
County Council	Berwick,	1890.	Burgh	Perth.
Burgh	Dumbarton.		"	Pittenweem, 1673.
City	Dundee.		"	Portobello, 1886.
"	Edinburgh,	1773.	"	Queensferry.
Burgh	Elgin,	1678.	Com ^r of Supply	Renfrew, 1889.
City	Glasgow,	1866.	Burgh	Renfrew.
Burgh	Govan,	1884.	County	Roxburgh, 1798.
"	Hamilton,	1886.	Burgh	Rutherglen, 1889.
"	Jedburgh.		County Council	Stirling, 1890.
"	Kirkcaldy.		Burgh	Stirling, 1849.
"	Kirkwall,	1886.	"	Stranraer.
Com ^r of Supply	Lanark,	1886.	"	Tain.
Burgh	Leith,	1889.	University of	Edinburgh, 1789.
"	Lerwick,	1882.	"	Aberdeen, 1888.

List of official armorial devices not matriculated, though in some cases long in use:—

Burgh	Airdrie.	Burgh	Cullen.
"	Alloa.	"	Culross.
"	Annan.	"	Cupar Fife.
"	Anstruther, Easter.	"	Dalkeith.
"	Anstruther, Wester.	"	Dingwall.
"	Arbroath.	"	Dornoch.
County Council	Argyle.	County Council	Dumbarton.
Burgh	Auchtermuchty.	"	Dumfries.
County Council	Banff.	Burgh	Dumfries.
Burgh	Bervie.	"	Dunbar.
City	Brechin.	"	Dunblane.
Burgh	Burntisland.	"	Dunfermline.
County Council	Bute.	"	Dysart.
"	Caithness.	County Council	Elgin and Moray.
Burgh	Campbeltown.	Burgh	Falkirk.
County Council	Clackmannan.	"	Falkland.
Burgh	Coatbridge.	County Council	Fife.
"	Cowdenbeath.	"	Forfar.
"	Craik.	Burgh	Forfar.
"	Crieff.	"	Forres.
County Council	Cromarty.	"	Fortrose.
Burgh	Cromarty.	"	Galashiels.

¹ Since Mr. Fox-Davies's book has appeared Peebles has very properly matriculated the old Burgh arms (see p. 148).

Burgh	Greenock.	Burgh	New Galloway.
County Council	Haddington.	"	Newburgh.
Burgh	Haddington.	"	North Berwick.
Burgh	Helensburgh.	"	Oban.
"	Inveraray.	County Council	Orkney.
"	Inverkeithing.	Burgh	Paisley.
County Council	Inverness.	"	Partick.
Burgh	Inverness.	County Council	Peebles.
"	Inverurie.	Burgh	Peterhead.
"	Irvine.	"	Port Glasgow.
"	Kilmarnock.	County Council	Ross and Cromarty.
"	Kilrenny.	Burgh	Rosmarkie.
"	Kilwinning.	"	Rothesay.
County Council	Kincardine.	"	St. Andrews.
Burgh	Kinghorn.	"	Sanquhar.
County Council	Kinross.	County Council	Selkirk.
Burgh	Kintore.	Burgh	Selkirk.
County Council	Kirkcudbright.	"	Thurso.
Burgh	Lanark.	University of	Glasgow.
"	Langholm.	"	St. Andrews.
"	Lauder.	County Council	Wick.
County Council	Linlithgow.	Burgh	Wick.
Burgh	Lochmaben.	"	Wigtown.
"	Nairn.	County Council	Wigtown.
County Council	Nairn.	"	Zetland.

I am sorry not to be able to afford room for the caustic remarks with which Mr. Fox-Davies occasionally enlivens what some may deem a dry subject. He has toiled hard but righteously, and good results may be anticipated. Old Burghs proud of their history and of their arms should follow the example of Peebles and get their arms duly matriculated. New Burghs should at any rate try to avoid making themselves ridiculous, by adopting devices which, however satisfactory to their own uneducated tastes, are a source of amusement to a public which is not so ignorant as to swallow all that is offered it. Seals and achievements, either impressed on public documents, such as books in public libraries, or carved on public buildings, invite criticism as well as notice. What is to be said of a Board School which bears over the portal the arms of Edward the Confessor impaling the Lion of Scotland, in allusion to the marriage of King Malcolm with Margaret of England! The error of placing the wife's arms where the husband's ought to have been was pointed out—but it 'looked well,' and was not worth altering!! One Police Burgh I know, of which Mr. Fox-Davies writes that 'it has no armorial bearings,' has for a seal adopted a device invented by a local newspaper editor, a griffin rampant on a torque within a garter, being one of the supporters of a noble family in the neighbourhood. The harness of the burgh cart horses are decorated with this, and even the books in the public library have it stamped on their pages. Another new Burgh, not mentioned in Mr. Fox-Davies' work, has 'by permission' of the Lord of the Manor, adopted his armorial bearings as a Burgh seal! I have little doubt cases could be multiplied.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

647. THE COVENANTERS IN KINROSS-SHIRE, 1669-1688 (*continued from p. 102*).—In the year 1679, in the winter and the spring, the troopers came to Kinross again; so that John Steedman and Robert Steedman, with many more, came not home to their houses for the space of eighteen months. The first Sabbath of Aprile (the troopers being absent) Mr. John Moncrief preached at Rashihill publickly; but the Laird of Clackmannan's company of foot came upon the meeting and dispersed them, and there were more than twentie persons taken, particularly John Thomson in Cleish, who was taken at his own house, and carried to the tolbooth of Culross; and kept there till he paid twentie dollars. On the third of May, Bishop Sharp, that arch-traitor and cruel persecutor, was killed, upon which the troopers raged through the country night and day in quest of those whom they suspected to have taken his life, and particularly they searched Perth and Kinross for Robert Steedman, who compeared before two Lords that sat at Dunfermlin to examine persons within that Presbyterie anent Sharp's death. And they obliged him to prove, by the depositions of four witnesses, where he was upon the third day of May 1679, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon. He and the whole Shires of Fife and Kinross was also obliged to declare upon oath that he knew not who attacked and killed the Bishop. Yet Buckholm was such a cruel enemy to the said Robert, that he was forced to abscond himself, untill the news came that the west country had risen in arms.

After this came an act of indemnitie, and indulgence to some Ministers, particularly Mr. John Gray, who was minister att Orwell before the restauration of Episcopacie, was indulged, and some of the people in that parish built a meeting house to him at Holtown; but the people in the parish of Kinross, Cleish, and oÿrs about, and many also in the parish of Orwell, who did not join with the Indulgence, kepted their meetings for preaching in the fields all summer, and in barns in the winter, in the years 1680 and 81.

And in the year 1682, the twelfth day of March, came Sir Adam Blair, with a squad of the King's guards, about ten of the clock at night, and raised Baillie Gardiner, to bring them to Robert Steedman's house; but the Baillie industriously lingred in putting on his cloaths, and sent his servant maid out at a back window, to give a warning to Robert, which warning prevented the taking of Mr. John Hepburn, and a considerable number who were met together at Robert's house to hear Mr. Hepburn exercise: for they all made their escape. And Robert gave also a warning to the country that the troopers were come, so that none were taken that night. But from that night, being the 12th of March 1682, to the 12th of September 1683, the said Robert Steedman durst not appear in Kinross. And John Steedman, mealmaker, and John Stirk, merchant there, were obliged also to abscond y'mselves for the space of two years. Whereupon Sir William Bruce, as Sherriff principal, and James Bruce of Kinloch, Sherriff depute, Robert Dempster, their clerk, John Wattson, Procurator fiscal, Thomas Small, messenger, and the Sherriff mairs came and called for the key of Robert Steedman's malt loft from his wife, and she refusing to deliver it, they broke up the door with the smith's fore-hammers, and filled all the sacks they could get with malt: and when they could get no more sacks, the said Thomas Small took the sheets of Robert's wife's bed, and sewed them together, and filled them; yea, they took what they pleased. And afterwards, because they could not get

Robert, they took his wife, and imprisoned her, untill she was obliged to give bond and caution not to be seen any more in Kinross, under the penaltie of five pounds Sterlin, and so was exposed to wander up and down the country for an year and an half. And quē she came into the town at a certain time, to see her eldest son, she was apprehended, and they took from her thirtie pounds Scots, and two bolls of malt; yea, they took the door off the crooks of the dwelling house, the iron chimney and oyf plenishing. That Court also locked the doors of the house and shop of John Stirk, merchant, more than an year. Yea, the whole Shire who would not go to hear the curats were fined in great fines, particularly John Simson in Tyllerie, and from whom they took eighteen bolls of oats. And they imprisoned John Flockhart twice, and banished him out of the Shire. There were also many cruelties committed in the parish of Portmoak; particularly in the town of Kirkness, the soldiers, with one Wyllie, a monster for crueltie, took John Moubray, an old man, who was then near death, and brought him to the door, but they, observing him upon the brink of eternity, left him, and took Janet Bettie, his wife, along with them to Burntisland. They also carried alongst with them Elizabeth Briggs, who was then big with child, and John Summervail, who lived at the Craigside of Arnot, and imprisoned them all in Burntisland tolbooth. Many moe they imprisoned and fined that year. And the troopers were always quartered upon those who went not to the church, and lay upon them till they went. And if this did not prevail to make them go, then they plundered them in their goods and gear, particularly George and John Hendersons, tennants in Kinnaird in the parish of Cleish, John Thomson in the Mains of Cleish, and Alexander Barclay in the Westblair, in that same parish. These persons were forced to fly from their houses and sojourn elsewhere. But the troopers apprehended Alexander Barclay one night, when he came home to see his wife, and carried him to the tolbooth of Burntisland, from whence they removed him to an horrible tolbooth in Kinghorn, where he lay till he paid five hundred merks, and gave his obligation to be banished: and so he went over to Holland, where his brother Mr. George was before him.

In the year 1683 there was exceeding cold weather in the months of Aprile and May, insomuch that many of the horses and cattel died for hunger, the straw being exceeding scarce. In the meantime the troopers kept the keyes of the barns of Airlarie, and brought the seed bear to their horses, and disposed upon it at their pleasure. Yea, the troopers raged so up and down the Shire that the whole Shire was in a most melancholly condition. And these who were not forward in carrying on the preaching of the Gospel in the fields, for the most part withdrew themselves; particularly Robert Stirk, merchant in Milnathort: he with his whole family were forced to withdraw, and durst not return untill the happy Revolution. And many others were forced to do the same. This year many were summoned to compear before the Justice Court at Stirling, but few answered. One David Marshall, a young man, son to Robert Marshall, tennent in Lethangie, having compeared at that Court, was brought back and put into the innermost pit, by Sir William Bruce his orders, where a candle will not burn for want of air. He having lien there sometime, was taken out by the officers, and carried to the Kirk of Kinross, to hear Mr. Chrystie the curat preach, and they waited upon him till sermons were done, and after this they suffered him to go home to his father's house, where he died within a few days.

William Gardiner and James Kennoway, Sir William Bruce's chamberlain, being Sherriff deputed, the whole country was fined for nonconformity, and poynded till they payed their fines: and Robert Steedman, coming home to see his father and two children, fell into a fever upon the 12 of Sept^r 1683. Sir William Bruce, having gotten notice that he was at home, sent his officers and took him prisoner, the very next morning after he cooled of the fever, but within some weeks he was liberate. But in a short time thereafter he was put in prison again, because he had not taken his child to the church to be baptised, and he was fined in five pounds sterlin every moneth untill he should bring his child unto the church to be baptised, but Robert had gotten his child baptised before that time by a Presbyterian Minister. John Stirk, merchant in Kinross, not being come home then, they took his wife, and put her in prison beside the said Robert. In a short time they were both set at liberty.

In the year 1684, Classlochy, ane Advocate, was made Sherriff depute, conjunct with James Kennoway, who fined all the Freeholders, Fewars, Tennents, Cottars, Trademen, men-servants and maid-servants: and the wives were fined in the half of the fine that their husbands were liable unto by Act of Parliament, so that there was a very sharp persecution, and few escaped their fury and violence, insomuch that David and Alexander Barclayes, in the parish of Cleish, paid each of them fiftie pounds Scots, because they had their children baptised by Presbyterian Ministers. And Robert Coventrie in Airlarie, and Robert Balfour in Burleigh, paid also their fines, and many moe. Many Cotters had their one cow taken from them. And this persecution (which was aggravated by the troopers raging among y^m) lasted untill King James the Seventh issued out his proclamation giving libertie to all to have the free exercise of their religion.

The above narrative is signed by Robert Steedman, late of Ballingall, Robert Coventrie, Portioner of Airlarie, John Stirk, Merchant in Kinross, John Simson, Tennent in Tyllerie, George Birrel, Portioner in Kinneswood, William Arnot there, William Beath, Tennent in Kirkness, and Robert Moreis, Maltman in Kinross, all of them elders and aged men, who were partakers of the sufferings above narrated, and all of them witnesses to some part or other thereof, and the whole consisting with their Knowledge, and of many others who might be named if needfull.

(Signed) G. Birrell, Adged 75.
Will Arnot, aged 76.
William Beath, Adged 76.

Ro^t Steidman, Aetatis 66.
R. Covingtrie, aged 63.
John Stark, aged 69.
Robert Moresse, aged 66.
John Simson, aged 60.

The above narrative was attested att Kinross and Kirkness and Kineskwood by the above named persons, and seen by us undersubscribing mⁿrs in the shire of Kinross, who are abundantly satisfied of their candour and ingenuity.

(Signed)

Ebenezer Erskine, mⁿr of Portmoak.
R. M^gill, mⁿr Kinross.
Jo: Gib, mⁿr at Cliesh.
James Bathgate, Mⁿr at Orwell.

Sr. William Bruce of Kinross, Sheriff principall, and his depute, Ja. Bruce of Kinloch, fined and imprisoned a great many in the parish of

Portmoak for refusing to hear one Mr. John Bruce, Curat of the parish, who was suspended by his own Brethren for notorious drunkenness. Geo: Law, indweller in Kineskwood, in the s^d parish of Portmoak, was cast out of his house by the officers of Sr. W^m Bruce, and all discharged under the severest penalties to harbour him. His wife and children were also cast out of their house, and she obliged to rock her child all night att a house [of] one Isabell Martin at Kineskwood: att the same time a poor tender dying woman was cast out of her house, her plennishing carried away, and what they could not take with y^m was inhumanely broken and rendered useless. This account is attested by

G. Birrell, Adged 75.
Will Arnott, aged 76.

These two subscriptions are attested by

Ebenezer Erskine, minr. of Portmoak.

R. PAUL.

On page 102 of the *Scottish Antiquary* for the month of January 1895 I observe an inaccuracy with regard to the date of Lady Methven's (Ann Keith) death. As a matter of fact, there is a letter here from her to her husband, dated 'Methven Wood, March 13 day, 1681,' and signed 'Your faithfull obedient lover and oblidged servant, A. KEITH.' So her brains could not have been all dashed out in the year of God 1679.

GEORGE E. SMYTHE.

In last number of the *Scottish Antiquary* (ix. p. 102), there is a reference, at p. 102, to 'Gilbert Marnock, Lord of the Chapmen in Fife and Kinross,' in 1678. This recalls to me a paragraph in the *Scotsman*, some eight or ten years ago, which stated that the 'Chapmen of the Lothians' had dined together in a certain hotel in Edinburgh, and that they had duly elected their 'lord' to preside over the meeting. From these references, one is led to infer that the pedlars of Scotland were subdivided into groups restricted to certain districts, and that each group had its recognised 'lord.' Is anything more definite known with regard to this title?

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

648. OLD SCOTTISH TABLE OF FORBIDDEN DEGREES.—The following Table, the only one of the sort we have met with, is written by J. Duncanson, Reader, on the last leaf of the oldest volume of the Stirling Parish Registers, the date being not later than 1594. Ed.

In thais tuo tabillis follwing ar contain

No man may marie.

The first tabile goithe

upone ye mane.

levi 18, 7. Mothers mother.

levi 18, 9. Dochtir.

levi 18, 8. Mother in Lau, le 20, 11.

levi 18, 15. Dochtir in Lau, le 20, 12.

levi 18, 9. Half sister, le 20, 17.

levi 18, 9. Wholl sister, le 20, 17.

levi 18, 10. Sonnis dochter, wyfis grand mother.

- levi 18, 10. Dochtir's dochter, wyfis fathers sister.
 Graund mother, wyfis mothers sister.
 levi 18, 12. Fatheris sister, le 20, 19.
 levi 18, 13. Motheris sister, le 20, 19.
 A man may
 not marie his Brothers dochtir, mother, stepmother.
 Sisters dochter, Sones sones wyfe.
 le 18, 14. Fathers brothers ~~dochtir~~ (*sic*) wyf, le 20, 20.
 Mothers brothers wyf, Daughters sones wyf.
 Wyfis brothers dochtir, brothers sones wyf.
 Wyfis sistirs dochtir, sistirs sones wyf.
 le 20, 14. Sounis wyf.
 le 18, 16. Brotheris wyf, le 20, 21.
 le 18, 18. Wyfis sister.
 Wifis sones . . . ? Wyfis dochtir.

 (Illegible).

It: ye degreis forbiddin by God, within ye quhilk
 The secund tabill gaithe
 upon ye womane.

- Father.
 Sone.
 Father in Lau.
 Sone in Lau. Husbands father brother.
 Half brother. Husbandis mother brother.
 Wholl brother. Fathers step father.
 Sonnis Sone.
 Dochtirs sone. Sones wyfis sone.
 Grandfather. Brothers wyfis brothers.
 Fathers brother. Sones doughteris husband.
 Mothers brother. Daughtirs daughters husband.
 A woman may
 not marie hir Brothirs sone. Broyer daughteris husband.
 Sisteris sone. Sisters daugheris husband.
 Fathers sisters husband. Brotheris sisters sone.
 Motheris sisters husband.
 Husbandis brotheris sone.
 Husbandis sisteris sone.
 Dochteris husband.
 Husbands father.
 Sisteris husband.
 Husbandis brother.
 Husbandis sone sone.
 Husbandis dochteris sone.
 Grand motheris husband.
 Husbandis grand fathirs.

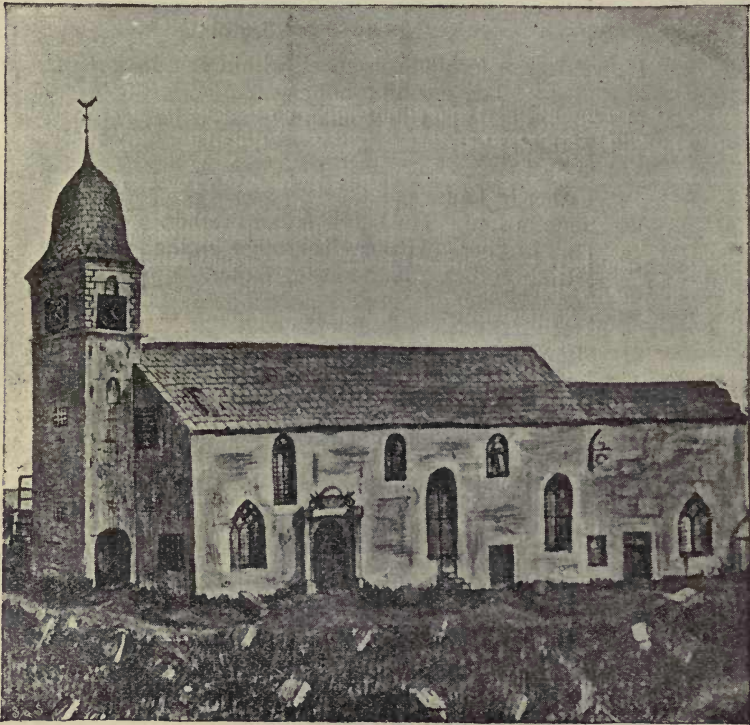
649. PARENTAGE OF ADAM SMITH.—The following portion of a letter bearing on this subject which appeared in the *Scotsman* of 22nd March, will we think interest our readers. Ed.

SIR,—As grand-daughter of Lord Reston, the cousin to whom Adam Smith left his property, I have become possessed of certain papers bearing on his parentage, which help in clearing up the matter.

In the contract of marriage, dated 13th November 1710, 'betwixt Adam Smith and Lillias Drummond,' he is designated 'Wryter to the Signet.' Lillias Drummond was 'eldest lawfull daughter to the deceast Sir George Drummond of Milnab, late Provost of Edinburgh,' and had issue one son, Hugh, who died in 1750.

In 1720 Adam Smith married Margaret Douglas, daughter of John Douglas of Strathenny, by whom he had one son, Adam, author of the *Wealth of Nations*, who was born a few months after his father's death in 1723. The date of Adam Smith's (senior) death is attested by various 'inventories' of books and household effects signed by 'Mrs. Margaret Douglas, relict of the deceased Adam Smith, compt. of Kirkcaldy.' Margaret Douglas died in 1784.—I am, etc.

MARY T. A. BANNERMAN.



650. OLD PARISH CHURCH, ALLOA.—I have lately got hold of a photograph of an old painting of the Parish Church here, which was pulled down about 1819. I do not know by whom the painting was executed, the date, or where it now is. It, however, gives a good idea of a church, much altered as we know the Alloa Church was, and not by any means improved in the process. In Slezer's view of the town of Alloa the only prominent building is the old tower of the Castle of the Erskines, Earls of Mar—there is no Church Tower. This, I think, is proof that the tower and cupola was added when, in 1680, the Arch-

bishop of St. Andrews issued his warrant 'for rebuilding the Auld Kirk of Alloa,' and that before that date there was no tower. In the Kirk-session Records we find that a commission was appointed, who report, 14 March 1680, that it was 'necessar that the fabrick of the old church be taken down to the ground . . . the same to be rebuilt and enlarged.' Estimates are to be sent in of expense that 'might defray the rebuilding of the church and steeple.' Tobias Baak or Bauchop, a skilled Alloa mason, lodged estimates, and, as no professional architect is anywhere alluded to, he probably 'designed two entries, after the Dorrick order, with an emboisement on the front.' It is clear from the view of the church that some of the older windows, with their Gothic tracery, were spared. The ornamentation was curious, considering the times. On the west wall of the nave internally was a niche, in which was placed a figure of St. Mungo holding a book—the view shows an external niche, similar in design, toward the east end of the south wall; in it is a figure which may be that of Moses, about which inquiry was made in our last number (ix. p. 142). It is much to be regretted that in 1819 the Old Church was, with the exception of the tower, utterly destroyed. The present church, though a showy building outside, was erected before architects had regained a correct knowledge of the principles which guided the builders of the middle ages. A really handsome spire is the only redeeming feature in a building on which a large sum of money must have been expended.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

651. THE BAILY FAMILY.—The Marquis of Anglesey is descended in the male line from Lewis Baily, Bishop of Bangor, who died 1631. The *Peerages* agree in styling the Bishop a Scotsman, but, as I shall show, erroneously. Burke (*Peerage voce* Anglesey), states that 'he was chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I., with which monarch Dr. Bayly came into England.' In this statement he is followed by Foster. In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (Ed. 1871 *voce* Baillie of Dochfour), some information is given which does not however agree with his *Peerage* statement. Three sons of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, by Marion his wife, daughter of Sir John Seton of Seton, having maimed a clergyman who had committed a grievous offence, had to fly; the eldest took refuge in Inverness-shire, and was ancestor of the family of Dochfour; the second fled to Ireland, where he founded a family (*voce* Bailie of Ring-dufferin); 'the third went to the Isle of Anglesey, and founded the family of which the Marquis of Anglesey is a descendant.' As the eldest of the three brothers 'is stated to have fought at the battle of Brechin in 1452,' he must have been considerably older than the second who 'settled in Ireland in the reign of James I. about 1620'!! We are not told when the third son flourished. Leaving fiction and relying on facts, we find that Anthony à Wood states that Bishop Baily was born at Carmarthen, and that in 1600 (three years before the accession of James I.), he was Incumbent of Shipton-on-Stour, and Vicar of Evesham. He married, as his first wife, Judith, daughter of Thomas Appleton of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, where his daughter Mary was baptized 6th March 1606. His son Thomas was baptized at Evesham, 13th March 1607, and his wife Judith was buried there 26th March 1608. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Bagenal, and from this

marriage the present Marquis of Anglesey is descended. The Bagenals had property at Anglesea—but there is no evidence that Bishop Baily inherited any in that county. The name was very common in the West of England, and Lewis is not unfrequently coupled with it. The name is derived from the office baillie or bailiff, and is met with not only in Britain, but on the Continent. There is not an atom of evidence to connect Bishop Baily with the Baillies of Lamington or with any family of the name in Scotland. He was a beneficed clergyman in England before the accession of James I., and though an old *Baronetage* gives to his grandson Sir Nicholas Baily, Baronet of Ireland, the arms of Baillie of Lamington without difference, a descendant of his has in his possession an old seal which bears an English Coat—*or*, on a fess engrailed between 3 nags' heads *az.*, 3 fleurs de lys of the first. Ed.

652. THE GRAHAMS OF THE BORDER.—About eight years ago I did my best to unravel the history of the family of the Grahams of the border. I was able, from Calendars of State Papers and extracts from manuscripts in private possession, to construct a rough pedigree of four generations, very meagre as to details, but sufficient to show that the family was of importance, and that a fuller account of it might throw considerable light on the policy of England and Scotland on the border-land of the two countries during the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth centuries. To the general reader the moss-trooper is a being who appears out of a mist, and is again soon lost in it. The object and the nature of his existence are scarcely thought worthy of consideration. He embellishes the border ballads, and offers a tempting study to the painter. It may help to the better understanding of British history if the fortunes of one notorious border family can be set forth with some degree of exactness. The border-land lay on either side the boundary line between England and Scotland. This was once marked out by the Romans with walls and ramparts. These ramparts, though long fallen into decay, it was seriously proposed in the sixteenth century to reconstruct. The dwellers on the borders were, however, by their habits and their own interests able to maintain a living barrier between the two countries far more effective than a line of forts or leagues of dyke and fosse. They may be regarded as a body of police—those north of the boundary Scottish, those south English—each not only ready to resist any aggression by the other side, but to keep a good fighting spirit alive by continual forays, feuds, slaughters, and broils, which rendered their neighbourhood the dread of all peaceable citizens. It was far easier for merchants to transport their goods by sea, though pirates were on the alert, than to get them across the Cumberland or Northumberland hills and moors, where they were nearly sure to be robbed alike by friend and foe. Yet amongst these wild borderers there was a certain amount of organisation. The Kings of England and of Scotland appointed English and Scottish Wardens of the East, Middle, and West Marches. These, each on his own side of the border, and in his own district, had a general supervision of the border families, secured their allegiance, and made use of their services for the good of the state. Content with this, private feuds and thefts were often left unpunished, or, what was more prudent, unnoticed. When any special service was rendered to the crown a grant of land, taken from some less energetic or trustworthy family, made loyalty profitable.

With the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne in 1603 the necessity for the existence of a well-nigh impassable border line ceased henceforth, and in its stead easy and safe communication between the countries was required. The borders, the debateable land, the marches, were more euphemistically styled the 'Middle Counties.' It was, however, easier to change the name of the district than the nature of the inhabitants. Though now the Wardens of the Marches, both English and Scottish, saw it was their interest to play into each other's hands, the moss-troopers could not be persuaded to turn their swords into ploughshares, and they were subjected to a drastic treatment, which in a few years utterly extinguished some old families, and scattered others, either to fight as pressed soldiers in Flanders, to settle as colonists in Ireland, where they might still hope for an occasional all-round fight, or to steal away to the more peaceful districts of England and Scotland and become quiet farmers or artisans.¹ Elliots, Stories, Johnstones, Grahams, Turnbulls, Irvines, Scotts, and other names less noteworthy are met with before the middle of the seventeenth century in districts far removed from the scenes of their ancestors' exploits.

As the Grahams of the border were a numerous and a prominent border race, the following portion of their history will provide a good specimen of the fecundity, services, habits, and final disasters which were common to them all alike.

The origin of the Grahams of the border is unknown. Some attempt has been made to connect them with the Earls of Menteith. Modern peerage writers assert that they were descended from John Graham of Kilbride, second son of Malise, Earl of Strathearn (afterwards of Menteith), but John, who died *ante* 1478, left no legitimate male issue; and besides that, the Grahams were settled on Eskside as early as 1477,² when John of Kilbride (born about 1448) was too young to have had descendants, even illegitimate, already settled and fairly numerous. It is certain that the early members of the present family of Graham of Netherby believed in some connection with the house of Menteith, but that they could not prove it is shown by a pedigree in Dugdale's *Visitation of Cumberland*, 1665. It commences with two generations of Menteith, and a statement that the arms are certified by the Earl of Menteith. Then, without connection, comes Fergus Graham, whose second son succeeded. From other sources we know that Fergus (styled 'of Plomp') was a son of Matthew Graham of Springhill, and that his second son and eventual heir-male was Richard Graham, who purchased in 1629 from the Earl of Cumberland the estates of the ejected Grahams of Netherby, whose history we are about to give. His connection with them has not been discovered, and it is evident that his descendant in 1665 was obliged to leave a gap between the Earl and Fergus of Plomp.

We will now begin with the earliest Graham of Eskside of whom any record has been preserved. Our principal sources of information are the mss. of Lord Muncaster (*M. MSS.*), Rep. of His. mss. Com., 1885, The

¹ Their crime was not treason, but insubordination, and when they returned home they were not interfered with if they led peaceable lives.

² 'Our father yet alive has dwelt on Esk for 60 years, and served your Grace and the wardens.'—Petition by Arthur Graham and his brethren (sons of William Graham of Stuble) to Henry VIII., May 1537. *State Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. xii. pt. i. p. 560.

Calendar of State Papers, Border (*B. MSS.*), The Calendar of Hamilton MSS. (*H. MSS.*).

William Graham of Stuble is supposed to have come to Arthuret in Cumberland and the Eskside from Dryfesdale. His migration, or that of his father, must, as we have seen, have taken place as early as 1477. His original possessions were increased by a grant of the land of the Stories, a border family dispossessed for treachery to the English Lord Warden. William probably had brothers. He certainly had enough of the same name about him to make the Grahams important early in the sixteenth century. A very full account of his immediate descendants is given us (*B. MSS.*) in a report made by Thomas Musgrave in 1583 to Cecil, Lord Burghley. Musgrave is careful not to mention one fact. We learn elsewhere that he had slain a grandson of William Graham. This made him anxious to present to the powerful minister of Queen Elizabeth a report hostile to the family who were retaliating on him.

From this report and other sources I will give an account of the sons of William Graham of Stuble, 'Englishman.'

I. *The old Netherby Family.*—Richard Graham of Netherby, the eldest son, had issue, besides daughters, three sons—

i. Richard, 'Ritchies Dick,' of Netherby, alive 1541. Married a daughter of his cousin Arthur Graham (Carlile), and had issue—

1. Walter of Netherby, alive 1605 (*M. MSS.*). He married a cousin, a daughter of Robert Graham of the Fald (whom see *infra*). By her he had issue—

a. Richard of Netherby, banished to Ireland 1606 (*M. MSS.*). His land was given to the Earl of Cumberland, who sold it in 1629 to Richard Graham, ancestor of the present family of Netherby.

b. Arthur, banished to Ireland, 1606.

c. Thomas, banished to Ireland.

There were five other brethren, names not given, banished to Ireland.

ii. William, married, first, a daughter of the laird of Mangerton, and second, a sister of Robert Elliot of Liddisdale. He had issue—

1. John, 'Black Jok.' 2. Fergus. 3. Richard, married a daughter of Walter Bell. 4. Francis. 5. Robert. 6. Archibald. 7. Thomas, 'Cozening Thomas' (*M. MSS.*). 8. John, 'Gallotes Jock.' 9. Simon; and a daughter, married her cousin, Richard Graham, Brackenhill.

iii. George, 'did become Scottish.' He married — Hamilton, and lived at Red Kyrk. He had issue—

1. Richard, married a daughter of Arthur [Graham] of Carlile. 2. Walter. 3. George. 4. Christopher. 5. John.

When the policy of breaking up the power of the Grahams was put in force in 1605-6, the Netherby branch, with its retainers, was so powerful

and numerous that 114 Grahams, with 45 horses, were conveyed to Dublin in September 1606, in six ships, at the expense of the Government. We read (*M. MSS.*) 'The Grahams had a prosperous voyage. They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely at Dublin on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help' (p. 262). These knights were great-grandsons of Fergus Graham of Mote, William Graham's second son. Thus the first Graham house of Netherby came to an end.

2. *The Mote Family.*—The family founded by Fergus, second son of William of Stuble, was second in importance after that founded by Richard of Netherby, the eldest son,¹ and the descendants of Fergus alone of the thirty-four male adult grandchildren of William, have left traces by which their pedigree can be traced. Fergus, as Hollinshed tells us (see *Scot. Antiq.*, i. and ii. *Com.*, p. 152), was employed by King Henry VIII., and for some time occupied Castlemilk, a fortress on the north side of the borders and surrendered by the Stewarts. For this and perhaps other services he obtained a grant of Arms in 1553, being already in possession of the estate of Mote. It is thus described by the late Professor Veitch in the *History and Poetry of the Scottish Borders*, i. p. 43: 'The Mote of Liddel is one of the finest of those old remains. It goes far back in fact and name. It was in existence in the twelfth century. On a map of 1690 it appears as "Ye Mote." What Norham Castle in mediæval times was to other castles of the period, the Mote of Liddel was to other pre-historic forts. It stands on a precipitous bank of the Liddel water almost fronting its junction with the Esk, which from its highest point to the river runs down at least 160 feet. It is within the boundary of Cumberland, and in the ancient barony of Liddel, which belonged of old in succession to the families of De Meschines, De Russedale or Rossedale, De Stutaville, De Wake—that is de la Wac or Vacca—and was afterwards for long part of the Duchy of Lancaster.' As Fergus of Mote was employed by the King and obtained for his services a grant of Arms in 1553, he may have obtained a grant of the estate of Mote also, seeing it was royal property. There is something appropriate in the bold border soldier dwelling where in earlier ages other borderers had fortified a strong position.

Fergus Graham, second son of William of Stuble, was of full age in 1541, he is mentioned by Hollinshed as occupying in 1547 Castlemilk with an English garrison. In 1553 he obtained a grant of Arms from William Harvey, Norroy King of Arms—'Barry of six *arg.* and *gu.* over all in bend a branch of an oak root branched within a bordure engrailed *sa.* on the first bar *gu.* a boar's head cooped *arg.*' The crest, on a wreath *arg.* and *gu.*, 'An arm bendy in four pieces *gu.* and *az.* holding in the hand carnal a branch of the bend.' The name of the wife of Fergus is not known, he had issue (with daughters possibly), eight sons—

i. William, *s.p.* (?).

¹ 1583. 'The houses of Netherby and the Mote, wherein the best of the clan and of the surname of the Grahams do dwell in, having amongst the greater number of them much good ground and fair livings if they used it well—all alongest the waters of Aske (Esk), Leven, and Sarck, even to the water of Lid, fre to themselves and thers, for th'ould defence and service of their contrie' (*B. MSS.*, p. 101). Sept. 1583. 'The house of Arthur Graham of the Mote had a garrison of 50 horsemen and 50 footmen in the King's service' (*Ibid.* p. 110). This was shortly before his slaughter by Thomas Musgrove.

- ii. Arthur of Mote, married Margaret, daughter of Johnstone, Laird of Newby, slain 1583 by Thomas Musgrove (*B. MSS.*). He had issue—
1. William of Mote. Born 1563 (*B. MSS.*). Buried at Arthuret 1657.¹
 2. Fergus of Mote, of full age 1592, settled in Ireland before the dispersion of the family. He had issue—
 - a. Sir Richard in Ireland, and was knighted there 1600. He married Jane Hetherington, and left issue. The Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, Rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London, is his lineal descendant.
 - b. Sir George in Ireland, and was knighted there 1606. *d., s.p. (?)*.
 3. Francis of Mote, of full age 1592.
 4. John, of full age 1592. Under full age 1583.
 5. Arthur, 'brother to William Grame of Mote' (*M. MSS.*), but his place in the list is uncertain. Perhaps father of Arthur, alive 1662.
- iii. Richard² of Mote, styled also of Brackenhill, married a daughter of Allan Bateson of Eskdale and had issue five sons. Of these I have only discovered the names of two—
1. Richard of Brackenhill, probably the eldest son, was banished to Ireland in 1607. He returned and was buried at Arthuret in 1644. He married his cousin, Margaret, daughter of John Graham of the Netherby branch, and had issue—
 - a. Richard of Brackenhill, buried at Arthuret 1641, married Lucy —, and had issue—
 - (i) Richard of Brackenhill, baptized at Arthuret 1626, buried there 1694, married Elizabeth —, and had issue—
 - (a) Richard of Brackenhill, baptized at Arthuret 1650; will proved at Carlisle 1722; married Jane—, and had issue—
 - (1) Fergus, baptized at Arthuret 1695, died infant (?); (2) Lucy;
 - (3) Ann; (4) Eleanor; (5) Jane;
 - (6) Mary Dorothy.
 - (b) Mary, baptized 1656; (c) Francis, baptized 1665, buried 1687.
 - (ii) James, baptized 1630; (iii) Arthur, baptized 1635, buried 1684 (perhaps the man who erected the tomb to Col. Graham); (iv)

¹ 'Here lyes the Body of Lieutenant Collonel William Graham of Mote, Esq., who loyally served the Crown of England in the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James the Sixth, King Charles the First, and King Charles the Second, and dyed the 19th of May 1657, in the 94th year of his age. Erected by Mr. Arthur Grahame, his nephew (? grandnephew, grandson of Richard of Brackenhill) 1662.'—M.I. Arthuret Churchyard.

² Major Henry Graham, Mosely Vale House, Liverpool, has kindly supplied a pedigree of the descendants of Richard of Mote and of Brackenhill, compiled from entries in the Arthuret Parish Registers, Wills at Carlisle, and other official documents.

Robert, baptized 1637; (v) Frances;
(vi) Jane.

2. Fergus, buried at Arthuret 1643.
- iv. George, married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw; 'is become Scottish' (*B. MSS.*).
- v. John, styled 'of Sandhills.'
- vi. Christopher, styled 'Fergies Cristie,' 'Englishman' (*B. MSS.*), had two sons—
 1. Robert; 2. Francis, both alive 1592.
- vii. Robert, styled 'Hobbe.'
- viii. Francis, became Scottish.
- ix. A daughter, married — Armstrong.
- x. A daughter, married Hector Armstrong of Harlaw.

Some of the descendants of Fergus of Mote were amongst those transported to Ireland or to Flanders. The two knights, his great grandsons, welcomed, as we have already seen, their cousins of the Netherby branch on their arrival in Dublin. The Irish (Carew) State Papers show that Sir Richard and Sir George were men of importance. I do not know how or when Mote passed from its old owners. There is, I think, a tradition that some of the old family are or were until lately to be found on the borders.

3. The third son of William Graham was Thomas, of full age 1541. He had issue—

- i. David, styled 'of the Bankhead.'
- ii. George, styled 'Thomies Gorth.' He married a sister of William Kinmont, by whom he had a son—
 1. Alexander, of full age 1592, and
 2. a daughter, married Thomas Carleton.
- iii. Christopher. iv. Archibald.

4. The fourth son of William Graham was Hugh, styled 'Hutchin,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

- i. Andrew, married a daughter of David Johnstone of Annandale.
- ii. Robert, married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw.
- iii. Arthur.
- iv. Richard, married a daughter of Adam Carlyle in Annandale.

5. The fifth son of William Graham was John, styled 'of the Braids,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

- i. Richard, styled 'Medhope,' married a sister of Edward Urwen of Kirkpatrick.
- ii. William, married a sister of Johnstone of Gretna.
- iii. John, styled 'Braids Jock,' married a daughter of Edward Urwen of Bonshaw.
- iv. Simon. v. Fergus. vi. Francis. vii. John.

6. The sixth son of William Graham was William, styled 'Carlill,' of full age 1541. He had issue—

- i. Arthur of Carlill, styled by Stow the Chronicler 'a notable thief.' The *B. MSS.* states that he 'is Scottish, dwelleth at Red Kirk.' He had issue a daughter, married her cousin, Richard Graham of Netherby.
- ii. Fergus of Nunnery, 'dwelleth on ground given him by King Henry' (*B. MSS.*).

- iii. William, styled 'Boretrees.'
 iv. George, styled 'Gorth of Carlill.'
7. The seventh son of William Graham was also named William. He was styled 'of the Fald,' and had issue—
- i. Robert 'of the Fald,' married a daughter¹ of the laird of Hawmans. He had (besides possibly sons) daughters—
 1. Married Edward Urwen of Bonshaw, 'young Edwar.'
 2. Married before 1583 Walter Graham, possibly Walter son of George, third son of Richard of Netherby.
 - ii. William 'of the Fald,' married a daughter of Hector Armstrong of Harlawe.
 - iii. George 'of the Fald,' had issue a daughter, who married Christopher Armstrong of Langholm.
8. The eighth son of William Graham was Arthur, mentioned in the petition of 1537. He was slain 1541 (*B. MSS.*), and I know nothing more of him.

Thus old William Graham, 'Lang Willie' as he was usually styled, had eight sons and thirty-three grandsons ready to join in the foray; the power of such a family must have been immense. They had, moreover, dependents—illegitimate slips, allies by marriage,—who regarded the Lairds of Netherby and Mote as the chiefs of a band that guarded the west borders from invasion and kept their larders filled with other men's beeves. It was the old fashion, and, though not strictly honest, was deemed honourable till James wisely compelled his northern and southern subjects to live at peace with each other.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

653. OLD SONG.—The following Scots song is from a MS. collection of Poems, written and collected by And. Simson, Schoolmaster at Stirling, A.D. 1690:—

1.

Some men they do delight in hounds,
 And some in hawks take pleasure;
 Some do rejoice in war and wounds,
 And thereby gain their treasure.

2.

Some men love in the sea to sail,
 And some rejoice in riding;
 But all their judgements do them fail.
 Oh! no such thing as chiding.

3.

When in the morn I ope mine eyes
 To entertain the day,
 Before my husband e'er can rise,
 I chide him—then I pray.

¹ 1594, Aug. 4. Robert Graham of the Fald, in the realm of England, and Lucris dochtir naturall to late Johnne, Lord Fleming.—Register of Marriages, Stirling. *Ante* 1610. 'Robert Graham of the Fald bought lands in Bowness.—Deuton's *Account of Cumberland Estates*, p. 78.

4.

When I at table take my place,
 Whatever be the meat,
 I first do chide and then say grace,
 If so dispos'd to eat.

5.

Too fat, too lean, too hot, too cold,
 I ever do complain ;
 Too raw, too roast, too young, too old,
 Faults I will *find*, or *feign*.

6.

Let it be flesh, or fowl, or fish,
 It never shall be said
 But I'll find fault with meal or dish,
 With water or with mead.

7.

But when I go to bed at night
 I heartily do weep
 That I must part with my delight—
 I cannot scold and sleep.

8.

However, this doth mitigate
 And much abate my sorrow—
 What though to-night may be too late,
 I'll early scold to-morrow.

W. B. C.

654. PALÆOLITHIC MAN IN SCOTLAND (ix., p. 131).—I read with interest the account in the last *Scottish Antiquary* by Mr. Smith of the Palæolithic workshop discovered by him in a railway cutting at Dalmuir. About the same time I happened to be reading *The Deserts of Southern France*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, recently published. In it there is a description of a similar workshop in the Célé valley near Cahors, which *mutato nomine* might almost stand for Mr. Smith's. There is in both the protecting cliff behind and the river in front, with a gently sloping plateau between them, upon which our ancestors established their factories. One difference, however, exists between them, viz., the material worked upon. At Dalmuir the only remains seem to be of the flint or stone itself, whether of the finished weapon or of the chips resulting from its fabrication ; but at Célé, the flint seems to have been fashioned, not so much into weapons for direct use, as into tools for the fashioning of arrow heads, spear points, etc., out of bone and reindeer horn. The passage occurs, vol. i., p. 160. W. J. H.

I have been much interested in the discoveries of the Rev. Frederick Smith, Glasgow, detailed and illustrated in the *Scottish Antiquary* (ix. p. 97). Having observed similar deposits in this neighbourhood, a short notice of these may be valuable for comparison.

My attention was first attracted in 1885 to the features local to this district by the discovery of a skelb of flint projecting from the side of an excavation at Camphill, Broughty-Ferry. This led to a search, and the discovery of other flints, and the presence of a black band such as Mr. Smith describes. In the following year I communicated a notice of my discovery and investigations to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (see *Proceedings* of that Society, vol. xx. p. 166), from which I extract the following, with reference to the black band, supplemented by subsequent observations of other sections of this band in the district.

The depth at which the black band lay varied in consequence of the varying thickness and number of the overlying strata, but the following particulars may be taken as fairly representative. First, then, the upper surface,—a vegetable soil from nine inches to one foot thick in several parts, covered with trees of about fifty years' growth. This rested on a stratum of dark-coloured sandy earth, varying from eighteen inches to four feet in thickness. Beneath lay an old land surface from nine to sixteen inches thick, consisting of a dark earthy deposit, containing gravel and many small pieces of rock and broken stones, apparently formed from the surface-washings of the hill which rises to the north, and forming a deposit so toughly consolidated as to require the full force of the pick to break it up. Then came a band of pure sand from one foot to three feet in thickness. Under this lay an intensely black band, six to nine inches thick, resting on a bed of pure yellow sand. In the black band were found the flints referred to, and many smooth water-rounded pebbles of quartzite, whole or in fragments, and angular pieces of stone which may or may not have been such fragments.

Now, it may be more than a coincidence that the characteristics of my discovery correspond so closely with that of Mr. Smith's that I can truthfully borrow his language to describe them. He says, 'This black earth had the appearance of soot, it soiled the hands in its wet condition,' 'very small fragments of charred wood occurred commonly in it,' 'out of the vegetable ashes, for that is what the deposit was, there came sharp-edged stones, splinters and fragments,' 'the occurrence throughout the whole thickness of the ashes of the same sharp angular stones,' and again, '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 . . . in immediate association, these must be humanly associated also.'

In these conclusions I entirely concur. Only in one particular did my observation differ from Mr. Smith's, but that is a very important one, and in quoting from him I have ventured to italicise and bracket that difference as being the one particular in which his description did not apply to the black band in this district.

In all the fractured stones I examined (I am not here referring to the flints, some of which bore indubitable evidence of shaping) I did not find a single stone which I could say evinced any sign of intention in its shape. The stones enclosed in the black band, as I have said, consisted mostly of fragments of water-rolled pebbles. Occasionally a whole pebble would be met with, but it was almost always cracked and 'crackle'-marked in all directions, and commonly required only a slight tap to split it up. Occasionally, also, a fragment of trap-rock would be found, but this was not to be wondered at seeing it is the prevailing rock of the hill. Sometimes

a bright brick-red apparently burned stone would occur, but nothing like evidence of design anywhere. The stones were confined to the black band. Nothing like them was found in any of the overlying or underlying strata. The pebbles were mostly all of a size running from four or five to six or eight inches long, and it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that they owed their presence in the band to human agency, and probably the same agents to whom the flints and wood-ashes in the black band were attributable. It seems strange that the genius which shaped the flints (although simply skelbs showing the bulb of percussion and cores) should have left no evidence of shaping power on any of the other stones, yet so it was. The water-rounded pebbles were carefully examined for marks of abrasion on the ends or sides, such as characterise hammer-stones and anvils; but no such marks were found. Then an interesting question arises, was the fire fracture intentional or was it accidental, arising from some use of the stones in their perfect condition?¹

Whatever answer may be forthcoming to this question, the conclusion I came to was that, be the object what it might which was originally served by gathering together so many pebbles of practically uniform dimensions, the fracture of them (apparently by fire), whether intentional or accidental, was wholly unaccompanied by any evidence of any other or subsequent attempt at shaping. Indeed, fire-fractured stones of this type defy shaping treatment.

Now although I did not find any shaped stones, that does not militate against Mr. Smith having done so in the black band he describes, and doubtless the supposed implements will be examined with much interest by archæologists. But I may be permitted to express an opinion that the supposition of intentional shaping of 'Felstone rocks,' which Mr. Smith states composed the larger number of the stones he describes, ought to be received with caution.

Palæolithic implements are usually of flint, chert quartz, argillite, etc., all of them descriptions of stone which readily yield to that process of chipping which, rudely in palæolithic times, more precisely in neolithic ages, resulted in the formation of an artificial edge, of a section slightly less than a right angle, so as to exhibit, when in use, the maximum of strength and the minimum of liability to fracture—a process of treatment scarcely possible in the case of trap-rock, which is characterised by a tendency to split up into irregular angular fragments, and while it is quite possible that such fragments, when of a size suited to the hand, may have been used in early times, as in later times, as weapons of offence and defence, the same could be said of any stone, but this is quite another thing from seeing in the form of an angular fragment of whinstone an artificial intention.

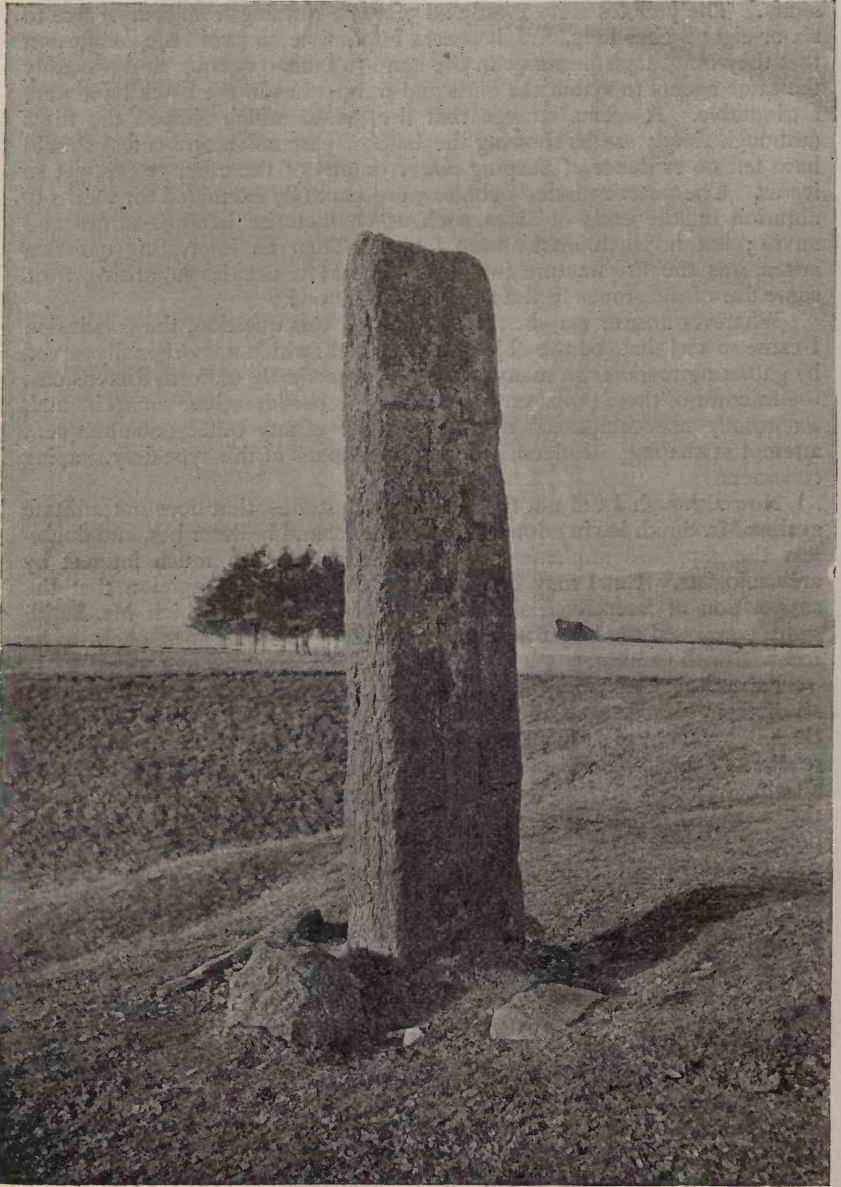
I conclude that the presence of wood ashes and fire-fractured stones beneath overlying strata as described points to a very early human occupancy; but since the overlying strata in both cases are in the geological scale of the most recent description it may without further proof form a question whether these deposits are old enough to warrant ascription to Palæolithic Man.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

¹ Some writers have suggested that heated stones may have been used in cooking food in early times. For such a purpose, to secure cleanliness, and freedom from sand or earth, smooth pebbles, such as described, would readily commend themselves. See an article on *The food of man in prehistoric times, and the methods by which it was prepared*, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. viii. p. 177 (footnote).

655. OLD SCULPTURED STONE AT ALLOA.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, March 11th, 1889, Peter Miller, Esq.,



F.S.A. Scot., read a paper on the standing stones of Alloa and Clackmannan. Of the first of these two stones two views are given. It has

been also represented in Dr. Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. Mr. Miller remarks that the lines are growing indistinct and the stone more



weather-worn. In the cuts supplied by Mr. Miller the lines are, I venture to think, a little too much accentuated for a faithful representation of it

in 1884; if not, the photos taken in the autumn of 1894 show that during the last ten years this most interesting monument has decayed considerably. At present it stands in the open park, without any railing to protect it from cattle. The noble owner of the estate is now, however, taking such steps as are necessary to guard it from further injury. Our readers are referred to Mr. Miller's paper for a learned and interesting disquisition on the history of the old cross. ED.

656. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTERS (*continued from vol. ix. p. 142*).—

- Aug. 4. Thomas allane and Margaret somervell
 „ „ Robert broun and Christiane cousland.
 „ 11. Thomas broun and Agnes maxwell.
 „ „ William frenche and Beatrix denholme.
 „ 25. William ramsay and Helene creichtoun.
 „ „ Arthour stratoun and Agnes schort.
 „ „ James donaldsonne and Marioune donaldsonne
 „ „ Michaell hog and alesonne thomesonne.
 „ „ Robert galbraith and Jonatt cochrane.
 „ „ Johnne dazell and Isobell smyth.
 Sept. 1. David groundestoun and Katharene howstoun.
 „ „ Alex' smart and Isobell burges.
 „ „ Edward henrysonne and Christiane weir.
 „ 15. Mr. James mureheid and Jonat dannelstonn.
 „ „ James rycharsonne and Margaret Arthe.
 „ „ Robert fouller and Geillis adame.
 „ 22. Johnne wilsonne and Katharene thomesonne.
 „ „ Adam gibsonne and Jonat wilkie.
 „ 29. Alex' howie and Jonat blak.
 Oct. 6. Mr. Nicoll broun and Agnes grahame.
 „ 13. Nicoll M'bene (?) and Agnes gib.
 „ 20. Thomas hodge and Christiane carmychaell.
 „ „ Andro wilsonne and Jonat Walterstonne.
 „ „ James Dischingtonn and Jonat sincler.
 „ „ William hamilton and Sibilla uddart.
 „ 27. David rycharsonne and Abigall ferker.
 Nov. 10. Rychard aitkin and Bessie rycharsonne.
 „ „ Raynold murray and Elspaith hutchesonne.
 „ „ William ray and Issobell broun.
 „ 17. Mr. Johnne russall and Marioun carmychaell.
 „ „ David hog and Margaret bartilmo.
 „ „ Mychell tennent and Agnes coxwell.
 „ 24. George grene and Helene wat.
 Dec. 1. Thomas lumisdane, marchant, and Katharene hutchesonne.
 „ 8. Alexander adamesonne mchant and Katharene colt.
 „ „ Arthour abirnathe, tailor, and Isobell heriot.
 „ 15. Robart bauchop, marchant, and Jonat abirnathe.
 „ „ Johnne carsewell, flescher, and Helene gudelet.
 „ „ George mureheid, marchant, and Jonat danielstonn.
 „ „ Donald danskyne, baxter, and Marioun symlone.
 Feb. 9. Alex' neurie, marchant, and Jonat williamsonne.
 „ „ William trumbill, marchant, and Jonat foster.

- Feb. 16. James murdow and Jonat wilsonne.
 „ „ James moresonne and Jonat Denholme.
 „ 23. Johnne clerk, skynner, and Janie penman.
 Mar. 16. James nicoll and Marioun stevinsonne.

1597.

- April 13. Johnne allane, fischmonger, and Margaret currie.
 „ „ Roger stevinson, marchant, and Begis harlaw.
 „ 20. Josias riccart, crosletmaker, and Elspaith smyth.
 „ „ Robart lawsoune, cuik, and Jonat laing.
 „ 27. Johnne hutoun, booydister, and Margaret rankene.
 „ „ William lowsonne, mchant, and Jonat lockie.
 May 4. Nicoll hendersonne, flescher, and Sibilla twedie.
 „ „ Rychert moffet, baxter, and Bessie wynter.
 „ „ Johnne broun, stabler, and Jonat ramp.
 „ 17. Robert ker, taillor, and Marioun scot.
 „ „ William baird, stabler, and Marioun peinie.
 „ 25. George bard, flescher, and Jonat levingstoun.
 June 1. William Zourstoun and Isobell thorbrand.
 „ „ James reid, couper, and Kathrene andersonne.
 „ „ Robert begtoun and Jonat mark.
 „ „ Johnne Hamiltoun and Agnes Jaksonne.
 June 8. Walter Moffet, mchant, and Jonat crawford.
 „ „ Archibald Killoche, taillor, and Sara clerk.
 „ „ Thomas krowe, baxter, and Bessie ross.
 „ „ And. blackie, cuik, and Agnes aikman.
 „ „ Johnne meldrome, taillor, and Christiane prest.
 „ 14. James wynrahame, writter, and Jeane Swyntoun.
 „ 22. Nathaniell fiddie (?), baxter, and Jonat Neurysoune.
 „ „ David wryght, flesheur, and Christiane hudsonne.
 „ „ Robert lambie and Jonat Lamot.
 „ 29. Edward Mackalschone, mchant, and Katharine cauldwell.
 „ „ Thomas pennicuik, baxter, and Margaret schort.
 July 13. James M'Nacht, skynner, and christiane Grahame.
 „ 27. James Greham (?), maltman, and Elspaith Gibsonne.
 Aug. 3. James Wauche, fleshor, and Bessie forrest.
 „ 17. Johnne Quhyt, workman, and Margaret Weir.
 „ „ Robert stewart and Katharine fischer.
 „ „ Johnne Davidsonne, flescher, and Marguret Stirling.
 „ 24. William paterosne, mchant, and Agnes Mathers.
 „ „ Leonard Alex., and Jonat Dykes.
 „ „ Alex' Hardie, travelor, and Margaret Leirmount.
 „ „ William trumbill, mchant, and Jonat bougtoun.
 „ „ Mr. William hourne and Agnes scharp.
 „ „ William beatoun, brondster, and Marioun foullis.
 „ 31. George huntlie, taillor, and Jonat bavarage.
 „ „ Johnne Eistoun, candilmaker, and Margaret Davie.
 „ „ Gawane ross, writtar, and Jonat Myller.
 Sep. 7. Johnne M'Caull, workman, and Margaret robesonne.
 „ 14. James flemling, advocat, and Isobell Moffet.
 „ 21. Nicoll forsyth, marchant, and Agnes Hamiltoun.
 „ „ Mychaell adamesoune, fleschour, and Isobell Drysdail.

- Sep. 28. Johnne Oswald and Jonat Moseman.
 Oct. 12. Hew broun and Isobell hunter.
 „ 19. Johnne Dun, m̄chant, and Bessie Miller.
 Nov. 2. Johnne Spottiswood, m̄chant, and Barbara Dukesoune.
 „ 9. Johnne Williamsoune, taillour, and Begis Grahame.
 „ 23. Henrie henrysoune, taillor, and Margaret Craford.
 „ „ David Lenox, cordenor, and Margaret Moresoune.
 „ 30. Thomas M'call, writer, and Elspaith fairlie.
 „ „ Johnne patersonne, corderer, and Hellene Wilson.

(*To be continued.*)

657. ABERNETHY: EARLY HISTORY OF, DESIDERATED.—The history of Christianity in Abernethy parish during Celtic and Mediæval times has much more than a parochial value, but till lately it has not received the attention it deserves. There have only been stray references to the subject. Readers of the *Scottish Antiquary* were indebted to Mr. James Ronaldson Lyell for his instructive articles on the Pedigree of Pitcairn of Innernethy, in the same parish, which appeared in the July and October numbers. One or more articles by Mr. Lyell on the former ecclesiastical state of the parish would certainly enlist the sympathy of not a few readers of the magazine.

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

658. ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTLAND, 1629.—The following contains the greater portion of the contents of a 12mo volume, preserved amongst the Lonsdale mss. and printed by the His. Mss. Com. (Rep. xiii. part vii.): we have left out a somewhat tedious account of the Law Courts. We think that what we have printed will interest our readers.

'C. LOWTHER.

MR. R. FALLOW.

PETER MANSON.

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OUR JOURNAL INTO SCOTLAND

A.D. 1629, 5TH OF NOVEMBER,

FROM LOWTHER.

From Carlisle.

'From Carlisle to the river Leavens 4 miles, in that space is wet moorish mossy ground all but a little by the river side, which is good. From Leavens to the river Esk 2 miles, all this space is plain very good ground, most corn ground, all betwixt these two rivers are of Barronet Grame land and the debateable land which is divided appertaining to England; the whole length of Sir Rich. Grame's purchase is some 16 miles down to Sarkfoot it is some 6 or 7 miles broad for 14 miles some 2 or 3 miles broad towards Sarkfoot: it is most of it good. There is betwixt Esk and Leavens, the church of Arthuret built by a stock gathered through the whole kingdom of England, being about 1500 pounds, Mr. Curwen parson of the same procurer of it. By this church is the Howe end where the thieves in old time met and harboured. From over passing from Esk to Dunedale Dike or Sike along Esk is almost 2 miles, which Dike is the division of the debateable land first agreed on in Hen. VI's time, but now gotten exemplified in Scotland by Barronet Grame *sed plus vide de eo*. From Carlisle they use stacking of corn, on forward into Scotland. The houses of the Graemes¹ that were are but one little stone tower garretted and slated or thatched, some of the form

¹ These must have been the old Grahams of Netherby dispossessed 1600 (see p. 162).

of a little tower not garretted; such be all the leards' houses in Scotland. The Good Man of Netherby¹ in the Wood is the chief of the Greames. The debateable land is three miles long and 3 broad, Soleme moss is on debatable land beyond Esk in Arthuret parish. Within a mile of the Erix Stond beside Moffat in Annandale rise the three great rivers Annan running W. through Annandale; Clyde, north; Tweed, east.

'From Dunedale Sike to against Canonby some 4 miles, and from this Dunedale Sike to Langham almost on both sides of Esk which is 8 miles is L. Bucplewes land all; and on the east side of Esk to Selkerigg which is 4 miles along the river Esk, from Canonby to Langholm be good woods on the E. side, Helliwearekoog and Langham wood on the W. side, and Hollow-wood through which is our way to Langham, and 3 miles from Langham, over Langham wood is my L. Bucp: colepits. Along the river of Eske is very good grounds, on the height is waste but good ground, and the most part beyond Esk towards Berwick is waste.

'Langham is my Lord Maxfeild's but my Lord Buckpleugh hath it and all his land there mortgaged and is thought will have it. My Lord Maxfeild hath gotten it to be a merket within this 5 years, and hath given them of Langham and Erkenham land to them with condition to build good guest houses within a year. We lodged at John a Foorde's at my Lord Maxfeild's gate where the fire is in the midst of the house; we had there good victuals, as mutton, midden fowle, oat bread cakes on the kirdle baked the 5th part of an inch thick; wheat bread, ale, aquavitæ. Robert Pringle: Courts Barons and Burghs may hang and order any other causes, hang if offenders be taken with the manner of the deed, but it must be within 24 hours, but if after then then there must be a commission gotten that they may have a jury which consisteth of 15, the first of which is called the chancellor and hath two voices, they go by votes, and the jury is to be elected out of the whole sheriffdom.

'At Langham, Arche my Lord Maxfeild's steward, bestowed ale and aquavitæ; we laid in a poor thatched house the wall of it being one course of stones, another of sods of earth, it had a door of wicker rods, and the spider webs hung over our heads as thick as might be in our bed. Mr. Curwen, parson of Arthuret sent his man over to Langham to get Arche to get us a lodging in Lord Maxfeild's house because of the outlaws in the town at that time, but the keys were at Arche's house 4 miles off so that we could not otherwise. We had my uncle Fallowfield [who] could not sleep the night for fear of them, neither would he suffer us the rest of his company to sleep; that night also did Mr. Robert Pringle hearing my uncle Fall. was going to Edinburgh come after him, bestowed beer and acquavitæ of us and writ commendatory letters for us to Sir James Pringle sheriff of Ethrick, and to Edinburgh, and of all there we were kindly used, and Mr. Pringle the next day set us a great part of the way to Selkirk. At the Langham the river Eues where we come into Eusedale runneth into Esk.

'The Saturday being the 7th of November anno dñi. 1629 went we to Eskerigg, the way is most of it a valley, rivers all the way till we be almost to Selkerigg, along the which rivers is excellent good ground, the

¹ Sir Richard Graham who purchased Netherby from the Earl of Cumberland (see p. 162).

mountains on both sides the river be very green good sheep pasture, and many places of them very good long grass. All the churches we see were poor thatched and in some of them the doors sodded up with no windows in almost till we came at Selkraig, a sheep grass here abouts and about Langham is 1s. 6d. a year, a beast grass 2s. or 2s. 6d., butter is some 6s. a stone, they have little or nothing enclosed, neither of corn ground, woods, or meadow, they have very little hay unless at a knight, leard, or lord's house some very little. They use all or most part over Scotland (except in Murray land which is the finest country in Scotland for all kinds of fruit, corn, and of trees, and all other necessaries, it being most part enclosure) no enclosure but staff herding each man though he have but one beast whether of his own or of others taken to grass night and day. They used too in these parts to cut off the wool of the sheep's bellies that they may go better among the ling to feed, and their sheep skins of flayne or dead sheep they spelke them and hang them up in their fire houses to dry, partly because they will sell better, but chiefly because they sell them by a great company together to sell them and hanging them so will keep them. A sheep greaser will grease some 40 sheep a day; some use for sheep instead of tar the gilly which cometh off broom sodd in water, and make salve of it with butter, as they do tar, and grease with it, this learned I of Sir James Pringle of Gallowsheids, and because I was treating of sheep I thought good to put it in this day's travel, being Friday. The distances from Langham to Eus Church besides Micedale Holl 4 miles, betwixt Langham and this place was it that my Lord Buckpleugh did wapp the outlaws into the dubb. From thence to the Frosterly burne head, after the crossing of which we enter into Tuidale, where the way that leadeth to Hawick called the Read road on the right hand hand meeteth with the way that leadeth to Edinburgh, on the left hand. From thence to Milcinton my Lord Bodwell's where the coal pits be on the hill side beside Teat river. From thence to the Burn foot 4 miles, from thence to Askerton Kirk one mile along the river Ayle, at which kirk we drank at the vicar's house taken by an ale-house keeper, from thence to an old gentleman's house a mile on this side of Selkraig where we enter into Etherikke forest, 2 miles. Just on this side is there a fair lough half a mile long, about 340 yards broad, much fish in it, and a boat on it; at the end of it a fair house which the Leard of Riddall purchased it of Sir Robert Scott of Havin the name of the house purchased.

'From Selkridge to Sir James Pringle on Sunday in the morning the 8th of November. At Selkerrigg we lodged at goodman Riddall's, a burghess of the town, the which town is a borough regal, for antiquity the 15 in the kingdom of Scotland; it is governed by two bailiffs, they keep courts of themselves and may hang and punish according as their custom is. They have a very pretty church where the hammermen and other tradesmen have several seats mounted above the rest, the gentlemen below the tradesmen in the ground seats; the women sit in the high end of the church, with us the choir, there is one neat vaulted porch in it, my Lord Bucpleugh's seat is the highest in the church and he hath a proper passage into it in at the outset of the vaulted porch. On a corner of the outside of the choir is fastened an iron chain with (*sic*) at a thing they called the Jogges, which is for such as offend but especially women brawlers, their head being put through it, and another iron in their

mouth, so abiding foaming till such time as the bailiffs please to dismiss them, it being in the time of divine service. The form of it is a cross house, the steeple fair, handsomely tiled as the Royal Exchange at London, it having at each corner 4 pyramidal turrets, they call them pricks; my Lord Maxfeild's house at Langham being of the form of the steeple. For the repair of the churches, their presbyteries impose taxation on the parishioners, the parson of the church looketh that accordingly they be repaired and if any paid not his tax he is put to the horne. The church was tiled upon close joined boards and not lats. In the town there were many fine buildings for hewn stones but thatched, it is as great as Appleby. The women are churched before the service begins; through Scotland the people in church when the parson saith any prayers they use a humming kind of lamentation for their sins. The inhabitants at Selkirk are a drunken kind of people. They have goods victuals throughtout the kingdom, unless it be towards the South-West, but cannot dress it well. Here had we a choking smoky chamber, and drunken unruly company thrust in upon us called for wine and ale and left it on our score. About this town and all the way to Edinburgh is good ground, but nearer Edinburgh the better and still more spacious.

From Selkerigge to 2 miles, Ettrick and Yarrow, 2 rivers, running through Ettrick Forest, which is a sheriffdom (as Richmondshire in Yorkshire) in Tividale. There be yet some woods of Ettrick Forest along the two rivers remaining. Yarrow runneth into Ettrick about half a mile or more from Selkirk, and about a mile lower runneth Ettrick into Tweed, and about half a mile beneath that we take coble over Tweed, the form of it as it were half of one of our barks. From to Gallowshields, 2 miles, to which place is excellent good ground, and to Sir James Pringle his house did we go and there were we wondrous courteously entertained, he is one of the best husbands in the country as appeareth by his planting and suffering his tenants to hold on him by planting 6 fruit trees or 12 other trees, and if they fail, to pay for every tree not planted 4d., he also finding two fullers mills and two corn mills. The town is a borough-barony, he himself is the sheriff of Ettrick and hath been these three years together, he is also a commissioner in the same Sheriffdom, of which there be divers in all the sheriffdoms of Scotland, they being of the nature of our justices of assize in their circuits, above justices of peace; he is also a convener of justice, a justice of peace, he is a great man in his country. There are of the Pringles, some 8 miles up Gallowater, gentlemen all of pretty seats and buildings. On the Sunday as soon as we came to the town we alighted and went to the church to him, he took us into his own seat, the one of the one side of him, and the other of the other side, we heard a good sermon, the fore and afternoon, there was the finest seats I have anywhere seen, and the orderliest church. Beside him is the Meageld hill, which word Meageld was a watch word to gather those of a company when they were dispersed in war. He hath a very pretty park, with many natural walks in it, artificial ponds and arbours now a making, he hath neat gardens and orchards, and all his tenants through his care, he hath abundance of cherry trees, bearing a black cherry, some of which I see to be about 30 yards high, and a fathom thick, great store of sycamores, trees he calleth silk trees, and fir trees. He gave very great respect, and said he heard of

my father's fame. I see there the finest gun I ever beheld which was the King of Spain's. In Scotland the wives alter not their surnames. They served up the dinner and supper with their hats on before their master, each dish covered with another, then was there a bason withheld for to wash our hands before we sat down, then being seated Sir James said grace. Their cheer was big pottage, long kale, bowe or white kale, which is cabbage, "breoh sopp," powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, a vension pie in the form of an egg goose, then cheese, a great company of little bits laid on a pewter platter, and cheese also uncut, then apples, then the table-cloth taken off and a towel the whole breadth of the table and half the length of it, a bason and ewer to wash, then a green carpet laid on, then one cup of beer set on the carpet, then a little long lawn serviter, plaited up a shilling or little more broad, laid cross over the corner of the table and a glass of hot water set down also on the table, then be there three boys to say grace, the 1st the thanks-giving, the 2nd the pater noster, the 3rd a prayer for a blessing to God's church, the good-man of the house, his parents, kinsfolk, and the whole company, they then do drink hot waters, so at supper, when to bed, the collation which [is] a doupe of ale; and also in the morn and at other times when a man desireth to drink one gives them first beer holding him the narrow serviter to dry his mouth with, and a wheat loaf and a knife, and when one hath drunk he cutteth him a little bread in observance of the old rule, *Incipe cum liquido sicco finire memento*. When we came away in the morn having walked abroad into park, gardens, and other places, and having very well with rost &c. (*sic.*) Sir James set us 2 miles, and his 2nd, his eldest son better than 4, and writ us letters to Edinburgh. The Pringles glory in that they were never but on the King's part in all the troublesome times, and they therefore of the states were envied, for they never "lowped" out with any of the lords nor were attainted.

'Sir James told us of a man that said to king James when he was hunting that he would show him a buck that would let him take him by the baes, stones, speaking jestingly. At Sir James' house they have a thing called a palm in nature of our ferula, but thicker, for blasphemers. England and Scotland wooed roughly before they wedded. Sir John Scott one of the secret council is his son's wife's father.

'Gallow water runneth into Tweed about a mile beneath Gallowsheids and a little beneath its meeting with Tweed on Tweed there hath been a very strong fortified bridge having the tower yet standing which was the gate to the bridge in old time. 3 miles over the hills side on Gallowsheids is Lauderdale, Lauder itself being one of the ancientest burghs thereabouts who will take toll on the King. In it dwell many of the Lauders, one of whose houses is very fine one, there running a river hard by it called Lauder. Of this Lauderdale Viscount Metlin or Matlin is viscount. The gentlemen and gentlewomen call their men and maids Misterys and Mistresses.

'From Gallowsheids to Windeleys, one of the Pringles, 2 miles, it stands in a dale up which dale is a pretty wood on our left hand; within the sight of the same side another of the Pringles, his house is called Torretleys on the other side of the water on the right hand is another of them, his house is called Buckholme, and by the water side he hath a wood called the Buckholme. From thence to Herret's houses, a guest-

house where we alighted, is 8 miles, in which space we crossed the Gallowater some 20 times. From thence to Fallow Burne where we enter into Lowden one mile, from the Fallow Burne to Borthacke Castle 1 mile, from thence to Stobhill 2 miles, where all the coal pits are of the Leard of Erniston, a Seton, and Stonnobiars a lord's seat that was standing in a wood along a river side, all which now Seton the leard of Erniston hath bought of the Lord of Steanbiars, which Erniston for his wealth might buy out a lord or two. From the Stobhill in view on our left hand some 4 miles off is Erniston, a fine seat, from the Stobhill to Dawertey upon the river Keeth and a stone bridge over it, my Lord Ramsey's house seated on a rock, a fine building; 1 mile from thence down the river Keeth not in sight and out of our way my lord of Newbattell who sticket himself. From my Lord Ramsey's in our way to Laswade a market town one mile, it is seated on a goodly river and a stone bridge over it called the South river. From the Laswade to Liberton church 2 miles, from Liberton to Edinburgh 2 miles. The hemisphere's circumference from Edinburgh is mountains, as is Westmoreland from about Lowther, but something plainer, and their mountains not so high. In view from Edinburgh 4 miles southwards is Keeth, a borough where all the witches are burned, and Earl Morton's house is.

'There is also in view from Edinburgh's craggs Musselburgh upon the Frith's side some 4 or 5 miles off where the famous battle was fought betwixt the Scotch and English. From Edinburgh about a mile eastwards is Leith, the chief haven, having belonging to it 150 sail of ships holding about 200 tons. The lords, merchants, and gentlemen join in putting out ships to take prizes of which we saw some 3 or 4 French and Flemings they had taken, there is a pretty harbour. This town was taken and burnt by the Frenchmen in Queen Elizabeth's time, and she sent the English which did remove them, some houses we saw which were burnt but not yet re-edified; before that time it was walled about, but now it is yet better than Carlisle, having in it two fairer churches for inwork than any I saw in London, with two seats-royal in either. There be also two hospitals one of which the sailors built, the other the tradesmen, there is a stone bridge over the river Leith here, hard by the town be oysters dragged which go to Newcastle, Carlisle and all places thereabouts, they being under 3*l*. the 100. All their churches be lofted stage wise about Edinburgh, Leith, &c., the women at Leith in one church had loose chairs all along before the men's seats. It is governed by two bailiffs. Eniskeith an isle in the Firth, a mile or two by water from Leith is famous for a fort on a rock in the same which the Frenchmen took when they took Leith (the English built it), and left a remembrance of their being there written in latin on stone. At Leith dwelleth my Lady Lincey who married her 6 daughters to 6 knights. On our right hand as we go to Leith is the castle of Stenick, old and ruined; the town of Leith is a borough, but holding on Edinburgh as Kingston-upon-Hull on York. The fort in Eniskeith hath yet command of the sea if it be well manned it will hold a thousand men. The passage in at the harbour at Leith is dangerous by reason of sprtes (*sic*) and shelves, they cannot lash in but at a full sea. The harbour is compassed in with wooden fabrics 3 fathoms high and about 2 broad, strengthened by great stones thrown into the frame all but where the

ships enter in at being but narrow. White wine was there at 3*d.* the muskin, which is a pint.

‘Beyond the Frith in the sight of Edinburgh is Bruntelin, a harbour, town, and borough of regality, governed by a provost, who knoweth my Lord of Bruntelin a Melvin, (*sic*) dwelling there and 2 bailiffs, and 2 officers and sergeants. Their provost in Scotland is in nature of our mayor, bailiffs in nature of our sergeants-at-mace, or rather chosen to aid them, the officers they arrest if the bailiffs give them but warrant by word bid them, they are in nature of our bailiffs, and bear halberds. Here is a church square built, and it hath a seat-royal in it, there are no more churches in it, but yet they have a pretty “towbeoth.” The Frith betwixt Leith and Bruntelin or Kengoren 7 miles, a mile or two above Bruntelin is Aberdour a the water running through it, one side my Lord of Morton’s, the other side my Lord Murray’s, a mile down from Bruntelin towards the main sea is Kingoren, a haven for boats and barks, all within the view of Edinburgh crags, and a borough regal, one Lyon is earl of it, one church; hard by it is there a spawewell.

‘A mile beneath Kingorin is a borough regal and haven as big as Leith called Kirkaldy a borough regal, one church one towbeoth.

‘A mile beneath Kirkaldy is there another harbour for boats and barks as Kingoren called Dysart the wealthiest and biggest of that coast. Kirkaldy and this have markets every day in the week, Bruntelin and Kingoren but one day, it is a borough regal, a mile beneath it is Weemes, a borough and barony on the sea-coast, no haven, and Colinn is lord of Weemes.

‘Now having gone about the circumference I will come to the centre videlicet—Edinburgh, whither we came on the 9th of November; there dismounted we ourselves at Mrs. Robertson’s the stabler in College-wind where during our abode our horses were, and fed with straw and oats no hay straw, 24 hours 3*d.*—oats 3*d.* a capp which is a hoop. From thence we went to our lodging at Mrs. Russell’s in Bell-wind an agent who is in nature of our English attorney’s and three of us paid for our chambers fire and bedding 10*d.* 24 hours which [is] 5*s.* 10*d.* the week, ordinary we had none but paid for what we called. That night being wearied we rested ourselves, the next day viewed we their castle which is mounted on stately rocks, having the whole town of Edinburgh, Leith, and the sea in its eyes; there is a fair pair of gates with stone cut work but not finished, the porter had our swords to keep until we came back again out of the castle, there were about some 20 pieces of ordnance ready mounted, brass and iron, one piece of ordnance there was bigger than any else either in the munition house or any other which I saw to be about 4 yards long, and the diameter 20 inches, there being a child gotten in it as by all it was reported, the bullet of stone she shooteth is of weight 19 stone 4 pounds 3 ounces, after the troy-weight 20 pounds to the stone; there be great many of vaults some 6 yards by which the castle keepers say would contain 1000 men. The building is no bigger than Appleby castle, within it is a powder mill, corn mill, &c. There is also a hewn stone well 30 fathoms deep, the water is drawn up with a wheel which one goeth in, it is hewn so deep through a rock of blue-stone; there be little wooden watch-houses, to watch in every night.

(*To be continued.*)

659. AN OLD DUNKELD SEAL (ix., p. 33).—Mr. Rye writes, 'There is something queer about the date Keith gives Wm. Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkeld, viz. : 1300-1324.' He was certainly Bishop from 1314 to 1332, as will appear by the following references, and he may have occupied the See at a much earlier period. In 1314, as Bishop of Dunkeld, he is recorded as defeating the English invaders at Inverkeithing; in 1328 he is present at the execution of an instrument between his brother, Sir Henry of Roslin, and one Gilbert de Gardano; and in 1332 he crowns Edward Baliol King of Scotland.

In a certain semi-historical work, I have also come across the notice, referring to Wm. Sinclair, 'The Bishop of Dunkeld, who had fought against the enemies of the Cross on the plains of Hungary, and was as brave a soldier as ever drew a sword,' etc.

Henry the Minstrel refers to him thus:—

A prelate next unto Ardhattan came
 Who of his lordship nought had but the name
 He worthy was, both prudent, grave, and sage,
 Of Sinclair blood, *not forty years of age.*
 The pope, to save poor sinful souls from hell,
 Did him create lord bishop of Dunkell.
 But English men, through greed and avarice,
 Deprived him basely of his benefice;
 Not knowing then to whom to make his suit,
 To save his life dwelt three full years in Bute,
 During which space he was kept safe and sound,
 And under the Lord Stewart shelter found,
 Till Wallace, who won Scotland back with pain,
 Restored him to his livings all again:

Good Bishop Sinclair, without longer stay,
 Met him on Glammis, and travelled on the way
 To Brechin, where they lodged all that night;
 and unto Perth repaired,
 There Bishop Sinclair met them in a trice,
 And wisely gave to Wallace his advice.

Good Bishop Sinclair is in Bute also,
 Who, when he hears the news, will not be slow
 To come and take his fate with cheerful heart;
 He never yet did fail to act his part.

Where Bishop Sinclair came to him on sight,
 With clever lads from Bute, all young and tight (!)

The southron bishop that fled from Dunkel'
 To London rode, and told all that befell.

Thus in defence the Hero ends his days,
 Of Scotland's right, to his immortal praise;
 Whose valiant acts were all recooded fair,
 Written in Latin by the famous Blair;
 Who at that time the champion did attend,
 Was an eye-witness and his chaplain then;
 And after that, as history does tell,
 Confirmed by Sinclair, Bishop of Dunkel'.

From all the foregoing it appears probable that Wm. Sinclair was Bishop of Dunkeld from about 1300 till after 1332, and that an English

usurper held the See during the earlier portion of that interval. Bishop Sinclair's seal may possibly be affixed to the instrument of 1328, which appears in the Roslyn Chartulary of Father Hay. 'SANGLARE.'

660. ENGLISHMEN IN SCOTLAND (*continued from page 40*)—

1658. Jan. 17. John, son of Thomas Colling, Englishman, and Helen Lourimer.
 „ Jan. 17. Thomas, son of Francis Clift, Englishman, and Anna Colyer.
 „ Jan. 26. Anna, daughter of Thomas Rayner, Englishman, and Helen Hepburne.
 „ Feb. 9. Jeane, daughter of Myles Polward, Englishman, and Jeane Ogilvie.
 „ Mar. 7. Phillip, son of Thomas Alley, Englishman, and Elizb. Alley.
 „ April 4. George, son of George Helder, Englishman, and Margt. Petticrue,
 „ April 11. Jonet, daughter of John Jacksone, Englishman, and Cristane Patoun.
 „ April 13. James, son of Pearsie Bowes, Englishman, and Agnes Gilfillane.
 „ April 13. Marie, daughter of Andro Huskins, Englishman, and Margt. Kincaid.
 „ April 13. Marie, daughter of Robert Brambill, Englishman, and Marie Ker.
 „ April 20. Margaret, daughter of Isach Hussie, Englishman, and Elizabeth Seaton.
 „ April 25. Jonet, daughter of Jacob Joy, Englishman, and Beatrix Fisher.
 „ May 11. John, son of Richard Weiland, Englishman, and Euphame Fairlie.
 „ May 18. Robert, son of Robert Bolt, Englishman, and Agnes Yoole.
 „ May 18. Thomas, son of Thomas Stones, Englishman, and Margaret Robartsone (born in May 1655).
 „ May 18. Francis, son of Thomas Stones, Englishman, and Margaret Robertstone, 'the said having quat his opinion of ana-baptistie.'
 „ May 30. Issobell, daughter of William Gentillman, Englishman, and Cristain Marteen.
 „ July 25. Elspeth, daughter of Thomas Watson, Englishman, and Elspeth Selbie.
 „ Aug. 17. James, son of Josiah Dausone, Englishman, and Margaret Drummond.
 „ Aug. 22. James, son of John Parker, Englishman, and Margaret Clerk.
 „ Aug. 29. Issobel, daughter of Edward Lockin, Englishman, and Marjorie Tailzeour.
 „ Sep. 7. Robert, son of Robert Bateman, Englishman, and Cristiane Hislope.
 „ Sep. 12. John, son of John Allane, Englishman, Glover, and Jonat Makcleane.

1658. Sep. 26. Thomas, baseborn son of late Thomas Coutts, Englishman, and Jonat Archibald.
- „ Sep. 28. Marie, daughter of late William Watsone, Englishman, and Issobel Reid.
- „ Oct. 3. William, son of William Hay, Englishman, and Cristiane Gibsone.
- „ Nov. 16. Margaret, baseborn daughter of Allane Manering, Englishman, and Margt. Aitkin.
- „ Dec. 5. Richard, son of Richard Guytown, Englishman, and Isobell Ker.
- „ Dec. 12. Thomas, son of Thomas Straiton, Englishman, and Joan Longford.
- „ Dec. 13. John, son of Thomas Rayner, Englishman, and Helene Hepburn.
1659. Jan. 2. Marjorie, daughter of Richard Baird, Englishman, and Margaret Mudie.
- „ Jan. 11. John, son of John Layne, Englishman, and Agnes Mylne.
- „ Jan. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Mead, Englishman, and ———(*sic*).
- „ Jan. 30. Thomas, son of John Welsh, Englishman, and Mary Dobie.
- „ Jan. 30. James, son of James Stanfeild, Englishman, and Alison Sim.
- „ Feb. 13. Sussana, daughter of John Conning, Englishman, and Catharen Aytoun.
- „ Mar. 13. George, son of Abraham Lewis, Englishman, and Jonet Gremlay.
- „ Mar. 15. John, son of John Corphie, Englishman, and Marioun Martine.
- „ Mar. 22. Thomas, son of Thomas Godwing, Englishman, and Dorathie Goding.
- „ April 19. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gesie (Elsie?), Englishman, and Bessie Davidson.
- „ June 12. Sussana, daughter of Cave Mansfeild, Englishman, and Alisonne Mansfeild.
- „ July 1. Elizabeth, daughter of William Barrett, Englishman, and Ursula Barrett.
- „ July 19. Marioun, daughter of John Harradyn, Englishman, and Jonet Robertson.
- „ Aug. 9. John, son of Thomas Gibs, Englishman, silkweiver, and Margaret Vaus.
- „ Aug. 12. Helene, baseborn daughter of John Carrall, Englishman, and Elizabeth Gillespie.
- „ Sep. 16. Francis, son of Robert Hargrave, Englishman, and Jonet Jamesone.
- „ Oct. 7. Jonet, daughter of Richard Wyllie, Englishman, and Christane Craufurde.
- „ Oct. 28. John, son of Henry Spyce, Englishman, and Margaret Patmour.
- „ Nov. 1. Francisse, daughter of Michaell Dover, Englishman, and Helene Johnstoun.
- „ Dec. 11. Lydia, daughter of late Francis Enderby, Englishman, and Catharine Wilsone.

1659. Dec. 13. Charles, son of Charles Grahame, Englishman, and Issobel Short.
- „ Dec. 30. Agnes, daughter of Pearsie Bowis, Englishman, and Agnes Gilphillane.
1660. Jan. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Dent, Englishman, and Joyse Gray.
- „ Jan. 31. William, son of George Helder, Englishman, and Margaret Peticrue.
- „ Jan. 31. Anna, daughter of Thomas Brown, Englishman, and Katharin M'Millane.
- „ Feb. 7. William, son of Robert South, Englishman, and Helene Strang.
- „ Feb. 12. Edward, son of Thomas Mead, Englishman, and Marie Mead.
- „ Mar. 9. Thomas, son of Nicolaus Gembill, Englishman, and Sussana Rust.
- „ Mar. 16. Jeane, daughter of John Wood, Englishman, and Katharene Alexander.
- „ Mar. 23. Helene, daughter of Thomas Stones, Englishman, and Margt. Robertson.
- „ Mar. 27. John, son of John Dason, Englishman, and Margaret Dason.
- „ April 22. William, son of William Nuttell, Englishman, and Issobell Anderson.
- „ April 24. John, son of John Ogden, Englishman, and Anna Ogden.
- „ May 1. John, son of Umphra Hatelie, Englishman, and Margaret Williamsone.
- „ May 1. Katharene, daughter of Ralph Whallie, Englishman, and Jonet Gillivorie.
- „ May 4. Cristian, daughter of Edward Barrick, Englishman, and Jonet Rosse.
- „ May 11. Henry, son of John Grene, Englishman, and Sara Grene.
- „ May 29. Issobell, daughter of William Irving, Englishman, and Issobell Fermor.
- „ May 29. John, son of John Richardson, Englishman, and Marjorie Petrie.
- „ June 8. John, son of James Parks, Englishman, and Elizabeth Parks.
- „ June 29. Williame, son of Robert Perkin, Englishman, souldier, and Jeane Hay.
- „ July 22. Joseph, son of Joseph Micah, English souldier, and Marion Whyt.
- „ Sep. 2. Charles, son of William Butcher, Englishman, and Katharene Younger; Mr. W^m Younger, Merchand Burgess, Ed^r, presented the child, the father being in London.
- „ Sep. 21. Jarred, son of Jarrard beucher (?), Englishman, and Dorathie Sinclair.
1661. Jan. 8. Margaret, daughter of John Halywall, Englishman, and Margaret Gray.
- „ Mar. 16. James, son of John Barred, Englishman, and Margaret Badzenoch.

1661. April 23. Charles, son of Richard Corly, alias Dischar, Englishman, and Elizabeth Corly alias Dischar.
 „ July 16. George, son of Simeon Stratoun, souldier in the Castle of Edinb., and Margaret Logan.
 „ Oct. 18. Elspeto, daughter of Edward Moss, Englishman, and Barbara Duncan.
 1662. Jan. 17. Agnes, daughter of Thomas Benson, Englishman, and Grace Sattenstall.
 „ Feb. 11. Jonet, daughter of Robert Bolt, Englishman, and Agnes Yoole.
 „ Sep. 14. Issobel, daughter of Sipran Oats, Englishman, and Anna Sinclar.

Searched to end of 1662.

661. OLD MUSSELBURGH EPISCOPAL REGISTER.—In the *Scottish Antiquary* (viii. p. 132), mention was made of, and extracts given from the old Register of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Glasgow. By the kindness of the present Rector the Rev. R. C. Johnstone, I am able to print a transcript of the two first leaves which form a portion of the Registers of the Episcopal congregation at Musselburgh and Dalkeith of which Mr. John Falconer had charge previous to his going to Glasgow in December 1757. He succeeded at Musselburgh the Rev. William Forbes, who married a second wife in May 1753 and possibly died or left the place soon after, as Mr. Falconer's first entry is dated August 1754. I believe Mr. Forbes' Registers are lost, but the fragment preserved at Glasgow is I think worth printing. Ed.

1. A REGISTER OF CHILDREN BAPTIZED BY JOHN FALCONER LICENSED EPISCOPAL MINISTER DURING HIS MINISTRY AT MUSSELBURGH, DALKEITH AND GLASGOW. [What follows on this page are apparently jottings of Glasgow baptisms, made as memoranda.]
2. A Glasgow entry dated September 2, 1782.
Form of a certificate that Lieutenant Niel Stevenson of his Majesty's Navy had received the Lord's Supper, A.D. 1785, at Glasgow.
3. Musselburgh 1754.
Aug. 26. Jean, daughter to Andrew Crystal in Newbigging Street.
Sep. 10. Anne, daughter to John White, head-foresman at Saltpetre Work at Prestonpans.
Oct. 15. Hugh, son to Niel Stout, sailor in Fisherrowe.

1755.

- Jan. 6. Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk in Musselburgh.
 April 7. Isabel, daughter to Mr. Archibald Shiels, Heritor in Inveresk.
 May 25. Euphine, daughter to James Vernor, joiner in Musselburgh.
 May 31. Ramsay, daughter to Mr. Andrew Hume, at Windygow.
 Sep. 1. David, son to Alexander Stuart, in Inveresk.
 Sep. 24. Henry Pelham, son to Mr. Gilbert Grierson, at Dalkeith,

- Sep. 27. Mary, daughter to Robert Todd, shipmaster in Fisherrow,
and Mary Lavenworth his spouse.
Dec. 2. Jennet, daughter to Thomas Aitken, Bricklayer, in Dalkeith.

1756.

- Feb. 19. Margaret, daughter to Mr. Philip Barton (?) Barber (?)
[these two words are almost illegible], at Burnfoot near
Dalkeith, and Margaret Stevenson his spouse.
4. April 9. Archibald, son to Arch. Shiels, Esq., at Inveresk.
April 11. Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Rowe, barber at Edinburgh.
June 22. John, son to John M'Nab, turner, at Leith.
June 28. Thomas, son to Mr. Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk in
Musselburgh.
July 2. John, son to Mr. Jones, in Glen Copes Regiment.
July 2. Mary, daughter to William Marryot of said Regiment
July 15. Jean, daughter to William Buy, at Stoney Hill.
July 26. James, son to James Watson, clothier, in Newbigging.
July 28. Margaret, daughter to Andrew Crystal, in Newbigging.
Dec. 18. William, son to Mr. Andrew Hume, at Windygoull.

1757.

- Jan. 2. Elizabeth, daughter to Mr. Hamilton, merchant, at Dalkeith.
May 14. Thomas Folliot, son to Edmund Cox, Lieutenant.
May 27. Barbara, daughter to Mr. Archibald Shiels, at Inveresk.
May 28. Thomas, son to Thomas Aitken, bricklayer, in Dalkeith.
June 3. William M'Kenzie, son to Captain Stuart, at Dalkeith.
Nov. 3. Jennet, daughter to Thomas Todd, Town-Clerk, in
Musselburgh.

[Signed] JOHN FALCONER.

Page 5 commenced with an entry dated December 27, at Glasgow, and from that date Mr. Falconer's ministerial connection with Musselburgh evidently ceased.

662. DAME ERSKINE'S ACCOUNT BOOK (vol. ix. p. 105).—One of the chief advantages in giving faithfully the spelling in transcribing any old documentary writing is because old spelling being largely, although not uniformly, accurately phonetic, we are helped thereby to understand what the pronunciation and spoken language were like in former times. One feature very strongly brought out by this method of comparison of old and modern forms is that the language and pronunciation of the common people in our day is shown to be almost identical with that of four or five centuries ago.

Judged by this standard, the language of Chaucer and other old writers is very nearly the language of Central Scotland at the present day. Many interesting instances of this might be given. My purpose at present is to point out the interesting examples furnished by the Inventory printed at pp. 105-109 of the *Scottish Antiquary*. I quote only the words which are absolutely or nearly phonetically accurate representations of modern pronunciation amongst the lower classes in Scotland, who alone have retained the ancient language. For ease of reference I quote the words under

their dates in the Inventory, adding the word-equivalents in English and any notes that may be necessary for explanation.

- Feb. 10. 'John Blaketr,' Blackadder, popularly pronounced as spelled in the inventory.
- „ 18. 'Thoms Mefen,' Methven.
- „ 24. 'Rob' Engel,' Ainslie, pronounced 'Englie' as in angel.
- Aug. 2. 'dener,' dinner.
- „ 'fraught,' freight, pronounced 'fraucht.'
- Oct. 1. 'James Buchan, piger,' piger, *i.e.*, pig or china or stone-ware merchant. The country perambulating stone-ware dealer, who invariably combines the collection of rags and bones, is known as a 'pig-an-ragger.'
- Nov. 6. 'Dowes eggs.' Doves, pigeons. The use of the 'w' here would not be conclusive, since in old writings 'w,' 'v,' and 'u' were used indifferently, but it must be remembered that the old Scottish pronunciation of 'u' was 'oo' as in 'woo,' and 'w' 'double oo'; and the latter, when occurring before or after 'o,' which it softens or silences, retains the above sound, as in 'wool,' 'woman,' sounded as if written 'oo,' 'ooman'; and as here in 'Dowe,' a dove.
- „ 29. 'Nesmoth,' Naysmith.
- „ 'speads,' spades.
- Dec. 9. 'to Jo. blaws wife for worken Jocks stokens,' a perfect phonetic rendering of the modern pronunciation, as is also the entry under Dec. 25.
- „ 10. 'burell,' burial.
- „ 13. 'bowks,' carcases; example, 'muckle-bowkit,' *i.e.*, large-bodied.
- Jan. 18. 'Wall,' well (of water).
- „ 20. 'Nutmugs,' called also popularly 'Netmugs.'
- Feb. 4. 'Peartricks,' partridges.
- May 27. 'yeard,' yard, *i.e.*, vegetable garden.
- Oct. 14. 'plivers,' plovers, pronounced 'pleevers.'
- Dec. 20. 'Mustert,' mustard.

Other interesting references are :—

- Jan. 2-17. 'hanse,'—handsel, the gratuity given on Handsel Monday.
- Nov. 12. 'fairings to y^e children,' gratuity given at the fair or market.¹

The entries to which a note of interrogation is affixed may be explained as follows,—

- Feb. 1. 'suen sive,' sowed sieve—a well-known domestic article. See entry under Nov. 12.
- April 5. 'wort ston,' wort stone, *i.e.*, a stone trough for holding the wort in brewing.
- Dec. 16. 'Une ston & gals,' probably wines ton, *i.e.*, tun, barrel and gauntress.

Jamieson does not deal with the old modes of pronunciation, and a knowledge of them is passing away. It would therefore form a commendable work were some competent writer to take up the subject in the *Scottish Antiquary*. It is, of course, too large a subject to be exhaustively dealt with through that medium, but illustrative notes would be valuable for future reference.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY-FERRY.

¹ A south of England word and custom.—ED.

663. MARRIAGES IN MAY (vol. ix. p. 25).—The line '*Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait*' in Ovid's *Fasti* shows that this superstition is ancient. These words were placed on the gate of Holyrood House, after the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell. The superstition is discussed in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. i. 97, 467; ii. 52; but no conclusion is arrived at.

FESS CHECQUY.

QUERIES.

- CCXC. DANCE WITH STICKS.—Can you give me any information, or likely source of information, as to an old Scotch dance, danced with *sticks*, and popular at the time of the '45? A. W.
- CCXCI. DR. BALVAIRD AND WILLIAM CARRUTHERS.—Wanted any information about the two following medical men, who probably lived in the early years of 1700,—as to when and from which University they took their degree, viz.—(1) Mr. John Balvaird, M.D.; (2) William Carruthers, Pharmaco-chirurgus, Edinensis.
J. O.
- CCXCII. PRIMROSE.—The Rev. John Primrose, born at Tulliebody, Alloa, 1751, Secession Minister at Whitehill Grange, Banffshire (1789-1832), was the son of Thomas Primrose, Farmer, Alloa, and Catharine Thomson. Thomas Primrose had another son, Adam, a brewer, after whom Primrose Street, Alloa, is so named, and who, failing in business between 1780-90, went to America. Wanted names and particulars of the parents of Thomas Primrose and of his children other than the two named above. The Rev. John Primrose used to say that Burntbrae property rightfully was his family's, though another branch had it. Is this near Alloa? and is it still in possession of Primroses? The Rev. William Primrose of Melville Church, Aberdeen, died about 1865. Wanted particulars of his and his father's birth-place.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA. 'SOUTHERN CROSS.'
- CCXCIII. NEW SCOTLAND, IN NORTH AMERICA, 1750.—Historische und Geographische, Beschreibung von Neu Schottland, Auf Befehl, Seiner Grossbritannischen Majestät George II. und des Parlements in Englischer Sprache verfasst, Nunmehr aber instensdtsche übersetzt. Franckfurt und Leipzig—Bey Heinrich Ludwig Brönnner, 1750. This publication was to induce Germans to settle in Nova Scotia—comprising 216 pages. Was any *Gaelic* translation of this description put forward as an inducement for Highlanders to colonise New Scotland? JANE KINDER.
- CCXCIV. LADY MARY STUART.—The following inscription is placed in the church of Iver, Buckinghamshire, within the chancel, on a white marble slab, with the arms of the Earl of Moray on a lozenge. Lady Mary Stuart is not mentioned in the *Peerage*. What is known of her?—
'Sub hoc marmore depositum jacet corpus Prænobilis Dominæ Mariæ Stuart filiæ Alexandri Comitis Moraviæ *apud Scotos* Carolus Comes Moraviæ ejus frater sorori bene Merenti posuit obiit xxvii die Octobris Anno Domini Mellesimo Septingentesimo Decimo Octavo. Aetatis Suae LIII.'

D. C.

CCXCV. THE ST. CLAIRS.—

1. *Skatt of Zetland*.—In Balfour's *Memorial for Orkney* (Appendix, p. 9) this occurs, 'The only specimen extant is a copy of the Skatt of Zetland compiled by one of the Sinclair Earls, without a date, but so ancient that the scribe of the fifteenth century apologises for the illegible writing and uncouth terms, as unintelligible even to himself. . . .' With improved modern methods, examination of this book should be made to yield something. Has it been examined of late years? Where is it kept?

2. *The Longformacus Family*.—May not this family be cadets of Herdmanston? The usual authority for affiliating them to the Roslins has been a charter from Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney in 1384, to his cousin Sir James of Longformacus. But the Herdmanston St. Clairs were then cousins to the Roslins, and if Longformacus was a son of Herdmanston the expression would be equally applicable.

3. *Vatican Records*.—There has recently been an index of these published. It is stated that in 1418 a Papal dispensation issued for the marriage of Egidia Douglas, widow of Sir Henry Sinclair, to Alexander Stuart. The Sir Henry is taken to mean the Earl of Orkney, who however did not die till 1420. Again, Van Bassan in his *History of the St. Clairs* written in Saga form, states that after the marriage of William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney (*circa* 1437), to Elizabeth Douglas, they stayed not long together, for they were separated because of consanguinity and affinity, yet for all this the Prince [*i.e.* Earl], not contented with this separation, sent to the Pope, who dispensed therewith, and so he married her anew again into St. Matthieus Church, where they were separated. Do the Vatican Records throw any light on the foregoing?

4. *Charter of Swinburgh*, 1498.—Nisbet states that to this charter the seals of all the sons of William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, were appended with their proper differences, of which he says he will elsewhere treat, but does not do so. If the seals still survive it would be interesting to know how they were differenced?

5. *Berridale*.—The title of Berridale attached to the Caithness dignity is not mentioned in the patent of 1476. What is the date of creation?

6. *Drumhead Charter*.—From time to time reference is made to a pardon granted William, second Earl of Caithness, on a drumhead by James IV. at Flodden Field. Latterly it is asserted that the instrument (!) is preserved in the Fife archives. Is there any reason for the belief, or is it a 'die-hard' legend?

7. *Ravenscraig Cadets*.—There are notices of several members of the Ravenscraig line of whom further information is sought, viz., Sir William Sinclair of Warsetter, brother of Henry, Lord Sinclair, 1489; Magnus, son of William, Lord Sinclair, who died in 1570; Magnus, Laurence, and William, sons of Henry, Lord Sinclair, who died in 1601.

8. *Sinclair of Blans*.—Is this family of the Roslin or the Herdmanston stock?

9. *Professor George Sinclair*, author of *Satan's Invisible World discovered*, etc., etc. To which family did he belong?

10. *Alexander of Roslin* (1680), who married Jean, daughter of Robert, seventh Lord Semple. Are there any of his MS. poems in the Advocates' Library? I expect the reference is to a member of his wife's family.
 ROLAND ST. CLAIR.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCXXXV. JOHN TOD.—Extract from Register of Baptism, Carriden.

1705. Born Feb. 18, Bapt. March 1, James, son of Mr. John Tod,
 Minr. of the Gospel here, and Agnes Dundas.
 1706. Born March 21, Bapt. April 4, John, son of above parents.
 1708. Born March 23, Bapt. April 8, Robert " "
 1710. Born July 21, Bapt. Aug. 9, Alexander " "
 1712. Born Feb. 1, Bapt. Feb. 17, William " "
 1714. Born Nov. 11, Bapt. Nov. 21, Agnes, daughter of " "

ED.

CCLIX. BETHUNE FAMILY.—It may be of interest to the querist to know that Beatons have been located at Stromness, Orkney, ever since 1503. (*See Peterkins' Rentals.*)

CCLXIV. (a) NORMAN.—*Odinic descent of Rollo*. Since forwarding this query I notice the particulars sought for are set forth in the Roll's edition of the *Orkneyinga Saga* by citation from an old Norse account called 'Fundin Novegr.' In it Fornjotr, a mythical king and giant, is the synonym of Rögnvald, Jarl of Mœri; and Fornjotr is one of the numerous alternative names used for and applied to Thor, first-born of Odin.

(b) ORCADIAN.—2. The *Orkneyinga Saga* (Gondie Hjaltalm) and the *Hemiskringla* are apparently both in error in ascribing a son to Earl Rögnvald Brusison of Orkney. The notice should read 'Eilif, son of Earl Rögnvald Ulfsson' (Roll's text edn. *O.S.*)

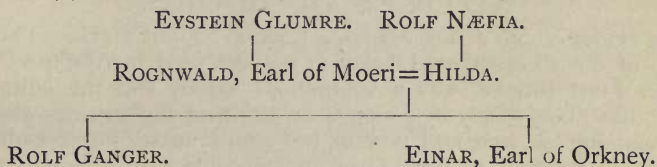
(c) STRATHERNE.—7. *Skuldale*, the territorial designation of Sir Malise Sparr, may be Skeldaill in Birsá, though there are other places so named in the countries of both Orkney and Shetland. It may even be an error in transcription for Quendale (in Ronsay) which is recorded as having been one of his possessions.

8. *Alexander de Ard*.—While thanking Mr. Mackay for his communication, it will be seen on re-perusing my query that I wanted notices subsequent to 1375, in which year the said Alexander resigned his Scottish possessions to Robert II., brother-in-law of Earl Malise, last of Caithness, Stratherne, and Orkney. The inference is that a crown annuity would follow the resignation of such vast estates, and this might be shown by the Exchequer records. There seem no transactions connecting him with the Scottish family of the Aird in Inverness which would cause consideration to be given to the query of Mr. Lart (CCLXXIV) but for one or two points of opposite indication, viz., the guardian of Alexander (1357 or 1367) was one Duncan Anderson, is clearly Scottish, and the name of his father Weyland or Wiland, also 'one Master *Weland*, a clerke of Scotland, sent yn to Norway for Margaret, dyed with her by tempeste on the sea (1290), cumming oute of Norway to Scotland yn costes of Boghan'

(*Scala Cronica*). The name Ard may even be indigenous to Orkney. In the Latin of the time it appears as 'A Rode' = Harrod or Harold. In the will of Sir David Synclar of Swinburgh, Shetland (1506), one of his bequests is to Sir Magnus Harrode, to whom he leaves 'twa nobillis, and the Buk of Gud Maneris.'

EARLS OF STRATHERNE.—Referring to CCLXIV (e) 5, is it known whether Johanna, Countess of Stratherne, who received papal dispensation in 1339 to marry Maurice de Moravia, was the divorced wife, widow, or daughter of either the last Malise, Earl of Stratherne, or his predecessor? She was widow of John Campbell, Earl of Athol (*d.* 1333), and apparently married secondly John de Warrenne, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, who in 1334 was Earl of Stratherne. As he did not die till 1361 she probably got a divorce from him, enabling her to marry Maurice de Moray in his lifetime. The Earl of Surrey had previously suffered a divorce in 1315, from his first wife, Joan de Bar.

CCLXIV. (a). Rollo's Ancestry in the *Heims-Kringla* is as follows:—



Earl Rognwald or Ronald, who died in 1158, and was canonised in 1192, is the subject of a long and interesting paper in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S. ix. 124, Feb. 16, 1884. FESS CHECQUY.

CCLXXIV. FAMILY OF DE L'ARD.—The Scottish Barony of Ard is in Inverness-shire, and the object of my query CCLXIV. was to enable me to further illustrate the Orcadian succession with reference to the heirs of the Stratherne line of Earls. The only notices of the family of de l'Ard which I have come across likely to help in this direction are these:—

1345 (*circa*). *Weyland de l'Ard*, married Matilda, only daughter by his *first* wife, of Malise, last Stratherne Earl of Orkney, Caithness, and Stratherne.

1357. *Alexander de l'Ard*, son of the preceding, is nearing his majority, and his guardian (Duncan Anderson) notifies the Orcadians that the said Alexander is their rightful lord. Skene dates the notice 1357, but in the *Orkneyinga Saga* introduction it is given as about 1367.

1368. Lord Fenton of Baky and Alexander de Chishelme are co-portioners of the *barony of Ard*.

1375. *Alexander de l'Ard*, aforesaid, is appointed Governor and Commissioner of Orkney till next St. John's Day, by King Haco of Norway. The grant was provisional until he should establish his right to the said Earldom.

1375. *Alexander de l'Ard* resigns his castle of Brawl and Caithness and Stratherne lands inherited from his mother, Matilda de Stratherne, to King Robert II., the latter being brother-in-law to the last Earl Malise.

1379. *Alexander de l'Ard* is one of others sent by Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, to the King of Norway to arrange the terms of his installation as Ruler of those Isles, and in the Latin of Pontanus he appears as Alexander a Rode. Again, first amongst the friends and relatives of Earl Henry named in the installation is *Simon Rodde*, and in the hostages is the lawful son of the said Simon, by name *Lord Alexander*. His seal may be appended to the document.

1404. Isabella Stratherne, Lady St. Clair of Roslin, aunt of Alexander de l'Ard, did not die till after 1404, and she is stated to have survived him.

1403. *Margaret de la Ard, domina de Erchless*, and Thomas de Chishelme, her son and heir, on the one part, and William de Fenton of Baky, divide between them the lands of which they were heirs-portioners, and among these is *the Barony of Aird or Ard*.

1513. *Wiland* de Chisholme obtained a charter of the lands of Comer.

ROLAND WM. ST. CLAIR.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Friend of Sir Philip Sidney. London: Elliot Stock.—This latest volume of the Elizabethan Library is not the least meritorious. Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, was a voluminous writer, and the editor, Mr. Grosart, has done wisely in giving a selection of his writings which not only exemplify his style and powers, but afford matter for consideration. The volume is small, and will form an agreeable companion to many a summer ramble or tedious railway journey. Many who would not care to work through Lord Brooke's somewhat lengthy poems will be charmed with this volume, admirable both from its contents and from its general get-up.

The Edinburgh Bibliographical Society. Proceedings, 1893-94.—This Society is doing good work, as the proceedings which were issued in the autumn of last year show. Five interesting papers were read, and to some of them good fac-simile illustrations are added. One is curious as showing the accidents to which early printers were liable. In the course of printing a book in 1620 the inking balls drew some of the letters out of the forme, and two of these falling across the face of the page have left an exact impression of the body of the types—an illustration valuable in itself of the width and length of old type. Bishop Dowden read a scholarly paper on Archbishop Laud's Prayer-Book, where much curious matter connected with the printing of this volume was brought forward, and information gathered from peculiarities of type is carefully considered.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library. English Topography. Part V. London: Elliot Stock. We have noticed earlier volumes of this series. The present includes such extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine* as refer to the antiquities of Hampshire, with Isle of Wight, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, and Huntingdonshire. The work is well done.

The Northern Genealogist. York: John Simpson. Part I. (pp. 64).—This new Quarterly contains 'Notes, Articles, or Queries on Antiquarian Subjects,' connected with the North of England. It is well printed, and the contents of Part I. will prove interesting and useful to genealogists.

Scots Lore. Glasgow: Wm. Hodges and Co. Part I.—This is a new monthly on much the same lines as the *Scottish Antiquary*. We wish our youngest brother all success.