

The Scottish Antiquary

OR

Northern Notes and Queries

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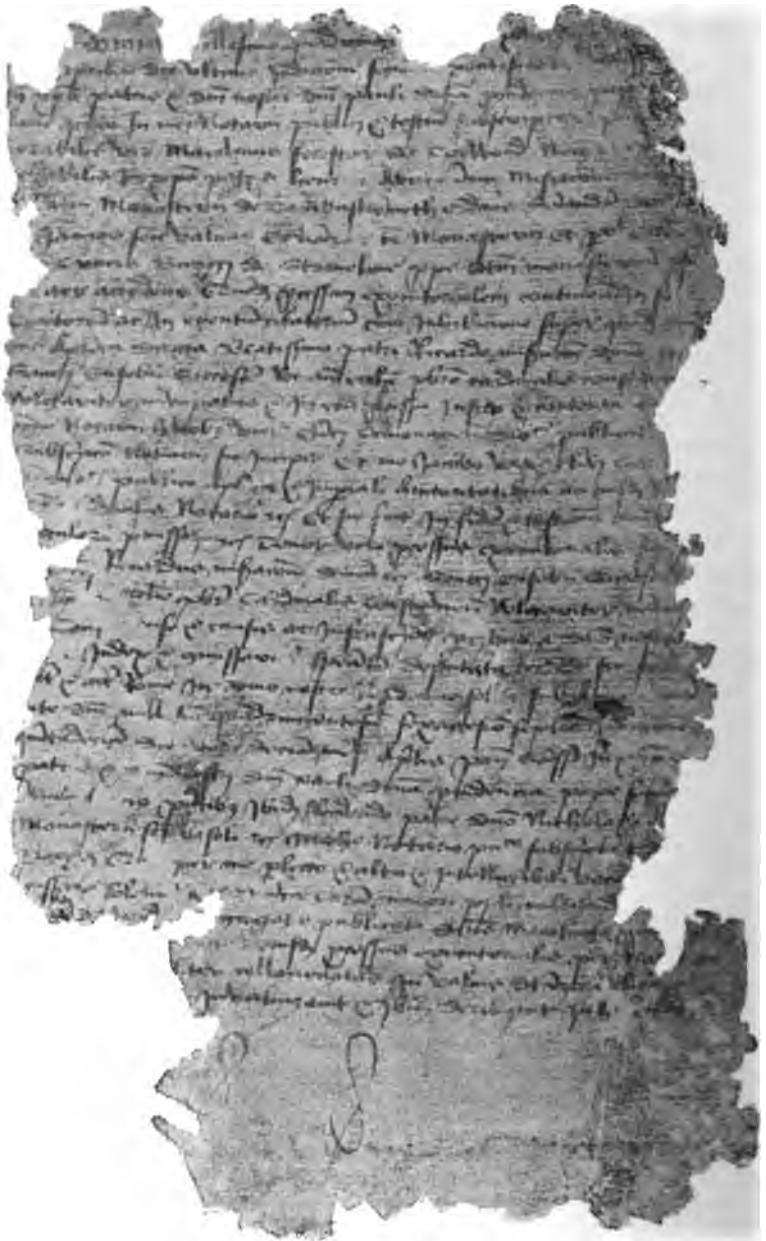
NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

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

682. ABBOTS OF CAMBUSKENNETH.—The *Registrum Monasterii de Cambuskenneth*, was presented to the members of the Grampian Club by the Marquess of Bute in 1872. It was edited by Sir William Fraser, who supplied an introduction, containing, among other matter, a list of the Abbots of the Monastery. There are, however, certain inaccuracies in the list which require notice. Sir William gives as 20th, John . . . (1), 1463-1473, and as his successor Henry Arnot, 1473-1504. In 1467, Henry Abercromby was abbot, as the Stirling Burgh Records prove.¹ The very first document in the oldest bound volume is as follows:—

[Anno] domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo nono [mensis] Aprilis die ultimo indictione secunda pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Pauli divina providencia pape secundi anno quinto in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presencia honorabilis vir Macolmus Forestar de Torwood nomine et ex parte venerabilis in Christo patris Henrici Abircrummy miseratione divina

¹ See page 55.





Abbatis Monasterii de Cambuskyneth ordinis [beati Augustini] Sancti Andree dioceseos [ad] januas seu valvas ecclesiarum predicti monasterii et parochialis ecclesie [Sancte] Crucis Burgi de Striueline prope dictum monasterium personaliter accedens quandam processum executorialem continentem in se monitorium ac in eventu citatorum cum inhibitione super quadam commissione Apostolica directa Beatissimo patri Ricardo miseracione divina etc Sancti Eusebii Sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbytero Cardinalis Constanciensis¹ vulgariter nuncupatus et in eodem processu inserta et contenta s . . . one notarii Jacobi Vier clerici cemonanensis [cenomanensis?]² dioceseos publicat . . . subscripcio notarii sic incipit Et me Jacobo Vier clerici cemonanensis dioceseos publico apostolica et imperiali auctoritatibus ac ejusdem . . . Cardinalis notario etc Et sic . . . in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum premisorum etc Tenor vero processus executorialis . . . Ricardus miseracione divina etc Sancti Eusebii Sacrosancte Romane ecclesie presbyter Cardinalis constanciensis vulgariter nuncupatus . . . et causis ac infrascriptis partibus a domino nostro . . . judex ac commissarius specialiter deputatus etc Et sic . . . et actum Rome in domo nostre residencie solite sub anno a nativitate domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo septimo indiccione quinta decima die vero decima mensis Aprilis pontificatus Sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri Pauli divina providencia pape secundi anno-terico presentibus ibidem reverendo patre domino Nicholayo abbate monasterii Sancti Ba[s]joli³ etc michi notario publico subscripto tradidit perlegendum quo per me perlecto et alta et intelligibili voce . . . coram majori populi multitudine . . . audiendum congregata publicato dominus Macolmus . . . copias ejusdem processus executorialis per notarios . . . liter collationatas in valvis dictarum ecclesiarum . . . invalvizavit et ibidem dereliquit inhibendo . . . omnibus et singulis utriusque sexus auctoritate apostolica predicta sub penis in dicto processu seu monitorio contentis ne quis eorum . . . temerario dictas copias in prejudicium dampnum aut dispendium dicti domini Abbatis auferret seu distirparet super quibus etc presentibus Adam Cosour Matheo Forestar Jacobo Redehuch Jacobo Symson Thoma Sebald.

It is interesting, not only as supplying full evidence, but as showing what steps were taken at the installation of this abbot. How long he held office I have not discovered, but in 1469 the Exchequer Rolls show

¹ 'Ricardus presbyter Cardinalis Constanciensis vulgariter nuncupatus,' was Richard Olivier, born at Longeuil; Bishop of Coutances in Normandy; promoted to the Cardinalate in 1456 by Calixtus III.; died 1470.

² The 'diocesis cenomanensis' is that of Le Mans.

³ The monastery of S. Basolus was at Verzay, about ten miles from Reims. Its founder, J. Bâle, is said to have been born in the 6th century in Limousin.

that an Abbot Alexander was head of the Monastery. When Abbot Alexander died I know not, or if Henry Arnot was his immediate successor. Sir William is in error when he states that Abbot Henry Arnot 'was a Member of the Parliament held at Edinburgh on 11th March 1503-4, and was chosen one of the Lords to sit on the session on the 19th March. He ceased to be abbot before 1505.' He ceased to be abbot before 3rd March 1503-4, for a 'charter granted to Robert Coluile of the Hiltoun of Tillicultray be King James 4,' and dated 3rd March 1503-4, was witnessed amongst others by 'David, Abbate de Cambuskynneth.' This charter is printed in *Analecta Scoticae*, vol. ii. p. 71.

I should add that the references given to Acts of Parliament to establish Sir William Fraser's statements regarding Abbot Henry Arnot do not in a single instance give the Christian name or surname of the abbot.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

683. THE OLD SEALS OF STIRLING.—I think that any one who has made a study of ancient seals will see at once why the interim Lyon Clerk ignored the later seal and the reverse of the ancient seal in making the entry of the burgh arms.

The later seal would be passed over on account of a more ancient seal being preserved, and being more likely to contain the original grant of arms.

Now to turn to the original seal, when and why the obv. and rev. should have changed places would be most interesting to trace out, but undoubtedly they have if the seal with the bridge upon it is 'now regarded as the burgh seal proper and the castle as the rev.,' but it should be evident to any one that you look at the seal on a document and expect to find whose it is or to what it belongs, so that the castle side bearing the legend CONTINET HOC IN SE NEMVS ET CASTRVM STRIVELINSE answers the question, and therefore should be the obv.

I cannot agree that the obv. and rev. are two distinct seals—one the castle and one the bridge seal. I have seen many bridge seals, but they always state in legend to which place they belong. Now the rev. does not in this case, and, if separated from its obv., might belong to anywhere, as the legend would be no guide.

If the seal inspected on 25th April 1849 is not of great antiquity, it is a copy of one that was in use August 28, 1296, and again Sept. 26, 1357, in both cases as the Burgh Seal, only the obv. and rev. were in their right order.

The seal of Aug. 28, 1296, is a fine specimen of green wax appended to the following document by 4 stout laces. The seal is $3\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter:—

Aug. 28, 1296. Richard Brice of Stirling, burgess and alderman of the burgh, Lawrence of Dunblane, William Servatur, Renand de Maleville, Richard Prestre, Robert le Taillur, Morris le Rus, Gilbert Teket, Adam le Fiz Richard, Rauf le Wrighte, William le Lardyner, and John of Drylowe, burgesses, and all the community of the burgh, swear fealty, Berwick-on-Tweed. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.) Box 99, No. 6.]

The seal of Sept. 26, 1357, is much broken, of light brown wax, and is appended, with 17 other burgh seals, all more or less broken, to the following document:—

Letters Patent by the commissioners of the burghs of Edinburgh,

Perth, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverkeithing, Crail, Cupar, St. Andrews, Montrose, Stirling, Linlithgow, Haddington, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Lanark, Dumfries, and Peebles, appointing Adam Gilyot and Adam Tore of Edinburgh, and 9 others, proctors for the ransom of King David. Given under their respective common seals at Edinburgh, 26 September, 1357. [Chapter House (Scots Docts.) No. 98.]

From the above documents it will be seen the burgh seal has a good show of antiquity. With regard to the later seal, which is said to be of silver, and also said to have been in use at the time of the Reformation, I think we may safely surmise that about or before that time the rev. of the burgh seal had come to be regarded as the burgh seal proper, and a new seal was ordered to be made. Now the town pastures are noted in the former seal legend; may this not be meant to represent them, and the animal not be a wolf but, as Laing calls it, a lamb. However, it would be interesting to examine the seal and see if there is any hall or other mark that would give the date upon it, and then a careful search of the burgh records might give the order for making the new seal, where most likely we should get an explanation of the device.

HENRY A. RYE.

By the kindness of T. L. Galbraith, Esq., Town Clerk of Stirling, I am able to give a copy of the letter written by his father, then Town Clerk, to Mr. Lorimer, which is referred to in the extract from the Lyon Register. It throws no light on the selection of the castle seal in preference to the bridge seal for the town arms, but it is evidence that the 'wolf craig' seal has *now* been in use upwards of 345 years, or before the Reformation in Scotland. That the animal is a wolf is, I think, clear from the seal itself, and I find that in 1471 a court was held at Wolfs Craig, near the 'Burrowgait,' by William Murray of Touchadam and Baron of Buquhadrok;¹ the device may have had its origin from this Baron Court, though the present seal is not so old by nearly a century.

Ed.

COPY LETTER.

25th April 1849.

Lorimer, James, Esq., Lyon Clerk, Lyon Office, Edinburgh.

I am desired by Provost M'Alley to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to send you, as I do herewith, Impressions of the Seals of the Royal Burgh of Stirling.

The large Seal is what is usually styled the 'Ancient Seal' of the Burgh, and is the one appended to Burgess Tickets, and was formerly appended to Charters granted by the Magistrates and Town Council. It is, as you will of course see from the Impression, in two pieces. The age of it is not known, but it must be of high antiquity. The impression is pretty good, but I see that in removing the Seal from the wax, a bit of the wax on the dexter arm of the Cross, including the right hand and arm of the figure on the Cross, had remained in the Seal and been lost. It is, however, on the Seal just the same as the sinister arm. I think the impression is so distinct that you will have no difficulty in reading the mottos or inscriptions round the figures, but to prevent any mistake I give you them. That on what I presume may be designated the obverse is

'Continet hoc in se
Nemus et castrum Strivelinse'

¹ See page 59.

And on the reverse

'Hic armis Bruti
Scoti stant hic Cruce tuti.'

The smaller Seal is that affixed to Petitions, and deeds of minor importance granted by the Magistrates and Council. Its age is not known either, but it must be of considerable antiquity, as we have documents containing impressions of it upwards of 300 years old. The figure is a Wolf, and the Rock and stream under it are understood to be a rock close beside the 'Burrowgate' (being the principal gate of the Town entering from the South) still known by the name of the 'Wolf Craig' and the Town Burn which flows by the foot of the Craig. The latinity of the Inscription is not, you will observe, first-rate, and the engraving is very poor, only the letters are pretty well cut.

I hope the Impressions will reach you entire. Be so good as own receipt of them, and transmit me at the proper time a note of the dues of recording, which it is trusted will not exceed the sum you mention. Should you wish any further information in regard to the Seals, I shall be glad to communicate to you whatever is in my power.—I remain, etc.

(Sgd.) Wm. GALBRAITH, *Town Clerk.*

684. SHAW OF SAUCHIE AND KNOCKHILL.—Mr. J. B. Brown-Morison, in *Genealogical Notes anent some ancient Scottish Families*, has given an



account of the family of Shaw of Sauchie, now represented by Sir Michael Schaw Stewart. Sauchie Tower is now in ruins, but a stone with the family arms carved on it has been removed to the Alloa Museum for preservation. Of this a photo-zinco is here given. From angelic supporters being used, it may be conjectured that these are the arms of George Shaw, Abbot of Paisley, brother to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, grandfather of John Shaw of Knockhill; the mullet is also a difference denoting a younger son. We have been enabled to compile from the Register of Privy Council, the Stirling Protocol Book, and other

sources, a short account of a junior branch of the Shaw family, viz. that of Knockhill. John Shaw was a younger son of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie and Isobel his wife, and great-grandson of Sir James Shaw of Greenock who married Mary de Annand, co-heiress of Sauchie, grand-daughter of Sir David de Annand of Sauchie, who flourished 1335. John Shaw was laird of Knockhill, and was alive 1488. His son George, of Knockhill, married Egidia Aytoun, and died sometime between 1546 and 1564. He was succeeded by his son Andrew, of Knockhill, who married Margaret Murray, and died before 1588, being succeeded by his son George of Knockhill, who married Katherine Kinross. Both he and his wife, together with his eldest son and heir, William, and his wife Margaret Graham were alive 1596, but William must have died without issue during the lifetime of his father, for in 1613 James Shaw was served heir to his father, George, of Knockhill. He had two brothers alive 1617, Colonel John Shaw and Henry Shaw. Marjory Shaw, daughter of George Shaw of Knockhill, and Katherine Kinross, married, 1598, Thomas Younger of Craigton. (See *Scot. Antiq.*, vol. iii. p. 8.) The family of Knockhill has, we believe, become extinct in the male line.

The arms of Shaw of Greenock are matriculated by Lyon 'as three covered cups or.' The arms of Shaw of Knockhill have not been matriculated.
A. W. C. H.

685. ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING.—

1469. April 30. Instrument bearing that Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, on behalf of Henry Abircrumy, abbot of Cambuskenneth, affixed to the doors of the church of the monastery, and of the parish church of the Holy Rood of Stirling, a certain Process Executorial by Richard, Cardinal presbyter of St. Eusebius, dated at Rome, 10th April 1467. Page 1.
- „ July 26. Protocol on the oath of obedience by Sir John Sellar, subprior, and canons of Cambuskenneth, to Henry, their Abbot, and his oath to observe the liberty of the monastery, etc. Page 2.¹
- „ July 22. (Portion of Protocol) that the Sheriff ought to appoint Walter Steuart of Morffy his depute to hold courts so that the tenants of certain lords and honourable men might have no cause to keep from the court, and appointing John of Menteth of Kerse, William of Moray of Tulchadam, and Walter Steuart of Morffy, to visit the said honourable men. Page 3.
1470. Oct. 3. Protocol of a protest by Thomas, Lord Erskyn, William, Lord Graham, Alexander of Setoun, and David Graham of Gergunnoch, against Malcolm Flemyng, Sheriff of Stirling, being judge in their causes. Page 3.
- Oath by A of B that no impediment existed to his marriage with Janet of S. Page 4.
- „ July 9. Declaration by William Perdoryne on his deathbed regarding alienations made by him to the deceased Robert of Narne, burgess of Stirling, of Chapeltoun, in the barony of Buquhadrok, and claims made by Thomas of Narne, his son, and Margaret

¹ This protocol written on back of 'Instrument' above. The document is much injured at the edges. A photo-zinco of the 'Instrument' is given pp. 50, 51.

- Narne, mother of the said Thomas, regarding exemption from multure due to the mill, etc. Page 4.
1470. Oct. 11. David Menzeis asks consent of his brother Alexander Menzies, burghess of Abyrdene, being his elder brother, to his marriage with Katharine Wrycht, one of the daughters and heirs of the late William Wrycht, burghess of Cupar, and the said Alexander gives his brother the half of his net upon the waters of Dee for seven years. Page 6.
- „ Oct. 31. Cassation by David Charteris, younger, on behalf of Sir William Charteris of Cagnor, of sasine given by Malcolm Forestar of Torwood, as bailie of Sir William, of the lands of Cagnor, to Thomas Charteris, son and heir-apparent of the said Sir William. Page 7.
- „ Nov. 9. In presence of King James the Third, Alexander Menzies, burghess of Abyrdene, and Issabella Campbell, resigned in the king's hands their lands of Myddiltoun and Botfodales, in the Sherifdom of Abyrdene, and Postartoun and Orchardfelde, in the shyre of Kynkardyn (which had been formerly resigned in the king's hands by the said Alexander, and regranted by him to the said Alexander and Isobella). The king thereafter regrants the said lands to the said Alexander alone, away from the said Isobella. Witnesses, Andrew, Lord Avandale, Chancellor, Colin, Earl of Argyll, etc. Page 8.
- „ Nov. 12. James Drummond, burghess of Stirling, declares in plain court that if any process were led on a certain tenement claimed by him by Robert Mure, chaplain of St. Mary's altar in the parish church, for non-payment of an annual rent of 6s. 8d. due to the altar from the said tenement, he the said James would never molest Alexander Kalendar in the peaceable possession of the said tenement. Mathew Forestar, provost, Alexander Cossour, and Robert Brady, bailies, Thomas Gulde, dean of gild, etc., witnesses. Page 9.
1469. Jan. 29. William Murra, spouse of Agnes Broun, daughter and heiress of the late Walter Broun, burghess of Stirling, premonished John Moffat, burghess of the said burgh, to remove from occupation of the said William's lands of Guse Croft and Clay Croft. Page 9.
1470. Nov. 13. William Striveline, son of Sir William of Striveline of Rathern, knight, grants to Margaret Forestar of Kyppanros, all his goods labouring the said lands, viz : horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. Page 10.
- „ Nov. 10. John Gelis, son of Robert Gelis, burghess of Stirling, gives sasine of an annual rent of 32s. from the tenement of John Spaldyne, dean of Brechin, to his son John Gelis, reserving his frank tenement. Page 10.
- „ Nov. 15. William Murra, burghess of Stirling, presents a certain act obtained by Agnes Broun, his spouse, daughter and heir of the late Walter Broun, anent an assedation of his lands, which the notary transumes. Page 11.
- „ Nov. 26. Mr. Duncan Bully, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen, resigns an annual rent of 30s. from the tenement of the late John Wilde in the burgh of Stirling, in the hands of

- Alexander Cosour, one of the bailies, who gives sasine of the same to Sir Robert Symson, chaplain of Trinity altar in the parish church of Stirling. Page 11.
1470. Dec. 6. Marion of Erth, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir William of Erth of that ilk, knight, lets to farm to William of Provand, and Janet Provand his spouse, her quarter of the lands of Crannock for 19 years, for 9 merks Scots yearly. Page 12.
- „ Oct. 24. Consent by John Sellar, subprior, and other canons of Cambuskenneth, to their lease of the kirks of Donypas and Leithbert with fruits, etc., to Thomas Symson, constable of the Castle of Stirling. Page 13.
- „ Dec. 18. Alexander Muschet, compears before William of Moray of Tulchadam and other arbiters, chosen by him and John Brady and Marion Daroch in all pleas, and specially concerning the said Marion. The said Alexander said he would abide at their decreet, but the said John asserted he would not. Page 14.
- „ „ 22. Resignation by Elen Lochaw, relict of the late James of Menteth, of her new hall with chamber, etc., on the north side of high street, and sasine of the same to John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight. Witnesses, Mathew Forestar, provost, etc. Page 15.
- 1470-71. Feb. 4. Mariota Daroch, daughter and heir of the late John Daroch, son of Henry, burges of Stirling, acknowledges herself paid by Alexander Muschet of all sums due to her by the decease of her father obtained against the said Alexander in a decreet before the king and council. Page 15.
- „ Jan. 9. Sasine of Malcolm Makclevy, burges of Stirling, in the lands of Gartensynclare, in the stewartry of Menteith, and lands of Maye, in the bailliary of Levenax, on a precept from chancery. Witnesses, Robert Drummond of Ernmore, John of Galbraith of Gaithell and others. Page 16.
- „ „ 17. (No entry). Page 17.
1472. Oct. 24. Sasine on precept from chancery of Andrew, Lord Avandale, Chancellor of Scotland, of 2 merklands of the Offrinnis of Schirgartan. Malcolm Makclevy of Gartene and the May acts as procurator for Lord Avandale. Page 17.
- 1470-71. Jan. 25. W—— Bully appoints Mr. Duncan Bully his assignees to the teind sheaves of the parish church of Logy for the term of his lease. Page 18.
- „ Jan. 25. In presence of James, Lord Hamilton, and Mr. David Guthry of that ilk, commissioners of the king in causes between Alexander Forbes of Pettisligo, knight, and Hugh Makfersane of Svanle, in plain court the said Alexander said he held the lands of Achintole from George, Lord Forbes, as his capital Lord. Page 18.
- „ (Same day). Hugh Makfersane of Svanley said the lands of Auchintole were held in capite of the Earl of Mar as superior, and not of the Lord of Forbes, whereupon the latter protested that it would generate prejudice to him, and craved instruments. Page 19.

- 1470-71. Jan. 23. Sasine of the west tenement of David Brady given to John Sullar in presence of Mathew Forestar, provost, and other. Page 19.
- „ Jan. 8. Thomas Bully, canon of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, for good deeds done to him by Henry, abbot of Dunfermline, gifts all his goods to Duncan Bully, canon of Aberdeen, for receiving and lodging the said abbot in his lodging on the north side of the High Street in Strivelin. Page 19.
- „ Feb. 4. In presence of King James the Third, the notary and witnesses, Malcolm of Kynbuck, by his procurators, resigned his lands of Easter and Wester Glassingal in the king's hands, in the earldom of Strathern and shire of Perth : whereupon the king gave sasine of the same to Alexander Broys, son of Alexander Broys of Stanhouse. Witnesses, William Moreff, of Kyncardyn, John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight, James Schaw of Salchy, comptroller to the king, and others. Page 20.
- „ Jan. 24. Margaret Fresale, relict of John Willison, burgess of Striveline, and one of the heirs and daughters of the late Thomas Fresar, burgess of the said burgh, resigns a tenement. Sasine is given to Katrine Willison, their daughter, and James Cunyngham, her spouse. Page 20.
1470. ———. Sasine of an annual rent of 10s. from tenements of Duncan Thomson to Adam Cosour. Page 21.
- 1470-71. Feb. 4. Mr. Duncan Bully, canon of Aberdeen, and Andrew Murray, as executor of goods and testaments of Sir Thomas Bully, canon of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, vice-vicar of Glasgow, nominated the residue of the fruits of the vicarage of his successors. Page 21.
- „ Feb. 8. Thomas Somervale of Baltaw, attorney of Colin, Earl of Ergile, and Elizabeth, his spouse, receive Sasine in their names of the 20 merkland of the Bordeland of Saulyne which is given on a letter of attorney from Chancery and a letter of Sasine or bailliary from John, Earl of Mar and Garviacht, directed to William Edmonstoun of Duntreath and Walter Dog, bailie in that part of the Earl.
- „ Feb. 11. In Burgh Court, protest by John Brady that the revocation by Mariota Daroch, spouse of Robert Greg, of the office of curator, touching certain sums of money, should not prejudice him, etc. Page 22.
- „ Feb 1. Elen Lyne, relict of the late Gilbert Goldsmyth, gave her oath before the high altar in the parish church that John Giles never made obligation to her anent a contract of marriage. Page 23.
- „ Feb. 24. Agnes of Erth, one of the daughters and heirs of William of Erth, knight, of Plane, receives sasine of the £16 land of the Barony of Plane. Page 23.
- „ March 4. David Cosour, procurator of Adam Cosour, his father, burgess, and Katharine Foderingham, spouse of the said Adam, receive Sasine of the lands of Hilend, Tuligert, in the shire of Clakmannan, in precept from John Broys of Clakmannan. Page 24.

- 1470-71. March 22. William, Lord le Graham, confessed he had a charter to his father Patrick, Lord le Graham, on the 5 merklands of Kyppath in the Earldom of Strathern, which charter had been stolen or lost, and the abstracters had been excommunicated in divers churches, the charter had been under reversion. Lord Graham annuls the charter in favour of Umfrid Murra, by whose father Andrew Murra the charter had been given. Page 25.
- „ March 1. Agnes Erth, one of the daughters and heiresses of William of Erth of Plane, knight, with consent of John Livingstoun of Manerstoun, her spouse, appoints James Schaw of Salchy and others her procurators to resign the lands of Crannok, etc. Page 25.
1471. March 25. Mr. Henry Murreff, rector of Kyngerth, asserted that John of Colquhone of that ilk, knight, firmarius of the said church, had broken the conditions made to him anent the lease of the said church. Page 26.
- „ April 2. Robert Martyne, spouse of the late Mariota Wrennok, mother of Agnes Broun, asserted that he had assented to a sasine of a tenement given by his spouse to John Brady, younger, and his spouse. Page 26.
- „ April 17. William of St. Michael, a familiar servitor of the king, resigned a letter of reversion on the lands of Mure Croft to Duncan Sanchar. Page 26.
- „ April 17. Duncan of Sanchar of Mure Croft binds himself to William of St. Michael in £40 Scots for redemption of the letter of Reversion on the lands of Mure Croft. Page 27.
- „ April 19. Patrick Graham, son and heir of Malise, Earl of Menteth, confessed that Lady Janet, Countess of Menteth, his spouse, and mother of the said Patrick, after the decease of the said Malise, should have a reasonable terse of the lands of Kynpoint in the shire of Lothian, etc. Page 27.
- „ April 22. In head court of the burgh, the provost, baillies, councillors, and whole community granted to Richard Brady, clerk, son of John Brady, the first chaplaincy that should become vacant in the parish church. Page 28.
- „ April 30. Resignation of a tenement belonging to Alexander Forestar, son of Robert Forestar of Torwood, and sasine of James Hommyll, burgess, and Elizabeth Colly in the same. Page 29.
- „ April 21. John Portarfelde of that ilk is warned to receive redemption money of certain lands. Page 29.
- „ May 2. John Norvaile, with John Heicht, his procurator, presented a brief of chancery to the provost and baillies, and the said John protested that the serving of the brief should not fall to his injury. Page 30.
- „ May 7. Inquest made at Wolfscraig, at the end of the town, before William of Moray of Tulchadam, and baron of Buquhadrok, in his court of the barony, who returned Patrick Crosby as son of Maurice Crosby, of a croft on the south of the burgh, etc., and sasine given. Page 30.
- „ May 7. After giving a sasine by the said baron, Andew Maurice [*sic*,

- but query Crosby], on behalf of Mariota, Mariory, Elisabeth, and Jonet Crosby, daughters of the late Maurice Crosby and Annabella Mur his spouse, protested that the sasine should be of no effect. Page 31.
1471. May 20. In serving of a brief purchased by George Norvil on a tenement, John Horis, son and heir of Donald Horis, protested that he was under tutory of his grandfather, John Robertson, and that no brief should be served on any one in tutory, etc. Page 31.
- „ May 31. Payment of £46, 13s. 4d. to John of Portarfelde by Thomas of Schethum of that ilk for redemption of the lands of Culdain in Fife. Page 32.
- „ May 30. Christian Schankis, spouse of Robert Willison, consents to the letting in feu farm of a tenement, etc. Page 32.
- „ May 31. John Bully to his lands. Page 33.
- „ June 8. Resignation by James Douglas of a perch of land and sasine to James Davson. Page 33.
- „ — Proceedings by William Provand, having abased the lands of Crannock from Mariory of Erth, lady of the same, in presence of David Drummond of Ernmore and Alexander Forestar. Page 34.
- „ June 22. Monition made on the Abbot and Convent. Page 34.
- „ June 22. Monition made on the Bishop of Dunblane by Papal process not to deliver letters against Sir Thomas Masterton anent the church of Tulibody, and Mr. Hugh Douglas anent the church of Abyrnethy. Page 34.
- „ June 25. Monition made anent the town of Tulibody.
- „ July 19. Robert Graham, prebendary of Spine, and Canon of the Cathedral church of Moray, annuls the procuratory made by him to resign his prebend, he having been seduced thereto by Gilbert Kennedy, M.A., etc. Page 35.
- „ June 22. Mr. Robert Rede (imperfect entry). Page 36.
- „ Aug. 16. Alexander Setoun of Tullibody, in presence of John of Menteth of the Kerse, in obedience to the king's precepts, restored to James Crichton of Carnis, Knight, and his spouse, 32 oxen and 2 horses, and input him and his spouse into the said lands, etc. Page 36.
- „ Aug. 13. In presence of John, Earl of Mar, Alexander Lessly of Balquhain resigned his lands of Bouchain and others in the Earl's hands, who gave sasine of the same to the said Alexander Lessly of Wardens, with certain reservations, etc. Page 36.
- „ Sep. 5. Resignation of a tenement of Alan Mason and sasine of John Wourthi in the same, and afterwards resignation and sasine of him and Jonet, his spouse. Page 37.
- „ Sep. 8. Appointment between William of Edmonstone of Duntreth and Archibald Mure, son of Andrew Mure, the former to labour to recover to the said Andrew the lands of Bardrochat, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, etc., the said William to have the third of the land so recovered. Page 38.
- „ Sep. 19. Resignation by James Douglas of a tenement and booth, and sasine of the same to him and Mariota Forsyth, his spouse. Page 39.

- 1471-2. Jan. 24. In the cause between Patrick, Lord le Graham, and Sir William of Striveline of Rathern, knight, over-executor of the goods and testament of the late Mr. John Christinson, Chancellor of Dunblane, and Henry Christinson, to the lands of Calenterbeg, etc. Page 39.
1471. Oct. 20. Robert Symson is appointed to serve the altar of the Holy Rood, Richard Brady, son of John Brady, consenting, though he had been appointed to the first vacancy. Page 40.
- „ Oct. 23. Sasine of Malcolm Fleming, sheriff of Stirling, son and heir-apparent of Robert, Lord Fleming, in the land of Drrippis. Page 40.
- „ Oct. 30. Sir William Bully, Chaplain of the altar of the Holy Rood, annulled his procuratory for resigning the same. Page 41.
- „ Oct. 30. He appoints other procurators to resign the same. Page 41.
- „ Oct. 30. Adam Cosour presented Sir John Railston, chaplain, to serve the altar of St. Anne. Page 41.
- „ Nov. 10. Thomas Somervele of Batlaw craved from Mathew Forestar, burgess of Striveline, the lands of Gothbeg, Lawquarter, which had been sold under reversion, etc. Page 41.
- „ Nov. 10. The said Thomas presented to the said Mathew 80 merks for redemption of the said lands. Page 41.
- „ Nov. 10. Elizabeth Erth, spouse of Thomas Summervele, consented to the alienation of Erthbeg and Lawquarter to Alexander Forestar, etc. Page 41.
- „ Nov. 2. Resignation of annual rent by Bernard Haldane, and sasine to James Dawson, both burgesses. Page 42.
- „ Nov. 26. Thomas Narne assigned 37 merks 3s. 4d. for payment of the fermes of Buquhadrok to John Drummond. Page 42.
- „ Nov. 26. Thomas Narne craved instrument on the delivery of the same, etc. Page 42.
- „ Nov. 5. Sir William Charteris of Cangnor, knight, warns Thomas Charteris, his apparent heir, in name of Euffamia Brwys, his spouse, and the said Euffamia, to compear in the Court of the Barony on the 15th of the same month, to surrender the lands of Cragquarter, Lytil Cangnor, and Bukesyde, according to a letter of Reversion, and that the said Sir William might sease them in the £20 lands of the lands of Cangnor, etc. Page 43.
- „ Nov. 19. Sir William Charteris of Cangnor, knight, in consequence of the said Euffemia fraudulently abstaining from surrender of the said lands at the court of the Barony, recognosced the said lands of Cragquarter, etc., by taking of earth and stone of the ground thereof into his hands, etc. Page 43.
- „ Nov. 29. In presence of the provost and bailies in the tolbooth, James Daron, burgess of Stirling, having no children of his body, appointed Robert Daron his heir, etc., Reserving the liferent of his goods to himself, and Jonet, his spouse. Page 44.
- „ Dec. 15. David Murra, a bailie of the burgh, nominates David Cosour, burgess of Stirling, tutor testamentar to his goods, sons, etc., and the said David, and Marion, his spouse, be executors. Page 44.
- „ Dec. 13. Adam Bully, bailie, at the instance of Sir Thomas Colly, chaplain, heir of the late Robert Colly, burgess of Stirling,

- seased the said Sir Thomas in a tenement on the south side of the High Street, as heir of his said deceased father, received resignation of the same from the said Sir Thomas, and gave sasine of the same to Robert Colly, brother of Sir Thomas, Reserving the frank testament to Agnes Colly, mother of the said Robert. Page 44.
- 1471-2. Jan. 17. Protest by Marion Daroch, spouse of Robert Greg, that she had not given consent to the alienation of an annual rent due to her, made by Henry Greg, father of the said Robert, or by the said Robert himself, etc. Page 45.
- „ Jan. 18. Sir William Bully revokes a procuratory anent the resignation of his altar in favour of Richard Smethson. Page 45.
- „ Jan. 18. Resignation by John Brady of a tenement in the burgh, and a croft in the territory of the burgh, and sasine of the same to Malcolm Makclevy of Garthesainclire, and C. Maye, and then constable of the King of his castle of Strivelin. Page 45.
- „ Jan. 20. Sir John Yare, chaplain of the altar of St. Michael, craved an instrument that John Levingstoun of Kyppan confessed that St. Michael was his Lord Superior, anent an annual rent he had from the lands of Bartholomew Skinner. Page 45.
- „ Jan. 20. John Galowa, before the provost and bailies, offered to pay to John Levingstoun, Sir John Simpson, and John Yare, all annual rents due to them from the tenement of Jonet Bartholomew, his sister. Page 45.
- „ Jan. 22. Duncan Nelson obliges himself not to trouble Margaret Blak in her person or goods. Page 46.
- „ Jan. 17. Sir Richard Brady, chaplain, craved instrument that 25 persons of the community of the burgh said they had delivered to him the service of the Altar of the Holy Rood ; the rest, to the number of 30 persons, said that the Resignation therein to be made by Sir William Bully of the said service in favour of Richard Smethson, if the said Sir William were dispensed by the apostolic see at the time of the Receipt of his orders should be held free, etc. Present, the provost and bailies, James Schaw of Salchy, Sir John Colquhoun of that ilk, William Strivelin of Keyr, etc. Page 46.
- „ Jan. 30. Andrew Symson delivers to Elizabeth Levingstoun, his spouse, all his goods of conquest ; also resigns in her favour his tenement in St. Mary's Vennel, of which David Murra, bailie, gives her sasine. Page 46.
- „ Jan. 3. Walter Ayson breaks a sasine of a tenement in St. Mary's Aisle on the north side of the High Street, taken by Eliz. Levingstoun, spouse of Andrew Symson. Page 47.
- „ Jan. 3. Elizabeth Levingstoun warns the said Walter Ayson to depart from the said tenement under a penalty of 10s. a day. Page 47.
- „ Feb. 6. Resignation by Agnes Lang, daughter and heiress of the late John Lang, burgess of Stirling, of three annual rents out of tenements in the burgh, and sasine of the same to Henry Murra in consequence of a contract of marriage between him and the said Agnes. Page 47.

- 1471-2. Feb. 14. Sasine of an annual rent of 24s. from the tenement of Walter Ayson in the burgh of Stirling to Walter Symson on the resignation of Andrew Symson through poverty and infirmity, etc., James Symson, his eldest son, being ungrateful, etc. Page 48.
- „ Feb. 14. Patrick Elphinstoun cassed the letter of lease made to him by his father, Henry Elphinstoun, of the lands of Erthbeg. Page 48.
- „ Feb. 19. Marion Daroch, daughter and heir of the late John Daroch, burgess of the burgh, with consent of Robert Greg, her spouse, resigns an annual rent of 12s. from a tenement in St. Mary's Vennel, and sasine is given of the same to Richard Smithsoun, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Altar in the parish church of the Holy Rood of the burgh, etc.
- „ Feb. 25. Andrew Symson asserts that notwithstanding when on bed of sickness he had made alienation of an annual rent of 24s. from the tenement of Walter Aysoun in St. Mary's Vennel in favour of Walter Symson, his second son, to the prejudice of James Symson, his eldest son, for a sum of money paid by the said Walter, but afterwards carried off by him, he annuls and revokes the said alienation, etc. Page 49.
- „ Feb. 27. Resignation by William Bully, chaplain of the altar of the the Holy Rood in the parish church of Holy Rood of Stirling, of his tenement on the south side of the High Street, and sasine of the same to Malcolm Flemyng, son and apparent heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng. Page 49.
- „ March 2. Friar John Brown, prior of the Friar Preachers of the burgh of Stirling, confesses that he had in his custody a Letter of quitclaim made by Andrew Murra to Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of Kynnell, under the seal of William Murra of Tulchadam, procured by the said Andrew anent the goods of Sir Thomas Bully, canon of Glasgow. Page 49.
- „ March 6. Thomas Summervale of Batlaw protests anent a letter of lease made to him by David Graham on lands in the Barony of Plane pertaining to him by reason of Marion Nornavele, his spouse, with custody of the tower and mansion house of Crannock, except the mains of Crannok and the lands of Tulchie pertaining to Walter Trumbil by reason of his spouse, which had been destroyed or stolen, that it should not turn to his prejudice. Page 50.
- „ March 2. James Cunyngaham resigns in favour of Alan Burell and Margaret, his spouse, all right he had to a lease of certain acres of lands of Southfelde pertaining to the Abbot and Convent of Dunfermlyn, lying near the burgh of Strivelin. Page 50.
- „ March 14. Jonet Barde, spouse of the deceased Robert Alan, burgess of Strivelin, for the soul of her spouse and for her own soul, with consent of Thomas Alansoun, brother of the said Robert, resigned an annual rent of 10s. from her tenement in the Myddilraw in the hands of Adam Bully, one of the Bailies of the burgh, who on the 16 of the said month gave sasine of the same to Richard Smethsoun, perpetual chaplain of the

- altar of St. Andrew, etc., for an anniversary of the said Robert and Jonet, on the obit of the said Robert. Page 50.
- 1471-2. March 17. James Symson, as procurator for Andrew Symson, his father, breaks a sasine taken by Walter Symson, his brother, of an annual rent from the tenement of Walter Ayson in St. Mary's Vennel. Page 51.

(To be continued.)

686. OLD CARVED STONES.—In the Alloa Antiquarian Museum are two carved stones of which we give plates. One is probably a fragment



from a chimneypiece or cornice in Alloa Tower, or the mansion-house connected with it. The mansion was burned down nearly a hundred years ago, and the ruins used in building walls and cottages. The shield is charged with the Mar Arms. The other stone is a mere fragment of a recumbent female figure. From the style of the work I am disposed to attribute it to the 14th century. It was found, like the other, in an old wall, pulled down about twenty-five years ago. It is difficult to guess how it found its way to Alloa. It is certainly too old to have been erected in Alloa Parish Church, which only dates back to 1401, and was not, till after the Reformation, the burying-place of the Erskine family. It is possible that some of the old Erskine monuments were brought to Alloa from Cambuskenneth at the Reformation, and that this was broken up when the church was altered just before the Revolution. The workmanship is delicate and artistic, and the effigy when complete must have been exceedingly beautiful.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

687. ACCOUNT OF CHARLES BAILLY (*continued from page 18*).—The small escutcheons in the upper portion were consecrated to the parents of Bailly, and his wife, Democretes Sweets.¹

The excellent drawing of the helmets and the heraldic accessories appearing on this monument gave a particularly artistic appearance, which makes us regret its loss. It is certain that the date of death of both husband and wife in the inscription in the church at Sablon was always blank. That omission, along with the antique style of the armorial bearings and their accessories, as given in the collection that we have already referred to, shows that these inscriptions were cut at the beginning of the seventeenth century, probably during the lifetime of Bailly and his wife. The prominent post assigned to Arnould Prevost, probably Bailly's grandfather, as we shall show further on, corroborates this opinion. Bailly and his wife, wishing to perpetuate the memory of Arnould Prevost, would erect the Sablon monument at his death, and be desirous of associating themselves with him. Hence the inscription is unfinished.

II.

Let us now sum up what the principal historical authorities on Mary Stuart relate concerning Bailly. The position held by him in the life of the unfortunate Queen of Scotland was inconsiderable. We know that that sovereign thought that she did right in leaving her kingdom, then harassed by civil war, and trusting herself to her neighbour, Queen Elizabeth of England, in May 1568. Mistaken in her expectation, and become prisoner, she was compelled to find defenders and protectors. One of her principal adherents, John Leslie, bishop of Ross, who in 1561 went to France to induce the young queen to take possession of the Scottish throne, towards 1570, wished to reprint a work written by him in her defence.² He put this into the charge of his secretary, Charles Bailly, who was a native of the Low Countries, and was well versed in several languages. Bailly went to the Low Countries, got Leslie's³ book

¹ Of these eight escutcheons four evidently relate to the ancestry of Charles Bailly, and the four others to that of his wife. There is no doubt as to the latter, for we can easily identify the quarterings; *Sweets*—d'argent émanché de gueules; *Van Appelterre*—d'or à la croix de saint André, échiquetée d'argent et de gueules; *Dongodt*—coupé de gueules au lion passant d'argent, et d'argent à 3 trèfles de sinople posés 2 et 1; et *Baeckeleers*—d'azur à 3 poires d'or posées en barre, les tiges en haut. As we shall see later on, these were the alliances brought in by Démocrita Sweets.

As to those of Bailly, we can only identify them by comparing the picture at Sablon, and the tombstone at La Hulpe. The first quartering is *Bailly*. The second, which ought to be *Rollin*, bears d'azur, à la fasce de gueules chargée de 2 chevrons d'argent accolés en face et accompagnée de 3 étoiles d'or, 2 en chef et une en pointe. The third is *Laviin*. This is the armorial bearing of Arnould Prevost, described above. *Sauf-toutefois*, le chef d'or à l'aigle issante de sable, which do not appear therein. The fourth bears de gueules à 3 tours d'argent d'or, *Periss*. The coat of arms of *Bailly*, are well known, as we state below. Those of *Prevost* and *Laviin* are the same in the first quartering as those of *Prevost* of Tournaisis, mentioned in Rietstap, 2nd edition, p. 487, and in Bozières, *Armorial de Tournai et du Tournaisis*, p. 190.

² *A Defense of the Title of the Queen Dowager of France, Queen of Scotland.* By Morgan Philips. A volume printed at Liège by Gauthier Morberius in 1571. It seems that he went to Liège, outside the Spanish Low Countries, in order to avoid complications with the Spanish government.—Jachard, *Correspondence of Philippe II.*, vol. ii. p. 189.

³ See X. of Theux, *Bibliographie Liégeoise*, 1^{re} partie, p. 4. This author seems to be ignorant of the origin of the work in question, the great rarity of which he has noted.

printed at Liège, and in March or in April 1571 brought over the complete edition to England. He went by way of Louvain, Brussels, Malines, Bruges, and in these towns met numerous English and Scottish exiles, from whom he took orders for the book. At Brussels he had the misfortune to come into contact with an Italian adventurer, the famous banker Ridolfi, who said he was a messenger from the Pope, and sought to stir up in favour of Mary Stuart a conspiracy between Spain, as represented by the Duc d'Albe, then Governor of the Low Countries, and certain English Catholic lords, such as Norfolk and others. Ridolfi intrusted to Bailly letters intended for several English people, whose concurrence he hoped to get. Watched by spies of the English government, denounced before leaving the Continent, Bailly was arrested at Dover with his papers, in the beginning of April 1571, and taken to the Tower of London.¹

His arrest led to that of the Bishop of Ross, of Norfolk, and several others. It is said that the most compromising letters which he carried were abstracted by a secret friend of those for whom they were destined, and replaced by others less compromising.

Put to torture, betrayed by a companion in prison, who pretended to be a political friend, but who reported to the English authorities the confessions or the confidences obtained in prison, Bailly ended by making important declarations as to the intrigues and plots of the adherents of Mary Stuart. He protested at the same time that he was ignorant of the contents of the documents that Ridolfi had intrusted to him.²

Other witnesses added to these confessions, and other additional facts resulted in the death of the Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded 2nd June 1572. Happily, neither the Bishop of Ross, nor Bailly, whose weakness perhaps they wished to recompense, or of whose innocence they were assured, shared the duke's fate. They were satisfied with keeping them in prison. In the Beauchamp Tower are still several inscriptions cut in the prison wall by Bailly; these are written in several languages, dated and signed by him, and expressing his troubles.³

Finally, in Nov. 1573, the Bishop of Ross was set free on condition of immediately leaving the British Isles.⁴

This prelate went to the Continent, where he continued his endeavours to serve his sovereign; after some years travelling, he settled in the Low Countries, and he died at Brussels, 30th May 1596.⁵

His faithful secretary, Bailly, was doubtless similarly favoured. We do not know from official sources of his having been set at liberty, but it

¹ From the 10th April 1571 he was put under examination, and he was imprisoned in the Tower.—Froude, *History of England* (London, 1866), vol. x. pp. 209 *et seq.*

² The documents relating to Bailly's arrest, his letters addressed to Lord Burghley and the Bishop of Ross, have been published by W. Murdin: *A Collection of State Papers . . . left by William Cecil, Lord Burghley*, I vol. 4to. London, 1759, pp. 1 *et seq.*, and in *Calendar of Manuscripts of the Hon. Marquis of Salisbury preserved at Hatfield House*, i. pp. 494, 497, 524, 526, 534. At page 496 is the text of the order given by the Privy Council, 26th April 1571, to put the prisoner Charles Bailly to torture.

³ See the inscriptions in English, French, Flemish, Italian, Latin, signed by Bailly, and given by W. R. Dick in *Courte notice sur la Tour Beauchamps, Tour de Londres*, I vol. 12mo, pp. 21, 22, 36, 37. See Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee, *Dictionary of National Biography*, London 1885, vol. ii. p. 411; notice by M. Henderson.

⁴ Leslie Stephen and Lee, *Dict. Nat. Biography*, vol. xxxiii. pp. 93 *et seq.*

⁵ According to his epitaph, which is in the Abbey of Grimberghen, near Brussels.—*Le Grand Théâtre Sacré de Brabant*, vol. i. p. 317.

appears most probable by the ties between them, and by the fact that from 1574 we find Bailly again in the Low Countries. One English¹ historian, moreover, states that he was set at liberty.

It is these circumstances that give rise to the part played by Bailly in the history of Mary Stuart. After 1573 his name is still mentioned in diplomatic correspondence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as being a refugee in the Low Countries whom the government watched, yet without alarm. They record his doings, open his letters, yet without finding either in one or the other anything to mark him as a conspirator.²

In effect, as we shall see, Bailly had adopted another course of life. He had formed close ties in the Low Countries, and he could no longer think of recommencing the adventures of his youth. It has been claimed that he assisted at the execution of Mary Stuart in 1587.³

Married, father of a family, fulfilling important duties in the Low Countries, Bailly could not think of risking his head to be a witness of this sanguinary tragedy. An old servant of the Queen and of the Bishop of Ross, banished in 1573, still watched by the English authorities, would not have been tolerated in the Castle of Fotheringay, and could not have obtained admission there. Moreover, we know that the execution was seen by only a very limited number of spectators, and that in particular the servants of the Queen who attended were very few. We know their names, and no authority has mentioned amongst them that of Bailly.⁴

We consider, therefore, that his alleged presence at her execution was a mere fable.⁵

We ought no longer to confuse Charles Bailly with his namesakes, more particularly Dr. Bailly, well known among the Scottish refugees in the Low Countries at the end of the sixteenth century, of whom the records of the period make frequent mention.⁶

(*To be continued.*)

688. ABERCROMBY FAMILY IN STIRLINGSHIRE.—A family of the name of Abercromby held a good position in Stirling and the neighbourhood in

¹ Burton, *History of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 105.

² *Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series (1572-1574)*, p. 582, No. 1615. Letter of the agent Wilson, 20th Dec. 1574, addressed from Anvers to Lord Burghley: *Scottish Series*, p. 574, advice dated April 1590.

³ See Jourdain.

⁴ See the witnesses of the execution of Mary Stuart: Kervyn de Lettenhove, *Marie Stuart*, ii. p. 363, 366; Teulet, *Lettres de Marie Stuart*, Paris 1859, pp. 352, 383.

See also the list of the Queen's servants drawn up in 1586, which also contains her will: Labanoff, *Lettres, instruction et mémoires de Marie Stuart*, Paris and London, 1852, vol. vii. p. 250, and vi. p. 484.

See also *Notes and Queries*, 12th May 1894, p. 375.

⁵ Independently of the authorities already quoted we can refer to 'Bailly': Labanoff, (already cited), vol. iii. p. 265; Jules Gauthier, *Histoire de Marie Stuart*, vol. iii. p. 46; J. Hosack, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, vol. ii. p. 55; A. Stewart, *Life of Mary, Queen of Scots*, pp. 316, 318; and *Notes and Queries*, 21st April 1894, p. 309.

On the conspiracy of Ridolfi see Namèche, *Cours d'Histoire Nationale*, vol. xv. p. 169; Kervyn de Lettenhove, *Relations politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre sous le règne Philippe II.*, vol. vi. pp. iv, 114, 151, 189.

The same, *Les Huguenots et Les Gueux*, vol. ii. pp. 386 et seq.; J. J. F. Proost, *Les réfugiés anglais et irlandais en Belgique à la suite de la réforme religieuse établie sous Elisabeth et Jacques I.*; and Jachard, *Correspondance de Philippe II.*, vol. ii. pp. 180 et seq.

⁶ See *Notes and Queries*, 21st April 1894, pp. 309 et seq., article by M. Hume, giving an account of manuscripts in Hatfield House, and accrediting them to Charles Bailly, whilst they really relate to Dr. Bailly of Douai.

the fifteenth century. We have not traced any connection between it and the Abercrombies of Fifeshire, though it is probable that it belonged to that stock. In 1456 James Abercromby was a burghess of Stirling. In 1467 Henry Abercromby was Abbot of Cambuskenneth,¹ John Abercromby was a burghess of Stirling in 1483, and possibly was brother to Abbot Henry and to James. James was burghess in 1529, Henry was a burghess in 1494, and Andrew held the lands of Woodcockdale near Linlithgow from the Abbey of Cambuskenneth in 1490. These three were possibly sons of James, burghess in 1456, and nephews of Abbot Henry Abercromby.

James Abercromby was probably father of Archibald, burghess of Stirling, to whom his great-grandson Henry Abercromby of Kerse was served heir in 1610. The line of Kerse was as follows, Henry, son of Archibald, burghess of Stirling 1529, father of Henry of Kerse, father of James, died *ante* 1591, and of Henry of Kerse, who married, secondly, in 1586, Margaret Boyd. By a first wife he had issue, James, who sold Kerse; his son Alexander was, there is reason to believe, the last of the line of the lairds of Kerse of the name of Abercromby.

James Abercromby had, with Archibald, probably another son, viz. :

I. William, a burghess, who in 1547 had lands in Abbots Throsk and Abbots Kerse in the barony of Cowie. His son

II. John was of full age in 1547 (*Stirling Records*).

III. John Abercromby, 'Goodman of Throsk,' styled also 'Wricht,' alive 1617, and was son of John No. II. (*Balgownie Charters*). He married Libra Hamilton, and had a sister Libra married to Robert Bruce of Greenside (*Reg. of Priv. Council*). This John had issue—

1. Henry, dead *ante* 1604 (*Balgownie Charters*).

2. John. (*See below*, No. IV.)

3. Michael. (*Stirling Protocols*.)

IV. John (son of John Abercromby and Libra Hamilton) 'Wright,' married Agnes Drummond (*Stir. Prot.*), and had issue—

1. John. (*See below*, No. V.)

2. Robert, of full age 1614 (*Stir. Prot.*).

3. James, 'Wright,' Kersie and St. Ninians, married Bessie Neilson (*d. s. p.*).

V. John (son of John Abercromby and Agnes Drummond) 'Smith' in Kerse, married, 1627, at Alloa, Catherine Black. By her he had at least four sons—

1. John 'Wright' owned land in Plean and Kerse in 1661, married Jean Gillespie. He left issue. His great-grandsons resided at Plean, Kerse, and Bandedath.

2. James. (*See below*, No. VI.)

3. Robert in Kerse, married Jane Stobie. His male descendants lived in Greenyards, St. Ninians, Throsk. His great-grand-daughter, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Abercromby, 'Potter,' in Throsk, married Peter Burden of the family of Fodell, and their descendants are in America.

4. Thomas in Kirktoon of St. Ninians, married Margaret Scobie, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

VI. James (second son of John Abercromby and Catherine Black), was a wright and portioner in St. Ninians. He married, first, Elizabeth Melvin, by whom he had issue—

¹ See page 49.

1. John in Cowie, married, 1701, Janet Gilchrist, and had issue, besides daughter—
 - i. John, born 1717.
2. Thomas in Throsk, married, 1717, Elizabeth Abercromby of Airth.
3. Alexander in Cowie, married, first, Elizabeth Wright, by whom he had a son—
 - i. Alexander, born 1719.
 He married, second, Catherine Galloway, and had issue—
 - ii. Archibald, born 1726.
 - iii. Alexander, born 1727.
 - iv. James, born 1738.
4. William. (*See below*, No. VII.)

James married, secondly, Bessie Wordie of Kerse Mill, and had issue—

5. James, born 1696, of Greenyards and Throsk, married, 1714, Catherine Abercromby, and had issue—
 - i. Charles of Bandedeath, who married, 1748, Isabel Gilfillan, and had (a) Charles, born 1751, (b) John, born 1765, (c) William, born 1770, (d) James, born 1772, and probably (e) David.

VII. William (son of James Abercromby and Elizabeth Melvin), styled in Register 'brother of John and Thomas A.' resided at Greenyards. He married, 1704, Janet Baird, and had issue, with a daughter Margaret, born 1707, and a son William, born 1712, who died young, a son—

VIII. William,¹ born 1717, resided at Greenyards, married Agnes Spence, and had issue—

1. Agnes, born 1748.
2. Robert, born 1754, went to Canada, where his descendants still live.
3. William. (*See below*, No. IX.)
4. James.

IX. William (son of William Abercromby and Agnes Spence), born 1756, married Mary Graham, and had issue—

1. Joyce (a son), born 1784.
2. Alexander.
3. William. (*See below*, No. X.)

X. William (son of William and Mary Graham), born in Duntocher 1789, married, 1818, Jean Henderson, and has issue—

1. William. (*See below*, No. XI.)
2. Robert.
3. James.
4. John.
5. Janet.
6. Mary.

XI. William (son of William Abercromby and Jean Henderson) married, 1846, Robina Andrews Graham, and has issue—

1. William, born 1847, married, 1873, Elizabeth Jane Symington, and has issue—

¹ There is a tradition valued by some of his descendants, that this William was a son (born 1723) of Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody. I have found nothing to support or even to render probable such a theory. William lived amongst a large family of the same name, and no evidence has been produced to dissociate him from it. Ed.

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- i. William Graham, born 1875.
- ii. John Balfour Symington, born 1879.
- iii. Claud, born 1886.
- iv. Eliza Violet Balfour, born 1890.
- 2. Robert Graham.
- 3. Alexander.
- 4. James Henderson.
- 5. Thomas Graham.
- 6. John.
- 7. Peter Henderson.
- 8. Walter Andrews.
- 9. Jeanie.
- 10. Robina.
- 11. Mary Jessie.

A. W. C. H.

689. OLD MONUMENT AT DOLLAR.—Some years ago I noticed a portion of a sepulchral slab near a small house by Dollar burn. It was not



then obtainable; for a while it disappeared, but was found reduced in dimensions serving as a cover for a drain. I then got possession of it, and it will, I trust, find a long and safe refuge in the Alloa Museum. It must have come from the old Dollar Churchyard just opposite the house where it was found, and probably commemorated some member of the family of the Earls of Argyle. They possessed large estates in and about Dollar as early as the fifteenth century, and Castle Campbell was their principal seat in the district, and was occasionally the residence of the Earl of

Argyle, for on the 21st April 1478, Hugh, Lord Montgomerie, married Elen, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle 'passing to the door of the parish church of Dolor' (*Extracts from the Records of Stirling*). It is impossible to surmise to the memory of which member of the Campbell family this stone was placed—the sword and dagger denote a soldier. For an account of the way in which the Campbells possessed Dollar, see *New Statistical Account* (Clackmannan, p. 105, note). Ed.

690. REMINISCENCES OF THE '45.—By the kind permission of the Editor of the *Scotsman* we are able to give our readers an interesting paper with the above heading, and also extracts from letters on the same subject which appeared in response to the writer's suggestion that incidents of the '45 should be collected:—

On Monday, 19th August 1745, Prince Charles Edward unfurled his standard at Glensinnan, near the head of Loch Eil, and on the same day this year (1895) a party of enthusiastic Highlanders started from Fort-William to celebrate this memorable incident of a hundred and fifty years ago. The day was fine, and the excursionists arrived in high spirits at the monument raised on the spot where the Prince inaugurated his desperate enterprise. The place is wild and romantic. A tall column, surmounted by a Highlander in full dress, rises from a moorland plain, circumscribed by wild and rugged hills, and washed on its western side by the great fresh water Loch Sheil. It was not difficult for any one with the slightest imagination to recall the scene of so many years ago. All that reminded one of the nineteenth century was far away, and the great mountains looked down calm and tranquil as they looked down on the brave band of men that had there pledged their lives on that day to him whom they deemed their lawful King. The little celebration was carried out with much enthusiasm. Pipers played the 'March of the Cameron Men' round the monument. Jacobite songs were sung. The memory of the brave dead was drunk in solemn silence. The health of the Queen was pledged with demonstrative loyalty, and one well versed in the history of the '45 described the career of the Prince from his landing in Moidart to the fatal field of Culloden. All this was as it should be, and was exceedingly interesting and suggestive. The distant past became for the moment the present, and the scenes of long ago took actual shape and embodiment. It was with something of a jar to the feelings that one heard on returning a few miles down the glen the distant whistle of the railway engine at Banavie and saw the smoke of the passenger steamer on Loch Linnhe.

Notwithstanding, however, such a pleasant celebration as we have noticed, the visitor to the Highlands must be struck with the almost absolute way in which remembrance of the '45 has vanished from the recollection of the people. A hundred and fifty years ago every able-bodied man in the district of Lochaber, where we write, was out under his chief; but there are few of their descendants—we speak generally, of course—who can tell any more than that their ancestors fought at that time, and can give you no information that cannot be found in the common histories and local guide-books. Incidents of a personal character which would be interesting to us to-day have passed into oblivion. The Highlander speaks still of the 'Bliadhna Thearlich'—the year of Charlie,—but when you seek to get from him some unrecorded adventure of that wonderful enterprise he is silent. He will talk glibly

enough to you about Dr. M'Gregor and the crofters, denounce vehemently the iniquity of the Principal and the Declaratory Act, and even expatiate on the subject of Professor Drummond finding the origin of man in the lug-worm ! But if you ask him for any story about his grandfather or great-grandfather when serving the Prince you will seldom meet with a response. 'Yes,' said a very intelligent boatman to the writer the other day to whom he put his frequent inquiry, 'My people hes the pipes that was played at Bannockburn in the time of the martyrs.' In his mind Bannockburn was confused with Culloden and the deeds of Claverhouse, and the sufferings of the Covenanters with the sorrows that succeeded the defeat of Charlie.

Here and there, however, one does meet still with reminiscences of the '45, and it would be well that these should be collected before they have altogether been forgotten. A few such have come to us, and they might be added to by other inquirers. Some years ago we met with a fine specimen of an old Highlander in the Island of Mull, who said his grandfather had fought at Culloden. 'Do you remember,' we asked, 'anything regarding him?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I remember this. When I was a boy I had a small engraving of Prince Charlie. My grandfather took it from me and pasted it at the bottom of his bed that it might be the last thing in the world he would see with his eyes'—a touching illustration of the devotion of the Celt to his unfortunate leader. 'My grandmother,' said an intelligent friend with whom we forgathered, 'had a farm near Stornoway. She was a Jacobite, but her husband was a Hanoverian. The Prince landed at her house. She received him kindly in his distress, and furnished him and his companions with provisions, but could not harbour him long, as her husband (who was absent in the town) might at any moment return. The Prince left her house for Benbecula, where the laird received him kindly. Next morning the minister called and said to the laird, "You have a man here for whose head a reward of £25,000 has been promised. I propose that we should give him up and divide the money." The laird drew his sword and swore to have his life if he divulged the secret.' The minister was a M'Aulay, and said to have been the ancestor of the historian, Lord Macaulay. When the writer was a lad, there lived in Loch Carron a very old woman, remembered still by some. She saw the Prince when in hiding in Kintail, and described him as 'a beautiful young man with long fair hair.' A clansman flying from the field of Culloden stumbled upon a Royal officer lying dead on the field, who wore a pair of long Hessian boots. Unable even in the hour of defeat to repress his predatory instinct, he cut off the soldier's legs above the boots and made his way to Glen Urquhart, where he obtained shelter in a byre. During the night he managed to extract the dead man's feet from their covering and decamped in the early morning. The servant-girl going to milk the cows found the two bare feet, and reported with consternation to her master that the soldier was gone, 'all but his two legs, which he had left behind him.'

These are some small waifs and strays, slight incidents of a stirring time, which the writer has picked up in conversation with Highlanders here and there, and to which, did space permit, he might add considerably. He will meantime only mention a story of the same kind told him by the late Dean Stanley. The Dean met a man who had seen the march of the Highlanders on their way south through Cumberland. 'How do you

remember it ?' inquired the Dean. 'Well, sir,' was his reply, 'I was a little boy at the time, and they told me as how men without trousers were a-coming this way, and they would take my trousers from me to put on themselves, so I took them off and hid them in a hole in the wall of a field where I was herding kye at the time.' The Dean, with that love which distinguished him for historic incidents, was very wishful that those of the 'Forty-five should be collected systematically. If such a collection could be now made—and it will soon be too late—it would invest such celebrations as that which took place lately at Kilfinnan with a new and living interest.

'Madam Roland' writes:—May I offer a few notes gathered from the talk of a late Roxburghshire gentleman, who, unfortunately, left no written record of his stores of local antiquarian and traditional lore? He had heard much from his grandfather, who, as a boy of twelve in 1745, perfectly remembered the family valuables being hastily packed in an oaken chest (still extant) and deposited in a neighbouring bog for security. On the Southern Border the rumour of the approach of the 'wild Highlanders' was received with dismay, they being popularly believed to be veritable savages. A woman who was alone on an eminence winnowing corn saw some Highland horsemen approaching, and too terror-stricken to attempt useless flight, she timidly made offer of some corn for their horses, which they accepted, and then passed on peacefully. An inroad was made on a grocer's shop in Kelso, where a packet of tea, then a rare article, was discovered. Supposing it to be tobacco, one of the party essayed a mouthful, but speedily rejected it with a forcible 'Ach! she's fuisted.' There seems to have been little military order preserved on the march; the men straggled, and where opportunity served picked up anything portable that took their fancy. One man bore strapped on his back what to him seemed quite a prize—a looking-glass. 'The commissariat, if any, was very inefficient, and the poor men, ill-supplied with food—in fact, starving—were fain to help themselves as they best might. In Liddesdale they took a sheep and killed it, and having no cooking vessel of their own made use of a pot which they found handy. Though apparently empty, it had contained a poisonous composition used for smearing sheep, and the consequences were disastrous: one man died, and others suffered grievously.

'J. B. M.':—I hope I may be allowed, as one whose ancestors fought at Culloden, and who was born almost within sight of the battlefield, to give a reminiscence of those days.

My great-grandfather, a fine specimen of an old Highlander, was present and fought at Culloden. In the flight of the Highlanders after the battle he was pursued by a party of dragoons to Baloan, near Inverness, where he succeeded by a clever trick in outwitting the English. Arriving at Baloan farm, he obtained refuge in a barn, where, fortunately, he found the farmer engaged threshing corn. Seizing the flail out of the farmer's hand, and stripped to the belt, he began to thresh the corn. In a little time the dragoons were at the door, and demanded if they had seen a rebel pass that way, or had given him shelter and concealed him in the straw. The farmer replied in the negative, and assured the dragoons that no rebel would find refuge on his ground; and proceeded

along with my great-grandfather to fork and turn the straw in order to show that no man was concealed there. The farmer having refreshed the dragoons, my great-grandfather in due course returned to his home, and died in peace in his own bed, a devoted and faithful follower to the last of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie.'

And for many years we had in our family a cannon ball which was discovered in the vicinity of the battlefield by one of my ancestors when engaged in ploughing his land. The ball was well preserved, and was about the size of a cricket ball.

'R. S.':—I add a small contribution received from my grandmother, who died in 1851, at the age of eighty-nine. I am under the impression that the incidents must refer to the time immediately after the retreat from Derby. Her husband's father, afterwards tenant of the farm of Romanno Mains, Newlands, Peeblesshire, was at the time a farm servant at Spitalhaugh, when two mounted rebel officers arrived and requested a guide through the moors westward. His master and he agreed to accompany them, riding two of the farm horses. Having seen them on their way for a few miles, and having reached a solitary place, the officers expressed themselves satisfied, but demanded, with a show of their pistols, that the farmer should exchange horses with them, the officers' horses being exhausted with their long journey. This the farmer agreed to, and afterwards found that he had not made a bad bargain, the horses turning out even better than his own after being well fed and rested.

Her own mother was a farm servant at Dunsyre, and she and her master were engaged building a haystack when a party of retreating Highlanders reached them. The farmer's wife and family had early information of the approach of the party, and had fled to a place of safety, without being able to warn her husband. The young woman became quite hysterical when the rebels appeared, and running to the top of the dunghill, clapped her hands, and cried, 'The Hielanders are a' here noo.' One of the officers good-humouredly replied, 'Ou ay, my bonnie woman, the Hielanders are a' here noo.' The rebels behaved very well, but demanded a supply of food, and kept her engaged all night baking bread to them, and this she did with one hand, keeping hold of her master's coat with the other.

'A. H.':—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Ballachulish, are the paten and chalice from which the Highlanders there took the sacrament before setting out to join Prince Charlie. They had both been rather knocked about, but the Bishop of Argyll got the chalice put in good order, and it is still in use, as indeed it has been used ever since the memorable year. The paten has been replaced by another, but it is still preserved, and might as readily be used as the chalice.

'J. C. C.':—Elizabeth Drew (afterwards Mrs. Campbell), who was born in 1719, and died in 1821 at the ripe age of 102, is perhaps one of the nearest links between our generation and Prince Charlie. The Prince and his troops arrived at her father's farm of Bogleshole, near Campsie, and demanded horses for the campaign. Old Mr. John Drew had, however, driven all his horses to the hills, and none could be got. The soldiers therefore contented themselves with drawing the necks of some fowls, and made a wholesale demand for food. In response to this

request John Drew produced a huge cheese, and Prince Charlie and his soldiers cut it up with their bayonets, and held lumps of it on their bayonet points to the great kitchen fire to roast. Elizabeth Drew, the daughter of the house, remembered vividly all the details of Prince Charlie's visit. A young girl at the time of the raid, she remembered how the Prince came up to her as she cowered at the kitchen fire in terror at the inroad, and stroking her fair hair bade her fear nothing. In her old age she remembered Prince Charlie's face, words, and manner perfectly well, and Dr. Chalmers, when minister in Glasgow, used often to go out to the old farm, a few miles out of Glasgow near the Campsie Fells, to have a talk with the centenarian who had shaken hands with the Pretender. She was a regular old memorialist, and hoarded up stories of everything and everybody. She remembered Glasgow when it had sixty streets and 14,000 inhabitants.

In her childhood she was bewitched, as she and all her family believed, by an old woman, who, as she passed by the farm with her pack, looked at her as she was playing, and thus brought her under the ban of the evil eye. For many months, it is alleged, she suffered from the evil spell; but at last the witch was discovered, and forced to undo the harm. After having seen the witch again, and the witch having reversed her intention, she recovered every day, and, finally, was completely restored to health. My grandfather, who remembered Elizabeth Drew well (she was his grandmother), had innumerable stories of this remarkable woman, with whom Chalmers used to have many a much-prized conversation. Her portrait still exists, and (as is recorded on the canvas) it was painted when she was 102 years of age. This brings Prince Charlie pretty close to our age. Interesting reminiscences of Prince Charlie and his army are still current in the Tranent and Prestonpans direction, and I have in my possession several buttons from the Highlanders' coats, dug up from the field of Prestonpans, and also a very large and handsome shoe-buckle dug up at Culloden.

'Senex':—As reminiscences of the '45' are in vogue just now, allow me to contribute a few. To the north of Craiglockhart skating-pond there stood till about thirty years ago a couple of old cottages, which were then swept away. The coachman of the late Mr. Chalmers of Merchiston Castle conversed in his boyhood with an old woman resident in one of these cottages, who distinctly remembered seeing Prince Charlie and his Highland army march past her father's door, on their way to Edinburgh. They had bivouacked the previous night on a bean-field near Slateford; and when the farmer asked the Prince for repayment, his crop of beans having been crushed down, he received an order on the bank which the Pretender afterwards set up in Inverness. What this order was worth in a few months every one knows.

A Free Church minister in Teviotdale used, many years ago, to visit, as his pastor, an old man who gave him this snatch of his experiences. When young he worked on a farm where more than once he heard from the lips of his mistress, the farmer's wife, the following juvenile reminiscence. Sent one day, in her girlhood, from Ancrum to Jedburgh, she came upon a great host of men, strangely dressed, who were steadily marching along. Terrified by their appearance, she did not know which way to turn, when a 'bonny gentleman,' riding up to her, told her not to

be alarmed, and kept her beside him till the Highlanders were past. The 'bonny gentleman,' need it be said, was Prince Charlie.

The following narrative I heard from the lips of the late Mr. Haldane. His father, the pastor of the church in St. James' Place, had in his congregation a Highlander a hundred years old; and among other memories recalled by the old man to his minister's family circle was this. In 1746 (after Culloden), when acting as a herd-boy in Skye, he saw two ladies approaching him. One he knew well, because she was Miss Flora M'Donald. The other he did not know. Eagerly asking if any of King George's soldiers were about, or if any of the King's men-of-war had been near lately, and being answered in the negative to both questions, they then asked for water. When he led them to a well, the strange lady, taking a gold cup from her belt, filled it, and offered the draught to Miss Flora. She, however, would not drink first. Then, after the stranger had given the boy a shilling, they went away. Who the 'strange lady' was all Scotsmen know, and many others besides.

'James Wood':—I have read with pleasure the interesting incidents contributed by your various correspondents regarding 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' with his 'Lads of the heather, trooping together, to bear him in triumph along.'

The Prince in his march southwards from Edinburgh had his followers divided into two portions, the one, accompanied by himself, going round the east coast to Berwick, the other portion coming south through Mid-Lothian, following the road taken shortly before by Sir John Cope, by way of Channelkirk. This portion of the army on their march came to Langshaw, and here a number of the Highlanders went into one of the cottages where the goodwife was baking, and had a girdleful of bannocks on the fire. One of the soldiers drew his sword, and laid the glittering blade across the cradle where the infant slept all unconscious of its surroundings. The mother, in terror and alarm, screamed aloud, 'O my bairn!' 'Nae skaith,' said the kilted warrior, 'will befa' your bairn'; and warming their brawny legs at her peat fire till the bannocks were ready, they cleared the girdle. They then pursued their march eastward, and came upon the late George Shillinglaw, tenant of Brighaughmill. Shillinglaw was engaged making the first road on Leader Water leading to Edinburgh over Soutra Hill, and had a contract for that part of it from Blainslie to Leaderfoot Mill, where a boat was put on the Tweed, called *The Fly*, which served all the purposes of transit for well-nigh a century, when the river was spanned by a bridge, which appropriated the name of the boat it supplanted, and is known yet as 'The Fly' Bridge.

George Shillinglaw had forty horses engaged on the making of this road when the Highlanders came upon him, and at once, in name of the Prince, took possession of them, and marched them off to Berwick.

Shillinglaw, in his efforts to regain his property, followed the soldiers to Berwick, where he sought and obtained an interview with Prince Charles, and, stating his case, had all the forty horses restored to him. It is questionable if any one had more substantial reasons than Shillinglaw for following so far 'The King of the Hiellands.'

I have often heard the above incidents related by the late Mr. Shillinglaw, of the Crown Office, Edinburgh, who had them from the mouth of his father, who, again, was the son of George Shillinglaw, my great-grandfather.

'W. B.':—Will you allow me a corner before you close the corre-

spondence, with a small contribution anent the ancient city of Dunblane? The Jacobite interest was always at home among the surrounding gentry, the Stirlings of Keir being strong supporters of the Stuarts. It was the miller of Keir who said, as a justification of his perjury regarding a gathering at Brig o' Turk in 1715 which the Laird of Keir attended, that he could entrust his soul to the mercy of God for forgiveness, but that he could not entrust Keir's head into the hands of King George. At the battle of Sheriffmuir, of that year, Macgregor of Balhaldie, who had married a daughter of Lochiel, whom Lochiel disowned, was so charmed with his son-in-law's intrepidity that he ceased his alienation. The town house of Balhaldie, now the property of Mr. P. M'Aull, was for a night the royal residence of Prince Charlie. On Wednesday the 12th September 1745, the rebel army halted at Dunblane on their way to Stirling by the fords of Frew, over the Forth, and the Prince's headquarters were Balhaldie House. Mr. John Reid of Andrinley, who died at an advanced age, told the writer what his grandmother had told him, how she recollected, when a girl of twelve, getting access to the room in which the Prince sat in Council by accompanying a servant on some errand. The Prince was seated at a table covered with papers, and had the Duke of Perth on the one side and the Marquis of Tullibardine on the other, and 'the Prince was the bonniest man o' a' the three.' The bedroom is still shown in which he slept. The approach to Dunblane was by the old Roman causeway road from the camp at Ardoch; and then, as now, at that season the Strathallan farmers were cutting their oats, when suddenly over Buck's Hill, behind Kinbuck, they saw an army on the march, and the harvesters threw down their sickles and fled. There is a cottage in Ramoyle thatched with straw, the folding doors of which still bear the impress of the muzzles of the muskets of the Highlanders. They had doubtless requisitioned something and got a refusal, so they used their muskets as battering-rams to force supplies, the dints of which remain. There is another house called Allanbank, at present occupied by William Neilson, aged ninety-three, in which the Duke of Cumberland abode for a night on his northward march to Culloden. One of the rooms has its walls covered with wood panelling, and doubtless was used by the Duke. Lying on the track from the south into the Highlands, Dunblane, from the days of Agricola and his Roman legions, was a quiet halting-place. Her Majesty passed through the old streets in 1842, and from time to time some of her family have visited the cathedral.

DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.S. (Scot.):—When I was a boy the centenary of the battle of Culloden occurred, bringing with it a host of memories from ancient men who had been in touch with those who were actors during that eventful period.

In the civil wars, my native country of Kinross enjoyed a comparative immunity from the presence of armies. In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle, near Milnathort, and about equally distant between Perth and Queensferry, was garrisoned for King George, as in the 'Fifteen for his father. On this last occasion, however, it was equipped with a train of artillery. I was told how a big Englishman in the garrison, who had a wholesome dread of the 'kilt,' was teased by his comrades pointing at nightfall to a slight eminence near the Castle, rank with vegetation, from which the enemy, it was supposed, would start up and make the grand attack upon their small fortress, but the imaginary foe never came.

But the chief event of the war, locally speaking, was the arrival of Major Nairn with a detachment of the army of Prince Charles Edward at Kinross to collect the cess or land-tax, and punish the inhabitants for the bad faith of a carrier belonging to the town, who was engaged at Perth to conduct a French engineer to Stirling, where he was to be employed in the siege of Stirling Castle, but instead of fulfilling his contract he took the foreigner down to Queensferry, and delivered him to Captain Knight, of Dundee, commander of an armed sloop called the *Happy Janet*, of sixteen guns, in the service of the Government, lying there.

Major Nairn, on entering the town, ranked up his men in the Avenue Road, leading to the principal gate of Kinross House, and there made a speech to the inhabitants, in which he swore that if the money he demanded from them was not paid within forty-eight hours he would burn the town. The people were in great fear, and my great-grandfather, David Marshall, cooper, who died in 1801, one of the deacons of the Trades, dug a great hole in his garden, and put his furniture therein to preserve it from the flames, but, as will be seen from the sequel, this precaution was unnecessary.

During the parley that ensued, the Major took up his residence in Kinross House, in the absence of Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart., the proprietor, who was with his regiment in the King's service, while the Highlandmen encamped in the great avenue to the house, where they roasted an ox. James Dunbar, the baron officer, secured the silver plate by placing it in a press which still exists in the lobby of the house, and setting an old press in front so as to conceal the door. The country heritors were commanded to send supplies to the camp, but these either came tardily or were insufficient, for there were some who helped themselves; and for defending a weak neighbour against the savage attack of two Highlanders, for which they were reprimanded by their officers, the laird of Turfhill and his good lady had to seek safety in flight, but on an alarm being raised by the postman from Edinburgh that a party of dragoons were crossing at the Queensferry and would soon reach Kinross, the invaders hastily left the town by the Alloa road.¹

Thanks to the laudable efforts of Lord Provost Dewar and the magistrates of the city of Perth to arrange the mass of documents in their record room, the public may soon expect to be put in possession of many new and interesting facts, not only in regard to the risings of the 'Fifteen and 'Forty-five, but also in connection with the civil wars of the previous century.

[In the preface to *The Transcripts of the Register of Baptisms, Muthill, Perthshire*, 1887, which I edited, I have recorded an incident related to me by the great-grandson of the two persons concerned in it. 'William Crawford, gardener at Macleany, saw that his chief, the gallant Viscount of Strathallan, was in danger of being taken prisoner [at Sheriffmuir], but by changing clothes with him he enabled him to escape, while he stayed to face the risk. Nor was his wife, Mary Bryce, less courageous. She volunteered to pass through the English lines with a pitcher of milk as if going from milking, carrying in it a despatch that could not otherwise have been sent.]

ED.

¹ There is a tradition in Alloa that a body of Highlanders encamped in Tullibody Wood near the town.

'HEATHERBELL':—I note that for some time back you have been making public some interesting reminiscences of those critical years in our country's history, 1745 and 1746. Where could one expect to find such a wealth of matter connected with those years than about Inverness and its neighbourhood? A very great deal has already been collected and preserved in some of the guide-books and other volumes that have been published giving an account of the battle. During the past fifty years I have had repeated to me many times particulars of the many vicissitudes through which those families who were domiciled on Culloden Moor at the time when the battle took place had to pass.

From the afternoon of that day when the army of Prince Charlie, after marching out from Inverness, appeared upon the high ground behind Culloden Castle, no end of serious problems began to fill the minds of the more aged members of the community. As for the young folk, the whole show was full of excitement and startling effects to them. As soon as the army had halted and fixed their encampment, those who were relieved from duty began to disperse in all directions over the moor, the larger number of them finding their way to the homes of the people, upon whom many demands were made which meant starvation and ruin to themselves. Owing to the proprietor of the moor being a Royalist, they may have perhaps thought that they could deal as they had a mind to with his property and his people. As they had just come out from Inverness, the pressure was not so severe at first as it became in a few days after. Their demand was that they should have food from them by day and shelter from them at night. On the second day after their arrival the wide moor presented an extraordinary scene—a moving mass of men and animals as far as the eye could see a-going and a-coming to and fro from far and near, some returning laden after a successful foraging expedition, while others were just setting forth upon the same errand; at several points there were large bodies of them gathered, and, as if in the very height of a festive season, they had their pipers playing, and scores with nimble feet dancing as they best could upon the crisp heather. At another spot quite as large a gathering could be seen engaged in throwing the stone or hammer and other Highland sports. It was a sight during these days to see the margin of that meagre water-course which runs across the moor, either side of it marshalled by groups of strong and able-bodied men, and of every conceivable appearance in feature and in dress, attending to their personal cleanliness; some, with nought but their kilts on, had their underclothing washed and hung upon some neighbouring tree branch to dry. These and a hundred other tales could be told about the ongoinings of such a large body of men located upon an exposed and bare stretch of moor.

Within the doors and around the firesides of the cottages, which were studded over the moor, there was another drama being acted. I will now give you an account which I had from the direct descendant of a family who had for many generations their home upon a spot near to where the battle was fought, and a pretty fair distance from the spot where the army was encamped, previous to the night when they made that bungling march to Nairn or its neighbourhood. On the first evening after their arrival upon their camping-ground, in singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance. They had haversacks of a kind with them, but very little in them, and that little was chiefly made up of a quantity of oatmeal and

portions of hard baked oatmeal bannocks. Their first demand was that they might get the liberty of cooking whatever food they had of their own—a liberty which was readily granted to them. This went on in its own way for a few days. The numbers of the applicants increased, and they one and all increased their demands. The grand-aunt of my informant told him that she, her sister, and her mother were kept at one time forty-eight hours without a halt turning what meal they got from the applicants, as well as what they had of their own, into bannocks, which the men themselves attended to while toasting around the fire. There was one special circumstance with these people which I may give here. One of those who found his way to their house was quite a youth, and from his attractive appearance and other qualities, no doubt, he fascinated the young women insomuch that they showed to him a little more favour than they did to the others. They saw but little of him altogether, but the sequel in their case was that the day after the battle his dead body was taken out of the same house; he must have been badly wounded in the fight, and with what little life was left in him he crept there for shelter, or it may be that he had an idea that there was in that same house some one who, like a mother or a sister, would soothe his last moments upon this earth's ever-changing stage. During the day which the army remained in camp, such was the general appearance of the moor—a confused mass of human beings going each his own way and each doing his own business. There were shoutings and greetings and other noises by day and by night, while within those cots which lay in the neighbourhood of the moor the same conditions were enacted as we have already indicated. The people of the district were glad when they heard of their assembling and the commencement of their night march to meet the Royal army about Nairn. Little dreamed they on that evening what was to follow upon the morrow. They bethought themselves how they were to get their houses in order, also how they were to get their food supplies replenished. A certain number of men had been left for the purpose of guarding a portion of the baggage and a number of invalids who had become unfit for active service. At daylight on the 16th of April the people were surprised to see mounted troopers in couples making at a good pace from the east towards the moor. Whatever their other duties might be, they called upon them to remove with their families to some place of safety. Some did at once act upon the advice given to them, while not a few hesitated. They felt it sore to leave their homes under such circumstances, but before the day was far spent they became convinced that they must needs accept the unavoidable.

A near relative of the same family who had been taxed to their uttermost in the way of baking bannocks for the men, and who had his home just upon the margin of the spot where the battle took place, sent his wife and the older children of the family down to the river Nairn and saw them safe across; they took as many as they could carry of their home relics with them. He returned to the house to wait results; he kept the babe for himself to carry away when he saw the hour of danger approach. It came upon him much earlier than he had judged. He had just time to enter, lift the infant in its blanket from the cradle and carry it in his arms towards the brow of the hill overlooking the Nairn valley, when he observed coming forward in a stealthy-like manner a troop of horsemen. He judged that they were coming in the same direction that he was going,

and that evidently they would meet him or cross his path. He made all haste for the river. Two of the troopers came on as if to intercept him in the—to him—awful circumstances. He had not a moment to judge what he would do. The crisis was upon him. He dropped the infant quietly among a large clump of whin bushes, darted for the ford, and got over before they came up to him, moving away as if he was to run up towards the rising ground on the south side of the river, to the place where he knew the rest of his household had gone. He lay down for a short time until the troopers had disappeared, and when he saw the coast clear he went back for his child, who was quite unharmed, and soon after rejoined the rest of the family. Not many minutes after they had come together they heard the first shot fired, another and another at varied intervals until the onset came, when that little patch of moor so close to the spot where their home stood seemed to them like a fiery furnace, with dull heavy-like smoke rising from and hovering over it. That afternoon and night, along with other refugees, they got what sustenance and protection from the weather their neighbouring cottars could afford. Towards the evening of the following day when, as they seemed to think, all was quiet, a few of the more bold of the men folk ventured to go back to their homes for the purpose of finding out in what condition they might be left after such a hurricane of fire as had passed over them. They drew near without judging of the labour that was in store for them. Some were put to work to dig the trenches into which the bodies of the dead were to be laid; others were compelled to gather the bodies from the moor and to bring them to the spot where the graves were being dug. They (the victors) made demands upon them that they should provide horses and carts for the purpose of conveying the flotsam and jetsam of that ever-memorable field into the town of Inverness. Another story can come in here with effect. One of the crofters had a young horse which was running loose upon the moor, and the troops made every effort possible to capture it, but it beat them. This made them more determined in their endeavours. They formed into a circle around the animal, which they gradually contracted until they judged that he could not escape from them. Just then the owner of the animal came upon them, and in his hand a pitchfork. He went near, and when he saw his opportunity he made a slight dig at the buttocks of his only steed, causing him to give such a bound that he cleared the ring, and was once again free. His owner decamped likewise, but not till he got a shot sent after him which left a life mark upon him.

Upon the afternoon of the battle a body of Highlanders were making with all speed away from the moor in the direction of Inverness. They had come to a place where the tenant of a croft was employed putting up a new homestead. At this spot about a dozen of the Duke's dragoons overtook them, and demanded that they should in the King's name surrender. The Highlanders turned upon them, and in the struggle caused nine of them to bite the dust. It was never mentioned how many of the Highlanders did the same. This combat took place fully a mile from the field of battle, and they were all buried where they fell. The tenant and a descendant of the family, who occupied the croft upon that eventful day, pointed to the spot within his own courtyard where the bodies were laid.

'A Septuagenarian' writes:—

When a child I was trundling a hoop along Princes Street, when at

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that time there were no shops farther west than St. Andrew Street, and the houses were inhabited by the gentry, a tall, dignified old lady came out of a house and stopped my progress. Laying her hand on my shoulder, she said, 'Little girl, do you know this is Princes Street, where no hoops should be trundled?' This lady, I was told, was 'Mary, Lady Clerk,' who was born in '45. Prince Charles arrived at her father's house just at the time, and, hearing of the state of matters, with his well-known chivalry, would not permit his followers to enter it, leaving a white cockade and a command that none of his soldiers were to intrude, and the cockade was to be shown to them as a guarantee. This cockade was treasured by the family, and ever afterwards worn by Mary, Lady Clerk, on her birthday.

[For the romantic incident recorded above see a more detailed account of 'Rosemary Dacre' (afterwards Mary, Lady Clerk) in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, and the *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iii. p. 110. Ed.]

'Robert Somerville' writes:—

I should like to add one to the many 'Reminiscences of the '45' which have appeared of late in the *Scotsman*. The story about to be related is still current in the village of Coulter, in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, where the incident took place. I had it narrated to me by an old resident, eighty years of age. The Highlanders, on their march to the north, had been ravaging and plundering all before them, and the news of their approach towards Coulter caused not a little consternation and dismay in the locality. A meeting of the villagers was hastily summoned to see what was to be done with the cattle, which would doubtless have shared the fate of others had no precautions been taken. A certain William Gladstone (said to be related to the great statesman) stepped forward and volunteered to take them to a place of safety and to bring them back safe and sound, and, as he said, not a hair of their tails injured, on condition that they should not ask where he would go. This they agreed to. Accordingly the cattle were gathered together, and Willie, with some provisions in his plaid, and his faithful collie, could be seen wending his way up the side of Coulter Water. That was the last that was seen of him for a fortnight, when he reappeared with the cattle safe and sound, and not a hair of their tails injured. In the interval the Highlanders had passed. He had herded the kye all the time in a hollow on Coulter Fell.

The said William Gladstone died at Coulter Muir in 1776, aged fifty-two, so that at the time of the '45 he would be about twenty-one.

691. ON THE TRAIL OF PALÆOLITHIC MAN (see vol. viii. p. 147, and ix. pp. 131, 167).—To assert that it is possible to prosecute an actual piece of research in the question of the occurrence of the relics of Palæolithic Man in the gravels of Denmark, France, and southern England, *in Scotland*, would of course mean that one's auditors would open eyes of astonishment, and possibly utter words of contempt. But I not only assert that it is possible, I nail my colours to the mast by declaring that I have studied certain gravels of Denmark, France, and England, with the view to evidences of Palæolithic Man, during the past twelve years here in Scotland, with the greatest enjoyment, and with very satisfactory results. True it is that my opportunities have neither been very frequent nor continuous; but the possibility of so doing has nevertheless always

been present, my own environment has alone prevented me availing myself more frequently of the opportunity.

If the matter of my text so far be an enigma, it need not long remain so; for if I mention but the single word 'ballast,' the matter is at once greatly simplified. *I have been studying ballast.* Some considerable shipping trade is carried on between the various ports on the Firth of Forth and those of Denmark, northern France, and some in the south of England. The trade mostly concerned in this matter of ballast, is, I believe, coal. Ships leave the Forth with that commodity, and return with *some* other goods, but generally with some ballast also to make up proper tonnage. The ballast from these particularised countries, or parts of such, is most often flint gravel of various degrees of coarseness and condition; to be a little more technical, this gravel exhibits different degrees of fracture or angularity, and differently weathered or water-worn states.

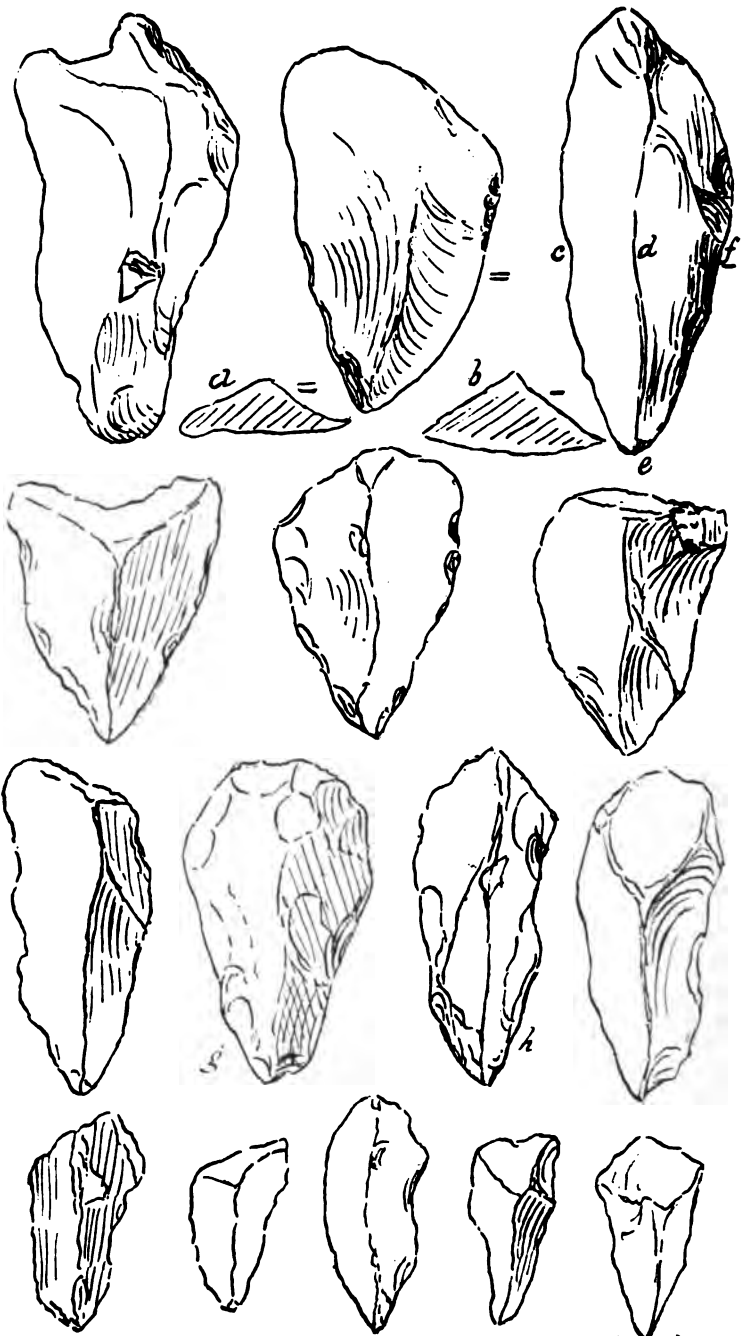
I have made these investigations in ballast brought to Leith and Granton, to Burntisland, to Bo'ness, and to Alloa; the most persistent, and therefore the most successful, having been made at the first and last of these places. I do not for one moment propose to give here an account of the result of this piece of extended research; but I purpose giving, as more within the scope of a short paper, an account of the last item of evidence in the twelve years' quest concerning a primitive humanity. The item is this:—

I have in this the third week of September 1895, paid a visit of a day or two to my old friend the Editor of this magazine. It has been my privilege to pay him perhaps a dozen 'flying' visits during the last five years, each of which has been characterised by a hunt around Alloa Docks and about the town for samples of ballast, *always* with more or less interesting results. My present visit being more leisurely, since I am now differently located, has resulted in what I must describe as a most delightful find, which I will now attempt to describe.

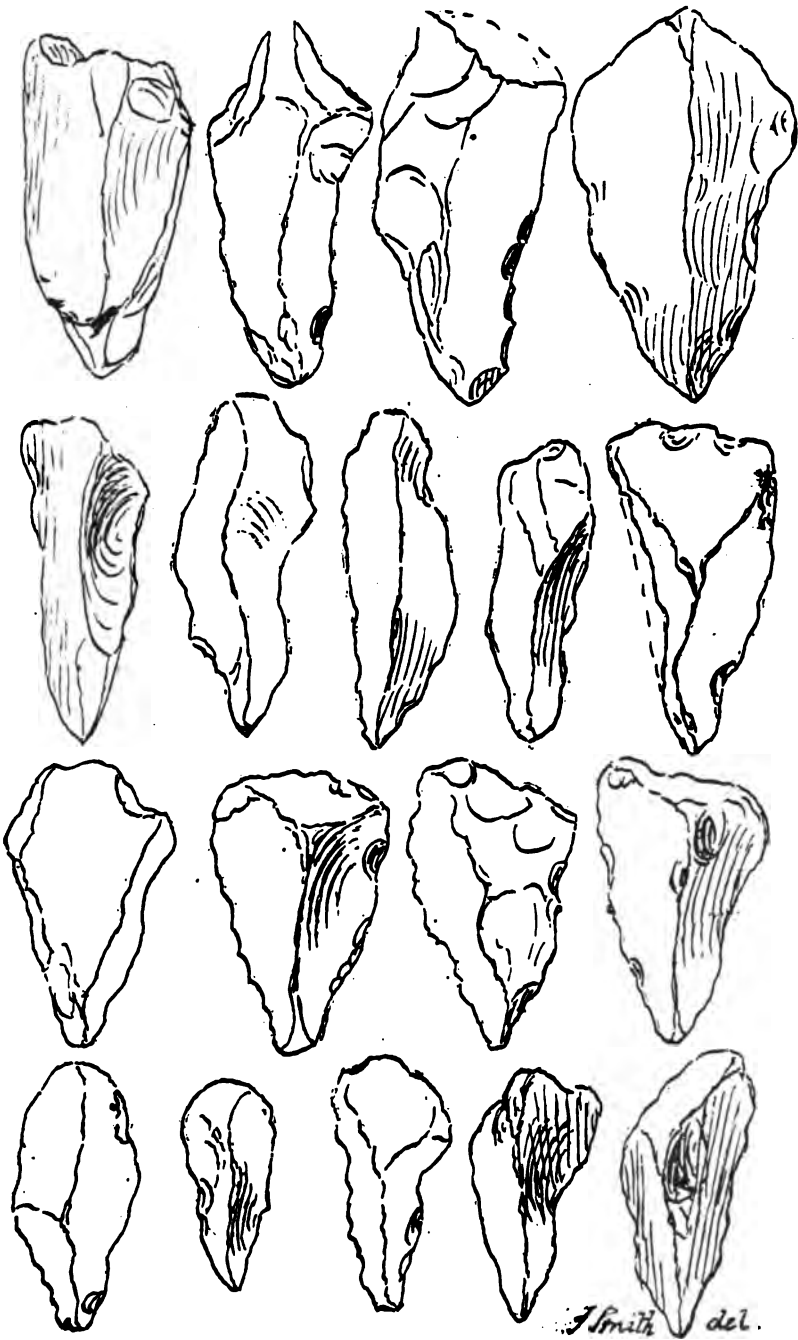
First of all, I found that several loads of a highly rolled, pale yellow gravel had been strewn in front of the Parsonage—the Editor's home,—this being so rolled (*i.e.* water-worn) as to present to the eye but a mass of bright 'pebbles,' which would not be supposed to be at all likely to yield any evidence whatsoever. But a careful search revealed some few stones which still showed that they had at least once upon a time been faceted and angular; and this is all we need concern ourselves with in this connection just now, we may return to it again.

Next day I discovered some few tons of a less, but still highly rolled gravel, by the Ferry Pier. This it seems came from Sussex (England), and yielded several very interesting and undoubtedly artificial forms. On the evening of the same day (Tuesday), I went again to examine this Sussex gravel, but ere I had set to work—for it is real work, and sometimes quite laborious—I spied what appeared to be a heap of earth; but even earth I often carefully examine. This, however, turned out to be very angular, fine, *i.e.* sifted, black flint gravel. I knew by experience that this was greatly more promising than anything I had lately come upon, and began the search. The brief time before darkness came on was sufficient to show what might be found, so my late train went without me, my host kindly suggesting a fuller search on the morrow.

All the time I was examining this black gravel it was being gradually carted away; so much so, that next day little remained for me to examine.



F. Smith del



However, I learned without trouble that it was being removed to certain lodge gates on the Clackmannan Road, and I accordingly, mostly in drizzling rain, spent the day at the two places. The result was so good that I devoted the evening to drawing a 'plate' of some of the specimens for a prospective work on this question of Palæolithic Man. This being done, the 'Editor' suggested that I might write a short paper in illustration of the plate for the magazine. This I consented to do; and once again train went without me, that I might examine the gravel at the lodge gates (now spread out) in the morning before I left. I have this day (Friday) re-examined the said gravel, with such satisfactory result that I have selected specimens for another plate, which, with the first, accompanies this paper.

The specimens illustrated on these two plates (thirty-three in number), were selected from the angular gravel, and finally from some 250 I had collected for two particular characteristics, viz. the peculiarity of the fracture of their surfaces and their forms.

If I were to take any one of these forms singly, I might expect to be fairly well met by the inquiry as to where the evidence of any design or intention lay in such single specimen, but I should even in such case assert the artificiality of its style of fracture,—a very strong point with one who understands anything about the nature of flint-fracture in Nature's hands, but when the forms which I have drawn are every one of them repeated over and over again, so that I have dozens of each well-recognisable item, it must with every candid and unprejudiced mind be a turning of the tables, in so far as one naturally asks, whether any agency in nature can produce such result. I have asked human intellect for evidence that nature splits these stones in this way and into these shapes, and none is given me. I have made long and patient inquiry of Nature herself, and the reply through all the range of physical law is a clear and firm negative till reason, that is MAN, asserts itself and Nature passively submits to a power greater than she can claim.

If we take these forms in our hands we shall find that they are all constructed upon a certain plan or mode. If it be not irreverent, I would take the great world of the *Mammalia* as an illustration. In this great congeries of animals they are all built up upon a clearly defined plan of an internal skeleton that has always the same great attributes of structure—a skull, a spinal column, with four depending articulated structures (limbs). In which respect a horse, and all the mammals, in their endless procession across the world, are like a man. So, all these stones have been fractured and shaped with a definite design always in view, but upon which a great modification of form has been played. This (mathematical) skeleton is a triangle, sometimes equilateral, sometimes with an acute apex, sometimes greatly depressed, and therefore with acute lateral angles. Every one of these illustrated is a modification of a simple triangle. I give a section of two, (*a*) and (*b*) on Plate I. These are taken of course at the positions indicated, about half-way between their point and their butt end.

It should be understood that the constructional triangle to which I refer is not that which is also seen to exist in the general outline of the stones as seen in the 'flat,' but on looking directly upon the point end toward the broad end or butt. For instance, in looking upon the point of the specimen of which a section is given at (*c*), the triangle (*b*) is seen in the form of the stone; (*d*) is the apex, (*e*) and (*f*) are the acute lateral angles. This is the skeleton upon which they are all built, and their forms

are therefore bound to approximate to each other in many recognisable features. Some of these features may be glanced at:—they all have more or less (laterally) cutting edges; they all have a more or less perfect mid-rib or strengthening edge; they all have a point at one end and a butt or blunt end at the other.

Now let us mark that while the cutting edges and the mid-rib are bound to be present while the principle of construction is maintained, the blunt end and the sharp point is a matter of ulterior intention, both equally so—the triangle could be as perfect without these two modifications, or there could be the triangle equally with two butt or two acute ends. But a blunt broad end and a sharp point always go together, nay, the point end is often attained by additional labour and the broad end is often bevelled or otherwise modified with as definite intention.

It may still be asserted that these stones have no definite form, *i.e.* have not been intentionally shaped. Whoso will may so assert; men were weak indeed to be convinced against their will, but it is often the destiny of our children to correct our wills.

There is a native conservativeness in human nature that has often played queer games with us; for instance, a hundred years ago, or little more, the philosophic world, very largely, refused to believe that the fossil forms of shell and fish were what they seemed; they said Nature 'made believe' by playing all sorts of pranks with Mother Earth. We know how their children have corrected all this! I think this question of the relics of Palæolithic Man a somewhat parallel case. We will not see a constructive power any more than they would an extended creation, and so we also make Nature to be as full of freaks and fancies as ever our fathers made her. History is ever repeating itself. I have no more doubt of the artificiality of these forms than I have of my own name. They are spear-heads and arrow-tips, some so perfect still that if used as a spear-head or shot from a bow would be as effective as though they were of modern make and made of iron. I have, I believe, affirmative argument on the head of form alone sufficient to fill a whole number of the *Scottish Antiquary*—this must be my apology for not attempting more here. I have given



samples collected on two different days. They might have been more picturesque and striking had I selected them from the several thousands I have collected during the past twelve years, but they would not have been a representative group, which these honestly are.

I ought to point out that the figures (*g*) and (*h*) on Plate I. are from the rolled yellow gravel from England, all the rest of both plates are from the angular black gravel, which, I am informed, is from Denmark.

The isolated specimen accompanying is interesting as being of a type different from any of those found. It is much more elaborate in style of workmanship; it has a good cutting edge, but no middle ridge. A transverse section therefore does not give a triangle, but a depressed oval or an ellipse. The original and complete form was, I believe, leaf-shape. It was a decidedly clever production, as in its thickest part it does not attain

to a quarter of an inch. It is not necessarily of a later date than the rest of the specimens, but it probably is. The deposit, being of river origin, may be of almost any age in a river's history. If on the lowest level of a valley-floor, it might be comparatively recent as to the mere place of the last deposition of the gravel, but whenever deposited and wherever found, materials of different ages are certain to have been brought together. This fragment is much more *Neolithic* in shape and manipulation, while all the others illustrated are decidedly and characteristically *Palæolithic*. I never found so elaborated a spear-head in ancient *in situ* gravels. The deposit, I think, must have been recently modified to have contained such a specimen, or it found its way in among the more ancient matter from an overlying deposit.

FREDERICK SMITH,

Chaplain of Cromlix, late Rector, S. Luke's, Glasgow.

692. OLD EDINBURGH REGISTER (*continued from vol. x. p. 38*)—

1599.

- April 11. Johnne heriot, tallo', and Margaret Dalgles.
 " " Gabriell gymmill, cordiner, and Margaret burrell.
 " 25. William Smyth, pultreman, and Agnes haning.
 May 2. William Maklesonne, pursevant, and bessie robesone.
 " " Abrahame heriot and Jonat gilmure.
 " " Thomas robesone, culteller, and Euphame saidler.
 " 9. William Diksonne, fïchant, and Bathea ard.
 " " Johnne Dowglas, tallo', and Jeane forrester.
 " " David Dewar, tallo', and Katharine borthwick.
 " " Johnne Johnestoun, baxter, and Jonat kerse.
 " 16. Afd ross, baxter, and marioun brounrig.
 " " Andrew rayole, baxter, and Christiane dundas.
 " " Adam baxter, tallo', and Katharine smyth.
 " " James scheill and Elspaith robesone.
 " " Andrew Low, bonnetmaker, and bessie Moir.
 " 30. Johnne Andersone, fïchant, and Agnes Johnstone.
 " " Johnne stuart and Margaret pollert.
 June 6. Moungo burrell, loremeir, and Margaret Ross.
 " " Samuëll Eleis, fïchant, and Jonat rayold.
 " " David burne, candilmaker, and Agnes Howden.
 " 13. Peter Duncane, myller, and Jonat grahame.
 " " Robert gray, bonnet maker, and Elspaith broun.
 " " Johnne crawfurd, cordiner, and Elspaith Taillo'.
 " " William Wallace, taillor, and Agnes logan.
 " " Johnne foster, fïchant, and Margaret lawsonne.
 " " Johnne stevinsone and Margaret mathew.
 " " Patrik Andro, webster, and Helene More.
 " 20. Quintene henrysone, baxter, and Agnes calder.
 " " William symontoun, tallo', and Jonat conyngname.
 " " James cok, tallor, and Margaret haistie.
 " " Adame baroun, baxter, and Bessie feild.
 " " Johnne sleiche and Issobell Dowgall.
 " 27. Mr. William andersone, writter, and Jonat Andersone.
 " " Henrie Imrie, flescho', and Christiane tait.
 " " Robert burrell, baxter, and Margaret pender.
 July 4. Johnne diksonne, writter, and Jonat hariot.

- July 4. Walter Mawer, fīchant, and Liliās mayne.
 „ „ Johnne Auchinlek and Issobell tailfeir.
 „ „ Alex. home and Nicolas Meldrome.
 „ „ Johnne huntter, fīchant, and Margaret Johnestoun.
 „ 11. Thomas noteman and Helene Duncane.
 „ „ James man, cordiner, and Christiane M^cgrow.
 „ „ William Landellie, tallo^r, and Marjorie Dewer.
 „ „ Andrew Howat, powderer, and Elizabeth Diksonne.
 „ 18. Allester Moungebrie, stabler, and Katharine hutchesonne.
 „ „ James Lawsonne, skinner, and Elspaith grahame.
 „ „ William borthwick, fīchant, and Margaret cranstoun.
 „ „ Roger Johnstoun, fīchant, and Margaret finlawsonne.
 „ „ Patrik Allane, fīchant, and Issobell Ellet.
 „ 25. Johnne aikman, tallo^r, and Marioun greir.
 „ „ Andrew beattie and Margaret blak.
 „ „ Robert ker and Issobell pringill.
 Aug. 1. Thomas weir, skinner, and Jeane cuthbertsonne.
 „ „ James king, tallo^r, and Agnes penstoun.
 „ 15. Alex. blak, marchant, and Helene maistertoun.
 „ 22. Robert dannelstoun, goldsmith, and Margaret killoche.
 „ 29. Henrie Williamsonne, candilmaker, and Margaret zettie.
 „ „ George Kirkwood, messinger, and Issobell scot.
 Sept. 5. Archibald Hamiltoun, fīchant, and Elizabeth Smail.
 „ „ Johnne roseburghe, cuik, and Janat Wylie.
 „ „ James Haistie, cordinor, and Elspait monteith.
 „ „ James Dyrning, sadler, and Grissell Campbell.
 „ „ Johnne gardiner and Margaret thomesone.
 „ 12. James broun, bonnetmaker, and Margaret crichtoun.
 „ „ Alex^r speir, fīchant, and Elizabeth wilkie.
 „ „ John kinnaird, maltman, and christiane Scot.
 „ 19. Thomas glen and Joane fleming.
 „ 26. William zoung, workman, and Marioun barry.
 „ „ Johnne Nieme, tallo^r, and Marioun M^cdullan.
 Oct. 3. William Melross, wricht, and Jonet patersonne.
 „ „ Johnne Littill, tailzo^r, and Margaret bruse.
 „ „ Robert Johnestone, fīchant, and Katharine Munro.
 „ 10. Ard Dewar, cultello^r, and Jonat bell.
 „ „ Johnne Davidsonne, flesho^r, and Jonat Dobie.
 „ „ William reid, fīchant, and Jonat cochrane.
 „ „ William wat, tallo^r, and Jonat falconar.
 „ 24. Michaell tait, tallo^r, and Issobel stevinsonne.
 „ „ Gilbert allane, fīchant, and Helene zoung.
 „ „ David Pursell, fīchant, and Jonat Thomesonne.
 „ „ Johnne bishop, stabler, and Euphame Watsonne.
 Nov. 3. Johnne couthird, tallo^r, and Helene Mathesonne.
 „ „ Johnne Mertene and Jonat fultoun.
 „ „ Johnne M^ccarter, flesho^r, and Jonat Egger.
 „ 14. Johnne Mowat and Susanna harwart.
 „ 20. Edward rammage, masonne, and Katharine braunch.
 „ „ James Johnnestoune, tallo^r, and Jonat Lithgow.
 „ „ Peter williamsonne, tallo^r, and margaret charters.
 „ 21. Johnne tianna, tallo^r, and marioun weir.

- Nov. 21. George swane, tallo^r, and Elspaith carmychaell.
 " " Andro purve and Helene shewman.
 " " Adam Chalmer and Christian broun.
 " 27. Francis tallo^r, wobster, and Jonat gilgour.
 " " Robert gillaspie and Marioun Vaws.
 " 28. Henry Wallace, tallor, and Elspaith cruikschank.
 " " William Hamiltoun, stabler, and Jonat fithie.
 " " Andro Dick, wobster, and Jonat keir.
 Dec. 3. (?) Thomas Winnigatis, armorer, and Christiane wilkie.
 " " Andro tennent and Barbara Hog.
 " " Archibald selkirk and Agnes aytoun.
 " 10. Johnne Jamesonne, hatmaker, and Elspaith fram.
 " " Malcombe kirkpatrick, tallo^r, and Helene jaksonne.
 " 12. David Home, tallo^r, and Agnes Watsonne.
 " " Adam broun, wricht, and Euphame Leirmont.
 " 17. Johnne neilsonne, tallo^r, and Helen auld.
 " 18. James peirsonne, flescher, and Bessie Diksonne.
 " " George brodie and Agnes kirkpatrik.
 " " Robert wilsonne, cuik, and Margaret mylne.

693. ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO SCOTLAND 1629 (*continued from vol. x. p. 34.*)—

‘The bleaching of linen.

‘A good spinster will spin 2 bauks a day of that which will be 4s. 6d. the yard, and when the linen is in varne they seeth it half a day and more in the ashes of any green wood, and after that let it stand in it a day or more, they wash it by trampling it in hot water and then battling it in cold, some use raw daike (?) small wourt, and this is before it be in cloth, and when it is in cloth they take sheep dung and make it small, put it into hot water and steep the cloth in the same 4 or 5 days, they then wash it in hot water, battles it [in] cold water and after lies it by the water side by 8 days together casting water on it and never suffer it to dry, then they steep in the sheep dung and all more as before.

‘The Scottish dialect.

‘Ingle, Fire; Spence, boor in a country house: twill yee, will ye, t’wadd ye, would yow. Bigge, corne: Bearre, a glutte of water a draught of &c.: excamen, exchange: lumant, chimney: through of paper, sheet of paper: gidget of mutton and a spald of mutton, but that’s commonly a shoulder: an oval pannier: a creel, a boat: a stand of beer, a stand, a barrel set end ways: my dowe, my wife: pantry, buttery: chop, strike: aught, dighte: what hours, what a clock: wappe, throw: burne, water: serviter, a table napkin: a kealle pie, a pie with pieces of cut mutton and pruned: a chair, chare: a brase, chimney beam: chaule, a candlestick: a coase or leed garan, a kitte: a picle or keoren of wool is 100 stone of &c.: a gritte is all above a hundred stone. Their 100 stone of wool at Selkirk is 150 stone in England, their 14 is our 21. Report George Ribcall, burgess: sile (*sic*) min, bedtester: pendicle or paine, vallance of a bed: head codes, pillows: a drink of ale or beer, some ale or beer: penyells or drawers, curtains: close, courte: a manager as called, a tenies: sriver, a writer: vote, voice, opinion: drite, shite: dung, shite: a lough, tarn or mere: blith, glad.

‘Measures of liquids.

‘A bilder, a gill: a mushkin, a pint: a choppin, a quart: a pint, two quarts or a pottle: a quart, a gallon or 4 quarts, this at Langholm and Selkirk.

‘Measure of corn.

‘[At] Langholm their bushel is 6 pecks of Carlisle, the 4th part of one of their pecks is called a cappe, the price, 3*d.*; a bushel of oats, 4*s.*; at Selkirk so called also, and there a beat . . . or a is the same with a cappe or a heappe, the same at Selkirk, but there measure is less and at Edinburgh their forlet is our 6 pecks or thereabouts, 4 forlets is their bow, 16 bows is their chaldron, a bow of wheat is 10*l.* Scotch: bigge, 8*l.* Scotch: oats 6*l.* Scotch. A horse will bear a bow 40 miles.

‘Avoirdupoise—16 pounds to the stone, and troy weight 20 pounds to the stone is all through Scotland, and none other.

‘Wixe him of, drink him of: please, sike: no, not: woursill, change: partrick is the best peasant fuel in the Brittany: creen, rabbit: shanks, stockings: pantol, pantables: mores, hills: bangister, wrangling: collation, a drink when one goeth to bed: diswynes, breakfast: smeringe, greasing: heartsome, delightsome: wilecoate, waistcoat: waterpot pots: chamberpots: cracklike, a hand-gun, a phrase applied to those who be bravado talkative folks; a health used at Langholm taking one by the hand, the Lord’s blessing light on your hand, yourself, and all your body beside: a sponge, a brush: locky, an old woman: a wind, a lane, or rather an alley, as Ram alley at the Inner Temple at London; a close, the same: a capp, a dish: a k . . . ,¹ a clock: skeith, damage: slay and thow the beer, warm: tue,² lease.

‘Their coins.

‘A Scotch penny the 12th part of an English penny: a turnamoure *aliter*, a dodwell or a black dog, the 6th part of an English penny: a placke, the 3rd part of an English penny: an atclinson the 3rd part of 2 pence: the dollar is with them 5*s.* wanting 2*d.*, it being most of their money. Their 20*s.* is our 20*d.*, their shilling our *d.*, our cross dagger in gold is 11*s.* with them, our 22*s.* piece, 22*s.* 3*d.*

‘Necke, band: hands, cuffs: heugh, a little hill: moyne, money: dole weed, mourning apparel: sibb, akin or allied: clans, kindred: beosse, a box: shuts, the oval holes in galleries: conjunct fee, jointure: chestons, chestnuts: a geene tree, black cherry tree: a powle foule, a turkey: a coler, a pair of snuffers: turnpike, turn stayre: anent, concerning: a fell spirit, a wise man: crackinge, drinking a while, or talking: ford, wath: rests, rents: holders, tenants: government, etc.

‘On the 15th day of November from Kinross to Millsford, better than a mile on the right hand, a quarter of a mile thence is my Lord Burley’s house (a very pretty little one). From thence to my lord of Ballmannoe and Aughchinfleck 6 miles; from thence to Erne brigue, the toll of it belongeth to Perth, St. Johnstowne, St. John being patron of it. The sea floweth up so high, the bridge is four bowes long, the river runneth into Teath a mile and a half beneath the bridge. Beneath the bridge by the river side is my Lord of Munchreth, a Munchreth, a bowdrift lower eastwards is Sir John Munchreth of East Munchreth, now deputy sheriff, whom they call my lord during the time of his office, (and so are the provost and bailiffs of Perth, being 4, and their Council being 12, if it

¹ ? knock.—ED.

² ? feu.—ED.

please your wisdom, King James during his life was provost of it, and my Lord of Scone his deputy, but since his death they choose one each year.) Beneath East Muncreeth is Kellmoneth, a seat of Sir John Muncreeth's, beneath it a mile Phingaske, my Lord Phingaske's a baron, his name is Dundas, it is at the meeting of Teath and Erne, there is great store of fruit, and good grounds; a mile beneath on the river Teath is West Weemes castle, my Lord of Weemes, it is fine ground, and he hath salmon fishing. From Erne brigges to St. Johnstown 2 miles. St. Johnstown is walled and moated on 3 sides, on the 4th the river Teath, over which there was a bridge of 11 bowes, and 1621 or thereabouts was driven down by the water, the water is very rough and dangerous, boats go on it. Besides the lay government before spoken of there be deacons 9, as many as craftsmen, *videlicet*—hammermen, carpenters, scriners, gardiners, websters, wakers, fleshers, backsters, millers, under which all other trades are contained. Each of the deacons do receive apprentices, and redress all faults in trades belonging to them, and are termed lords, they are chosen every year; every trade sitteth in the church by themselves. There be 2 churches in the town, the one called St. John's church having 7 great bells, 4 little, and chimes, the finest in Scotland, the church is hung with many candlesticks. Here I saw a woman sit on the stool of repentance and the parson admonish her, adulterers here do stand bare foot, some half an hour at the church door, then at the beginning of the sermon they go into the church [and] sit on the stool of repentance; this they do at St. Johnstown for the space of a year, and they have a white sheet on during all those ceremonies for the first adulteries committed. For the 2nd being Wednesday having crossed the Frith with much danger we went to Edinburgh and the weather keeping, Thursday and Friday we were taking leave of our friends, Mr. Primate, Advocate Fletcher, and my cousin Sir Louis Lawder, sheriff of Loudon, who made much of me. We were offered acquaintance to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord of Underpeter, and others of the nobles, but we weighed more our own pains in going down the street than their countenance. On Saturday to Gallowshields, half a mile from Liberton as we went is the oil well, which is like the fat in the beef pot, it is a present cure for scalded heads. A mile beyond Borthwick is a town called Middleton. At Gallowshields we stayed all night and Sunday, and in the morning went away by 3 of the clock to Mr. Robert Pringle's at Baytingbush, from thence the next morning to Barronet Graham's at the Folde 2 miles whence back again we went after supper to Mr. Curwen parson of Arthuret, thence the next day at noon to Bleckhell where we dined whence home the next night.'

QUERIES.

CCCIII. FORBES OF THORNTOUN.—According to the Lyon Registers (1765), Thomas Forbes of Woodston (served heir in 1764 to Alexr. Littlejohn of Woodston, parish of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire), and David Forbes are designed, respectively, eldest and second son of Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun (parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire), first cadet of Sir John Forbes of Waterton, Aberdeenshire.

Was Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun a cadet of *Sir John Forbes* of Waterton? In the privately printed *Memoranda of the Forbeses of Waterton*, James Forbes of Savock, 'afterwards of Thorntoun,' is stated to have been a younger *brother* of Sir John Forbes of Waterton, both having been sons of Thomas Forbes of Waterton by his wife Jean Ramsay, sister of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain; and, according to the *Service of Heirs*, James (not John as incorrectly stated in the *Index*) Forbes of Thorntoun was succeeded in 1713 by his son Thomas Forbes, who married (c. 1700) Catharine Ramsay (probably of the family of Balmain). When and where did Thomas Forbes of Thorntoun, and his son Thomas Forbes of Woodston die? What profession did the latter's brother David Forbes follow, whom did he marry, and when did he die? 'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

CCCIV. FORBES OF FOVERAN.—Can any of your readers inform me if the baronetcy granted in 1700 to Samuel Forbes of Foveran and his heirs-male is extinct or *dormant*? Sir Alexander Forbes, the second baronet, was succeeded in 1765 by his cousin, John Forbes, son of Samuel Forbes of Knapernay. When and where did Sir John Forbes die, and had he no male heir? His father had four younger brothers, Thomas, Alexander, David, and John, all born in Edinburgh 1700-1713; did none of these leave male issue? 'SPERNIT HUMUM.'

EDINBURGH.

CCCV. FAMILY OF CRICHTON.—I. The founder of the family of Crichton was said to be a Hungarian, who came in the train of Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret, whom Malcolm III. afterwards married. Upon what foundation does this rest, and what was the Hungarian's name?

II. William, third Lord Crichton, joined the Duke of Albany in the rebellion against James III. (of Scotland), and was in consequence attainted for treason by parliament 24th February 1483-4. His descendant, James Crichton of Frendraught (fifth generation), was by Charles I. created Viscount Frendraught (1642) and Lord Crichton, in consideration of his father James Crichton, Laird of Frendraught, being heir-male of Lord Chancellor Crichton. I should be obliged by the connecting-links being given between William, third Lord Crichton, 1484, and James, first Viscount Frendraught, 1642.

III. The family of the Earl of Erne, Crum Castle, Fermanagh, is descended from a branch of the Crichtons, Viscounts Frendraught, which title ceased with Lewis, fifth Viscount, 1690. From which branch of Frendraught does this family descend?

IV. David Crichton of Cranston, who was 'one of the commissioners nominate by King James of Scotland in the treaty of Marriage with his Majesty and Margaret, daughter of the King of Denmark,' was descended from the family of Frendraught. What member of the family did he claim as his ancestor, and who represents at present this family in the direct line? NETA.

CCCVI. SIR LEWIS CRAIG.—In the *Dictionary of National Biography* the date of his birth is given as 1569. Is there not some mistake here? Riddell, in his *Scotch Peerage Law*, gives 31st October 1573 as the date of the contract of marriage of Sir Thomas Craig and *Helen Hamilton* (p. 165). If, as the writer of the article avers, Sir Lewis was the son of *Helen Heriot*, he must have been born subsequent to 1575, in which year Helen Hamilton is believed to have died.

R. B. LANGWILL.

CURRIE.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

CCLXIV.—ST. CLAIRS—No. 27. *Exchequer Rolls*.—I was so struck with the large order of Mr. Rowland St. Clair, and the finish up 'could any reader favour me with an extract from the *Scottish Exchequer Rolls*, down to say 1600, of any notices relating to the St. Clairs or Sinclairs,' that I ventured to look into the matter at the Record office, and to show the amount of labour that Mr. St. Clair asks 'any of our readers' to undertake for him, I give extracts of St. Clair only. I did not attempt to do Sinclairs. This is from vol. i. of *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, and as there are fourteen volumes, and most contain reference to the family, and the transcription of what I have done took me five hours' close work. I leave it for others to search and transcribe the remaining thirteen volumes. I only give one computum of William de Sancto Claro in full as a specimen. Had I given the other seven in full it would have enlarged this by about twelve folios.

HENRY A. RYE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EXCHEQUER ROLLS OF SCOTLAND.

The Family of St. Clair.

(Preface to vol. i., 1264-1359.)

P. lxxvii.—Three pensions to members of the Saint Clair family appear first in the rolls immediately after King Robert's death. Sir Henry Saint Clair of Roslin, one of the heads of the national party, had a charter dated 27th December 1328, a pension of 20 marks granted to himself and his heirs till provided with lands to that value.¹ Sir William of Saint Clair, his eldest son, was one of the knights chosen to accompany Sir James Douglas on his expedition to Palestine with the heart of Bruce in charge; and it is known to all readers of Scottish history how, in an encounter with the Saracens on the Plains of Andalusia, Douglas lost his life in a fruitless effort to save his friend and comrade. One of Bruce's latest acts was to settle on Sir William of Saint Clair a pension of £40, in anticipation of the service he was about to do him.² He has been generally called Sir William

¹ Father Hay's *Genealogy of the St. Clairs of Roslin*, p. 52.

² In Robertson's *Index*, amongst the charters of Robert I., occurs: Carta Willielmo de Sancto Claro of ane annual, p. 25, No. 20, and immediately following it, 'ane charter given by Thomas Randolph Cowes Moravie dominus vallis Annandia et Custos regni Scotie Robert de Peebles Camerario Scotie, etc., de Willielmo de Sancto Claro of £40 pension, A.D. 1329.

Saint Clair of Roslin, but not quite correctly, for the entries connected with these pensions show, contrary to the generally received pedigrees that his father survived him.¹ This record further indicates the existence of John of Saint Clair, another son of Sir Henry, who formed one of the same expedition, had a pension of £20, and was slain at the same time with his elder brother.² The pensions of the two brothers on receipt of the tidings of their death in Scotland were transferred to the youthful son of Sir William (afterwards Earl of Orkney) as heir to both.³

P. clxvi.—Out of his diminished revenue we find the King (David) mindful of those who earned his gratitude or that of the nation, including such as yet survived of those friends and relatives whom his father had been wont to remember; but from the emptiness of the exchequer he had often to satisfy Crown pensioners with partial payments, sometimes substituting an assignment to Crown lands for many among; others, the name of John Saint Clair also occurs—probably of Herdmanston—who, in place of a pension of £20, has assigned him at the King's pleasure the thanage of Cowie.⁴

(1264-66) P. 32.—Hadington Computum W. de Scanto Claro vicecomitis de Hadington (1288-60). Recepti eiusdem, etc., Item de Drem de illo anno xx marcas, etc. Item de Garmetun de illo anno xxj s. iiij d. Item per wardam terre de Durkallan lijs. vjd., de termino Pentecostes, qui de cetero non debent poni in terram J. Manch quam dominiss non tennet in manu sua quousque constiterit ei si Laurencius filius Basilic sit rectus heres ieusdem terre vel si sit exacta domini regis xxiiij s. iiij d. etc. Expense, etc., Item per quatuor misericordias remissas Eymero de Macuswell per literam domini regis preter decimam abbatis de Sancta Cruce lxiiij s. x d. Item debet perij. vaccas et multenes malefactoris venditas preter decimam abbatis de Sancta Cruce que est ix s. vliij d., iiij li. vj s. v d.

P. 33.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Lithgow, anno m. cc. lxxiii., etc.

Computum ejusdem Willelmi vicecomitis de Edinburgh (1266).

(1288-1290) P. 37.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Edinburgh redditum anno m. cc. lxxxviii. de receptis et expensis suis factis in ballia Hadington.

P. 36.—Computum ejusdem Willelmi de Sancto Claro Justiciarii Galwythie (1289).

P. 35.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Dumfries (1288).

P. 41.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Edinburgh redditum apud Linlithgow xij. Marcii anno m. cclxxxviii.

P. 45.—Computum Willelmi de Sancto Claro vicecomitis de Linlithgow (1290).

(1329) P. 209.—Computum domini Roberti de Pebli comerarii Scotii redditum apud Sconam vicesimo octavo die . . . scentesimo vicesimo nono coram venerabili patre domino. Ada Dei gracia episcopo Brichinensi Cancellario et domino Dauide

¹ Pp. 209, 286, 338, 399.

² P. 399.

³ Pp. 209, 286, 338.

⁴ P. 510.

de Be . . . te . . . hors specialiter deputatis de receptis suis et expensis a vicesimo sexto die Junii anni gracia millesimi trescentisimi vic. . . . Idem computat in solucione facta Thome de Carnoto clerico probacionis pro feodo suo de duobus terminis huius compoti xl fi. . . . Et Willelmo Sancto Claro pro feodo suo de vltimo termino huius compoti xxfi. Et Joanni de Sancto Claro de termino eodem pro feodo suo x fi. . . . Et domini Henrico de Sancto Claro percipienti annuatim quadraginta marcas per cartam regis de vltimo termino huius compoti xiiij fi. vj s. viij d.

(1330) P. 286.—Compotum Reginaldi More camerarii Scocie redditum apud Clacmanane vicesimo die Junii anno gracia millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo de receptis suis et expensis a nono die Decembris anno gracia millesimo ccc^{mo} vicesimo nono vsque in diem presentis compoti. . . . Idem computat in feodo domini cancellarii a vicesimo quarto die Julii anni precedentis vsque in vicesimum quartum Junii proximum post hoc compotum c fi. per confessionem dicti cancellarii super compotum. . . . Et Willelmo de Sancto Claro militi percipienti annuatim quadraginta libras sterlingorum ad terminos Sancti Martini et Pentecostes porcionaliter quousque dominus rex vel heredes sui quadraginta marcatas terre eidem Willelmo vel heredibus suis hereditarie fecerint in loco competentis de duobus terminis huius compoti xl fi. Et Johanni de Sancto Claro capienti hereditare in eadem forma viginti libras sterlingorum annuatim de duobus terminis huius compoti xx fi. Et domino Henrico de Sancto Claro percipienti annuatim quadraginta marcas per cartam regis de duobus terminis huius compoti xxvij fi. xiiij s. iiiij d.

(To be continued.)

CCXCVIII. HALIBURTON OF DENHEAD.—Margaret Haliburton, wife of John Lindsay of Wormestone, was the daughter of George, Bishop of Aberdeen, by Magdalen Lamie, born 2nd January 1665, married at Newtyle, 22nd June 1686, died 27th November 1751. I cannot at this moment find the proofs; but I have produced them for proof of the Lindsay pedigree. John Lindsay's marriage contract is printed in Lindsay Peerage Case Minutes, p. 261, dated 8th and 22nd June 1686. J. Lammie of Dunkeanie is a witness.

Mr. John Lammie, minister of Maritoun, was married to a Katherene Lindsay, whom I cannot affiliate before 23rd September 1659, when they are both mentioned in a contract of wadset between them and John Lindsay of Edzell, now in Lord Crawford's possession.

W. A. LINDSAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

We have received several books, which we hope to notice in our next issue. ED.