

# 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,' 9 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh.*

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### VALEDICTORY.

PARSONAGE, ALLOA, N.B.

TEN years ago I issued the first number of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and have ever since received the most encouraging support. Now it has made a good position for itself and has secured a large circulation. I feel, however, that the time has come when I should hand it over to an Editor who will carry on the work with an energy and throw into it a spirit I can scarcely hope much longer to impart.

But I hope to have the pleasure of contributing to its pages any matter which may be appropriate, and I shall ever regard it with the affection of a parent. I must ask the many friends I have made to allow me to thank them heartily for their past support. The best wish I can offer to my successor is that he may be supported as I have been.

The new Editor of the *Scottish Antiquary* is Mr. J. H. Stevenson,

VOL. X.—NO. XL.

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Advocate, F.S.A. Scot., 9 Oxford Terrace, Edinburgh, to whom all future notes and queries must be sent. I would draw attention to advertisement on second page of cover. I propose shortly to collect all arrears of subscriptions. New subscriptions when they fall due should be paid to Messrs. Green and Son, Publishers, St. Giles Street, Edinburgh. But where subscribers have hitherto procured their copies from their own booksellers, they will probably find it more convenient to continue to do so.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

704. SCOTTISH YOUTHS KIDNAPPED, 1697.—Dear Sir,—I believe my friend, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, has already written you in connection with the ancestry of Alexander Stewart, who formed one of a large number of Scottish youths who were kidnapped wholesale, and brought over as a shipload in 1697, according to the memorandum herewith enclosed. I am particularly desirous of obtaining light upon the subject of the Dumfriesshire Stewarts, from which county I believe the shipload of kidnapped children was taken. It is to my mind a subject of the intensest interest, and must be to the antiquarian an incident of historic importance, in view of the large number of children thus stolen, or at least taken from their homes, to be shipped to a foreign country. The excellent names in the list suggest possibilities of a romantic character, and stimulate my zeal all the more to ascertain some facts concerning this case. I should feel greatly obliged for any information either in the pages of the *Antiquary* or in letter to me under cover to you.—I remain, very sincerely yours,

H. T. GUISE.

At a Court held at Chester the fifth day of the eighth month 1697: 'Francis Chadsey brought a boy, whose name is Alixander Steward, whoe was adjudged to sarve eight years from the 14th day of September last past if he be taught to reade and right or else sarve but seven years.'

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Chester for the sd County, the 10th day of the 4th month 1701:—'Henry Nayl brought a servant boy to this Court, whose name is Alixander Stewart whose time the sd Nayl bought from ffrancis Chadsey and the s<sup>d</sup> boy Consents to and Agrees to serve the sd Henry Nayl one year and a quarter above his time by record if the s<sup>d</sup> Henry Nayl teach him the treade of a Shoemaker if not the s<sup>d</sup> Henry is to Allow the sd boy satisfaction for the over plus time as the Court shal award.'

The date of commencement of service, 14th Sept. 1697, was doubtless the date of the arrival of the ship. Forty-five other servants whose time commenced at this date were brought to Court to be 'adjudged,' nearly all, if not all, being children. The first one in the list was Daniel Cormutt, who is believed to have been the same as Daniel Corbit, who was born at Dumfriess, Scotland. Another was Mary Royle, who was bound to Caleb Pusey for five years.

Jeremiah Brown of Nottingham married, in 1711, Mary Coles, widow of William Coles of Nottingham, to whom she appears to have been married about 1704, their son William being born in 1705. Joshua Brown, born 1717, son of Jeremiah, wrote thus: 'My mother was born in Scotland. When twelve or fourteen years of age, she was, with many others, forcibly taken, carried on board a ship, and brought to Pennsylvania. She was

here sold as a servant to Caleb Pusey, near Chester,<sup>1</sup> and served her time out. When free, she married William Coles, and settled at Nottingham. Some time after my father married her.' (*The Friend*, xxxiv. 36.)

She was doubtless the same Mary Royle who was bound to serve Caleb Pusey five years from the 14th September 1697. Other names of these servants, as Bruce, Douglass, Mackintosh, Frazer, Mackdaniel (M'Donald), Sinclair, etc., are evidently Scotch. No other instance of such wholesale kidnapping of children has come to the observation of the writer.

Henry Nayle was a Justice of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, and resided in Thornbury township.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions, held the last Tuesday in August 1706: 'John Everdeen appears, and being Indited for Burglary by feloniously breaking open ye hous of Alixander Stuart and Taking thereout severall goods, &c., stands Comited.'

Alexander Stewart married Mary Baily, daughter of Joel and Ann Baily, then or later of Marlborough. In 1713 he purchased 350 acres of land in Kennet township, a little east of Kennet Square.

His will is dated 10th month 30th, 1714, and proven 4th month 20th, 1715, of which he appointed his father-in-law, Joel Baily, and Henry Nayle, executors. He devised the land to his son Robert, and mentions his daughters, Jane, Ann, and Mary. To John Stuart, whose relationship is not stated, he gave his best suit of clothes. The inventory shows that he died 11 mo. (Jan.) 5th, 1714-15, &c., &c.

705. NAMES OF SUNDAYS IN LENT (p. 99).—The note on the above in the January number of *The Scottish Antiquary* must have interested many readers. In Brockett's *Glossary of North Country Words* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1829), is the following:—'Tid, Mid, Miseray, Carling, Palm, Pasce-Egg-Day, popular names for Sundays in Lent. Three of them are obviously from the old Latin service "Te Deum," "Mi Deus," "Misere mei." In the same work, *sub voce* 'Carlings,' we find this explanation:—'Grey peas steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. In the North they are served at table on the second Sunday before Easter, called Carling Sunday; formerly denominated Care Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week were Good Friday and Holy Week, supposed to be so called from being a season of great religious care and anxiety. The peas appear to be a substitute for the beans of the heathens.' The explanation of Care Sunday given by Brockett is not a likely one, but there is no doubt that the etymology of the word is obscure. Care-cake he defines as 'a cake made by countrypeople of thick batter like a pancake, with a mixture of hog's blood.' In Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary* we have the following:—'Care cake, Carcake (1) A kind of small cake baken with eggs, and eaten on Yule-day in the North of Scotland. (2) A kind of small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Fastern's e'en in different parts of Scotland. (3) In the south of Scotland, the Carcake, or Ker-caik, is made of blood and oatmeal, and prepared in a frying-pan. Hence called a Blude Kercake.' Jamieson adds, 'While Care-cake is the word used in Angus, Skair-scon is the denomination in Mearns and Aberdeenshire.' The latter name is defined as 'a kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on

<sup>1</sup> Chester is a city on the Delaware River half way between Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is about fourteen miles from here.—H. T. G.

Fasten's e'en.<sup>1</sup> It is worth mentioning that Maundy-Thursday, the day before Good Friday was formerly known in Scotland as Skyr-Thursday, with various spellings, and in England as Skere- or Skier-Thursday. Skeir is usually defined as signifying holy or pure. The word appears in an altered form as Scarce-Thursday, applied to a fair at one time held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter. The following communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of date 1788 ('Gentleman's Magazine Library'—*Popular Superstitions*, p. 32), relates to Carling Sunday in Northumberland:—'In a former volume of this valuable work, you make mention of the Sunday fortnight before Easter, being in Nottinghamshire called Careing Sunday:—

"Careing Sunday, care away.  
Palm Sunday, and Easter-day."

We have in Northumberland the following couplet, which gives name to every Sunday in Lent, except the first:—

"Tid, and Mid, and Misera,  
Carling, Palm, and Good-pas Day."

Of the more social customs still kept up in this country is this of the Sunday fortnight before Easter, feasting together on Carlings, which are choice grey peas of the preceding autumn, steeped in spring water for twelve or fifteen hours, till they are soaked or macerated, then laid on a sieve in the open air that they may be externally dry. Thus swelled, and enlarged to a considerable size, and on the verge of germinating, they are put in an iron pot, or otherwise, on a slow fire, and kept stirring. They will then parch, crack, and, as we provincially call it, bristle; when they begin to burst they are ready to eat.

On this memorable Sunday the Carlings are everywhere regularly introduced, among the genteeler sort after dinner, *faire la bonne bouche* to a glass of wine, as we would here a napkin of roasted chestnuts, to which they are no bad substitute, being in taste not exceedingly unlike them. While the honest peasant resorts to the best home-brewed, and there freely quaffs his Carling-groat in honour of the festival.' Bourne, in his *Popular Antiquities* (Edition 1810, p. 362), after referring to the manner of preparing the Carlings, says they were 'eaten at a kind of entertainment on the Sunday preceding Palm-Sunday, which was formerly called Care-Sunday, as may be yet seen in some of our old almanacks. They are called Carlings, probably a corruption of Carings, as we call the presents at our fairs Fairings. Marshal, in his observations on the Saxon Gospels, elucidates the old name (Care) of this Sunday in Lent. He tells us 'the Friday on which Christ was crucified is called in German both Gute Frytag and Karr Freytag'; that the word Karr signifies a satisfaction for a fine or penalty; and that Care or Carr Sunday was not unknown to the English in his time, at least to such as lived among old people in the country.' Bourne adds, 'The word Care is preserved in the subsequent account of an obsolete custom at marriages in this kingdom; 'According to the use of the Church of Sarum, when there was a marriage before mass, the parties kneeled together, and had a fine linen cloth (called the

<sup>1</sup> Known as pancakes in England—thin cakes of fried batter; eaten on Shrove Tuesday (*i. e.* Fasten's e'en).—ED.

Care-cloth) laid over their heads during the time of mass, till they received the benediction, and then were dismissed.'

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

An interesting article on this subject will be found in Chambers's *Book of Days*, vol. i. p. 335. Tid, Mid, and Misera (as the words are spelt in the article) are supposed to be taken from words in obsolete services for these days. On the fourth Sunday in some places the prominent dish was 'furmity,' wheat grains boiled in sweet milk, sugared and spiced; but in Northern England and Scotland steeped peas fried in butter with pepper and salt were preferred, and pancakes so composed were called 'Carlings.' The same Sunday was known in many parts of England as Mothering Sunday, as young folks away from home frequently visited their mothers on that day. In Shropshire and Herefordshire, during Lent, at Easter and Christmas, cakes called Simnel cakes were prepared. A full description of them will be found at p. 336 of the *Book of Days*.

J. MACLAGAN.

706. QUEEN MARY'S CRADLE.—Linlithgow Palace is one of the most famous of the royal residences of the Stuart sovereigns of Scotland. Originally built by James I. in 1425, it was much adorned and enlarged by subsequent kings. It was the favourite residence, as well as the birth-place, of James V., and his newly-made bride, Mary of Guise, declared that she 'had never seen a more princely palace.' Here, while her kingly father lay in the throes of death at Falkland Palace, was born, on the 7th day of December 1542, the beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart. We may picture the lovely infant nestling in her oaken cradle, decorated, as it doubtless would be, with all the skill of a fond mother's care. She was four months old when visited by Sir Ralph Sadler, the English ambassador, who wrote thus to his master, King Henry VIII. :—'I assure your Majesty, it is as goodly a child as I have seen of her age, and as likely to live, with the grace of God.'

It is, however, rather with the cradle than the infant Queen that we have to deal here.

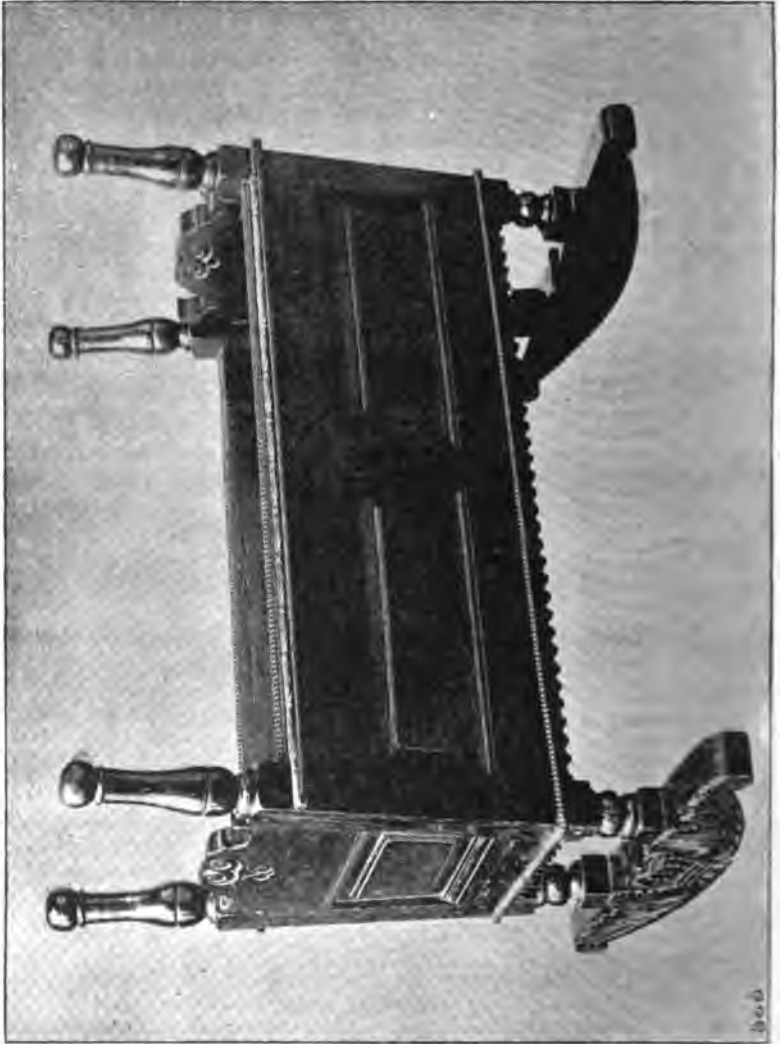
The cradle of Queen Mary, which was formerly in the possession of Mr. Joseph N. Paton, F.S.A. Scot., of Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, and afterwards in that of his son, the late Mr. Waller H. Paton, R.S.A., and now in the possession of the writer, is a substantially built oaken one, somewhat similar to that of King James VI., in the possession of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.<sup>1</sup> One of the rockers has been replaced, as when discovered it was wanting, otherwise it is in a fair state of preservation considering its age.

The history of the discovery of the cradle by Mr. Joseph N. Paton is an interesting one. Fully sixty years ago it came into the possession of this famous antiquarian collector. His accomplished and talented daughter, Mrs. D. O. Hill, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars :—

'A man whom my father employed to look out for any old carved oak furniture in the neighbourhood of palaces, went into a house near Linlithgow Palace, where a woman was rocking a child in an old oak

<sup>1</sup> A photozinc of this cradle was given vol. viii. p. 2.

cradle without one of the rockers. The man said, "What are ye doing, jumblin' your bairn's judgment in a thing like that?" She answered him, "Eh, man! do ye no ken that was the Queen's cradle?" He said, "You'll be asking a lot for it?" She replied, "I wouldna tak a pound note for



it." The man on his return told my father about this, but thought that the woman was asking too much for it. My father went off at once to Linlithgow and gave the woman a good price for it, bringing it home with him, and it has been in possession of the family ever since. This must have been sixty years ago, at least.'

It appears to have come into possession of the grandmother of the woman who sold it about the time the Palace of Linlithgow was burnt by General Hawley's dragoons, after their defeat by the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward in 1746.

The cradle has been publicly exhibited several times. It was shown among other historical Scottish relics and antiquities at the Museum of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, during their Annual Meeting at Edinburgh in 1856, along with other articles of interest belonging to Mr. Joseph N. Paton.

It was again exhibited among the Memorials of Mary Queen of Scots in the International Exhibition at the Bishop's Castle at Glasgow in 1888, and is thus described in the *Scottish National Memorials*, p. 43:—'No. 163. A Carved Oak Cradle, which belonged to Queen Mary Stewart. It closely resembles the wooden cradle of her son James VI., which belongs to the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and also that of her grandson King Charles I., from Dunfermline, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. J. N. Paton, Wooer's Alley, Dunfermline, and subsequently the property of King George IV. at Windsor. The workmanship of Queen Mary's cradle contrasts favourably with that of the others. It was obtained from the representatives of the person by whom it was saved from the fire which occurred at the Palace of Linlithgow in January 1746.—*Lent by Waller H. Paton.*'

The cradle was last shown at the 'Stuart Exhibition' of 1889 in London, where it attracted much attention. It is also alluded to in connection with an illustration of James VI.'s cradle in the elegant work called *The Relics of the Royal House of Stuart*, by Dr. Skelton and Mr. Gibb, where it is described also as of more elegant and better workmanship than that of her royal son.

*Description.*—The cradle is of oak, with double panels on each side, and one at each end, being plain and without inlay. The rockers (one only of which is original) are 2 ft. 1½ in. in length with a thickness of 2¼ in. and depth at centre of 4 inches, having a carved Scottish crown in the centre of each. The turned uprights are 2 ft. 3 in. in length; they are fixed in the rockers and support the body of the cradle; they diverge from 12 in. at the bottom to 18 in. at the top of the uprights. The extreme length of the cradle is 3 ft. 1 in., and the extreme breadth 1 ft. 6½ in. The depth at the sides without is 14 in. and 16½ in. at the ends. There is a carved flange surmounting both sides, and ornamental borders round the lower edge. At the upper position of the end panels there is an ornamental design both within and without the cradle. The general appearance will be gathered from the illustration given, which is from a photograph taken of the cradle since it came into my possession. Details of the measurements have already been published in Small's work on *Scottish Woodwork of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, in which there is also a description of King James VI.'s Bed from Dunfermline Palace.

THEODORE NAPIER, F.S.A. Scot.

707. ACCOUNT OF CHARLES BAILLY (*continued from page 67*).—The name Bailly is to be found in different genealogical collections in England and Scotland. See also Bailly references in the *Calendars of State Papers*, and those mentioned by J. F. Knox: *Records of the English Catholics under the Penal Law; The first and second Diaries of the English College*,

*Douay* ; and by J. Gillow, *A Literary and Biographical History, or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics from the break with Rome in 1534*, pp. 105, 124. See again Bailly, Bailly, Baillie, in *The Dictionary of National Biography*.

Charles Bailly is called, like his sister, de Bailly, Baillu, Bailliu. There was a Bailliu, mayor of La Hulpe, master of the wind-falls in the forest of Soignies, in 1428-1430 (*Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, ii. p. 72, iv. p. 194). Other Belgians called indifferently Baillu, de Baillu, de Bailleur, or Bailly were renowned as engravers and painters in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (*Biographie Nationale*). A Gilles Bailly lived at Courtrai in 1509 (Henne, *Histoire de Charles-Quint en Belgique*, tome iv. p. 281, note 5). I have found a Joséphine Bailly, who marries, 24th May 1598, a Sr. Guillaume de Cré at Ste. Catherine, Brussels, and who is said to be from Courtrai (*Registres aux Mariages, Archives de l'Etat civil, Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles*). About the same time a Jean de Bailli, or de Bailge, marries, at Louvain, Marie de Ferry, according to a manuscript from the herald of arms O'Kelly, which I possess (pp. 171 and 201). Finally, in 1672, at Tournai, an Adjutant of the name of Charles Bailly married Germanie Berthold (C<sup>u</sup> du Chastel, *Notices Généalogiques Tournaisiennes*, t. i. fo. 180). An Evrard Bailly lived in Givet in 1669 (*Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, iii. pp. 133, 166).

His father married a lady from the Low Countries, Jeanne Provost. Having become a widow, and having had, by her first union, besides Charles Bailly, a daughter named Corneille,<sup>1</sup> she married a second time, Gybrecht de or van Berlicum, a leading man in Brussels and its neighbourhood, owner of several estates, successively registrar of the chief bank of Uccle, Wautmaître de Brabant, alderman, bourgomaster, 'Amman' of Brussels.<sup>2</sup>

Jeanne Provost was doubtless the daughter of Arnould Provost, and of a lady Parotte or Perotte, as shown from an inscription at Notre-Dame du Sablon, and the arms on the original tombstone of La Hulpe, above mentioned. These two sources of reference are confirmed by particulars given by Charles Bailly in a letter written during his imprisonment in 1571. He says that he had in April 1571, during his journey to Brussels,

<sup>1</sup> According to two Acts entered before the Mayor and Aldermen of La Hulpe, 27th Sept. 1592, and 1st Sept. 1598, Charles Bailly and Cornille Bailly were brother and sister of Maximilien de Berlicum. According to an Act entered before the same, 1st Sept. 1595, Maximilien de Berlicum was son of the late Gisbert de Berlicum and of Jeanne Provost his first wife (*Registre 844, greffes scabinaux, arrondissement de Nivelles, Arch. Gén. du Royaume*). Cornille Bailly married Nicolas de Faux, with whom she had a number of transactions of real estate recorded in the register which has just been cited.

<sup>2</sup> Gisbert de Berlicum, after having had, by his first wife, a son named Maximilien, married a second time, Jeanne Sweerts or de Weert, widow of Jean Berch-Mans, whose niece, Démôcrite Sweerts, married Charles Bailly. By this second marriage he had a son Philippe de Berlicum, husband of Jeanne d'Ursel, daughter of Conrad, and a daughter Jeanne, wife of Mathier de Vos, Receiver-General of the Victualling Department of his Majesty. He died 9th Dec. 1588. Respecting him we find, moreover, the family arrangement or the partition between his widow and the Baillies, recorded 1st Sept. 1598, as above, mss. of the *Herald of Arms De Greez*, No. 2, tome v. p. 267 (*Bibliothèque du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères*); *L'inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, ii. pp. 260, 284; *L'inventaire des Archives de la Cour féodale de Brabant*, i. p. 65; *Histoire de Bruxelles*, par Henne et Wauters, i. pp. 482, 483, 495, 521; *L'Histoire des Environs de Bruxelles*, par A. Wauters, ii. pp. 401, 567; iii. p. 633.



refused an invitation to dine with Ridolfi, because, that day, his grandmother, living in Brussels, near the Court Palace, between two of the town gates, had specially wished him to dine with her.<sup>1</sup>

This explains how, at a later date, Charles Bailly and his wife, having stayed with Prevost Parotte, should wish to perpetuate their memory as well as their own, and should erect in the church of Sablon, near their grandmother's house, the monument of which we have spoken. That church was, as we know, next the palace, situated at the top of the Montagne de la Cour.

Perhaps it was this grandmother who was of English or Scottish origin, which may account for Bailly's Scottish origin.<sup>2</sup>

If we may believe his epitaph, Charles Bailly<sup>3</sup> was born in 1540.<sup>4</sup> He was, according to Froude, like so many young men, filled with enthusiasm for Mary Queen of Scots, and therefore sought to enter her service. Speaking several languages, having no doubt relatives in the British Isles, he should have been well received by the Queen of Scots.

He tells us that he served the queen from 1561 to the moment she took refuge on English soil (16th May 1568).<sup>5</sup> He probably served her in the position of *attaché* to her chamber, or as a chamberlain of minor rank.<sup>6</sup> He went in 1569 into the service of the Bishop of Ross, after having had a holiday which permitted him to come into the Pays-Bas to see his parents and his friends.<sup>7</sup> For two years he served the Bishop as secretary, until in 1571 comes the adventure that we have mentioned, and which cost him two years and a half in prison and much trouble.

<sup>1</sup> W. Murdin, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> The Provosts, to whom Bailly was related, bore the arms of a family of Tournaisis (see above). It is probable that they possessed land from whence they obtained the surname of Laviin. We have not been able to find in Belgium the home of the Perrots or Parottes, mentioned as being allied with the Bailly family. In England, we find the following:—'Sir George Perrot, baron of the Exchequer, died in 1780' (*Notes & Queries*, 5th May 1894, p. 317). Sir John Perrot, Knight, was disgraced in the reign of Elizabeth, 20th May 1571. Another Sir John Paratt was at Madrid in 1572 (Murdin, pp. 181 and 242). He was Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1585 (J. Morris, *Sir Amias Paulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots*, pp. 55, 56, 352). See *Hatfield Papers*, i. p. 74. The name of Parvys occurs in England in 1567 (*Ib.* vol. i. p. 347).

<sup>3</sup> We give him the name that he himself used in the numerous letters published by M. Murdin, and according to the notes signed by his hand, mentioned below as also according to the inscriptions left by him in the Tower of London.

<sup>4</sup> According to one of the inscriptions of his own handiwork, preserved in the Tower of London, and dated 10th Sept. 1571, he was then twenty-nine, showing that he was born in 1542, or at the end of 1541. Perhaps this difference of date is explained by a difference between the calendar of which he made use, and that which was used by the writer of the epitaph at La Hulpe. (See the work of Dick mentioned in pp. 36, 37.)

<sup>5</sup> In his *Letters* published by Murdin (pp. 9 and 7), he recalls the services that he had rendered for seven years to the Queen of Scots, and he said he left her when she went to England.

<sup>6</sup> Murdin calls him 'a Flaming, Queen of Scots servant.' Bailly himself says, 'J'avais servi à la Reyne,' which hardly agrees with the style of secretary. Moreover, a secret report of April 1571, addressed to the English government, names Bailly as a Queen of Scots man, and not as a secretary, and the manuscript Genealogy *Geslachte boeck van Sweert* (No. 381, City Archives of Brussels), p. 71, calls him Chamberlain of Mary Queen of Scots. In *synen tijde camerlinck van Coningine Marie Stuart van Schotland*. Thus also the inscription worded by himself at Notre-Dame du Sablon, describes him simply as Charles Bailly *de la chambre de la reine d'Écosse*. Later times have given him the title of secretary, doubtless borrowed from his duties under the Bishop of Ross, from which comes the description now existing on his tomb at La Hulpe.

<sup>7</sup> He relates that since his voyage in 1570, 1571, to the Low Countries, he had not seen his relatives and his friends for two years (Murdin, *loco citato*).

Returning home in 1573 or 1574, he there married, in 1574,<sup>1</sup> Démocrite Sweerts, or De Weert, daughter of Roland De Weert, Alderman of Brussels in 1558, and of Antoinette Van Appelterre. This marriage brought him into a rich and good family of Brussels aristocracy, with which he was already connected; his mother's second husband, Gisbert de Berlicum, had married, secondly, Jane Sweerts, sister of the before-named Roland.

Roland Sweerts, or De Weert, and Antoinette Van Appelterre had another daughter, Antoinette Sweerts, who married Mathieu Hujuel, and a son, Pierre de Weerd, who was commissary of the stores of the King of Spain.

Roland was son of Pierre de Weert, Alderman of Brussels, and of Gertrude Dongodt, his wife. Antoinette Van Appelterre was daughter of Jean Van Appelterre and of Jeanne Baেকেleers. We dwell on these names to justify the four quarterings of Démocrite Sweerts mentioned above (Sweert, Van Appelterre, Dongodt, Baেকেleers).<sup>2</sup>

Once married, Bailly remained in the Low Countries. Two daughters were born of this union. Shortly after their birth, he became Commissary of Victuals in the Spanish Army, an office which he first exercised near the English corps at Alost in November 1583, then at Termonde (1584), Vilvorde (1585), Anvers (1585-1587), Courtrai (1595-1597), according to his original accounts in our records.<sup>3</sup>

According to a purchase, which we will mention below, he was still commissary in 7th May 1601. His fortune grew rapidly. We find that he acquired a great quantity of land at La Hulpe, more particularly from his sister, Cornille de Bailly, wife of Nicolas de Faulx, and of his half-brother, Maximilien de Berlicum.<sup>4</sup>

He and his wife bought back his share in an estate which could only be that of Queue or Longue-Queue, which is mentioned below.<sup>5</sup>

The 27th August 1596, his daughter Margaret married in the parish of Sainte-Catherine at Brussels, Balthazar Tax, called also Willems, described as Hoofmeester van den Hertog Maximiliaan van Saxon.<sup>6</sup>

In his own right, and in right of his wife, Balthazar Tax possessed real estate at Laeken, where his goods and manors are often mentioned. He received part of it as his wife's dowry, for from 1601 we see him mentioned as possessor of property coming from the family of Sweerts.<sup>7</sup>

The 20th October 1598 his daughter, Corneille, married in the same parish Raoullin or Raulin de Cretot. Like her sister's, her marriage is

<sup>1</sup> The date of this marriage is fixed by the inscription quoted by Van Gestel, mentioned above, saying that Charles Bailly died in 1624 after being fifty years married.

<sup>2</sup> For the genealogy of Démocrite Sweerts, and the armorial bearings which concern her, see Manuscrits, No. 789, p. 23, 32 fond. Goethals, Bibliothèque royale: Manuscrit 850, p. 159, *ibid.*: *Registre du Héraut d'Armes De Greez*, No. 2 (t. v.), p. 267, Library of Foreign Affairs: *Registre 381 (Geslachte boek Van Sweerts)*, fo. 71, City Archives of Brussels; *Registre provenant du Héraut d'Armes O'Kelly*, fo. 479, in my possession. For the rank of Roland de Weert in the Brussels aristocracy and his family, see A. Wauters, *Histoires des Environs de Bruxelles*, vol. ii. p. 377.

<sup>3</sup> Accounts of Charles Bailly, *Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, iv. pp. 224, 225, 226, 229.

<sup>4</sup> *Archives générales du royaume, greffes scabinaux de l'arrondissement de Nivelles, registre aux réalisations de La Hulpe*, Nos. 844 and 845. We find there ten purchases by Charles Bailly and his wife, between the 1st September 1595 and 9th January 1605.

<sup>5</sup> Acts registered the 1st September 1595, *Registre 844, ibidem.*

<sup>6</sup> *Marriage Register of Sainte Catherine, 1596, Archives of the État Civil, Hôtel de Ville de Bruxelles, Registre 381, Geslachte Boek Van Sweerts*, quoted above.

<sup>7</sup> Galesloot, *L'Ancienne Heptarchie de Laeken Notre-Dame*, p. 29.

recorded in the register of the parish, which makes us to think that Charles Bailly lived there since his marriage, or that he had returned there. Raoullin or Raulin de Cretot<sup>1</sup> acquired, by marriage contract of 30th June, or 30th July 1598, property forming the estate of La Queue, at La Hulpe,<sup>2</sup> of which he became proprietor, 7th May 1609.<sup>3</sup> Commissary in the Spanish Army for several years,<sup>4</sup> he did not cease to acquire property and rents at La Hulpe.<sup>5</sup> In consideration of his services,<sup>6</sup> he obtained a decree from Albert and Isabella, 4th September 1613, naming his son, Charles de Crétot, born in 1602, chief mayor of La Hulpe, upon the condition that the father of the child should render his accounts, and that the grandfather, Charles Bailly, should be responsible.<sup>7</sup>

This assumption of the office of lieutenant-mayor lasted until the 7th September 1628, when Raoullin de Cretot gave account to the Government of the administration of his office. It is supposed that it was because of the death of his son that he rendered this account, for from this time we no longer hear of Charles de Cretot, hardly of age in 1623, or 1624. The latter figured in all the Alderman's Court Acts of La Hulpe as Lieutenant de S. M. in the district of La Hulpe.<sup>8</sup>

As mayor of La Hulpe, Raoullin de Cretot was especially esteemed on the part of the Government for energetically dealing with the brigandage which at this time infested the district of La Hulpe.<sup>9</sup> He obtained likewise the title of baillie and master of the wood of Afflighem, no doubt on account of the facility he had for overlooking the demesnes, woods, and the farm of Ramée, belonging to the Abbey of Afflighem at La Hulpe.<sup>10</sup> Charles Bailly died 27th December 1624, and was followed to the grave by his wife, 3rd May 1633. Their daughters divided the goods of their father, 9th April 1625.<sup>11</sup>

We now understand why it was at La Hulpe that they dedicated to the memory of their parents a substantial monument, and how, upon the destruction of the first tombstone, the cross now there was erected by the pious care of some relative or descendant.

Raoullin de Cretot and his wife left two daughters, one married

<sup>1</sup> He is officially called Raoullin de Cretot in the records of the Mairie de La Hulpe, and the mention of his marriage in the Parish Register of St. Catherine at Brussels gives him the following name—Laurentius Decretot.

<sup>2</sup> He mortgaged his property according to an Act acknowledged before the aldermen of La Hulpe, 4th May 1616 (Registre 845, Greffe scabinal de La Hulpe).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Act of 8th July 1603, Register 844, Register Office of La Hulpe, general archives of the kingdom.

<sup>5</sup> Few purchases of his appear in the Registers 844 and 845, before mentioned, between 1603 and 1628.

<sup>6</sup> It seems that the service of the victualling department was an appanage of this family. Independently of Pierre Sweerts, Charles Bailly, Raoullin de Cretot, we see Mathier de Vos, husband of Jeanne de Berlicum, daughter of Gisbert, mentioned above, and of Jeanne Sweerts, performed the duties of general receiver of stores (1st Sept. 1595, Register 844, Register Office of La Hulpe before mentioned).

<sup>7</sup> Account No. 12854, *Inventaire des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes*, t. ii. p. 293.

<sup>8</sup> Acts recorded 5th December 1623, 19th January and 28th May 1624, Register 845, Register Office of La Hulpe.

<sup>9</sup> Wanters, already quoted, *loco citato*.

<sup>10</sup> Acts of 1622, Register 845, Register Office of La Hulpe.

<sup>11</sup> Wauters, *loco citato*. The destruction of the Communal and Parish Records of Brussels, at the end of the seventeenth century, prevents us finding this Act like many others, of which we have been able to ascertain the date.

Puteanus or Van de Putte, and the other Massin, or Massin de l'Abbaye, receiver of the estates of Limbourg and Baillie of Hannut (Manuscrit, No. 381, fo. 75, *Geslacht boek van Sweerts, Archives Communales of Brussels*). On the side of the Massin family, the property coming from Bailly and his wife certainly remained for some time in the possession of their descendants (Wauters, *loco citato*). The domain of the Van de Putte family, the land of Longue Queue, passed to the family of De Lattre, lords of Rombize (20th Registers, from 1685 and following years, Town Hall of La Hulpe), then to the family of t'Kint,<sup>1</sup> then to the family of de Cellier de Vignières (who like de Cretot, held with the lordship of Longue Queue the office of Mayor of La Hulpe),<sup>2</sup> then to the family of Baesen, to the Counts of Meens, and finally to the Chevalier de Bosschaert.

We must therefore conclude that one of the members of the family of Massin repaired the tombstone of his ancestors,<sup>3</sup> and that we are indebted to him for the preservation of the only remembrance which still recalls to passers-by the memory of a servant of Mary Stuart.

PAUL VERHAEGEN.

708. ABSTRACT OF PROTOCOL BOOK OF THE BURGH OF STIRLING  
(continued from p. 142)—

1478. April 6. Recognition of Andrew Quhit, as son and heir of Robert Quhit, in a house, etc., and sasine of David Browne, burgess, in one half, and John Thomson in the other. Page 202.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to John Gourlay in three feet of the said house. Page 202.
- „ April 7. In a court of the barony of West Kerse, held by Alexander Forestar of Erthbeg, depute of William Menteith of West Kerse, wherein is held an inquest on the lands of Mugwel at the instance of Robert Forestar, of Lilit Kettilstoun, who is subsequently seised in the lands. Page 202.
- „ (Same day). Margaret Levyingstoun, relic of the late Robert Forestar of Pettyntoskan, took instruments that Robert

<sup>1</sup> Notes of the historian Foppens on the work of Van Gestel, mentioned above, t. ii. p. 85, *Bibl. des R. P. Bollandistes*, at Brussels.

<sup>2</sup> Baptism of a daughter of Charles-Joseph de Cellier, Lord of La Queue and Mayor of La Hulpe, 2nd August 1786.—Parish Register of S<sup>te</sup> Catherine at Brussels, Record Office of the Tribunal of First Instance at Brussels.

<sup>3</sup> We think we ought to add that in the church of La Hulpe, at the entrance to the baptistery, there is in the pavement a gravestone dedicated to the memory of Sire Jean Werg, priest of La Hulpe for thirty-six years, who died 23d August 1616. This priest, whose name is often mentioned in the documents of the time concerning La Hulpe, was the friend of the Bailly family, which he represented by proxy in various legal matters.

The style of his tomb greatly resembles the monument of Charles Bailly. As to the repairs which took place shortly after 1702, when the painter, Bettens, copied the original monument at La Hulpe, the sculptor was doubtless inspired by the monuments existing in the church.

In 1787 the Parish Church of La Hulpe enjoyed an income charged upon property at La Hulpe, and close to a property possessed by the widow of John Bailly.

Moreover, at the same date, we can prove the existence of two anniversaries, founded one for Charles de Bailly and his wife, the other for Raoullin de Cretot and his wife. These foundations annually bring to the priest, the first, one florin, the second, fifteen sols.

The facts are established by a *terrier* of the property of the Church of La Hulpe, in 1787 (*État des biens du Clergé, 1787*. Brabant, tome xviii., Archives générales du Royaume).

We learn that the anniversary of Charles Bailly is still celebrated yearly in the Church of La Hulpe.

- Forestar, cousin of the said late Robert Forestar, asked to be served of the lands of Mungwele, etc. Page 203.
1478. April 9. John Broster, son and heir of the late William Broster, receives sasine in the tenement that pertained to his father. Page 204.
- „ April 13. Richard Smythson took instruments anent the presentation to the altar of St. Mary. Page 204.
- „ April 14. John Jamesoun's wife broke sasine of a tenement taken by John Jamesoun on an annual rent of 13s. 4d. Page 204.
- „ April 15. Agnes Fresall resigns her conjunct fee in half a tenement. Page 204.
- „ April 18. Albert Bethac resigns an annual rent and Sir John Hastings receives sasine of the same. Page 205.
1478. April 21. Hugh Lord Montgomery and Elen Campbell, daughter of Colin, Earl of Argyle, at the door of the church of Dolar, were interrogated regarding their proposed marriage, and were then united in matrimony. Page 205.
- „ April 23. Umfrid Clerkson, procurator of Mr. John Cant, presented a process executorial regarding the vicarage of Striueline in time of mass. Page 205.
- „ April 24. Sasine of Nigel Stewart of Fothergill in the lands of Petcarne. Page 205.
1478. April 28. Sir William Murra of Tulibardin, knight, sealed a charter to John Drummond of Gargill on the alienation of 10 merks of Petvere. Page 206.
- „ (Same day). Sir John Drummond of Cargill sealed a letter of reversion of the said lands. Page 206.
- „ April 29. Sir Andrew Drummond, vicar of Muthil, took instruments that Maurice Drummond ratified a charter made to him upon the frank-tenement of the lands of Dathillra, etc. Page 206.
- „ May 8. Sasine given to Sir David Robertson, provost of the collegiate church of Maybole, of the tenement of Andrew Gulde. Page 206.
- „ (Same day). Jonet Gulde broke the foresaid sasine. Page 206.
- „ May 9. John Robertson resigns an annual rent of 9s., and sasine given to Sir David Robertson. Page 206.
- „ (Same day). Sasine given to Katrine Fodringham of a tenement. Page 206.
- „ May 2. Sasine given to Robert Gray, son of William Gray, of a tenement. Page 207.
- „ May 9. Thomas Tyndale and Jonet his spouse resign an annual rent of 3s. Page 207.
- „ May 12. Margaret Hony, cousin of John Wilson, alienated her right to the lands heritable pertaining to the late John Heith, etc. Page 207.
- „ May 4. Sasine given to Thomas Tyndale and Jonet his spouse of the lands of Claycroft. Page 207.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to the same of an eighth part of Guscroft. Page 207.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to John Crag of a tenement. Page 207.
- „ May 13. Robert Forestar of Pettintoskan bound himself to Alexander Forestar for the lands of Culbeg and Culmore. Page 207.

1478. May 16. Thomas Drusdale declared that the terms of his lease of the Church of Alveth were past, etc. Page 207.
- „ (Same day). The abbot of Cambuskenneth and Alexander Erskin agreed to abide at the decision of arbiters. Page 207.
- „ May 18. An annual rent from the tenement of the late William Dethrick pertaining to William Leuingstoun was apprized to John Leuingstoun of Kippan for £4, 3s. 4d. due to him. Page 208.
1478. May 29. Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth quitclaimed Alexander Erskyn, son and heir apparent of Thomas Lord Erskyn, of the fermes of the lands of Serico. Page 208.
1478. June 8. Thomas Zare resigns his lands of Wester Ballachous in the shire of Perth, and sasine is given to Alexander Norton. Page 208.
- „ (Same day). James Lord Hamilton took instruments in presence of the Lords of Council, etc., that the service of the brief of inquest purchased by Agnes Menteith, spouse of John Haldane of Glennegas, on the lands of Levenax. Page 208.
- „ June 15. John Drummond of Cargil, advocate of Gilbert of Galbraith, and John Houstoun, advocate of Agnes Galbraith, took instruments that they presented to Lord Erskine, Sheriff of Striueline, two briefs of inquest on the lands of Portnellan, etc. Page 209.
- „ (Same day). The Sheriff charged all persons upon the said inquest to the due serving of the same. Page 209.
- „ (Same day). John Levingstoun took instruments that he had offered himself to take oath on the said inquest, etc. Page 209.
- „ June 16. Lord Erskine took instruments that Malize, Earl of Menteth, had engaged to abide at the counsel of William Edmondston of Duntreth, etc., anent the infestment of the son and heir of Patrick Graham in certain lands, etc. Page 209.
- „ (Same day). The said Earl took instruments that Mr. Patrick Sandelandis leased to him his kirk of Abbyrfule. Page 209.
1478. June 17. Sasine given to James Lord Levingstoun in Lethbert and Bruningh. Page 209.
- „ (Same day). At the lands of Lethbert, James Inglis, bailie in that part of James, Lord Hamiltone, read a letter for giving sasine to James, Lord Levingstone, etc. Page 210.
- „ June 18. Elizabeth Erth appeals to the Apostolic See from a sentence pronounced by John Myrtone, canon of Dunkeld. Page 210.
- „ June 23. Jonet Cunyngaham, relict of the late John Galbraith of Garthel, took instruments that she was prepared to oppose the Brief of Inquest purchased by the wife of Alexander Stewart upon the lands of Garthel. Page 210.
1478. July 1. The Altar of the Holy Cross bestowed on Sir James Darow, vacant by the death of Mr. Andrew Craggorth. Page 210.
1478. July 8. In a Brief of Inquest purchased by Gilbert Galbraith on certain lands in the sheriffdom of Striueline, a protest is made against such service by Patrick Houstoun. Page 211.
- „ (Same day). John Drummond of Stobhall as procurator for Gilbert

- Galbratht took instruments that the Laird of Houstoun had shown civil laws against Acts of Parliament, etc. Page 211.
1478. July 10. The Lady of Graham and Sir Donald of Acheray appealed from the official of Dunblane to the Apostolic See. Page 211.
- „ July 13. The Chapter of Cambuskenneth consent to the assedation of the parish church of Kincardine. Page 211.
- „ July 12. Archibald of Abercrumby and John Watsone compromit them to stand at the decreet of Mr. Patrick Sandelance, etc. Page 211.
- „ July 13. Sasine to Matthew Forestar, burgess, of the £5 land of Alweth. Page 211.
- „ (Same day). Lease to Duncan Forestar of the lands of Westwood. Page 212.
- „ July 17. Agreement between Alexander Sandelance and Jonet Galbratht, relict of the late William de Deryk, for marriage of parties. Page 212.
- „ July 20. Malcolm Makclery took instruments on the oath of Devote Negebone, spouse of Gilcriste Malcome, etc., not to revoke procurators. Page 212.
- „ (Same day). The provost and bailies confer the third part of a perch of land on Malcolm Makclery. Page 212.
- „ (Same day). John Watson took instruments that he and Archibald Abercrumby were compromitted to stand to the decreet of arbiters. Page 213.
- „ (Same day). William Murray took instruments that Adam Cosour said he had given an annual rent to the altar of St. Salvator. Page 213.
- „ July 27. William Richardson took instruments in name of William Hvny, that the advocates of Jonet Hecht had said nothing against his Brief, etc. Page 213.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Crovp, chaplain of St. Salvator's, resigns an annual rent of 18s. 8d. Page 213.
- „ (Same day). Received sasine of an annual rent of 15s. Page 213.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to Adam Cosour and Katerine his spouse of a tenement that belonged to the abbot of Cambuskenneth. Page 213.
- „ July 28. William Murray broke the sasine taken by Adam Cosur and Katerine his spouse of the tenement of the abbot of Cambuskenneth. Page 214.
1478. Aug. 3. Sasine to Alexander Sandelance and Jonet his spouse, of a tenement of the late William Dedryk. Page 214.
1478. Aug. 13. Marion Gray, spouse of John Forsythson, gives her consent to the alienation of a tenement. Page 214.
- „ (Same day). Mr. Duncan Bully took instruments on the reading of a certain act in presence of John Blak at Tulybody. Page 215.
1478. Aug. 15. Isabella Makcovle, one of the daughters and heirs of Duncan Makcovle of Stronebrenneth, gave her oath to consent to a lease of half the said lands to Thomas of Buquhanane of Gartincabyr, etc. Page 215.
- „ Aug. 22. Alexander Setoun resigned his tenement, and sasine given to John Murra of Bernysdale. Page 215.

1478. Aug. 30. Robert Drummond of Ermore gave his oath never to wadset, etc., to Malcom Forestar of Torwood, his lands of Smythis Quarter, nor interrupt Elizabeth Erth of Plane in conducting water to a mill through his lands, etc. Page 215.
1478. Sept. 15. Memorandum on the Instrument of Robert Lauson. Page 216.
1478. Sept. 23. Margaret Home and William Richardson took instruments on the lands of the late John Heuch. Page 216.
- „ (Same day). Jonet Heuch of Salchy broke sasine of the said lands. Page 216.
- „ Sept. 24. William Richardson took instruments that Jonet Heuch broke the sasine. Page 216.
1478. Sept. 25. Richard Redehuch took instruments on the resignation of annual rents. Page 216.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to Malcolm Makklerly of Waiten lands in Stirling. Page 216.
- „ (Same day). John Modane took instruments on the obligation of Adam Modane. Page 216.
- „ Oct. 5. Sir Robert Symson took instruments. Page 216.
- „ (Same day). Margaret Hog, spouse of Bernard Haldane, gave her oath not to revoke the alienation of her tenement. Page 216.
- „ Oct. 6. John Robisone resigns a Booth. Page 217.
- „ Oct. 5. Sir Robert Symson took instruments. Page 217.
- „ Oct. 2. Bernard Haldane, burgess of Striueline, resigns a tenement ; and John Graham obtains sasine. Page 217.
- „ (Same day). Margaret Hog, spouse of Bernard Haldane, resigns a tenement. Sasine given to John Graham. Page 217.
1478. Oct. 10. Elisabeth Malvele, relict of the late William Moubra, declared she had no assedation of the goods on the lands of the Temple Lands of Monrous. Page 217.
- „ Oct. 13. The Lady of Plane appointed with Mr. Alexander Inglis, her procurator, to obtain a commission from the Apostolic See. Page 217.
- „ (Same day). Memorandum on the Instrument for Robert Drummond. Page 217.
- „ Oct. 16. Agreement between Thomas Buchanan of Gartencaber, Donald Thomason, and others, for arbitration. Page 218.
1478. Oct. 17. Sasine of William Cristisone, brother and heir of Mr. Andrew Cristisone, of a tenement. Page 218.
1478. Oct. 21. Friar John Brown, prior of the Preaching Friars, resigns a tenement. Page 218.
1478. Oct. 26. Agreement between Elizabeth Erth, Lady of Plane, relict of Thomas Somervale of Batlaw, and Alexander Forestar, in Erthbeg. Page 219.
1478. Oct. 27. Service of Inquest on Gilbert Brade, burgess, and Isabella, his spouse, in lands in the shire of Clakmannane. Page 219.
- „ (Same day). The said Gilbert took instruments on the reading of a letter of reversion. Page 220.
1478. Oct. 30. Herbert Murra, procurator of Mariota Schevis, spouse of Henry Stratoun, past to the presence of Cristian Cunyngaham, relict of the late William Murra, of Tulchadam,



- and Lord of the barony of Buquhadrok, and sasine given to Richard Redehucht and Jonet Sandelandis, his spouse, etc. Page 220.
1478. (Same day). Cristian Cunyngaham protests that such sasine shall not prejudice her. Page 220.
- „ Oct. 31. Robert Makcalpen, of Camquhele, took instruments anent serving the briefs purchased by Agnes Ker and Isabella Ker, on the lands of Culbeg and Culmore. Page 220.
- „ (Same day). Sasine given to Richard Redehucht and Jonet, his spouse, in a tenement. Page 220.
1478. Oct. 31. The mother of Richard Redehuch resigns annual rents. Page 220.
- „ Nov. 4. Compromit between James Redehucht and Jonet Gulde to refer to arbiters. Page 221.
1478. Nov. 25. In a court of the lands of Culbeg and Culmore, an application is presented for a lease of the said lands to be transumed, made by Jonet Forsyth, farmer thereof, etc. Page 221.
- „ Nov. 2. Marriage of William Charteris and Isabella Stewart, daughter of Arthur Stewart of Albany. Page 221.
- „ Nov. 9. Jonet Forsyth presents a procuratory in the court of Culbeg and Culmore, which is not admitted. Page 222.
- „ Nov. 12. Robert Redehuch, chaplain of St. Katerine's Altar, took instruments on the oath of the wife of George Nichol and resignation of an annual rent of 10s. Page 222.
1478. Dec. 19. Agreement between Thomas Monepenny and Elisabeth Galbrath, spouse putative of the said Thomas, and Mariota Forestar, mother of the said Elisabeth, anent a divorce, etc. Page 222.
1478. Dec. 31. John Offeris and his spouse resign a tenement. Page 222.
- 1478-9. Jan. 5. Sasine to Richard Redehuch of the tenement of William Levingstoune. Page 223.
- 1478-9. Jan. 11. Isabella, spouse of John Robertson, gave her oath not to revoke an alienation of tenements. Page 223.
- „ Jan. 15. Beatrix Gulde, relict of the late Thomas Gulde, resigns her conjoint fee of a volt, and sasine is given to Matthew Forestar, provost of the burgh. Page 223.
- 1478-9. Jan. 19. Walter Stewart of Morphy, prolocutor of Jonet Galbrath, spouse of Alexander Stewart, sister of the late John Galbraith of Garthele, compear in the sheriff court anent the serving of a Brief of Inquest on the half of the lands of Garthele. Page 224.
- „ (Same day). James Heryng took instruments on his allegations. Page 224.
- 1478-9. Feb. 3. John Broys of Stanehous, vassal of William Charteris of Cagnor, knight, craved the said William to replege a certain man to his court. Page 224.
- „ Feb. 4. Matthew Forestar craved instruments on the oath of Alexander Cunyngaham of Auchinbowy to fulfil a letter of obligation. Page 224.
- 1478-9. Feb. 16. Sasine to John Warnok, as heir of the late Jonet Warnok, daughter and heir of the late Henry Warnok, in a tenement. Page 225.

- 1478-9. Feb. 23. Matthew Forestar, burges of Striueline, obliges himself to John Lamby of Duncani regarding a lease of Cambusbarron. Page 225.
- 1478-9. Penult. Feb. Cristian Nefarlane, relic of the late Malcolm Duncansone, gives her oath anent a lease of the lands of Athra, etc., in Boquhedir. Page 226.
- 1478-9. Feb. 25. William Mane, familiar of the King, took instruments that he was ready to fulfil the conditions made to William Cristison, etc. Page 226.
- „ (Same day). William Cristyson declared that the said William Mane had broken certain of the conditions, etc. Page 226.
- 1478-9. March 24. Procuratory by William Richartson, familiar servitor to the King, for resigning his lands and tenements. 1478-9. February 6. Page 227.
- „ March 10. Walter Symson resigns to Mr. Duncan Bully, rector of Kynneill, his right to teind sheaves of the lands of Logie. Page 228.
1479. April 3. Friar John Broun, prior of Striueline, resigns an annual rent. Page 229.
- „ (Same day). A. de B. craves an instrument on conditions made between him and John Kar. Page 229.
1479. April 20. William Cristysone presents a Brief of Inquest. Page 229.
1479. Penult April. The procurators of Alexander Rucht, prior of Inchmacholmok acknowledge payment by James Ogylby of Ernly, knight, of £30. Page 229.
- „ (Same day). James Ogilby promised to relieve the procurators, etc. Page 229.
1479. May 6. Sasine to Adam Cosour and Katerine, his spouse, of Levylandis. Page 230.
1479. May 24. Donald Burell resigns his tenement. Page 230.
1479. May 25. Margaret Narne took instruments on serving her brief to the lands of Banchry. Page 230.
1479. May 29. Alan Avery, attorney of Thomas Symson, sheriff of Fife, receives sasine of the lands of Toquhil, Cragquarter, etc. Page 230.
1479. June 4. James Adamson (Ade) invested in the vicarage of the parish church of Kypane. Page 231.
1479. June 14. Adam Cosour and John Galoway charged in the King's name to bear testimony in the action between Arthur Forbes of Reras and John Wemys of that ilk. Page 231.
- „ (Same day). John Wemyss of that ilk explained that he was summoned that day to the court, etc. Page 231.
1479. June 15. Patrick Adamson, son of Patrick Adamson, craves transumpt of a lease of the lands of Clatharry, etc. Page 232.
1479. June 22. The Lard of Houstoun protests that serving the brief of Umfrid Culquohone on the lands of \_\_\_\_\_ should not prejudice his right. Page 232.
1479. June 28 and July 1. Sasine of lands pertaining to the late John of Culquhoun of Lus, Knight, in the burgh of Dumbartane, to Vmfrid of Culquohn, son of the said John. Page 232.
1479. June 30. Sasine to the said Vmfrid of the barony of Lus. Page 233.

1479. July 9. Holding of the Court of the barony of Lenze, etc. Page 233.
1479. July 6. Mariota Wrennok, daughter of William Wrennok, resigns seven acres of land. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 9. Margaret Narne took Instruments that she could not obtain justice in the Sheriff Court of Clackmannan, etc. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 13. Elisabeth Erth of Plane asserts she will never alienate her lands of Plane, etc., from her son William Summervell of Haldane. Page 234.
1479. Aug. 15. William Summervell of Halden renounces certain instruments. Page 235.
1479. Aug. 16. Elisabeth Erth receives Sasine of Innercuschny Quarter etc. Page 235.
1479. Aug. 21. Thomas Lummsdale binds himself to pay to Andrew Cunyngaham of Drumquhasill the sum of 80 merks, etc. Page 236.
1479. Sept. 2. Sasine to Sir Robert Symson, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Trinity, of annual rent. Page 236.
1479. Sept. 20. Summons to parties for serving a brief of departure of the lands of Schandbody between Henry Stewart of Rosyth, John of Menteth and Jonet Stewart his spouse, Margaret Stewart, sister of the said Jonet, and Robert Stewart her spouse. Page 236.
- „ (Same day). Serving of the said brief before the sheriff of Clakmannane. Page 238.
1479. Sept. 22. John Galoway resigns two perches of land, and sasine given to William Mane. Page 238.
1479. Sept. 25. Sasine to Gilbert Brady, grandson of the late John Brady of the Dowwell Croft, etc. Page 239.
1479. Oct. 4. Sasine to Nicholas Franch, as procurator of Margaret Adamson, of a tenement. Page 239.
- „ (Same day). Cognition of John Dougal, as son and heir of Thomas Dougal, in a tenement. Page 240.
1479. Oct. 5. William Murray resigns a tenement. Page 240.
1479. Penult. Oct. Elizabeth Stewart, relict of the late William Charteris of Cagnor, knight, took instruments on serving a Brief of her terce. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 8. Sasine to Malize Williamson, burges, of a tenement, etc. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 15. Resignation by George Nichol of a tenement, and sasine to Robert Esok. Page 241.
1479. Nov. 19. Recognition of Andrew Quhite, as son and heir of the late R. Quhite, to a tenement. Page 242.
1479. Nov. 22. Agnes Cosour, relict of the late Alexander Cosour, resigns her tenement, and John Cosour is recognised, as son and heir of the late John Cosour, to the same. Page 243.
1479. Nov. 25. William, Lord le Grahame, and Anabella Drummond, one of the daughters of John Drummond of Cargill, contracted and married. Page 243.
1479. Nov. 26. Andrew Drummond, vicar of Muthill, invests John Murray, son and heir of the late James Murray, in one merkland of Achnynschellach, in the earldom of Strathern. Page 244.

1479. Nov. 29. Cristina Donovan, relict of the late John Levingstoun of Kypane, craves a transumpt of a lease granted to her and her spouse by Muriel Sandilandis, relict of the late Alexander Murray of Tulchadam. Page 244.
1479. Dec. 1. Eufamia Levyingstoun, relict of the late Malcolm Flemyng, son and heir of Robert, Lord le Flemyng, receives sasine of her terce of the lands of Cammisdrany. Page 245.
- „ Dec. 9. Andrew Gulde quitclaimed Katerine Fodringaham of £40. Page 246.
1479. Dec. 11. Margaret Melvene, relict of the late Robert Malcoun, burgess, resigns her tenements, and sasine given to David Forsyth, his grandson. Page 246.
1479. Dec. 18. James Schaw of Salchy resigns his half and second part of a croft in the burgh; and sasine given to Adam Bully. Page 247.
- 1479-80. Jan. 17. Sasine to Sir Richard Smythson, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, of a tenement. Page 248.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to the procurator of Sir Richard Cristison, chaplain of the altar of St. James, of the tenement of Gilbert Brady. Page 249.
- „ (Same day). Sasine to Sir Alexander Fresar, chaplain of St. Michael's altar, of a tenement of the late John Richardson. Page 249.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Nortoun, bailie, gave sasine to Sir Robert Symson, chaplain of the altar of Holy Trinity, of the tenement of the late John Wylde. Page 249.
- „ (Same day). Patrick of Menthet, son and heir apparent of Elen Lochaw, relict of the late James of Menthet, father of the said late James, declared that he and his friends were informed that the said Elen was minded to wadset certain annual rents, etc. Page 249.
- 1479-80. Jan. 24. Resignation of a tenement by James Darrow, burgess, and his spouse, and sasine to Matthew Foster, etc. Page 250.
- „ (Same day). Robert Darrow appointed Matthew Forestar his assignee to relax an annual rent. Page 250.
- 1479-80. Jan. 26. Sir Robert Redhucht, chaplain of St. Katrine's altar, resigns a tenement, and sasine given to Stephan Steile. Page 250.
- 1479-80. Jan. 31. Sasine of Umfrid Culquhoun of Lus, son and heir of the late John Culquhoun of Lus, knight, in Easter and Wester Sauling. Page 251.
1479. Feb. 1. Sasine to the procurator of Umfrid Culquhoun of Bordland of Sauling. Page 251.
- „ Feb. 16. William Levyingstoun revoked his procuratory for pursuing Adam Cosour for certain goods, etc. Page 252.
- 1479-80. Feb. 23. Malcolm Makclery of Garten, constable of the castle of Striueline, on behalf of Andrew, Lord Avandale, chancellor and captain of the castle, delivered the same to Alexander Inglis, provost of the collegiate church of Crichtoun, Clerk Register, etc. Page 252.
1479. Feb. 24. John Duncanson, burgess, presents an Instrument taken by him in name of William Duncanson, his father, regarding a pension of 40s. Page 253.

1479. Penult. Feb. Patrick Couslane, burghess, resigns his tenement, and sasine given to John Offros, burghess of the said burgh, and Elisabeth Horis, his spouse. Page 253.
- 1479-80. March 2. Adam Cosour, burghess, breaks the sasine of a tenement, etc. Page 254.
- „ (Same day). Adam Cosour resigns certain annual rents, etc. Page 255.
- 1479-80. March 4. Before the provost, bailies and community, Donald Pere, burghess of Edinburgh, declared that James Turing took from him a letter of obligation, etc. Page 256.
- 1479-80. March 5. Richard Smethson and William Smethson, burghesses, promised to infest Katharine Lawson, relict of the late Robert Lawson, in tenements in the burgh. Page 256.
- 1479-80. March 9. Richard Smethson and William Smethson, his son, resigned Richard's tenement, etc., which were given to Katharine Lawson, relict of the late Robert Lawson, burghess of the said burgh. Page 256.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of a croft to Alexander Cuningaham of Akinbowy. Page 257.
- 1479-80. March 15. Mariota Normaville caused John Curror, goldsmith in Edinburgh, to make her a seal of arms. Page 257.
- 1479-80. March 13. The procurator of Margaret Lyndesay, spouse putative of William Rothven of that ilk, intimated to the said William an appeal in the cause of Divorce moved by her against her said spouse, etc. Page 257.
- 1479-80. March 16. In a consistory court held in St. Giles of Edinburgh by Robert of Halkyrstoun, official of St. Andrews in Lothian, compeared Mariota Normavele of Cargunnok, and made oath that all evidents made by her to John Drummond of Gargill and Robert Inglis of Lochend, anent the grant of the marriage of the son and heir apparent of Alexander Hebburn should be held valid by her, etc. Page 258.
1480. March 28. Resignation by Alexander Cuningahame of Auchinbowy of a croft; and sasine of the same to John Brown. Page 259.
- „ March 29. Anabella Riot, relict of the late John Riot, burghess, resign a tenement in favour of John Riot, their son, who receives sasine of the same, etc., and sasine is given at last to him and Agnes Greg, his spouse, etc. Page 259.
- „ March 30. Duncan Thomsone, burghess, resigns a tenement, and John Lokart receives sasine of the same. Page 260.
1480. April 10. James Darow, son and heir of Robert Darow and Agnes Smethsoun, resigns half a tenement, and sasine is given to John Ray, son and heir of Robert Ray, burghess. Page 261.
- „ April 11. William Smethsoun craved instruments that the letters purchased by James Turyng anent payment of £11 Scots, were exonered and delivered by him. Page 261.
1480. April 30. Alexander Cunyngaham of Achynbowy lets to Margaret Yare, relict of the late Thomas Adamson, and Richard Adamson, their son, two merks of Achynbowy, for a certain term of years. Page 262.
1480. April 27. John Hvnny, burghess, engages never to molest Margaret Hall, etc. Page 262.

1480. May 8. Robert Symson, chaplain, resigns a tenement, of which sasine is given to Adam Bully and Jonet, his spouse. Page 263.
1480. May 19. James Nory of Tarbart took instruments that the mother of a certain man now dead publicly declared that by the instigation of an evil spirit he had drowned himself in the Teth, and not through fault of the said James. Page 263.
1480. May 26. Thomas Prestoun took instruments on the production of testimonial letters to Mr. John Moffat, official of Dunblane, on the purgation of a certain woman by her spouse accused of sorcery. Page 263.
1480. (Same day). William Smethsone took instruments that he had offered to Duncan Forestar to pay him what he was due. Page 263.
- „ June 6. William Broun, son and heir of William Broun of Salchy, gave sasine to James Schaw of Salchy, of his lands of Lilit Dawmerkoth. Page 264.
- „ June 8. Anent a sum of money claimed from William Smethsone. Page 264.
1480. June 14. Alexander Setoun of Tulibody renounces the lands of Fogo, etc., in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, his brother, for the half of the lands of Tulchfraser. Page 264.
- „ June 15. Alexander Setoun leased to Alexander Inglis his lands of Rymmyltoun. Page 265.
1480. June 19. Christina Hepburn, one of the daughters of the late Alexander Hepburn of Gargunnok, declared she had formerly a charter and sasine of Robert, Lord Flemyng, of Easter Thomastoun and Wester Thomastoun, in the barony of Herbertschire, etc. Page 265.
1480. May 25. Hugh Mekiljohn, farmer of the King's lands of Wester Row, surrendered his lease in favour of William Sym. Page 266.
1480. July 10. The daughters of the late David Baxter are recognised to the tenements of their father. Page 266.
1480. July 15. The attorney of Elen Hvme, spouse of Alexander Erskine, son and heir-apparent of Thomas, Lord Erskine, relict of Adam Hepburn, son and heir of Patrick, Lord le Halis, receives sasine of her terce of the barony of Dunsiore, in the shire of Lanark, etc. Page 266.
1480. July 19. William Menteith of West Kerse received two procuratories for Robert Drummond of Ermore. Page 267.
1480. July 23. Christian Hepburn by her procurator resigned the lands of Easter and Wester Thomastoun. Page 267.
1480. August 4. Thomas Baxter breaks the sasine of the lands of David Baxter. Page 267.
1480. August 9. Henry Greg delivered all his barley growing on St. James' Croft for payment to the Prior of 4 bolls. Page 267.
1480. August 20. Robert, Lord Flemyng offered to deliver Robert Boyde from his ward if he should find legal pledges. Page 268.
1480. Sept. 11. Robert, Lord Flemyng, made a declaration anent the vexing of Matthew Forestar, burgess, etc. Page 268.
1480. Sept. 11. Alexander Nortoun took instruments that the bailie nor

- any present in the burgh court confessed to have sealed a letter of testimonial given by William Symson, bailie, etc. Page 268.
1480. Sept. 28. John M'Gilhos and John Galbrath, tenants of Ermore, resigned their leases of the lands of Ermore. Page 268.
- „ (Same day). Robert Drummond renounced his resignation of the lease of the said lands. Page 269.
1480. Oct. 5. William Burn declared he renounced an exclusion from services sealed to him by Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy in a letter of lease of Erthbeg. Page 269.
1480. Oct. 25. James Menteith of Radnoch and Malcolm M'Crure renounced all charters, etc., which they had of Over Glemny and Dulatur, in favour of Humphrey Culquhone of Luss, etc. Page 269.
1480. Nov. 10. Gilchrist Parker was arrested and pursued by John Wawar, son of the late Tristram Wawart, before Thomas, Lord Erskine, sheriff of Striueline. Page 269.
1480. Nov. 13. Elizabeth of Dunbar, Countess of Moray, spouse of the late John Colquhone of Luss, knight, receives sasine of a third of the lands of Salchy, etc. Page 270.
- „ Nov. 27. Sasine of David Flemyng, knight, son of the late Malcolm Flemyng of Monycabo, and grandson and heir of Robert, Lord Flemyng, in the barony of Bygir, etc. Page 271.
1480. (Same day). David Flemyng, knight, son of the late Malcolm Flemyng of Monycabo, and nepos and heir of Robert, Lord le Fleming, receives sasine of Frankartoun. Page 272.
- „ Dec. 2. Sasine of same in barony of Lenze. Page 272.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of same in Ochtermoney. Page 273.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of same in Cummyrnald. Page 274.
1490. Dec. 12. Mariota Forestar gave to Elizabeth, her daughter, a brazen pot. Page 275.
1490. Dec. 16. James Douglas resigns an annual rent. Page 275.
1490. Dec. 19. Agreement between Thomas, Lord Erskine, and Christina, Lady Graham, and Edward Leuingstoun of Balnastiel, for the marriage of William Leuingstoun, son and heir-apparent of the said Edward and Elisabeth Grahame, daughter of the said Christina. Page 275.
- 1480-81. Jan. 13. Sasine of Sir Richard Smethson, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, in a tenement of Malize, Earl of Menteth. Page 276.
- 1480-81. Jan. 26. Sasine of Robert Robisone, burgess, son and heir of the late John Robisone, burgess, etc., in tenements, etc. Page 277.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of the same in annual rents, etc. Page 278.
- „ (Same day). Resigns his tenement near the Watter Slop. Page 279.
- 1480-81. Feb. 29. Elen Lachhaw, relict of the late James of Menteth, offered to sell her lands to her nearest friends according to the laws of burgh, being in urgent need, but offer was made on behalf of Patrick of Menteth, her son, to supply her with food and clothing, etc. Page 279.
- 1480-81. Feb. 16. Sasine of Walter Ray, son of Robert Ray, in a tenement. Page 279.

- 1480-81. Feb. 8. James Douglas, burgess, resigns an annual rent. Page 279.
1481. July 9. The provost, bailies, etc., elect 12 persons well 'bodin in feir of weir' to compare before the king at Edinburgh on the 16th of the month. Page 280.
1481. July 14. Sasine of Alexander Forestar, brother of the late Mr. Robert Forestar, of an annual rent, etc. Page 280.
- „ July 16. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy took instruments on the procuring the seal of Alexander Muschet by William Burn to a letter of reversion. Page 281.
- „ July 17. James Dausone, burgess, resigns an annual rent. Page 281.
- „ July 26. In presence of the provost, bailies, etc., John Hog, chaplain of St. Michael's altar, craved copy of a process anent an annual rent due to the said altar. Page 281.
1481. July 28. Sasine of Malize, Earl of Menteth, in a tenement. Page 282.
1481. Aug. 7. Thomas Bell, John Forsyth, and Alexander Robertson, for lesion of Robert Colly, and he for troubling John Forsyth and Alexander Robertson, are tried by an assize, etc. Page 282.
1481. Aug. 13. Robert Wyntoun, clerk parochial of the burgh, resigned his clerkship, which was conferred on John Bully, son of Adam Bully, burgess. Page 282.
1481. Aug. 22. Agreement between John M'Gilhos, burgess, and Robert Colly, burgess, whereby the latter sells a tenement to the former, etc. Page 283.
1481. Sept. 3. Robert Colly, burgess, resigns his tenement. Sasine is given to John M'Gilhos, etc. Page 284.
1481. Sept. 1. Elen of Lochhaw, relict of the late James of Menteith, made oath that she sold to Colin, Earl of Argyle, her two tenements, etc. Page 284.
- „ (Same day). She resigned the said two tenements in the Earl's favour. Page 285.
- „ Sept. 17. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy became bound for himself and complices to the sheriff that Adam Bulle and his complices should be unhurt by them till the 20th instant. Page 286.
1481. Sept. 18. James Cellar, son and heir of the late John Cellar of Grenzardis, receives sasine of the lands of Grinzardis. Page 286.
- „ (Same day). A transumpt made by Alexander Setoun. Page 286.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Setoun of Tulybody offered to stand to the degree of umpires. Page 287.
1481. Sept. 22. Sasine of Adam Bully in Tulchgorme, etc. Page 287.
1481. Oct. 1. Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy, provost, offered to do justice to John Hog, chaplain, anent an annual rent, etc. Page 287.
1481. (Oct. 1). John Hog, chaplain, took a brazen pot from the land of Robert Cristale in distraint for an annual rent. Page 288.
1481. Oct. 2. Sasine of Sir James Darow in the tenement of the late William Lyn. Page 288.
- „ (Same day). Sasine given to him of the Wardanis lands. Page 288.



1481. (Same day). Sasine to Sir Alexander Fresale of a tenement. Page 288.
1481. Oct. 7. Andrew Ramsay of Rede takes instruments that William Murray, burges, showed letters of Reversion, on lands and annual rents pertaining to the late Agnes Broun, etc. Page 288.
1481. Oct. 13. Patrick Menteth, son and heir-apparent of Elen of Lochhaw, spouse of the late James of Menteth, cased certain sasines, etc. Page 289.
1481. Oct. 15. Elen Bowar, relict of the late Patrick Wrennok, resigns an annual rent, etc. Page 289.
1481. Nov. 17. Robert Ray resigns his tenement of land, being a rood, and sasine is given to John Patonson and his spouse. Page 290.
1481. Nov. 28. James Schaw of Salchy came to the lodging of Matthew Forestar with Jonet Forestar his daughter, who being interrogated anent her being carried off by John Schaw, son of the said James, averred it had been done with her consent and she was now his wife, etc. Page 290.
1481. Nov. 29. Trial of John Offeris accused of theft, who was found guiltless. Page 291.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngahame of Auchinbowy craved copy of a King's letter presented in judgment, etc. Page 291.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Cunyngahame craved instruments that Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute, had not called certain pledges, etc. Page 291.
1481. Jan. 5. Gilbert Bychat, resigns his tenement; and sasine is given to William Graham. Page 291.
- „ (Same day). Protest of Robert Nortoun. Page 292.
- 1481-2. Jan. 10. Sasine given to Gilbert Brady of tenement of the late William Mure. Page 292.
- „ (Same day). John Edmondstoun, vicar of Abbirfule, surrenders his vicarage in the hands of the Bishop of Dunblane; and Robert Crum, chaplain, is put into the vicarage, etc. Page 292.
- „ (Same day). Alexander Redehuch, rector of the church of Abbirful, craved instruments on the said resignation, etc. Page 292.
- „ (Same day). Gilbert Brady, nepos and heir of the late John Brady, acknowledged him paid by Richard Redehuch of annual rents, etc. Page 293.
- „ Jan. 18. Matthew Forestar appoints procurators to surrender his lands of Litol Cryg, RATHERNE, etc., the May, Kirklands of Kyppane, etc. Page 293.
- 1481-2. Jan. 21. Decreet by Thomas, Lord Erskine, and others in causes between David Broys of Clakmanane and David Broys of Kennat. Page 294.
- „ (Same day). David Broys of Kennat took instruments that he consented for his life to come to the said mill, etc. Page 295.
- „ Jan. 23. John Hog, chaplain of St. Stephen's altar, took instruments concerning an annual rent due to him. Page 295.
- „ (Same day). Richard Redehuch's statement about tenement. Page 295.
- 1481-2. Jan. 2. John Galoway, burges, surrenders his tenement, etc. Page 295.

- 1481-2. Feb. 12. John Drummond, dean of Dunblane, requests John Crichtoun, rector of the parish church of Kynnoul, to cause seal to him a letter of assedation on the fruits and provents of his rectory. Page 296.
- „ Feb. 22. Cristina Cunyngahame, Lady of Buquhadrok, broke a sasine taken by Gilbert Brady. Page 296.
- 1481-2. March 3. Alexander Erskine, son and heir-apparent of Thomas, Lord Erskine, binds himself to Malize, Earl of Menteith, that Patrick Graham, his son and apparent heir of the earl, should deliver the lands of Gartcarne, etc., to the said Earl, etc. Page 296.
- „ (Same day). Patrick Graham took instruments that if he obtained the favour of his said father to enjoy the lease of Gartcarne, he would hold the same from his father in lease. Page 297.
- 1481-2. March 6. Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute of Striueline, took instruments that he had taken pledges for Luke Brus, etc. Page 297.
- 1481-2. March 7. Institution of Sir Patrick Murray, chaplain, into the chaplainry of St. Peter's Hospital for the poor. Page 297.
- „ (Same day). John Galbraith, son and heir of the late William Galbraith, put in pledge to Mariota Galbraith, his mother, all his utensils for £6 due by the death of his father. Page 297.
- 1481-2. March 11. Alexander Muschet took instruments that he had delivered the charters of Dugall of Lochhaw to the provost and bailies. Page 297.
- „ (Same day). Patrick Menteth, son and heir-apparent of Elen of Lochaw, took instruments upon his charter and confirmations of two tenements. Page 297.
- „ (Same day). He took instruments that he had asked from the provost and bailies the foresaid charters. Page 297.
- „ (Same day). The provost and bailies craved transumptis of the said charters. Page 298.
- 1481-2. March 24. John Napare of Merchanstoun, and Elizabeth his spouse, etc., agree to stand by the decreet of arbiters in causes between them and John Halden (of Glennegas) anent the lands of Rusky and Lanark. Page 298.
1482. April 12. Sasine of Jonet Symsonne, niece (neptis) and heiress of the late Walter of Galbrath, burgess, in a tenement, etc. Page 298.
1482. April 12. She appoints her father her procurator. Page 299.
- „ April 15. Richard Cristinson required Charles Red, bailie, not to receive any process by John Leuingstoune on the land of William Dedrik. Page 299.
- „ (Same day). Margaret Wricht, relict of Walter Galbraith, breaks a sasine. Page 299.
- „ April 16. Herbert Murray, sheriff-depute, at the instance of John Drummond of Gargill, prolocutor of William, Lord le Graham, caused prove a certain brief of inquest on certain lands pertaining to the said lord. Page 299.
- „ (Same day). The said prolocutor produced an instrument under seal of the sheriff of Forfar that the said Lord le Graham had received sasine of the lands of Montrose. Page 300.

1482. April 17. The sheriff declared that he had delivered to the said prolocutor a Retour of Chancery on the serving of the inquest of Lord le Graham. Page 300.
- „ April 15. Sasine of Sir Richard Smethsoun, chaplain of St. Mary's altar, of two tenements. Page 300.
- „ (Same day). Sasine of Sir James Darow, chaplain of the altar of the Holy Rood, in a tenement. Page 300.
- „ (Same day). Hugh Lausone, burgess, acknowledges himself paid by James Allane of certain sums of money. Page 300.

(To be continued.)

709. FROM PERTH TO CARLISLE IN 1795 (*continued from p. 114*).— Set out for Dumfries, and pass by Raehills, a new seat of the Earl of Hopeton. It is finely situated on the bank of the Kinnel about a mile S.W. of Lochwood, the old castle of the Annandale family. Here the Earl of Hopeton has planted a great deal of wood, and greatly embellished the face of the country, which is originally wild and mossy.

At the 10th mile-stone from Dumfries observe the following plants, viz. : *Orchis conopsea*, *Satyrion albidum*, *Athamanta Meum*; and, for the first time I ever saw it, *Genista tinctoria*.

Call upon Dr. Burgess at the Manse of Kirkmichael; the Doctor a pleasant, old, hospitable botanist, a correspondent of the famous Linnæus, some of whose letters are in his custody. The Doctor has the best collection of the British grasses of perhaps any British botanist. He introduces me to a Mr. Gordon, a pleasant sensible young gentleman lawyer of Dumfries, who accompanies me to Dumfries.

A little below the Manse of Kirkmichael, which is situated upon a Roman camp, I observe the *Osmunda crispa*. As we approach to Dumfries, the evening becomes very mild and pleasant; have a view of Skiddaw in Cumberland. A high mountain lies before us on the Galloway shore called Criffel (Creelfell).<sup>1</sup> Mr. Gordon narrates to me a curious superstitious story concerning it. Come in to Nithsdale. The country here in the highest state of culture; rich fields of potatoes, wheat, and different kinds of grain on every hand. On our left hand lies Tinwaldhouse, the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, with Tinwald Farm immediately above it, on one of the finest banks I ever saw. On our right hand lies Carnfalloch, the seat of Johnston, Esq., lately Member of Parliament for the County, etc.

After putting up our horses at the inn, Mr. Gordon walks out with me to the banks of the Nith, where we enjoy a prospect of the town; the beautifully meandering river; the ruins of Lincluden Abbey (the seat of Mr. Young on the left side of it); the whole of Nithsdale for six miles broad, and extending in length more than thirty miles to N.W., bounded on each side by delightful green mountains; the whole landscape gilded by the rays of the setting sun, and indeed one of the finest landscapes anywhere to be seen. On the opposite side of the river stands the hills of Traquair, the scene of the famous song, *The Bush aboon Traquair*.<sup>2</sup>

Dumfries, an elegant genteel town, containing about eight thousand

<sup>1</sup> The spelling 'Creelfell' is merely an invention to suit the story here alluded to, and given on the next page.

<sup>2</sup> A misapprehension of the diarist's. The place he describes is *Troqueer*; the Traquair of the song is near Innerleithen.

inhabitants. Two bridges, the old and the new, stretch across the river and join the town to the suburbs which lie on the west side, where there is the finest set of cornmills I ever saw. The principal buildings of the town are the Dumfries and Galloway Infirmary, containing an Asylum for lunatics; the Poor's House; the Correction House; the Theatre; the Assembly Rooms; the two Churches, and the Townhall. In the Church-yard are a great number of beautiful monuments (one in particular belonging to the family of Hoddam), composed all of a fine freestone dug up in the neighbourhood, and executed in such a manner as plainly shows the good taste and genteel spirit of the inhabitants. No coal here; get them over from Whitehaven. Good salmon fishery. Excellent flesh-market. Before supper take a walk through the different departments of the town, which are very distinctly pointed out and explained to me by Mr. Gordon, who afterwards sups with me at the inn.

*Saturday, 27th.*—Set out from Dumfries at ten o'clock A.M., a delightful ride to Annan.<sup>1</sup> Pass through the Lockar [Lochar] Moss, and a little beyond the turnpike see again the *Genista tinctoria*. In passing over the heights betwixt Dumfries and Annan, the country has somewhat the appearance of drums<sup>2</sup> formed by currents. The drums point southward towards the Solway Firth, and run nearly parallel to Nithsdale. Look back from the high grounds and have a charming view of the dale from its one end to the other. Dumfries stands about ten miles up from the Firth in the heart of the dale. From Dumfries a long ridgy eminence stretches down to the Firth, and divides the foot of the dale into two countries nearly of an equal breadth. On the west side of this ridge runs the river Nith, navigable within a mile of the town by vessels of between fifty and sixty tons. On the east side of the ridge lies Lockar Moss, stretching from ten to eleven miles towards the Firth, nearly on a level with the sea in most parts, and in some parts it is said below the sea level. The moss<sup>3</sup> is of a good quality, easily cast up for fuel; and the skirts of it in some parts are very well cultivated and [produce] very good crops of oats and potatoes. The potatoes in this country are, in general, the common white potatoe, which we have in the north, and a few of the red Lancaster. Pass over the highest elevation of the road, and come down to a black, mossy part of the country. At Hillhead (here is a great lime-work, Lady Douglas's), stop and look back on Creelfell about twenty miles west-by-south. It is the stateliest mountain in the prospect; and is perhaps not less than 3500 feet above the Solway Firth.<sup>4</sup> It is vulgarly reported that the Devil, intending to form a bridge betwixt Galloway and Cumberland, had proceeded south thus far, forming on his way the range of mountains that bound Nithsdale on the west, and that when he had got as far as Criffle, his creel, in which he carried his stones, *fell*, and formed that vast mountain now called Creelfell (pronounced Criffle).<sup>5</sup> The Devil was obliged in consequence of this accident to drop his attempt, and pro-

<sup>1</sup> At Moffat, therefore, instead of keeping to the main highway leading south to Carlisle, he diverged at once to the south-west, taking the direct road from Moffat to Dumfries.

<sup>2</sup> Compare p. 112.

<sup>3</sup> 'Moss' is here used to denote a peat-bog or moor.

<sup>4</sup> It is actually only 1867 feet above the level of the sea. Its isolated position presumably increases its apparent height. Wordsworth speaks of 'huge Criffell's hoary top.'

<sup>5</sup> An etymology analogous to that which derives 'Guthrie' from the royal command to 'gut three' (herrings).

ceeded no further in the plan of his bridge. The lands at its base are in a high state of improvement, and beautifully cultivated a great way up its sides.

On descending towards Annan have a view of Mount Annan on the left, a seat of the Marquis of Annandale. Here you see the English coast very distinctly from Wigton to Cockermouth and Whitehaven; with the high mountains on each side of the Bassenthwaite Lake; and, between these, the summits of the mountains beyond Keswick and the Derwent-water.

Annan, an elegant little cleanly town, beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Annan, over which there is a good old bridge. From the bridge you have a fine prospect up Annandale, with the windings of the river; but the view is inferior to that at Dumfries. Annan about nine miles from the Firth, following the course of the river. A salmon fishery and good cotton manufactory. Victual here in this country all sold by weight, seventeen and a half pounds the stone: other articles, wool, etc., fourteen pounds per stone. Meal here sold at present at twenty-six pence the stone-weight. There is a windmill<sup>1</sup> here for grinding wheat, etc. At a small village betwixt Annan and Gretna, on a sign-post above the door of a small alehouse is painted a gate with this inscription under it:

‘This gate hangs well and hinders none;  
Refresh and pay, and travel on.’

A little farther on, above the door of another small alehouse, are written these words:

‘Bread, beer,  
Sold here.’

The Borderers seem to be fond of rhiming. Such trifles as these sometimes catch the eye of a solitary traveller. Have a fine view of Mossknowe, the seat of Captain Græme of Dumfries, on the left hand. Arrive at the famous Gretna-green (Mrs. Howe), and dine sumptuously in one of the pleasantest inns in the kingdom, where so many fond lovers have had their hearts and their fortunes united by Pasley, of whom I here find the following lines pencilled on one of the window-shutters in the room where I dine:

‘Old Pasley the priest, who does lovers unite,  
Is stiled by the wise ones an old Gretna Bite;  
To be sure ’tis for money he follows the trade;  
No woman possessing it should die an old maid.’<sup>2</sup>

The motto of the armorial bearings above the door of Gretna-hall is

<sup>1</sup> Windmills were, and are, rarities in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> The following appeared in *Notes & Queries* (8th S. ix., Jan. 25, 1896):—

‘Joseph Pasley acquired a good business. He obtained the name of the Old Blacksmith, probably on account of the mythological conceit of Vulcan being employed in riveting the hymeneal chains. Pasley was at first a smuggler, a farmer, and a fisherman, then a tobacconist, but never at any time a blacksmith. His first residence was at Megg’s Hill, on the common or green between Gretna and Springfield, to the last of which villages he removed in 1782. He commenced his public career about 1753, and at first gave certificates signed with a feigned name. Latterly he took to wearing canonicals, and attached his real signature to the marriage certificates. He was a great drinker, and at his decease, in January 1811, aged eighty-four, weighed twenty-five stone.’ He was of the same family as General Pasley (*N. & Q.*, Feb. 22, 1896.)

*cave paratus*, not an improper caveat perhaps for a bridegroom just about to be *matrimonized*. After leaving Gretna, instead of going by Longtown, as last year, take the short road to Carlisle by the Sands: enter on English ground again, and get safely across the River Esk. On the south bank of the river, opposite the fording-place, there is a little public-house with this motto on the sign-post,

'Gentlemen here take a guide  
To either Scotch or English side,  
And have no cause to fear the tide.'

Between the River Esk and Carlisle, have an agreeable ride along the east bank of the River Eden. See here the *Plantago media*, *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Jasione montana*, *Valeriana Locusta*, *Galium Mollugo*, etc.

The approach to Carlisle from the north-west is most pleasant of any. The River Eden divides into two branches immediately to the north of the town; the branch next the town passes under a bridge of seven, and the branch farthest off passes under a bridge of four, arches; the two branches upon their union make a long magnificent winding, which embraces an extensive plain; on the south-east side of this peninsula stands the Castle, under a considerable elevation; to the left of the Castle you see the Cathedral with its noble square tower; to the left of the Cathedral you see the town, the bridges, and the river winding under your feet; in the middle-ground, a finely cultivated country along the banks of the river; and in the back-ground the Cumbrian mountains elevating their lofty tops to the sky. Put up all night at Sowerby's.<sup>1</sup> D. M'R.

710. PALÆOLITHIC WEAPONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (viii. 147; ix. 131, 167; x. 25).—In the summer of last year I paid a visit to some friends in Nova Scotia, and, while enjoying some good trout-fishing in the Indian River, Cape Breton, my attention was drawn to the formation of the river bank. At a place called Whycomagh, the bank, of which a photozinc is here given, rises to a height of about sixty feet above the river. About twenty feet above the brink runs a road parallel to the river. The bank, which faces south, consists of layers; on the top loam, twenty-one inches, rough gravel, thirteen inches, sand, ten inches, gravel, four and a half feet, sand, two inches, and so on erratically to the bottom of the section.

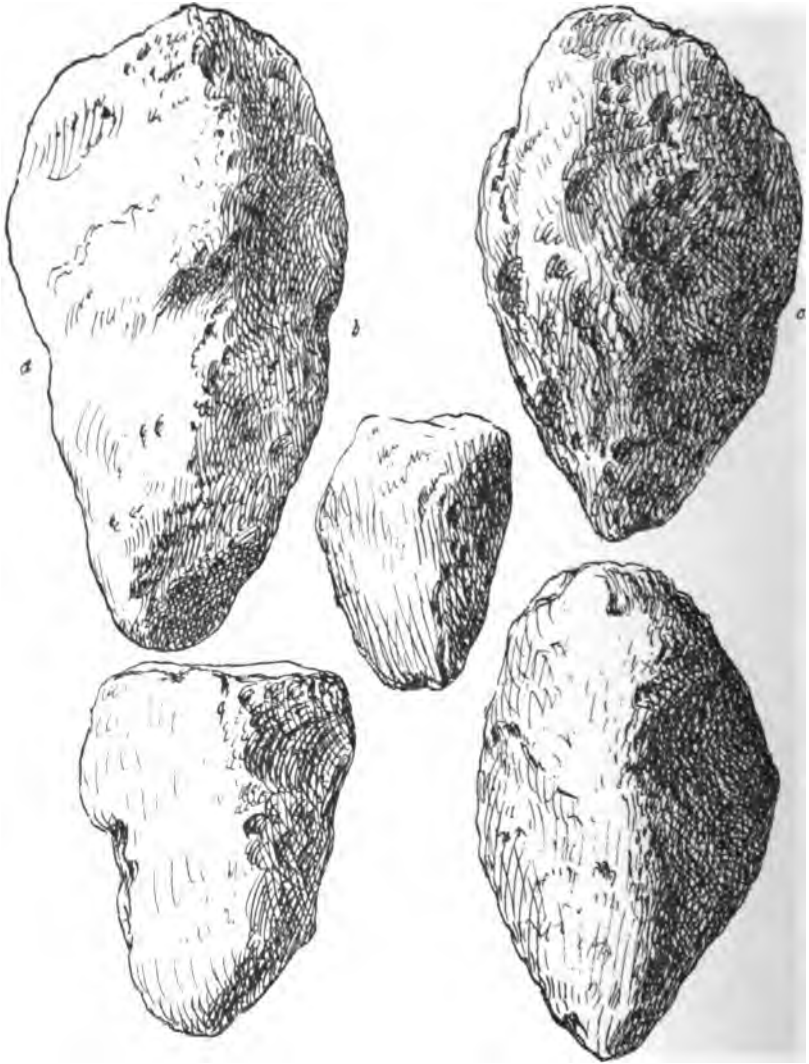
I have some experience in the nature and location of palæolithic weapons in and about London, and a little investigation showed me that this bank did not belie its appearance, but had a supply of weapons waiting the search of the palæolithic-weapon hunter.

At a depth of about thirty-five feet I discovered what I have no doubt are fabricated stones, *i.e.* weapons. They are, none of them, of flint, yet they bear a striking resemblance in form to many of those collected in and about London. They are (naturally enough) formed of such suitable rocks as the home of the fabricators yielded, such as quartzites (very granitic-looking some of them), felsites, and even coarse grits and conglomerates. The specimen mounted in handle is a fragment of a jasper vein with a backing of schistose matrix. The five specimens (reduced) on plate are of porphyritic and other felstones; the smallest, possibly a

<sup>1</sup> We believe our contributor has resolved to send the portion of the Diary relating to the journey from Carlisle to London to the *London Antiquary*.



rough spear-head, is a coarse-grained quartzite. It may be well to point here to the indentations, as at *a*, *b*, *c*, that occur in positions identical with that occupied by the handle of the specimen mounted by the native Indian referred to below.



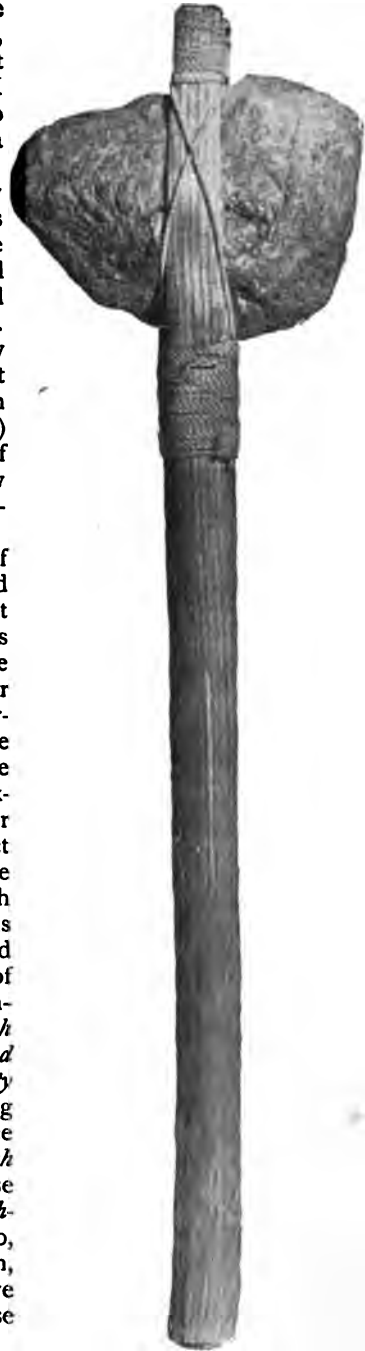
Specimens have been found in many parts of America. *The Report of the Smithsonian Institute (U.S.A.) for 1888*, pp. 629-644, contains not only some interesting plates of American palæolithic weapons, but at p. 685 a tabulated list of replies to circulars issued to United States and Canadian museums. From this it appears that in the States 6652 specimens were



reported and 106 in Canada; the material being flint, grey quartzite, jasper, indurated clay-slate, chert and felsite. Some of the specimens I secured bear a striking resemblance to weapons from the district of Columbia (Plates CIII. and CIV.).

The Rev. F. Smith has most kindly made drawings of a few of the weapons I have brought home. I found that the Micmac Indians, a few of whom still remain in the district, were acquainted with the use of stone implements. An intelligent Indian of that tribe, by name Stephen Sillyboy, at my request set some of the weapons I found in handles, and the plate (one-third size) represents a weapon ready for use. Of course in primitive times thongs of raw hide would be used instead of whipcord, and would be more efficient.

I feel that my discovery may be of some interest to those who have entered on a study which is yet in its infancy. It is highly instructive to know that stones hammered, however roughly, into a shape fitting them for man's use as weapons or implements are found over a great portion of the earth's surface. That these palæolithic implements should lack the finish of neolithic implements is to be expected, while the marked intention of their shape indicates that a common instinct had led men in the earliest ages of the world to supply themselves from such materials as they found with the means of procuring the necessaries of life and of defence and attack. An account of an interesting find of palæolithic implements is recorded in the *Fifteenth Annual Proceedings of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* (pp. 246-253). The plates illustrating the paper show a marked resemblance to those already given in the *Scottish Antiquary* (vol. viii. pp. 149-150), those given in the *Proceedings of the Smithsonian Institute*, already referred to, examples found in and near London, of which there are several extensive collections besides my own, and these late additions from Nova Scotia.



M

The Rev. F. Smith has sent me the following note, which I append:—  
 ‘On the receipt of these stones I was greatly struck with their resemblance to some specimens which I found in an excavation in the outskirts of Aberdeen little more than a year ago. This resemblance is threefold, viz. in their form, mode of fracture (roughly speaking), and the material of which they are made. I have collected specimens from many parts of Scotland, but those from the northern capital are so like those you have collected in Nova Scotia, that were the specimens from both localities mixed together a stranger would have little to guide him in an attempted reconstruction of the two groups.’

ALEX. MITCHELL, M.D., LONDON.

711. THE FOULIS FAMILY.—In the account of Sir John Foulis’ family in the introduction (page xv), to the *Foulis Account Book*, printed by the Scottish History Society, and edited by the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, it is stated in connection with Sir James Foulis of ‘Colintoun’:—‘James Foulis, the eldest son [of Sir Henry Foulis], married Anne, or Agnes, of the family of Heriot of Lumphry, to which family George Heriot, King James’s goldsmith, and the founder of Heriot’s Hospital in Edinburgh, belonged. I have not discovered the exact date of James Foulis’s death.’

With reference to the ‘exact date’ of the death of this James Foulis, there is in Colinton Parish Church, on the south wall, a wonderfully well-preserved inscription, ‘Sacred to the memory of James Foulis and Anna Heriot his spous 1593.’ This stone engraving is as clean and distinct now as it was 300 years ago.

On the *outside* wall there is also an old sun-dial, with

SIR JAMES FOULIS  
1633

engraved on it; and below his name is the coat of arms with the three leaves, also well preserved.

Mr. George Bayley of Manuel has to-day allowed me to see some of the old title-deeds of his property, and in one, *a copy of an old deed*, there is this sentence, ‘Manuel, bounded by lands (so and so) *sometime pertaining to Sir James Foulis of Colintoun.*’ This last sentence proves that Sir James Foulis of Colinton had lands bordering on the property of Manuel; and I think it shows that he still held those lands after he bought Colinton from Lord Kilmaurs in 1519.

The connection between Sir James Foulis of Colinton in very early days and lands bordering on Manuel is thus established.

JAMES FOULIS.

712. THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND.—The following list of Shetland Wills, all that are now extant, appeared some time ago in the *Shetland News*. I think it would prove interesting. The Commissary Court was in pre-Reformation times an ecclesiastical jurisdiction. It judged not only on questions relating to teinds, patronages, testaments, scandal, etc., but in the matters of marriage and divorce. At the Reformation this jurisdiction was abolished, and in lieu of the bishops, commissaries were appointed to preside in this court, of which there was one in every diocese, though afterwards some others were erected.

The principal duty performed by the Commissaries was that of

appointing persons to the office of executor and confirming them in the estates of deceased persons.

Orkney and Shetland were one jurisdiction. The records of the court previous to 1612 are awaiting. The Commissary appears to have held courts in the two counties alternately, and the record of his proceedings, so far as Shetland is concerned, is preserved to the year 1650, when there is a blank till this century. In 1612 Mr. Harry Aitken was commissary. He appears to have been succeeded by his son John Aitken.

The following is a list of the testaments or of estates of deceased persons given in the record so far as Shetland is concerned. F. J. G.

Dunrossness, 21st August 1612.

1. Malcolm Symonson of Culbengarth, died December 1610. Marion, his only bairn, appointed executor.
2. Katherine Androsdaughter, spouse to David Symonssone in Northmaven.
3. Marion Orme, spouse to William Bairneson in Hillwall, Dunrossness.

27th August 1612.

4. John Murray of Stammedale, Sandsting, died 11th January 1606. Robert his son executor.
5. Mr. James Pitcairn, minister of Northmaven, died March 1612.

21st June 1613.

6. Bryde Olasdochter, spouse of John Magnusson, indweller i Nether Houlland, Aithsting.

26th June 1613.

7. Magnus Peterson, in North House in Ustanes, Whiteness.
8. Nicolson Martinson in Hagerstay, Whiteness.
9. Erasmus in Garth, Tingwall.

28th June 1613.

10. Christopher Symondson in Catfirth, Nesting.

2nd July 1613.

11. Katherine Williamsdochter, spouse of Gotherum in Funzie, Fetlar.

Unst, 5th July 1613.

12. Laurence Couttis in Belzesta.
13. Magnus Williamson in Quayhouse.
14. James Thomson in Peterseter.
15. William Smyth in Stravald, and Zinneir Johnsdochter his spouse.
16. Ola Magnusson in Row.
17. Shew Williamson in Hammer.
18. Mathew Skowisson in Langoskoull.
19. Nicol Jacobson in Newhouse.
20. John Henderson in Gardie, died April 1602, Marion Androsdochter his relict, and Marion his bairn.

21. Ingagord Olasdochter, spouse of Magnus Peterson in Scotland.

22. Agnes Mowat in Cliff, died June 1601, Walter Gray her son.

23. Sinnevo Androsdochter, spouse of Magnus Williamson in Langhouse.

24. John Mowat in Langhouse, died February 1613, Gilbert, William, and Sinnevo his children.

25. Bryde Androsdochter, spouse of Erasmus Peterson in Setter in Haroldswick.

26. Henry Williamson in Stoist.

27. Erasmus Magnusson in Uragarth, and Agnes Williamsdochter his spouse.

28. Andrew Ollasone in Burrafirih.

29. John Coupland in Skae, died May 1608, Henry, William, Magnus, James, Ingagarth, and Agnes, his children.

30. Thomas Magnusson in Boddam.

31. James Loutit in Sleina.

32. Thomas Coupland in Skeer.

33. John Benedikson in Glaslow.

34. Andrew Couttis in Balzesta.

35. Erasmus Johnson in Quhailgairth.

36. Gotherum Thomasdochter, spouse of Magnus Johnson in Widwick.

37. Magnus Androissone in Scutoft.

38. Guneild Magnusdochter, spouse of John Magnusson in Westerhouse.

39. George Farquhar in Scalpo.

40. Katherine Magnusdocher, spouse of Ola Stephanson in Clugon.

Unst, 7th July 1613.

41. Henry Hey in Colvadail.

42. Ola Laurenceson in Under Hamber.

43. Ever Olasone in Bigdoun.

44. Nicol Aclay in Howgoland.

45. Magnus Gray in Clivocast, died September 1613, Simon, Antonius, and another, his children.

46. Erasmus Silvesterson in Mald.

47. Silvester Swanneson in Frangord.

48. Magnus Thomasson in Kewland.

49. James Antoninsson in Umboth.

50. Erasmus Smittoun in Snarravo.

51. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of William Nicolson in Clivocast.

52. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse to Walter Mureson in Still.
53. Sinniva Androisdochter, spouse to Mathew Nisbet in Scutoft, died April 1599, Marion, Elizabeth, and Bryde, children.
54. Magnus Magnusson in Sandwick.
55. Gutheram Silvesterson in Sandwick.
56. Harold Androissson in Sudderquay.
57. Anley Anderson in Wadbuster.

Yell, 9th July 1613.

58. Cristopher Erasmuson in Gloup.
59. Peter Nisbet of Kirkabister, died 1st August 1603.
60. Swannie Johnson in Windhouse, Magnus, James, John Robert, and Gilbert, his children.
61. John Inglisbrechtson in Tofts.

10th July 1613.

62. Edward Jacobson of Ordstay, Fetlar.
63. Bessie Fraser in Strand, Fetlar.

Yell, 10th July 1613.

64. David Erasmuson in Midsetter.
65. James Spens of Midbreck, died March 1607, David and Marion his children.
66. James Fraisser in North Sandwick.
67. Thomas Spens in Failzie, died October 1607, Sinnevo Nicolsdochter his relict, William and Katherine his children.
68. Elizabeth Olasdochter, spouse of William Spens in Hinland.
69. Gilbert Magnusson in North Brugh.
70. Michael Nicolson in Mursetter, and Katherine Laurencedochter his spouse.
71. Nicol Olasone in Daysetter.
72. Cristine Gregoriusdochter, spouse of Mathew Williamson in Houll, Fetlar.
73. Katherine Gregoriusdochter, spouse of Nicol Olawson in Gilthouse, Fetlar.
74. Nicol Gotherumson of Culzevoe.
75. Downie Johnson of Voldstay.
76. John Swannieson in Rogo.
77. Peter Erassmusson in Sallofirth.
78. Martin Olason in Etter.

Fetlar, 12th July 1613.

79. Inggerth Johnsdochter, spouse of Ninian Waltersøn in Sand.
80. Marion Magnusdochter, spouse of James Strang in Vailzie, died December 1605; Andrew, Thomas, William, Margaret, Janet and Katherine her children.
81. Helen Linklet in Under Failzie.
82. Magnus Aclay in Utrabuster, Yell.
83. David Birnardson in Hammer.
84. Mathew Sudderland in Finze, died February 1609. Margaret Olas-

dochter his relict, and Euphan his only daughter.

Yell, 13th July 1613.

85. Stephen Magnusson in Urie, Fetlar.

14th July 1613.

86. Laurence Scott in Gairdie, died February 1583.
87. Schewart Androson in Bastay.
88. Magnus Magnusson in Olstay.
89. Thomas Magnusson in Northlade.
90. Thomas Tulloch in Kettilsetter.
91. Peter Johnson in Coppasetter.
92. David Gairthson in Ulstay.
93. Magnus Symonson in Littlesetter.
94. Barbara Magnusdochter, spouse to the deceased John Bothwellson in Brugh.
95. Martin Magnusson in Brugh.

15th July 1613.

96. Laurence Ereckson in Breck, Delting.
97. Edward Tulloch in Skellistay, Nesting.
98. Laurence Thomasson in Firth.
99. Laurence Olason in Lie, Delting.
100. Bessie Jacobsdochter, spouse of Gregorius Thomassone in Lax, Delting.
101. Erasmus Laurenson in Firth, Delting.
102. John Olason in Sandfrie.
103. Katherine Mathewsdochter, spouse of James Nisbet in Commonssetter, Yell.
104. Isebil Irving, spouse to Magnus Erasmuson in Brugh, Delting.

Northmavine, 19th July 1613.

105. Guthrow Olasdochter, spouse to deceased Andrew Olawsons in Hugonsetter.
106. John Peterson in Flewagarth.
107. Ola Magnuson of Glus.
108. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse of Ola Gregorinson in Lungsetter.
109. Agnes Bothwellsdochter, spouse of Schewart in Quayfirth.
110. Laurence Tulloch in Skelberry.
111. Magnus Williamson in Setter.
112. Laurence Magnusson in Glus.
113. Breta Laurencedochter spouse to deceased Cristian Johnson in Houll.
114. John Budge in Oxsetter.
115. Barbara Christophersdochter, spouse of William Tulloch in Braebister.
116. Andro Smyth in Nethersetter.
117. Ola Polson in Houll.
118. Erasmus Laurenson in Grunzesetter.
119. Ola Thomasson in Murrøn.
120. Nicol Androson in Clodosetter.
121. Agnes Magnusdochter, spouse of Erasmus Johnson in Gardiehouse.
122. Marion Lovtit, spouse of Hutcheon Magnusson in Esterwick.

- 123. Magnus Bothwellson in Cauldstay.
- 124. Anley Williamson in Hammer.
- 125. Schewart Olawson in Brunegar.
- 126. Margaret Petersdochter, spouse of Magnus Thomason in Orhatongone.
- 127. Marion Magnusdochter, spouse of John Anderson in Cruiksetter.
- 128. Erasmus in Arsetter.
- 129. Magnus Williamson in Isbuster.

Walls, 24th July 1613.

- 130. Peter Wishart in Estabuster, Papa, died August 1605. Helen his only daughter.
- 131. Helen Petersdochter in Nidwie, Sandness.
- 132. Patrick Colt in Braebister, died July 1612. Sara Wishart his spouse.
- 133. Oliver Cristopherson, elder in Papa, died January 1608. Katherine Laurensdochter his relict.
- 134. Erasmus Androsone in Southerhous, Papa.
- 135. Laurence Nicolson in Brabister.
- 136. Cristine Laurensdochter, spouse of Andrew Thomasson in Housdigarth.
- 137. Agnes Olasdochter, spouse to deceased Ola Manson in Neschedoun.

26th July 1613.

- 138. Andro Olawson in Midsetter, Papa.

27th July 1613.

- 139. Thomas Olawson in Hamnavoe, Yell.
- 140. Magnus Henriesson in Gilliebreck, Lunnasting.
- 141. Magnus Peterson in Cheldasetter, Whalsay.
- 142. Katherine Call, spouse of George Work, in Clet in Whalsay.
- 143. Andrew Wishart in Melbie, Sandness, died May 1607; Marion Reid his relict, and Robert, Harry, Janet, and Katherine his bairns.
- 144. Thomas Reid in Hopsetter, Sandness.
- 145. John Manson in Breck, Aithsting.
- 146. Bryde Nicolsdochter, spouse of Magnus Christopherson in Brabister, Walls.
- 147. Mathew Peterson in Brugh, Yell.
- 148. Erasmus Irvingsson in Middale, Walls.
- 149. John Benedickson in Stenswall, Weisdale.
- 150. Henry Chalmer, indweller in Hewgoland, Whiteness.
- 151. Marion Olasdochter, spouse of Magnus Nicolson in Coit, Weisdale.
- 152. Ola Thomson in Tuenswick, Sandsting.
- 153. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of Michael Laurensone in Firth.

30th July 1613.

- 154. Ola Peterson in Mangasetter, Northmaven.
- 155. John Anderson in Setter, Walls.
- 156. John Olawson in Cultiswick, Sandsting.
- 157. Christian Rey, spouse of deceased Magnus Catanach in Howgoland, Whiteness.
- 158. Henry Forrester of Lunning, in the parish of Lunnasting, who died December 16. David, William, Mathew, and Marion his bairns.
- 159. Claray Nisbet, spouse of David Tulloch in Kettisetter, Yell, who died June 1610. Olave, Ingagarth, and Barbara her bairns.
- 160. Peter Androsone in South Yell.

31st July 1613.

- 161. David Erasmusone in Hochsetter, Whalsay.
- 162. Magnus Johnson in Tow, Tingwall.
- 163. Agnes Erasmusdochter, spouse of Erasmus Olawson in Uzea, Northmaven.
- 164. Agnes Thomesdochter, spouse of Nicol Olawson in Papa (little), Aithsting.

2nd August 1613.

- 165. Michael Olawson in Hellibuster, Weisdale.
- 166. Barbara Nicolsdochter, spouse of Olaw Manson in Hellibuster, Weisdale.
- 167. John Laurensone in Flewagon, Lunnasting.

3rd August 1613.

- 168. Margaret Nicolsdochter, spouse to Gregorius Androsone in Sulim, Northmaven.
- 169. Marion Thomasdochter, spouse to Thomas Androsone in Laxo, Deltsting.
- 170. Katherine Schewartsdochter, spouse to Magnus Tulloch in Uzea, Northmaven.
- 171. Poill Manson in Houff, Whiteness.
- 172. Erasmus Guidlett in Greenwall, Tingwall.
- 173. Magnus Manson in Cova, Whiteness.
- 174. Marion Erasmusdochter, spouse of David Manson in Hoverstay, Bressay.
- 175. Nicol Thomasson in Voesgarth, Tingwall.
- 176. Katherine Jamesdochter, spouse to Thomas Johnson in Sound, Tingwall.
- 177. William Sinclair of Ustanes, who died December 1610; Elizabeth

Sinclair his relict, and Laurence Sinclair his son.

4th August 1613.

178. Marion Johndochter, spouse to deceased Magnus Olawson in Arisdale, Yell.  
 179. Thomas Swannieson in Brindestay, Tingwall.  
 180. John Nicolson in Stroholmfirth, Weisdale.

7th August 1613.

181. John Martinson in Over Sound, Tingwall.

9th August 1613.

182. Malcolm Halcro in Linksetter, Tingwall.

Dunrossness, 16th August 1613.

183. Laurence Sinclair of Goat, Dunrossness, died 21st January 1613. Margaret Leisk his relict, and Laurence his son.  
 184. Helen Mowat, spouse to umquhile Gawn Gadie in Lugasetter, Dunrossness.  
 185. Margaret Cristophersdochter, spouse to Magnus Swanneson in Troiswick, Dunrossness.  
 186. Alexander Smith in Esangbow, Dunrossness.  
 187. Thomas Sinclair in Myre, who died February 1612; Janet (Brown?) his relict, Marjorie, Mary, and Janet his children.  
 188. Thomas Thomasson in Culzesetter.  
 189. Nicol Mowat in Levenwick, who died June 1602; Marion Thomson his relict, Marion, Isabell, and Marjorie their children.  
 190. Thomas Simson in Soundbroughhead.  
 191. Marion Sinclair, spouse of William Cruickshanks in Culsetter, who died September 1601, Malcolm, Henry, James, Margaret, and Isabel his children.  
 192. Magnus Olawson in Channerwick.  
 193. Antony Christophers in Burreland.  
 194. Thomas Edwardson in Cordine.  
 195. Mina Henderson in Dail.  
 196. John Manson in Voe.

Yell, 19th August 1613.

197. Nicol Bothwellson in Brugh, Yell.  
 198. John Sinclair in Gairthe, Dunrossness, who died August 1602, William, Marjorie, and Margaret his children.

20th August 1613.

199. Nicol Johnson in Houff, Weisdale.  
 200. William Sutherland in Stanetoft, Funzie, Fetlar.

201. John Ros, meason, servitor to Patrick, Earl of Orkney.  
 202. Thomas Bon in Scalloway-banks, died March 1602, Adam Boin in Scalloway-banks his son.  
 203. Mr. Robert Swinton, minister of Walls, died June 1612. Helen Sinclair his relict, and Malcolm, Thomas, James, and Robert his children.  
 204. Agnes Symondsdochter in Sound Tingwall.

17th September 1615.

205. Robert Youngson in Crossbuster, Fetlar.  
 206. Erasmus Magnusson in Usbuster, Fetlar.  
 207. Erick Stephanson in Urie, Fetlar.  
 208. Nicol Manson in Skerron.  
 209. James Nicolson in Aith, Fetlar.  
 210. Gilbert Mowat in Clisba, Unst, died May 1615, Margaret Wardis his relict, and Andrew, Nicoll, and Elizabeth his children.  
 211. Bryde Magnusdochter, spouse of Nicol Symondson in Wallisgarth, Unst.  
 212. Andro Magnusson in Burrafirth, Unst.  
 213. Hilgo Erasmusdochter, spouse of Magnus Couttis in Brugh, Unst.  
 214. James Edwardson in Norsk, Fetlar.  
 215. Christopher Waltersone in Snawburgh, Fetlar.  
 216. Magdalen Nicolsdochter, spouse of Thomas Couttis in Balzesta, Unst.  
 217. James Forrester in Schelvo, Fetlar.  
 218. Alexander Forrester in Northhouse, Fetlar.  
 219. Malcolm Mowat in Wadbuster, Unst, died October 1613, Janet Nisbet his relict, and John, Henry, and Marion, his children.  
 220. Marion Androsdochter, spouse of Laurence Olawson in Gardatown, Unst.  
 221. James Strang of Voesgarth, Unst, died July 1603, Christian Sinclair his relict, and James, Agnes, Eliza, Helen, and Marie his children.  
 222. Andrew Polsone in Virse, Unst.  
 223. Alexander Scott in Gairdown, Unst, died July 1614, Sinevo Williamsdochter his relict, and Sara and Christian his daughters.  
 224. Marion Spence, spouse of Walter Magnusson in Snawburgh, Unst, died May 1613, Janet her daughter.  
 225. Agnes Gray, spouse to James Silvesterson in Hoverstay, Unst, died May 1615, Laurence and Bartholomew her sons.  
 226. Philip Johnson in Boden, Unst.  
 227. Ola Erasmusson in Collasetter, Unst.

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| <p>228. Synnevo Williamsdochter, spouse of Ola Nicolson in Nordaill, Fetlar.<br/>                 229. Andrew Smith in Skegga, Unst.<br/>                 230. John Freasar in Houll, Yell.<br/>                 231. Agnes Erasmusdochter, spouse of James Burger in Collasetter, Yell.<br/>                 232. Helen Johnsdochter, spouse of Andrew Clerk in Aith, Fetlar.<br/>                 233. Erasmus Olasone in Guidsir, Yell.<br/>                 234. Breta Symondsdochter, spouse of Nicoll Johnson in Mowtay, Unst.</p> | <p>237. Synnevo Paulsdochter, spouse to Gotherum Lundyman in Funzie, Fetlar.<br/>                 238. Katherine Johnsdochter, spouse of William Jacobson in Setter, Yell.<br/>                 239. James Swannieson in Windhouse, Yell.<br/>                 240. Christopher Peterson in Gravaland, Yell.<br/>                 241. Walter Mansone in Vassa, Yell.</p> |
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- 24th July 1615.
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| <p>235. John Swanson in Windhouse, Yell.<br/>                 236. Marion Mairtinsdochter, spouse of Andrew Magnusson in Sellaifirth, Yell.</p> | <p>242. Magnus Olawson in Gruting, Delting.<br/>                 243. Magnus Bothwellson in Howland, Yell.</p> |
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26th July 1615.

(*To be continued.*)

713. THE RIGHT TO BEAR COAT ARMOUR.—Though the sole authority for granting armorial bearings is now vested in the Lyon Office, Scotland, the College of Arms, England, and Ulster Office, Ireland, it would be interesting to note any cases where, in former times, arms were, *not irregularly*, obtained or borne without a grant from the Kings of Arms. A query appeared in *Notes & Queries* (8 S. ix. 167) asking if the tradition that the University of Oxford had, by charter, the right of granting arms was well founded, and if the same right ever belonged to the University of Cambridge. It is to be hoped that some information on this point will be given. It has been asserted that the arms of a vanquished knight could be assumed by his captor. Are instances known of this? and could the assumption be made without the sanction of the King of Arms? There are undoubtedly many instances where 'ignobiles' assumed the arms of their wives or mothers. This was, of course, irregular; but were steps ever taken to disarm them? or, on the other hand, to sanction the bearing after it had been in use, though improperly, for several generations? There seems to have existed an idea that armorial bearings, regarded as property, could be sold. Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, writes on 3rd March 1605 (Hearne's *Curious Discourses*, vol. i. p. 141), 'Arms cannot be alienated so long as any of the male line hath being . . . so long as any male of the line is living none can sell the arms of his family.' This would seem to point to the power of a childless armiger to 'alienate' or 'sell' arms which would not be descendable to collaterals. Again, the power to assume arms '*propria motu*' seems to have been recognised at a time when 'heraldic stationers' were unknown, and by one who might be supposed to know something of the rules of heraldry. Dame Julian Berners, in the *Boke of St. Alban's*, published in 1486, says that, 'Armys bi a mannys auctoritye taken (*if another man have not borne them afore*) be of strength enogh.' This sounds like rank heresy, yet it is worth investigating. There seem to have existed in Scotland legal formalities connected with seals of arms which look very like an assumption without the sanction of Lyon King. In the Protocol Book of Stirling I find—

'1474-5, March 16. John Wischart, goldsmith, asserted he had composed a seal to John Schaw, son and heir-apparent of Robert Schaw of Balgarane.'

'1479-80, March 15. Mariota Normaville caused John Curror, goldsmith in Edinburgh, to make her a seal of arms.'

'1482, Sept. 9. Walter Maxwell of Croye confessed that he had made a seal four years ago wherewith he sealed two charters of alienation of his lands of Croye-Maxwell made by him to Andrew Cunynghame of Drumquhassill.' Here the word 'confessed' appears from the context to be equivalent to 'stated.'

This registration of seals of arms appears to have been a legal formality which may have conferred a protection such as trade marks now enjoy, but which duly authorised coats of arms have practically lost through the past carelessness of Colleges of Arms. Are other instances known of seals of arms being procured by 'ignobiles,' and the fact duly notified in a law court without any reference to the College of Arms of the country? One other asserted right to bear arms outside the jurisdiction of the College of Arms is that which appertains to the descendants of aliens. It has never, I believe, been clearly declared that an alien on residing in this country lost his right to bear his ancestral coat of arms; it was his property, and surely descendible to his male issue. Was it competent for the officials to require proof that such were the rightful arms of his family? Of course such arms when differenced in this country for junior branches would require to be matriculated, but as regards the chief line, or where the application of 'differences' is not insisted on, it has been held by good heralds that it is unnecessary to record the arms derived from a foreign herald and used by the descendants of the grantee for several generations in England. It would be well to hear what Scottish, English, and Irish Kings of Arms have to say on this.

I trust that the various proceedings in the bearing of arms will receive the consideration of readers of the *Scottish Antiquary*, and that the whole subject will be discussed in its pages. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

714. BYGONE SCOTLAND IN THE TRANSVAAL (Reprinted from the *Scotsman* with the kind permission of the Editor).—Racial affinities count for much less in national development than environment. No sentiment of kinship thrills us now as we read of the fortunes of Hollander or Transvaal Boer. Yet the evidences of Scottish cousinship with both are very striking. The German overseer in Olive Schreiner's *Story of an African Farm*, in introducing the knave, Blenkins, to the Boerwoman, Tant' Sannie, advises him to call himself a Scotsman. The English she hates. Dutchmen and Scots, all through their trading, religious, and political troubles, have felt drawn closely together. Now, the Transvaal Boer is a Dutchman of the antique type that fraternised with the seventeenth century Scots. He is an anachronism amid the rush of modern change. In speech and habits he preserves the characteristics of Lowland Scots before steam and modern husbandry transformed our whole social life. His most pronounced characteristic—a prevailing flavour of unco-giudness—carries us back to the age that gave shape to the Westminster Confession. 'I beseech you,' wrote Cromwell to the pragmatists of the Kirk, 'think it possible that you may be mistaken.' Even Robert Baillie, good worthy man and far from fanatical, wrote to Johnstone of Warristoun in terms worthy of President Kruger, 'On no point expect we so much difficulty as Independency, wherewith we propose not to meddle till it please God to advance our army, which we expect will



much assist our arguments.' To ascribe to John Knox and the Melvilles all that is distinctively Presbyterian, save in church polity, is to misread the story of the Scottish Reformation. The Calvinism that has left its mark so profoundly on our national life is Dutch of the seventeenth far more than Genevan of the sixteenth century. And all this the Boer still keeps fresh on the *veldt* across the Vaal. We have kindly recollections of it all in our own annals, revealing itself, as it did, in the fervid endurance of Cargill and Cameron, the heroism of the poet-soldier Cleland, the holy rapture of prophet Peden, and the dourness of the Auld Licht seceders. Their strength in weakness is that of the Transvaaler of to-day. The pertinacity with which he clings to his ancestral ways and thoughts is akin to 'contermashousness.' A seceder, having objections to a minister placed over him, refused to have his child baptised, and insisted on calling her always 'the body.' Another, a farmer, carted his hens one day to a stubble field to feast on the wind-shaken oats, but they were as dour as himself, and at once made for home. Even so does the Boer turn from the mines of the Rand to his ancestral muttons. Like the genuine old Scot, who loved ordinances, the Boer venerates his 'predikant.' The sight of shining black cloth made Tant' Sannie for the time a better woman. She thought of the predikant and the elders in the top pew with hair so nicely oiled, and all so holy and respectable, of heaven where everything is holy and respectable, and nobody wears tan-cord, and the littlest angel has a black tail coat. The pilot that boards a Leith steamer in the Maas looks like a Scottish elder at the plate in his weel-hained stan' o' blacks. The Boer enjoys his Nacht-maal as thoroughly as ever the upland farmers loved the flagon and the white bread at the preachin's. He dreads uncanny spooks as profoundly as Tam o' Shanter in his cups or as Burns' grannie in the Address to the Deil when in the kailyard, her open-air oratory,

'Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin',  
 Wi' eerie drone;  
 Or, rustlin', thro' the boortrees comin',  
 Wi' heavy groan.'

After all, it is circumstances that mould national, as they always do individual, character. The position of an old Scottish farmer was not unlike that of a Boer. There is the same self-containedness of life on the lonely homestead, whether set amid the boundless *veldt* and the scraggy greenery of the kopjes, or on the dreary, treeless, northern moor, where the 'beastly browns' on heath and peat-hag loose themselves in the gathering grey mist of the bens. The big ha' house is surrounded by Kaffir kraals and sheep camps instead of the turf fanks and the thatched hovels of the cot-toon. Here reign the rustic virtues of rude hospitality, the confused feeding of the sheep's head, and the thoroughness of Mrs. MacLarty. The very name Boer sounds kindly in Scottish ears, for he is still in many districts the dairy farmer. When the Teuton savage ceased to live like a hunted beast he settled down in his *bau*, the homestead which he had built or *biggit*, for all these words are akin. Our farmer is only one who pays his *ferme* or rent in kind to a feudal lord, but the true *bauer* was his own laird, and his shanty the castle he hewed for himself out of the primeval forest. As a burgher he was still more a builder—witness the Nether, Over, and West Bows of old towns. The full-flavoured Transvaaler, however, is the Dapper Boer,

an epithet that has sadly fallen in English, suggestive as it is of that Simon Tappertit who was the redoubtable hero of *Barnaby Rudge*. In Dutch, however, it still retains all the dignity of the German *tapper*, brave and valiant. And, if slang is worthy of philologic notice, the word may have come back to us from Dutch New York in the very modern *toff*. It is, in fact, very old, if we can see its root in the Gothic *ga-daban*—to happen, be fit—which Wulfila, the good Bulgarian bishop, used in the fourth century in his version of the Gospels, the oldest bit of non-classical European literature in existence. The prefix *ga* is a favourite one in Gothic, and can still be traced in some modern words such as glove, a *galofa* or thing for the loof, the waukit loof that Burns in the Vision held aloft, like the 'dyer's hands subdued to that it wrought in.'

When we compare the Dapper Boer to an old Scottish big farmer, we must not think of the poor tenant of a crofter township, but rather of the 'Cock Laird fou Cadgie,' 'Yon Birkie ca'd a Laird,' the Prussian junker, or the Irish squireen. He is of the Chaucerian Franklin and French *roturier* class. He lasted longest in the Highlands as the tacksman, the Norse bondsman imposed upon Celtic communistic life, and owning only a sentimental allegiance to a clan chief. He was the *duinhé-wassel* whom the letters of the missionary Buchanan towards the end of last century show in all his glory in Harris ere yet he had to emigrate before the Lowland sheep farmer. Here he was as much the petty tyrant of the miserable *scallags* or squatter serfs as Dapper Boer over his Kaffir and Hottentot boys. Such a position fostered family pride, the obstinacy of isolation and unbridled power, and an impatience of advancing civilisation. Similar conditions of life produced similar social customs. At the big ha' house a rough but lavish hospitality was dispensed. (The house of Chaucer's Franklin 'snewed with meat and drink.') Oat-cakes did the duty of the African mealies, while the mart took the place of the Boer-woman's brine-tub in the loft. The coarse tongue of the hussy (housewife) accompanied too often the blow from a handy *rung*, just as the broomstick is said to play a tattoo on occasion on the Kaffir boy's head. Vagrants were hunted off to their own parish, for Boer and Cock Laird hated *sorners*. Every gentleman must ride his nag. To go afoot is to be a thief and a liar, as are all gangrel bodies. Before the farm-house stood the loupin-on-stane, the counterpart of the Boer stoep. On St. Michael's Day in Norse Scotland every one in the township must mount and enjoy a mad gallop. Riding the marches is still a great holiday, and the broose is not long extinct, in which the wild stampede of the bridal party from the kirk to the home earned for the first comer his bottle. The gear-gathering and grippiness of such narrow rural existences come out strongly over the weddings. 'Dinna marry for siller, but gang whaur siller is,' formed a respected maxim. 'Gie me a lass wi' a lump o' land' is translated in the Transvaal into a tocher of twelve to twenty thousand sheep. Next to being weel-marrit is being weel-left. A minor, but still notable, function was a lying-in. In old Edinburgh the mistress of a bonny land in Advocates' Close, when she became a mother, sat up in bed in high dress and received her acquaintances, who came to congratulate her and taste her sweetcakes. In the Transvaal the bed on such occasions is the *kraam*, a booth or screen, also the name of those stalls that were hidden away between St. Giles and the Luckenbooths. They were borrowed from the picturesque shops that surround the cathedrals of the Netherlands.

The social life of old Scotland is reproduced in the speech of the Transvaal. A Boer *kreets* (greet, cries), *gaans* (goes), mends the fire with *tangs* (tongs), *hoests* (coughs), calls hooping-cough a *kinkhoests*, *snotters* or snivels, knows what a *steek* (stitch) in time means, taps his beer with a *kraan*, *loups* when he runs, admires a *breed schouder* and sound limbs (Scottish *lith*, Dutch *lid*). A telescope is with him a far-keeker, for, like any Scottish bairn, he *keeks* when he looks. The very tones of Wulfila's converts live in the Dutch *wan*, *dan*, *nu*, *uit*, *een*, and the Scottish *whan*, *than*, *noo*, *oot*, *ain*. In his version the thieves twitted (*id-witjan*, Dutch *ver-witjan*) Jesus on the Cross, just as any Lowland Scot puts the *wite* or blame on another. The hireling shepherd in the parable is betrayed by his *framath* voice, the Dutch *vremmd* and Scottish *fremd*. The disciples take of the fragments twelve baskets full of *brock* (*ga-brucko*, Dutch, *brok*). Calvary is the *hwairnei-staths* or harnstead (Dutch, *hersen-pan*) for 'the place of a skull' in the English version. In the domestic series the Boer comes equally close to the Scot. His *huis* (house) has a *gevel* (Gothic, *gibla*, pinnacle of the Temple) The loft is reached by a *trap* (stair). The window, as in old Edinburgh when glass was scarce, closes with a *schut* or wooden screen. Amid the *reek* (Dutch, *rook*, smoke) hangs the pot on the fire by the *lum-cleek* (Dutch, *klik*, a hook, the cleek of the golfer), while the gudewife plies her nimble *trokes* (Dutch, *trok*) about the kitchen in home-made *vel-scheon*, the bauchles or revlins of the days before machine-made slippers. Rural occupations supply an equally familiar series. A Boer would know what it is to *sned neeps*, for with him *snyden* is to cut. A Nithsdale shepherd, urged to find a helpmate in wedlock, growled out that a wife needed a hantle of *snod* meat, an expression instinct with a pawky humour that smacks of the soil. Similarly the Boer would recognise the sheep-flake or hurdle, and the thoroughly Scottish saying, 'Let the tow (rope) gang wi' the bucket,' for the folly of crying over spilt milk. He can make a *kink* on his tow. His horse's halter is a *monk*, a pole is a *stang*, and to smother is to *smore*.

A far older Scots than that of Allan Ramsay or even of Dunbar lives in the everyday speech of the Burghers. Their *oom* and *tante* take the place of the homely Scottish goodman and goodwife. The familiar title of President Kruger, *Oom* Paul, preserves a word little known in Scotland since it was used in the form *eme* (Ger. *Oheim*) in Barbour's Brus. Similarly, the *vee*, or cattle, of the Boers have one of the oldest of Indo-European names, but one that has for centuries dropped out of sight amongst us. It is also in Barbour. William Bunnock, who cleverly took Lithgow Castle from the English, was 'a husband, and with his *fe*' often led hay to the peel. Henryson's charming fifteenth century pastoral of Robin and Makyn opens with the lines:—

'Robin sat on gude green hill,  
Kepan a flock of *fe*.'

The humble kitchen-fee and the professional guinea are all that remain of this venerable term. Another singular survival, both of Teutonic social customs and names, is a Boer up-sitting. A well-tochered lass or widow is courted by the eligible Dappers, and, if graciously received, they off-saddle and prepare to improve the occasion with the bucolic reserve of the Laird of Dumbiedykes. The dame takes the long candles from the cupboard, and together wooer and wooed sit up till the grey

dawn breaks, a custom which, in one form or another, rural Scotland long looked on kindly. The envied fair one, who has many of such *vrijers*, or braw woovers, may have to sit up four or five nights a week till the eventful choice is made. The name *vrijer* is explained by the Gothic *frijon* to love, and the trusty *freen* of 'Auld Langsyne.' It has its cognate in the Freja (Fri-day) or Venus of Norse mythology.

715. THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY AND THE PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.—At the last annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, the Earl of Rosebery, the President, said:—'I regard it as a great privilege to be a member of this Society—a privilege which I hope will not be extended by opening the gates to those who are panting to enter. Four hundred is a very suitable number for a Society of this kind, and if we once begin to open the floodgates, who knows where our Society may stop; and we may have to degenerate as regards our publications to some extent in quality in order to meet the demand for quantity. Let us proceed on the safe and sure lines that have led us to such abundant prosperity, and do not let us seek to enlarge our Society by any concession to the candidates who are so properly anxious to come amongst us.'

Every credit is due, and freely and thankfully granted, to Lord Rosebery for the interest he takes in antiquarian matters; but in this case he cannot be congratulated, because of the narrow, not to say ultra-conservative, view he has of the Society's sphere of work. Where the Society may stop! Why should it have any limit so long as useful work is to be done? And the most useful work is that which is of the most general interest. That apart, why should the publications of the Society be withheld from those who are anxious to enlarge their knowledge by possessing such? As the Society is not a trading body, it is obvious the only way to procure them is by joining it, and instead of muzzling those who pant to do so, they should be given satisfaction, and others with duller aspirations encouraged or incited to pant. The more who pant to become members means that it is the better for the Society and for its power of well-doing. It is better for Scotland. If the Society were a club whose members met or might meet daily, I could at once understand Lord Rosebery's argument, but as it is not so, and considering the educative side of the question, I neither understand nor appreciate the lines on which it runs. The danger as to 'quality and quantity' is one at all times to be seen to by the Council, whether the subscribers number four hundred or four thousand, and the latter membership I confess would please me more, for the best of reasons—it could produce more useful work spread over a wider area. As I have said, the most useful work is that which benefits the greater number. How many of us have been panting to see the publication of the Parochial Registers taken in hand by some responsible body? I submit that no better *ægis* exists for such publication than the Scottish History Society, either by its extension of membership or its promotion of a supplementary branch for the purpose. Of course the Society is master of its own affairs, and anything said outside can merely be by way of suggestion, which the President's remarks seemed almost to challenge. In all good faith, therefore, for my part, I do not think what I advance is unworthy of being entertained by the Society if it desires to make itself *generally* useful in keeping with its general and inclusive title. I am acquainted with all the volumes issued by it, and every one is

interesting and useful; but surely the more people privileged to possess them must enhance that usefulness. The other sense of usefulness I have referred to seems the more important, *i.e.*, that what is most required and being of general interest must necessarily be of more use than the selector work, if it may be so termed. Sir John Clerk's *Memoirs* is the most delightful and useful Scots book of the kind known to me; yet in general usefulness how far must it fall behind a systematic publication of the Parochial Registers, so full of human interest to every man and woman in the kingdom. Yet these national (so I shall call them) documents, which appeal far beyond the select coteries of scholars and *dilettanti*, remain almost hidden from sight, are lost to all but the most curious and laborious. How better could the Scottish History Society deserve the title than by setting about in some shape or other publishing the documents which more than all others dealing with the past possess a personal interest for everybody? The Society has done excellent work within its limits; the question put to it is, Why should it refuse to do better if the public are willing to enable it to do so?

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

[We fear that our contributor's views are too advanced. Scotsmen are only slowly learning the value of their archives.—ED.]

716. BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY (Scottish Section).—In our last number (p. 99), Surgeon Major-General S. A. Lithgow was designated D. Sc.; it should have been D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order).

It should be noted that the Marquess of Bute, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, and W. A. Lindsay, Esq., are already members of the Society in England.

The following have joined the Scottish Section:—

ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, F.S.A. Scot., Dunfermline.

A. D. WELD FRENCH, F.S.A. Scot., Boston, U.S.A.

Rev. T. A. GRANT, Leven, Fife.

THE INVERNESS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ANDREW ROSS, S.S.C.

HENRY TOD, Junr., F.S.A. Scot., Edinburgh (*Hon. Sec.*).

ED.

## QUERIES.

CCCVIII. RORISON OF ARDOCH.—Can any one supply information about the family of Rorison of Ardoch, Parish of Dalry, Stewartry of Galloway?

William Rorison of Ardoch, born 1724, had sons, Basil Dunbar Douglas Rorison, born 1760; Robert, an officer in the British Army; Hugh, a lawyer; William, an officer in the British Navy; and one daughter Agnes.

Is Rorison the same name as Macrorie? In Galloway, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the name is variously spelled Rorrison, Rorrieson, etc.

R.

CCCIX. GRAY IN LUCKABOOTYE.—Information is requested as to a family of this name who farmed Luckabootye, near Alloa, last century, and who left there during the first quarter of this one, when they settled in Glasgow. On whose estate was this farm, and can any one give the correct version of the traditional origin of its peculiar name, arising, it appears, from some one of the Scottish kings having lost some article on the spot, when he said to his courtiers, 'Look about ye.' The story is after this manner, and any information regarding the Gray family and their farm will be welcome.  
W. M. G. E.

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## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The Earl Marshal's Court in England*, by George Grazebrook, F.S.A. (Liverpool: printed for private circulation).—Mr. Grazebrook, who is an authority on Heraldry and Genealogy, has, we think, made a mistake in not publishing his book, which, though small, yet contains matter of considerable interest and importance. Little is known of the powers of the Earl Marshal's Court in England, and even Blackstone, as Mr. Grazebrook shows, has failed to describe the severity with which it punished offenders against its regulations. Though the system of provincial visitations by Heralds was never adopted in Scotland, yet the Lyon King, by his officers, has the power to enforce his authority, and Scottish readers would learn from a perusal of Mr. Grazebrook's book that the illegal assumption of arms has not always escaped unpunished. The Scottish practice of compelling junior branches to matriculate the family arms, with a difference, must, we venture to assert, lead to the ultimate injury of the simplicity of the original coat, for if all the forty or fifty living male descendants of a grantee did their duty, they would each matriculate their arms with a distinct difference, and the ingenuity of any King of Arms would be sorely taxed to invent bordures, charges, variously contorted lines of demarcation, etc. etc., for the whole group, which, when duly displayed, would have a confused appearance. As each clan has its own tartan and badge, so each family might have its own coat of arms borne by members descended in the male line from the original grantee. Or let there be one general mark of cadency, say a label of two points, leaving the undifferenced shield for the head of the house. By all means let each member prove and register his descent, and in case of receiving a special hereditary honour, let him have a special difference added to his coat as has been done in England in the case, among others, of the various Peers of the House of Howard. A quotation from an old English grant of Arms, given by Mr. Grazebrook, shows that the right of all male descendants to the original arms was recognised in England:—'To the said John Swayne, and to the issue and procreation of his body lawfully begotten in all worship and gentleness *everlasting*.' Again, Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, writing in 1605, states, 'Arms cannot be alienated so long as any of the male line hath being.' By this it is shown that each, even the youngest son of the youngest branch had a distinct right in the family arms. *The Earl Marshal's Court*, while it will help to foster the increasing interest taken in Heraldry, will be useful in showing that

the assumption of arms, including the common but stupid practice of buying a fancy (but cheap and nasty) design from 'Heraldic (!) stationers,' is illegal, and none the less improper, nay, dishonourable, because the law's machinery is not often put in motion and penalties enforced. Though, as we have stated, the work is not published, we think that Mr. Grazebrook, whose address is Sudbury, Harrow, would supply any one interested in the subject with a copy of it.

*In Search of Gravestones, Old and Curious*, by W. T. Vincent (London: Mitchell & Hughes).—This well-printed book will scarcely satisfy the antiquary, for none of the gravestones are of very great age, but many of them are decidedly curious. The writer has visited Scotland, but only spares eight pages to describe what he saw here. Most of the work illustrates the contents of Churchyards within easy distance of London. Indeed the materials for it were gathered during short holiday excursions. We have in Scotland many specimens equal to any that are presented to us, and we hope Mr. Vincent will spend a holiday, both pleasantly to himself, and profitably to Scotsmen, by showing that it is possible to extract from their design and general ornamentation, illustrations of old occupations, habits and thoughts, perhaps also it might induce the present generation to see that country churchyards in Scotland are not left in the neglected condition in which they are now too often found.

*A Supplement to 'How to Write the History of a Family,'* by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L. (London: published by the Author, 124 Chancery Lane).—When Mr. Phillimore published in 1887 his work, to which this under notice is a supplement, its value was at once recognised. We believe the whole edition is exhausted and the work scarce. The supplement adds much to its usefulness, and contains much information for Scottish writers, Mr. Phillimore having had 'the advice and help of Mr. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms.' All who have the earlier work should procure the supplement, and our advice to any amateur chronicler of his family is to study both volumes before he enters upon his labours.

*A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills*, by George W. Marshall, LL.D. (London: Horace Cox).—This is a small volume, which, like the book noticed above, is intended for the Genealogist, but the information contained in it relates to England solely. In England wills are preserved not only in London, but in Diocesan depositories, and in some cases in private charter rooms. Dr. Marshall provides a clearly arranged tabulated list of all such collections, with the date of the earliest record in each case; to this is added a good Index Locorum. It may be regarded as a useful supplement to his well-known *Genealogist's Guide*.

*A Scots Mediæval Architect*, by P. Macgregor Chalmers, I.A., F.S.A. Scot. (Glasgow: William Hodge & Co.).—John Honeyman, in his work *The Age of Glasgow Cathedral* (p. 16), writes: 'A certain Frenchman named John Murdo was employed as architect at St. Andrews, Glasgow (etc.), about the close of the fourteenth century.' Mr. Macgregor Chalmers has shown that his name was John Murray, that he was of the Philiphaugh family, that though 'born in Parysse,' he was a son of Patrick Murray of

Faulohill, and that he lived and worked during the latter part of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries. Mr. Honeyman writes: 'It is difficult to say, and needless to conjecture' what portions of various important buildings 'were erected under his superintendence.' Mr. Chalmers, with the skill of a detective, has discovered his work at Paisley, Glasgow, Nithsdale, Galloway, St. Andrews, and Melrose. The book is beautifully and abundantly illustrated, and will be welcome to ecclesiologists, architects, and all lovers and students of the past. While Scotsmen will perceive one more blow struck at the old popular delusion that the country owes its art, in fact its whole civilisation, to France rather than to Flanders. Mr. Chalmers's book is well printed, handsome in appearance, and well worth studying by those who value the history of our old ecclesiastical buildings.

*Thomas Carlyle*, by Hector C. Macpherson (Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier). This is an appreciative sketch of one of Scotland's greatest sons. Carlyle's character has been well studied, and on doubtful points Mr. Macpherson has profited by the counsel of Professor Masson, than whom there could not be a more able adviser. We can thoroughly recommend it.

*Some Notes of the History of the Parish of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire*, by the Rev. John Slatter, M.A., Rector of the Parish (London: Elliot Stock). Mr. Slatter has written a useful book. Parish histories help us to read national history aright. Though English parochial economy differs much from that of Scotland, it has strong points of interest. We would specially instance the history of the working of the poor-law in a country parish. The documents bearing on this commence in 1569, and Mr. Slatter devotes forty-one pages to their consideration. The whole book is well written, interesting, and instructive.

*Knox Genealogy*, by a Lineal Descendant (Edinburgh: George P. Johnston).—Of this work only a limited number of copies have been printed for sale. Collectors of such works should procure it. The arrangement of the pedigree is good, and great pains seem to have been taken to make it reliable. The writer thinks it doubtful if any descendants of John Knox, even in the female line, exist: it is known that his two sons died without issue. In connection with the burial of his son-in-law, John Welsh (husband of his daughter Elizabeth), it may be noticed that, as the 'lineal descendant' states, it took place at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, on the 4th of April 1622. The difficulty parish clerks had in writing correctly names uttered in an unfamiliar accent is shown by the entry. The clerk in his rough-book doubtless wrote 'Wolse' with a long *s*, the scrivener, who periodically copied these entries into the Parish Register of Burials, mistook the long *s* for *f*, and the entry now stands '1622, April 4, John Wolfe, a minister.' We mention this fact for 'descendant's' information. His book is a useful addition to genealogical literature.