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### ROBERT STEWART, BISHOP OF CAITHNESS, AND THE DATE OF LINDSAY OF PITSCOTTIE'S CHRONICLE.

ROBERT STEWART, Bishop of Caithness, to whom the dedicatory verses prefixed to several mss. of the Chronicle of Scotland by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, a name so well known to students of Scottish history and of the Scottish prose dialect, were addressed, was a man of minor importance in himself, but of considerable consequence as a representative of the curious career led by some Scottish nobles in the transitional and revolutionary period called the Reformation. Lord Lindsay in his *Lives of the Lindsays* has expressed doubt whether the verses were really written or sent by Pitscottie. They are poor poetry of which no one could be proud, but there is no reason to suppose Pitscottie was a poet. Picturesque prose was his forte as a writer. His age was not one which produced original poetry, and the verses are only an indifferent specimen of the kind then in vogue, and which almost any one who used the pen could write. When examined in the light of the Bishop's life, and in relation to his position and connections, it will be seen that Pitscottie has good claim to be, as he claims to be, their author. They help us to understand the origin and purpose of his *History*, which was like so many of the works of this period, a pamphlet in the war of the Reformation. They also enable us to fix approximately the date of its composition, which has been hitherto an unsolved problem.

Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, must not be confounded, as he is by a slip in the index of Laing's edition of the *Works of John Knox* and by Gordon in his *Monasticon* (i. p. 88), with Lord Robert Stewart, the bastard of James v., who became Abbot of Holyrood and Bishop of Orkney. He was the second son of the third Earl of Lennox, and younger

brother of Matthew, fourth Earl, the father of Darnley, and Regent of Scotland. His mother was Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Athole, brother-uterine of James II. He was born in 1523. While yet a youth he became Provost of Dumbarton College, and in 1541 or 1542 was granted the 'administration of the Cathedral of Caithness' and designated to the Bishopric by Paul III., 'having nothing of the sacred character except the tonsure,' to use the singular but probably very appropriate expression of the letter by the Regent Arran to that Pope in December 1544. The object of this letter was to induce the Pope to deprive him of these offices and their emoluments in consequence of his having taken part with his brother the Earl in the rebellion against Arran. After its failure he fled with Lennox to England. On 17th May 1543 he had signed a contract between the Earl of Glencairn, Lennox, and Henry VIII. at Carlisle by which the two Earls promised to aid Henry against Scotland, and Henry in return engaged to give his niece, the Lady Margaret Douglas, in marriage to Lennox and to make him Governor of Scotland. The Bishop-Elect of Caithness was to remain as a hostage in England while his brother made an expedition against Scotland.<sup>1</sup>

Hertford's raid on the east coast in 1544, and one by Lennox on the west in the following year, resulted in nothing but pillage, and on 1st October 1545 the Bishop of Caithness was impeached for treason before the Parliament which met in Edinburgh on 2nd September of that year. Cardinal Beaton protested that as a Bishop-Elect he was subject to his jurisdiction as his Ordinary and not to that of Parliament. The summons for treason was deserted at the adjourned Parliament of Linlithgow on 1st October 1545.<sup>2</sup> Lennox, who had also been impeached, was forfeited on 9th October 1545.

To such a height had the privilege of clergy risen at the eve of the Reformation that the treason of a clerk, who had nothing of the clerical character but the tonsure, could only be tried in the Ecclesiastical Court to the exclusion of Parliament.

The Bishop of Caithness appears to have lived several years chiefly in England, but not without making occasional visits to Scotland. While on one of these visits we find him in contact with a curious character well known to those who have wandered in the by-paths of Scottish history, John Elder. Elder was the author of the letter written in 1542 to Henry VIII. advocating union with England, in which the often-quoted description of the Highlanders as 'rough-footed Scots' occurs.<sup>3</sup> In 1555 he published in London a letter sent into Scotland and addressed to 'The ryghte reverende and his very especial good lord Robert Stuarde, Bishop of Catheness and provost of Dumbritan Colledge in Scotlande, John Elder, his humble oratour, wisheth health and prosperous felicitie.' The letter bears to be written for New Year's Day 1555, and its most interesting part contains an account of the arrival and marriage of Philip of Spain to Queen Mary, and the legation of Cardinal Pole. The writer appears in complete sympathy with Cardinal Pole and the restoration of the Roman Catholic Church, and confesses his repentance for his lapse from it during the last twenty years, though curiously enough he absolves himself from 'association with hereticks,' while he accuses himself of

<sup>1</sup> Keith, *History*, i. p. 87.

<sup>2</sup> *Act. Parl.* ii. pp. 452, 454-456.

<sup>3</sup> Printed Appendix to Camden Society, *Chronicle of Queen Mary* (Vol. for 1855).

'voluptuous living.' Whether he thought the Bishop shared his sentiments is not made quite clear, but he would hardly have written to him in such terms otherwise. He encloses certain verses and adages written by Darnley, the Bishop's nephew, at Temple Newsome, then only a boy of nine, and praises his 'towerdness in the Latin tongue and the French and in sundrye other virtuous qualities whom also God and Nature hath endowed with a good wit, gentilness, beautie, and favour.' The parents of Darnley he calls his 'singular good patrons,' and the Bishop had evidently befriended him, though how or why this New Year letter, as he styles it, got into print is not clear. It was a fortunate accident, for it contains the only full account of King Philip's marriage to Mary Tudor, and the earliest description of the young Darnley.

In 1563 the Bishop finally returned to Scotland, where he became a supporter of the Reformers, though the date when he turned Protestant does not seem certain. When the death of the Regent Moray in 1570 opened that office to Lennox, his brother shared the spoils, and became Commendator of the Priory of St. Andrews, still continuing, however, to hold the designation of Bishop of Caithness and to draw the revenues without discharging any of the duties of the See. Almost the solitary Episcopal act with which he is credited was that in 1571 he joined with John Spottiswoode, the Superintendent of Lothian, and David Lindsay, Minister of Leith, afterwards Tulchan Bishop of Ross, in the consecration of John Douglas, Morton's Tulchan Archbishop of St. Andrews.

The death of his brother the Regent and of his nephew Charles, Earl of Lennox, without issue in 1576 made the bishop next lawful heir, after the young king himself, to the title of Lennox, which was recognised by a charter of confirmation in his favour, dated 16th June, 1578, and ratified in Parliament by the Acts 1579, c. 39 and 40. But James VI., by an act, which shows the arbitrary power of the Scottish king in dealing with titles, revoked the infestment in favour of the Bishop and bestowed the title and estates on his then favourite James Stewart, Lord of Aubigny. Some sort of compromise had been arranged with the Bishop, who received in exchange the title of Earl of March, and James availed himself of the right of revocation on attaining his fourteenth year by revoking the grant of the Lennox Earldom to the Bishop of Caithness. An attempt seems to have been made about the same time to get the Bishop to surrender the Commendatorship of the Priory of St. Andrews in favour of another royal favourite, Captain James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran, and a Procuratory of Resignation in James Stewart's favour was executed, but the Bishop revoked it on 9th June 1580.<sup>1</sup>

It was not wonderful, for this was the very time when the scandalous process of nullity of marriage was in progress at the instance of the Bishop's wife in order that she might marry Arran. This lady, Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athole, is described by Spottiswoode as 'a woman intolerable in all the imperfections incident to that sex.' When very young she had been married to Hugh, seventh Lord Lovat, and after his death, 1st January 1576, she became the wife of the Bishop of Caithness on 5th January 1578-9. They separated in November 1579, and she raised her action of nullity before the Commissaries on 22nd March 1580, in which, after very singular pleadings,

<sup>1</sup> *Reg. Priv. Council*, iii. p. 293; and see Professor Masson's preface to this volume, p. xxx., as to the whole history of the proceedings relative to the Lennox Earldom.

narrated by Riddel,<sup>1</sup> she obtained final decree on 19th May 1581. On 6th July following she married Arran, with whom she had been carrying on a criminal intrigue.

It has been said that the Bishop of Caithness lived a retired life at St. Andrews, which seems to have been his chief residence in Scotland after his return. He probably lived in the Prior's house. But in fact he took a considerable though not a leading part in public business. In 1578 he was a commissioner for visiting the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews, and he signed the visitors' report in 1579. He attended Parliament and the Privy Council, acted as Auditor of Accounts, and was more than once on the Committee of the Articles. He is one of the somewhat numerous body of persons who are mentioned as having seen John Knox on his deathbed, and he acted as one of the curators of Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the Regent Moray. One of his last acts was signing in 1585 a league with England against the Catholic powers, and entitled 'Band anent the Trew Religioun or Act of Estates for a League offensive and defensive with England,'<sup>2</sup> which had been negotiated through the skilful diplomacy of Sir Henry Wotton.

On 2nd July 1583, when James VI. visited Falkland, it is mentioned that he supped with his great-uncle. The Bishop died at St. Andrews in 1586 at the age of sixty-three, and was buried in the Chapel of St. Leonard's, the college which took the side of the reformers. In its roofless aisle a tablet to his memory may yet be seen with the lines on the architrave

' In portu Fluctusque omnes classemque relinquo,  
Me spectans mundumque omnem fescasque relinque.'

As the Bishop is described in the lines prefixed to Pitscottie as Bishop of Caithness and Commendator of the Priory of St. Andrews, and neither as Earl of Lennox nor Earl of March, it appears certain that they must have been written before he attained either of these dignities. Although his nephew Charles, Earl of Lennox, died in 1576, his nearest heir was King James himself, and the Bishop of Caithness did not hold the title till it was conferred upon him by the Charter of 16th June 1578. John, the fourth Duke of Athole, who is referred to in the verses, and who was father-in-law of the Bishop by the marriage of his daughter to him on 5th January 1578-9, died on 24th April 1579 at Stirling, and as the verses request the ms. of Pitscottie to be sent on to Athole after the Bishop had perused it, they cannot have been written after his death.

We may therefore conclude that both the verses and the accompanying ms. of Pitscottie, which brings the History of Scotland from the death of James I. down to the year 1575, as having been written, or at least completed, between 1575 and 16th June 1578, the date of the Charter of the Earldom of Lennox in favour of the Bishop of Caithness. The latter date very nearly corresponds with the period of his closest intimacy with Athole, who became his father-in-law on 5th January 1578-9.

Æ. M.

<sup>1</sup> Riddel, *Peerage Law*, i. pp. 532 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> See *Register of Privy Council*, iii. p. 760, and *Acts of Parliament*, iii. 81, and iv. 24a; Calderwood, *History*, iv. 373.

THE POEMS OF DAVID RATE, CONFESSOR OF KING  
JAMES THE FIRST OF SCOTLAND.

WITH the exception of the Register of the Great Seal, Scottish records do not appear to contribute anything towards a biography of David Rate. What is more remarkable, however, is the omission of all mention of him in *Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum* by Quetif and Echard, the historians of the Order. To them his very name appears to have been unknown. The fact of the silence of that work regarding the Confessor of King James the First of Scotland was first communicated to me by the Very Reverend John Placid Conway of Hawkesyard Priory, Rugeley, to whom also I am indebted for a suggestion which has led me into a field that otherwise might have been wholly unexplored. To the question—Do the English archives of the Dominicans preserve any information about David Rate? Frater Conway replied in the negative. But having read the proof-sheets of my previous article,<sup>1</sup> he pointed me to a memoir in Quetif and Echard's work, and asked if there might not be some strange confusing of Ralph Strode with David Rate. The memoir in question is as follows:—'Frater Ralph Strode, a Scot, an alumnus of the House of Dryburgh in Teviotdale, having read at home the usual philosophy and theology, was sent to Saint James's, the seminary established at Paris for the English Province. He is said to have travelled not only in France, but also in Germany and Italy, and indeed to have gone beyond sea into Syria and the Holy Land. On coming home he was entrusted with the planting and establishing of new Houses in the kingdom, as Dempster relates on the authority of Gilbert Brown, a Scot, in his *Foundations of Monasteries in Scotland*.

'In the vernacular speech of the Scots he was eminently skilful, and spoke it elegantly. He also cultivated vernacular poetry, and so excelled in that kind of writing as to be reckoned by Geoffrey Chaucer among the chief poets of his country and of the age. He flourished 1370. He wrote many things in Latin and in the vernacular which may be thus classified:—

'Charming tales in verse.

'Several panegyrics in vernacular verse.

'Summulae logicales, Formulae Consequentiarum et Sophismatum strophae.

'Ralph's Fancies.

'An Itinerary to the Holy Land.

'Positions and xviii. arguments against John Wiclif, etc.<sup>2</sup>

'Dempster mentions a certain place where, in a Scottish ms. awaiting editing, they possess and even show his writings. The well-known Simler and Possevin mention this writer only as a monk: our notice has been made on the testimony of Dempster.'

<sup>1</sup> *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. xi., April 1897, page 145.

<sup>2</sup> 1370. F. Radulphus Strodrus Scotus domus Dryburgensis in Trevalia alumnus post jam lectas apud suos de more philosophiam et theologiam, Parisios ad gymnasium San-jacobeum pro rata Provinciae Angliae missus est. At non Galliam modo sed et Germaniam et Italiam lustrasse dicitur, quin et in Syriam et in Terram Sanctam transfretasse. Unde ad suos reversus, novis in patria erigendis instituendisque domibus praepositus est, uti Dempsterus refert ex Gilberto Bruno gentili Scoto in Monasteriorum Scotiae Fundationibus. Vernaculam Scotorum linguam egregie calluit, eaque loquebatur elegantissime. Poeticen etiam vernaculam coluit, eoque scribendi genere sic emicuit, ut inter praecipuos

Four authorities for that biographical sketch are cited, namely, Dempster, Brown, Simler, and Possevin, Dempster being the principal. Simler and Possevin, we are expressly informed, do not mention Strode as an author, but only as a monk, Gilbert Brown, it will be observed, being merely named as the authority followed by Dempster. It is therefore to Dempster's *History*,<sup>1</sup> *voce* Radulphus Strodus, that one naturally turns first. 'Ralph Strode,' it tells us, 'studied at Oxford, but earlier received his education in the monastery of Dryburgh in Teviotdale, as Gilbert Brown mentions in his *Foundations of Monasteries*. Subsequently he so excelled in the English tongue that Geoffrey Chaucer ranked him among the chief poets of his age. Many of his works, not seen by Englishmen, are extant in the library of the beforementioned monastery. It is supposed that he travelled in Italy, Germany, and France; also that he visited the Holy Land, and returned hither to end his days.' Dempster's catalogue of works agrees with the one in *Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum*.

We shall direct attention immediately to the slight points of divergence between these two versions, but before doing so it will be better to note what is said concerning Strode in earlier writers.

He has been regarded by Chaucerian editors as the person addressed, along with Gower, in the well-known passage of *Troilus and Criseyde*, Book v. st. 266 and 267 :—

O moral Gower, this book I directe  
 To thee, and to the philosophical Strode  
 To vouchen sauf, ther nede is, to corecte,  
 Of your benignitees and zeles gode.  
 And to that sothfast Crist, that starf on rode,  
 With al myn herte of mercy ever I preye;  
 And to the lord right thus I speke and seye :

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patriae seculique sui poetas apud Galfredum Chaucerum annumeretur. Claruit ad annum MDCCCLXX. Scripsit Latine et vernacule plura, quae sic recensentur.

Fabulae lepidae versu.

Panegyrici plures versu patrio et vernaculo.

Summulae logicales, Formulae Consequentiarum et Sophismatum Strophae.

Phantasmata Radulphi.

Itinerarium Terrae Sanctae.

Positiones et xviii. argumenta contra Joannem Wikliff haereticum ea aetate in Anglia furentem.

Sic refert Dempsterus illa autem ubi habeantur saltem ms. docebant qui catalogo codd. Ms. Scotiae edendo dicuntur incumbere. Hujus scriptoris meminerunt Simlerus et Possivenus monachum solum praestantes, nostrum ex fide Dempsteri non exhibere non potuimus. *Scriptores Ordinis Praedicatorum*, Sec. xiv. p. 666, ed. by Quetif and Echard (c. 1700).

<sup>1</sup> Radulphus Strode eadem lege qua superior Oxoniae studuit, sed prius in Dryburgensi Tevidaliae coenobio diu bonis literis incubuerat, ut in Monasteriorum Foundationibus Gilbertus Brunus docet: postea Anglorum linguam et elegantias sic didicit, ut Galfredus Chaucerus inter praecipuos sui seculi poetas eum reposuerit. Extabant multa ejus opera, non visa ab Anglis, in bibliotheca dicti coenobii. Putatur Italiam Germaniam et Gallias lustrasse, tum Terram Sanctam visitasse, ac domum redisse ibique supremum diem obiisse. Scripsit Fabulas lepidas versu, lib. i. Consequentiarum Formulas, lib. i. Sophismatum Strophas, lib. i. Itinerarium Terrae Sanctae, lib. i. Panegyricos versu patrio, lib. i. Summulas logicales, lib. i. Phantasma Radulphi, lib. i. Positiones et xviii. argumenta contra Wicleffum, Haereticum, lib. i. Opusculorum lib. i. quae falso nuper prodierunt sub nomine Radulphi Feriburgi. Claruit anno MCCCCLXX. *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, voce* Radulphus Strodus (Bann. Club. 1829), vol. ii. p. 596.

Thou oon and two and three eterne on-lyve  
 That regnest ay in three and two and oon  
 Uncircumscrip and al mayst circumscryve,  
 Us from Visible and invisible foon  
 Defende: and to thy mercy everichoon  
 So make us, Jesus, for thy grace digne  
 For love of mayde and moder thyn benigne! Amen.

In his *Collectanea*, John Leland tells us that he found in a book of Merton College at Oxford the name Ralph Strode in a list of Fellows of that House.<sup>1</sup> The entry as he gives it, under the year 1370, is as follows:—‘Radulphus Stroode nobilis poeta fuit, et versificavit librum elegiacum, vocatum Phantasma Radulphi.’ In the *Commentaries concerning British Writers*, by the same learned antiquary, Strode is noticed as a distinguished Mertonian, who had ardently wooed the Muses. The poem mentioned in the catalogue of Merton Fellows, we are told, was from its theme, called *Phantasma*.<sup>2</sup>

In John Bale’s *Britannie Scriptores*, printed in 1548, Strode is mentioned as ‘an Englishman, the same who is named by John Major in his *History of the Scots*.’ Nothing is said about his having written poetry; only his philosophical and controversial works are catalogued. In the edition of 1557, however, the biography is amplified, two works being added, one the *Phantasma Radulphi*, the other an *Itinerary to the Holy Land*. In that second edition Strode is identified as the friend of Chaucer named in *Troilus*.<sup>3</sup>

In the *Relationes Historicae* of John Pits, published in 1619, we find Strode described as ‘an Englishman, a poet-laureate, who studied at Oxford, and was of Merton College, where he wrote his works in polished and correct Latin, in poetry greatly excelling.’<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> Radulphus Strodaeus Maridunensis choro ornamento vel maximo fuit. Coluit enim flagrantissimo amore eloquentiam et Musas canoras. Illae rursus cultorem usque adeo redamabant suum, ut veneres, gratias et lepores in ejus abunde instillarent osculum. Vates autem, tantis donatus numeribus cantionem elegiacum voce sonora liquida arguta cecinit: cui et *Phantasma* nomen à re inditum teste catalogo illustreis Maridunensis societatis viros percelebrante. *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Joanne Lelando; ex autographo Lelandino nunc primus editit, Antonius Hall, Oxford 1709.

<sup>3</sup> The text of the 1548 edition is as follows:—‘Stroodus Anglus, eodem in Scotorum gestis Joanne Majore et illo ipso in libro teste, ab Oxonio quoque prodiit sophista subtilissimus, omni enim impostri-ce doctrina armatus pro Antichristi regno advers. Wicleum, tumentes attolebat cristas, Octodecim argumentis sophisticis, et aliis positionibus iniquis, veritatem nitebat suppressere, sed a gloria majestatis illius oppressus, in fovea cecidit quâ paraverat. Ita quod posthac nec cleri dotatione dominium celibatum, missas, horas, caeremonias, nec simile quoddam sulcire potera, argutiis frivolas. Evomuit tamen ad posteritatis corruptelam

Consequentiarum formulas  
 Sophismatum strophas  
 Sumulas logicales  
 Positiones contra Wicleum.

Et alias adhuc persimiles tenebricosi putei feces Paganicae temeritatis flagitium esse tunc dicebant, etc.’ In the 1557 edition the Memoir begins:—‘Radulphus Stroodus, Martonensis collegii apud Oxoniensis alumnus, dialecticorum gravissimus author ab Italarum et Gallorum sophistis appellatur. Iuvenis flagrantissimo desiderio eloquentiâ quarebat musasq. et lepores colebat: unde laureolum poeticam meruit tandem. Ab Italia reversus postea superbas contra Vuicleum, etc. . . . Anglicum poetam Chaucerus hunc vocat in fine sui *Troilli*,’ etc.

<sup>4</sup> Radulphus Stroodus Poeta laureatus Anglus, Oxonii diu studuit fuitque è societate Collegi Mertonensis, ubi omnem sermonis Latini politiore elegantiam accurate dedit et in poesi maxime excelluit. Postea Gallinam peragravit et Italiam magnamque in

Later writers who have had occasion to mention Strode have generally accepted without question Dempster's statement about the Scottish origin of the man and his connection with the Dominican Order. George Mackenzie, author of *The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation*, simply translated Dempster's memoir, adding, as his custom was, a few quite worthless embellishments of his own. Rashdall in *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, has a note, 'Ralph Strode is said to have been a Scotch Fellow of Merton.' It was left to Dr. Horstman, some six years ago, to awaken new interest in Chaucer's philosophical friend. From him came the suggestion that Strode's poetry is to be identified in certain well-known and highly meritorious alliterative pieces in the British Museum ms. Cotton. Nero A. x.—a suggestion almost immediately accepted and strenuously maintained by Mr. Israel Gollancz in the Introduction to his delightful edition of *Pearl*, published in 1891. Mr. Gollancz is of opinion that Ralph Strode wrote not only *Pearl*, but also *Gawain and the Grene Knight*, *Clanness*, and *Pacyence*. 'One must not despair,' he says, 'of solving the most complex problem of the poet's personality. Indeed of one fourteenth-century writer, whose name and Latin writings are preserved, it is recorded that during his youth and early manhood he was an ardent wooer of the muses, and that his fame rested on a poem described as an elegy and a vision. Our knowledge of this writer is mainly due to the happy chance that Chaucer was his friend and admirer, and dedicated to him no less important a poem than his *Troilus and Criseyde*. . . . The antiquary Leland was the first to inquire concerning the second of the two names held in such esteem by Chaucer. In an old catalogue of worthies of Merton College, drawn up in the early years of the fifteenth century, and still preserved in the College muniment-room, he discovered the following most valuable reference:—"Radulphus Strode nobilis poeta fuit et versificavit librum elegiacum vocatum Phantasma Radulphi." This Ralph Strode is identical with the famous philosopher of that name whose philosophical works hold an important place in the history of mediæval logic. He was also famous in his time as a controversialist with Wiclif and from Wiclif mss. still unprinted it is possible to gain some insight into Strode's religious views. But neither his theology nor his philosophy help us in any way to identify the writer with the poems in the Cottonian collection. The evidence such as it is, tending to connect Strode and the writer of *Pearl*, is derived from the following considerations:—The Merton description of the lost poem does not apply to any known poem in the English language so well as to the *Pearl*. Again, the peculiar force of the Chaucerian dedication has, I think, never been properly understood. Chaucer felt that his *Troilus and Criseyde* was open, and justly so, to the charge of being somewhat too free; wherefore, in a spirit of banter he dedicated it to two fellow-poets whose poetry aimed primarily at enforcing moral virtue. Now if asked to name the very antithesis to *Troilus*, a student of fourteenth-century literature could choose no better instance than the romance of *Gawain*. Further, there is a tradition that Strode left his native land and

utraque regione cum doctissimis quibusque viris contraxit amicitiam et familiaritatem. Erat quippe vir urbanus et acuti lepidique ingenii quique sales jocosos in omni familiari colloquio gratiose miscere potuit et saepenumero consuevit. Hunc Galfredus Chaucerus in fine sui Troilli honoris causa ita nominat quasi inter praecipuos Anglice gentis poetas numerandum judicet,' etc.—*Relationum Historicarum*, Paris, 1619. The catalogue of works is as in Bale.



journeyed through France, Germany, and Italy, and visited Syria and the Holy Land. An *Itinerary to the Holy Land* by this writer seems to have been known to Nicholas Brigham,<sup>1</sup> the enthusiastic devotee of Chaucer, to whom we owe his monument in Westminster Abbey.' It remains to be seen whether this chaplet so recently brought to light is an ancient one now being restored to Strode, or only one made partly in Germany partly in England in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Taking the early writers in their chronological sequence, they stand as follows:—Chaucer, Leland, Bale, Pits, Dempster, Quetif, and Echard, and in that order we propose now to examine them.

Chaucer's friend is, in *Troilus and Criseyde*, simply 'the philosophical Strode'; his Christian name is not given. John Bale, writing more than one hundred and fifty years after Chaucer's time, is, as we have seen, the first to identify Ralph Strode as the person honoured by the great poet. The note in Leland's *Collectanea*,<sup>2</sup> which describes Strode as 'a noble poet who wrote a book in elegiac verse, entitled Ralph's *Phantasma*,'<sup>3</sup> loses much of its value when we are told that the *Vetus Catalogus* in which it occurs, still preserved at Merton, and written not earlier than 1420, originally set forth only the surnames of the Fellows,—the Christian names and short biographical notes appended being in a late fifteenth-century hand.<sup>4</sup> The editor of *Memorials of Merton College* states that several cases of palpable error in these biographical notices have at various times been discovered. Both the Christian name of the Merton Fellow and his authorship of the unknown book of elegies must, therefore, for the present be received with caution.

To Bale, the immediate successor of Leland, the Christian name of the Oxford scholar appears to have been unknown in 1548. In the first edition of *Scriptores* we find simply 'Strodus Anglus,' and it is noteworthy that in John Major's *History* also, cited by Bale, the surname alone is given. It is as a philosopher and controversialist that Strode finds a place among distinguished Englishmen; his poetical gifts are never mentioned. The second edition of *Scriptores* was enlarged, as Francis Thynne long ago quite truly remarked, 'for the most parte from the Collections of Lelande.' It shows few signs of original research anywhere; certainly in the case of the Strode memoir there is manifest copying. All that is truly Bale's own is demonstrably wrong in fact, namely, the statement that Chaucer at the end of *Troilus* styles Strode an English poet.

When we reach Pits and Dempster we have to do with seventeenth century writers. At this point, however, we must speak of a book now unfortunately lost, which, if we possessed it, might clear up the enigma we are about to discuss. We refer to the *Collectanea*<sup>5</sup> of Gilbert Brown, Abbot of Sweetheart. It is cited by Dempster frequently, as is also another work by the same author, the *Foundations of Monasteries*. Brown, we know, after fighting valiantly for the old Faith for more than forty years, quitted Scotland and settled in Paris, where he died in 1612. It is

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Gollancz adds this note:—'Bale ascribed an *Itinerarium Terrae Sanctae* to Strode on the authority of a statement by Brigham in his lost work *De Venatione rerum memorabilium*; see Selden MS. 64, f. 170.'

<sup>2</sup> The notice of Strode in Leland's *Commentaries* is manifestly founded solely on the *Vetus Catalogus*.

<sup>3</sup> I purposely do not translate *Phantasma*.

<sup>4</sup> *Memorials of Merton College*, by the Hon. George C. Brodrick (Oxf. Hist. Socy., 1885), preface, pp. viii. xi. etc.

<sup>5</sup> *Bruni Collectanea sive Historiam labentis in Scotia Religionis Catholicae*.

certainly probable that mss. which he had diligently compiled during a lifetime were not left behind in Scotland. If Pits—who wrote in France—did not see Brown's collections, one is at a loss to understand where he derived so much new matter for Strode's biography; and the same remark applies, although in a less degree, to Quetif and Echard. We shall see the reason for this observation immediately. Pits gave the Christian name Ralph as in the edited *Vetus Catalogus* of Merton: *poeta laureatus* is his rendering of *nobilis poeta* in the same document: *Phantasma Radulphi* is also included in the list of works. It does not require express mention of Strode's connection with Mertón College to let us see that one and the same person is referred to by Leland, Bale, and Pits—*Phantasma Radulphi* is sufficient. But none of these writers, be it observed, ever alludes to vernacular poetry: Pits, indeed, expressly praises a correct and polished writer of Latin. From him we learn for the first time of Strode's friendships with foreign scholars, of his urbanity and lively wit. In other particulars there is agreement with Bale, making allowance for the Protestant and Catholic standpoint of the two biographers.

Dempster's contribution to a biography is chiefly remarkable for the statement that Strode was bred in the monastery of Dryburgh. He is the first to hint at his Scottish origin; to mention vernacular verse; to speak of works in mss. preserved in the library of Dryburgh monastery; to tell about the visit to the Holy Land. Dempster, however, must be regarded as a partial witness. The preposterous nationalism of the man which led him 'to sweep in the whole flock of Irish saints, make a general raid on the Bollandists, and carry off all the names that suited his fancy,' is properly characterised by Dr. Hill-Burton as insolent mendacity, and by Mr. Henry Bradley as extraordinary dishonesty.<sup>1</sup> Finding in Pits that Strode's name was associated with Merton, it was in strict accordance with Dempster's own method of writing literary history to claim the Oxford scholar as a Scot, by selecting Dryburgh in the parish of Mertoun as the place where he received his early education.<sup>2</sup> One may doubt if in Gilbert Brown's *History* there was anything more than the statement that Strode studied at Oxford. Quetif and Echards' narrative, it will be remarked, considerably amplifies Dempster's. From these writers we learn that Strode completed his studies at Saint James's, Paris, and that after foreign travel, he was entrusted with the erection and regulation of monasteries in the English provinces. Greater stress is also laid upon his works written in the vernacular.

There are questions suggested by a collation of these writers of special interest to editors of Chaucer, which however cannot at present be discussed at large,—for example the identity of Chaucer's friend with the Oxford scholar, and the Christian name of that worthy. It may be quite reasonable to identify 'the philosophical Strode' as the Oxford scholar. That there was at that university a distinguished philosopher and theologian named Strode, *c.* 1370, supposed by some to have been of Merton, is not in the least doubtful. Some of his mss. are extant; and the author is mentioned by his surname by other writers.<sup>3</sup> But no poetry of his, either in Latin or vernacular, is known in the present day. His Scottish origin,

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Scot Abroad*, and *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*

<sup>2</sup> I arrived at this opinion independently of Mr. Gollancz, who gives a similar explanation in his edition of *Pearl*. For references to Mertoun and the church of Dryburgh, *vide Dryburgh Chartulary*, Bann. Club publications.

<sup>3</sup> *Vide* David Cranstoun's *Tractatus*, cited in Major's *Hist. Appendix* (Scot. Hist. Socy. edition).

resting as it really does on Dempster alone, is not tenable, neither does there appear to be any sufficient ground for believing him to have been a Dominican. The fellowship of Merton College, if admitted, would almost of itself be enough to negative that belief, for scholars of that house, it is well known, were expressly forbidden to take religious vows. In the region of pure conjecture—as Chaucer has bequeathed his text to us we can only conjecture—it seems most reasonable to suppose that he was Magister N. Strode, who is named at the end of part ii. § 40 of the *Treatise on the Astrolabe*: ‘explicit tractatus de conclusionibus Astrolabii compilatus per Galfridum Chauciers ad Filium suum Lodewicum scolarem tunc temporis Oxonie, ac sub tutela illius nobilissimi philosophi Magistri N. Strode,’ etc. Have Chaucerian editors who favour *Ralph Strode* sufficiently taken into account the uncertainty concerning his Christian name and the curious evolution of his poetical reputation? It certainly is not from the text of *Troilus and Criseyde* that they derive information that ‘the philosophical Strode’ was a poet.

Of Mr. Gollancz’s conjecture concerning the authorship of *Pearl*, can it be said, when early writers are fairly examined, that it is even a plausible surmise? ‘A book in elegiac verse called *Ralph’s Phantasma*’ by itself is a description far too vague to found anything on. As designating *Pearl*, it is besides extremely infelicitous. Neither is it easy to understand what is meant by ‘the peculiar force of Chaucer’s dedication’ of *Troilus and Criseyde* to Gower and Strode. Banter is nowhere else so hard to discover in Chaucer, nor, let me add, so seemingly out of place, as in stanzas 266-267, book v. of that poem—if banter there be in these stanzas. Again, ‘the tradition that Strode left his native land and journeyed through France, Germany, and Italy, and visited Syria and the Holy Land,’ is of late and exogenous growth. Leland was the first to tell of journeyings in France and Italy; Dempster added Germany and the Holy Land; Quetif and Echard, Syria. Even could it be shown that Strode the philosopher and theologian had written an *Itinerary to the Holy Land*, it would not prove that he had himself travelled thither. Adamnan of Iona<sup>1</sup> wrote a similar work from the narrative of a shipwrecked monk. Many churchmen who had never been out of their own country attempted a like theme.

It may be only a coincidence, but a strange coincidence it certainly is, that the biography of *Ralph Strode*—so much of it as is apochryphal—assumes the appearance of fact when transferred to *David Rate*, confessor of King James the First of Scotland. He was a Scot, a Dominican, and vicar of the order within Scotland. If it cannot be affirmed that he was educated in France, the works ascribed to him in the Ashmole MS. 61 at any rate prove to a demonstration his intimate knowledge of French literature, while another of his poems in the Scottish MS. kk. 1. 5, preserved in University College, Cambridge, is known to have been derived from an Italian original. He cultivated vernacular poetry, and in the speech of the Scots was eminently skilful. His poems evidence his urbanity, his nimble and merry wit, his worldly wisdom heightened throughout by sly humour. As a vicar of his order he would, no doubt, be zealous for the planting and establishing of new houses within the northern bounds of the English province.

<sup>1</sup> The Columban monk was also the author of a *Vision* (Fis Adhamhain), a religious discourse on Psalm cxlvi. 5, 6, telling of ‘his soul being carried to heaven to behold the angels there, and to hell to behold the wretched hosts.’—*Saint Columba*, by Reeves (Scot. Historians, vol. vi. clii and clvii pref.).

When the *opera omnia* of Ralph Strode are examined, we have no difficulty in rendering to the Oxford philosopher and theologian the professional items. These unquestionably are his own, namely *Summulae logicales*, *Formulae consequentiarum*, *Sophismatum strophae*, *Positiones et argumenta contra Wiclif*. But there are in the lists of Pits and later biographers works attributed to Ralph Strode, for which there is not in the present day a tittle of evidence. These are the *Fabulae*, *Panegyrici*, *Phantasmata*, and *Itinerarium*. Here, again, David Rate steps forward as a claimant. *Fabulae lepidae versu* exactly describes at least four poems ascribed to him in Ashmole 61—namely, *The Romance of Ysombras*, *The Romance of the Erle of Tolous*, *The Romance Lybenus Dyconius*, and *A quarrel among the Carpenter's tools*. *Panegyrici versu patrio*, which is Dempster's entry, describes poems found in both the Ashmole and Camb. mss. like *A Father's instructions to his Son*, *A Mother's instructions to her Daughter*, *The Thewis of Wysmen*, *The Thewis of Gud Women*. These, as I pointed out in a previous article, were in all probability written by David Rate as a preceptor of 'bele babees, merchants' sons, and good-wives' daughters,' and intended for recital on festival, or, as we would say nowadays, at public examination of his youngers. Dempster's phrase is expanded in Quetif and Echard to *Panegyrici plures versu patrio et vernaculo*, and the change is rather remarkable, leading one to ask what it was Dempster meant to convey by his adjective *patrius*. It might of course be read as meaning panegyrics in 'native verse,' but it might also be read as panegyrics in verse 'pertaining to a Father,' or 'relating to the Home,' and if that is a legitimate rendering then we have a perfect description and even designation of the poems I have just referred to. Quetif and Echard's *et vernaculo* is not then redundant but only a further and quite accurate statement of fact. Next there is *Itinerarium Terrae Sanctae*, and again we have a poem by David Rate in Ashmole 61, *The Stasyons of Jerusalem*. That the author of that poem himself visited the places he describes is not doubtful. He says he was there: tells us of the places he visited and those he saw only from a distance. His voyage began at Venice. From that city he journeyed *viâ* 'Curfe Modyne and Candy,' 'Sypres,' 'Fama-goste,' and Jaffa to Jerusalem. He visited Bethlehem, 'Jeryco,' and other places, even going north into Galilee: and he wrote his poem, he tells us, for the edification of the Faithful at home as well as for future voyagers to the Holy Land. With *Phantasma Radulphi* or *Phantasmata Radulphi* as we find it written in Quetif and Echard, there is more difficulty. For a vernacular poem called *Ralph's Raving*, *Phantasma Radulphi* would be a tolerably good rendering in Latin: if the anonymous editor of the *Vetus Catalogus* of Merton,—who fell into errors in his biographical notices other than Ralph Strode's,—read *Ratis Raving* as *Rafs Raving* his *Phantasma Radulphi* would be explained. The error, if error there was in the beginning, is most likely past finding out now. All that can be said about *Phantasma Radulphi* is that it is unidentifiable as a genuine and extant work of Strode, and in its present guise it certainly cannot be claimed for David Rate.

A coincidence such as I have pointed out may perhaps yield little or nothing for a serious study of David Rate's works; its chief interest appears at present to be the clear call it gives to students to investigate anew the sources for the biography of Strode, the friend of Chaucer.

J. T. T. BROWN.

SCOTTISH OFFICES AND OFFICERS UNDER THE CROWN IN 1741.

At this time, when so much attention is turned to the period of the great attempt of Prince Charles Edward, and to ascertain who were 'Out in the '45,' it seems appropriate to print the names of the holders of Scottish Offices of either position or pay under the dynasty which the Prince then came to overturn.

The following List, which is substantially that of 1745, was found among the papers of the Office of the Sheriff-Clerk of Argyll.

ANDREW ROSS,  
Marchmont Herald.

*A List of Places and Offices in Scotland, at the Gift and Disposal of the Crown, 1741.*

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Salary.
Lord Keeper of the Great Seal	Earl of Islay	Pleasure	£3000.
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal	Duke of Athol	Pleasure	£2000.
Keepers of the Signet	Duke of Newcastle	} Pleasure	No Sallary. Their perquisites about £1400.
Lord Register	Lord Harrington		
	Marquis of Lothian	Pleasure	£1200. Perquisites about £400.
Vice Admiral	Earl of Morton	Pleasure	£1000.
Judge Admiral	Mr. James Graham	Life	No Sallary. His perquisites are about £200.
Admiral Clerk	Mr. Archibald Inglis	Life	No Sallary. Perquisites £200.
King's Advocat	Charles Erskin, Esq.	Pleasure	£1000.
King's Solicitor	Mr. William Grant	Pleasure	£400.
Lyon King of Arms	Alexander Brodie	Life	£300.
Lyon Clerk	The Lyon names the heralds and pursivants. David Erskin	Life	No Sallary. Perquisites £40.
Knight Marischal	Earl of Kintore	Pleasure	£400.
Master of Works	Sir John Anstruther	Pleasure	£400.
Clerk of the Stores under the Master of Works	William Adam	Pleasure	£30.
Post Master	James Colquhoun, Esq.	Pleasure	£300.
Receiver General of the Land Rents	<i>Note.</i> —The whole Sallarys belonging to the Post Office here amounts to £552. Allan Whitefoord, Esq.	Pleasure	For self and Clerk £650.
Director of the Chancery	Robert Kerr, Esq.	Life	£25. <i>N.B.</i> —His perquisites are about £400.
Conservator of the Scots Priviledges in the Netherlands	Archibald M'Aulay	Pleasure	£200.
King's Limner	James Abercromby	Life	£100.
Deput Keeper of the Signet	Alexander M'Millan	Pleasure	£100. His perquisites are about £150.
Writer to the Privy Seall	Thomas Goldie	Life	Perquisites £100.
King's Writer	Andrew Marjorybanks	Life	£50.
King's First Physician	Dr. Andrew Sinclair	Pleasure	£100.
King's Second Physician	Dr. James Lidderdale	Pleasure	£50.
King's Apothecary	George Cunningham	Pleasure	£40.
King's Botanist	Doctor Charles Alstone	Pleasure	£50.
Surgeon to the Castle of Edinburgh.	John Lauder, dead		£50.

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Salary.
King's Printers	John Basket and Agnes Campbell	The assigneys of. For 41 years	No Salary.
King's Stationers	George Ridpath Joseph Watson Andrew Bell	40 years	No Salary.
Library Keeper in Holyrood-house and Historyographer	Mr. David Simson had his death. The Libraryographer £40.	both these places,	and now sunk by £80, and the History-
Inspector of the King's Palaces and Castles	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Under Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood-house Porter of the Palace	. . . Porterfield Walter Mitchel	Both named by the Duke of Hamilton, but paid by the Crown Pleasure	} £50. } £37, 15s. 6d.
Inspector of the Invalids	Captain Walter Lockhart	Pleasure	10/- per diem.
King's Under Falconer Master of the Revells	Sir Gilbert Kennedy Vacant	. . . . .	£50 per annum. No Salary. His perquisites a trifle.
Fencing Master King's Taylor	. . . . . David Campbell	. . . . .	No Salary. No Salary. Perquisites £40 per annum.
King's Wright Slater Coupar Glazier Smith Dyer Glover Plumber Armourer Masson	Robert Moubray James Syme Robert Provan Alexander Barton James Wilson James Chrystie Patrick Campbell John Simson James Mack	. . . . . } Pleasure	No Salary. No Sallarys.
Their Commissions from the Board of Ordnance.			
Mr. Baker Bower Coachmaker Hatter Landress Saidler Gardener Goldsmith Hozier Barber Cloakmaker Shoemaker	All vacant	and in disuse since the Union.	
King's Trumpeters who attend the Circuit Courts	James Marine James Gordon Charles Erskin John Yeats Thomas Weir John Menzies	Life They have for going the Circuits	Salary £16, 13s. 4d. £10 each.
The Judges of the Court of Session	Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Esquire, President Andrew Fletcher of Milltown, Lord Justice Clerk	. . . . . . . . . .	£1000. £500.

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Salary
The Judges of the Court of Session	Sir James Mackenzie of Roystoun Mr. David Erskin of Dun James, Lord Balmerino Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drumore Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie Mr. John Pringle of Haining Mr. Alexander Fraser of Strichen Mr. Pat. Grant of Elchies Mr. John Sinclair of Murkle Alexander, Earl of Leven Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran	All for Life	Salary £500 each.
The Six Principal Clerks of Session	Sir John Dalrymple Mr. William Hall Mr. John Murray Mr. Thomas Gibson Mr. James Justice Mr. William Kilpatrick	All for Life	No Salary. Their perquisites are about £300 per annum each.
The Six under clerks who have Extractors depend up	just the half of the perquisites on the principal clerks.	Their Commis	sions of the principal clerks and all the commissions are for life.
The two principal clerks to the Bills Keeper of the Minute Book	Sir Philip Anstruther Mr. David Anstruther Thomas Butter, dead	Life Life	No Salary. Perquisites £30 per annum each. No Salary. His perquisites are about £100 per annum.
Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Hornings Keeper of the Register of Sasines	William Douglas of Cavers Mr. William Kilpatrick	Life Life	£20. His perquisites about £200. No Salary. Perquisites £10.
Clerk to the King's Processes before the Court of Session He names the	Sir John Dalrymple	Life	£40.
Clerk to the Admission of Nottars	Mr. Robert Naismith	Life	No Salary. Perquisites £100.
Court of Police— President	Earl of Lauderdale Earl of Sutherland Earl of Hyndford Lord Torphichen Lord Alexander Hay Charles Erskin, Esq. Mungo Halden, Esq.	Pleasure Pleasure	£1200. £800. £800. £800. £400. £400. £400.
Secretary	Mr. George Kerr, Advocate	Life	£200.
There is also a	Deput Secretary, Doorkeeper, and Messenger.		

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Salary.
Court of Justiciary—			
Lord Justice General	Earl of Ilay	Life	£2000.
Lord Justice Clerk	Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Miltoun		£400.
	Sir James Mackenzie of Roystoun		£400.
	Mr. David Erskin of Dun	} Life	£100 each, and as much for going the Circuits.
	Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto		
	Mr. Alexander Frazer of Strichen		
	Mr. Pat. Grant of Elchies		
Clerks of Justiciary—			
Principal Clerk	Mr. John Davidson	Life	£100.
Depute Clerk	Mr. Leith	Life	£40.
	They have each £30 for going the Circuits.		
Macers of Justiciary	Thomas Leslie	} Life	£20 each.
	Robert Brisbane		
	Murdoch		
Doorkeepers of Justiciary	Archibald M'Kewn	} Life	each £8, 6s. 8d.
	Kenneth M'Kenzie		
	John Dalgleish		
Dempster			
Officers of the Wardrobe—			
First Keeper	Mr. Thomas Hamilton	Pleasure	£55, 11s. 4d.
First Under Keeper	Thomas Oliphant	Pleasure	£40.
Second Under Keeper	Patrick Lindsay	Pleasure	£20.
Clerk to the Wardrobe	James Baird	Pleasure	£30.
Court of Exchequer—			
Lord Chief Baron	Matthew Lant, Esq.	Life	£1000.
	He has a Privy Seal for	£500.	
The Judges of the Court of Exchequer	Sir John Clerk of Pennycook, Bart.	} Life	each £500.
	George Dalrymple of Dalmahoy, Esq.		
	Edward Edlin, Esq.		
	Baron Edlin has a Privy Seal for		
Keeper of the Exchequer Seal		£300 more.	
King's Remembrancers	Anthony Norman, Esq.	} Life	£100. £400. £200.
	William Stewart, Esq.		
	John Tarver, Esq.		
Auditors of Excise	George and Christopher Tolsons	} Life	£310.
Examiner of Excise	David Anderson		
		Depends on the Court	£50.
Clerk of the Port Bonds	William Kelso	Depends on the Court	£40.
Presenter of Signatures	John Dundas, W.S.	Life	£52, 15s.
	His perquisites are £100 good.		
Keeper of the Register of Resignations in Exchequer	Wescomb	Life	£40.
Doorkeepers	Clement Porter	} They depend on the Court.	£15 to each.
	George Baron		
Messenger of Exchequer	George Ross	Depends on the Court.	£6, 13s. 4d.
		Life	
Macers of Exchequer	Thomas Park	} Life	£50 to each.
	John Herriot		
	John Chalmers		



Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Sallary
Macers before the Court of Session	Thomas Graham Francis Gibb Francis Gibson Alexander Mitchel	} Life	Each £10 per(annum?). Perquisites £80 each.
Macers to the Commission of Teinds	Thomas Park John Herriot One vacant		
Commissariot Courts— Commissars of Edinburgh	Mr. George Smollett, Advocate Andrew Marjorybanks, W.S. Mr. James Lesly, Advocate Mr. Robert Clerk, Advocate	} Life	No Sallary. Perquisites about £80 each.
Principal Clerks	Sir William Nairn Mr. Alexander Nairn		
They name a deput who has about	£100 per annum.	} Life	Perquisites £100 per annum.
Procurator Fiscal	Alexander Stevenson		
Commissar of the Isles Aberdeen Hamilton and Campsie Inverness Dunkeld Lanerk Dumfries St. Andrews	Dougald Clerk Robert Paterson]  John Stewart Alexander Pitcairn William Hamilton Mr. John Alves David Bethune George Lindsay James Hume	} All for Life	No Sallarys.  Perquisites, some more and some less, according to their different dioceses. Glasgow and Peebles are £100 per annum. Others not £30.
Lauder Kirkcudbright Wigtown Dumblain Stirling Glasgow	Mr. John Hamilton Mr. Robert Wallace John Finlayson Alexander Munro Charles Madland, Advocate		
Caithness Murray Ross Brechin Orkney and Zetland Peebles Argyll	Alexander Gunn Alexander Ross Duncan Munro John Spence William Lidel John Rutherford Heritable in the family of Argyll		

Shires.	Sheriffs.	Shires	Sheriffs
Edinburgh	Earl of Lauderdale.	Bamff	Earl of Findlater.
Haddingtoun	Lord Belhaven.	Air	Earl of Loudoun.
Inverness	Earl of Murray.	Linlithgow	Earl of Hoptoun.
Ross	Lord Ross.	Kincardin	Earl of Kintore.
Berwick	Earl of Home.	Aberdeen	Alexander Grant of Grantsfield
Lanerk	Earl of Hyndfoord.	Forfar	Earl of Northesk, <i>dead</i> .
Stirling	Gabriel Napier, Esq.	Caithness	Sinclair of Ulbster.
Perth	Duke of Athol.		

Shires.	Sheriffs.	Shires.	Sheriffs.
Cromarty Murray Roxburgh Selkirk Peebles Dumfries Wigtoun Dumbarton Bute Renfrew Nairn	Earl of Cromarty. Earl of Murray. Douglas of Cavers. Murray of Philiphaugh. Earl of March. Duke of Queensberry. Sir James Agnew. Duke of Montrose. Earl of Bute. Earl of Eglintown. Campbell of Calder.	Argyll Fife Stewartry of Kirkcudbright Sutherland Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland Clackmannan  Kinross	Duke of Argyll. Earl of Rothes. Marquis of Annandale.  Earl of Sutherland. Earl of Mortown.  Colonell William Dalrymple. Sir John Bruce.

Lieutenancies.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenancies.	Lieutenants.
Orkney and Zetland Clydsdale Berwick Dumbarton Perth Inverness Dumfries and Kirkcudbright Twedale  Ross, Cromarty, Murray, Nairn, Caithness, and Sutherland Midlothian	Earl of Mortoun. Earl of Hyndfoord. Earl of Marchmont. Duke of Montrose. Earl of Breadalbin. Lord Lovat. Duke of Queensberry.  Vacant by the death of the Earl of March.  Earl of Sutherland, <i>dead</i> .  Earl of Lauderdale.	Aberdeen, Fife, and Kinross Haddingtoun Stirling and Clackmannan Air Galloway Bute Angus Roxburgh Linlithgow  Selkirk  Argyll	Earl of Rothes, <i>dead</i> .  Vacant. Earl of Buchan.  Vacant. Earl of Stair. Vacant. Duke of Douglas. Duke of Roxburgh. Earl of Hoptoun. All during pleasure. No Commission appears for this County. Heritable in the family of Argyll.

## CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY PREFERMENTS.

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Sallary.
Deans of the Chappel Royal	Mr. Neill Campbell Mr. William Gusthard	} Pleasure	Each £60 besides considerable perquisites.
Badle to the Chappel Royal	Mr. John Goldie		
Almoner	Alexander Hope	Life	£20.
Chaplains	Mr. Neill M'Vicar Mr. Robert Bell Mr. John Lumsden Mr. John Mathison	} Pleasure	£45. £50 each.
Procurator for the Church	Mr. William Grant.		
Colledge of Glasgow— Principall	Mr. Neill Campbell	Life	£166, 13s. 4d.
Professor of Church History	Mr. William Anderson	Life	£100.
Professor of Botany and Anatomy	Dr. Brisbane	Life	£30.
<i>N.B.</i> —The rest are named by the Faculty.			

Offices.	Officers.	Life or Pleasure.	Sallary.
Colledge of St. Andrews—			
Principall of St. Leonards	Mr. James Heidels	Life	
Principall of St. Salvators	Mr. William Young	Life	
Principall of St. Mungos	Mr. John Drew	Life	
Professor of Hebrew	Mr. Thomas Craigy	Life	
Professor of Ecclesiastick History and Divinity	Mr. Archibald Campbell	Life	
Professor of Divinity	Mr. Thomas Tullidelph		
Professor of Mathematicks	Mr. Charles Gregory		
Colledge of Edinburgh—			
Professor of Law	Mr. Charles Erskin	Life	£150.
Professor of Church History	Mr. Pat. Cumming		£100.
Colledge of Aberdeen—			
Principall of the New Colledge	Mr. Osburn	Life	
Professor of Greek			
Professor of Medicine			
Three Professors of Philosophy			
Professor of Oriental Languages in the New Colledge	Mr. George Gordon	Life	£66, 13s. 4d.

*Collectors of the Bishops Rents in Scotland—*

Robert Urquhart, Esq., Collector of the Rents of the Bishopricks of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Galloway, Brechin, Dumblain, Dünkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, and Caithness. His sallary for himself and deputes is per annum £400.

The Principal and Professors of the University of Glasgow are Tacksmen of the Rents of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow.

James Fraser, Esq., Collector of the Rents of the Bishoprick of Ross.

Sallary per annum £83, 6s. 8d.

John Hay of Balbethen, Tacksman of the Rents of the Bishoprick of Orkney. The Tackduty gifted to Lord Aberdeen is per annum £200.

The Bishops Rents of Argyll and the Isles were gifted to the Synod by Queen Ann.

Castles.	Governours.	Sallarys.
Edinburgh	Major-General Campbell	
Stirling		
Dumbarton	Earl of Cassils	
Fort William		
Fort George	General George Wade	
Fort Augustus		
Blackness	William Kerr, Esq.	
Inverness	Colonell Kennedy	

*Chamberlains of Crown Rents in Scotland—*

David Ross, Chamberlain of the Crown Rents of Ross. His sallary per annum £83, 6s. 8d.

John, Earl of Wigtoun, Chamberlain of Fife and Strathern. His sallary is per annum £300.

John Mackie, Chamberlain of Galloway. Sallary £18.

John Davidson, Chamberlain of Lindores. Sallary £5, 11s. 1½d.

David Rutherford, Chamberlain of Ettrick Forrest. Sallary £8, 6s. 8d.

Robert Ewing, Chamberlain of Orkney and Zetland. He holds it for the Earl of Mortown.

His sallary is £500 per annum.

Discoverer of Conceal'd Rents, Vacant sallary, etc., £100.

## THE FIRST UNIFORM TARTAN.

MUCH has been said on the origin of tartan, using that word as meaning a checkered cloth; but it is probably not known to most Highlanders that the first reliable account we have of its adoption as a uniform was by the Royal Company of Archers, now the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland, which has its headquarters still in Edinburgh. The history of this Company commences in August 1677, when the 'Council of Archers' took into consideration 'former acts' as to their manner of shooting. The first regulations of the Company are subscribed by the Marquis of Atholl. Whether they had a uniform or not at that date we have no information; but on the 15th of June 1713 an 'overture' was brought in for considering 'a proper habite and uniform garb for the Company,' and on the 27th of July Messrs. George Drummond, Robert Freebairn, and Alex. Murray were appointed, 'to get swatches for the Archer garb and to make an estimate of the price, and to receive overtures for that effect, . . . and likewise to consider the fashion, . . . and report.'

By the 19th of October 'the Council having seen and considered a piece of tartan laid before them by Alex. Murray, merchant, they approved the same as being proper to be used for their habit.'

On the 22nd of March 1714, the Council ordered the Treasurer 'to wait on the Captain-General in his habite to have his Lordship's opinion yr upon.' The Captain-General was the Earl of Wemyss. On the 14th of June 1714, the Company did 'march, handsomely drest in their proper garb with their bows unbent in their right hands, and a pair of arrows on the left side under a white bow-case.'

The roll of the Company from 1704, at which date it got a charter from Queen Anne, to the date of the march out, shows 341 members, proving that the body was a considerable one.

The choice of a habit distinctively Scottish was not unnatural, and parti-coloured clothing could be so described.

In 1633, but forty-four years before the Council of Archers were considering 'former acts,' Lord Kinnoul wrote the Laird of Glenurquhe to send to Perth to meet the king (Charles I.) in July of the same year, a number of his friends, followers, and dependers 'in their best array and equipage with trews, bowes, dorloches, and other thair ordinarie weapouns and furniture' in order that the king might see a 'mustour mad of Hielandmen, in their cuntrie habite and best order.' Scottish archers, where they existed, were at this time Highlanders, and in 1627 it is on record that Charles I. raised 200 Highland bowmen for service in his war with France; because 'the persones in those high countries are ordinarilie good bow-men' (*Black Book of Taymouth*, p. 437). That this practice of archery was maintained in the Western Islands till the very end of the 1600's we know from Martin, who says that in the Island of Lewis the inhabitants are very dexterous in the exercises of swimming, *archery*, vaulting, or leaping.

That tartan was fashionable after 1622 is not to be wondered at, when we remember that Charles II. at his marriage on the 20th May had tartan ribbons on his coat, a coat which is still preserved. These ribbons, says the author of the *Records of Argyll*, were Royal Stuart tartan. The writer's recollection of them is that the pattern required the whole breadth of the ribbon to show it.

So much for the choice of a tartan; as to the fashion of a garb. In 1651 the Earl of Argyll raised a regiment which became the Scots Foot Guards of Charles II. (*Records of Argyll*, p. 408). 'Above the door of Dunstaffnage House is a coat of arms, carved, having for supporters two privates of Argyll's Regiment 1692; so say the Dunstaffnages. Their head-dress is a Scotch round flat bonnet, such as is now worn. The long coat and deep sleeves of the period of William Third's reign, reaching to a little above the knee; knee-breeches and stockings—the garter being concealed by the knee-breeches, and tied below the knee; shoes and buckles. Collar of shirt, showing also cravat; sword slung behind—not the broad-sword, but regulation English sword.'

'This description of the dress is taken from a steel engraving lent by Dunstaffnage, which was done from the stone carving over his door.'

'The only *National* part of the dress granted to these men appears to have been the blue bonnet. In all the other particulars the dress is that of well-equipped musketeers of William's reign.'

There can be little doubt that the above description is accurate. It almost exactly corresponds with the private's uniform of the Royal Company in 1714. The description of the relation of the breeches to the stocking is not suitable in the case of the Royal Company; there, the stocking was drawn up over the knee of the breeches and tied below the knee with a narrow garter. The Archer's coat was slashed in the upper arm, all the rest of the description, to the flat bonnet, is quite correct.

It is possible to speak thus with certainty because the authority in the case of the Archer's dress is unimpeachable. (1) A picture painted and signed 'Rich. Waitt, pinxit 1715,' which picture is now at New Hall, Carllops, near Edinburgh. It is supposed to be Archibald Grant, younger of Cullen (according to Mr. D. W. Stewart, *Scottish Antiquary*, vol. vii. p. 100), and this gentleman undoubtedly joined the Company on the 4th of October 1714. On the back of the picture is written, but in a late hand, 'The Old Pretender'; this is an evident mistake. (2) A uniform coat and breeches of the same period, now at Archer's Hall, Edinburgh.

Comparing the coat and Waitt's picture, the latter, though dim with age, corresponds most accurately in regard to the cut of the coat, the lines of braiding, and fringing, and the make of the sleeve. The uniform is hung in a wooden case with the front and sides of glass, the right side of the coat next the spectator and well displayed, and the breeches hung below it showing the part from the knee up to about mid-thigh. All visible is in excellent preservation, though there are one or two small patches in the coat.

Now as to the set of the tartan, the author of the *History of the Royal Company* says (p. 52), 'they ultimately fixed upon a Stuart tartan for the coat.' On inquiry, Mr. Balfour Paul was unable to call to memory the reason for ascribing this tartan to the Stuarts, though he repeated his conviction that it was so. It will have been seen from the extracts from the minutes given above, which contain the whole information, that the Minute Book of the Company makes no such statement.

From the lines of braiding and the folds as the coat hangs, and the complexity of the pattern, which is great, the set is difficult to follow. After consideration, however, and speaking as one who is not expert in weaving, the conclusion reached is, that the set required the whole breadth of the web to show it. If the cloth were very narrow it might possibly,

to make both sides of the pattern the same, have required to be joined up the middle like an old Highland plaid or blanket. As no join in the side of the skirt, however, is recognisable, it seems as if the web had been made like a ribbon. There is a special stripe close to the selvage where the skirt opens in front, and the same stripe is recognisable close to the opening of the back of the skirt, and the pattern seems to run towards the centre from these two points. The tartan may be called a red tartan. The colours used in addition being blue, yellow, and white. No single colour is anywhere broader than half an inch. The cloth is a fine hard tartan.

It will give an idea of the complexity of the pattern if the following, written down in the attempt to follow one line of the colouring, is considered.

Greyish yellow and red, bright yellow and red, red and blue, yellow and red, red and blue, yellow and red, red and blue, bright yellow and red, greyish yellow and red, red, white, red, white, red, yellow and red, blue and red, yellow and red, blue and red, yellow and red, blue and red, yellow, blue, red, blue, red, white, blue, white, red. This commences near the edge of the cloth, and what has been mentioned as the stripe near the selvage, is described between the two stripes 'greyish yellow and red.'

This by no means brings us to what could be determined as the centre of the pattern. Many of the stripes are only the breadth of a thread or two, and those described as of two colours are those where the differently coloured threads can be distinguished crossing one another in a slanting direction to the general pattern.

The small clothes, from what is seen of them in the uniform itself, and in Waitt's picture, give the impression of being 'knickerbockers' cut a good deal like the loose riding breeches now usually worn, confined below the knee by a narrow band fastened with a single small buckle. The set is quite different from the coat. The colours used are the same, but the pattern is more simple, though from the fact that in the length of cloth shown one cannot be certain that you see fully one half of the pattern, it may be surmised that in this also the whole breadth of the cloth was necessary to show a pattern with two corresponding sides.

Having the coat and breeches of two different tartans seems to have been the ordinary arrangement in the first half of the eighteenth century. If the coat was Stuart tartan, perhaps the breeches were MacNassau? As a matter of fact there seems not the least reason for it being called any other tartan than that of the Royal Company of Archers. Seeing that the Company owed its charter to Queen Anne, and received it but ten years before the adoption of this uniform, it is improbable that so pronounced a Jacobitism should prevail in it that they should flout the giver of their charter by choosing deliberately a Stuart tartan if they knew of such a thing at all. One thing is certain, the Royal Company tartans have no resemblance to the Stuart tartans of the *Vestiarium Scoticum*.

The Royal Company long stuck to tartan in their uniform. In 1789, when a change was next made, we find that while the 'common uniform' of all ranks was a green coat, the shooting coat was ordered to be of 'the tartan, same pattern as the 42nd regiment.' Of this tartan we have excellent representations on subjects painted life-size, and it is not the least the same set as the present 42nd tartan. It is a green tartan but

could not be described characteristically as dark (Gaelic *du*, black). If it was not thread for thread the same as that worn at the moment by the Black Watch, the orders are distinct as to what the pattern should be, and the representation of it is there to speak for itself. Its *lightness* goes some distance to support the general opinion of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, that the 'Black' Watch was so characterised not on account of its uniform but on account of its duties, which did not make it specially acceptable, at first, to its own countrymen. At the date of the adoption of this tartan the Captain-General was the Duke of Buccleuch, and there is not a Campbell among the officers named at that time, and but seven Campbells among the members who could possibly be of an age to shoot.

Everything goes to prove that the patterns chosen were so chosen because they were satisfactory to the Council and its Committee and the Captain-General of the Company.

It is true, that it has been contended that uniform patterns had been made before 1714. Seeing the persistence with which the Company stuck to tartan—it still wore a tartan in 1823—it is by no means improbable that it had a tartan uniform as its first garb, which was superseded by the one we have attempted to describe.

In the Regality of Grant Court Book we are informed that in a Court holden at Delny, 27th July 1704, David Blair, Notar and Clerk, the Bailie, 'ordains and inactis that the hail tenants, cottars, malenders, tradesmen, and servantes within the said lands of Skeraidtone, Pulchine, and Calender, that are fencible men, shall provyde and have in rediness against the eighth day of August nixt, ilk ane of them, Haighland coates, trewes, and short hose of tartane of red and greine sett, broad springed, and also with gun, sword, pistoll, and durk; and with these present themselves to an rendesvouze, when called, upon forty-eight hours advertisement.'

The tartan here is evidently a plain broad red and green check, and was the young laird of Grant's idea of a suitable livery for his 'tail.' It is undoubtedly a Grant tartan, for the reason that it was invented by a Grant; probably for no other. There is but one other attempt to establish a claim to a uniform tartan previous to the two above mentioned. It is to be found in the so-called *Red and White Book of Menzies*. Any person desirous of seeing the tartan worn by 'Sir John the Menzies' and 'eight nobles, his knights, companions and clansmen,' in 1405, will find a large coloured illustration of it facing page 84 in that book. It is unnecessary to refute this in detail as the authority quoted, 'P. Bill, de Privato Sigillo,' is not comprehensible or get-at-able except by the *Red and White Book's* author.

R. C. MACLAGAN, M.D.

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A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF SETON DURING EIGHT CENTURIES. By GEORGE SETON, Advocate, M.A. 2 Vols. Privately Printed, 1897.

No more magnificent family history has ever, we should imagine, been produced than the two volumes now before us. To give any adequate or detailed idea of their contents would require a much more lengthy notice than our limits will allow, but when we say that they are fully worthy of the reputation of the accomplished author of *The Law and Practice of*

*Heraldry in Scotland* we have said enough to show that his task has been accomplished in an able and graceful manner. A delightful introduction, written with all that charm of style and wealth of allusion which is so characteristic of the author, leads us to the main line of the family, treated of in the tripartite division of the ten lairds or knight, the seven barons (the exact number is doubtful, but Mr. Seton naturally takes the benefit of the doubt), and the five earls. Then the cadet branches with certain allied families are described in detail, the most conspicuous of these being the Huntly and Eglinton lines. Then follows a list of the architectural achievements of the Seton Family: they seem to have been distinguished builders, and Seton Church and Palace, the Houses of Winton and Pinkie, and the Castles of Niddrie and Fyvie, all commemorate their enterprise in this direction: why, however, should Greenknowe Tower have been left out in this connection and relegated to a comparatively obscure place in the Appendix? Pleasant pages then discuss such various topics as the armorial bearings of the family, their stature, their portraits, charters, and letters, ending with a list of their literary productions, though the last are not, considering the size of the clan, of very great extent. The 'Miscellanies' occupy about a hundred pages, and forms a rich-feast of 'confused feeding.'

We have used the word 'magnificent' in connection with this work, and when we consider the manner in which it has been got up, the epithet does not seem extravagant. The binding, typography, and illustrations (with an exception to which allusion will be made) are alike excellent, and testify to the care and taste displayed in the get-up of the volumes. The full-page illustrations of the different places and residences mentioned in the text are admirable etchings, and the portraits scattered throughout the book are produced in a warm brown tint, which gives very satisfactory results. There are also many black-and-white illustrations indented in the pages which add a great charm to the letterpress.

What will probably attract most readers, however, are the illuminated coats of arms which are distributed with a profuse hand throughout the pages. They are executed in metal and colours on Japanese paper and affixed to the page: they make a very brave show, and are for purposes of reference most interesting. But truth to say they are the least satisfactory part of the book: in the large number of coats it would be surprising if a few mistakes did not occur, and too much importance need not be attached to the substitution of *or* for *argent* (blazoned correctly in the letterpress) in the Kingston coat on p. 721, that of *vert* for *azure* in the fleur-de-lys in the chief of the Hunter coat on p. 612, or the occurrence of other errors which we need not specify in detail. The draughtsmanship of the coats-of-arms leaves much to be desired: it is weak and wanting in spirit, though, perhaps, not below the general average of its class. If our heraldic designers wish to do good work they must go for their inspiration to the fountainhead, and study the heraldic work of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It seems ungracious when so much pains have evidently been taken with the matter to criticise adversely the system adopted of emblazoning the arms in metal and colour instead of adopting the old plan of indicating gold by yellow and silver by leaving the paper untouched. The latter is far more artistic, and what is of still more importance, it is far more distinct, and the essence of blazon is distinctness: its function is to challenge the eye. The use of metals



almost debars the study of the coats by artificial light when gold and silver and sable shimmer and twinkle in a most perplexing manner. We have mentioned sable because the artist has indicated that tincture by a sooty grey, evidently thinking that in those days of subdued colours coats of arms, like men's coats, should be modest in their hues. How different from the old masters of the art who were distinct and vivid in their representation of arms, while the distinctness was not gained at the cost of good taste. The reader can judge for himself of the truth of the above remarks by comparing the arms of Lord Seton as reproduced from Lindsay on p. xxxv. with the other arms in the book, though it is not a very favourable specimen of the treatment in question.

Having liberated our mind on the subject of the arms we have little but praise for the rest of the book. We have said it was sumptuous, but it is more than that, it is a sound and well-done bit of historical work, and forms a fitting crown to the writer's career as an author. He is far too accomplished a genealogist to make many slips in his narrative, and he is one of the pleasantest of companions as he guides the reader along the many branching mazes of the family pedigree. With the blue blood of the Setons he possesses that courtesy and geniality which comes to him from a long line of illustrious ancestors. They are qualities which are eminently displayed in these pages, and he has woven together an interesting story of the race. Sometimes indeed he has hardly done himself justice in the utilisation of all the matter which he had accumulated, as when he states on p. 98 that the second Lord Seton is said to have died in 1441, when at the same time he prints on p. 944 an extract taken by Mr. Riddell from the Exchequer Rolls, which shows that in 1436 Sir John Seton of that ilk (he is not termed Lord) was dead and his lands in ward.

But we must now take leave of this work: enough has been said to show that it is one of which—notwithstanding some minor blemishes—its author may well be proud: and not less proud may be the fortunate possessors of the 212 copies which form the extremely limited edition.

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#### EDINBURGH TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, 1734-1735.

THE Accounts given below are extracted from the Municipal accounts kept by Thomas Young, Treasurer of the City of Edinburgh in 1734 and 1735. The extracts are sufficiently numerous to give a fair impression of the whole, and they indicate a diversity of duties performed which the Town Council of to-day can scarcely claim to equal. Such duties ranged from attendance at a hanging to examining candidates for the Mastership of the High School, from patronage of the Leith Races to the care of the lantern at the pier end, and from anxious consultations with the Lord Advocate to advertisements about the Vagrants 'that feigned themselves Dumb.' Several points of interest occur—the references to 'the Head Court at Potterraw,' to the City Waits (a single survivor of this band, a clarionet player, is still living), to the numerous whippings, to the fees to Advocates' servants,—which appear to have been on much the same scale as those paid to Advocates' clerks now. The occurrence of items including  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a penny, indicates the recency of the change from the Scots standard of money. Throughout the accounts the frequent payments at Sloush's, Cassie's, 'Mi<sup>rs</sup>' Johnstone's, and other houses of good cheer,

show that the strain of city affairs was not without its relaxations. The Rev. Thomas Pitcairn, whose presentation to the West Kirk is mentioned, was the colleague of the Rev. Neil MacVicar, well remembered for his prayer on behalf of 'that young man who is come among us seeking an earthly crown.'

W. B. W.

Debursements by Thomas Young, City Treasurer,  
allowed by the Council.

1734

		Sterling.
Dec.	12. Paid Mathew Duning, Merch <sup>t</sup> for 40½ yrd sacking to be tarred for covering the roof of the Reservoir where tinned by Accompt discharged, . . . . .	£1 1 11½
	Paid Ditto for Black Orkney Stuff for the Assessor's gown, . . . . .	0 8 5
„	21. Paid John Hyslop Incidents at the races at Leith by Accompt discharged, . . . . .	1 11 3½
	More incidents at the Races, . . . . .	0 2 6
	Paid John Johnstone, Coachman, for Coaches to the Council at the Races by Accompt discharged, . . . . .	5 10 0
	To his servants, . . . . .	0 3 0
„	30. Paid fraught cartage & to workman for 2 casks of glasses for the lamps, . . . . .	0 14 0
	Spent with tacksman & others about the touns affairs at sundry times, . . . . .	0 8 0
	Gave to my Lord Provosts servant the evening his Lordship entertained the Council before his going for London, . . . . .	0 2 6
	Paid for wax cloth & tape to wrap up some papers thought proper to be sent to London by my Lord Provost on the Citys Accompt, . . . . .	0 2 0

1735

Jan.	2. Paid consulting Mess. Rob <sup>t</sup> Craigie & Hugh Forbes Advocats in the cause of Henderson against the Shoar Master of Leith & the Good Toun of Edinb <sup>r</sup> for some pretended damage done to his Ship in the harbour and to their servants, . . . . .	6 1 0
	Paid Mr. David Daes for Ropes for the Posts at the Races of Leith, . . . . .	0 13 9
„	3. Paid for Seven firelocks with Baygonets . . . . .	3 11 0
	Spent in Mirs Thoms with the Magistrats about the vagrants that did pretend the Loss of their tongues, . . . . .	0 8 1
„	22. Spent with the Stent Masters in Mushets at their closing the Annuity Books, . . . . .	5 9 8
„	31. Spent in Robert Clarks with the Auditors at the auditing of Mr. Blackwood late City Treasurers Accompts. . . . .	4 5 5
Feb.	5. Paid charges of Canongate Head Court to Serjeant, 5s., and to officers, 5s., . . . . .	0 10 0
	Spent w <sup>th</sup> Tacksmen of the Impost on Wines, . . . . .	2 2 6

Feb.	10.	Paid for a new pewther Standage for Ink to the Lords of Session, 4s., and for a sand glass, 6d.,	£	0	4	6
"	12.	Spent w <sup>t</sup> the Committee of Council and Examinators after examining the candidates for Master of the High School,		5	11	7
		Paid John Dalgleish, Lockman, for whipping 2 women,		0	6	8
"	17.	Spent in Sloashes with the Auditors of Dean of Gilds acc <sup>td</sup> ,		3	16	0
March	1.	Paid for silverising, cleaning, and for more mercury to the weather glass in Council Chamber,		0	5	0
"	21.	Paid Mr. Walter Rudiman for advertisements inserted in the Mercury about the Vagrants that feigned themselves Dumb, and the vacancy of the High School p <sup>r</sup> acc <sup>t</sup> ,		1	1	6
"	29.	Paid Bill in Mirs Nicolsons at Admission of Mr. Taylor, Minister of Edinburgh,		12	7	2½
Aprile	3.	Paid John Dalgleish for whipping a man,		0	3	4
"	5.	Paid toun officers their dues for whipping three persons,		0	15	0
"	18.	Paid John Fergusson, Candlemaker, for candle furnished to the Pier End of Leith in October 1729, 1730, and 1731,		3	12	5
May	9.	Paid John Dalgleish, for whipping a woman,		0	3	4
		Paid Walter Rudiman for the Caledonian Mercury from 10 Aprile 1734 to 10 Aprile 1735,		1	0	0
"	24.	Paid for cleaning ¼ of the toun for 2½ weeks not sett,		0	3	9
"	26.	Paid John Dalgleish for whipping a woman,		0	3	4
June	2.	Spent with the Magistrats at Installing Mr. Lees, Rector, and Mr. Creich, Master, of the High School,		0	5	2
		Paid Hugh Barclay, Watchmaker, for helping the Tron Kirk cloak, per accompt,		1	3	6
"	16.	Paid consulting Mr. Robert Craigie to Draw an Information agst Colonel M'Douals Reduction of the Dean of Gild's Decreet concerning the Bottle of Rum, and to Servants,		3	11	6
"	17.	Paid consulting Lord Advocat Mr. Rob. Dundas, The Solicitor, Mr. Craigie, Sir James Elphinstoun, and Mr. Middleton, Advocats in the cause against the Tradesmen of Leith, and James Johnstone's Reduction of the Few of the Milns,		21	0	0
		And to Servants,		3	2	6
"	18.	Paid William Mathison for Candle to the Lanthorn at the End of the Pier, from Sept. 1734 to Aprile 1735, and his salary for Lightning them,		2	16	6
July	2.	Paid Toun Officers their fees for 3 whippings,		0	15	0
"	10.	Spent in Robert Biggers w <sup>t</sup> My Lord Provost, Magistrats and Conveener, after the moderating a Call for a Minister to the West Kirk,		2	18	1

July	22.	Paid Thomas Moore, for Ham, Tongues, Chickens, Wine, etc., furnished to the Burrow Room when his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh was made Burgess,	£14	10	11½
		Paid City Waits for attending with Musick at the making the Duke of Buccleugh Burgess, . . .	1	0	0
	26.	Paid consulting Lord Advocat, Solicitor, Mr. Patrick and Mr. Clark, Advocats, to plead the cause of extending the Shirrifship before the Barons of Exchequer, . . .	14	14	0
		To their servants, . . . . .	1	12	6
Aug.	4.	Paid John Dalglish his fees for whipping a woman, . . . . .	0	3	4
	6.	Paid William Bruce, late Tacksman of Sheep Flecks charges of poynding William Ross his lambs for the custome, . . . . .	0	8	4
		Spent with ditto when paid up his arrear, . . . . .	0	12	0
	9.	Paid Toun Officers their fees for two whippings, Paid for cords and snares to City drums, . . . . .	0	10	0
		. . . . .	0	5	1
	11.	Spent with the Magistrates ye first Race, . . . . .	1	19	3
		With Ditto at 2nd Race, . . . . .	0	2	0
		With Ditto in Patrick Grants the 3rd Race, . . . . .	4	12	6
		Paid Drink money to the City Guard during ye Races, . . . . .	1	1	0
		Paid John Hyslop Incidents at ye Races p <sup>r</sup> Accompt, . . . . .	2	5	5
		Paid Mirs Johnstone for Coaches to the 3 Races, To her Servants Drink Money, . . . . .	7	13	0
		. . . . .	0	5	0
		Paid for a Coach more to bring some of the Council from Leith, . . . . .	0	3	6
	17.	Paid Chyrurgeons officer Drink Money when Dined in yr Hall, . . . . .	0	10	6
		Spent in Cassies with Magistrats and Stent Masters, . . . . .	6	14	6
		Spent with tacksman of Weighouses, . . . . .	0	8	6
		Paid Mirs Moffat for 10 dozen of Flambeaus, . . . . .	1	5	0
		Paid Walter Rudiman for advertisements in the Mercury about the Races, etc., . . . . .	2	19	0
	26.	Paid three trumpets attending the Duke of Buccleugh being made Burgess, . . . . .	1	10	0
Sept.	10.	Paid officers their fees for a whipping, . . . . .	0	5	0
		Paid Ditto their fees for hanging James Brown, . . . . .	0	6	8
		Paid the Lockman his fees for two whippings, . . . . .	0	6	8
		Paid Ditto for hanging James Broun at Galalee, . . . . .	1	2	2½
		Paid Ditto for ropes, . . . . .	0	5	0
		Paid Ditto for a Barrel Salt, etc., . . . . .	0	2	0
		Paid Tronmen for carrying the Ladder, . . . . .	1	1	0
		Paid Wrights Servants, . . . . .	0	11	8
		Paid Smiths Servants, . . . . .	0	5	0
		Paid Mirs Johnstone for a Coach and 4 horses to attend the Magistrats at the Execution, . . . . .	0	6	0
		Spent with the Magistrats in Cassies, . . . . .	1	0	10

Sept. 10.	Paid John Hyslop small disbursements by accompt,	£0	9	2½
	Paid Ditto for emptying the conveniences and the City's Water Says for 1 year to Michaelmas 1735, . . . . .		1	4 0
„ 22.	Paid fees of a presentation from the Crown to the Reverend Mr. Pitcairn to be Minister of West Kirk, . . . . .	10	19	9
„ 23.	Paid Bill in Mirs Clarks the Evening before Chusing the Merchant and Trade Counsellors, Paid Toun Officers their fees for the head court at Potterraw, . . . . .	7	17	0
„ 25.	Paid Bill in Mushet's the night before Leeting, and also on Munday y <sup>e</sup> 29 Sept <sup>r</sup> , w <sup>t</sup> the Con- veener and his Brethren, . . . . .	13	17	9
„ 30.	Paid Bill in Mirs Nicolsons the evening before the Election, . . . . .	8	19	11
	Paid Bill in Charles Straitons the Saturday before the Election, . . . . .	8	2	1
	Paid Bill in John Jollies on the Election Day, . . . . .	24	11	4
	Paid Bill in George Fenwicks said day, . . . . .	4	1	8
	Paid Drink Money to the City Guard for firing when Duke of Buccleugh was made Burges, . . . . .	0	10	0
	Paid Mirs Johnstone for 8 coaches to the Magis- trats to go to Leith on the Election Day, . . . . .	2	9	0

SIXTY YEARS' RETROSPECT, 1837-1897.

IN these days of retrospects, the antiquary naturally scans the discoveries in his own departments in the last sixty years and enumerates the facilities of study afforded to the student of ancient things, in 1897 which were denied to the inquirer of 1837. The first of these subjects is beyond the limits of this article and the powers of this pen; even a rough enumeration of some of the facilities for study gained in Queen Victoria's reign is a considerable task. Very important contributions to archæology had been made before the Queen's accession, but nevertheless, during the subsequent period which we have now completed, the Imperial Government, local authorities, scientific and historical societies, and individuals have contributed in an unprecedented degree to lay open to view the relics and records of the past, and the stores of learning on these things which have been already amassed.

As the Joint-Stock Company laid the foundation of much of Scotland's financial prosperity, so the literary combinations known as the Book Clubs, though perhaps not invented north of the Tweed, took a foremost part in Scotland in the excavation and preservation of early records, state papers, and general literature, and have flourished here in a manner unapproached in any other country. Of the publications of these Clubs, the greater number belong to the present reign. More than half the Bannatyne Club and Maitland Club volumes, which are about 200 in all, and almost all those of the Abbotsford Club—about 25 out of 31, were issued after the Queen's accession. The Spalding Club, and the New Spalding Club belong to this reign entirely, so do the Grampian Club, Wodrow Society,

the Spottiswoode Society, the Iona Club, the Scottish Burgh Records Society, the Ayr and Wigtown Archæological Society, the Scottish Text Society, the Scottish History Society, etc. All the Proceedings, and the greater part of the large 4to Transactions, ultimately called Archæologia, of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, founded in 1792, belong to the reign. There are also the Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society, the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society, and the Archæological Papers in the Transactions of the Berwickshire, Dumfriesshire, and other similar local Clubs and Societies.

It is plainly impossible in a short article to even enumerate the contents of these Club-books and Transactions, which have shed light on every department of Scottish History, military, political, social, and religious. Almost every existing chartulary or Register of our ancient ecclesiastical houses, has been printed through the agency of the Clubs, along with great numbers of early treatises, contemporary accounts of historical transactions, original documents, and papers of all kinds, and a mass of early text of linguistic value in prose and poetry.

In June 1864, Sir William Gibson Craig, Lord Clerk Register, represented to Government the propriety of making the National Records which were under his charge in the Register House in Edinburgh, accessible to the world of letters, by printing a Scottish series of Calendars of State Papers, and a Scottish series of Chronicles and Memorials, uniform with the English series. The result of this representation, backed by opinions from the most eminent Scottish Historical Lawyers of the day, was the establishment in the following year of the present Historical Department of the Register House, under the direction of the former Superintendent of the Antiquarian and Literary Department, Joseph Robertson, with the new title of Curator. A grant of £1000 a year was made to meet the cost of editing such Records as might subsequently be selected, but the reconstruction of the Department was scarcely effected, before the great record scholar who had been appointed head of it, died, and the burden of inaugurating the work of editing the prints of the Records fell on his successor Dr. Thomas Dickson.

Previous to the beginning of the reign, the Record Edition in great folios of the Acts of the Scottish Parliament had been begun under the editorship of Thomas Thomson. It consisted at first of eleven volumes, two of which (5 and 6), so far as they contained the proceedings of the parliament for the period 1639-50, were not printed, like the rest, from the original record, but from such authentic materials as were at the time available. The original record was known to have been removed in 1651 to the Tower, but had not been sent back to Scotland when the national records were restored after the Restoration, and had been quite lost sight of. It was, however, discovered in the State Paper Office in 1826, and was printed to take the place of the old volumes (5 and 6) as the first instalment of the work undertaken under the new grant for record publications in 1865.

The publications of the Record Commission were for Scotland:—

Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. 11 vols. (*Pub.* i. 1844, ii.-x. 1814-24.)

Abridgment of the Retours of Services of Heirs, to 1700. 3 vols. (1811-16), and now continued to the present time.

Acta Dominorum Concilii, 1478-95. 1 vol. (1839.)

Acta Dominorum Auditorum, 1466-94. 1 vol. (1839.)  
Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, 1306-1424. 1 vol. (1814.)

Those issued under the present grant are :—

Acts of Parliament, vols. v., vi., and General Index.  
Facsimiles of National MSS. 3 vols.  
Chronicles of the Picts and Scots.  
Halyburton's Ledger.  
Historical Documents relating to Scotland, 1286-1306. 2 vols.  
Register of the Great Seal, 1424-1651. 8 vols.  
Register of the Privy Council, 1545-1625. 13 vols.  
Exchequer Rolls, 1264-1529. 15 vols.  
Lord Treasurer's Accounts, 1473-98. 1 vol.  
Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, preserved in the  
Public Record Office, London, 1108-1509. 4 vols.  
The Hamilton Papers, 1532-90. 2 vols.  
The Border Papers, 1560-1603. 2 vols.

The index to the Acts which has been mentioned above is in reality three indices :—one of Persons, one of Places, and one of Matters. It is a work of great merit, and certainly one of the most valuable of the publications, as making for the first time thoroughly available the great mass of unassorted information contained in the Acts.

While these Government publications have been issuing from the Register House, Calendars of State Papers, and other such publications containing documents of interest to Scotland, have issued in England. As an instance—one of the latest of these is a volume of Papal Petitions, a calendar of records which are lying in the library of the Vatican. The volume relates to a period when there was a schism in the western church on the question of which of two claimants was the true Pope. The Petitions which have been preserved, and are now calendared, happen to be those which were presented to the Pope whose side was taken by the church in Scotland—a happy accident for the history of many Scottish families, as the petitions which the volume contains for dispensations to marry within the prohibited degrees, go necessarily into much genealogical detail.

Next to these publications may be mentioned the Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. Of the charter rooms on which the Commission have reported, the contents of those of Scottish families have naturally been richest in the additions they have made to our knowledge of Scots history. But as is seen in the recent discovery of De Foe's letters among the Harley Papers, the stately halls of England may be found occasionally to contain documents which illuminate just what is left darkest after our northern authorities are exhausted.

Two works which might have been issued by Government have been executed by Government officials—the Scottish Armorial, by the present Lyon King, and the volumes of Scottish Arms by the late Lyon Clerk, the Heraldic ms. of Sir David Lindesay of the Mount reproduced there by Stodart had been previously printed by David Laing.

Scotland may well be proud of the unique spirit of her burgh corporations and their officials shewn in the printing of civic records under their charge. To them we are indebted for the volumes of Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs dating from 1295 onwards, the Scottish

Burgh Records Society volumes, the Edinburgh Charters, Glasgow Commissariat and Protocol Books, etc., etc.

A Scottish branch of the British Index Society has lately been founded, and it is understood that a provost of a Scottish burgh, who is also a Scottish peer, is engaged at the present moment on an extensive and erudite work on Burgh Seals.

Of general Scottish histories Tytler's, which is Victorian in virtue of the third edition of it having been printed as late as 1848, and Burton's are the principal. The names of Thomas Thomson, George Chalmers, John Lee, Stuart, Grub, Joseph Robertson, Cosmo Innes, Skene, Fraser, Cochran-Patrick, and many others occur to the mind as those who contributed from their special departments to the elucidation of Scottish history in general.

It is remarkable that the country which can boast of the Old and New Statistical Accounts is still so far behind in parish and county histories. Much doubtless has been written specially on the history of the smaller localities, and some has been done admirably. Messrs. Blackwood are making at the present time a notable attempt to make up some of our lee-way by providing a complete county history of Scotland.

When Tytler's history appeared, his friends, and probably he himself to some extent, believed that the last word on Scottish history had been said. Ever since, the work of collecting the materials of history has been proceeding. In 1897 the History of Scotland has still to be written—and withal the time is not yet.

Meantime some of the keenest intellects in Scotland have been turned to the study of the early Scots language and the problems of the nationality of early literature. Folk-lore, place-names, the coinage, architecture ecclesiastical and domestic, legal and social and other antiquities have been and are being studied with systematic and scientific methods unpractised and results unattained before.

The multiplication of libraries and museums is another feature of the reign. The printing of library catalogues, both of mss. and printed books, has been of incalculable service. A most notable delinquent, however, in this respect is the Edinburgh University.

Cataloguing has not been confined to permanent libraries. There are the catalogues issued by dealers in 'Second-hand'—in truth sometimes nearer twenty-second-hand—books, and the catalogues of auction sales of books, or of things of art and ornament, and some of them are of more than temporary value. The rightly managed museum, as we now know it—with its wealth of contents, their classification and catalogues, and the Loan Exhibition of all sorts, with catalogue memorial illustrated, are all Victorian.

Not least among the labours of the Victorian era is that of the conservation and restoration of ancient buildings, and not least as an evidence of the better instruction of the latter part of the reign is the difference between the restorations of to-day and those of sixty years ago. Between, on the one hand, the 'restoration' of the outside of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, little more than sixty years ago, 1833, and on the other hand, that of the interior of this same church in 1883, there is a wide gulf fixed. The study of the traces of Roman, Saxon, British, and early Celtic occupation has kept pace with that of monuments of later date, as the transactions and museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries amply testify. In the matter of the preservation of ancient monuments, as

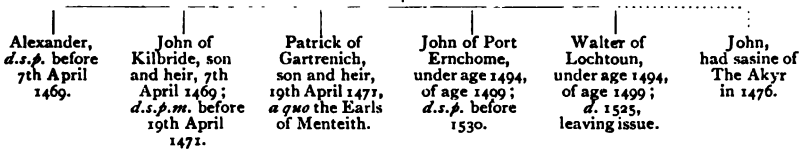


in other things, Scotland has not been equitably treated by Government. But the last Sixty Years has shown how much, with very little help, Scotland has been able to do for herself.

JOHN GRAHAM OF KILBRIDE (*See* vol. xi. p. 108).

A POINT fatal to 'B.'s' argument, and which he entirely overlooks, is that the Earl of Menteith would not have had a legitimate son called or christened John about 1478 if John of Kilbride, a previous son, had been alive in that year. The younger John was under age in 1494, but of age in 1499. 'B.' also does not take into consideration that the Earl had a natural son John. He has not established any ground for believing that the entry in the *Acta Dom. Concil.* stating the elder John to be son *and heir* of his father on 7th April 1469 is unreliable. To acquiesce in his suggestion, therefore, would be to reduce public records to the level of a mere farce. Until he can prove that it is unreliable there confronts him the fact that Patrick Graham of Gartrenich or Auchmore is twice styled son *and heir* of his father, the first time on 19th April 1471, the second occasion being 19th October 1478, and which completely shatters the idea 'B.' entertains that the said John was alive in 1480 and received a charter of lands about Kippen. The John Graham who received these lands, if son of Earl Malise, was the illegitimate one of that name of whom it is nothing remarkable to presume that he got a lease of Kilbride after the decease of his lawfully born namesake; hence the appearance of a John Graham of Kilbride at the infestment of the earl's then heir, Patrick, in the lands of Gartrenich in 1478. The latter John would also be the person referred to in the *Exchequer Rolls* as quoted by 'B.' In those days there was little difference between legitimate and illegitimate sons, both often shared the paternal domicile, only of course the illegal ones could not be heirs of succession to heritable property or titles of honour.

Malise, Earl of Mentieth, *d.* 1490.



WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

THE PIRATES OF BARBARY IN SCOTTISH RECORDS.

DR. CRAMOND'S paper on the above in *The Scottish Antiquary* for April is full of interest, and illustrates the subject from various points of view. Dr. Cramond supplies a large number of entries from Kirk-Session Records. I came on one not given in his paper in the Rev. Adam Philip's *Parish of Longforgan* (p. 188). It occurs in a list of Longforgan charities aptly described by Mr. Philip as 'cosmopolitan':— "Given to a Grecian priest named Mercurie Sascurie." "To ane Irish Protestant." "To a persecuted Polonian." "To a distress'd Irishman."

“To a professour of Tongues fled from France.” “To a Sea-man newly plundered by y<sup>e</sup> French.” And in 1695 an Act was read for a collection “for y<sup>e</sup> relief of 7 captive Christians in Barbary.”

J. M. M., Glasgow.

OLD SCOTS BANK-NOTES.

(Continued from vol. xi. p. 185.)

*Five Shilling and Ten Shilling Notes.*

THE issue of Guinea Notes was not the only measure taken by the Scots Banks to meet the difficulties created by the scarcity of coin, nor would it have been at all adequate to the crisis which was slowly but surely approaching. As early as 1750 the British Linen Company, as has been seen, had issued notes for the value of ten shillings. It issued similar notes—in 1754, 1759, and 1762—of which last note a proof copy is affixed to the Bank's minute authorising its issue. The Bank of Scotland issued similar notes for the first and last time in 1760. The copper plates (two) for the notes are still in that bank's repositories. They are dated 15th May 1760, but the minute authorising their issue was not passed till 25th June. If the recognised Banks followed here the example of the British Linen Company, they had, as their rivals in it, mercantile houses which had much less title to call themselves banks. Thus, in 1764, the Glasgow house of George Keller & Co. issued notes for the value of 'Ten shillings



sterling for value received in goods.' Blacklaws, Wedderspoon & Co. of Perth, issued notes of '£3 Scots,' or 'Five shillings sterling in cash, or, in our option, Edinburgh notes, value received.' In this year, however, Parliament stepped in, and, whether at the time its reasoning was good or bad, passed an Act prohibiting the issue of notes of smaller denomination than 20s. sterling.

But of the silver, which was 'diminished of late and scarce' in 1758, there was a 'great demand and scarcity' in 1772, and such a dearth in 1796, that people, to provide substitutes for it, were tearing their twenty-shilling notes into halves and quarters. Whatever may be supposed now to have been causes contributing to produce this dearth of coinage, it was believed by sagacious bankers at the time to have been mainly due to hoarding, which was prompted by the feeling of insecurity aroused by the expectation of French invasion. The public was familiar with the results of bank failure; during a panic in 1793, an Edinburgh and a Glasgow bank had come down, and in the provinces of England bank failures had been numerous. At last, in February 1797, only a few weeks after the unsuccessful descent of the French on Bantry Bay, a fresh rumour of invasion produced an unprecedented run on all the banks. In Edinburgh, the resolutions passed by a meeting of the County of Midlothian, called to concert measures for the defence of that part of the country, accentuated the panic. On 1st March, while the run was still at its height, a mounted express arrived to inform the management of the Bank of Scotland that on the 26th of February the Bank of England, instructed by the Privy Council, had suspended payment in specie. The presence of a common danger immediately quelled the rivalries of the Edinburgh bankers. The news was communicated to the other banks. Mr. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Scotland, and Mr. Simpson, manager, and Mr. James, Deputy-Governor of the Royal Bank, repaired for conference to the private bank of Sir William Forbes. There they found Sir William and all his partners in attendance, and the counting-room 'crowded as usual with people demanding gold.' The bankers then sent for Mr. Hog, Manager of the British Linen Company, 'for,' says Forbes in his *Memoir* (p. 83), 'all ceremony or etiquette of public or private banks was now out of the question, when it had become necessary to think of what was to be done for our joint preservation on such an emergency.' They then adjourned to meet the Directors of the Bank of Scotland, and, backed up by the Lord Provost and business men of the town, resolved on imitating the action of the Bank of England, and sent expresses to Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, Ayr, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen, to inform the banks in these places of what they had done. 'The instant,' says Forbes, 'that this resolution of paying no more specie was known in the street, a scene of confusion and uproar took place, of which it is utterly impossible for those who did not witness it to form an idea. Our counting-house, and indeed the offices of all the banks, were instantly crowded to the door with people clamorously demanding payment in gold of their interest receipts, and vociferating for silver in change of our circulating paper . . . their noise and the bustle they made was intolerable; which may be readily believed when it is considered that they were mostly of the lowest and most ignorant classes, such as fishwomen, carmen, street-porters, and butcher's men, all bawling out at once for change, and jostling one another in their endeavours who should get nearest the table, behind which were the cashier and ourselves endeavouring to pacify them as well as we could.'

No attempt seems to have been made on the part of any one to compel the banks to rescind their most illegal but inevitable resolution. The first effect of it was that the gold and silver currency in the hands of the public was hoarded, and immediately disappeared from circulation. Partial and temporary relief was found by the Government minting some Quarter-

guineas and putting into circulation a great quantity of Spanish dollars, with a Government stamp on them to give them currency. The Government then turned to paper-money. On 27th March, an Act of Parliament legalised the issue of notes for any sum under Twenty shillings till 15th May (which period was afterwards extended to 5th July 1799) by banks which had been in the habit of issuing notes prior to 1st March 1797. The Act contained also an indemnity in favour of such banks as had issued notes for fractional sums previously to its passing. 'Of this permission,' says Forbes, 'the Royal Bank and several country banks availed themselves; and I have no doubt they were considerable profitters by the measure. For as these notes mostly passed into places of the lowest traffic, they soon became so torn and ragged that they would scarcely hang together; and many of them must doubtless have been entirely destroyed, so as never to return for payment on the issuers. We did not issue any notes of that description; being convinced that there was no real scarcity of specie in the country, and that it would again make its appearance when the panic should wear off, as actually proved to be the case.'

The consensus of banking opinion was in favour of notes for Five shillings.

By 31st March the British Linen Company Five-shilling note was out.



The Royal Bank followed on 3rd April. The Falkirk Bank issued a note on 6th April. The Perth Banking Company on 1st January 1798. The extension of the statutory permission to issue these notes is said to have ended on 5th June 1799, but we find the Banking Company in Aberdeen

issuing a note dated 2nd September 1799. The Merchant Banking Company of Stirling issued one on 1st January 1800; Belch & Co., of Stirling, another, dated 28th December 1804. The terms of this note are that John Belch & Company promise 'one twenty-shillings Bank note for four of this description.'

J. H. S.

(*To be continued.*)

THE COMMISSARIOT REGISTER OF SHETLAND.

(*Continued from vol. xi. p. 135.*)

- 2nd September 1628.
436. Andrew Erasmussen in Middale, Walls.
437. Garthrow Mansdochter, spouse of Henry Thomasson in Boxsetter, Delting.
438. Andrew Coghill in Papa Stour, died January 1625. Helen Bruce his relict, and Margaret his daughter.
439. Margaret Irving, spouse to Edward Manson in North Hammersland, Tingwall, died April 1628. Nicol, William, and David her children.
440. Jean Erasmussen in Easterfiord, Delting.
- 20th September 1628.
441. Robert Hunter in Isbuster, Whalsay, died March 1628. James his only son.
442. Marion Christophersdochter, spouse to Thomas Erasmussen in Setter, Weisdale.
- 27th September 1628.
443. Mans Manson in Nesting, died February 1628. Ann Gariock his relict, William, Manss, Margaret, and Christian his children.
444. Helen Nicolsdochter, spouse of William Mansone in Effirth, Sandsting.
- 11th October 1628.
445. Mans Johnson in Ocracquoy, Dunrossness.
446. Katherine Erasmusdochter, spouse of Mans Williamson in Neep, Nesting.
447. Marion Thomasdochter, relict of William Tait in Tronafirth, Tingwall.
448. Erasmus Johnsonsone in Ocracquoy, Dunrossness.
- 28th October 1628.
449. Andrew Manssone in Bigsetter, Aithsting.
450. John Wirk in Scalloway-banks, died January 1628. Barbara Bie his relict, Patrick, Liliass, and Elspeth her children.
451. John Androsson in Wester Quarff, within the isle of Burray.
452. Manss Laurenceson in Dowane, Nesting.
453. Thomas Cheyne of Valay, Walls, died June 1626. Agnes Strang, his relict, and Laurence and James his children.
454. Manse Manson in Viggor, Unst.
455. Henry Wardlaw in Clousta, Aithsting, died March 1628. Margaret Buchanan his relict.
456. Robert Tulloch in Northbister, Burra, died December 1627. Arthur and Grissel his children.
- 11th August 1629.
457. Marion Alexandersdochter in Southland, Unst.
458. William Magnusson in Mailland, Unst.
459. Breta Jamesdochter, spouse of Erasmus Olasone in Collasetter, Unst.
460. James Hay, in Houll, Unst, died February 1629.
461. Sinevo Matchesdochter, relict of — Marenssone in Collasetter, Unst.
462. Agnes Antounsdochter in Collasetter, Unst.
463. Isabel Aickla, spouse of John Olasone in Ronan, Unst.
464. Schewart Johnsonsone in Bewd, Unst.
465. Andro Androison in Cliff, Unst, died March 1629. Ingagarth Androisdochter, his relict, and Sinnevo and Agnes his children.
466. Andrew Stewartson in Bigton, Unst.
- 15th August 1629.
467. Peter Hallowson, Yell.
- 18th August 1629.
468. Margaret Magnusdochter, spouse to Magnus Tullan in Eshness, Northmaven.
- 19th August 1629.
469. John Mathewson in Wester Sterd, Delting.

26th August 1629.

470. Marion Olasdochter, spouse to Nicol Manson, Aithsting.  
 471. Alexander Isbister in Cardwell, Delting.  
 472. Robert Anderson in Elvista, Walls.  
 10th September 1629.  
 473. William Manson in Neep, Nesting.  
 12th September 1629.  
 474. Margaret Williamsdochter, spouse of William Dempster, in Skewingsta, Unst.  
 475. Marion Graham, spouse of Andrew Tailzeor in Stromness, Whiteness, died March 1628. Magnus and William her children.  
 476. Barbara Olasdochter, spouse of Erasmus Thomson in Cudabister, Weisdale.

17th July 1630.

477. Barbara Olasdochter, spouse of Edmond Smyth in Scrawald, Unst.  
 178. Katherine Hay, spouse of Laurence Anderson in Houll, Unst.  
 479. Margaret Erasmusdochter, spouse of John Mathewson in Uphouse, Unst.  
 480. Gairthrow Petersdochter, relict of Shewart Henrieson in Clisbo, Unst.  
 481. Isobel Laurencedochter, spouse of Thomas Couctie in Hundagarth, Unst.  
 482. Marion Ferquair, relict of Henry Coupland of Skae, Unst, died December 1629. David Ferquhair her brother and Katherine her sister.  
 483. Marion Johnsdochter, spouse of Nicol Johnisone in Watquhy, Unst.  
 484. Magdalen Fowler and Andrew Thomasson, spouses in Gairdiegarth, Unst.  
 485. Christian Strang in Voesgarth, Unst, died February 1630. James Strang of Voesgarth, her father's brother.  
 486. Claus Johnson in Langhouse, Unst.  
 487. Margaret Antoniusdochter, spouse of Nicol Williamson in Ska, Unst.  
 488. Henry Coupland in Ska, Unst, died December 1629. Ann Coupland his sister.  
 489. Christian Mansdochter in Soitland, Unst.  
 490. Marion Olasdochter, relict of Walter Mansson in Langaschall, Unst.  
 491. Magnus Matchisone in Westhouse, Unst.  
 492. Agnes Hay in Waillzie, Unst, died May 1629. Andrew Hay her brother's son.  
 493. James Erasmussen in Under Hammer, Unst.

Fetlar, 22nd July 1630.

494. Thomas Nicolson in Urie.  
 495. Magnus Olasone in South Dail.  
 496. Daniel Forrester, died July 1629. Alexander Forrester his brother.  
 497. George Strang in Gord. Jean Arthur his relict, Martha and Marian his children.  
 498. Patrick Peterson.

Yell, 23rd July 1630.

499. Dorotheie Johnsdochter, spouse of William Moolson in Nether Houll.

Northmaven, 26th July 1630.

500. Erasmus Laurensen in Glus.  
 501. James Christophersone in Tangwick.  
 502. Symon Manssone in Glus.  
 503. Marion Olausdochter in Housset.  
 504. William Ollasone in Nibon.  
 505. Thomas Olasone in Frangord.

31st July 1630.

506. Helen Wishart, spouse to James Christopherson in Madsetter, Isle of Papa, died February 1629. Andrew, Patrick, Arthur, James, Christopher, Elspeth, Breta, and Jean her children.  
 507. Magnus Ellinson in Fofragarth, in Sandness.

4th August 1630.

508. Elspeth Androsdochter, spouse to Henry Thomasson in Twat, Aithsting.

7th August 1630.

509. Magnus Nicolson in Gulberwick.  
 510. Marion Smyth, spouse of Gabriel Erasmussen in Kergord, Weisdale.  
 511. Ola Jameson in Sett, Papa.  
 512. Andrew Straughen in Bigton, Papa.  
 513. Ola Gregoriusson in Instifer, Bressay.  
 514. Mathew and Bothwell Erasmussens in Wairavo Northmaven.  
 515. John Olason in Enaffirh, Northmaven.  
 516. Arthur Erasmussen in Gunyesetter, Northmaven.  
 517. Gairthrow Erasmusdochter, spouse of Erasmus Stephanson in Urie, Fetlar.  
 518. Marion Thomasdochter, spouse of Andrew Porter in Hewgoland, Northmaven.  
 519. Iver Laurenceson in Burravoe, Northmaven.  
 520. Magnus Fressar in Setter, Walls.  
 521. Elspeth Matchesdochter, spouse of Zeanes Peterson in Coppasetter, Yell.  
 522. Magnus Giffort, spouse of Andrew Robertson, in Setter, in Bressay.

- died October 1629. Laurence, Andrew, Alexander, Gilbert, Robert, John, Elspeth, Marie, Katherine, Jean, Doratie, Janet, Helen, Christian, and Isabel her brothers and sisters.
523. Katherine Sinclair, spouse to Bartelmo Hawick of Nisheam, Delting, died March 1622. Janet, Elspeth, and Agnes Hawicks her children.
524. Peter Manson in Setter, Yell.  
13th August 1630.
525. Margaret Coghill, daughter of Andrew Coghill in Olagarth, Papa Stour.
526. Marote Bruntska, spouse of James Johnson in Scalloway.  
14th August 1630.
527. Mallie Whyte in Hewgoland, in Whiteness, died November 1629.  
23rd August 1630.
528. Ingagarth Davidsdochter, spouse of Bartelmo Antoninsone in Isbister, in Whalsay.
529. Marion Williamsdaughter, relict of Arthur Simpson in Lie, in Whalsay.  
Dunrossness, 27th August 1630.
531. Christopher Garthson in Clumlie.
532. Gayn Gadie in Clumlie, died October 1629. Judith Mowat relict, Mans, John, and Oliver his children.
533. Magnus McFerssone, spouse to David Bruce in Wilsness, died June 1630. Henry and Marion her children.
534. Elspeth Copland, spouse to Gilbert Leisk in Soutries (? Scatness), died February 1627. Henry, Laurence, Marione, and Marion her children.  
30th August 1630.
535. Andrew Tailzeor in Stromness, Whalsay, died October 1629. William his son.
536. Margaret Sinclair his relict, died October 1629. James, eldest son, William and Janet her children.
537. William Thomassone in Quarff.
538. Liliass Mansdochter, spouse of Erasmus Androisson in Hagrassetter, Northmaven.
539. William Johnstone in Tingon, Northmaven.
540. Ola Patersone in Liewith, Dunrossness.
54. Katherine Christophersdochter, spouse to Alexander Drevar in Fitch, Tingwall.
542. Alexander Drevar in Fitch, Tingwall, died October 1629. Margaret, Marion, and Christian his brother's bairns.
543. Nicoll Androisson in Holland, Tingwall.  
Unst, 4th July 1631.
544. Christianus Copland, alias Willamson, in Row.
545. Erasmus Ollasone in Collaster.
546. Nicol Fressir in Scae, died February, 1630. Katherine his relict, Agnes his daughter.
547. Andrew Peterson in Ordaill.  
9th July 1631.
548. Agnus Marensdochter, spouse of Nicoll Molotsone in Hildigarth, Yell.
549. Bessie Lewis, relict of Magnus Henryson in Rosbuster, Fetlar.
550. Ola Nicolsone in Setter, Yell.
551. Nicoll Mansson in Cloudoun, Fetlar.
552. Magnus Davisonne in Houll, Yell.  
11th July 1631.
553. Magnus Christopherson in Uyea, Northmaven.  
14th July 1631.
554. James Smith in Dail, Delting.  
18th July 1631.
555. Elizabeth Androisdochter, spouse of Peter Jamieson in Foulla.
556. Bartian Reid in Kettinsetter, Walls.  
20th July 1631.
557. Magnus Nicolson in Skeld, Sandsting.
558. Katherine Reid, spouse of Mathew Manson in Westerskeld, Sandsting.
559. Allan Dewar in Voe, Walls.
560. Laurence Manson in Uyeasound, Aithsting.  
27th July 1631.
561. James Manson in Glaitness, Nesting.  
31st July 1631.
562. William Peace in Channerwick, Dunrossness.  
10th August 1631.
563. Jerom Christopherson in Kirkabister, Bressay.
564. Bothwell Erasmussone in Northmaven.
565. Marie Strang, spouse of Mr. Thomas Hendrie, minister of Walls, died February 1629. Gilbert, James, and Janet her children.
566. David Paterson in Dail, Walls.
567. Jenat Gudlet, spouse to Jerome Sclaiter in Lie, Walls.
568. Agnes Henriesdochter, spouse to Thomas Galt in Setter, Yell.
569. Magnus Ollasone in Voy, Dunrossness.

570. Jerome Nicolson in Cascliff, Tingwall.  
 571. Marion Edwardsdochter, spouse to William Jacobson in Setter, Yell.  
 572. Breta Nicolsdochter, spouse of Thomas Manson in Scalloway.  
 2nd July 1632.  
 573. Ola Sinclair in Norbie, Sandness, died April 1632. Henry, Arthur, Robert, Daniel, and Jerome his bairns.  
 4th July 1632.  
 574. Erasmus Gregoriusone in Isbuster, Northmaven.  
 575. Magnus Nicolson in Burravoe, Northmaven.  
 10th July 1632.  
 576. Ingagarth Magnusdochter, spouse to Walter Corisone in Frangord, Unst.  
 577. Andrew Shewartson in Maill, Unst.  
 578. Breta Symonsdochter, relict of Robert Williamson in Hamer, Unst.  
 579. Henry Williamson of Bowanes, died May 1632. Elspeth Mudie his relict, Manss, Andrew, William, Gilbert, James, and Robert his children.  
 580. Ingagarth Mansdochter, spouse to Nicole Polson in Funzie, Fetlar.  
 581. Marion Olasdochter, relict of John Mansone in Westerhouss.  
 582. Marion Androisdochter, spouse to Christopher Williamson in Aith, Fetlar.  
 583. Ingagarth Nicolsdochter, spouse of Laurence Manson in Bith, Fetlar.  
 20th July 1632.  
 584. Nicol Olasone in Gruting, Delting.  
 24th July 1632.  
 585. John Robertson in Howland, Northmaven.  
 586. Syne Thomasdochter, relict of Finla Donaldson in Burraland, Northmaven.  
 587. Marion Spence, spouse to Arthur Fressar in Setter, Yell, died June 1632. Andrew her son.  
 588. Sinnevo Symondisdochter, spouse to Simon Manson in Little Setter, Yell.  
 28th August 1633.  
 589. Janet Magnusdochter, spouse to Christopher Olasone in Glaitness, Unst.  
 590. Helen Antoninsdochter, spouse of Edward Sinclair in Ska, Whalsay.  
 Unst, 29th August 1633.  
 591. James Strang of Voegarth.  
 592. Mr. Magnus Norsk, minister of Unst, died May 1632. Doratie Thomsdochter his relict, Thomas, Patrick, Robert, Olaf, and Magnus his children.  
 593. Magnus Baltisone, Isle of Newhouse.  
 594. Margaret Williamsdochter, spouse of Robert Duncan in Midlehouse.  
 2nd September 1633.  
 595. George Sinclair in Aith, Fetlar, died August 1632.  
 6th September 1633.  
 596. Margaret Robertsdochter, spouse to Nicol Smyth in Geldisbak.  
 20th September 1633.  
 597. Magnus Mitchaelson in Duafirth, Northmaven.  
 21st September 1633.  
 598. Ola Harieson in Setter.  
 22nd September 1633.  
 599. Magnus Matcheson in Isle of Papa Stour.  
 600. Manson Giffart, spouse of Berald Mowat in Reafirth, Northmaven, died May 1632. Laurence and Malcolm her children.  
 601. Andrew Person in Gonfirth, Delting.  
 10th October 1633.  
 602. Janet Ingsetter, spouse of Laurence Sinclair in Nisbister, died January 1632. Laurence, Robert, Adam, and Marion her children.  
 25th October 1633.  
 603. Katherine Halcro, spouse of Walter Leisk in Voe, Dunrossness, died May 1632. James, Laurence, Patrick, Grissil, Marjorie, and Elspeth her children.  
 26th August 1634.  
 604. Turvold Polson in Glaitness.  
 605. Bartelmo Gilbertson in Newing, Nesting.  
 606. Katherine Robertsdochter in Kirka-bister, Sandsting.  
 607. Sara Williamsdochter, spouse to Malcolm Gilbertsone in Hamna-setter, Whalsay.  
 Unst, 29th August 1634.  
 608. Magnus Nicolson in Uzeasound.  
 609. Nicol Jonson in Sandvoe.  
 610. Matches Olasone in Uphouse.  
 611. James Olasone in Gairdie.  
 612. Andrew Strang in Burreswick, died October 1633. Magdalen his relict, Sinnevo Androsdochter his daughter.

*(To be continued.)*



## QUERIES.

SIR JOHN COPE.—Does any portrait, or even caricature, exist of Sir John Cope who fought at Prestonpans? And does any one know where and when Sir John was born?  
J.

TRINITY FRIARS.—Dr. Cramond in his paper in April (vol. xi. p. 173) refers to the hospitals in Scotland of the Trinity Friars, an order of monks founded for the special purpose of redeeming Christian captives from Turkish slavery. He remarks:—‘They had six monasteries in Scotland in 1209. At the Reformation they had thirteen houses—in Aberdeen, Dundee, Brechin, etc.’ Where can one see a complete list of these foundations?  
J. M. M., GLASGOW.

*See below*—REPLY—TRINITY FRIARS.

ED.

CRAIGBRACK CLADDICH.—What do these words mean? They occur as follows in the reddendo clause in a charter which forms part of the titles of the island of Ulva.  
ZETA.

‘Giving therefor yearly the said Francis William Clark and his foresaids to the said Duke . . . one penny Scots . . . in name of blench farm if asked only, along with one pressand as often as it shall happen any strangers to visit the said Duke within the parts or bounds of Mull, and that at the will and discretion of the said F. W. C. and his foresaids, and that exaction called Craigbrack Claddich when and as often as the other Inhabitants of the proper lands of the said duke in Mull shall pay.’

THE MACKIRDY FAMILY.—I am preparing for publication the genealogy, history, and traditions of the MacKirdy Family, including a complete genealogical classification and pedigree-charts of all the MacKirdys, as far as possible, in Scotland, Ireland, and America. In this work I have the co-operation of the eminent historical writers, Mrs. Evelyn MacCurdy Salisbury, only child of the late Hon. Charles J. MacCurdy, LL.D. (Yale), Judge of the Supreme Court and U.S. Minister to Austria, and her husband Professor Edward E. Salisbury, LL.D. (Harvard and Yale), formerly of the Faculty of Yale; and of General Thomas MacCurdy Vincent, a distinguished officer of the U.S. Army. We would be very thankful for any information, or suggestions as to sources of information, upon the following queries:—

1. A statement has reached America from the north of Ireland in regard to the Scotch-Irish MacCurdys, that about 1666 five brothers of the name of MacKirdy, driven by religious persecution from Scotland, took an open boat and crossed from Bute to the north of Ireland, landed near the Giant’s Causeway, and settled at Ballintoy, County Antrim, where some of their descendants have remained ever since. It is stated that Pethric MacKirdy (=Patrick M’Curdy in Ireland), who seems to have been the most prominent brother, was in the siege of Derry, and was an officer in the Battle of the Boyne.

We would be glad to have additional data relative to the above statements, and information about the ancestry of these five MacKirdy brothers.

2. It is further stated that Pethric MacKirdy, who came from Scotland to Ireland about 1666, married Margaret Stewart, a descendant of Robert

11. King of Scotland, and that whenever a new sovereign ascends to the throne of Great Britain, a payment of 'crown money' is made to their descendants. It is said that when Queen Victoria came to the throne, officers of the crown went to Ballintoy in Ireland, traced the descendants of Margaret Stewart in the MacCurdy line, and paid 'crown money' to a Patrick MacCurdy and his four brothers and a sister, each payment being about £100. If this is so, the ancestry of Patrick MacCurdy must be recorded in some public office.

We would be grateful for further particulars in reference to these statements, suggestions as to how we may obtain a confirmation of the facts, and information about the ancestry of Margaret Stewart. It is not 'crown money' that we are after, but simply genealogical facts.

3. We have the statement that John MacCurdy, son of Pethric MacKirdy, who came from Scotland to Ireland about 1666, married a MacQuillan, of Dunluce Castle in Ireland, and that she descended from the great De Burgh family.

Can any person throw additional light on this subject? Any information in reference to these queries, or about the MacKirdy genealogy, history, and traditions, will be much appreciated. We are making these inquiries solely for genealogical purposes.

IRWIN POUNDS MACCURDY.  
SOUTH-WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
PHILADELPHIA, U.S. AMERICA.

FAMILY OF ANDREW OR ANDREWS.—Any information would be gladly received about a family of Andrew (or Andrews) who went from Ayrshire or neighbouring counties (tradition says Ayrshire) to the north of Ireland, settling in County Down. They went at the same time as a family of Agnew, who were relatives. The earliest members of the family in Ireland of whom there are records were:—

William Andrew,	. . . . .	born 1636 (or 1640),	died 1720
John Andera,	. . . . .	„ 1652	„ 1718
James Andrew,	. . . . .	„ 1663	„ 1728
Margret M'Artney, wife of John Andera,	„	1671	„ 1726
Hugh Andrew,	. . . . .	„ 1689	„ 1774

As no doubt some of these were born in Scotland, perhaps some of your readers can give information as to where records of their births or marriages might be found, or of any Scotch family of Andrew from whom they might be descended. Burke's *General Armoury* mentions the families of Andrew of Clockmilne and Andrew of Nethertarvit. Can any one give information as to where these places were, or where information about these families can be found?

G. M. A.

WILLIAM FERGUSSON, STRAITON.—Can any one tell who were the parents of William Fergusson who married Margaret Goudie, and who was parish schoolmaster in the village of Straiton, County of Ayr, from 1788 till 1818?

An answer will be gratefully received by Alex. C. Fergusson, 3305 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., U.S.A.

1. HOUSTON OF CREICH, SUTHERLAND.—I shall be indebted to any reader who can give me the genealogy of this branch of the family of Houston of Houston from 1650 to 1750.

2. STEUART OF WEYLAND.—I am obliged to 'A.F.S.' for his reply to my query. Can any one supplement his information by giving me the parentage of William Steuart (b. 1686), Secretary to the Prince of Wales and Remembrancer of the Exchequer of Scotland, and that of his cousin-german Charles Steuart, Stewart Clerk of Orkney?

3. NEIL M'VICAR.—In a seizin dated 1732, I find a Neil M'Vicar, Notary, designed as 'Clerk of Edinburgh.' As he does not appear to have been Town Clerk, any information concerning him and the office he held will oblige. About the same time there was a Rev. Neil M'Vicar, minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Were they related?—if so, how?

4. FORBES OF UGSTON.—Who was Alexander Forbes of Ugston (Haddingtonshire?), writer in Edinburgh? He was alive in 1714.

SPERNIT HUMUM.

WHEYMAN, etc.—I am anxious to obtain information, armorial and genealogical, relating to the families of Wheyman, Weyman, Wayman, Allan, Allen, Allyn, Merrill, Murrill, Byllynge, Billing, Washington, Warner.  
(MRS.) MARY E. RATH-MERRILL.

ST. ALBAN'S INSTITUTE,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

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## REPLY.

TRINITY FRIARS.—Keith in his *Account of Religious Houses in Scotland*, appended to his *Catalogue of Bishops*, devotes chapter iv. to the order known as the Red Friars, Trinity Friars, etc. He mentions friaries of the order which were established at Aberdeen, Dunbar, Howston, Scotlandwell, Failefurd, Peebles, Dornock, Berwick-on-Tweed, Dundee, Cromarty or Crenach, Loch-Feal, Brechin, and Luffness. ED.

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## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*The History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection*, by John Hill Burton. New edition in eight volumes. (Blackwood and Sons, 1897.) 8vo, vol. i. pp. xiv+448; vol. ii. pp. xii+435; vol. iii. pp. xii+451; price 3s. 6d. each.

It is just thirty years since the original edition of these volumes first appeared, and to any one who has noticed the thumbed condition of the copies of the work which belong to our lending libraries it is manifest that the time has come for a large re-issue. In a historian we ask for three things, and one thing more—knowledge, judgment, and impartiality, and the fourth is style. For all these qualifications Hill Burton's credit still stands well. If his knowledge of original documents was inferior to Joseph Robertson's, and his statements sometimes less laboriously vouched for than Tytler's, he is still pre-eminent among Scots historians in his acquaintance with printed literature, and in the common-sense of the man of the world. He had the advantage of coming after Tytler, and he is free from some of Tytler's prejudice. If he was not a record scholar himself, he was the intimate of Joseph Robertson, Stuart, Cosmo Innes, and others who were. His chapters on the social condition and progress of the nation show the influence of the new historical method

which the record scholar has introduced, and which the excavations of the record scholar have made possible. All the materials of Scottish history are not even yet available, nor the nature of them even known; when they are, Hill Burton may be superseded; but he will not be superseded, till there appears a writer who unites to deeper and wider knowledge Burton's narrative power and his discrimination both of facts and opinions. When this writer does appear, he will owe much to John Hill Burton, not only to his history, but to his representations to the authorities, which at least contributed to the unlocking of the records, and the establishment of the present Historical Department of the Register House.

The reception of this new edition of Burton's history will prove the high position which this work still holds in the estimation of the public. Might it not then be fitting at this time that some few of the thousands who have derived hours of pleasure and instruction from his pages should unite and ask leave to express the public gratitude to his memory by rearing a monument in the churchyard of Dalmeny over his nameless grave?

*Historical Notes on Peeblesshire Localities*, by Robert Renwick, author of *Gleanings from Peebles Records*; editor of *Stirling Records*, *Lanark Records*, and *Glasgow Protocols*. (Peebles, Watson and Smyth, 1897.) 8vo, pp. xix+630, and folding map, price 7s. 6d. net.

IN this book—unpretentious to the borders of severity—we have a repository whose contents remind us of Joseph Robertson's four Spalding Club quartos of *Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*. Believing that the valuable but little-known information concerning Peeblesshire printed by the old book clubs, etc., might be interesting to Peeblesshire people, Mr. Renwick offered a series of archæological and historical articles to the editor of the *Peeblesshire Advertiser*. They were cordially welcomed, and subsequently appeared in that newspaper. They have been collected and revised, and now constitute a most valuable record, unique in the south of Scotland. The book before us is no mere reprint of charters, though charters do here and there appear in all their quaint and instructive phraseology. All the sources of local and personal information, charter-rooms, chartularies, registers, reports of trials, etc. etc., have been ransacked, and ancient kings, knights, ladies, churchmen, get up and walk and talk again. The work is a most important addition to Scottish historical literature. It contains the results of infinite research in matters both ancient and modern. A full index, and a reprint of the map of the ancient Deanery of Peebles, from the *Origines Parochiales*, enhance the value of the book.

*The County Histories of Scotland; A History of Moray and Nairn* by Charles Rampini, sheriff-substitute of these Counties. (William Blackwood and Sons, 1896.) 8vo, pp. xii+438, price 7s. 6d. net.

THE writer of a history of Moray, which is to form a volume of a series of county histories, is brought face to face at the outset with a question of some difficulty. The territory known by the name Moray has been a varying quantity. To-day it is the shire of Elgin, but it began in history as a province consisting of the counties of both Elgin and Nairn, the County of Cromarty, Inverness-shire from the Spey to Glengarry and Ben Attow, and a great part of Ross. When in the thirteenth century this ancient province was absorbed into Scotland and broken up into

smaller fiefs, the name remained as the name of the see of the bishop of these parts. The boundaries of the bishopric of Moray did not, however, exactly coincide with those of the province. The bishopric included the southern and eastern parts of the province, but no part of Ross and Cromarty. It extended, however, on the other hand, as far east as Huntly and Keith; thence south to Ben Avon, and down the Grampians as far as Lochaber. The earldom again, though it preserved the boundaries of the bishopric on the north and south, shrank back to pretty much the line of the province on the east, and included new territory on the south-west where it touched Loch Linnhe, Loch Eil, Loch Nevis, and the Sound of Sleat. The first and most obvious alternative open to the county historian was to write the history of the Moray of to-day, leaving the ancient history of those parts which are now in the shires of Inverness, Ross, etc., to the historians of these shires. But to attempt the history of the capitals of at least the earldom and the bishopric, Darnaway Castle and Elgin Cathedral, which are both in the present county, without giving the history of the earldom and the bishopric, would be unprofitable if it were possible. The alternative, which the learned sheriff has adopted, of treating both province, bishopric, and earldom has its manifest propriety. Whether the treatment of the greater Morays in this the first northern volume of the series will lead to overlapping and repetitions in the future volumes of Inverness, Ross, etc., remains to be seen. In the meantime it adds largely to the importance and interest of the volume before us, and, at the same time, makes the story of the present counties of Elgin and Nairn the easier to tell.

After tracing separately the general history of the province, the bishopric and the earldom, the author sketches the history of the principal families, the Calders and Campbells, Roses of Kilravock, the Gordons, Duffs, Brodies, etc. He devotes chapters to the towns, the land and its people, and distinguished men; among them is a sketch of that strange character Roualeyne George Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter, which will be new to most people. A miscellany of topography, geology, customs, superstitions, etc., composes another chapter of great interest.

The historical parts of the volume are carefully and well done. The author has spent much pains over the genealogical and biographical chapters, and there and elsewhere he exhibits a thorough understanding of the character of the northern men whom he has resided amongst and known both privately and officially. The Morayshire legends and superstitious and other customs are by no means few, and some of the latter are decidedly peculiar. The learned sheriff devotes a very adequate space to them, for which the folklorist and general reader will thank him. One of his quaintest tales is of the election of St. Giles as Provost of Elgin in 1547.

Within the four hundred odd pages of the volume the learned sheriff takes his readers over a surprising amount of ground and sometimes at a great rate, but he chooses his line and varies his pace with great judgment, and halts a breathing-space when the position calls for it. He has constructed a delightful book.

The book is enriched like the others of the series with a bibliography of books concerning Morayshire, and with maps ancient and modern which, in this case, consist of Blaeu's map of the province (1654), the Ordnance Survey map of the present counties, a plan of Elgin Cathedral and its

precincts, and a map of Scotland showing the boundaries of province, bishopric, earldom and counties.

*Eminent Arbroathians, being Sketches Historical, Genealogical, and Biographical*, 1178-1894, by J. M. M'Bain, F.S.A. Scot. (Arbroath, Brodie and Salmond, 1897.) Fcap. 4to, 452 pp., price to subscribers, 10s. 6d.

ARBROATH and the territory about it have several claims to immortality: they contain the site of a remarkable and historical abbey, and constitute the scenery of a famous novel; they are also the birthplace, or are intimately connected with the career, of many of Scotland's celebrities. If Arbroath were famous for nothing else than as the birthplace of James Chalmers, the inventor of the adhesive postage-stamp, it would still be a place of pride to Scotsmen, and of interest to the world; but the list of historic personages born in or connected with that district is most notable—Cardinal Beton, on the one side, Walter Myln and James Melville, on the other; Sir Peter Young, preceptor and librarian to James VI.; William Aikman, the portrait-painter; Principal M'Cosh, of Princetown; the Rev. D. Bell, inventor of the reaping-machine; Alexander Kirk, inventor of the triple-expansion engine—are but a few of them. Nor is Arbroath exhausted by its past, as the list of eminent personages at home and abroad, who are still living, testifies.

To Arbroath in history and fiction Mr. M'Bain devotes a short and interesting sketch; but the bulk of his book is devoted to the short sketches, biographical and genealogical, which the title of the book announces. To say that the result is interesting and gratifying chiefly to natives of Arbroath would be no disparagement. But the volume is a valuable contribution to general Scottish biography and genealogy; it evinces very extensive acquaintance with the sources of information, and is ably and pleasantly written.

The book is well got up, with superior paper and type, and is bound in dark-blue cloth, not unlike that of the Scottish History Society's series.

*Fletcher of Saltoun*, by G. W. T. Omond. 'Famous Scots Series.' (Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, 1897.) Pp. 160, price 1s. 6d.

MR. OMOND'S *Life of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun* is so full of exciting incident, reckless daring, and desperate endeavour, that one reads it more as a charming romance than a piece of serious history. Mr. Omond's style is direct, concise, and vigorous, and his view impartial; while enlisting the keenest sympathies of the reader on behalf of his hero, he does not deny the fact that his somewhat hasty temper did from time to time cause some indiscreet person to lose his life; while his own life and liberty, and the cause he had most at heart, were continually endangered.

Born in the year 1653, and educated either at home or in the parish school of Saltoun, Andrew Fletcher shared the common fate of genius. He was immeasurably ahead of his generation: the extraordinary daring and originality of his statesmanship was regarded by his friends as the Utopian dreaming of a visionary, and by his enemies as the dangerous madness of a fanatic. It has much more in common with that of the present day than with any preceding. Fletcher was also a man of literature and wide culture. A large number of books collected by him are still preserved at Saltoun Hall, a monument to the largeness of grasp of the man who was at once a keen soldier, an ardent politician, a distinguished man of letters and a devoted patriot.

*The Blackwood Group*, by Sir George Douglas. 'Famous Scots Series.' (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1897.) 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

IT would no doubt have been impossible to deal in a satisfactory manner with the whole of the 'Blackwood' Group in a single volume of this series. Still an account of that group with the Ettrick Shepherd and John Gibson Lockhart left out is suggestive of the proverbial comparison from Shakespeare's play. In a prefatory note it is explained that these two striking members of the Group are to be the subjects of forthcoming volumes. Even with their omission, however, the volume before us forms an interesting addition to the series. It gives a brief but sufficiently complete account of the lives and works of John Wilson, John Galt, D. M. Moir ('Delta'), Miss Ferrier, Michael Scott, and Thomas Hamilton, all of whom, but especially the first-named, contributed largely to the phenomenal success of 'Maga' in the beginning of the century. The book will do good service in recalling to this generation a number of writers who are apt to be forgotten amid the host of moderns, and some of whose works at least will bear comparison with the best that is written to-day. It is a little pathetic that 'Christopher North,' unquestionably the most brilliant of the Group and its most interesting personality should have left nothing more enduring than the *Noctes*. It is different with Galt. In spite of incredible carelessness, and lack of steady purpose, he succeeded in producing the *Annals* and the *Provost*, with which Sir George Douglas would associate as of equal merit *Ringan Gilhaize*. 'Delta,' has left in *Mansie Wauch* a book that will be read as long as good Scots is understood, and frolicsome humour unseasoned with coarseness appreciated. In comparison with these three, Miss Ferrier's contributions to literature were few, but perhaps more lasting. The interest of her work depends more on what is simply human and less on local colouring than Galt's, her only real rival in the Group. Her pen has a wider intellectual and moral range. Sir George Douglas gives it high praise, but not too high, when he says of *The Inheritance* that it was 'the superb performance' of which *Marriage* had been the 'brilliant promise.' To the remaining two, Michael Scott and Thomas Hamilton, the authors respectively of *Tom Cringle's Log* and *Cyril Thornton*, the biographer does full justice. It only remains to be said that the book is written in an easy, pleasant style, with an agreeable absence of any attempt at smart writing. If occasionally a trifle careless and heavy, it succeeds in leaving a very definite impression of the subjects it deals with.

*The Genealogical Magazine, a Journal of Family History, Heraldry, and Pedigrees.* (Elliot Stock.) No. I.—May; No. II.—June. 4to, price 1s.

THE new monthly magazine has been started under the charge of an able editor, and with contributions from well-known writers. It bids fair to be a valuable addition to the present organs which profess its departments. In its first number the place of honour is given to an article by Mr. J. H. Round, on the Surrender of the Isle of Wight, and Mr. Hubert Hall's editing of the Red Book of Exchequer. The second number contains Mr. Hall's reply to Mr. Horace Round. Among other articles in the first number is one on the Sobieski-Stuarts, which, if it doesn't add largely to our knowledge of the subject, at least tells its story pleasantly. Mr. Graham-Easton, who is well known to our readers and those of *Notes and Queries* for his correspondence on the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, has an article on the subject in the second number. A feature of the magazine is to be 'The Gazette of the Month.'

*L'Archæologia de Paris.*—Revue mensuelle des découvertes, des collections, des musées, des sociétés et des publications archéologiques. Dirigée par C. R. Graville, lauréat de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

WE have received from Paris two numbers of *L'Archæologia de Paris*, a new antiquarian and historical monthly, started at the beginning of the year under the editorship of M. C. R. Graville, which promises to be a valuable addition to the periodical literature dealing with the past. Each number contains one or more detailed monographs on special subjects, and a comprehensive survey of the archæological discoveries and publications of the day. We note with special interest an article by M. H. Prévost on the Tomb of Mausolus, and the discoveries made by Sir Charles Newton and Sir Robert Murdoch Smith at Halicarnassus; also an appreciative notice of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The pages devoted to correspondence and inquiries have been fully taken advantage of, and contain many interesting suggestions. M. Graville is greatly to be congratulated on his illustrations; we note with special admiration the beautiful drawing, printed in silver, of a chased silver vase found at Alise-Sainte-Reine, which appears in the April number.

*The Church of Keith*, reprinted from the *Banffshire Herald*, by William Cramond, M.A., LL.D., etc., Schoolmaster of Cullen. (John Mitchell, Keith, [1897].) 8vo, pp. 95, price 6d.

THIS little book of annals of the ecclesiastical and scholastic affairs of Keith begins with the dedication and appropriation of the church and such notices as exist of the clergy in pre-Reformation times; the bulk of the matter which follows is mainly composed of extracts from the Records of the post-Reformation Church courts. Dr. Cramond has, with his usual systematic and laborious search, collected from these records a series of interesting and noteworthy passages, and exhibited very fully the miscellaneous cares of the kirk-session in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and its quaint manner of executing its office. In 1742 it melts down the bad copper found in the church collections, and makes the licensed beggars' badges with it. It fixes the days of the week on which alone they are to beg in the various parts of the parish. In 1715 the Earl of Huntly's men seriously annoy the session-clerk on their way south, but on their return—after Sheriffmuir—he has some revenge in chronicling that the Earl passed through Keith 'looking very disheartened like.' It is not always easy to account for the choice of the titles of the sections.

BOOKS, THE NOTICES OF WHICH ARE UNAVOIDABLY  
HELD OVER.

*Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795* by the Rev. William MacRitchie, with introduction and notes by David MacRitchie. (Elliot Stock, 1897.) 8vo, pp. x+169, price 6s.

*Prehistoric Problems, being a selection of Essays on the Evolution of Man, and other controverted problems in Anthropology and Archeology*, by Robert Munro, M.A., M.D., etc. (William Blackwood and Sons). 8vo, pp. xix+371, price 10s. net.

*Guide to Grantown and District*, by W. Cramond, M.A., LL.D., etc., with Map of District by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston. (Dundee, John Leng and Co., 1897.) 30 pp., price 3d.