



# Northern Notes and Queries

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NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES, OR THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY, is now enlarged to 48 pages.

Several papers unfortunately crowded out will appear in the next number.

In the next number will commence 'An Account of the Ross family' (Earls of Ross and branches). The writer, an able genealogist, has long been engaged on this work, which will form a valuable addition to the History of our great governing families. The account will be carefully compiled from official and family records. A large folding key chart will be provided, extra copies of which can be procured from the Editor.

Alloa, November 1888.

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

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148. THE 'RUNAWAY REGISTERS' AT HADDINGTON.—Gretna Green was not the only place where runaway couples from England were married during the last century. There was an Episcopal church at Haddington, which was convenient for such as came north *via* Newcastle and Berwick-on-Tweed, and it cannot be doubted that the services of a duly ordained clergymen of the Church were preferred by many to the rough-and-ready, though efficacious, offices of the blacksmith on the western end of the Borders. By the kindness of the Rev. T. N. Wannop, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Haddington, I am able to give a transcript of the registers of these marriages, which are contained in three thin quarto volumes, which have been called, not unfitly, 'The Runaway Registers.'

# HALLEN'S LONDON CITY REGISTERS.

I. *Issued* 1885.

**FULL TRANSCRIPT OF THE REGISTERS OF ST. MARY WOOLNOTH and ST. MARY WOOLCHURCH HAW,**  
London, 1538 to 1760. Edited by J. M. S. BROOKE, M.A.,  
F.R.G.S., Rector, and A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.,  
F.S.A. Scot.

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CORNELIUS HALLEN, *The Parsonage, Alloa, N.B.*

*Increased to 48 Pages.*

**NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES, or THE SCOTTISH  
ANTIQUARY.** A Magazine of Archaeology, Etymology, Folklore, Genealogy,  
Heraldry, etc. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A.  
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## VOL. I.

1762. Register of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in  
Hadington, N. Britain.
- „ Sep. 11. George Birch, Esq., of Manchester, and Ann Dickenson,  
of Lancaster.
1763. March 21. Thos. Septimius Dalby, Esq., and Hellen Compton, both  
of Hurst, Berks : [margin] married at Edinburgh.
- „ April 11. Robt. Ellison of Staley, Dry-salter, & Ann Simondson of  
Stockport, Cheshire [margin] married at Edinburgh.
- „ „ 24. John Parker and Mary Cocke, both of Steeple-Bumstead,  
Essex.
- „ „ 29. John Wright & Mary Morrow, Chester-le-Street, Durham.
- „ Augt. 31. Wm. How of Haughton & Jane Garthwaite of Bp.  
Auckland, Durham.
- „ Sep. 22. Thos. Wragg, Esq., of St. James Par., Westminster, and  
Sarah Stainton, of the Burgh of Southwark\* [*sic*]. An  
unhappy match for the poor man. [Margin] recd. a  
letter, signed Sarah Wragg, desiring certificate, dated  
London, Nov. 30 1765, which Mr. Buchanan refused.
- „ October 27. Wm. Wynne, Esq., Par. of St. James, and Cassandra  
Rosina Frederic of St. Anne's, London.
- „ Novr. 7. Richd. Lovell Edgeworth,<sup>1</sup> of the Middle Temple, Esq.,  
& Anna Maria Eller of the Parish of Black Bourton,  
Oxford.
- „ „ 15. John Le Grand of the Par. of St. George, and Mary Anne  
Buckland of the Par. of St. Alphege, Canterbury.
- „ „ 30. George Farmer of Hougham & Eliz. Wade of Berkstone,  
Lincolnshire.
1764. March 28. Viet Caleb Mitchell of the Par. of St. Christopher,  
Jeweller, and Frances Parry of the Par. of St. Peter,  
London.
- „ October 4. Joseph Dowson, Par. of Mortherham, Cheshire, and  
Mary Hanbey, Parish of Houghton Roberts, Yorkshire.
- „ „ 8. Thos. Pool & Mary Bradshaw, P. of Stillingfleet,  
Yorkshire.
- [Foot of 1st page, signed] J. Buchanan, Minr.
1765. Feby. 3. Thomas Basnet, Weaver, and Mary Shipton, widow,  
both of Darlington, Durham.
- „ April 13. Dugald M'Duffie, Mercht. in Jamaica, & Janet Campbell,  
Argyleshire : [margin] married at Old Cambus, Ber-  
wickshire.
- „ „ 18. Wm. Tompson, Esq., Par. of Belgrave, & Hannah Sophia  
Arnold, Par. of St. Mary, Burgh of Leicester, both in  
the County of Leicester : [margin] married at Old  
Cambus . . .
- „ May 12. Chas. Wright, A.B., St. John's, Cambridge, & Susan  
Holden, Greenwiche.
- „ „ 14. Mark Whitehead, Sailor, & Kath. Nesbitt, both of South  
Shields, Durham.

<sup>1</sup> The father of Miss Edgeworth the novelist.

- 1764 May 21. Ralphe Walker of Durham, & Eliz. Robson of Haughton-le-Spring.
- „ „ 27. John Harris, Attorney at Law, of St. Andrew, Holborn, & Hannah Auberry Hill, of St. Giles in the Fields, both of London.
- „ „ 29. Thos. Mullcaster, Par. of St. James, & Mary Woollaston, Par. of Marlebone, London.
- „ June 9. Chr. Gowland of Carleton, Surgeon, & Hellen Lang of York, both of Yorkshire.
- „ „ 10. Jas. Mewburn, Par. of Ormsby, & Christina Ann Harrison, Par. of Upleatham, Yorkshire.
- „ July 2. Daniel Young, Surgeon, & Eleanor Lockhart, both of Berwick.
- „ „ 12. Jerom Rudd,<sup>1</sup> Surgeon, & Hannah Allen, both of Darlington, Durham.
- „ „ 14. Thos. Greenwood, Farmer, Par. of Bream, & Mary Salton of Bleadon, Somersetshire.
- „ „ 19. Dan. Dyson, Mercht. in Hallifax, & Sarah Edwards of Northowram, Yorkshire.
- „ „ 27. John Baptiste Darwen of St. Mildred's, London, and Sarah Petty of Rotherithe.
- „ Augt. 1. Thos. Killworth, Draper in Lutterworth, & Mary Bradley of N. Killworth.
- „ Sep. 4. John Manners, Esq., & The Rt. Honble. Lady Louisa Tollemache,<sup>2</sup> both of St. James Par., Westminster: [margin] married at Old Cambus.
- „ „ 8. The Honble. Ld. Charles Greville Montague,<sup>3</sup> of the Parish of Kimbolton, and Eliz. Ballmere, Par. of All Saints, Huntingdon.
- „ „ 14. John Warner Phipps, Esq., & Mary Frances Gray, St. Mary, Whitechapel, London.
- „ „ 15. Thos. Dalby of Castle Donnington, & Ann Kirkland of Ashby de la Zouche, Leicester.

[Bottom of second page] That the Parties mentioned above, and on the former Leaf, were married according to the Rites & Ceremonies of the Church of England, is attested by  
J. BUCHANAN, Minr.

[The entries are now made at the other end of the volume, and are of greater length ; the first is given *literatim et verbatim*, after which I shall only give an abstract of each entry, which however, will contain all names and designations. They are also numbered from 1 onwards.—Ed.]

[On inside of Cover] Charles Horde, Esq., at Swell, near Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire. [See marriage No. 33.]

1. Joseph Aremathea Cooper of the Parish of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester, Gent., and Mary Harvey of the Parish of Cooling & County of Kent, Spinster, were married at Hadingtoun, East Lothian, N. Britaine, according to the Form of Matrimony

<sup>1</sup> In the privately printed pedigree of the Allans of Blackwell Grange the date of this marriage is given July 20, 1765.

<sup>2</sup> In 1821 she succeeded as Countess of Dysart.

<sup>3</sup> The date of this marriage in Burke's *Peerage* (D. Manchester) is September 20, 1765.



15. 1766 Feb. 8. John Green of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, Mercht., and Elizabeth Smith of St. James, Westminster, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
16. " " 16. Hugh Alexander Kennedy of St. Anne's, Westminster, Doctor of Physic, and Devereux Chamberlain of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
17. " March 31. James Moore of St. Nicholas, Newcastle upon Tyne, Mercht., and Mary Adamson of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Helen Anderson, Barthw. Bower.
18. " May 16. John Perier of St. Andrew, Holbourn, Gent., and Hannah Harrison of St. Ann, Soho, both of London, Spinster. *W.* James Wheeley, Barthw. Bower.
19. " " 27. William Menzies of Ancraft, Co. Durham, and Ann Crouther of Lowich, Co. Durham. *W.* Selby Crowther, Barthw. Bower.
20. " June 28. Francis Chalie of St. Dunstan's in the East, Co. Middlesex, Wine Merchant, and Priscilla Bridges of Newchurch Parish, in the Strand, Co. Middlesex, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
21. " July 7. John Dewar, Esq., Ensign in the First Regimt. of Foot Guards, and Caroline Vernon of St. Clement Danes, Spinster, both of Co. Middlesex. *W.* John Hurst, Barthw. Bower.
22. " " 23. John Hall of Branspeth, Co. Durham; Mercht., and Alice Bedford of the city of Durham and Parish of Elvet, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Gurner, Barthw. Bower.
23. " Aug. 17. John Redhead of St. Nicholas, city of Durham, Grocer, and Isabella Aisley of same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, John Dunlop.
24. " " 25. John Cole, Gent., and Sarah Salkeld, Spinster, both of Chester le Street, Co. Durham. *W.* James Fairbairn, Barthw. Bower.
25. " Oct. 2. William Humphrey of Titchfield, Co. Southampton, Gent., and Mary Drake of Hound, Co. Southampton, Spinster. *W.* Wm. Garner, Barthw. Bower.
26. " " 6. Charles Western, Esq., and Frances Shirley Bottan, both of Rivenhall, Co. Essex. *W.* Barthw. Bower, David Mayne.

(*To be continued.*)

149. GENEALOGY A SCIENCE.—The following extract from the *Athenæum* is worth a place in *N. N. & Q.*—ED. :—

Family history is a subject of surpassing interest. Now that men have come to know that Genealogy is a branch of Science, which, if rationally pursued, will be productive of important knowledge, it is ceasing to be degraded by being a mere slave to those who possess rank and title.

The American Antiquaries have taught us that the story of a peasant race may be as fraught with human interest as the chronicles of the Nevilles or the De Courcis.

*Athenæum*, Sept. 29, 1888.



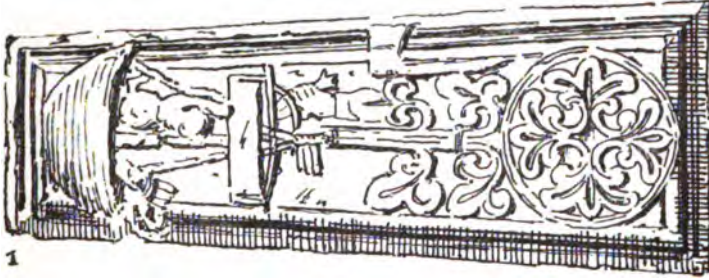
150. SCULPTURED STONES AT DUNDEE.—Recent alterations and improvements on the Street Architecture of Dundee have caused the removal of many of the older buildings which have been associated with the civic life of the burgh for centuries. Upon several of the buildings, which have been thus removed, there were sculptured coats of arms, merchants' marks, initials, and dates, most of which belonged to the sixteenth century. A few of these were preserved during the later demolitions, and they have been placed, most appropriately, in a chamber in the old steeple of Dundee, where they will be preserved for the inspection of future generations. The room where they are now kept also contains several pieces of antique sepulchral sculpture of a much earlier date, regarding which little has been written. The illustrations which we give afford some idea of the class of antiquities thus preserved, and may serve to direct the attention of antiquaries towards them.

1. The oldest of the five stones figured in the plate is delineated in Dr. Stewart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, though not so accurately as one might have wished. It forms the cover of a stone coffin, also preserved, which was found when excavations were being made for the foundation of the new churches that were erected in Dundee after the disastrous fire in 1841. The carving is in high relief, and in a fair state of preservation. The appearance of the floriated and inscribed cross proves that it belongs to the Early Christian Period. The lower portion is filled with sculpture representing a ship with an animal—apparently a bear—climbing up the rigging. At the stern of the boat a hand in the attitude of benediction is shown, and above the panel another hand is shown drawing a sword. No satisfactory explanation of the symbolism of this monument has been given.

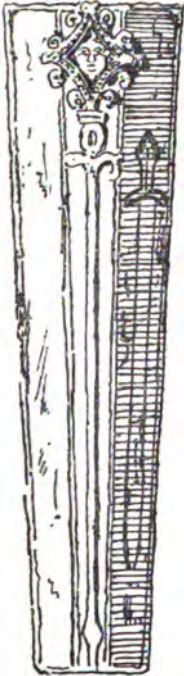
2. The next stone in point of age shown in our illustration also forms the cover of a stone coffin, the carving of which has been very elaborate. The incised cross-hilted sword with which it is decorated makes it probable that the coffin had been occupied by a Knight-Templar, though his name and date cannot now be traced. The Templars had extensive possessions both in the burgh of Dundee and the surrounding country, and there are still preserved amongst the Town's charters records of sasines given by the Preceptor of St. John of Jerusalem towards the close of the sixteenth century.

3. The very beautiful sculpture of the arms of Charles II. with the date 1660 are notable as showing the Tudor badge as well as the emblems and arms of Scotland, England, Ireland, and France. This panel formerly decorated the street front of a building in the Nethergate of Dundee where was the entrance to a passage called Whitehall Close. As the building was erected *circa* 1750, the panel must have been removed from some previous structure, although it is difficult to tell where its original position was. Many doubtful stories regarding Whitehall Close are still in existence. It is asserted that the dwelling of the royal family of Scotland in Dundee stood within this Close, and that it obtained its name of Whitehall Close immediately after the Restoration. We have found no evidence whatever upon which to found such a statement. In early times the Kings who visited Dundee resided at the Monastery of the Franciscans, or with some wealthy citizen, and we can find no trace of any royal residence in Dundee after the destruction of the castle. It is true that there were some ancient vaulted chambers under one of the houses in Whitehall Close, and also that several of the houses in the close had sculptured

(150. SCULPTURED STONES—)



1



2



3



4



5

*J.W. Galloway del.*

fragments built into them bearing the royal arms accompanied by sententious injunctions to loyalty, but the existence of these does not necessarily imply that there ever was a royal palace there. The name of Whitehall Close is quite a modern invention. In 1560 the passage was called 'Spenss' Close,' and in 1727 it was described as 'David Jobsons' Close,' from the name of a wealthy brewer who occupied a large portion of it. It does not appear to have obtained the name of Whitehall Close before the end of last century. The original site of this carved panel is merely a matter of conjecture, and the following theory is put forth simply as a suggestion :—

One of the most extensive dwelling-houses in Whitehall Close was the property of James Lyon, baker, a scion of the Strathmore family. His son, Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse, an eminent judge previous to the Revolution of 1688, was a most pronounced Royalist, and was deprived of his office in consequence. He is known to antiquaries as the author of a collection of genealogical manuscripts now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and is often quoted as an authority upon heraldry. Who then would be more likely than Sir Patrick to testify his loyalty and to commemorate the Restoration by erecting such a panel as this? It is not improbable that the panel was removed from Sir Patrick's house, which had become ruinous, and was inserted over the entrance of the Close where it had stood.

4. Another of the stones in our illustration is interesting as giving both the family arms and the merchant's mark of a Dundee burghess. It appears to have been the lintel of a mantel-piece, and bears the initials J. P. = James Pierson, and M. C. = Margaret Carnegy, with the arms of the two families marshalled, with the date 1591. James Pierson was a merchant, and was entered on the Roll of Burghesses of Dundee on 7th February 1570, claiming his privilege through his father Walter Pierson, *institor*, who was enrolled in 1541.

5. The last of the stones shown in our picture is a fragment of the tombstone that was erected in the Church of Dundee as a memorial of Magister Colin Campbell who was minister there from 1617 till his death in 1638. He was born in 1577 and took his degree at St. Andrews University when in his twentieth year. In 1604 he was ordained as minister of Kettins in the Presbytery of Meigle and was translated to the third charge in Dundee in 1617. Though at first one of the Protectors against Episcopacy, he latterly became an ardent supporter of the king in his attempts to impose that form of Church government upon Scotland. His services were highly appreciated in Dundee, and are repeatedly recognised in the Council Minutes of the Burgh. He died on 13th June 1638, and was buried in the South Church. The tombstone which marked his resting-place was excavated from the ruins after the fire of 1841. He was married to Margaret Hay and three of his sons were engaged in the ministry, James Campbell being minister of St. Madoes, David, of Menmuir, and John, of Tealing.

To some of the other interesting sculptured fragments preserved in the Museum room of the old steeple of Dundee we may refer at some future time.

A. H. MILLAR.

151. ULSTER KING OF ARMS AND THE LAIRDS OF WESTQUARTER.<sup>1</sup>—  
 I. *The Ogleface Baronety* [?].—During my researches into the history of the ancient and once powerful Scottish house of Livingston, I have had occasion to refer to the pedigree of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone<sup>2</sup> of Westquarter and Bedlormie, by whose death in 1853 the male line of the Lords Livingston of Callendar, Earls of Linlithgow, etc. etc., has apparently become extinct in Scotland; and for some time past I have been much puzzled over the 'Lineage' of the late baronet as given by Ulster in his popular *Landed Gentry* and other genealogical works.<sup>3</sup> For, not only does he give a generation too many in Sir Thomas's undoubted line of descent from Sir George Livingstone of Ogilface or Ogleface, the fourth son of William, sixth Lord Livingston, but he also distinctly asserts that this same Sir George 'was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May 1625,' when, as a matter of fact, I contend that not only had Sir George died before the above date, but, moreover, that no such baronetcy has ever existed.<sup>4</sup> Hence the long line of baronets—ten in all—that figures in Sir Bernard Burke's pages is purely mythical! The strangest circumstance, however, in connection with his account of this family is, that though there was never any Ogleface creation, yet some years later, in 1699, a baronetcy was conferred by William the Third on a Sir James Livingstone of *Westquarter*, from whom the late Sir Thomas was *not* directly descended, and, moreover, owing to the unusual wording of this patent it is open to doubt whether collateral heirs could inherit. This latter and authentic baronetcy is not referred to by Sir Bernard Burke! It is therefore my intention to endeavour to prove here, in the first place, the non-existence of the Ogleface baronetcy and the true lineage of the Livingstones of Ogleface, Bedlormie, and Westquarter; and, secondly, to give what I consider to be the real history of the Westquarter estates and title, as Ulster only vaguely alludes to the fact of these estates having passed from their former possessors—the Livingstones of Westquarter—into the ownership of the Ogleface or Bedlormie branch of the same family.

That Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface was never created a baronet of Nova Scotia can be demonstrated from the following facts:—

I. No such patent is to be found in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or elsewhere, that I know of, nor is his name entered in any authentic list of Nova Scotia baronets that I have come across in the course of my researches into my family history now extending over a period of ten years and more.

<sup>1</sup> Vide *Vicissitudes of Families* (remodelled edition), by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms, vol. ii. pp. 219-239.

<sup>2</sup> The later generations of Bedlormie and Westquarter usually spelt their patronymic with the final *e*, hence I have followed their example in the above article as far as regards the members of their particular branch of the Livingston family.

<sup>3</sup> For the purpose of this article I am quoting from the edition of *The Landed Gentry* published in 1868, the only copy by me, but on an examination of the last edition issued in 1886 I find the portion of the 'Lineage' treated of above is identical in both issues.

<sup>4</sup> On the *above-mentioned date* a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was conferred on a David Livingston of Dunipace, but he was quite a different person altogether from his kinsman Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface, and from this David the late Sir Thomas was in no way descended. David Livingston's grant is entered in the Great Seal Register on that date—30th May 1625. *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber li, No. 54. See also *Regist. Precep. Cart. pro Baronettis Nov. Scotie* ms., fol. 19. The *only other* Livingston Baronetcy granted about this period was the one conferred on John Livingston of Kinnaird, 25th June 1627. This gentleman was ancestor of the Earls of Newburgh, now represented in the female line by Prince Giustiniani Bandini.

II. That a baronetcy of Nova Scotia was granted *on the date given by Burke* to David Livingston of Dunipace. (See *ante*.)

III. That in no *original documents* in which his name occurs, either during his lifetime or after his decease, is he thus designated. For example, in documents prior to August 1594, in which month he was *knighthed*, as will be shown later on, he appears simply as 'George Levingstoun of Ogilface,' while after that date he is designated 'Sir George Levingstoun of Ogilface, *knighth*'; and a curious circumstance in connection with this apocryphal baronetcy is that Ulster himself gives a copy of a formal deed or attestation drawn up in 1676 to prove, to quote his own words, 'the exact degree of relationship betwixt the ennobled families of Linlithgow and Callendar and the Ogleface or Westquarter branch [which] appears to have formed the subject of some legal inquiry, and immediately formal declarations and attestations under the hands and seals of both earls are prepared, and are afterwards recorded in the Register of Probate Writs. That by the Earl of Callendar is as follows:—"Wee Alexander Earl of Callendar Lord Livingstone and Almond &c. Doth hereby testify and declare that Sir Alexander Livingstone, *Knighth*,<sup>1</sup> now of Craigengall, is lawful son and air to umquhile William Livingstone of Craigengall, who was lawful son and air to umquhile Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface, *Knighth*,<sup>1</sup> the which Sir George Livingstone was next brother german to umquhile Alexander Earl of Linlithgow, our grandfather. Written by William Duncane, our servant; given under our hand at Callendar, this twenty-ane day of October, 1676 zeiris, Before thir witnesses Normand Livingston of Milnhill, and William Duncane above written." The attestation by the Earl of Linlithgow is precisely in the same terms, and is dated from the Castle of Midhope, this 20th September 1676.<sup>2</sup> And yet, in the face of this document, which is perfectly correct in all its particulars, he must introduce *another* Alexander between the above Alexander of Craigengall (afterwards of Bedlormie) and his father William Livingstone of Craigengall, and, moreover, style them all baronets!

IV. That Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface died prior to the creation of the order of Nova Scotia Baronets is proved from a document in the possession of Mr. Fenton-Livingstone, the great-nephew of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone, and the present owner of the Westquarter estates. This document, which bears date 6th December 1616, is a 'Bond by John Bellenden, brother-german to the late Sir James Bellenden of Broughton, to William Livingstone, lawful son of *umquhile* George Livingstone of Ogleface,' etc., etc.<sup>3</sup> As, owing to the wide circulation of Sir Bernard

<sup>1</sup> The italics are my own.

<sup>2</sup> Vide *The Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. p. 225.

<sup>3</sup> Westquarter MSS. reported on by Sir William Fraser in the *Seventh Report, Historical Manuscripts Commission*, Appendix, pp. 732 *et seq.*, Deed No. 13.

[*N.B.*—I may as well remark here that just as I had completed the above article, my contention as to the non-existence of an Ogleface baronetcy of 1625 received satisfactory confirmation from quite an unexpected quarter. For on my attention being called by a Scottish antiquarian friend to a volume catalogued in a second-hand bookseller's list as relating to the 'Calander Peerage Case,' I bought this book, and found it to be a very scarce privately printed copy of the 'Abstract of the Written Evidence to be laid before the Inquest for proving Sir Thomas Livingstone, of Ogilface and Bedlormie, Baronet, nearest and lawful Heir-Male in General of James, First Earl of Calander [Callendar], Lord Livingstone of Almond, who lived and died in the seventeenth century,' in which volume—printed in 1821—no mention is made of *Burke's creation of 1625*, the only reference in its pages to any baronetcy being to that of *Westquarter*, granted in 1699, of which more anon.]

Burke's justly popular publications, the lineage of this branch of the Livingston family has been largely copied from by the authors of other kindred works, I consider it may be advisable to preserve in the pages of *Northern Notes and Queries* what appears to me to be the correct pedigree of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter and Bedlormie, whose undoubted descent from a once illustrious, though unfortunate, house needs no embellishment by the insertion of a fictitious baronetcy. For the sake of comparison a copy of that portion of the *Landed Gentry* lineage containing the descent of Sir Thomas from Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface is printed in parallel columns.

*Landed Gentry*  
LINEAGE.

LINEAGE  
as  
reconstructed,  
with proofs.

WILLIAM,  
SIXTH LORD LIVINGSTON.

I. The Hon. George Livingstone of Ogleface, co. Linlithgow, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May 1625, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

I. George Livingstone of Ogilface or Ogleface was the fourth son (the second that left issue) of the above William, sixth Lord Livingston. On the 19th April 1588 a charter under the Great Seal was granted to 'Willielmo Domino Levingstoun &c &c ac Georgio Levingstoun suo filio legitimo &c &c de totis et integris terris de Ogilface &c &c'.<sup>1</sup>

NOTE.

It is highly probable that Sir Bernard Burke may have got his idea of an Ogleface baronetcy from Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*, for in the account of Sir Thomas's ancestors contained in volume viii.—*The Baronetage of Scotland*—of this ponderous work, the creations are given as follows:—

'Creations,—of Ogleface in 1625, and Westquarter in 1699.' To the latter creation is appended a note to the effect that 'Sir Thomas is heir and representative of this branch of the family.' The above volume of Playfair's work was published in 1811. It is a curious fact, however, that this writer does not make any other reference to this creation in his account of this family. What makes me think Burke followed Playfair is that the former *also* gives an Alexander too many, but it was apparently left to the latter to fill in the full date of the Ogleface creation, and hence, finding the Dunipace baronetcy the only Livingston patent registered under that year, it appears to have been made to do for Ogleface!

This George was knighted by King James VI. at the baptism of his eldest son, Prince Henry, in August 1594.<sup>2</sup> He married Margaret Crichtoun previous to 20th June 1597, on which date he assigned to her as a liferent provision after his decease the lands of Woodquarter of Ogilface, etc.<sup>3</sup> He became one of the adventurers for the plantation of forfeited estates in Ulster, and was enrolled on the 25th July 1609 for 2000 acres.<sup>4</sup> He died prior to December 1616,<sup>5</sup> and was succeeded by his son and heir,

II. Sir William, who was succeeded by his son,

II. William Livingstone, of Craigen-gall, Linlithgowshire, and Shancrekan in Ireland.<sup>6</sup> He married Margaret

<sup>1</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xxxvi. No. 507.

<sup>2</sup> *Tracts Illustrative of Scotch History*, p. 486.

<sup>3</sup> *Westquarter MSS.* (*Seventh Report, Hist. MSS. Commission*), No. 8. Playfair says this lady was a 'daughter of the Hon. William Crichton, son of Lord Viscount Frendraught.'

<sup>4</sup> *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 330.

<sup>5</sup> See *ante* for proof of this statement. Burke says in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. p. 223, that he died 'prior to June 1628.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Willielmus Levingstoun, hæres Domini Georgii Levingstoun de Ogilface militis, patris,' according to a retour dated 21st January 1636 (*Inquis. Generales*, 2197). He is designated 'of Craigen-gall' in the 'Attestation of 1676' (see *ante*), also in sasine quoted from below, etc. etc.; and of 'Shancrekan,' in a pass or safe-conduct, dated 3d August 1616 (vide *Westquarter MSS.* No. 12).

III. Sir Alexander, who was succeeded by his only son,

NOTE.

This is the Alexander too many mentioned above.

IV. Sir Alexander, designated of Bedlormie, who married Susannah Walker, heiress of Bedlormie, and was succeeded by his only son,

V. Sir Alexander. This gentleman married Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Scott, Esq., by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. Sir George, at whose decease without issue in 1729 the baronetcy devolved upon his brother,

Stewart,<sup>1</sup> and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Sir Alexander Livingstone of Craigen-gall, who acquired the lands of Bedlormie in the same county through his marriage to Susanna Walker, sole heiress of Patrick Walker of Bedlormie.<sup>2</sup> Sir Alexander died in May 1690,<sup>3</sup> and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. Alexander Livingstone of Craigen-gall and Bedlormie. He married Henrietta Scott, 'daughter of the late Alexander Scott, goldsmith, burghess of Edinburgh,' in 1683,<sup>4</sup> and died on the 13th of November 1720,<sup>5</sup> when he was succeeded by his eldest son,<sup>6</sup>

V. George Livingstone of Craigen-gall and Bedlormie, who was retoured heir to his father on the 27th February 1722.<sup>7</sup> He married in same year 'Francisca Kerr, lawful daughter of the deceased John Kerr, brother-german of the late Robert, Marquess of Lothian ;'<sup>8</sup> and died, without leaving issue, prior to the 13th of November 1729,<sup>9</sup> when he was succeeded by his next younger brother under the entail of 1702, namely,

<sup>1</sup> A sasine proceeding on a charter of sale by James, Lord Livingston of Almond and Callendar, was granted in favour of 'William Livingston of Craigen-gall and Margaret Stewart his spouse, and Alexander Livingston, their son, and his heirs-male in fee, of an annual rent of 160 merks furth of the lands of Scheirhill, in the barony of Callendar,' and registered on the 24th November 1637 (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 45, fol. 508).

<sup>2</sup> *Vide* sasine on charter of alienation granted by Patrick Walker of Bedlormie, heritable proprietor thereof, to 'Alexander Livingston, eldest son of William Livingston of Craigen-gall, and Susanna Walker, his affianced spouse,' in conjunct fee, and to their heirs, of the lands of Bedlormie, reserving to said Patrick Walker his liferent thereof. Charter is dated at Pinkie, 26th March 1645, and sasine given on 2d April, registered 19th April 1645 (*General Register of Sasines*, vol. 54, fol. 540). The contract of marriage, dated 14th March 1645, is still preserved at Westquarter (*Westquarter MSS.*, No. 17).

<sup>3</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 20th February 1696.

<sup>4</sup> *Vide* charter by Charles II. to Alexander Livingstone, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir Alexander Livingstone of Craigen-gall, etc., dated at Windsor Castle, 11th May 1683 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxix. No. 76).

<sup>5</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 14th June 1721.

<sup>6</sup> On the 17th December 1702, the above Alexander Livingstone executed a deed of entail of his estates in favour of his eldest son, George, and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing, they were to go to the other sons in the order of birth, viz. Alexander; James (of whom more anon, as he was the first of the Ogleface or Bedlormie Livingstones to possess the Westquarter estates); William (the second of his family to own Westquarter); Thomas, and their respective heirs-male; whom failing, to the other heirs-male of the body of the said Alexander Livingstone, etc. etc. (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xc. No. 64). Besides the sons mentioned by name in the above entail he had two others, Robert and Michael, probably born after the execution of this deed. Robert's eldest son ultimately succeeded all the persons mentioned above. There were also four daughters, not three as mentioned by Burke.

<sup>7</sup> Retour of service registered under date 26th April 1722.

<sup>8</sup> *Vide* marriage contract, dated 21st April 1722 (*Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber xc. No. 64).

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Recorded 25th November 1729.

VII. Sir Alexander, who died unmarried in 1766, and was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. Sir William, designated of Westquarter and Bedlormie. This gentleman, dying without issue in 1769, was succeeded by his nephew,

IX. Sir Alexander, of Westquarter and Bedlormie, who married Anne, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of London, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, viz. :—

- I. Alexander Small, *d.* unmarried.
- II. William, *d.* unmarried.
- III. Thomas, his heir.
- IV. John Robert, *d.* unmarried.
- V. Thurstanus, *d.* without legitimate issue in 1839.
- VI. James, *d.* an infant.
- VII. George Augustus, killed in battle.

I. Anne, who married the Rev. John Thomas Fenton, Rector of Ousby and Torpenhow, Cumberland, and had issue—

1. John Thomas Fenton.
2. Alexander Fenton.
3. Robert Fenton.

VI. Alexander Livingstone, designated 'surgeon in Dalkeith' in his retour of service of above date.<sup>1</sup> The date of his death is probably as stated by Burke,<sup>2</sup> and, being unmarried, he was succeeded by his next surviving brother,<sup>3</sup>

VII. Captain William Livingstone (of whom more anon), the successful claimant to the Westquarter estates in the action 'Livingstone *v.* Lord Napier,' finally decided in the plaintiff's favour by the House of Lords in 1765.<sup>4</sup> He married Helen —, <sup>5</sup> and died at Bedlormie on the 22d February 1769.<sup>6</sup> By the above lady he had no issue, and was thus succeeded by his nephew,

VIII. Alexander Livingstone,<sup>7</sup> who was, on the 18th August 1769, retoured heir to the estate of Bedlormie as the nearest male representative of his uncle George, under the entail of 1702;<sup>8</sup> and on the 1st January following was also served heir to the Westquarter estates as 'Heir-Male of Tailzie and Provision-General' to his uncle, Captain William Livingstone of Westquarter,<sup>9</sup> to which he was granted seisin six weeks later.<sup>10</sup> Between the years 1775 and 1778—as will be referred to again under the second portion of this article—he assumed the baronetcy of Westquarter, which had apparently been unclaimed since the death of Sir James Livingstone, of the original male line of Culter and Westquarter, the first baronet, in 1701. Thus this Alexander was the *first* of the Bedlormie branch of whom any authentic proof can be found in con-

<sup>1</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh. Recorded 25th November 1729.

<sup>2</sup> I cannot find any original evidence to prove the correctness of this date, but Burke has evidently copied it from Playfair's *Baronetage of Scotland*, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> James Livingstone of Westquarter, the *next younger* brother, had died previous to 1745; Playfair says in 1743. I cannot, however, find any record among the *Services of Heirs* of this William's succession to the Bedlormie estates, though the fact of his possessing these as well as Westquarter previous to his death in 1769 is undoubted.

<sup>4</sup> *House of Lords Journals*, 11th March 1765, Appeals 88.

<sup>5</sup> I have been unable to ascertain this lady's maiden name.

<sup>6</sup> *Commissariat of Edinburgh, Testaments*, 28th March 1769.

<sup>7</sup> He was the eldest son of Robert Livingstone, sixth son of Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie (see No. IV. in my list). Robert's wife was a Miss Baillie of Polkemmet.

<sup>8</sup> *Services of Heirs*. Registered on 29th November 1769.

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*. Registered on 24th of same month. In this retour he is described as 'being the son of Robert Livingstone.'

<sup>10</sup> Dated in Register of Stirlingshire Sasines, 14th February 1700.



4. George Livingstone Fenton, in holy orders, Chaplain of Poona, Bombay.
1. Anne, married William Henry Clarke, Esq., of Hexham House, Northumberland, and has two sons, Clement Henry and Livingstone.
2. Caroline, married to her cousin Robert Fenton, Esq.
3. Mary.

The eldest son, John Thomas Fenton, Esq., married Selina Heathcote, and has an only son, the present Thomas Livingstone Fenton Livingstone, Esq. of Westquarter.

Sir Alexander, married, secondly, Jane, daughter of the Hon. Captain Cranston, son of Lord Cranston, by whom he had two sons and a daughter—Francis, an officer in the army, *d.s.p.* David, killed in battle, *s.p.*

Eliza, married to J. Kirksopp, Esq. of Spital.

Sir Alexander died in 1795, and was succeeded by the third but eldest surviving son of his first marriage.<sup>3</sup>

X. Sir Thomas, Admiral of the White, married, in 1809, Janet, only surviving daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart., of Mansfield, by whom (who died in 1831) he had no issue. Sir Thomas died 1st April 1853, and was succeeded at Westquarter, under a deed which he executed, by his great-nephew, the present Thomas Livingstone Fenton Livingstone, Esq. of Westquarter.

nection with the title of baronet.<sup>1</sup> He married twice, as stated correctly by Burke,<sup>2</sup> and died in 1795,<sup>3</sup> when he was succeeded by the third son of his first marriage,

IX. Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter and Bedlormie, by whose death, on the 1st of April 1853, the male line of the Ogleface Livingstones became extinct.

II. *The Westquarter Estate and Baronety.*—The original male line of Westquarter is said to have been descended from Robert, a younger son of the Sir John Livingston of Callendar who fell at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402. I have, however, not been able to ascertain the correctness of this statement, but this is not of much importance, as, for the purpose of this article, we need not go further back

<sup>1</sup> For example, in the Registers of Sasines, quoted from above, his designation from 14th February 1770 to 21st August 1775 is that of 'Alexander Livingstone, Esquire of Westquarter,' simply; while in the next sasine in order of date in which his name occurs, and which was registered on the 26th May 1778, he is designated 'Sir Alex. Livingstone, of Westquarter, Baronet.'

<sup>2</sup> According to the *Annual Register* for 1795 Sir Alexander died on the 8th April in the above year, while the *Scots Magazine*, vol. lvii. p. 276, says he died on the 9th.

<sup>3</sup> With the exception of a few additional particulars as to dates of marriages, etc., the account of Sir Alexander's family in the edition of 1886 is the same as above.

than the owner of Westquarter, *temp.* Mary Queen of Scots and her son James VI., and the contemporary of Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface.<sup>1</sup> This individual also bore the name of Robert, curiously enough, and died in January 1615,<sup>2</sup> when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, who died in August 1626,<sup>3</sup> leaving an only daughter, Helenor, to inherit his estate of Westquarter. This lady at the time of her father's death was betrothed to her kinsman William Livingston of Culter, the son and heir of Sir George Livingstone of Ogleface's younger brother Sir William Livingston of Culter, who had died in 1607, and whose tomb is still to be seen in Dundrennan Abbey.<sup>4</sup> This gentleman she subsequently married, and thus the estate of Westquarter came to be possessed by a nephew of that Sir George whose own direct descendants were ultimately to be its owners. William Livingston, the younger, of Culter, afterwards better known as 'Westquarter' from his wife's estate, served under his cousin the Earl of Callendar when the Scottish Army unsuccessfully attempted the rescue of Charles I. in 1648. On the capture of Carlisle he was left in charge as deputy-governor, and on the defeat of this expedition by Cromwell he had to surrender the town to the English, and returned home to meet with the usual reception accorded to the unfortunate 'Engagers' by the fanatical ministers of the Kirk Session of his parish. 'Westquarter' and his wife appear to have both died in 1679<sup>5</sup> when their eldest surviving son James succeeded to the family estate of Westquarter. This James married the widow of his kinsman Alexander Livingston, second Earl of Callendar, and 'on account of his known fidelity and integrity' was created a Knight Baronet by William III. by patent dated the 30th of May 1699.<sup>6</sup> Sir James died in November or December 1701,<sup>7</sup> and having no children his estate of Westquarter, in accordance with the terms of his marriage contract, passed into the possession of his widow, who shortly afterwards married again<sup>8</sup>—her third husband being James, third Earl of Findlater. Before she could legally become the owner of Westquarter, she had to obtain the consent of Sir James's nearest living relative, who happened to be his niece Helen Livingston, Lady Newton, and who had, as 'heir-general,' been retoured as such to her uncle early in 1702.<sup>9</sup> This latter lady thereupon, by a deed

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the above pedigree of the male line of Westquarter is compiled from researches made among the Particular Registers of Sasines for Stirling-shire in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh.

<sup>2</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. ii., 19th April 1615.

<sup>3</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. iii., 15th August 1627.

<sup>4</sup> The inscription on his tomb reads as follows:—'Heir. Lysis. Ane. Right. Honorable. [M]an. Sir. Will[ia]m. [L]ivingstoun. Of. Culter. Knight. Brother. To. The. Noble. Earle. Of. Linlithgow. Quha. Died. 2. May. Anno. 1607' (Hutchison, *Memorials of Dundrennan Abbey*, pp. 27, 28). Wood's *Douglas Peerage*, vol. ii. p. 126, styles him also 'of Westquarter' from probably confusing the father with the son, as both bore the same Christian name.

<sup>5</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. ix., 20th June 1679 and 26th June 1679.

<sup>6</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxxvi. No. 70.

<sup>7</sup> *Commissariat of Stirling, Testaments*, vol. xi., 22d June 1705, and *Com. Edinburgh, Testaments*, vol. lxxxii., 13th Sept. 1705.

<sup>8</sup> This lady was Lady Mary Hamilton, a daughter of William, second Duke of Hamilton.

<sup>9</sup> *Services of Heirs*, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, booked 23d Jany. 1702, also as 'heir-special in Westquarter, etc.,' 29th May 1702.

dated 29th December 1704, divested herself 'of the fourth part of the lands of Redding, called Westquarter, with mansion house, seat in Parish Church of Falkirk, and the great lodging in the said town,' which she as 'brother's daughter and heir of the deceased James Livingston of Westquarter' had been granted sasine of, in favour of 'Mary, Countess of Callendar, then Countess of Findlater,' with the consent of Sir Richard Newton of that Ilk, her husband.<sup>1</sup>

The Countess of Findlater having no children of her own, and probably considering that it would be a pity to let an estate which had belonged for so many generations to the Livingstons go out of the possession of that family, executed a settlement on the 8th March in the following year by which, with the consent of her husband, the above lands were entailed after providing for their joint life interest in the same, on 'James Livingstone, third son of Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie (No. iv. in my Lineage), and the heirs-male of his body, whom failing to his other heirs-male, whom failing, to such person as the said Countess Mary should name by writing under her hand, and failing thereof to the said James Livingstone his nearest heirs or assignees whatsoever.'<sup>2</sup> The Countess having died two months after the signing of this deed,<sup>3</sup> the succession opened to the above James, then a minor, who, in 1706, took infestment upon the precept contained in Helen Livingston's disposition to the Countess.<sup>4</sup> After coming of age James, who evidently did not wish to be bound by the entail, resigned the estate into the hands of the superior, from whom, in 1728, he obtained a fresh charter without the restrictions he objected to. He, thereupon, shortly afterwards still further complicated matters by selling these lands to Mr. William Drummond of Grange, who again in 1734 sold the same to Francis Lord Napier.<sup>5</sup> Thus the original intention of the Countess of Findlater to keep this estate in the possession of her first and second husbands' family had been so far frustrated by the very first person of that surname on whom she had disposed it by the entail of 1705. James Livingstone died within a few years after Lord Napier's purchase of Westquarter, and leaving no issue, his immediate younger brother, Captain William Livingstone, would, in the natural course of events, have been his successor.<sup>6</sup> For some time the latter took no steps to recover the estate, probably being ignorant of the fact that his brother's right to sell Westquarter was illegal; but from whatever reason the delay arose from,<sup>7</sup> it

<sup>1</sup> Recorded in *Stirling Sasines*, vol. xx. folio 393.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> She died on the 4th May 1705, without, however, ever having been infest in these lands (*Com. of Edinburgh, Testaments*, vol. lxxxii. 13th Sept. 1705; *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. pp. 334-5).

<sup>4</sup> *Faculty Decisions, 1757-1760*, vol. ii. pp. 38-41. Sasine registered 8th January 1707, vide *Stirling Sasines*, H. M. General Register House.

<sup>5</sup> *Faculty Decisions*.

<sup>6</sup> Playfair says he died in 1743 (*British Family Antiquity*, vol. viii. p. 15).

<sup>7</sup> According to a family tradition of which Sir Bernard Burke gives an account in his *Vicissitudes of Families*, vol. ii. pp. 228-230, the recovery of Westquarter was delayed by the loss of the title-deeds, and it was not until the unexpected and romantic discovery of these important documents by Sir Alexander Livingstone of Bedlormie, the father of the late Sir Thomas Livingstone of Westquarter, at a wayside inn, that led to Sir Alexander successfully ousting the Napiers. Though this tradition is still credited by his descendants, researches among the decisions of the Court of Session and House of Lords Appeals clearly prove, as stated above in the text, that the action was fought and won, not by Sir Alexander, but by his uncle and predecessor, Captain William Livingstone.

was not until the early part of 1756 that the gallant captain commenced proceedings by obtaining a retour of service 'as heir of tailzie and provision to the deceased Mary, Countess of Findlater,' on the strength of which document he was thereupon infeft in these lands.<sup>1</sup> This led to his bringing an action at law against Francis, Lord Napier, for improper possession, which first came on for hearing before the Court of Session on the 9th March 1757.<sup>2</sup> The plaintiff's, or 'pursuer's' (according to Scottish legal phraseology) case being briefly as follows:—Firstly, that James Livingstone had made up no title to the estate, that a service was necessary, and without it the infeftment and subsequent charter were of no effect; Secondly, if James Livingstone was held to have completed his title, he was bound by the conditions of the entail, which had been inserted in his first infeftment, and in either case, the deeds in question were null, and ought to be set aside. Lord Napier's defence was that James Livingstone was joint heir with the Countess, and not a substitute, and consequently was not bound by the fetters of the entail.<sup>3</sup>

The preliminary action of the 9th March 1757 went in favour of Captain Livingstone, as the Lords of Session found 'that the pursuer had a sufficient title to force production of all deeds granted by the Countess of Findlater on James Livingston.'<sup>4</sup> It was not, however, until five years later—3d March 1762—that the plaintiff won his case in the Scottish Courts, when 'the Lords found that James Livingstone was called to the succession as heir substituted to the Countess, and as the Countess's right was personal and incomplete, a general service of James to the person last infeft was necessary, and therefore that his base infeftment did not vest the lands.'<sup>5</sup> This judgment being appealed against by Lord Napier, this hard-fought action was not finally decided in Captain Livingstone's favour until the 11th March 1765, on which date the House of Lords confirmed the above decision of the Court of Session, and dismissed Lord Napier's appeal.<sup>6</sup> The successful plaintiff did not live long enough to derive much personal benefit from this victory, for he died at his mansion-house of Bedlormie, within four years of the dismissal of Lord Napier's appeal by the House of Lords, when he was succeeded in the possession of both the Bedlormie and Westquarter estates by his nephew Alexander.<sup>7</sup>

So far I have traced only the succession of the Ogleface or Bedlormie Livingstones to the 'Westquarter Estate': it now remains for me to relate briefly what I consider to be the true facts of the case as regards their title to the 'Westquarter Baronetcy,' which was conferred on James Livingstone of Culter and Westquarter by William III. in 1699. The copy of the original patent granting this baronetcy, as recorded in the Great Seal Register in H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, contains the following limitation (see below) as to the destination of the title after the first

<sup>1</sup> *Services of Heirs*, dated 23d January 1756, and registered 4th February same year.

<sup>2</sup> 'Captain William Livingston against Francis, Lord Napier. Whether the fee of an estate vests *ipso jure* without a service in a nominatim substitute in a tailzie.'—*Faculty Decisions*, 1757-1760, vol. ii. pp. 38-41.

<sup>3</sup> *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. pp. 334-5.

<sup>4</sup> *Faculty Decisions*, 1757-1760, vol. ii. pp. 38-41.

<sup>5</sup> *Dictionary of Decisions*, vol. iv. p. 335.

<sup>6</sup> *Journals of the House of Lords*, vol. xxxi. p. 71.

<sup>7</sup> He died on the 22d February 1769.

baronet's death, and as he never had a son, or any child at all, it appears very doubtful to me whether a collateral heir could inherit the dignity, simply on the strength of his possessing the lands. And it is a very curious fact that, as already mentioned in the corrected Lineage, it was not until some years after his succession to the estates that the above Alexander assumed the title of baronet, to which, moreover, neither of his uncles and predecessors had laid claim.<sup>1</sup>

(Limitation as to heirs referred to above.)

... 'Damus concedimus et conferimus In Jacobum Livingstoun de Westquarter ob notam suam fidelitatem et integritatem *Et in filium natu maximum de ejus corpore* (post suum decessum) *Ejusque hæredes masculos successive* Titulum honorem ordinem gradum et dignitatem Militis Baroneti perque præsentés facimus Creamus et constituimus eundem Jacobum Livingstoun ejusque antedictos successive in perpetuum Milites Baronetos ac ipsos Eorumque uxores et liberos respectivé et successive dicto Titulo cum loca et præcedentia tum in privato et in publico post datum præsentium frui et gaudere Ordinamus sicut quivis alius Miles Baronetus in dicto Regno etc. etc.' . . . <sup>2</sup>

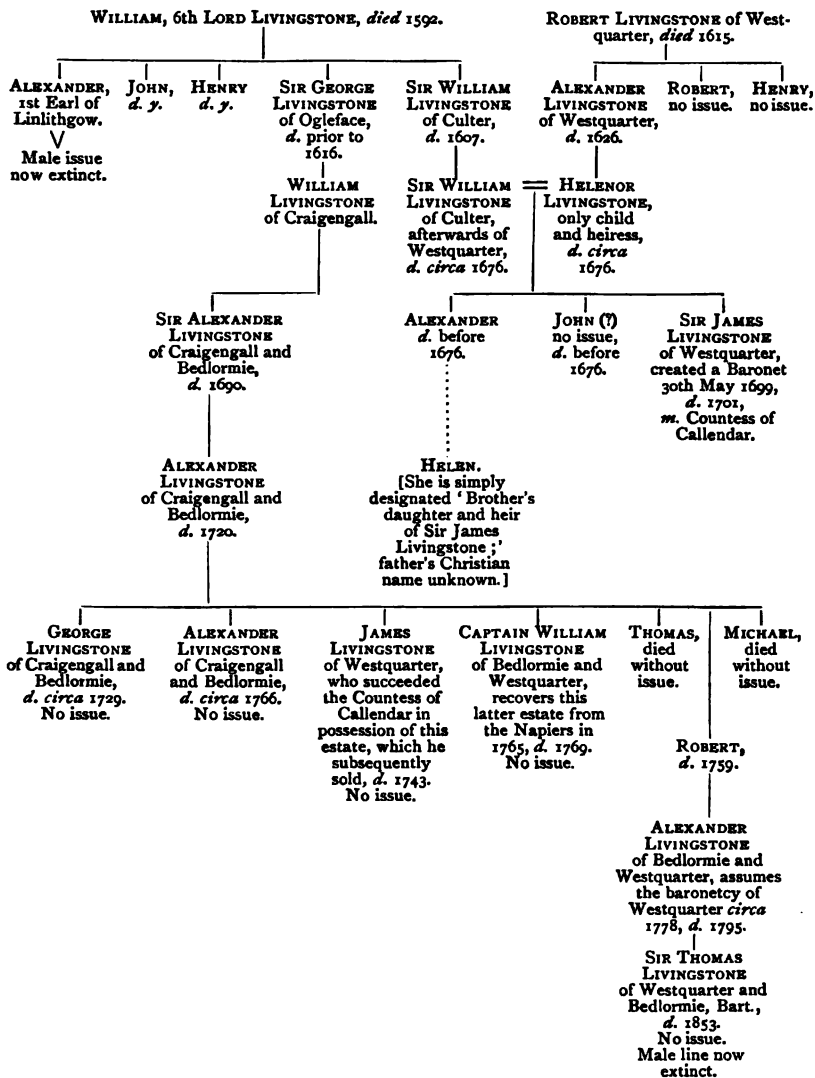
#### TRANSLATION.

... 'Do give, grant, and confer upon James Livingston of Westquarter, on account of his honour, fidelity and integrity, *and upon the eldest son of his body* (after his decease) *and his heirs-male in succession*, the title, honour, rank, grade, and dignity of a Knight Baronet, and by these presents do make, create, and constitute the same James Livingston and his aforesaid successively for ever Knights Baronets, and do ordain them and their wives and children respectively and successively, after the date of these presents, to possess and enjoy the said title with place and precedency as well in private as in public like as any other Knight Baronet in the said kingdom.' . . .

The intentions of the above clause appears to me to be to limit the succession to *the heirs of the body* of the above Sir James Livingston of Westquarter, and as he left no heirs of the body, then the title would have become extinct on his death in 1701. With the following tables, which will better explain the position of affairs, I must now close this article :—

<sup>1</sup> Even in the 'Abstract of Evidence,' referred to before, and which was printed by the orders of the last baronet, Sir Thomas, son and successor of the above Alexander, the latter is given as the first of the Bedlormie branch that 'succeeded to the Scottish Baronetage of Westquarter.' (*Vide* p. 17, also pedigree attached to this 'Abstract.')

<sup>2</sup> *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, Liber lxxvi. No. 70. The above patent is dated at Kensington Palace, 30th May 1699, or exactly seventy-four years later than the date assigned by Burke to his Ogleface creation !



E. B. LIVINGSTON, F.S.A. Scot.,  
 Author of *The Livingstons of Callendar and Their Principal Cadets.*

152. DRAGON LEGENDS.—Doubtless to the prevalence of serpent worship in very early times we owe the existence of the numerous stories, all of which bear some resemblance to the classical myth of Andromeda and Perseus or the early Christian myth of St. George and the Dragon. Several instances of such legends are given in Mr. Parkinson's *Yorkshire Legends and Traditions*, and others are given below, as it is desirable that such stories should not be lost sight of. It will be seen

that whether occurring in Gloucestershire in England, or in Forfarshire in Scotland, they bear a strong resemblance to each other.

(1) The Dragon of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.—‘The story is that a serpent of prodigious bigness was a great grievance to all the country about Deerhurst, by poisoning the inhabitants and killing their cattle. The inhabitants petitioned the king, and a proclamation was issued out, that whosoever should kill the serpent should enjoy an estate on Walton-Hill in this parish, which then belonged to the crown. One John Smith, a labourer, engaged in the enterprise and succeeded: For having put a quantity of milk in a place to which the serpent resorted, he gorged the whole, agreeable to expectation, and lay down to sleep in the sun, with his scales ruffled up. Seeing him in that position, Smith advanced, and striking him between the scales with his axe, took off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoyed the estate, when Sir Robert Atkins compiled this account, and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of their family, had then the axe in his possession.’—Rudder’s *History of Gloucestershire*, pp. 402, 403.

(2) The ‘Worm’ of Linton, Peeblesshire.—‘A piece of rude sculpture still visible on one of the walls of the church, above the principal door, represents a horseman in complete armour, with a falcon on his arm, in the act of driving his lance down the throat of a nondescript fierce animal. An inscription is affirmed to have run thus—

“The wode Laird of Lariston  
Slew the worm of Wormes glen,  
And wan all Lintoun parochine,”

in allusion to a traditinary exploit of Somerville of Linton, the founder of the Scottish branch of that family in 1174.’—See *Memories of the Somervills*, p. 45; *Origines Parochiales*, vol. i. pp. 431-432, *vide* Penne-cuik’s *Description of Tweeddale*, p. 158, etc.

(3) Arbuthnot, Perthshire.—‘In the church is a stone effigy said to be a memorial of a certain “Sir Hugh the Blond,” who killed a dragon which infested the district. There is a carved monster at the feet of the knight, such as is often met with in mediæval tombs. This may have given rise to the tradition.’

(4) The Dragon of Strike Martin, Forfarshire.—About three miles north from Dundee, in the hollow of Strath Dighty, and close to the little stream bearing the latter name, are a few houses called Strath Martine, locally denominated Strike-Martine. It appears that, long long ago, a wealthy farmer occupied an adjoining farm called Pittempan, who was blessed with a family of nine bonny daughters. Coming from the labours of the field one sultry summer evening, he desired his eldest daughter, as he was fatigued, to bring him a draught of cool water from the well. . . . As she did not return . . . the second was sent on the same errand, and so on until the whole nine sisters were sent. There being no appearance of any returning, . . . he went himself to learn the cause. . . . On coming to the spring he beheld the nine girls lying weltering in their blood within the folds of an enormous dragon. He alarmed the neighbourhood, and a large concourse of people gave chase to the monster, among them a young man named Martin, a lover of one of the maidens. Coming up with the monster as it was crossing the Dighty, making for the hills, he attacked it with a club—the crowd exclaiming ‘Strike, Martin!’ About two miles north from this the monster was killed; the spot is in one

of the fields of the farm of Balbeuchly, and is marked with an ancient-looking stone covered with a representation of the reptile. In the eastern gable of one of the buildings in a row of old ruinous farm-buildings on the north of Strathmartine Church, an old monument is built bearing the figure of a man with a head having some resemblance to a swain, and on his shoulder he is carrying some kind of implement or weapon. A short distance from this, at the gate of the school-master's garden, there is another monument upon which two serpents are sculptured. These two monuments, in connection with the one on the farm of Balbeuchly, are traditionally believed to have reference to the tragical event. The fountain is still known as 'the Nine Maidens' Well,' and the following doggerel has been handed down from time immemorial:—

'It was temptat at Pittempan,  
Draggelt at Ba-Dragon,  
Stricken at Strike-Martine,  
And killed at Martin Stane' (p. 158).

—Abridged from *Rambles in Forfarshire*, by James Myles. Dundee, James Myles, 1850.

153. GLASGOW FASTING MAN IN ITALY.—*Extracted from the State Papers (Venetian), 1527-1533.*

789. Bull of Clement VII. for John Scott, Layman of the Diocese of Glasgow.<sup>1</sup>

Is induced to accede to his pious demands. His competitors and enemies who sought to obtain certain estates and possessions belonging to him by inheritance, and certain adherents of theirs having thrown him into prison, he was sustained in said prison during thirty-three days, without food and without drink or human consolation, remaining comforted solely by our Lord Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin Mary, and by St. Ninian, bishop and confessor, whose miracles in Scotland become daily more and more resplendent. Having been released from that prison, and revived with meat and drink, and his competitors and enemies persecuting him more rabidly, he was driven to take refuge in the Monastery of Holyrood. He remained there without food and drink for 106 days, and in the meanwhile made a vow that if released from such distresses and tribulations, he would visit the Sepulchre of Christ at Jerusalem, and the places of the Holy Land, as also the body and relics of St. Ninian, deposited in the Church of Whitehern (*in ecclesia Candida Casa*),<sup>2</sup> without eating flesh or fish. Shortly afterwards, being freed and at liberty, he visited the relics of St. Ninian, and then directed his steps towards Jerusalem, traversing the kingdom of England, where he suffered much adversity.

The Pope therefore grants to him, and to one companion to be chosen by him, license to visit Jerusalem and the Holy Land. As his own means (*vires*) do not suffice, the Pope remits to all Christians who shall have supplied him and his companion with necessaries, so many seven years, and the like number of fasts enjoined them as penance.

Rome, at St. Peters, 1532, 21st July, 9 pont. *Signed*: Friar Bernardo.  
[*Latin.*]

<sup>1</sup> Another bull of a similar tenour, dated Bologna, 6 *id.* Feb. 1532, 10 pont., is printed in Rymer, xiv. 447. There is an allusion to John Scott in Mr. Froude's *History of England*, vol. i. pp. 294, 295, ed. London, 1856.

<sup>2</sup> The translation was made from the original Diaries, which are not paged.

<sup>3</sup> The Church of Whitehern was situated in Galloway, and the relics of St. Ninian were preserved at Whitehern until the Reformation.

1532.  
July 21,  
Sanuto Diaries  
v. lvi.<sup>3</sup>



801. John Scott, the Glasgow Faster.

1532.  
Sept. 1.  
Sanuto Diaries,  
v. lvi.  
(Originals.)

Attestation of his abstinence by the Bolognese Vianesio Albergati.

Vianesio Albergati to his candid readers, greeting.

The Rev. Father in Christ the Lucchese Silvestro Dario, auditor of the 'Rota' of our Holy Lord Pope Clement VII., and Nuncio to the King of Scotland, notified to me that John Scott, a man of probity, and of noble Scottish lineage, moved by piety towards God, abstained from food and drink during three consecutive months. Lest this should appear incredible, I interrogated the said Scott, by an interpreter, whether he had remained for so long a while without eating or drinking. As he maintained that it was perfectly true, I asked him whether he would abstain for some days from eating and drinking, which, with God's help, he promised to do. Having stripped him of all his apparel, lest he should secrete anything whereby to recruit his strength and deceive me, and having clad him in other raiment, I kept him for 11 consecutive days and nights in my house, in a bedchamber (*cubiculo*), most carefully closed and sealed (*clauso et obsignato*). I kept the strictest watch, lest anything should enter that could serve for food and drink, for I always kept the keys of said bedchamber (*ipsius cubiculi*) in my own possession, in order that I might convince myself whether any one could live so long without eating and drinking. On the expiration of 11 days, the said John having most constantly endured so long an abstinence, and having always preserved the same complexion (*colorem*), vigour, and pulse, which seemed singularly marvellous to the learned physicians who came very frequently to visit him ; and as he had now exceeded the number of days during which a man can live without food and drink, I let him out of the bedchamber (*cubiculo*), he neither requesting nor expecting his discharge ; and I enabled him to depart (*ac ei abeundi facultatem feci*).

During the whole time that I watched him under close custody, he prayed God and the saints continually, save when he talked or slept ; of which thing I call to witness God Almighty, whose Majesty may not be deceived ; and if I lie, I do not deprecate His eternal wrath. Farewell, excellent readers, and as no advantage can accrue to me from so impudent a lie, in case I do lie, believe the thing itself to be most true and most certain, as it is.

Rome, 1st September 1532.

Vianesio Albergati, Bolognese.

So it is with my own hand.

*Registered by Sanuto, 30th September 1532.*

[Latin.]

1532.  
Sept. 30.  
Sanuto Diaries  
v. lvii. p. 25.

810. Marco Antonio Venier, Venetian Ambassador at Rome, to the Signory.

John Scott, who came from Scotland, his country, on his way to the Holy Sepulchre, is here ; he offered the Pope to remain many days without any food, and his Holiness gave him in custody to trustworthy persons, who kept him securely locked up for 13 days without having eaten. He remained there the whole time, always in prayer, and would have staid longer had not the Pope desired him to be set at liberty, and that food should be given him. This proceeds from divine grace rather than from

deceit, 'o otto alcuno.' On his aforesaid voyage he will visit Venice. Has been requested both by him and by the chief personages here to recommend him. Beseeches the Signory to concede him favour.

Rome, 30th September.

*Registered by Sanuto, 5th October.*

[*Italian.*]

812. John Scott.

Reading in the Senate of the letter from Marco Antonio Venier. (*Note by Sanuto Diaries, v. lviii. p. 28.* 1532. Oct. 5.)

A letter came from our ambassador at Rome, dated 30th September. He writes that one John Scott has arrived there on his way to Jerusalem. He professes to remain many days without eating. The Pope placed him with a guard; he remained thirteen days, praying the whole time, without taking any food; on their expiration the Pope gave him leave to restore himself. He is coming to Venice with a brief of recommendation from the Pope, for his voyage to Jerusalem. The letter was read in the Senate.

[*Italian.*]

814. John Scott at Venice. (*Note by Sanuto.*)

This morning came to the Doge, Dom. John Scott, who, according to the letter from Rome, remains many days without eating. His Serenity sent him to the Chiefs of the Ten. He was accompanied by Ser Michiel Morosini, to whom he brought a letter of recommendation from Cardinal Pisani. He cannot speak (*Italian?*); is about 50 years old; long hair, red face, rather fat; is wrapped round the body in a very sorry cloth garment; and holds in his hand a book of offices (*uno officio*), on which his eyes are bent. He has with him a Scot, who can speak nothing but Scotch, and no one understood him. On his departure from Rome the Pope gave him twelve crowns for his journey hither. He exhibited a certificate '*di uno di Scozia*,' how that he (Scott) had passed three months without eating anything, during which interval he communicated twice. There is also a certificate from Rome, to the effect that he had been locked up in a chamber for ten days without taking any food. The Chiefs of the Ten then sent for the cellarer of S. Giorgio Maggiore, and desired him to keep the two Scots for ten days, after which they will be sent to San Spirito,<sup>1</sup> and to other friaries, until a safe passage to Jerusalem can be procured for them. Many persons went to see him (John Scott).

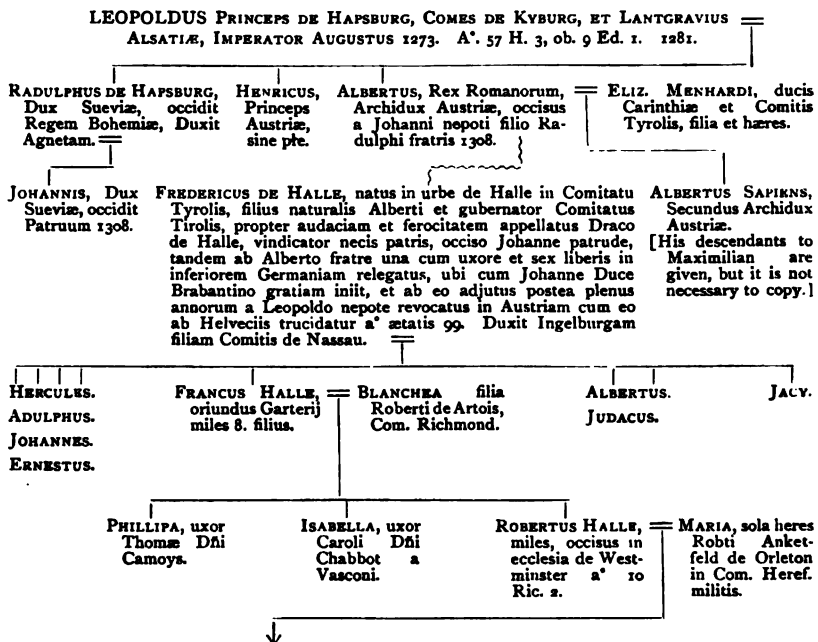
[*Italian.*]

154. SIR FRANK VAN HALEN, KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.<sup>2</sup>—Sir Francis van Halen, Hale, or Halle, for the name is spelt in various ways, was not

<sup>1</sup> In the year 1532 the island of S. Spirito, in the Venetian Lagoons, was inhabited by the 'Canons of S. Spirito.' (See Flamingo Corner.)

<sup>2</sup> As this paper deals with a subject in no way connected with Scotland, I may be permitted to explain that it was written for and accepted by *The Genealogist*. As, however, some changes are being made in the management of this valuable magazine, I have been advised to print it in the *Scottish Antiquary*. I do this chiefly because the forthcoming volume of the Harleian Society will, I believe, contain the Pedigree of Hall of Northall, and some of my readers may value the light I have been able to throw on the history of the knight so rashly claimed by that family as their ancestor.

one of the twenty-six knights who are styled 'Founders' of the Order of the Garter. He was admitted as thirty-fourth on the roll in place of Sir Otho Holland, who died 3d September 1359. His valour, his high social position, and his personal services to King Edward III., both in arms and finance, made him a worthy comrade in a band which contained such heroes as the Black Prince, Sir Walter Manny, and the Captal de Buch. Sir Frank's warlike achievements are recorded by Froissart, but little has been hitherto known of his personal or family history. Beltz, in his history of the Order of the Garter (pp. 122-127), confesses that he has been unable to obtain a reliable account of this knight. He very naturally rejects the only one which was available when he wrote, viz. one given in the pedigree of the Halls of Northall (Vincent, No. 134, fol. 479, in Coll. Armor.). Vincent is regarded as a painstaking and accurate herald; it is strange that he passed a pedigree full of blunders, only some of which Beltz points out. As this pedigree contains the name of Sir Frank van Halle, it will be necessary to print at least a portion of it, and then to give an account of the family to which he really belonged, drawn from authentic sources, which will utterly disprove Vincent's statements. The following is taken from the Hall pedigree amongst the Harl. MSS. 1396, fol. 143b; it agrees with all that Beltz says of the one in the College of Arms which I have not seen; it will, I believe, appear *in extenso* in the forthcoming volume of *Pedigrees of Shropshire Families*, printed for the Harleian Society.



[Here follows the descent of the Halls of Northall to Edward Hall the well-known Chronicler.]

Beltz remarks, 'For these statements no voucher is offered, and several other averments in the document . . . are disproved' (p. 123). The 'other averments' I need not consider. I shall now proceed to give an

account of Sir Frank's descent, marriage, and issue, founded on official records and the works of distinguished foreign genealogists, some of which Beltz probably did not consult; even had he done so, he would not have derived the assistance from them which I have found, as I have had to guide me in perusing them more than three hundred extracts from the archives of the city of Malines, made for me by the Archiviste en Chef, M. Victor Hermans—whose skill as a genealogist has enabled him to add many notes and references to standard works which have proved exceedingly useful.<sup>1</sup>

In the 13th and 14th centuries many wealthy and noble Italians settled in Brabant and Flanders, their skill in finance making their residence profitable to the Flemings, whose wares were sent to every market in the world. The family of Mirabelle<sup>2</sup> was of great antiquity and distinction in Italy, where the adage was known in early times, 'I Mirabelli sorsero presto, e presto si estinsero.' 'Teatro Araldica, du L. Teltoni. E. F. Saladini. vol Terzo. Lodi 1843 (art. Dalla Porta)' mentions 'Dai Conti di Lomello, e Mirabello, e Langosco . . . ed altre grandi ed illustri genovesi famiglie;' and again, 'I conti de Mirabello, di Langosco . . . fu uno dei maggiori capitani che sorra il ogni altro si sia segnalato nelle guerre di Lombardia.' They bore *gu.* a lion

*or*, armed, langued, and crowned *az.* These, their paternal arms, have been always borne by the descendants of John de Mirabelle, although the name was gradually given up for that of Halen. The Mirabelle CREST is a demi-lion *or*, armed, langued, and crowned *azure*, between two wings *sable*. The CRI is 'Mirabello,' and the MOTTO 'Sine deo nil.' The accompanying plate is from an old drawing sent me by the late Colonel van Halen of Brussels.

A branch of the family settled in Sicily bore the arms, with the lion supporting a flag charged with France *az.*, three fleurs de lys, with a label of three points *or* for Anjou.

Though I have not yet succeeded in discovering the exact nature of it, it is almost certain that a connection existed between the noble Italian house and John de Mirabelle of Malines, who is described as a Lombard. He must have been a man not only of wealth, but also of good

family, for he was permitted to contract a marriage with 'la Dame van



<sup>1</sup> Some of the information given in this paper is to be found in my *History of the Van Halen or Hallen Family*, privately printed in 1885. Since its issue I have learned many more facts concerning Sir Francis van Halen. I still hope to be enabled to trace the family of Mirabelle of Brabant to its home in Italy, and shall feel grateful to any student of Italian genealogy for such assistance as he may be able to give me. 'Mercatores de Italia in Flandria' were a wealthy and a noble race, and it is surprising that no attempt has been made to write an account of them.

Mirabello is a village near Benevento in Italy.

Halen.<sup>1</sup> The date of this marriage I have not discovered ; she, however, was alive December 25, 1348, when her name occurs in the city accounts. At this time she must have been an old woman, for her grandsons were grown up. By this marriage John de Mirabelle had at least two sons.

1. John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, of whom below.

2. Francis de Mirabelle, who is mentioned in Grammayre's *History*.

Probably Leo de Mirabelle, who in 1340 lent King Edward III., when at Antwerp, ten thousand pounds (*Rym. Fed.*, tom. ii. part iv. p. 63), was another son.

John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, elder son, was a person of considerable importance ; he became Receveur-General of Brabant, and acquired the important seigneurie de Perwez and other domains, he, however, made many enemies, and is said to have died in prison, where he certainly was in 1318, as the accounts of the city of Malines (1318-19, fol. 148. v°.) prove. His first wife was Mary, la Dame de Perwez,<sup>2</sup> by whom he had two sons.

1. Simon, who married Isabelle, Dame de Somerghem Ecclo., etc., and was assassinated 9th May 1346, leaving one child, a daughter. His name occurs (Pat. 26, Edw. III., p. 1, m. 18), where I find that his widow sued for certain unliquidated pecuniary claims upon Edward, for which the king granted a patent to Sir Frank de Hale, brother of Simon, in which it is also recited that Sir Frank had engaged to attend the king's service with twenty-five men-at-arms during his life at £300 per annum.

2. Frank or Francis, of whom below.

John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, after the death of the Dame de Perwez, married, 29th May 1312, Mary (or Sophia) de Berthout,<sup>3</sup> 'la Dame de Malines' (*Accounts of the City of Malines*, 1311, 12, fol. 167, r.) ; by her, who survived him, he does not appear to have had any children.

Francis de Mirabelle dit van Halen, second son of John, is known more frequently by the name Halen. The name Mirabelle was seldom used by his descendants, though it was occasionally, as is proved by an epitaph in the Abbey Church of St. Michel, Antwerp, 'Venerando Johanni de Mirabelle dicto de Halen præclaro hujus urbis multis Annis Senatori . . . decessit . . . anno 1570.'

I have not been able to find the date of Sir Frank's birth, which must have occurred about 1300-1310. The proof that he and Simon were

<sup>1</sup> The fief of Halen was near Diest. I have not, however, discovered any account of the family of which John de Mirabelle's wife appears to have been the heiress. As she survived her grandson, Sir Simon de Mirabelle, the Sire de Perwez, her title would be merged in those possessed by his only daughter and heir.

<sup>2</sup> Mary, Dame de Perwez, was a daughter, by Alice de Audenarde, of Godfrey, Count de Vianden, Sire de Perwez, son of Philip, Count de Vianden, by Mary, dame de Perwez, daughter, by Alice de Grimberg, of Godfrey, Sire de Perwez, son, by Alice d'Orbais, of William de Lovaine, Sire de Perwez, son by his second wife, Ymane de Los, of Godfrey, Count of Brabant, who died A.D. 1190. Through his mother, Sir Francis was descended from Charlemagne, Alfred the Great of England, and the most distinguished families of Europe. The arms of the Counts de Vianden were *gu.* an escocheon *arg.*, but Count Godfrey, the father of Mary, adopted in place of these the arms of Perwez, viz. *gu.* a fess *arg.*, which arms Sir Francis and his descendants could quarter with Mirabelle and Halen.

<sup>3</sup> She married after John de Mirabelle's death Reignold II. Earl of Gueldres, and had by him a son, Reignold III. After her death the Earl married Eleanor, daughter of King Edward II. and sister of King Edward III. (*Reusner, Op. Gen.*). Sophia de Malines ('cousine du duc de Brabant') was in 1291 the widow of Henry Sire de Breda (*Arch., De la ville de Malines*, vi. 263). John de Mirabelle was therefore her second husband. She was under full age in 1287.

sons of John de Mirabelle is clear, 'Simon de Mirabelle, chevalier, dit de Halle, fils de Jean, Seigneur de Perwez, par son testament fait en 1345, a donné et fondé la cloître de Groenenbrielle. Il donne par son testament à François de Mirabelle son frère (Olivier Vrede, *Genealogia Comitum Flandriæ* (Preuves), p. 267).

An account of the martial achievements of Sir Frank van Halen taken from Froissart's *Chronicles*, and other sources, is given by Beltz. I may be permitted to insert here the summary of his career sent me by M. Hermans. 'He was invited to the coronation of the King of England in 1326, was engaged in the war in Scotland, 1331; distinguished himself at the Battle of Ecluse, 1340; was in London, 1342; at the Battle of Bergerac, 1344; the Battle of Auberoche, 1345; Envoy in Gascony, 1350; in Champagne, 1359; at the concluding of the Peace of Brittany, 1360; elected a Knight of the Garter, 1360; Captain of the Castle of Rochefort in Gascony, 1366.'

I have now shown that the Brabant knight had no connection with Frederick, the Dragon of Halle, who most probably was a mythical person, for Reusner does not mention him. As to his marriage, the Northall Pedigree gives the name of his wife as Blanche, daughter of Robert d'Artois. Beltz points out that d'Artois had no daughter so named, so that here, as in some later instances, the line was carried on by people who had no existence, a state of matters, to say the least of it, awkward.

Butkens (*Trophées du duché de Brabant*) gives the pedigree of the Berthout de Duffle family. From it I find that Sir Francis married Marguerite Berthout de Duffle, daughter of Henry, descended from Walter Berthout, Sire de Grimberg and 'de Pays de Malines,' who was also the ancestor of John de Mirabelle's second wife. By Marguerite, Sir Frank had one child, Marguerite, the wife of the Sire de Beaumont. After her death he contracted a morganatic marriage<sup>1</sup> with Marguerite van Werffelt, by whom he had four children.

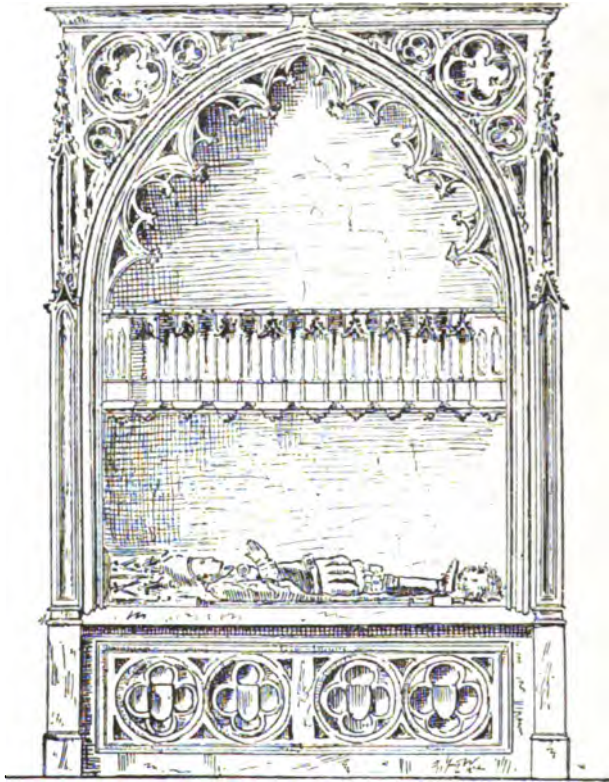
1. John, who left three sons, John, Francis, and Henry.
2. Sir Francis, 'Chef homme des Archers,' 1397, who left a son Francis.
3. Sir Andrew, Sire de Helmaele and de Berendrecht, who left three sons, John, Francis, and a second Francis.
4. A daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Gerard van Tiechelt.

<sup>1</sup> But little is known of the nature of the marriage laws in Germany, Flanders, and Brabant during the middle ages. The Church regarded marriage as a Sacrament—the State made use of it as a convenient institution for consolidating parties, reconciling quarrels, and placing the fief of a weak female child in the hands of a powerful court favourite. The Church's blessing was not deemed necessary to the validity of a State marriage, though from the commencement of the fifteenth century it was rarely dispensed with. On the other hand the Church frequently joined in holy matrimony those who did not obtain from the State a formal recognition of their union. These originated 'Morganatic' or 'left-handed marriages.' As long as such alliances did not affect any State interests they were informally acknowledged with some limitations. Children born of them were debarred from succeeding *de jure* to hereditary and feudal honours. Their fathers were, however, empowered to legitimise them, and thus free them from any taint the absence of a legal status might be supposed to leave. Society naturally regarded the Church's marriage as sufficient, and recognised both wife and offspring as being *sans reproche*. The pedigrees of Flemish and German families contain no wavy line (indicating illegitimacy) in such cases, and the armorial bearings are handed down with no mark of inferiority on them. It is almost needless to add that such a state of things was unknown in Scotland and England. A good account of marriage in Germany in the middle ages is to be found in the *Journal of Jurisprudence*, Nos. 373, 374. See also *De Jure Connubiorum apud Batavos recepto*, Henrici Brouwer, J. C. Amstelodami, 1665.

On the 10th June 1367, a grant of the fief of Lilloo was made to Sir Frank by Louis, Count of Flanders, and his wife, Margaret de Brabant, on the occasion of his marriage with Marie de Ghistelle <sup>1</sup>—by this marriage he had a son, John, who succeeded as Sire de Lilloo, and died after 1445, leaving no male issue.

It will be seen that the list of Sir Frank Halle's children given in the Northall Pedigree is purely imaginary. The Malines records speak of those I have given above as acting severally and conjointly in the transfer of land, etc. A pedigree of the family is in a ms. collection made by Butkens, now in the British Museum (add. 12451). Another pedigree which I have consulted is at Malines, and was drawn up by Henri van Huldenberghe dit van der Borch van Moesic, Chevalier, Commune Maître de Malines, A.D. 1633, this is not so complete as Butkens', but neither gives any sons other than those I have mentioned.

Sir Frank van Halen was buried in St. Rombaud at Malines, as the following extract from the city accounts shows, '1375. 25. September—Vingt



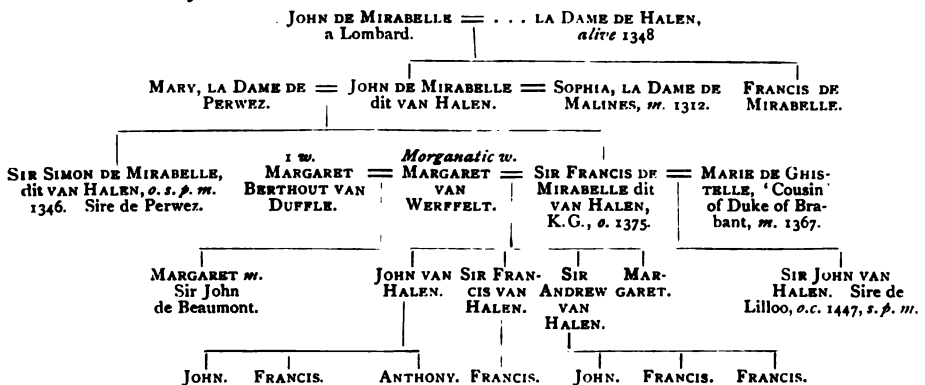
deux archers sont rangés devant l'hôtel de ville, à cause du grand nombre d'étrangers venus à Malines pour assister à la pompe funèbre de Messire

<sup>1</sup> Mary de Ghistelle married (after 1329), as second wife, Thomas de Diest, Sire de Zeeland, by whom she had two sons, Henry and Simon; he died 1349. She married, 1352, le Sire de Morianes. She married thirdly, in 1367, Sir Francis van Halen, by whom she had one son, John, who died without male issue.

Franco van Halen' (*fo.* 83 *vo.*). A monument was erected to his memory in the same church at the expense of the city, as is shown by the accounts. The canopy is still to be seen, but his effigy, and that of his last wife Mary de Ghistelle, were damaged during the Revolution of 1830; the fragments are, however, preserved at one of the royal palaces. Sanderus (*Theatr. Sacr.*) gives an engraving of it; the inscription, in Flemish, is

'Dit is de Sepulture myns Heren H. VRANCX VAN HALEN, Here was van Lilloe, die starf in't jaer M.CCC.LXXV, ix daghe in Oegxt. Ende myns Vrouwe MARIE syn wyf was, Docht. was myns Heren van Gistele, die starf M.CCCC en v. x daghe in Meerte.'

The following portion of the Van Halen pedigree will illustrate what I have already stated:—



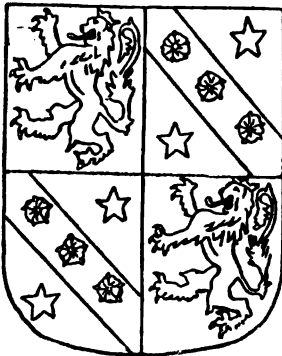
A few words as to the arms given in the Northall pedigree must conclude this paper. They have been clearly fabricated with reference to the 'Dragon of Halle' and to Sir Frank's service to the English king. They are tricked with three quarterings for Aubermont, Mortimer, and Antingham, though the right to assume these is questionable. They are thus described by Beltz (p. 126),—ARMS: *Gules*, a wyvern, wings elevated, crowned *or*; pendent from the neck an escocheon of the field, thereon an eagle displayed, with two heads *argent*; all within a bordure *az.*, charged with six lioncels rampant (? passant), and as many fleur-de-lis alternately—of the second. CREST: on the battlements of a castle *argent*, a wyvern *sable*, the wings addorsed





guttee d'or, gorged with a ducal coronet, therefrom a chain reflected over the back, of the third, in the dexter claw a sword erect, *azure*.' Beltz, in a footnote, remarks: 'These bearings rest upon the doubtful authority of a plate, affixed, at a long subsequent period, to the stall which Sir Frank van Hale occupied, and of a drawing annexed to a pedigree imposed upon Vincent, both emanating, as it would seem, from a common source. Above the crest on the plate there is an escroll bearing this inscription '*Mons Franke van Halle, Capp de Calais*,' over the escroll is the date '1360.' Under the arms, which are surrounded by the garter, is the Motto, 'OÏE (omne?) SOLUM FORTI PATRIA.'

The true arms of de Mirabelle I have already described. On the monument of Conrad van Halen at Malines, the arms of van Halen are quartered, and are thus described by Henri van Huldenberghe, 'd'azur a la bande d'or chargé de 3 roses de gueules boutonnées d'or et feuillées de sinople et accompagnée de 2 étoiles à 5 rais d'or.' The same arms, with other colours, are given in Riestop, and some not unlike them are, according to Burke (*Armory*), borne by English families whose names bear a resemblance to Halen.<sup>1</sup> If these are descendants of Sir Frank van Halen, they must trace from some of his descendants who left Brabant in the 16th century. My own ancestors at Malines were descended from his third son, Sir Andrew van Halen, and it is known that the descendants of John de Mirabelle dit van Halen, who died at Antwerp 1570, and was also descended from Sir Andrew, came to England about that time.



A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

155. JACOBITE NOTES.—It may perhaps interest some of your readers to hear that before the death of Prince Charles, and the return of those who had been in arms for him, the Almighty was always entreated in reading the Litany to show His pity upon all prisoners, EXILES, and captives. This was the practice in Pittenweem, and probably elsewhere, and seems very touching. The lady from whom this information was derived was twelve years old when Prince Charles died, and had therefore a distinct recollection of its being done.

Another curious piece of information, which I heard from an old woman in that neighbourhood, was that her father was a young Edinburgh apprentice during the 'Forty-five, and that he and a number of other Jacobite apprentices joined the Edinburgh volunteers *in order to run away*, and thus to spread a panic among them. This fact, which I believe to be perfectly true, will account for the extraordinarily ludicrous and otherwise unaccountable pusillanimity which that gallant body displayed. The old woman whose father thus risked his life in the cause, was Chapel Mary, who at one time opened the doors of the pews in Pittenweem Chapel.

A. H.

<sup>1</sup> Flemish names underwent many changes in England, and often settled down into forms under which they can scarcely be recognised.

156. URBS GIUDI.—In giving the genealogy of Vortigern, Nennius says:—‘GUITAUL (was the son of) GUITOLION; GUITOLION of GLOUI. BONUS, PAUL, MAURON, GUOTELIN, were four brothers who built GLOIUDA, a great city upon the banks of the river Severn, and in British is called CAIR GLOUI, in Saxon, GLOUCESTER.’

This makes UDA and CESTER correspond. I have been struck with the likeness of the former to the Spanish CIUDAD (of which the last consonant is often little pronounced). Troude’s *Breton Dictionary* says:—‘Dans les écrits du VI<sup>e</sup> siècle on trouve parfois KAER au lieu de KEAR et KER. Le mot KEUDET semble avoir été usité au sens de ville, cité.’

The idea is probably CAUED, shut, corresponding to the Gaelic DUIN. If URBS GIUDI was an enclosed site, the probability of its having been on an island seems reduced. Corroboration or refutation will be welcome in this and in all cases.

W. M. C.

157. SCOT’S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from page 45*).

November 22, 1573.

David Johnston & James Wilson.

November 29, 1573.

Pate Murray & Christian Gardener.

December 8, 1573.

William Edward & Janet Marshall.

Patrick Garvie & Malie Randie (*viz.* Randall).

Garvie.

(*N.B.*—They were before mentioned as being married October 18; Note. such inaccuracy is very blameable in any person who is entrusted with the keeping of a Register.)

December 15, 1575.

William Cook & Catherine Robertson.

Alexander Stewart & Catherine Ruthven.

(*N.B.*—In an ancient manuscript chronicle of memorable occurrences, I find as follows, ‘The first Downfaling of two Bows of the Brig of Tay, & of Louis work, by Inundation of water on the 20 Day of December 1573 years after midnight.’ Note. Bridge of Perth. Inundation.

Another old manuscript calls the Inundation ‘the great water bolliter,’ by which I suppose was meant the breaking, dissolving, or loosening of the Ice in the River. The falling of the two arches at that time seems to have been the first remarkable Failure, then remembered, of the old Bridge of Perth.

The Bridge was more ancient than the time of King William the Lyon. Fordun & Johannes Major both speak of it as being at Perth in the year 1210, at which time it suffered much by an Inundation. Major calls it ‘Pontem Sancti Johannis ingentem apud Perth,’ the large Bridge of St. John at Perth; and says that King William, his brother David, & the Prince Alexander, were in Danger from the waters, & sailed in a Boat from the House in which they were.

The Fable fabricated by a later writer *viz.* Hector <sup>43</sup>/ Boethius, is not to be regarded.

Louis, or as it may be called, Lollius work is of great antiquity; without it a Town in the situation of Perth could not have subsisted any Length of time. It is necessary for the Distribution of the waters of the Almond, Louis or Lollius work.

which if they were to run in one Channel, would at times prove very dangerous to the Town. No mills could be at Perth without it. And in ancient times the water which is conveyed by it circulated the walls of the Town, and rendered Perth famous as a Place of Defence against the Enemy.

There is certain Evidence from one of the Charters of the Blackfriars' Monastery at Perth that Louis Work is of more ancient Date than the year 1244.

The Itinerary, Map, and Commentary of Richard of Cirencester, accidentally discovered at Copenhagen in the year 1747, have thrown great light on the Roman Antiquities in Scotland. The old Opinion, before Hector Boece time, was that Agricola the Roman General in Britain began the building of Perth about the year 81. Agricola's Conquests on the north side of the Forth were soon relinquished. But in the year 140 Antoninus sent Lollius Urbicus into Britain to be governor of the Island, who immediately passed the North, and having subdued six of the Tribes or nations formed them into the Roman Province called *Vespasiana*.

Antiquity of  
Perth.

Sibbald of ye  
Roman Ports,  
Colonies, &c.

Sir Robert Sibbald, who carefully inspected the Roman Streets or military ways, observes that there was one which led from Aberdour to Perth: another from the Bridge of Stirling to Perth: and another from Abernethy to Perth. He supposes therefore that where the Town of Perth stands there was a Roman Colony, & that it was the Place called in the Roman Maps '*Ad Taum*.'

Since the discovery of Richards Itinerary, Dr. Stukeley in his Publication <sup>44/</sup> concerning it, in the year 1757, makes different suppositions relating to Perth; he mentions it sometimes as the '*Ad Taum*,' sometimes as the '*Orrea*,' & sometimes as the *Victoria* of the Romans.

Victoria.

But Mr. Whitaker, in his celebrated History of Manchester, who had before him the whole of Richards Itinerary Map & Commentary, has now fixed Perth to be the *Victoria* of the Romans, and *Victoria* or Perth, he says, appears to have been what was called a Latin Town enjoying the *Jus Latii* or Latin Privilege. The inhabitants of a Latin Town were no longer governed by a foreign Prefect & Quæstor, but by a Prefect & Quæstor elected among themselves. A Briton was then President, a Briton their Justiciary, & a Briton their Tax-gatherer, and any inhabitant of such a Town, who has borne the offices of Prætor or Quæstor, was immediately entitled to the Privileges of a Roman Citizen.

The sixth Legion called '*Victorian*' and the twentieth Legion called '*Valerian* and *Victorian*' were resident in Britain and continued to be so in the time of Lollius Urbicus. A Part of one of these Legions having their principal station at Perth seems to be the reason assigned for giving the Town the name of *Victoria*.

After the Conquest of six of the Nations on the North of the Forth by Lollius Urbicus in the year 140, the Romans continued in this Country about thirty years, viz. till the year 170, when they were obliged to retire to the south side of the Forth. Most of their works therefore in this part of the Country must have been made during that period.

The same sagacity and industrious spirit which excited them to construct so many Military Roads to Perth may well be supposed to have excited them to make what might be then called *Lollius work*, & which afterwards by a shortening & corruption of Pronunciation of which there are many similar examples, came to be called *Louis work*.

None of the Roman Towns or Stations on the North side of the Forth now retain the names which the Romans <sup>45/</sup> gave them. The name Victoria would be particularly obnoxious to the People of the Country. In the Pictish times the town was called Beartha, Bearth, Bert; and when in St. Patrick's time the letter P was introduced into the Galic language, & B and P came to be indiscriminately used the Town was generally called Perth or Pert, and by the Highlanders at this Day is called Pheairt which seems to be the softened manner in conversation of pronouncing the words Berth or Pert.

Beartha in the Galic language signifies clean, fine, genteel. Bertha, <sup>Beartha, Perth.</sup> Berth or Bert, according to Dr. Samuel Johnson, is a German word, and signifies the same as Eudoxia in the Greek, viz. illustrious. Berth in the Pictish times was, according to Fordun L. 10 c. 16, 17 a strong fortified town, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Norwegians.

It was called Perth or Pert in Charters extant granted about the year one thousand one hundred; about a hundred years before the time of the fancied change of the name invented by Boece.

On the north side of the Almond there might probably be a Roman Post, or what was commonly called a summer camp, which the Romans generally had about two miles from their winter quarters or chief place of residence. This was probably the case because urns evidently belonging to the Romans have been found on the north side of that river. It seems certain that several of them that were slain in Battle were interred there. That other fort might possibly come under the same name with the other fort & town to which it was reckoned an appendage, though I am rather of opinion that the ground on the North of the Almond never had the name of Bartha till after the time of Hector Boece. After the most careful examination of the ground by skilful persons & making allowance for the Ravages made by the water, it has been declared to be absolutely impossible that there could <sup>46/</sup> be at any time a Town at what is now called Bartha.

If Perth in the time of the Romans was a Latin Town, by which the inhabitants had the privilege of choosing their own magistrates, it may be conjectured that in the Pictish times it would enjoy also some peculiar privileges, so as to bear some resemblance to what is now called a Royal Burrow.

Hector Boece's story was adopted by Buchanan & by many after writers both Scotch & English. The truth of it was justly questioned by the Publisher of Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*—and the testimony of its falsehood, which I have met with in the course of Historical reading and in the Examination of Records, are so numerous that to insert or even to quote them would take up too much room in this Book.)

December 22, 1573.

William Strachan & Janet Rollock.

February 7, 1573.

Robert Lyn & Helen Watson.

William Edgar & Christy Rogge.

February 13, 1573.

William Rynd & Janet Murray.

Thomas Malcolm & Helen Richardson.

February 21, 1573.

John Bathlay & Janet Howeson.

John Lamb & Christian Sym.

Gabriel Stawker & Christian Marshall.

John Chalmers & Elspeth Malcolm.

Fastrein even the 23 day of February.

April 5, 1574.

Willie Roll & Marian Edmonston *alias* Cowart.

April 18, 1574.

William Anderson & Christian Wilson.

John Henderson & Janet Black.

<sup>47/</sup> April 25, 1574.

Laurence Strathmiglo & Janet Wright.

May 9, 1574.

David Haw (*viz.* Hall) & Janet Wilson.

William Fyd & Christian Whittock.

158. STRANGE NAMES.—We give our readers the result of a perusal of some old Parochial Registers, English and Scottish. The strange names we have found, are worthy consideration, for they offer some interesting problems as to their derivation. Localities, trades, and physical peculiarities gave rise to surnames when men found it convenient to adopt them. Foreign names often assumed strange and ludicrous forms which became permanent, but still we must seek for an explanation for the existence of many names which cannot thus be accounted for.

All ranks of life in Church or State are met with, from Pope and Emperor downwards. The vast tribe of Smith is subdivided into Goldsmith, Shoemsmith, and others, till we get Naesmith, or No Smith at all, bearing for motto 'Non arte sed marte,' and for crest a broken hammer. We like better the spirit of a distinguished holder of the name, who has adopted 'Non marte sed arte' and the hammer in good working order—this however, is a digression. The wrights, though not so numerous as the smiths, have many branches—Wheelwright, Cartwright, Plowright. Then come stranger names, Swordslipper (*i.e.* sword sharpener), Ironmonger, Huntsman, Armourer. A class of names of Dutch origin existed, but is now almost lost, Shoemaker, Panmaker, Slaymaker.

Of quaint names, the following may serve as a sample—'Eight-shillings,' 'Halfpenny,' 'Too large,' 'Go to bed,' 'All the world,' 'Helmet,' 'Conqueror,' 'Conquergood,' 'Horsenayle,' 'Bargain.' 'Ann next True-love,' offers a hard nut to crack. 'God be near,' 'Milksop,' 'Chance,' 'Cakebread,' 'Parchment,' 'Churchyard,' 'Rottenherring;' 'Fairservice,' used by Scott, but is found as a real name; 'Mustard,' 'Coachman,' 'Thorowgood,' and 'Toogood,' 'Holdupp,' 'Scattergood,' 'Midwinter,' 'Careless,' 'Justice,' 'Crucifix,' 'Pyx,' 'Javelin,' 'Cripple,' 'Catchmaid,' 'Hell,' 'Heaven,' 'Paradise,' 'Eden,' 'Spur,' 'Stirrup,' 'Goodgame,' 'Skill,' 'Churchman,' 'Unthank,' 'Temperance,' 'Gooddeknow,' 'Reuniting,' 'Goedowne,' 'Tomorrow,' 'Thrift,' 'Rawbone,' 'Barebone,' 'Pie-smith,' 'Ratt,' 'Screewe,' 'Doubtfire,' 'Posey.' 'Land' and 'Coast' and 'Flood' were buried the same day; 'Nurse' married 'Child,' so did 'Bird,' 'Nest.' 'Tongue,' 'Faith,' 'Pride,' lay near each other, and 'Joy' was buried a few days later. 'Pine,' soon followed 'Paine' and

'Stillgo' ended his race. 'Leasure,' 'Swift,' 'Speed,' 'Lovely,' 'Vinegar,' 'Wildgoose.' Of colours we have Scarlet, Brown, Pink, Violet, Black, White, Gray, Blue, Greene, Red, but Yellow is not met with save in 'Yellowlees.' 'Measures,' 'Self,' 'Friend,' and 'Ego,' Register 'Shame,' 'Orange,' 'Pretious,' 'Mangowne,' 'Breath,' 'Harness,' 'Thirdkettle,' 'Hornbuckle,' 'Hatter,' 'Halfehead,' 'Blackstar,' 'Crosskeies,' 'Dragoone,' 'Buttress,' 'Tarpenny,' 'Farthing,' 'Holdeforth,' 'Haddock,' 'Dudgeon,' 'Hardtasker,' 'Love,' 'Hostage,' 'Porloine,' 'Pistoll,' 'Muskitt,' 'Canon,' 'Rainmortar.' What 'Joseph Sparks Last Ellis' means we do not know, as the owner of the name died in 1651, before the multiplication of Christian names, 'Sparks Last Ellis' must stand for the surname. 'Sugar,' 'Wassaille,' 'Jackett,' 'Justice,' 'Thunderman,' 'Sign,' 'Velvit,' 'Basin,' 'Godbid,' 'Eatebread,' 'Comfort.'

We have given the names as we met with them. It is difficult to classify them. It will be apparent that in many cases the peculiarity is due to the spelling adopted by the clerk. The following are instances of rare Christian names, or of strange combinations—'Parsada,' 'Darby,' 'Island,' 'Attoaway,' 'Ziphora,' 'Hosanna,' 'Repentance,' 'Avis,' 'Lyney,' 'Pound,' 'Bethulia,' 'Mirabel,' 'Flower,' 'Virtue,' 'Oringa,' 'Hamiah,' 'Devee,' 'Dedoria,' 'Isbrood,' 'Creature,' 'Renathaniell,' 'Johnbaptis' (*sic*), 'Comparini,' 'Lazarus,' 'Maximilian,' 'Gamaliel,' 'Prudence,' 'Balthazar,' 'Hamlet,' 'Damaras,' 'Fermine,' 'Zacheuss,' 'Uriall,' 'Dulcibell,' 'Charity,' 'Zechoniah,' 'Lemuel,' 'Nicholas' as a woman's name frequently in Clackmannan Registers. 'Fortune,' 'Tuball,' 'Phoenix,' 'Marruria,' (? Mercurius), 'India,' 'Plesant,' 'Dorris,' 'Dilsiah,' 'Conyway,' 'Isamore,' 'Jaffa,' 'Izzard,' 'Deverill,' 'Calip,' 'Selora,' 'Hediene,' 'Jodocker,' 'Lacarria,' 'Luther,' 'Zannan,' 'Habbakkuk,' 'Temperance,' 'Tristram,' 'Venter,' 'Athaliah,' 'Mehathabell,' 'Faith,' 'Patience,' 'Mercy,' 'Eunice,' 'Lakehorn,' 'Micah,' 'Farros,' 'Crescent,' 'Lesprience,' 'Damarest,' 'Wyborow,' 'Blythe,' 'Haverline,' 'Quintine,' 'Livewell.' Of combinations, 'Only too large,' 'Collect Wood,' 'Christian Helmet,' 'Ann Angell,' 'True Blue,' 'Prudence Stage.' Ed.

159. RINGS GIVEN IN PLEDGE.—The following extracts from the East Anstruther Kirk Session Records are interesting as showing an unusual way in which rings were made use of in connection with matrimony. Perhaps more light will be thrown on the custom which does not appear to have been very common.

'1665, 26 December. There was this day two ringes put with ane purse in the boxe on off which was for a rent George Wilbrie contracted with Margret Meyven the 29 of Julie having I.N. ingraven upon it. The other ring haveing E.D. ingraven wes for a rent Peter Wilsone contracted with Helen Cunninghame the 3d day off November.'

'1673, 6 Oct. Given ys day be Robert Young in hand before his marriage, a gold ring qh was put into ye box.'

'1674, 17 Aug. This day Rob. Young received back his pande towitt a gold ring.'

'1678, 16 April. Alex<sup>r</sup> Adamson being ctracted with Janet Phyall consigned a gold ring for his pledge.'

'1678, 12 Nov. William Farefull gave in a ring for his pledge which was put in the box.'

'1678, 26 Nov. Collected at Bállie Gourlay's son christening and William Farefulls marriage on Nov. 14., oo. 12. 02.'

'1680, 9 May. Given by William Farefull at the receiving of his ring which he pauned at his contract of marriage, oo. 18. oo.'

160. LEVEN (see Note 142).—A discussion on the etymology of 'Leven' took place in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iii. pp. 30, 113, 177, 295, etc., when a variety of derivations were suggested. Dr. Reeves and Dr. Joyce, both eminent Celtic authorities, incline to the derivation from *leamhán* (pronounced *lavan*), an elm or *llamhnach* (*lavnagh*), a place where elm-trees grow. *Gleann leamhna* of the Irish Annals is identified (*Vita S. Columba*, p. 378, note) with the Leven which flows from Loch Lomond; and the name of the district Lennox, anciently Levenax, probably is formed from the adjectival form *leamhnach*. The tree is the indigenous wych-elm (*ulmus montana*), not the so-called English elm (*ulmus campestris*), which is an imported species.

There is always a tendency to assimilate names which have a similarity; hence it is quite possible that some of the Levens in Scotland and Ireland arise from *liath abhuinn* (pronounced leeavven), the grey river. The numerous rivers named Lee have this signification.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

In my note on this river-name, I stupidly wrote ash for elm-trees. Crosby Ravensworth (Westmoreland) is on the Lyvennet (so spelt on maps), which may have something to do with 'the lofty LLWYVENYDD' of Taliessin.

At Innerleithen, the TH is pronounced as in the English word THE, corresponding with the Welsh LLYDO, to pour, and suggesting that the Water of LEITH was probably pronounced in like manner. We have INVERLEITH yet; but is there any trace of Aberleith, corresponding to Abercorn to the WEST, and Aberlady to the EAST of it?

A book I recently read, stated, I think, that there were no Abers south of the Scots' water.

W. M. C.

161. MARRIAGES RECORDED IN *Acta Dom. Conc.* AND *Acta Dom. Aud.*, 1466-1495.—The following alphabetical catalogue of the marriages recorded in the *Acta Dom. Conc.*, 1478-1495, and *Acta Dom. Auditorum*, 1466-1494, has been prepared in accordance with the suggestion made at page 57 of last number of *Northern Notes and Queries*. The letter *A* prefixed to an entry indicates that the marriage has been met with in the *Acta Auditorum* only. The figures /91, and so forth, indicate the year (1491), under which the reference to the marriage occurs. The letter (*d*) added in brackets after a name shows that the person named was dead at the date of the reference. The figures (1), (2), or (3) placed after or before a name show that the person so marked was first, second, or third husband (or wife, as the case may be). Σ.

Abernethy, Jonet, 1488, Thomas Ogilvy.	Aldicraw, Patrick, /91, Margaret Lindsay, Lady of Cráling.
Abernethy, Margaret, /91, Gilbert For- dis.	Allardyce, George ( <i>d</i> ), /88, Jonet Pit- cairne.
Abernethy, Katherine, /94, Alexander Esse or Effe.	<i>A</i> Anderson, George, /79, Margaret Dewar.
<i>A</i> Abernethy, . . . . (1), /91, Christian Cockburn.	'Angus Herald,' /90, Katherine Ham- ilton.
<i>A</i> Agnew, Quintin, /94, Marion Waus.	Arnot, John, /94, Marjory Balfour.
Akynhead, John, /92, Violet Elphin- stone.	Auchinleck, James, /92, Gelis Mel- ville.

- Auchinleck, James, /95, Gelis Ross.  
 Auchinleck, Adam (*d.*), /95, Jonet Inglis.  
 Auchinleck, father of Adam (*d.*), /90,  
 Christian Douglas.  
 Bailzie, William, of Watstoun (2), /94,  
 Marion Crechtoun (Mrs. Tweedie).  
*A* Balbirny, Elizabeth, /74, William Car-  
 riberis (*d.*).  
*A* Balcasky, Mary, /74, John Grenschelis  
 (*d.*).  
 Balcolmy, James (2), /92, Isobel, Lady  
 of Bar.  
 Balfour, Christian, /78, William Bonar  
 (*d.*).  
 Balfour, Andrew (2), /84, Mirabel Kin-  
 near.  
 Balfour, Marjory, /94, John Arnot.  
 Balfour, James (Glendowglas), /95,  
 Jonet Stewart (?Baldarran).  
 Bannatyne, Thomas (*d.*), /91, Agnes  
 M'Connell (*see* Isles).  
 Bar, John (*d.*) (1), /92, Isobel, Lady of  
 Bar.  
 Barbour, Katherine (*d.*), /90, Lucas  
 Brois (Bruce).  
 Barcare (Barker?), Jonet, /90, David  
 Blindsele.  
 Baroun, Sir Patrick (*d.*), of Spittalfield  
 (1), /90, Marion Liddale.  
*A* Belton, (? Boulton), Mary, Lady of,  
 /91, George Hume, of Aiton.  
 Berclay, Christian, /95, Peter Mony-  
 penny (*d.*).  
 Berclay, David (*d.*), of Collairny, /95,  
 Margery Dowglas.  
 Berclay, David (*d.*), of Collairny, /95,  
 Margaret Dury.  
*A* Berclay, Marjory, /91, David Rollock.  
 Bissait, father of George, /94, Annabel  
 Kinnear.  
 Blackadder, Baldred (2), /92, Margaret  
 Melville.  
 Blair, . . . . (*d.*), of that Ilk, /76, M.  
 Makmorane.  
 Blair, David (*d.*), of Adamton, /91,  
 Agnes Brois (Bruce). (He was alive  
 in 1483.)  
 Blair, David (*d.*), of Bendachy, /93,  
 Jonet Rattray.  
 Blindsele, David, /90, Jonet Barcare.  
 Blith, Alexander (2), /92, Agnes Todrik.  
 Bonar, William (*d.*), /78, Christian Bal-  
 four.  
 Borthwick, Jonet, /91, Peter Murray.  
 Borthwick, Elizabeth, /93, Andrew  
 Gray (*d.*), of Balheloy.  
 Boswell, Effame, /90, David Meldrum,  
 of Newhall.  
*A* Boswell, John, /76, Marion Lothresk.  
*A* Boyd, Margaret (1), David Cathcart (*d.*)  
 (*see* D.P.I. 340); /88, (2), John  
 Crawford.  
*A* Boyd, Archibald, /94, Christian Mure.  
 Boyis, Margaret, /93, John Wemyss (*d.*).  
 Boyis, Margaret, /95, Archibald Ram-  
 say.  
*A* Bris (? Brison), Jonet, /88, John M'Caiz-  
 zie.  
*A* Broun, Jonet, /71, . . . . Scougale.  
 Bruce (Brois), Robert, /90, Margaret  
 Preston.  
 Bruce, Lucas, /90, Katherine Barbour.  
 Bruce, Sir David, of Clackmannan (2),  
 /90, Marion Herries.  
 Bruce, Agnes, /91, David Blair (*d.*), of  
 Adamton.  
 Bruce, Edward, /93, Christian, sister of  
 Sir David Stewart, of Rosyth.  
 Buyt, Jonet, /95, Henry Mondwell,  
 Burgess of Wytoun.  
 Campbell, James, of Carsewell, /93,  
 Margaret Waus.  
 Campbell, Margaret, /94, Hector  
 M'Gilliane, of Lochboyg.  
*A* Campbell, Duncan (2), /81, Margaret  
 Drummond.  
 Cant, Christian, /88, Archibald Dundas.  
 Cant, Walter, /91, Margaret Libbertoun.  
 Carkettle, Jonet, /90, Thomas Turing.  
 Carkettle, Jonet, /92, George Leving-  
 stone (*d.*), Burgess of Edinburgh.  
*A* Carlile, Sir William, /91, Jonet Max-  
 well.  
*A* Carmichael, Beatrix, /82, James Dun-  
 bar (*d.*).  
*A* Carruthers (? Carribers), William (*d.*),  
 /74, Elizabeth Balbirny.  
*A* Carruthers (? Carribers), William (*d.*),  
 /74, Agnes Fawlaw.  
*A* Carruthers, William, /78, Christian  
 Kinglassie.  
*A* Carruthers, Marion, /78, John Menzies  
 (*d.*), of the Weme.  
*A* Cathcart, Christian, /89, Alexander  
 Hamilton.  
*A* Chaip (Cheape), Margaret, /78, Robert  
 Dowy (*d.*).  
 Chalmer (Chawmr), Gelis, /90, Robert  
 Maknare.  
 Chalmer, Sir John, of Gaitgirth, /92,  
 Jonet Hamilton.  
*A* Chalmer, Christian, /94, Humphrey  
 Cunningham.  
 Charteris, Sir William (*d.*), of Cagnor,  
 /80, Elizabeth Stewart.  
*A* Charteris, William, of Kinfauns, /76,  
 'Christian, Lady, the Graham.'  
 Clóstown (Clogstone), Michell (*d.*), /95,  
 Christian Walcare (? Walker).  
*A* Cocherane, Michell, /88, Euphame  
 Erskine.  
 Cockburn, Alex., of Ormiston, /88,  
 Margaret Schaw.  
 Cockburn, Christian, (1) . . . Aber-  
 nethy (*d.*), /91, (2) James Sinclair.  
 Cockburn Margaret, (1) Gavane  
 Crichton (*d.*), /91, (2) John Ward-  
 law.  
 Cockburn, Gelis, /93, Alexander  
 Murray (*d.*) of Shillinglaw.  
 Cockburn, Margaret, (1) John Lindsay  
 (*d.*), /94, (2) William Hay of Tallo.



- Cockburn, George, /95, Jonet Giffard.  
Colp, William, /92, Christian Turing.  
Colquhon, Sir John, /95, Elizabeth Dunbar.
- A* Colquhon, Margaret, /89, David Douglas.
- Colrode, . . . (1) (*d*), /94, Jonet Hervey.  
Congalton, Edward (2), /90, Jonet Seton, Lady of Dirleton.
- Corour, Margaret, /78, Henry Hepburne of Westfortoun.
- A* Corry, Herbert, /89, Esot Murray.
- Coso<sup>r</sup> (? Corser), Adam (*d*) (1), /91, Katherine Fotheringham.  
Coso<sup>r</sup>, Elene, (1) John Schaw (*d*) /94, (2) John Ogilvy.
- Crage, John, of that Ilk, /92, Christian Hog.
- A* Craigmillar, Jonet, Lady of, (1) W<sup>m</sup>. Preston of Craigmillar, /91, (2) William Somerville of Grealton.
- Crake, Philip, /71, Margaret Scougall.  
Cramy, Arthur (*d*), /84, Isabel Murehead.
- Craufurd, Isobel, /94, James Forrester.
- A* Craufurd, John (2), /90, Margaret Boyd.
- A* Craufurd, Marion, /93, Robert Cunningham (*d*) of Polquharne.
- Crawmond, Thomas (*d*), /90, Margaret Gardin.
- Crichton, Sir James (*d*), of Ragorton, /91, Margaret Symple.  
Crichton, Gavane (*d*) (1), /91, Margaret Cockburne.  
Crichton, Christian, /92, John Martin (*d*) of Medhope.
- A* Crichton, Marian, /78, (1) James Tuedy of Drumelzare, /94, (2) William Bailzie of Watstoun.
- A* Crichton, . . . /91, James Hering (*d*).  
*A* Crichton, Margaret, /91, Lawrence Wallace.
- A* Crichton, Christian, /78, Alexander Erskine.  
Cromy, Richard, /93, Marion Martin.
- A* Culane, Margaret (2), /94, James Innes (*d*) of that Ilk.
- A* Cumyn, Alex. (*d*), of Ernefield, /88, Mary Leslie.  
Cunningham, Agnes, /93, Thomas Galbraith (*d*) of Kilcroich.  
Cunningham, Robert (*d*), of Cunninghamhead, /95, Elspeth Ross.
- A* Cunningham, Robert (*d*), of Polquharne, /93, Marion Craufurd.
- A* Cunningham, Humphrey, /94, Christian Chawmer.
- A* Dempster, Gelis, /91, father of Robert Fotheringham.
- A* Dewar, Margaret, /78, George Anderson.
- A* Dewar, Margaret, /89, Archibald Hume.  
Dickson (Diksone), /89, Marion Moubray.
- A* Dishington, Elizabeth, /91, John Wemyss (*d*).
- A* Donaldson, Patrick (*d*), /73, Elizabeth Ruthven.  
Douglas, James, /80, Jonet Hume.  
Douglas, Sir William (*d*), of Whittingham, /84, Margaret Fleming.  
Douglas, John, /76, Jonet Rynd.  
Douglas, Christian, /90, father of Adam Auchinleck.  
Douglas, Jonet, /92, William Somerville (*d*).
- Douglas, James, /92, Elizabeth Ugstoun.  
Douglas, Marjory, /95, David Berclay (*d*) of Collairny.
- A* Douglas, Elspeth, /84, Alex. Ramsay (*d*) of Dawully.
- A* Douglas, David, /89, Margaret Colquhon.
- A* Douglas, (?) Archibald, of Colschogill, /82, Euphame Maxwell, 'Lady of Pothouse.'
- A* Douglas, James, /93, Elizabeth Hay.
- A* Dowy, Robert (*d*), /78, Margaret Chaip.
- A* Drummond, Walter, /78, Elizabeth Scrymgeour.
- A* Drummond, Margaret, (1) Andrew Mercer (*d*), of Drumberny; /81, (2) Duncan Campbell.
- A* Drummond, John (2), /91, Marion, Countess of Menteth.  
Dunbar, Elizabeth, 'Lady of Luss,' /82, Sir John Colquhon (*d*).
- A* Dunbar, James (*d*), /82, Beatrix Carmichael.
- A* Dunbar, Margaret, /84, father of Robert Livingstone, executor of late Edward Livingstone of Balcastle.
- A* Dunbar, Patrick (*d*), /88, Annabel Boyd.
- A* Dunbreck, William, /91, Conny Gordon.
- Dundas, Elizabeth, /90, Robert Stirling.
- A* Dundas, Archibald, /88, Christian Cant.  
Dury, Margaret, /95, David Berclay (*d*), of Collairny.  
Edmonstone, John, of that Ilk, /82, Margaret Maitland.  
Edmonstone, James, /95, Elene Murray.  
Elphinstone, Violet, /92, John Akynhead.
- A* Elphinstone, Agnes, /91, Gilbert Johnstone of Elphinstone.  
Erskine, Patrick (*d*), /91, Alison Spens.
- A* Erskine, Christian, /66, Alexander Erskine.
- A* Erskine, Euphame, /88, Michell Cocherane.
- A* Erskine, Alexander, /78, Christian Crichton.

- Esse, Alexander, /94, Katherine Abernethy.
- Fawlaw, Agnes, /74, William Caribers (*d*).
- Ferne, Agnes, /95, John Williamson (*d*), Burgess of Elgin. [But at page 397 his name is given as Robertson.]
- Fleming, Margaret, /84, Sir Wm. Douglas (*d*), of Whittingham.
- Fleming, Malcolm (*d*), (1) /92, Euphame (?)
- Fleming, William, of the Bord (2), Euphame (?)
- A* Fokkart, Alexander, /94, Christian Lowis.
- Fordis, Gilbert, /91, Margaret Abernethy.
- Forrester, David (*d*), of Torwood, /92, Marion Somerville.
- Forrester, James, /94, Isabel Craufurd.
- Fotheringham, Katherine, (1) Adam Cosor (Corser?) (*d*), of Stirling, /91; (2) Michell Levingston.
- A* Fotheringham, father of Robert, /91, Gelis Dempster.
- Fraser (Frisale), Annas, /94, Kenzoch Mackenzie (*d*).
- A* Fraser, Margaret, /82, James Murray (*d*).
- A* Fraser, Elizabeth, /90, Thomas Gudelad (*d*).
- A* Frost (?), Margaret, /79, William Stevyn.
- Fullarton, Alexander, /94, Katherine Lyale.
- Galbraith, Thomas (*d*), of Kilcroich, /93, Agnes Cunynham.
- A* Galbraith, John (*d*), of Ballindrocht, /83, Elizabeth Stewart.
- Gardin, Margaret, /90, Thomas Crawford (*d*), of Melgund.
- Gardin, Katherine, /94, 'Ross Herald' (*d*).
- Garguncock, Laird of (*d*), /93, Marion Seton.
- Giffard, Jonet, /95, George Cokburn.
- Glen, Marion, /90, Robert Schaw of Balgerry.
- Glendonwyn, Mathew (*d*), of Glenrath (1), /92, Margaret Waith.
- A* Glendonwyn, Elizabeth, /73, William Weir.
- A* Glendonwyn, Margaret, 'Lady of Lag,' /88, . . . Grierson (?).
- Goldsmyth, David, /78, Margaret Knichtsoun.
- A* Gordon, Conny, /91, William Dunbreck.
- Gorty, Elizabeth, /95, Fulane Stroegeith of that ilk.
- Graham, John (*d*), /91, Margaret Muschet.
- A* Graham, 'Christian, Lady the,' /76, Wm. Charteris of Kinfauns.
- Gray, Thomas, /84, Marjory Scott.
- Gray, Andrew (*d*), of Balhelvy, /93, Elizabeth Borthwick.
- A* Gray, Marion, /84, Alexander Straiton of the Knox.
- Grenschelis, John (*d*), /74, Mary Balcasky.
- Grierson, . . . . (*d*), of Lag, /88, Margaret Glendonwyn.
- Grundiston, David (*d*), (1), /84, Mirabel Kinnear.
- Gudelad, Thomas (*d*), /90, Agnes Nemoch (Nimmo).
- Gudelad, Thomas (*d*), /90, Elizabeth Fresale (Fraser).
- Guthrie, Christian, /94, George Somyr or Sumir.
- Guthrie, Elizabeth, /94, William Murray (*d*), of Cullon.
- A* Guthrie, Malcolm (*d*), /83, Marjory Straithbach.
- Haldane, Patrick (2), /95, Isobel Murray.
- Hallis, Lord (Hailes), /84, Elene Wallace.
- Halkerston, William, /84, Margaret Lamb.
- Halyburton, Jonet, /88, John Knolles.
- Halyburton, Alexander (*d*), /84, Margaret Lamb.
- Halyburton, Elene, (1) John Mossman (*d*), /91; (2) Lawrence Tailziefer.
- Halyburton, Walter (*d*), /91, Christian Stewart.
- Hulyburton, Jonet, /92, John Sinclair.
- Halyday, John, /94, Elizabeth Moffet.
- Hamilton, Adam (*d*), of Prestgill, /88, Agnes Levingston.
- Hamilton, Jonet, /92, Sir John Chawm<sup>r</sup> of Gaitgirth.
- A* Hamilton, Robert, of Fingalton, /88, Marion Johnstone.
- Hamilton, Katherine, /90, 'Angus' Herald.
- A* Hamilton, William, /88, Christian Inglis.
- A* Hamilton, Alexander, /89, Christian Cathcart.
- A* Hamilton, Elizabeth, /78, Helise Makcoulach.
- A* Hamilton, Alexander, /94, Isobel Hog-Harlaw, Marion, /91, George Robison (*d*).
- Hart, Alison, /95, Adam Young.
- Harvy, Robert, /92, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Smith in Inveresk.
- Hay, William, of Tallo, (2) /94, Margaret Cockburn.
- A* Hay, William (*d*) of Tallo, /79, Margaret Mowbray.
- A* Hay, Elizabeth, /93, James Douglas.
- Henryson, John, /80, Christian Schank.
- Henryson, George (*d*), /92, Elizabeth Peeblis.
- Hepburn, Henry, of Westfortoun, /78, Margaret Curour.
- Hepburn, Katherine, /92, George Robison.

- Hepburn, Adam (*d*), of Dūsyar, /81, Elene Hume.
- Hepburn, Adam, /94, Elizabeth Ogstoun.
- Herald, 'Angus,' /90, Katherine Hamilton.
- Herald, 'Snawdon' (*d*), (1) /92, Agnes Todrik.
- Herald, 'Ros' (*d*), /94, Katherine Gardin.
- Hering, David, of Lethmay, /88, Margaret Maitland.
- A* Hering, James (*d*), /91, . . . . Crichton.
- Herries, Marion, (1) Sir David Stewart (*d*), of Rosyth ; (2) Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan.
- Hervey, Jonet, (1) 'Umquhile Colrode,' /94 ; (2) William Liddale.
- Hog, Christian, /92, John Crag (*d*), of that Ilk.
- A* Hog, Isabel, /94, Alexander Hamilton.
- A* Hoppringle, Marion, /73, John Moubray.
- A* Houstoun, Huchone, /74, Katherine Inglis.
- A* Houstoun, Isabel, /78, Hugh Montgomery (*d*), of Thorntoun.
- A* Houstoun, John (*d*), /89, Marian Moubray.
- A* Houstoun, Sir John, of than Ilk, /77, Elizabeth Sinclair (see *D. P.*, ii. 340, where she is named Marian).
- Hudson, Elizabeth, /94, Father of Thomas Sand.
- A* Hume, Patrick, /78, Margaret Singlar (Sinclair).
- Hume, Jonet.
- Hume, John (*d*), of Ercelltoun /94, Margaret Ker.
- Hume, Alexander (*d*), /90, Katrine Scot.
- Hume, George, of Aiton, /91, Mary, lady of Belton (? Boltoun).
- A* Hume, Isabel, /93, John, son and heir of John Edmonstone of that Ilk.
- A* Hume, George, /71, Marion Sinclair.
- A* Hume, Elene, /81, Adam Hepburne (*d*), of Dūsyar.
- A* Hume, Archibald, /89, Margaret Dewar.
- Hunter, Agnes, /79, Lawrence Spens.
- Ilis (Isles), Agnes of the, /91, Thomas Banathyn (*d*). (see M<sup>c</sup>Connell.)
- Inglis, Jonet, /95, Adam Auchinleck (*d*).
- A* Inglis, Katherine, /74, Hugh Houstoun.
- A* Inglis, Elizabeth, /78, Alexander Makke.
- A* Inglis, Christian, /88, William Hamilton.
- A* Inglis, Jonet, /93, Richard Quhytlaw.
- Innes, James (*d*), of that Ilk, (1) Lady Janet Gordon (see *D. B.* 15) ; /94, (2) Margaret Culane.
- Johnstone, Marion, /88, Robert Hamilton of Fingalton.
- A* Johnstone, Gilbert, /91, Agnes Elphinstone.
- Ker, Margaret, /94, John Hume (*d*), of Ersilltun.
- A* Keth (Keith), Jonet, /91, Alane Kynnard (*d*).
- Keth (Keith), Jonet, /94, William Thane of Calder.
- Kinglassie, Christian, /78, William Carruthers.
- A* Kinnaird (Kynard), Alane (*d*), /91, Jonet Keth.
- A* Kinnaird, John (*d*), /94, Marjory Mowat.
- Kinnear, Annabel, /94, Father of George Bissait.
- Kinnear, Mirabel, (1) David Grundeston (*d*), 84 ; (2) Andrew Balfour of Doven.
- Knightsoun, Margaret, /78, David Goldsmyth.
- Knolles, John, /88, Jonet Halyburton.
- Knox, Marion, /95, John Levingstone (*d*), of Saltcoats.
- Lamb, Margaret, (1) Alexander Halyburton (*d*), /84 ; (2) William Halkerston.
- Lansma, Elizabeth, /92, James Ramsay.
- Lasselis, Christian, /94, John Makbirny (*d*).
- Lauder, Isobel, /90, Alexander Leslie of Balcomy.
- A* Leischman, Christian, /74 (see page 37 *Acta Aud.*).
- Lesly, Alexander (*d*), of Balcomy, /90, Isabel Lawdre.
- Lesly, John, /94, Elizabeth Scot.
- A* Lesly, Mary, /88, Alexander Cumyn (*d*) of Ernefeld.
- A* Levenax, Margaret, /88, Patrick M<sup>c</sup>Clellane (*d*), of Gileston.
- Libberton, Petronel, /91, John Montgomery.
- Libberton, Margaret, /91, Walter Cant.
- Liddale, John, /84, Margaret Preston.
- Liddale, Marion, (1) Sir Patrick Baroun (*d*) of Spittalfield, /90 ; (2) William Wallace.
- Liddale, William (2), /94, Jonet Hervey.
- Lindsay, Agnes, /89, Sir Mungo Lockhart.
- Lindsay, David, /90, Nelle Murray.
- Lindsay, Margaret, Lady of Crailing, /91, Patrick Aldercreaw.
- A* Lindsay, John (*d*), of Cockburn, /79, Margaret Somerville.
- Lindsay, John (*d*) (1), /94, Margaret Cockburn.
- A* Lindsay, Isobel, /93, Nichol Rane.
- Livingstone, Agnes, /88, Adam Hamilton (*d*), of Priestgill.

- Livingstone, Christian, /94, William Scot (*d*), of Fordel.
- Livingstone, Michell (2), /91, Katherine Fotheringham.
- Livingstone, George (*d*), of Edinburgh, /92, Jonete Carkettle.
- Livingstone, John (*d*), of Saltcoats, /95, Marion Knox.
- A Livingstone, Father of Robert, /84, Margaret Dunbar.
- A Livingstone, Christian, /88, Robert Logan of Restalrig.
- Lockhart, Sir Mungo, /89, Agnes Lindsay.
- A Lockhart, Alan (*d*), of Lee, /91, (2) Christian Maxwell (this marriage is not mentioned in *Douglas Baronage*).
- Logan, Euphame, /94, Walter Watson of Dunbarton.
- A Logan, Robert, of Restalrig, /88, Christian Livingstone.
- Lothresk, Marian, /76, John Bosville.
- Lewis, Elizabeth, /92, Sir Gavin Maxwell (*d*).
- Lewis, Christian, /94, Alexander Fokkart.
- Lowry, William (*d*), /92, Elene Nisbet.
- Lundy, Dame Jonet, /79, David Wardlaw.
- Lundy, Euphame, /92, William Melville.
- A Lundy, Andrew (*d*), /93, Marjory Pitcairne.
- Lysle, Katherine, /94, Alexander Fowlartown.
- A M'Caizie, John, /88, Jonet Bris.
- A M'Clellane, Patrick (*d*), /88, Margaret Levenax.
- M'Connell, Agnes, /91, Thomas Banatayne (*d*) (*see* Ilis).
- M'Culloch, Catherine (Myrton), /94, Patrick Mackdowell of Logan.
- A M'Culloch (Makcoulach) Helis (*d*), /76, Elizabeth Hamilton.
- Macdowell, Effrick, /91, Patrick M'Kee of Cumlodane.
- Macdowell, Patrick, /94, Catherine M'Culloch (Myrton).
- A Macdowell, Fergus (*d*), /93, Marion MacQuharge.
- Macdowell, Thomas, /71, Margaret Vaux (*d*).
- M'Gillane, Hector, /94, Margaret Campbell.
- M'Kee, Patrick, /91, Effrik Makdowell.
- M'Kenzie, Kenzoch, /94, Annas Fresale.
- A M'Quharge, Marion, /93, Fergus Macdowall (*d*).
- Maitland, Margaret, /88, David Hering of Lethindy.
- A Maitland, Margaret, /82, John Edmonstone of that Ilk.
- Makbirny, John (*d*), /94, Christian Lasselis.
- A Makke, Alexander, /70, Elizabeth Inglis.
- A Makmorane, . . . /76, . . . Blair of that Ilk.
- Maknare, Robert, /90, Gelis Chawmer.
- Malwyn, Marion, /91, John Thomson.
- Martin, John (*d*), of Medhop, /92, Christian Crichton.
- Martin, Marion, /93, Richard Cromy.
- Mason (Masoun), Elspeth, /88, James Scrymgeour (*d*).
- Maxwell, Jonet, /91, Sir Wm. Carlile.
- Maxwell, Sir Gavin (*d*), /92, Elizabeth Lowis.
- A Maxwell, Euphame, "Lady of Pot-house," /82, Archibald Douglas of Colshogell (?).
- A Maxwell, Christian (2), /91, Alan Lockhart (*d*), of Lee.
- Meldrum, David, of Newhall, /90, Effame Boswell.
- Meldrum, David (*d*), of Newhall, /92, Christian Pitcairne.
- Melville, Annes (*d*), heiress of Granton and Stainhouse, /78, Robert Ros.
- Melville, Margaret, /92, (1) Sir Thomas Wemyss (*d*), of Reres; (2) Baldred Blakat<sup>r</sup>.
- Melville, Gelis, /92, James Auchinleck.
- Melville, William, /92, Euphame Lundy.
- A Melville, . . . of Carnbee, /76, Gelis Myrton. [This marriage is not mentioned in D.B. 527.]
- Menteth, James (2), /95, Mrs. Alexander Nortoun.
- Menzies, Edward (*d*), of Dalvene, /94, Margaret Menzies.
- Menzies, John, of the Weme (*d*), /78, Marion Carruthers.
- A Menzies, Elizabeth, "Lady of Craigdarroch," /81.
- A Mercer, Robert, /78, Margaret Seras.
- A Mercer, Andrew (*d*), of Drumberny, /81, Margaret Drummond.
- A Middleton, Gilbert, of that Ilk, /93, Marjory Wishart (*d*).
- Moffet, Elizabeth, /94, John Halyday.
- Mondwell, Henry, burghess of Wigton, /95, Jonet Buyt.
- Montgomery, John, /91, Petronel Libbertoun.
- Montgomery, Hugh (*d*), of Thorntoun, /78, Isobel Houstoun.
- Monypenny, Peter (*d*), /95, Christian Berclay.
- Monypenny, Thomas (*d*), (1), /91, Margaret Wemyss.
- Mosman, John (*d*), (1), /91, Elene Halyburton.
- Moubray, Marion, /89, Archibald Diksone.
- Moubray, Marion, /89, John Houstoun (*d*).
- A Moubray, John, /73, Marion Hoppringle.

- A* Moubray, Margaret, /79, William Hay of Tallo.
- A* Moubray, Father of David Moubray, nephew of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle, /71, Isobel Stewart.
- A* Mowat, Christian, /88, George Wallace.
- A* Mowat, Marjory, /94, John Kynard (*d*).  
Muirhead, Isobel, /84, Arthur Cramy (*d*).
- A* Mure, Christian, /94, Archibald Boyd.
- Murray, Nelle, /90, David Lindsay.  
Murray, Elene, /95, James Edmonstone.  
Murray, Peter, /91, Jonet Borthwick.  
Murray, Alexander (*d*), of Shillinglaw, /93, Gelis Cockburn.  
Murray, William (*d*), of Cullow, /94, Elizabeth Guthrie.  
Murray, Isabel, (1) David Toshoch (*d*), of Monyard ; /95, (2) Patrick Haldane of Kelo<sup>r</sup>.
- A* Murray, James (*d*), /82, Margaret Fresale.
- A* Murray, Esot, /89, Herbert Corry.  
Muschet, Margaret, /91, John Graham (*d*).
- A* Myrton, Gelis, /76, . . . Melville of Carnbee.  
Napier, Jonet, /89, John Wilson.  
Napier, John (3), /94, Agnes Todrik.  
Nemoch (Nimmo), Agnes, /90, Thomas, Gudelad (*d*).
- Nisbet, Elene, /92, William Lowry (*d*).  
Norton, Alexander (*d*), (1), /95, Euphame Mrs. Menteth.  
Offer<sup>r</sup> (?), Thomas (*d*), /94, Christian Richard.  
Ogilvy, Thomas, /88, Jonet Abernethy.  
Ogilvy, Marjory (? Mariota), /91, Henry Stewart of Rosyth (*d*).  
Ogilvy, John, (2), /94, Elene Cosour (Mrs. Schaw).
- A* Ogilvy, Margaret, (1) Earl of Crawford (*d*), /78 ; (2) Sir Wm. Wallace of Craigie.  
Ogstoun (Ugston), Elizabeth, /92, James Dowglass.  
Ogstoun, Elizabeth, /94, Adam Hepburne.  
Ogstoun, Walter (*d*), of that Ilk, /94, Jane Skrigeø.  
Oliphant, Christian, /88, Finlay Ramsay (*d*), of Banff.  
Oliphant, Thomas (*d*), of Dron (1), /90, Muriel Sutherland.  
Oliphant, William, /94, Christian, heir to late Alexander Sutherland of Strabrock.  
Peeblis, Elizabeth, /92 George Henryson (*d*).  
Pitcairn, Jonet, /88, George Allardice (*d*).  
Pitcairn, Henry (*d*), of Pitlour, /91 Elizabeth Ramsay.  
Pitcairn, Christian, /92, David Meldrum (*d*), of Newhall.
- A* Pitcairn, Marjory, /93, Andrew Lundy (*d*).  
Pouller, Andrew, /76, Elene Tulloch.  
Preston, Margaret, /84, John Liddale.  
Preston, Margaret, /90, Robert Brois.  
Quytson, John (of Perth), /71, Katrine Seras.  
Ramsay, Finlay (*d*), of Banff, /88, Christian Oliphant.  
Ramsay, Elizabeth, /91, Henry Pitcairn (*d*), of Pitlour.  
Ramsay, James, /92, Elizabeth Lansmā.  
Ramsay, Archibald, /95, Margaret Boyis.  
Ramsay, Jonet, Lady of Pitmuly, /95, George Ramsay.
- A* Ramsay, Alexander (*d*), of Dawoll, /84, Elspeth Douglas.
- A* Ramsay, George (2), /94, Mrs. Monypenny of Pitmully.
- A* Rane, Nichol, /93, Isobel Lindsay.  
Ratray, Jonet, /93, David Blare (*d*), of Bendachy.  
Richard, Christian, /94, Thomas Offer<sup>r</sup> (*d*), of Kincardine.  
Richardson, Agnes, /91, John Stewart.  
Robertson, (? Williamson), John (*d*), /95, Agnes Ferne.  
Robison, George (*d*), /92, Marion Harlaw.  
Robison, George, /92, Katherine Hepburn.
- A* Rollock, David, /91, Marjory Lindsay.  
Ross, Robert, /78, Annes Melville, heiress of Granton &cæ.  
Ross, Elspeth, /95, Robert Cunyngham (*d*) of Cunynghamhead.  
Ross, Gelis, /95, James Auchinleck.  
'Ross Herald,' /94, Katherine Gardin.
- A* Ruthven, Elizabeth, /73, Patrick Donaldson.
- A* Rynd, Jonet, /76, John Douglas.
- A* Sand, Father of Thomas, /94, Elizabeth Hudson.
- Schank, Christian, /80, John Henryson.  
Schaw, Margaret, /88, Alexander Cockburn of Ormiston.  
Schaw, Robert, of Balgerry, /90, Marion Glen.  
Schaw, John (*d*), (1), /94, Elene Cosour.  
Sclandre, Thomas (*d*), /94, Christian, daughter of Patrick Somyr.  
Scot, Marjory, /84, Thomas Gray.  
Scot, William, (*d*), of Fordel, /94, Christian Livingstone.  
Scot, Katrine, /91, Alexander Hume.  
Scot, Elizabeth, /94, John Lesly.
- A* Scougall, Margaret, /71, Philip Crake.
- A* Scougall, . . . /71, Jonet Broun.
- A* Scougall, Beatrice, /89, [see *Acta Audm.* p. 136].  
Scrymgeour, James (*d*), /88, Elspeth Masoun.  
Scrymgeour, Jane, /94, Walter Ogstoun (*d*), of that Ilk.

- A* Scrymgeour, Elizabeth, /78, Walter Drummond.  
 Sempill (Symple), Margaret, /91, Sir James Crichton (*d*), of Ragertoun.
- A* Seras, Catherine, /66, Baldwin Seras.  
*A* Seras, Catherine, /71, John Quhytson.  
*A* Seras, Margaret, /78, Robert Mercer of Perth.
- A* Seton, Marian, 'Lady of Gargunock,' /93, Laird of Gargunock (?)  
 Sinclair, Margaret, /78, Patrick Hume.  
 Sinclair, James (2), /91, Christian Cockburn.  
 Sinclair, John, /92, Jonet Halyburton.  
 Sinclair, Elizabeth, /77, Sir John Houstoun of that Ilk.
- A* Sinclair, Marion, /71, George Hume.  
 Smith, Elizabeth (Inveresk), /92, Robert Harvy.  
 Somerville, William (*d*), /92, Jonet Douglas.  
 Somerville, Marion, /92, David Forrester (*d*), of Torwood.
- A* Somerville, Margaret, /79, John Lindsay, (*d*), of Cockburn.
- A* Somerville, William (*d*), of Grealton (2), /91, Jonet Lady of Craigmillar.  
 Spens, Lawrence, /79, Agnes Hunter.  
 Spens, Alison, /91, Patrick Erskine (*d*).
- A* Stevyn, William, /79, Margaret Frost, (? Forrester).  
 Stewart, Elizabeth, /80, Sir William Charteris (*d*), of Cagnor.  
 Stewart, Jonet, /88, Adam Wallace of Crogo.  
 Stewart, John (2), /81, Muriel Sutherland.  
 Stewart, Sir David (*d*), (1), /90, Marion Herries.  
 Stewart, Henry (*d*), of Rosyth, /91, Margaret Ogilvy.  
 Stewart, John, /91, Agnes Richardson.  
 Stewart, Christian, /91, Walter Halyburton (*d*).  
 Stewart, Christian (Rosyth), /92, Edward Brois.  
 Stewart, William (*d*), of Dalswinton, /95, Euphame Graham.  
 Stewart, Jonet (Baldoran ?), /95, James Balfour (Glendowglas).
- A* Stewart, Isabel, /71, Father of David, nephew of Philip Moubray of Barnbogle.
- A* Stewart, Elizabeth, /83, John Galbraith (*d*), of Ballindrocht.  
 Stirling, Robert, /90, Elizabeth Dundas.
- A* Strathachan, Marjory, /83, Malcolm Guthrie (*d*).  
 Strogeith, Fulane, of that Ilk, /65, Elizabeth Gorty.  
 Sumir, George, /94, Christian Guthrie.  
 Sumir, Christian, /94, Thomas Sclandre (*d*) ?  
 Sutherland, Muriel, (1) Thomas Oliphant (*a*), of Dron ; /81, (2) John Stewart.
- Sutherland, Christian, /94, William Oliphant.  
 Tailzieferre, Lawrence (2), /91, Elene Halyburton.  
 Thomson, John, of St. Andrews, /91, Marioun Malwyn.  
 Todrick, Agnès, (1) 'Umquhile Snawdon Herald'; /92, (2) Frer. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Bliith, min<sup>r</sup>. of Houstoun ; /94, (3) John Nap<sup>r</sup>. (Napier).  
 Toshach, David (*d*), (1), /95, Isabel Murray.  
 Towers, George (2), /92, Margaret Waith, Mrs. Glendonwyn.
- A* Towers, Jonet, 'Lady of Inverquharity,' /83.  
 Tuedy, James of Drumelzare, /78, Marion Crichton (he died before 1494).  
 Tulloch, Ellene, /76, Andrew Poullor.  
 Turing, Thomas, /90, Jonet Carkettle.  
 Turing, Christian, /92, William Colp.  
 Ugston, *see* Ogstoun.
- A* Vaux, Margaret (*d*), /71, Thomas Macdowell.  
 Waith, Margaret (1) Matthew Glendonwyn (*d*), of Glenrath ; /92 (2) George Towers.  
 Walcare, Christian, /95, Michell Closton (*d*).  
 Wallace, Elene, /84, Patrick, Lord Hailes.  
 Wallace, Adam,<sup>1</sup> of Crogo, /88, Jonet Stewart.  
 Wallace, William (2), /90, Marioun Liddale.  
 Wallace, Sir W<sup>m</sup>. of Craigie (2), /78 Dow<sup>r</sup>. Countess of Crawford.
- A* Wallace, George, /88, Christian Mowat.  
*A* Wallace, Effame, 'Lady of Ughilltrie,' /88.  
*A* Wallace, Lawrence, /91, Margaret Crichton.  
 Wardlaw, David, /79, Dame Jonet Lundy.  
 Wardlaw, John (2), /91, Margaret Cockburn.  
 Watson, Walter, /89, Euphame Logan.  
 Waus, Margaret, /93, James Campbell of Carswell.
- A* Waus, Marion, /94, Quintin Agnew.  
 Wemyss, Sir Thomas (*d*), (1), /92, Margaret Melville.  
 Wemyss, John (*d*), /93, Margaret Boyis.
- A* Wemyss, Margaret, /82, Thomas Monypenny (*d*), of Pitmully.  
*A* Wemyss, John (*d*), /91, Elizabeth Dishington.
- A* Weir, William, /73, Elizabeth Glendonwyn.
- A* Whitelaw, Richard, /93, Jonet Inglis. Williamson (? Robertson), John (*d*), /95, Agnes Ferne.  
 Wilson, John, /89, Jonet Napier.
- A* Wishart, Marjory (*d*), /93, Gilbert Middleton of that Ilk.  
 Young, Adam, /95, Alison Hart.

<sup>1</sup> I think this was the Controller of the Household in 1468.

## QUERIES.

**XCIV. ROSEMARY DACRE.**—In a pamphlet by Ellen K. Goodwin (Kendal, T. Wilson, 1886), reprinted from the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, on 'Rosemary Dacre and the White Cockade,' a letter from Rosemary Dacre (Lady Clerk) is quoted, in which she states that she was born at Rose Castle, 6 miles from Carlisle, on Nov. 15, 1745, and baptized immediately afterwards, and records the well-known incident of a party of Highlanders arriving, waiting till the ceremony was concluded, and their leader taking off his white cockade, and leaving it as a protection against any stragglers of the Highland army.

The author then quotes an entry from the parish register of Kirklintow, Cumberland, in which the baptism of 'Mary, daughter of Joseph Dacre, Esq.,' is stated to have taken place at Rose Castle, on Nov. 3, 1745.

Further, the author refers to 'An Authentic Account of the Occupation of Carlisle in 1745,' by George Gill Mounsey, p. 41 (London, Longmans & Co.) where it is stated that none of the Highlanders crossed the Border before the 7th or 8th of November.

Could these dates be made to agree, if we assume that the first and last dates given were calculated according to New Style; and that the date in the English parish register was calculated according to Old Style? J. M. G.

[See footnote to the 'Runaway Registers,' p. 69. That confusion did sometimes exist is shown by the well-known lines of Burns,—

'There was a lad was born in Kyle,  
But what'n a day o' what'n a style,  
I doubt it's hardly worth the while  
To be sae nice wi' Robin.'

ED.]

**XCv. ARCHBISHOP SHARP.**—Archbishop Sharp married Helen, daughter of Moncrieff of Randerston. Is the date of their marriage known? W. T. W.

**XCvi. SIR WILLIAM SHARP OF STONYHILL.**—William, son of James Sharp, Minister of Crail, afterwards Archbishop of St. Andrews, was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Signet in 1660, on a Commission issued by John, Earl (Duke) of Lauderdale, Hon. Secretary. He must then have been very young, for the date of the Archbishop's birth is given as either 1613 or 1618. He became owner of Stonyhill near Musselburgh. On the 29th of October 1669, he still appears in the official minutes as 'Mr. William Sharpe.' On the 11th of March 1670 he is first described as a Knight. He remained Deputy Keeper until 1682. Is anything more known of his history? W. T. W.

**XCvii. RINGING A MILLEN-BRIDLE.**—In the Kirk Session Book of Alves the following entries occur:—

' March 15th, 1663. This day the minister represented to the Eldership that he had heard of a verie sinful miscarriage in some people in Easter Alves the last week, viz. the ringing of a millen-bridle (as they call it) upon ane aged and diseased poor woman called Margaret Anderson, thereby to hasten her to death as they conceived. Their names are Andrew Angouse and Agnes Rob. The Session appointed them to be cited to the next dyet.

' March 22d, 1663. Compeared Andrew Angouse confessed he rang the bridle, he being interrogated what were the words he spake at the ringing of it answered that he said crans flesh or wrans flesh come out thy way. Agnes Rob confessed she went and sought for and brought to the house the bridle at the diseased woman her own desyre. They are appointed to be reproved publickly the next day, with certification if the like carriage be practised by them on anie others of the parish *pro futuro* they shall be censured with sackcloth, and this to be intimated the next day.'

The questions requiring solution are (1.) What is a millen-bridle? (2.) How was it 'rung?' (3.) Why should the 'ringing' of the bridle hasten the death of one who was supposed to be unable to die easily? (4.) Is any other instance of this superstition known?  
J. A.

XCVIII. MITCHELL AND BUCHANAN.—James Mitchell [*b.* about 1705] came from Glasgow, or its neighbourhood, about 1730, to New England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

His elder brother William Mitchell [*b.* about 1704], Agnes Buchanan his wife [*b.* about 1700], and their son William [*b.* about 1735], came from Glasgow in 1755 to Chester, Connecticut. Can the ancestry of these Mitchells be traced?

Family records say that Agnes Buchanan, wife of William Mitchell, was 'aunt of Rev. Claudius Buchanan,' D.D. As he was born in 1766, she was probably his great-aunt. Dr. Buchanan was a son of Alexander Buchanan, supposed to be a native of Inveraray, who was Rector of the Grammar-School of Falkirk.

Can the ancestry of these Buchanans be ascertained? Are there any living descendants of the brothers and sisters of Dr. Buchanan, or of his daughters Charlotte and Augusta? Kindly reply to this Magazine, or to Mrs. Edward Elbridge Salisbury, New Haven, Connecticut.

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## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LXXXIII. BRABONER.—"The Netherlanders were masters of the Linnen Trade as well as the Woollen; and during these civil wars [in the Netherlands, in the 16th century], several of their manufacturers in both, settled themselves amongst us; as in the old Burghs, weavers go still under the designation of Brabanders,



from their masters who taught them the art" (p. 77, *The Interest of Scotland Considered*). London: printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-moon, between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street, and J. Reece, at Locke's Head, in Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, 1736. H.

[The word is used in the marriage registers of Wandsworth, Surrey, now being printed by Mr. Squire:—

'1672, July 30. Dennis de Prince and Katherine Culvener, Brabanters, licence.']

LXXXVI. TIGGERS.—The specific instructions for dealing with 'Tiggers' is contained in Act 4 of the Abridgment of the ancient 'COUNTRY ACTS OF ZETLAND,' an early printed copy of which is before me. By this it is provided:—

'That all Tiggers of wool, corn, fish, and others, be apprehended wherever they come, by any that can find them, and to put them in firmance, to be punished with the stocks and jogs, and that none receipt them in their houses, nor give them hospitality, or service, under the pain of Ten pounds (Scots) *toties quoties*.'

In the INSTRUCTIONS TO RANSELMEN, the body of officials in Shetland parishes formerly appointed to make inquisition in cases of theft, petty crimes, and misdemeanours, these officials are directed not to allow 'any beggar, or thigger, from any other parish, to pass through your bounds; and if they offer so to do, you will secure them till they be punished, conform to the Country Act 4th.'

The term, as used in these instances, would at first sight seem to indicate a *thief*, but the explanatory alternative, 'or Beggar' in the last quotation, and on the margin in the original of the 'Country Acts,' seems to point at another class of offenders, who, at the same time, were perhaps not altogether common mendicants. The word 'Thiggar,' which is the form of the spelling in early copies of the Acts, is defined by Jameson as 'One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way.'

The word is identical with the modern Danish *tigger*, 'a beggar,' and has its origin in the Old Northern *thiggja*, 'to receive,' 'accept of,' which, according to the Cleasby-Vigposson Lexicon, was sometimes used elliptically as—'to take lodging, or receive hospitality for a night,' thus coming to be applied to persons of the class who made free with other people's hospitality, and craved their property at the same time.

GILBT. GOUDIE.

XCI. BENNET FAMILY.—The following is an Extract from Dr. Hew Scott's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, part ii. p. 483.

ANCRUM.

1622 William Bennett, A.M., was laureated at the Univ. of Edin. 30th July 1614, presented by James VI. 25th July 1622. He was a member of the Commission for maintaining Church discipline, 21st Oct. 1634, about which time he gave xl. lib.

towards erecting the Librarie in the Univ. of Glasgow. Having purchased an estate, he exercised his privilege as a freeholder by voting for a commissioner from the county to the Convention. The General Assembly, 16th Aug. 1643, found these powers incompatible with the ministry, and recommended him to abstain from civil courts and meetings, etc. He died between 3d Feb. and 1st Sept. 1647, aged about 54, leaving a son, William, who was retoured heir to his lands of Grubet, Wydehope, etc., 29th Dec. following. [*Reg. Laur. Univ. Edin., Sec. Sigill., and Pres., Presb. Reg., Calderwood, and Stevenson's Hist., Mun. Univ. Glasg. iii., Bannatyne iii., and Maitland Miscell. ii., Baillie's Lett., Ing. Ret. Roxburgh, 195 de Tut. 58.*]

J. T. M.

XCIX. MARRIAGE OF HUGH ROSE AND CHRISTIAN INNES.—It is a matter of some importance to obtain the registration of the marriage of Hugh Rose (of Kiltravock Roses) to Christian Innes daughter of Alexander and Catherine Innes of Cairnend, Speymouth parish, which took place about 1735-40; or of the baptism of Euphemia Rose, their daughter, about 1740. It is not known where the marriage or the baptism took place, only it is not in any of the Parish Registers, and Dean Ferguson writes me it is not in his. A brother of Euphemia's was baptized at Tain. It is not known where the married couple may have wandered, but they finished life in the parish of Tyrie.

G. L.

[G. L. may find some information in Cosmo Innes's work on the Rose family, which, however, I have not seen.—Ed.]

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Anstruther, or Illustrations of Scottish Burgh Life*, by George Gourlay. Anstruther: George Gourlay.—Mr. Gourlay is not only a burghess of Anstruther, he is a man who does his duty by his native town. As such he may be held up as an example to be followed by others. We do not suppose the history of Anstruther surpasses in richness that of other Scottish towns. Its treasures, however, have been brought to light as other like treasures should be, by an inhabitant of the place. If Mr. Gourlay seems occasionally to lean to old wives' fables, we can forgive him, in consideration of the many undoubted facts he records. The volume of 177 pages is well printed, well bound, and reasonable in price, and may serve as a model of what a Burgh or Parochial History should be.

*Stratford-upon-Avon Note-Books. No. I., Shakespearian Extracts from 'Edward Pudsey's Booke.'* Collected by Richard Savage, Secr. and Lib., Shakespeare's Birthplace. London: Simpkin & Marshall.—We welcome the appearance of No. I. of what we trust will be a goodly collection of 'Note Books.' The Library at Stratford-on-Avon must contain many literary treasures, and Mr. Savage is well fitted for the task of extracting

such as may prove of special interest. This volume consists of extracts from a common-place book kept by a country gentleman who lived near Stratford when Shakespeare was residing there. Passages from the plays then fresh from his pen are given; a good proof that they were regarded as genuine by one who had every opportunity of knowing. Mr. Savage has, we believe, discovered that he was mistaken in considering that 'Irus' was a play of Shakespeare's hitherto unknown. 'Irus' being a character in a work of another author. The error has, we believe, been corrected in a later edition of the Notes. Edward Pudsey's evidence is most valuable, and Mr. Savage is to be congratulated in producing a volume, attractive outside, and singularly interesting when opened.

*The Sutherland Papers. Pocock's Tour, 1760.* Printed for the Sutherland Association, Edinburgh.—Last year the Scottish History Society issued *Bishop Pocock's Tour in Scotland*. The volume was only printed for members. The Editor, Mr. D. William Kemp, has wisely produced for the members of the Sutherland Association that portion of the work which treats of that county. The result is an interesting little volume, well illustrated, and furnished with valuable Notes and Appendix.

*History of Prose Fiction*, by John Colin Dunlop. London: George Bell & Sons.—This is a reprint of a work which was first published as long ago as 1814. The author died in 1842. The two volumes now before us are well annotated, which adds considerably to their value. The range taken by the author is a wide one. Commencing with Greek Romance, he works down to the present century, tracing the family likeness of many of the tales, and following them through their wanderings. Carefully prepared charts afford much assistance in studying a subject which is too little appreciated by those who would read with more profit if they studied the influence which romance has had on the world.

*William Shakespeare, a Literary Biography*, by Karl Elze, Ph.D., LL.D. London: George Bell & Sons.—This book, which was published in Germany in 1876, has now been translated by L. Dora Schmitz. Its appearance at the present time is most opportune, and those who have taken any interest in the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy should study it. It is interesting throughout, and not only is a careful literary biography of England's great poet, but an interesting description of the period in which he lived. He cannot be accused of fulsome flattery, for occasionally his opinion of the poet seems unduly harsh, but he is never guilty of the coarseness which is to be found in the writings of some of those whose attacks on Shakespeare have lately excited some attention. An Appendix contains an interesting account of the Portraits of Shakespeare.