

# NORTHERN NOTES & QUERIES

OR

## THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY

Published Quarterly

EDITED BY

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TITLE AND INDEXES TO VOL. III.

EDINBURGH  
DAVID DOUGLAS  
LONDON: HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO  
MDCCCLXXXIX

# Northern Notes and Queries

OR

## The Scottish Antiquary

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

188.—THE EARLS OF ROSS. I.<sup>1</sup> Malcolm, Earl of Ross, had a mandate from Malcolm, King of Scots, to protect the monks of Dunfermline, dated at Clackmannan A.D. 1153-65 (*Reg. de Dunfermlyn*, p. 25). He was of the Celtic family of O'Bealan or Builton, as Sir Robert Gordon writes it (*Hist. of Earls of Sutherland*). There never was an Earl who bore the surname of Ross, but when the title passed to descendants in the female line, the Lairds of Balnagown assumed the name as male representatives of the Earls. Malcolm must have lived also during the reign of William the Lion, 1165-1214.

2. Ferquhard, second Earl of Ross, founded the Abbey of Ferne in the parish of Edderton in 1230, and dying about 1251 was buried there; the

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in thick type refer to the Key Chart, vol. iii. p. 140.

stone effigy of a warrior is said to mark his grave.<sup>1</sup> The Abbey was not long after its foundation removed to a site a few miles distant ; hence it was often called Abbacia de Nova Farina. In 1597 part of the Abbey lands was erected into the temporal lordship of the Barony of Geanies, and in 1607 the remaining lands were annexed by Act of Parliament to the Bishopric of Ross (*Statist. Account of Scotland*). In 1237 he was witness to an agreement between the Kings of England and Scotland, in presence of Odo the Legate (*Foedera* i. 233), and in 1244 he was one of those who informed the Pope of the treaty of peace made with the King of England (*Mat. Paris Chron. Maj.* iv. 383). Earl Ferquhard had

3. William, his successor. (See *below*.)

209. Malcolm, mentioned in the writs of the Lovat estate, No. 77, confirmation by Alexander III. of the donation made by Malcolm, son of Ferquhard, Earl of Ross, to William de Byseth of the lands of Craigarn, 24th December and 12 of reign (*Ant. Notes*, C. F. Macintosh, Inverness, 1865).

(1.) Euphemia, married Walter de Moravia, Knight, Lord of Duffus, 1224-62.

(2.) Christina, said to have been third wife of Olaus, fifth King of Man and the Isles, who died 1237.

3. William, third Earl of Ross. 'Wm. son of Earl Ferquhard wit.' Sept. 1232 (*Cartulary of Moray*). He obtained a grant of the Isles of Skye and Lewis from Alexander III. and died at Earles Allane — May 1274 (*Kalender of Ferne*),<sup>2</sup> having married Jean, daughter of William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, by his first wife. He was succeeded by his son and heir,

4. William, fourth Earl of Ross. In 1283 he was one of the nobles who acknowledged the Maid of Norway as heir to the Crown (*Acts of Parliament*). He sided alternately with the English and Scotch parties ; did homage to Edward I. as overlord in a chapel at Berwick, 1st August 1291 (*Bain's Cal. Doc. Scot.* ii. No. 508). He was one of the auditors elected by Bruce and Baliol at the trial before Edward I. in 1292 (*Palgrave, Scot. Rec.* No. 18, p. 52). His seal is attached to one of the writings deposited in the Exchequer concerning the fealty done by John Baliol to Edward (*Bain's Cal.* ii. No. 660). In 1292 his lands in Argyll were formed into the Sheriffdom of Skye (*Acts of Parliament*). In 1296 the Scottish army, under the Earls of Ross, Menteith,



<sup>1</sup> Mr. Skene (*Celtic Scot.* vol. i. p. 483, vol. iii. p. 78) ignores Earl Malcolm, and makes Ferquhard the first Earl of Ross. He states that the territory belonging to the Celtic monastery of Applecross, founded in the seventh century by the Irish Saint Maerubha, lying between the district of Ross and the western sea, from Loch Carron to Loch Ewe and Loch Maree, had passed into the hands of a family of lay abbots, called Sagarts or Priests of Applecross. This Ferquhard Macintagart, son of the lay possessor, was thus a powerful Highland Chief. When Alexander II., soon after his accession (1214-49), was forced to suppress an insurrection in Moray and Ross, Ferquhard, siding with him, seized the insurgent leaders and beheaded them. He presented their heads to the King, 15th June 1215, was knighted and created Earl of Ross, which thus became a feudal Earldom held of the Crown. Is Earl Malcolm a myth?

<sup>2</sup> To the Rev. Dr. Joass I owe a most careful transcript of the Obit notices of the name of Ross, from the *Kalender of Ferne* ms. on parchment at Dunrobin Castle.

and Athole, made an incursion into England, devastating the country. They succeeded in occupying the important castle of Dunbar. Edward determined to recover it, and sending a strong force to attack the Scots, the armies met on the high ground above Dunbar, when the Scots were utterly defeated with a loss of 10,000 men and many prisoners. On the day after the battle, 21st April 1296, Edward came to Dunbar, when the castle surrendered at discretion. Among the numerous prisoners was the Earl of Ross, who was sent a prisoner to the Tower, where the Sheriffs were ordered to pay sixpence a day for his maintenance (*Hist. Scot.* Tytler, vol. i. p. 99, Stevenson's *Hist. Doc.* ii. 27). His eldest son Hugh obtained a safe conduct to visit him 28th August 1297 (*Hist. Doc. Scot.* vol. ii.). On or about 29th September 1303 an order for his escort and guard, with minute directions for his journey, was issued (see Appendix A for account of his journey and armour). He reached Perth 12th December, where he remained with the Prince of Wales until 3d February 1303/4, when he was sent home. In 1305 he was appointed Warden beyond the Spey. In 1306 Bruce's Queen and daughter, Princess Marjory, on the advance of the English army, took refuge in the girth or immunity of St. Duthace at Tain, but the Earl, violating the sanctuary, delivered them up to the English; they were sent prisoners to England, and not liberated until 1312 (*Foedera*). In 1308 Bruce and the Earl were reconciled at Auldearn; he did homage, and was infeft in the lands of Dingwall and Ferncrossy (*Acts of Parl. Rob. Ind.*, p. 16, No. 17). In 1312 he sealed at Inverness an agreement between the Kings of Scotland and Norway, and in 1320 he concurred in the baron's letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland (*Acts of Parliament*). He died at Delny, 28th January 1322/3 (*Kalender of Ferne*), having married Euphemia — —, a lady who warmly supported the English party (see Appendix B). During her husband's imprisonment Edward granted her maintenance from the Earl's lands. He left issue

5. Hugh, his heir. (See *below*.)

207. Sir John, who married Margaret Comyn, second daughter and co-heiress of John, Earl of Buchan. He had with her half of the Earl of Buchan's heritage in Scotland (*Rob. Ind.* 2. 44); dying *s.p.*, the lands passed to his nephew, William, Earl of Ross.

208. Sir Walter, who was a scholar at Cambridge 1306, and 4th June 1307 received a gift of 10 marks from King Edward (*Cal. Doc. Scot.* vol. ii.). He was the dearly loved friend of Edward Bruce, and fell at Bannockburn 23d June 1314.

'Sir Edward the King's brother  
Loved, and had in sik daintie  
That as himself him loved he.'—BARBOUR.

(1.) Isabella, obtained a dispensation from Pope John XXII., dated at Avignon 1st June 1317, to marry Edward Bruce, Earl of Carrick, connected within third and fourth degrees of affinity. He fell at the battle of Dundalk, *s.p.l.*, 5th October 1318, being styled King of Ireland. The marriage probably never took place. The mother of his illegitimate son Alexander, afterwards Earl of Carrick, was Isabel, sister of David de

Strabolgi, Earl of Athole. (*New Peerage*, Note, G. Burnett.)

(2.) Dorothea, married Torquil M'Leod, second Baron of Lewis, P.

5. Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross. By a somewhat questionable exercise of Prerogative, Robert I. gave to Sir Hugh de Ross, Knight, son and heir of William, Earl of Ross, the Vice-County and Burgh of Crumbathay, 5th December 1316 (*Exch. Rolls, Scot.* vol. i.). He obtained by various charters from the King (*Rob. Ind.* 2, 56, 58, 59, 60) the lands of Skye, Strathglass, Strathconan, etc. At the battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick, fought on St. Magdalen's Day, 20th February 1333-4, he led the reserve to attack the wing which Baliol commanded, was driven back and slain<sup>1</sup> (Tytler, vol. ii. p. 29). The English found on his body the shirt of St. Duthace, supposed to possess miraculous powers, and restored it to the sanctuary at Tain.<sup>2</sup> He married first in 1308 Lady Maud Bruce, sister to the King (*Chart. Rob. Ind.* 2, 49), 'Hugonis de Ros and Mauld, sister to the King, the lands of Narne cum burgo.' By her he had

6. William, his successor. (See *below*.)

7. John, son of late Hugh, Earl of Ross, died 27th May 1364 (*Kalender of Ferne*).

(1.) Marjory, married, as second wife, before 1334, Malise, Earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney. The Earl was attainted in 1335 and his honours forfeited. He died *s.p.m.* before 1357. He granted to William, Earl of Ross, his brother-in-law, the marriage of his daughter, Isabel, declaring her heiress to the Earldom of Caithness. She was given in marriage to Sir William St. Clair, and was mother of Sir Henry St. Clair, Earl of Orkney (*Lib. Ins. Miss.* p. 43, *Rob. Ind. New Peerage*, G. E. C.).

The Earl married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Graham of Old Montrose, dispensation granted at Avignon by Pope John xxii., 24th November 1329, on the discovery, long after they were married and had issue, of a canonical impediment, and legitimating the children (Note, G. Burnett). She obtained another dispensation, 13th April 1341, to marry John de Barclay, and thirdly, 21st November 1348, to marry John de Moravia. By her first husband she had

8. Hugh of Rarichies, of whom hereafter as first of Balnagown.

(1.) Euphemia, married, first, John Randolph, third Earl of Moray, who fell at the battle of Durham, *s.p.*, 17th October 1346. She married, secondly, as second wife, Robert, Earl of Strathern, afterwards King Robert II. Dispensation granted by Pope Innocent vi. at Avignon, 2d May 1355, for the third degree of affinity and the fourth of consanguinity. The affinity is clear, the Earl of Strathern and the Earl of Moray being descended in the third degree from the Earl and Countess of Carrick. The relationship by consanguinity has yet to be dis-

<sup>1</sup> On 1st May 1362 Robert de Lawedis, Lord of Quarewood, founded a chapel in the cathedral of Moray for his own soul, and especially for the soul of the late Hugh, Earl of Ross, his lord (*Cartul. of Moray*).

<sup>2</sup> Duthace, Bishop of Ross, was of noble birth, and dying 1249, was enrolled among the Saints 8th March (Keith's *Bishops Scot.*).

covered. The King died 13th May 1390, and the Queen — 1372. With daughters they left two sons,

- (1.) David Steward, Earl of Stratherne, created before November 1375 Earl of Caithness. He died before 1389, leaving an only daughter, Euphemia, Countess of Stratherne and Caithness.
- (2.) Walter Steward, on the resignation of his niece Euphemia, became Earl of Caithness, created about 1409 Earl of Athole. He married, before 19th October 1378, Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Sir David de Barclay of Brechin, by whom he had two sons, David, who died in England, *v.p.*, leaving a son Robert, who joined his grandfather in the murder of James I. at Perth, and was executed at Edinburgh, March 1437, a few days before his grandfather. His second son was Alan, Earl of Caithness, who died unmarried, 1431.
- (2.) Janet, married, first, Monymusk of that Ilk, and secondly, Sir Alexander Murray of Abercairney; an indenture was executed at Perth, 24th November 1375, between Queen Euphemia and her son Earl David of the one part, and Alexander Murray of Drumsergorth of the other part, agreeing that Alexander Murray should marry Lady Janet de Monymuske, sister of the Queen, who with the Earl promised to assist him in recovering his inheritance, and that Walter Murray, brother of Alexander, should if he pleased marry the elder daughter of Lady Janet. (Anderson's *Dip. Scot.* p. lvii, *Earldom of Strathern*, Nicholas.) The seals of the Queen and of her son were affixed to the indenture.



- (3.) Lillas, married William Urquhart, heritable Sheriff of Cromarty, who succeeded 1314. (Titles of Urquharts of Cromarty, *Antiq. Notes*, C. F. Macintosh.)
6. William, sixth Earl of Ross and Lord of Skye, Justiciar of Scotland

north of the Forth, called in a charter of 1374 'frater regis,' was in Norway when his father died, and did not take possession of his Earldom until 1336. In 1346 King David assembled an army at Perth to invade England, but the expedition began badly, for the Earl of Ross murdered Ronald of the Isles in the monastery of Elcho, and returned with his men to their mountains (*Exch. Rolls Scot.* vol. i.). The soldiers of the Isles also dispersed, and many of the Highlanders followed them. The King advanced into England, and, 17th October 1346, the battle of Durham was fought, and he was taken prisoner and sent to the Tower. The King was liberated in 1357 and held a parliament at Scone. Nine years later the northern lords had thrown off their allegiance and refused to contribute their rate towards the payment of the King's ransom and other burdens. Among the principal leaders were the Earl of Ross and Hugh his brother. The Earl remained absent from parliament in 1366, 1367, but in 1368 was obliged to find security to keep the peace (*Acts of Parliament*), and engaged within his territories to administer justice, and assist the officers in collecting the taxes. (Tytler, vol. ii. p. 51.)

In 1350 the Earl, with the approval of his sister, Marjory, Countess of Caithness and Orkney, and on condition of obtaining the King's consent, appointed his brother Hugh his heir (*Balu. Chart. Orig. par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 487). On the death of his uncle, Sir John le Ross, he inherited half of the lands of the Earldom of Buchan (*Acts of Parliament*). King David favoured the marriage of the Earl's daughter, Euphemia, with Sir Walter de Lesley without her father's sanction, and in 1370, probably remembering the Earl's conduct at Elcho, compelled him to resign all his possessions for reinfetment. Therefore a new charter was granted of the Earldom of Ross and Lordship of Skye, and of all his lands except those which belonged to the Earldom of Buchan, first, to the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, secondly, to Sir Walter de Lesley, Euphemia his spouse, and their heirs; whom failing, thirdly, to his youngest daughter Joanna or Janet, and her heirs. After his brother Hugh's death he addressed a Querimonia, dated 24th June 1371 (*Antiq. of Aberdeen*, Jos. Robertson) to Robert II., in which he styles himself 'humilis nepos,' complaining of the way in which all his possessions, and also those of his brother Hugh, lying within Buchan, had been taken from him by force and fraud, and given by the late king to Sir Walter de Lesley. This complaint met with no result; a few months later he died at Delny, 9th February 1371-72 (*Kalender of Ferne*), his only son William having died before him. In 1354 his son was proposed as one of the hostages for the payment of the King's ransom (*Acts of Parliament*), but in August 1357 he was too ill to travel to England, and must have died before the end of the year. Therefore, in virtue of the new charter, the Earl's two daughters became heirs-portioners.

(1.) Euphemia. (See *below*.)

(2.) Joanna or Janet, who died before 1400, having married in 1375 Sir Alexander Fraser of Cowie, who, 4th June 1375, obtained a charter from Sir Walter Lesley in favour of him and his wife of the lands of Philorth and others, in compensation for their lands in Ross (confirm. Robert III., 28th October 1405). Sir Alexander was ancestor of the Barons Saltoun. (See Lord Saltoun, *Frasers of Philorth*.)

(1.) Euphemia, Countess of Ross, married first, before 1365, Sir Walter, second son of Sir Andrew Lesley, assuming *ju. ux.* the title of Earl of Ross; he died about 1379. The Countess was forced to marry, secondly, Sir Alexander Steward, 'Wolf of Badenoch,' fourth son of Robert II., by whom she had no issue; dying 24th July 1394, he was buried at Dunkeld. He received a royal charter of all his wife's lands, 22d July 1382, and, 24th July, another charter styles him Earl of Buchan. The Countess became Abbess of Elcho, and dying about 1394 was buried at Fortrose. By her first husband she left,

(1.) Alexander. (See *below.*)

(2.) Margaret. (See *post.*)

(1.) Alexander Lesley, Earl of Ross, married Isabel, eldest daughter of Robert Steward, Earl of Fife and Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, third son of Robert II. The Earl died at Dingwall 1402, leaving an only daughter,

Euphemia, Countess of Ross, who became a nun. She illegally resigned the Earldom to her maternal uncle, Sir John Steward, who thereupon styled himself Earl of Buchan and Ross. He fell at the battle of Verneuil, 17th August 1424.

(2.) Lady Margaret Lesley, on the resignation or death of her niece Euphemia, was the next heir to the Earldom. She had married Donald M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, who now claimed the Earldom in her right. This claim being refused, he protested against the injustice, and gathering a numerous force, came through the northern mountains and descended into the flat country near Harlaw, where he met, 24th July 1411, a small force under the Earl of Mar, illegitimate son of the 'Wolf of Badenoch,' by whom he was defeated,—a great gain to the Lowlanders, for had he won the battle he would have been Lord of about half of Scotland (Burton, *Hist. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 100). He died at Isla about 1423; the Countess was imprisoned on the Island of Inchcolm, in the Firth of Forth, and died about 1429, leaving, with other issue,

(1.) Alexander. (See *below.*)

(2.) Hugh, ancestor of Lord Macdonald.

(3.) Celestine, ancestor of Lord Macdonnell and Arras. Extinct.

(1.) Margaret, married John, eighth Earl of Sutherland. She was nearly drowned in crossing the ferry at Unes, and being drawn on shore, was murdered, it is said, at the instigation of the 'Laird of Balnagown his daughter,' by whom the Earl had two illegitimate sons.<sup>1</sup> Her only daughter, Elizabeth, became Countess of Sutherland, *jure suo.*

(1.) Alexander M'Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles. In 1427 the Highland chiefs were summoned to parliament; among them were Alexander of the Isles and the Countess of Ross his mother. On presenting themselves they were seized and imprisoned. Alexander was soon after liberated, and the first use he made of his liberty was to devastate the Crown lands with a numerous force. James I. defeated him

<sup>1</sup> Isobella, daughter of Alexander Ross, seventh of Balnagown, wife of George Munro of Foulis; her son Alexander Sutherland (the Bastard) opposed service of 'brief' in favour of Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, then wife of Sir Adam Gordon, at the Court held at Inverness, 25th July 1509.



at Lochaber, 23d July 1429, and he being driven from place to place, on 27th August presented himself before the high altar of the chapel of Holyrood in presence of the King, Queen, and Court, clad only in his shirt and drawers, and giving up his sword, sought for mercy. The King spared his life, but confined him for some months in Tantallon, when his mother and he were released and his lands restored. He died at Dingwall 4th May 1448, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, Lord of Gordon and Huntly, and leaving, with other issue,

(1.) John, Earl of Ross and last Lord of the Isles. In 1456 the King gave him the barony of Kynedward, which owing to the Earl's minority had been in the King's hands in ward for three years (*Exch. Rolls Scot.* vol. vi.). Sasina Com. Rossii de t. de Kynedward, James II., 1456 (*Ibid.* vol. ix.). In 1462, having made an independent treaty with Edward IV., he was deemed a traitor, and to avoid forfeiture was forced to cede his lands and titles to the Crown. In the ninth parliament of James III., 4th July 1476, Art. 71 'annexes till his Crown the Earldom of Ross with the pertinents to remain thereat for ever . . . it sall not be leifful to his . . . Successors to make Alienation of the said Earldom or any part thereof frae his Crown . . . Saiffand . . . to give the said Earldom till ane of his or their secunde sounes.' He was then partially restored, with remainder to his illegitimate sons, being made a Lord of Parliament under the style of John de Isla, Lord of the Isles. This title he finally forfeited in 1494, when he retired to the Abbey of Paisley, where he died *s.p.l.* about 1498, having married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Livingstone, concerning whom there is the following entry in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, vol. i., '1497, 26 Nov. for ane vnce of sewing silk to the Countas of Ros to the Kingis clathes iiijjs.'

LINE OF BALNAGOWN.—8. Hugh Ross of Rarichies, first of Balnagown. He obtained these and other lands by a grant from his brother. As indicated by the mullet on his seal, he was third son of Hugh, Earl of Ross, being eldest son of the Earl's second marriage with Margaret Graham (see *ante*). On 30th March 1351 he granted the lands of Scatterby and Byth to 'Karissimo awunculo nostro Petro de Grame' (*Ch. of Conf. Frasers of Philorth*, vol. ii. p. 232). On 10th May 1333 Earl Hugh granted to his son Hugh the lands then in the hands of Margaret of Ross by reason of her tierce when it should happen, except certain lands in Aberdeenshire reserved for William his son and heir (*Baln. Char. Orig. Par. Scot.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 486). In 1341 he obtained from his brother, Earl



William, the lands of Westray, in 1357 those of Eister Alane. On 1st July 1365 he is styled Lord of Philorth (*Rob. Index*), which lands he exchanged with the Earl for Wester Ross, Strathglass, and Ellandonan. He died before June 1371, having married Margaret de Barclay. Charter 26th February 1369, David II. to Hugo de Ros and Margaret de Barclay. He had issue,

9. William. (See *below*.)

(1.) Jean, married Robert Munro, eighth Baron of Foulis, killed 1369. P.

9. William, second of Balnagown. Confirmation by Robert II. to William, Earl of Ross, of the gift of the lands of Balnagown and others to

his late brother Hugh and his son and heir William. Given at Badenoch 1st August 1374 (*Great Seal*). Confirmation to William de Ross, son and heir of the late Hugh, of the lands of Balnagown, 22d October 1378 (*Great Seal*). He married Christian, daughter of Lord Livingstone (*Chron. Earls of Ross*); she is said to have built the Kirk of Alness, or, according to another account, the Bridge of Alness; their son and heir was,

**10.** Walter, third of Balnagown, styled in 1398 Walter of Ross, Lord of Rarichies; he received from Alexander Lesley, Earl of Ross, part of Cullys (*Baln. Chart.*). He married Katherine, daughter of Paul M'Tyre, the freebooter; she received for her dowry the lands of Strathcarron, Strathoykell, and Westray. This levier of blackmail was great-grandson of Lady Christina and Olaus, King of Man (see *ante*); on 5th April 1366 Earl William granted him and his heirs by Mary de Grahame the lands of Gerloch, forming part of the Sheriffdom of Skye (*Rob. Index*); the grant was confirmed by Robert II. (*Great Seal*).<sup>1</sup> They left issue, a son,

**11.** Hugh, fourth of Balnagown, is said to have married Janet, daughter of the Earl of Sutherland by Helen Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Orkney (*Chron. of Earls of Ross*). At Dunrobin there is no trace of this lady or of the marriage of Hugh Ross; he had,

**12.** John. (See *below*.)

**140.** Hugh, named in the *Chron.*

**141.** Mr. William of Little Allan (see *post*).

**206.** Mr. Thomas, on the resignation of his brother Mr. William, became Sub-dean of Ross and Parson of Rosskeen. As Sub-dean of Ross and Rector of the collegiate church of Tain he witnessed a charter 1487. (*Great Seal*.)

**12.** John, fifth of Balnagown, precept by Alexander, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles, for infesting him as heir to his father Hugh (*Baln. Chart.*). John of Ross, Laird of Balnagown, was party to a bond (*Hist. MS. Rep.*). The lands of Little Allan on his resignation were granted by James IV., 18th October 1490, to David Ross, his grandson and apparent heir (*Great Seal*). He is said to have married Christian, daughter of Torquil Macleod of the Lewes; he had,

**13.** Alexander. (See *below*.)

**136a.** Mr. Donald of Priesthill. (See *post*.)

**137.** Malcolm, named in the *Chron.*; he was perhaps burges of Tain and father of William, who died 4th March 1537 (*Kal. of F.*).

**138.** Andrew, burges of Tain (*Old MS. Ped.*).

**139.** John, who is said to have married ——— Munro of Tain (*Old MS. Ped.*).

**13.** Alexander, sixth of Balnagown, fell at Allt Charrais, with a considerable number of the clan, in a fight with the Sutherlands. The *Kal. of Ferne* states, under date 1486, June, 'Ob. Alexr. ross de balnagown, m̄gri wilhelmi ross, et Vilhelmi ross, angusii de terrel, alexr. terrel, etc. in die s̄cti barnabi āpti, año dñi m̄cccc°lxxxvi apud alde charwis undecimo huius.' He married Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Sutherland

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Skene (*Celtic Scot.* vol. iii. p. 355) states that the chronicle mentioning the marriage of Olaus the Black and Christina, daughter of Earl Ferquhard, does not name their supposed three sons, Leod, Gunn, and Leandres, that this filiation is certainly spurious. Paul was related to William the sixth Earl, and in various pedigrees is called grandson of Leandres.

of Duffus. In the ms. at Dunrobin it is stated that 'she had the wyt of the field of Aldyharves,' and had issue,

14. David. (See *below*.)

(1.) Isobell, married, as first wife, George Munro, tenth of Foulis ;  
their only son, George, was killed with his father, 1452.

14. Sir David, Knight, seventh of Balnagown, married first Helen Keith, daughter of the Laird of Inverugie, 'ane guid woman.' Charter to him and Helen Keith his wife of Wester Rarichies and Culleis 28th October 1490 (*Great Seal*); she died — May 1519 (*Kal. of F.*). He married secondly a daughter of the Duke of Albany, by whom he had no issue. He died 20th May 1527 (*Kal. of F.*), leaving by his first wife,

15. Walter. (See *below*.)

74. William of Ardgay. (See *post*.)

130. Hugh of Achna cloich. (See *post*.)

15. Walter, eighth of Balnagown, was slain at Tain 12th May 1528 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Marion, daughter of Sir John James Grant of Grant, by whom he had,

16. Alexander. (See *below*.)

73. Hugh (*Old MS. Ped.*).

(1.) Katherine, married John Denune, third of Cadboll, bailie and burges of Tain.

(2.) Janet, married, as second wife, Hugh Fraser, fifth Lord Lovat, slain at Lochlochry 1545—'Hugh Lord Lovat and Janet Ross his wife.' 19 July 1536 (*Great Seal*).

16. Alexander, ninth of Balnagown, on 5th April 1569, signed a bond to be faithful to James vi. and the Regent. He was confined in the Castle of Thomptalloun (*Reg. P. Coun.*). He died at Ardmore 25th October 1592, buried at Ferne, having married, first, Janet, daughter of John, third Earl of Caithness. Charter to him and Janet Sinclair his wife of the lands of Eister Rarichies, 26th September 1546 (*Great Seal*). He had by her,

17. George. (See *below*.)

(1.) Katherine, 'the witch' (see Appendix C.), she married, as second wife, Robert More Munro of Foulis, who died 4th November 1588, by whom she had, with four daughters:—1. Geo. Munro of Obsdale. 2. John of Meikill Davanch, who married Beatrix Ross, Sas. 24th January 1607, relict, and now spouse to Andrew Ross of Shandwick.

(2.) Agnes (perhaps by first wife), married Duncan Campbell of Boath.

(3.) Christian (by first wife?), married Kenneth Mackenzie, third of Dochmaluak, who died 1617, buried at Beauuly.

He married, secondly, Katherine, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail; she died at Daan 12th April 1592, was buried at Ferne, and, with various daughters, had,

21. Nicholas, first of Pitcalnie. (See *post*.)

72. Malcolm. In 1580 King James granted him the chaplainry of Cambuscurry for his education. Charter to him of the lands of Cambuscurry 8th August 1598 (*Great Seal*). Sas. 30th April 1606 on precept from chancery to him for the mill of Morinsche. He died *s.p.*

17. George, tenth of Balnagown, in May 1560 was infest in the Lordship

of Balnagown on charter by his father (*Balnagown Papers*), in 1567 was a student at St. Andrews, had a charter of the lands of Wester Ferne, Mulderg, etc., 7th June 1606 (*Great Seal*), died 14th February 1615-6 (*Kal. of F.*) having married first Marion, daughter of Sir John Campbell, first of Calder, by whom he had,

18. David. (See *below*.)

- (1.) Jean, 'Lady of Kintail,' died 12th May 1604 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Kenneth, first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, who died — March 1611. P.
- (2.) Katherine, 'Lady Maye,' died 5th July 1603 (*Kal. of F.*), having married Sir William Sinclair of Mey. P.
- (3.) Muriella, married Duncan Grant. Sas. 26th November 1606 on charter of the church lands of Rothemurchus by Patrick Grant to his son and apparent heir Duncan and Muriella Ross.
- (4.) Isobell, married as second wife John Munro, first of Fearn.

George Ross married, secondly, Isobell, second daughter of Angus M'Intosh of M'Intosh. 'Lady Balnagown,' Sas. 9th March 1669. He had also a natural son Alexander (*Reg. P. Coun.* 3d June 1596). He was succeeded by his son and heir,

18. David, eleventh of Balnagown. Sas. 1st May 1606, on charter by George Ross to David his son and apparent heir of Culcarne and other lands. Heir of his father in the lands of Wester Ferne, Downie, Ranylome, Meikle Rany, Pitkerie and others, 8th September 1615 (*Retours*). He died 20th November 1632, buried at Ferne, having married first—contract preserved at Dunrobin dated 7th and 8th July 1584—Lady Mary Gordon, second daughter of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, 'a vertuous and comely lady of ane excellent and quick witt' (Sir R. Gordon); she died *s.p.* at Overskibo in 1605, *Æt.* 22, buried at Dornoch. By the aforesaid marriage-contract it was also settled that should there be a failure of an heir-male to Balnagown, then John, Master of Sutherland, should marry Jean, eldest daughter of George. He married, secondly, Lady Annabella Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Tullibardine, Sas. 6th January 1607 on charter from George Ross of Balnagown to Annabella Murray, about to marry his apparent heir; he was succeeded by his only son,

19. David, twelfth of Balnagown, 'being 21 years complete.' Sas. 22d October 1640. On commission of war Ross-shire 1643-44-46 (*Acts of Parl.*). He fought at the Battle of Worcester, and dying a prisoner in the Tower, was buried at Westminster 29th December 1653 (*Kal. of F.*), having married in 1635 Marie, eldest daughter of Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, 'and now spouse,' Sas. 31st March 1636; she died at Ardmore 22d December 1646 (*Kal. of F.*), leaving issue,

20. David. (See *below*.)

Alexander, born 13th September 1645, died *s.p.*, April 1665.

(1.) Isobell.

(2.) Katherine, married Mr. John Mackenzie, fourth of Inverlael, 'his spouse.' Sasine, 8 April 1670, P.

20. David, thirteenth of Balnagown, son and heir to his father, 6th October 1657, in the lands of Strathoykell, Inverchasley, and others (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*), Commissioner of Supply, Ross-shire, 1678-85 (*Acts of Parliament*), M.P. Ross-shire, 1669-74, Sheriff, 1689. He obtained a

charter to himself and Francis Stewart of the lands and barony of Balnagown, 20th July 1688 (*Great Seal*). Born 14th September 1644, he died 17th April 1711, *s.p.l.*, having married (sasine on marriage-contract, 10th April 1666) Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of James, Earl of Moray; she died 1719.

He left several illegitimate children, among them 'George, son to David Ross of Balnagown,' Sasine 18th November 1694. He settled part of the Drum of Fearn on John Ross, mason in Balnagown, and Margaret Ross his spouse, 6th May 1668 (see Appendix).

Various settlements were proposed for establishing the succession to the broad lands of Balnagown, which by a document registered at Fortrose in 1688 consisted of forty-eight properties. An interesting account is given of the extraordinary intrigues for gaining possession of the estate in *Antiquarian Notes*, Macintosh, Inverness, 1865, pp. 57-70. Excluding the old family, it passed to Lieut.-General Charles Ross, from him to his nephew, Honourable Charles Ross, who fell at Fontenoy, 30th April 1745, when his father, George, thirteenth Lord Ross, succeeded. His son, William, Lord Ross, inherited, and, dying unmarried 19th August 1754, after some litigation it passed to his cousin, Sir James Ross Lockhart, whose descendant is now the owner.

LINE OF PITCALNIE.—21. Nicholas, first of Pitcalnie, eldest son of Alexander Ross, ninth of Balnagown, by his second wife, Katherine, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Kintail. Pitcalnie was conveyed to them by Henry, Bishop of Ross (*Hist. MSS. 6th Report*, p. 715). In 1587 Nicholas obtained a charter from his father of Pitcalnie and other lands. In February 1591 engaged with his father and half brother George (17) in assisting the fugitive Earl of Bothwell in the north (*Reg. Priv. Coun.*). Charter to him and David, his son and heir, of the third part of Arkboll. He died — July 1611 (*Kalender of Ferne*), having married (contract dated at Arkboll, 24th June 1587) Margaret, daughter of Hugh Munro of Assynt, and widow of Alexander Ross, second of Little Tarrell. She had,

22. David. (See *below*.)

(1.) Christian, married Donald Macleod, seventh of Assynt. Sasine 30th June 1624.

22. David, second of Pitcalnie, heir of Malcolm Ross (72) of Cambuscurry, 27th October 1618 (*Inq. spec. Ross et Crom.*). He died 14th October 1646, buried at Ferne, having married Jean, daughter of Alexander Dunbar of Munness (sasine 15th December 1640), leaving

23. David. (See *below*.)

40. Mr. Nicholas, 'second son, wit.' Sasine 15th December 1640.

41. Malcolm, first of Kindeace. (See *post*.)

23. David, third of Pitcalnie, apparent of Pitcalnie, Sasine 26th October 1639, appointed tutor to David, twelfth of Balnagown, being nearest paternal kinsman (*Inquis. de tutela*). Commissioner of war, Ross-shire, 1648-9, of excise 1661, fined £720 (*Acts of Parliament*). He married, first, Margaret, second daughter of Alexander Mackenzie of Kilcoy (sasine 15th December 1646), by whom he had

(1.) Margaret, married Hector Douglas of Mulderg. Sasine on marriage-contract 4th March 1670.

(2.) Katherine, married Robert Munro of Achnagairt. Marriage-contract dated 30th August 1679.

He married, secondly, Christina, daughter of Colonel J. Munro of Obsdale, widow of Captain James M'Culloch of Kindeace; she married, thirdly, John Munro of Fyvis. She had by her second husband

24. Alexander. (See *below.*)

(1.) Issobel, only daughter, married Mr. James, eldest son of Angus M'Culloch of Pitillie. Sasine on marriage-contract 29th September 1682.

24. Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie, in 1685 commissioner of supply Ross-shire (*Acts of Parliament*), in 1695-6 tenant of the bishopric of Ross (*Rent Roll*). He married Agnes, eldest daughter of Hugh Ross of Balmackie (sasine on marriage-contract 12th February 1684), and had,

25. Malcolm. (See *below.*)

32. George, 'brother of Malcolm.' Sasine 15th April 1710.

33. William, fourth son to Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie. Sasine 15th April 1710. Captain in the army, went to Antrim in 1741, and died 18th October 1763, having married Elizabeth Brussack, widow of W. Whitley. They had, with two daughters, an only son,

34. Alexander, who married Honora Burke, and had, with three daughters, an only son,

35. James. (See *below.*)

(1.) Margaret, who died 11th January 1730, having married Mr. David Ross, minister of Tarbat, who died 18th October 1748.

25. Malcolm, fifth of Pitcalnie, who on the death of his cousin David, thirteenth of Balnagown (20) *s.p.l.*, became the male representative of the Earls of Ross of the old creation, and chief of the family. In 1706 he was commissioner of supply, on 12th March 1708 he had a charter of adjudication and resignation of his lands (*Great Seal*); by sasine, 23d August 1720, Alexander Forrester of Culnald ceded to him the quarter-lands of Annate in the parish of Nigg; in 1721 he is styled Burgess of Tain. He married first, in 1706, Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. James M'Culloch of Pitou, by whom he had,

26. Alexander, eldest son of Malcolm R. and Jean M'Culloch. Sasine 15th April 1710. (See *below.*)

29. James.

30. Charles, third son. Sasine 22d September 1730.

31. Angus, fourth son. Sasine 22d September 1730.

(1.) Anne, (2.) Christian, (3.) Isabel, (4.) Katherine, who with their brothers were alive in 1733.<sup>1</sup>

Malcolm married, second, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Wallace of Igliston and widow of George Munro, first of Culrain, by whom he had no issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

26. Alexander, sixth of Pitcalnie, who died at Avoch, 11th September 1758 (*Gents. Mag.*), having married, first, Jean, second daughter of George Munro of Newmore, by Margaret, sister of the Lord President Forbes (contract dated at Arboll 11th January 1729, sasine on it 22d September 1730); by her he had,

27. Malcolm, *ob. v. p. s. p. m.* In 1745 he was at College at Aberdeen, and joining Prince Charles Edward was

<sup>1</sup> What became of all these sons and daughters, and of the second and third sons of Alexander, fourth of Pitcalnie? Did none of the sons leave issue?

attainted. He married . . . and left an only child Jean, who died in her thirty-first year, 23d September 1788, having married Alexander Macpherson, Writer, Inverness. (*Scots Mag.*)

Alexander married, secondly, Isobel, daughter of David M'Culloch of Piltoun. He married, thirdly, Naomi, daughter of John Dunbar of Burgie, Advocate (contract dated 12th December 1753); by her he had an only son,

**28. Munro.**

**28.** Munro, seventh of Pitcalnie, who settled the lands of Pitcalnie as follows, sasine 14th June 1760, on royal charter in favour of himself and his heirs-male, whom failing to Captain William Ross (33) of the Royal Regiment in Dublin and his heirs-male, whom failing to Duncan Ross of Kindeace (44) and his heirs-male, whom failing to David Ross (51) of Inverchasley and his heirs-male, whom all failing to the nearest heirs-male of the late Alexander, sixth (26). In 1778 he claimed the title of Earl of Ross, and his petition was presented to the House of Lords. Dying unmarried 2d March 1810, according to the terms of the settlement he was succeeded by his cousin James (35), only son of Alexander Ross (34).

**35.** James, eighth of Pitcalnie, was served heir to his cousin 12th July 1810, and died 31st March 1817, leaving by his wife Sarah, daughter of G. Johnston of Skerrins, Co. Dublin (she died 1816),

**36.** James, ninth of Pitcalnie, served heir of Pitcalnie 23d August 1821, and died unmarried 12th April 1829.

**37.** George, succeeded his brother. (*See below.*)

**38.** Henry, died unmarried 1830.

**39.** William Munro, died in Jamaica 1839, leaving a son William, who died unmarried 1872.

Blenerhassett died unmarried in Jamaica 1840.

(1.) Sarah, married Donald Williamson, and had, with a daughter Ada, a son,

George Ross Williamson, now of Pitcalnie.

**37.** George, tenth of Pitcalnie, born 3d September 1808, married, 1st June 1837, Katherine, daughter of Dugald Gilchrist of Ospisdale; she died 9th May 1888, and he having died 29th August 1884, *s.p.*, was succeeded by his sister's son as above.

(*To be continued.*)

189. RUNAWAY REGISTERS, HADDINGTON (*continued from vol. iii. page 127.*)—

- [No number] 1782 [*sic*]. May 1. Adam Litster of Perth, and ~~Emolie~~ [*sic*] Emma Francis of the same town, md. 'at Perth.'  
W. John Pierie, Wm. Litster. [*N.B.* This entry occupies the place in the page where it would naturally come if the date had been 1780. 1782 is therefore probably a mistake. It is strange, however, that it is not numbered.—ED.]
74. 1780. May 22. William Skelly of Eglingham, Co. Northumberland, Farmer, and Margaret Scott of the same Parish.  
W. Thomas Arthur, James Fairbairn.
75. " " 25. Edward Hoggbanks of Wolsingham, Co. Durham,

- Writer, and Isabella Metcalfe of the same parish.  
*W.* George Sawers, T. Hinslie (?), Jas. Nisbet.
- 75 [*sic*]. June 30. Michael Burton of Chigwell, Co. Essex, Esqr., and Elizabeth Reid of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Mary Heaton, Eliza Heaton.
76. 1781. Jan. 19. William Pettit of Stow market, Co. Suffolk, Brandy-Merchant, and Elizabeth Knopwood of Bury St. Edmund, in the same Co. *W.* James Nisbet, Eliza Buchanan.
77. „ April 19. Wm. Prance of Northam, Co. Devon, Mariner, and Ann Connell of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the same Co. *W.* Thos. Cuthbert, Jane Prance, James Stuart.
78. 1782. Mar. 3. Sir Richart Perrott, Bart. of St. James, London, and Margaret Jemima Fordice of Inveresk, Spinster. *W.* Isabella Ford, Mary Humphrey.
79. „ July 2. Thomas Palmer of Loughborough, Co. Leicester, Cutler, and Ann Pynor of St. Martin's, in the town of Leicester, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Thomas Temple.
80. „ Aug. 1. William Wightman of Eyemouth, Co. Berwick, Surgeon, and Ann Delisle of Dunbar, Co. Hadington, Spinster. *W.* Alexr. Nairne, Margt. Gillet.
- [81.] 1783. Jan. 8. Walter Smeaton of Canongate, Edinburgh, Coach-painter, and Jean Shirriff of Hadingtoun, md. at Captainhead, in this Parish. *W.* James Shirreff, Richd. Shirreff, J. Henderson.
82. „ Sept. 16. William Hunter, Lieutenant in the Durham Militia, and Sarah Dodsworth of Rippon, Co. York. *W.* Wm. Brunton, Jas. Nisbet.
83. 1784. Sept. 20. John Laurie of North Leith, Shipmaster, and Ann Drysdale, widow of Gilbert Shirriff, late Shipmaster of Leith. *W.* James Mitchell, Mary Humphrey.
84. 1785. Mar. 2. Thomas George L'Ennarde Barsetti, Esq., Lieutenant in His Majesty's 23rd Regimt. of Infantry, and Mary Wilmot of Chaddisden, Co. Derby. *W.* James Fairbairn, Eliza Buchanan.
85. „ April 18. Lieutenant Alexr. Home of His Majesty's Navy, and Elizabeth Stuart of Lady Kirk, Co. Berwick. *W.* Mary Maitland, Eliza Buchanan.

END OF VOL. II.

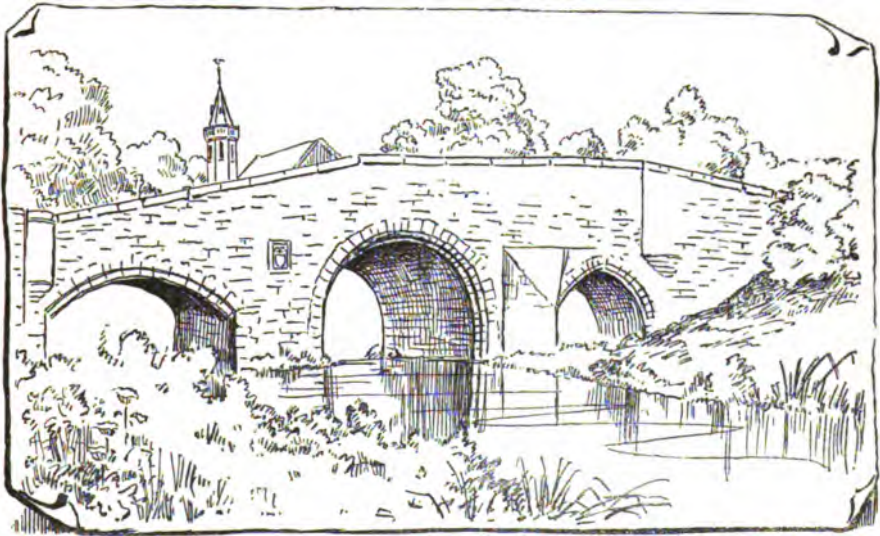
VOL. III.

1785. Registers of Marriages for the English Episcopal Chapel in Hadingtoun, N. Britain.
1. 1785. Dec. 3. William Sewell of St. Lawrence, Co. Essex, Farmer, and Hannah Ketcher of Tillingham in the same Co. *W.* James Fairbairn, Daniel Gordon.
2. 1786. Oct. 3. George Blair, late Steward to the General Elliott, East Indiaman, and Alison Sinclair of Old Hamstocks,

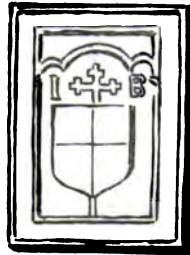


- Co. East Lothian. *W.* John Clarke, Alexr. Duncan.
3. 1786. Dec. 27. Alexr. Dods of Athelstanford, Farmer, and Katherine Dudgeon of the same Parish. *W.* Katherine Maitland, Jas. Nisbet.
  4. 1787. Jan. 23. John Home of Coldingham, Co. Berwick, and Margaret Home of the same Parish. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Geo. Swinton.
  5. " " 30. William Manderson of West Kirk, Edinburgh, and Margaret Orr of the same Parish. *W.* John Clark, Jas. Nisbet.
  6. " Mar. 19. John Buchan of North Berwick, Carpenter, and Ann Douglas of the same Parish, md. at Dirleton. *W.* James Hasswell, Leslie Douglass.
  7. " June 5. Edward Place of Calverley, West Riding, Co. York, Esq., and Ann Gordon of Parish of West Kirk, Edinburgh, Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Grace Barker.
  8. " Sep. 3. Francis Edwards Whalley of Winscombe, Co. Somerset, Esq., and Bridget Maria Salmon of Stretton on the Fosse, same Co., Spinster, md. 'in the Chapel.' *W.* S. Rogers, John Clarke.
  9. 1788. Sep. 8. John Mosscrop of Edrim, Co. Berwick, Farmer, and Agnes Grieve of Eymouth, same Co. *W.* John Clarke, James Mitchell.
  10. " Dec. 6. James Lindsay of Hadingtoun, Officer of Excise, and Janet Herriot of the same Parish, Milliner. *W.* John Main, Wm. Johnstone.
  11. 1789. Mar. 17. James Dansie of Mary le bonne, Esq., in the city of Westminster, and Elizabeth Walker of the same Parish, Spinster. *W.* Robert M'Lagan, Jas. Nisbet.
  12. " Aug. 3. William Mackay of Tolbooth Kirk Parish, Edinr., Writer, and Sarah Cleghorne of Corstorphine, Spinster. *W.* John Taylor, Alexr. Thom (?)
  13. " Sep. 8. Captain John Ogilvie of the Royal George Brig, Leith, and Louisa, widow of the late Captain Alexander Ogilvie, London. *W.* Tho. Salmon, Margt. Ogilvie, Anne Ogilvy.
  14. 1790. May 19. William Clark, Esq., Captain in his Majesty's Royal Navy, and Jane Tod of Dunbar, Spinster, md. in Dunbar. *W.* Thomas Tod, Alexr. Tod.
  15. 1791. Oct. 9. John Stevenson, Master of the Otter Sloop belonging to London, and Helen Booth of Peterhead. *W.* Adam Stevenson, Thomas Hay.
  16. 1792. Jan. 19. Thomas Semple of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Butcher, and Jane Robertson of the same Parish. *W.* William White, Jas. Nisbet.
  17. 1793. Apr. 19. Miles Monkhouse of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wine Merchant, and Dorothea Ann Hopper of Elvet in the city of Durham, Spinster. *W.* Elizabeth Bowker, William Loftus.
  18. 1795 [*sic*]. Aug. 22. William Moir, Junr., of New Grange, Esq., and Cornelia Isabella Aitken, Spinster, both of St. Vigens, Co. of Angus. *W.* Sarah Fairbairn, Helen Walker.

19. 1795 [*sic*]. Nov. 24. Alexander Ramsay of Dunse, Butcher, and Frances Spears of Berwick-upon-Tweed. *W.* Alexr. Thom, Thomas Temple.
20. 1794. Jan. 9. William Roberts of Bampton, Co. Oxford, Gent., and Mary Scott of St. Mary le bone, London, Spinster, md. at Adington [*sic*]. *W.* Mary Holton, Arch. Macdonald. [*N.B.* Most of the above entry is apparently written by the Bridegroom, Mr. Buchanan's writing being very shaky.—*ED.*]
21. 1794. Mar. 9. Mathew Allen Lee of Bloomsbury, Co. Middlesex, and Rachel Frances Dashwood of Mary le bone, same Co., Spinster. *W.* Jas. Nisbet, Arch. M'Donald.
22. 1795. Jan. 7. Perry Nursey, Surgeon of Melton, Co. Suffolk, and Ann Simpson of Ufford, same Co., but last from Ipswich, Spinster. *W.* James Fairbairn, Jas. Nisbet.
- [*N.B.* The remaining 13 pages of the book are blank—*ED.*]



190. WHO BUILT DAIRSIE BRIDGE?—The interesting old bridge over the Eden at Dairsie, of which a sketch is given above, is generally stated by writers on Fifeshire to have been built by Archbishop Spottiswoode. He certainly built the Church of Dairsie in 1622—his arms are above the door,—but the bridge is obviously much older than the church, and was erected long before Spottiswoode's time. The statement that Dairsie Bridge was built by Spottiswoode, which is repeated in Swan & Leighton's *History of the County*, published in 1840; in *Gardiner's Miscellany*, published at Cupar in 1841; and in Dr. Taylor's *Antiquities of the North of Fife*, has its origin, it is believed, in a foot-note to the edition of Sibbald's *History of Fife*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Adamson,



minister of Cupar-Fife, and published there in 1803. There is built into the north side of the bridge a stone with a coat of arms. The writer has often thought that these arms would furnish conclusive evidence as to who was the builder of the bridge. It is, however, impossible to decipher from the bank of the river what is on the stone. The writer therefore lately got himself lowered over the parapet of the bridge, when he carefully examined the stone and the arms on it. Unfortunately, from the effects of time and the influence of the weather, the arms are difficult to decipher. However, there are faint traces on the stone of a quartered shield, which, it is thought, bears the arms of Beaton. Behind the shield is a crosier, or cross staff, on one side of which is 'I' and on the other 'B,' as in the sketch—proving, it is thought, that these are the arms and initials of James Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews.

James Beaton was a son of John Beaton of Balfour, in Fifeshire, and was a man of considerable importance and influence, although he has been rather overshadowed by his more famous nephew, David, Cardinal Beaton. James Beaton was prior of Whithorn, Abbot of Dunfermline, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Glasgow, and in 1522 he was appointed Archbishop of St. Andrews on the death of Archbishop Forman. He held the See of St. Andrews until his death in 1539.

The bridge of Dairsie—if built by him, of which, from his initials being on the stone, we have little doubt—had therefore been erected between 1522 and 1539, about a century before Spottiswoode's time.

In the monograph on the heraldic ceiling of St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, recently published by the New Spalding Club, the arms of James Beaton, then Archbishop of Glasgow, are depicted. The shield has behind it a crosier or cross staff closely resembling that on the bridge at Dairsie.

R. C. W.

[The above note appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser*. By the courtesy of the Editor we are able to give a sketch of the bridge.—ED.]

191. ITINERARY OF SCOTLAND BY JOHN HARDING.—The Chronicles of John Harding are but little known—as even Sir Henry Ellis's edition is rare. We therefore need not apologise for producing it from the copy of the edition of 1543, now in the Signet Library, Edinburgh.—ED.

'Harding or Hardyng, John, an old English chronicler, *b.* 1378, lived at least to the age of 87. He was employed in collecting documents for the purpose of ascertaining what fealty was due from the Scottish Kings to the Kings of England, and is said to have forged papers where he did not find what he looked for; but it is possible that Harding himself was deceived. Certain it is that he acquired a taste for such researches, and drew up a Metrical Chronicle of England from the earliest times to the reign of Henry IV. It was first printed by Grafton, with a continuation to the 34th year of Henry VIII., by the same, in prose, in 1543, sm. 4to. This edit. is very rare; the Roxburghe copy was sold for £13, 13s., which we believe to have been the highest price ever paid for it. In 1812 a new ed. was pub. in r. 4to, with a biographical and literary preface by Sir Henry Ellis.'—*Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature*.

How the maker of  
this booke reporteth the distaunce and miles  
of the townes in Scotland, and the waie  
how to conueigh an armie as-  
well by lande as water into  
y<sup>e</sup> chifest partes therof.

Nowe to expresse, unto your noble grace  
The verie waie, bothe by sea & lande  
With the distaunce of townes, and every miles space  
Through the chifest parte of all Scotlande  
To conueigh an armie, that ye maie take in hande  
Herafter shall folowe, in as good ordre as I maie,  
The true discription, and distaunce of the waie

From Berwike to Donbarre. xx miles it is  
And twenty miles forward unto Haddyingtoun  
And twelfe miles frō thence to Edenburgh I wis  
To Lithko twelfe, and so Northwest to Boune  
Twelfe miles it is, unto Sterlyng toun  
Besouth Foorth, that river principall  
Of right faire waie, and plentifull at all.

From Berwike  
to Döbarre xx.  
Haddyingtoun  
xii. Edenburgh  
xii. Lithko.  
xii. Sterlig  
xii.

Where that your nauy at Leith maie rest safly  
With all your vitales, a mile from Edenburgh  
And after, at the blaknesse, whiles as ye ly  
At Sterlyngtoun, whiche is the kynges burgh  
And wyne that shire, all whole out through  
So shall your nauy at your necessitee  
Bee at your hande still, your armie to supplie.

From Edē-  
burghe too  
Lieth. i. to  
Blaknesse ix. to  
Sterlyng  
xiii.

From Sterlyng then, over the river of Foorth  
Passe alongest the bridge to Camskinelle  
And if it bee broken toward the North  
Unto the foorde of Tirps under the fell  
Then spede you Westward, thre miles as men tell  
Where ye maie passe to the doune of Menteth  
Which passeth frō the Foorth thre miles unneth.

From Sterlyng  
to the doune of  
Menteth.

Then frō the doune, a waie ye have right faire  
Through out Menteth, & eke Clakmannam shire  
And so through Fiffe, to Falkelande to repaire  
Thirty long miles, without mosse or mire  
For so it is compted, with horse and carte to hire  
From Sterlyng Eastward, and the high oghilles  
Whiche some men call montaignes, & some felles.

From Sterlig to  
Flaklande xxx.

Frō Falkland then to Disert toun, south east  
Twelfe miles it is, of faire ready waie  
And from Falklande to saint Andrewes, east  
But other twelfe miles, without any naie  
Wher the bishoppes see is, and castle as thei saie,  
And at Kyngorne, and Disert maie ye mete  
You for to vitail, all your Englishe flete.

Then ride Northwest, from s. Andrewes toun  
Alongest the Southe side, of the water of Taye  
Up to the burgh of saint Jhons toun

*Northern Notes and Queries ;*

Right North from Fife, a countre freshe and gaie  
 And from saint Andrewes. xxiiii miles thei saie.  
 A pleasant grounde and frutefull countree  
 Of corne and cattell, with prosperitee.

Whiche countree of Fife alōg the Scotishe see  
 And from saint Andrewes, to the oghles thei saie  
 Is xliiii miles long of good countree  
 And sometyme in bredth sixe miles of faire waie  
 But from Logh leuen eastward, without naie  
 Of right good waie, briefly to conclude  
 Twelfe miles contain it dooeth in latitude.

At Ennerke then and saint Margarete I hope  
 Your nauy maie receive vitaill in that countree  
 Alongest the water of Foorth, as I can grope  
 With hulke, and barge, of no small quantitee  
 You to supporte, in your necessitee  
 So that ye maie not, in those countrees faille  
 To have for your armie, ready vitaill.

Then to s. Jhons toune, upon y<sup>e</sup> water of Tay  
 Within Strathren, that standeth faire and strōg  
 Ditched aboute, sixtene foote depe I saie  
 And twenty foote on bredth ouertwharte to fong  
 It is Northeast twenty miles full long  
 And nere to Scone abbay, within miles three  
 Where alwaies thei croune their kynges maiestee.

Whiche water of Tay, is so nauigable  
 From the East, to saint Jhons toune  
 For all suche shippes, as bee able  
 Fourty tunne of wine, to cary up and doune  
 For vitailyng, and kepyng of the toune  
 Unto the whiche, so floweth the water of Tay  
 That all the ditches it filleth night and daie.

At the whiche toune, passe over y<sup>e</sup> bridge ye shall  
 With all your armie, hostyng through that land  
 Where in Angus, that countree principall  
 The Kerse of Gowry dooth lie I understande  
 A plentifull countree, I you warrande  
 Of corne and catell, and all commoditees  
 You to supporte, in your necessitees.

Betwixt the mounthes and the water of Tay  
 Whiche some do call mōutaignes in our lāguage  
 Passe Eastward, with your armie daie by daie  
 From place to place with small cariage  
 For your nauy shall you mete in this voyage  
 At Portincragge, shorte waie from Dunde  
 With vitailles to refreshe your whole armie.

Beside the stufte and vitaill of that lande  
 Whiche ye shall finde, in the countree as ye go  
 And market made alwaies to your hande  
 Of all their vitailles, although thei bee your fo  
 Now frō saint Jhons toune the sothe to saie is so  
 Eightene miles it is, to the towne of Dundie  
 The principall burgh, by Northe the Scotishe see.

Then ride Northeast all alongest the see  
Right from Dumber to Arbroith as I mene  
Then to Monrosse, and to Baruie  
And so through the Meernes to Cowy as I wene  
Then twelfe miles or more passe to Aberdyne  
Betwene Dee and Done a goodly citee  
A marchaunt toune and uniuersitee.

Of the whiche waie, thirty miles there is  
Of good corne lande, and twenty large extente  
Full of catell and other goodes I wisse  
As to Moore land, and heth dooth well appente  
From Brichan citee to the orient  
Where dooth stande upon the see  
A goodly porte and hauen for your nauie.

Where that thesame, maie easely you mete  
To vitaille your armie, wheresoeuer ye go  
Ouer all the mountaignes, drie mosses and wete  
Where the wild Scottes do dwell then passe unto  
That is in Mare and Garioth also  
In Athill, Rosse, Sutherlande and Chatnesse  
Mureste, Lenox, and out isles I gesse.

And when ye haue that land whole conquered  
Returne again unto Striuelyne  
And from thence to Glasco homeward  
Twenty and foure miles to saint Mōngos shrine  
Wherwith your offryng ye shall frō thēce declyne  
And passe on furthwarde to Dumbertayne  
A castle strong and harde for to obtayne.

In which castle saint Patricke was borne  
That afterward in Irelande did winne  
Aboute the whiche floweth euen and morne  
The Westerne seas without noyse or dinne  
When furthe of the same the streames dooe rinne  
Twise in xliiii houres, without any faile  
That no manne maie that strong castle assaile,

Upon a rocke so hie, the same dooth stande  
That if the walles wer beaten to the roche  
Yet wer it full heard to climbe with foote or hande  
And so to wyne, if any to them approche  
So strong it is to gette without reproche  
That without honger, and cruell famishment  
It cannot bee taken to my iudgement.

Then from Glasgo to the toune of Aire  
Are twenty miles and foure well accompted  
A good countree for your armie euery where  
And plenteous also, by many one recounted  
For there I was, and at the same I mounted  
Toward Lamarke toune xxliiii miles  
Homeward trudgyng, for fere of Scottish giles.

From the toune of Aire in kile, to Galloway  
Through Carrict passe unto Nithisdaile  
Where Dumfrise is a pretie toune alwaie

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And plentifull also of all good vitail  
 For all your armie, without any faile  
 So that keepyng this iourney, by my instruccion  
 That realme ye shall bryng in subieccion.

Then from Domfrise to Carlill, ye shall ride  
 Twenty and foure miles of very redy waie,  
 So maie ye wynne the lande on euery side  
 Within a yere, withouten more delaie  
 For castles there is none, that withstande you maie  
 Nor abide your siege, against your ordinaunce  
 So simple and weake, is their purueiaunce.

And if ye like good lorde, at home to abide  
 With little cost, your Wardens ye maie sende  
 Chargyng them all, with hostes for to ride  
 In propre persone, through winter to thende  
 With morow forraies, thei maie them sore offende  
 And burne Jedburgh, Hawike, Melrose, and Läder,  
 Codynghm̄, Donglasse, & the toune of Dobarre.

Then send an hoste of footemen in  
 At Lammesse next, through all Lawdendale  
 And Lammermore woddes, and mossis ouer rin  
 And eke therwith the Stowe of weddale  
 Melrose lande, Etrike forest, and Tiuidale,  
 Liddisdale, Ewisdale, and the Ryngwodfeld  
 To the Crike Crosse, that riden is full seld.

The wardens then of bothe the marches two  
 To bee their staile, and eke their castles strong  
 Then to reskewe from enemies where euer thei go  
 With fleyng stailes, to folowe them ay emong  
 Lesse nor then foes them suppressse and fong  
 And euery night to releue to the hoste  
 And lodge together all upon a coste.

And also then at the next Mighelmesse  
 The West Warden to Domfrise ride he maie  
 Foure and twenty miles from Carelil as I gesse  
 And then passe forthward, through Galowaie  
 To Carrike after, into good araie  
 And then from thence, to the towne of Aire  
 In Kile that countree, plentifull and faire.

Nexste then from Aire, unto Glasgow go  
 A goodly citee and uniuersitee  
 Where plentifull is the countree also  
 Replenished well with all commoditee  
 There maie the Warden of the East Marche bee  
 And mete the other twaine as I wene  
 Within ten daies, or at the moste fiftene.

The third armie from Barwike passe it shall  
 Through Dumbarre, Edinburgh, and Lithko  
 And then to Sterlyng, with their power all  
 And nexste from that unto Glasgo  
 Standyng upon Clide, and where also  
 Of corne and cattell is aboundaunce  
 Your armie to vitail at all suffisaunce.

Thus these three armies at Glasgo shall mete  
 Well araid in their armour clene  
 Whiche homward frō thēce, thei shall returne cōplete  
 Foure & twenty miles to Lamarke so shene  
 To Pebles on Twede, is sixtene miles I wene  
 To Soltray as much, then xx miles with spede  
 From thence returne, thei shall to Wark on twede.

Within a moneth, this lande maie be destroyed  
 All a south furth if wardens will assente  
 So that our enemies shalbe sore annoied  
 And wasted bee, and eke foreuer shente  
 If Wardens thus woorke, after myne intente  
 Thei maie well quenche the cruell enmitte  
 This daie by southe all the Scotishe see.

Now of this matter, I haue saied myne intente  
 Like as I could espie and diligently inquire  
 Whiche if it maie your highnesse well contente  
 It is the thyng that I hertely desire  
 And of your grace no more I dooe require  
 But that your grace, will take in good parte  
 Not onely my paines, but also my true harte.

192. FAMILIES OF LYLE (DUCHAL) AND STEWART (ARDGOWAN).—In Note No. 107 I referred to the early connection between the families of Lyle of Duchal and Stewart of Ardgowan. The latter family was founded by Sir John Stewart of Auchingoun, Blackhall, and Ardgowan, natural son of King Robert III., who with his brother Sir James Stewart of Kilbryde was probably born about 1350-1360 (Sir James was old enough in 1388 to 'deforce' the Sheriff of Lanark in respect of the castle ward of Kilbryde 'super quo consulendus est Rex' as is recorded in the Exchequer Rolls). Of Sir John's successors Mr. George Crawford wrote thus in 1710: 'From which Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan above mentioned did John Stewart of Ardgowan and Blackhall lineally descend, who obtained from King James IV., anno 1508, a confirmation of King Robert's charter made to his ancestor of the lands above mentioned.' Neither Semple in the edition of 1782, nor Robertson in that of 1818 refer to the intermediate links. But an attempt was made, about fifty years ago, to ascertain the early descents more precisely, and the result was embodied in a pedigree which is referred to in Appendix A. of Mr. George Williamson's *Old Greenock*. In this pedigree Sir John Stewart (No. I.) is made to be succeeded by a son John (No. II.), who is identified as the 'Johannes Seneschallus Miles' present in the council at Holyrood on the 30th December 1424, at the hearing of a cause between the Abbot of Paisley and Goldfridius de Nisbet, regarding the lands of Auchinche or Auchinchos; and also as the 'John Stewart of Blackhall' who *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter (by his second marriage) of Robert, 1st Lord Lyle. John (No. II.) is made to have been succeeded by a son James (No. III.), who is identified as the 'James Stewart of Auchingoun' to whom a charter of certain lands, etc., in Arran was granted by King James III. on the 19th December 1472; and as the 'James Stewart of Blackhall' who *m.* Margaret, eldest daughter (by his second wife Lady Elizabeth Douglas) of Robert, 2d Lord Lyle. This James No. III. is made to have been succeeded by a son John (No. IV.), who with Marion (? Janet) Mure his



wife was infeft in Ardgowan on the 17th May 1494, and who obtained the charter of confirmation in 1508 mentioned by Crawford.

I find nothing to connect the Johannes Seneschallus Miles of 1424 with Renfrewshire in general or the Blackhall Stewarts in particular. The land in dispute was, it is true, situated in Renfrewshire, but the other councillors present on the occasion (Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, Thomas Stewart his son, Sir Robert Lauder, Thomas Somerville of Carnwath, and Alexander Livingstone of Calenter) were not Renfrewshire men. If the entry is to be taken as referring to a Blackhall Stewart, then it is probable that Sir John Stewart the original grantee was the councillor recorded as present, as we know he was alive till 1429.

The person who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of the 1st Lord Lyle, could not have been the 'Miles' who sat in council in 1424. Sir Robert Lyle of Duchal was created Lord Lyle in 1446 and was twice married; (first) to Margaret, daughter of Andrew, 2d Lord Gray, and (secondly) to Margaret Wallace, by whom he had a son, his successor, and this daughter Elizabeth. Lord Gray, in a charter of 1445, refers to 'Robert Lyle, Lord of Duchal, my son,' an expression he would not have used if his daughter were then dead and Lord Lyle married again. Therefore we may infer that Lord Lyle's second marriage took place after 1445, and that Elizabeth Lyle could not have been married before 1460-70, a date which precludes the idea of her husband having sat in council in 1424.

Again, the person who married Margaret, daughter of the 2d Lord Lyle, could not have been father of the John Stewart who was infeft in Ardgowan in 1494. This is proved by the Angus pedigree. Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus (Bell the Cat), was nine years of age in 1462 when his father died, and married (according to Godscroft) on the 4th March 1468. Elizabeth, his second daughter, could not have been born before 1470, nor married to Lord Lyle before 1485-90 (Godscroft gives 1491 and 1495 as the dates of the marriages of her elder and younger sisters). We may therefore conclude that Margaret Lyle could not have been married to James Stewart of Blackhall before 1500. This is supported by the curious fact stated in Douglas's *Peerage* (ii. 164), that Margaret Lyle had a charter of Inchinnan on the 15th April 1494, from Mathew Stewart, son and heir-apparent of John, Earl of Lennox; for I apprehend that if she had been married at the date of that charter, her husband's name would have been mentioned in it.<sup>1</sup> It follows that James Stewart of Blackhall, who married Margaret Lyle, could not have been the father, but may have been the brother, of the John Stewart who was infeft in Ardgowan in 1494.

The hypothesis that James Stewart of Blackhall was a brother of John Stewart of Ardgowan is to some extent supported by finding that the 'Keeper of the King's ships' in 1515 was James Stewart, 'brother germaine to the Laird of Ardgowan.' (See *Book of Dumbarton*, i. 137.)

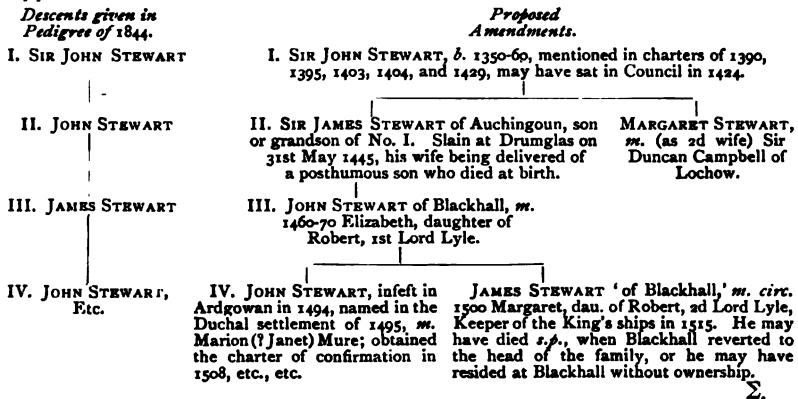
It may be objected that Robert, 2d Lord Lyle, in the Duchal settlement of 1495, calls to the succession 'Peter Houstoun and the heirs betwixt him and Margaret Lyle,' his second daughter, and that therefore Lord Lyle himself must have been married at an earlier date than I have assigned. I suspect, however, that nothing more than a betrothal or contract of marriage passed between Peter Houstoun and Margaret Lyle,

<sup>1</sup> This charter was confirmed at Glasgow, 16th May 1494. It purports to grant Inchinnan 'pro benemeritis ejus, dictae Margaretae et assignatis ejus, videlicet dicto Roberto Domino Lile et heredibus ejus quibuscunque.'

and that the marriage never actually took place. Peter Houstoun's wife, and the mother of his son and successor, was Helen Schaw of the Sauchie family.

The charter of the 6th May 1495 which confirmed Lord Lyle's settlement was granted in favour of the entailer's eldest and three younger sons, and of 'John Stewart of Ardgowan,' with remainder to the Houstouns, Galbraiths, etc. This John Stewart of Ardgowan, if my hypothesis be correct, was sister's son of the entailer, and takes precedence of the entailer's daughters and their issue. He was also in all probability grandson of the man who (as the *Asloan Chronicle* tells us) was slain at Drumglas in 1445 by the father and uncle of the entailer.<sup>1</sup> It is, therefore, safe to say that this Duchal settlement of 1495 presents some points of difficulty and interest.

It is possible that a careful examination of the charters, etc., to which I have referred, may lead to some better solution of the matter. In the meantime, as likely to aid in clearing up some of these difficulties, I venture to suggest the following amendments to the pedigree drawn up in 1844:—



193. ALTAR OF ST. NINIAN AT BRUGES.—The lord<sup>e</sup> of Consale decrette ⁊ deliuis þr James makkisone Williã chaprik ⁊ Johne hoppare Sall content and pay to Mais<sup>v</sup> James Wawane chapellane of Sanct Ninianis altare off bruges in flandr<sup>e</sup> þ Soume3 vnd writtin that Is to say þe said Johne makisone for his schip of five last xxiiij s grete vsuale money of flãdr<sup>e</sup> the said Williã todrik for his schip of five last xxij s grete of þe samy money ⁊ þe said Johne hoppare of a schip les þan five last x s grete of þe money forsaid of þe dewiteis ⁊ þssit<sup>e</sup> aucht ⁊ wont to þe said all ⁊ chapellai of þ last rais maid at pasche i þe þt<sup>e</sup> of flandr<sup>e</sup> ⁊ zeland as was sufficietly pressit before þe lord<sup>e</sup> And ordinis þat lre3 be writtin to distrẽze þe said<sup>e</sup> þsonis þ land<sup>e</sup> ⁊ gud<sup>e</sup> for þe said pund<sup>e</sup> grett<sup>e</sup> or þe avale þof as It now gais And þe said<sup>e</sup> þsons wer sũmond to þis actioñ oft tȳmes callit ⁊ no<sup>r</sup> comperit. 7 July 1494.—*Act. Dom. Con.*

<sup>1</sup> Sir James Balfour's version of the Drumglas affair is as follows: 'About the same time (1445) Robert Boyde of Doughtal James treacherously killed James Steuarte of Achminto, near Kirkepatrick, and took his wife prisoner to Dunbrittane Castle, quher shoe was brought to bed of a dead chylde and within two dayes herselue also deyes.' The *Asloan Chronicle*, it will be remembered, styles the murdered man Sir James Stewart of Auchingawne.

194. SCULPTURED STONES AT CULROSS (Vol. iii. p. 151).—May not the arms on No. 4, three mullets in fesse between as many trefoils, be those of Grossett. I find in Nisbet's *Heraldry*, Vol. ii. Appendix, p. 266, the arms of Walter Grossett of Logie (near Dunfermline), Collector of Customs at Alloa, given as 'Azure three stars or mullets disposed fesseways argent, and in base of the stars as many bezants.'

In Burke's *General Armory* another Coat is given for Grosset: Argent nine trefoils in Cross Vert.

The Stone No. 4 has both stars and trefoils, and may be for Grossett.

R. C. WALKER, F.S.A. Scot.

I am inclined to think that the arms on No. 7 are not those of Erskine, but are for Cunninghame, and that the charge is intended for a Shakefork. The part of the initial left seems to resemble a 'C' rather than an 'E.'

James Conynghame is mentioned as a proprietor in Culross in a Charter by Alexander, Commendator of Culross in 1587. The date on the stone is 1597. It is possible that the stone may have been erected in memory of James Conynghame.

R. C. W.

#### 195. EXTRACTS FROM CULROSS KIRK-SESSION RECORDS.

1647, 7 Feb.—James Baid accused of night drinking denyed bot be reason of sundrie presumptions though not proven to inact himself as followeth

That if ever he be found drinking in a Taverne or eall house after ten at night to pay toties quoties ten <sup>lb</sup>.

W<sup>m</sup> Drysdel accused for selling to the forsd person and some Dutchmen denyed & is hten<sup>t</sup> lykewyse to be enacted that if ever he or any of his house be fund selling wine to any except sick persons after ten hours at even to pay toties quoties ten <sup>lb</sup>.

1647, 4 July.—Peter Prymrois and Hendrie Cowey ordained to remove the Highland people out of ther bounds befor the next Saboth under the pain of the highest censure the session shall think miet to enjoyne them.

1647, 29 Aug.—Peter Prymrois & Hendrie Cowey delated for lodging & receaving strangers within ther houses to be warned against next day (N. B. the confessed & promised to remove 'the Highlandmen.')

1647, 27 Sep.—To remember the bridg of Cramond and some things to be collected for

1647, 10 Oct.—Delated Hendrie Wannane [elsewhere Vannan] not haveing his [salt] pane drawen in due tyme to be warned.

1647, 21 Dec.—The minister desyred the Elders to tak notice of the people one Zuile day [on Christmas Day] that they goe about ther ordinarie callings & if any be found supstatiuously set for the keeping of that day to delat them accordingly.

1647, 24 Dec.—George Anderson cited accused of prophanation of the Saboth by playing and running up & doune the toune in tyme of divine service confessed & promised never to doe the lyke hierafter bot because of his ignorance not knowing what Commandment he has broken was enacted

That if should not get the commandments betwixt & this day twentie dayes he should be brought bak & scurged publickly.

1648, 7 Jan.—Margrit Strik cited of night drinking with sojourns denied. proven by hir nighbours shee is ordered to stand at the cross on the marquet day betuixt ten & twelve hours with a paper hat on hir head and her filthie falt wreatten theron & therafter to be scurged by the hangman.

[N. B. Elsewhere (4 June 1648) after the paper hat is added ' & the branks in ther mouth & therafter stand bearfooted at the Kirk doore betwixt the second & third bell.' The 'stocks' mentioned 18 June 1648.]

1648, 1 Oct.—That those who had miscaried with this deboshed crewe from Stirling should be delated against the next day & censured accordingly.

1648, 8 Oct.—Delated W<sup>m</sup> Hallyday John Robertson & Alex<sup>r</sup> Eizat for ther miscariag in tyme of our great trubles goeing through the toune in the night after ten hours crying & flaying the people.

1648, 15 Oct.—Thes of toune & land to give in the losses they hav by thes Malignants from Stirling against the next day & to be presented to the comittie of Estats.

1648, 1 Dec.—Marg<sup>t</sup> Donaldson entered the black stool to sit in sack-cloth at the presbyteries direction.

1648, 12 Dec.—The sojourns within toune & land ais to be brought in & mak ther confession for the unlawful engagement

Thos of the toune to wit

Thos of the land to wit

(14 names).

(10 names).

1648, 20 Dec.—The wqill day befor the congregation the heritors, counsellors & others who had hand or did any way contribut to the out putting of sojourns in the leat unlawful engagement did publicly befor the congregation mak ther confession by standing up in ther seats.

Therafter the act being red debarring & discharging all who had correspondence w<sup>t</sup> the enemie & war onder the conduct of Leutiel & Georg Monroe from the renewing of the covenant

The people in presence of the dreadful God standing one ther feete did solemnly renewe the covenant with ther hands lifted up to the most high.

1649, 13 March.—Ordains that a seat be build befor James Blaws seat for the midwyfs & that they discharged the goodwyfe of Grange for seat.

1649, 18 March.—This day M<sup>r</sup>. John Gemestone & John Kemney with James Hutton & Archibald Tealy<sup>r</sup> who war sojourns in the unlawful engagement having satisfied before the congregation as the rest of that number did & did renew the covenant and subscribe the same.

1649, 22 April.—It was also thought met becaus of the great abuse at penie brydels of gathering in numbers of people especially work people from their master's service that therfor the persons to be maryed should consign befor the Session 20<sup>lb</sup>, if they kept within bounds and Limits by act publicly intimat in that caice to receive ther 20<sup>lb</sup> bak, if not to be employed & disponed upon by the Session at pios uses.

1649, 6 May.—This day the act aganst thos who resort to supstitious walls was publicly intimat and ordiened to be registrat as follows. The presbeterie hearing yt ther are some resorting to supstitious wells for obtaining helth to sick and distracted persons as also that ther are some that sends them and gives advices to goe that way, for preventing wherof in all tymes cuming the presbeterie ordeienes that whosoever shall be found guiltie of

the premiss that they mak ther publick repentance in sack cloth befor the congregaõne and ordained this Act to be intimat in all the Kirks of the presbyterie; sic subscribd, Mr. Gerie Smith, Clerk to the Presbyterie.

1649, 13 May.—Delated by the Searchers Bessie Crame pulling lieks in hir yaird in tyme of divine service, to be warned against the next day.

1649, 18 Nov.—Elspit Schioche for railing on the searchers cited and most sharply reproved apoynted to stand in joughs w<sup>t</sup> the branks in hir mouth & therafter to make publick repentance.

1650, 24 April.—The minister shew to the session the prophane course and unchristian cariages of some young men at the brydel in Thomas Eizats house drinking the whole night & the risen so drunk that they spewed it againe and that they drank King Charles helth in a beare glass & chopin bikar & in within the lume w<sup>t</sup> suit amongst the drink & pieces of tobaco pyps & broken candel in ther drink and then they drank til they behoued all be washen over hands & feat & that they sat doune in the floir in a circul where they drank a chopin bikar full every on of them of wine & were all knighted after the order of the garter by that prophane man James Brroune.

*Eodem die*,—Delated Robert Cousing in Kincard who went to the man of Kilbuk Drummond for ane John Aitkine in Torriburne for seeking helth to his wife whom he allaidged was witched.

1650, 27 April.—The quill day John Aitkene being convenied before the session & examind for his allaiged consulting w<sup>t</sup> witches anent his wyfes sickness he confessit as followes. That he hearing a comon report that James Young being sick was healed again by the help of Robert Cousin in Kincardin: went & asket James Young his wyf concerning this: That she bad him go to Kincardin to Rob<sup>t</sup> Cousing & his daug<sup>r</sup>: that he went to them & that the s<sup>d</sup> Roberts wyff s<sup>d</sup> to him: that hir goodman brought to him from the wyffs son of Kilbuk a yellow gowan which healed hir father: And that the s<sup>d</sup> Robert Cousing agreit w<sup>t</sup> him to goe to the s<sup>d</sup> wyff of Kilbuk hir sonne to get helth to his wyff; that he gaive his wyffs much with him that he returned w<sup>t</sup> this answeare: That his wyff had gotten wrong by thes whom he suspected: That she w<sup>ld</sup> be dead befor shee went home. That hir pictur wes burnt: that he brought w<sup>t</sup> him three pieces of Rantries [Rowan trees] & baid him lay thes onder his door threshold & keep on of them upon himself w<sup>t</sup> seven pickles of whyt because some wes set for his lyf. That he brought w<sup>t</sup> ane orang colourd harb wquill he did keep w<sup>t</sup> himself becaus his wyf was dead befor he cam w<sup>t</sup> it.

1650, 14 May.—This day John Aitken in presence of Robert Cousing did affirme that he hearing report of him that James Young was healed by a yellow gowen which he brought tie him from the wyffe of Kilbuk & that he tok James Youngs wyff much w<sup>t</sup> him that he came to James Youngs hous & told him his errand James Young answered that about bear sye tyme bygane four years Robert Cousing brought him a yellow gowen ten myles beyong Dumblane from W<sup>m</sup> Drummond the wyffs sone of Kilbuk & caused him goe to a south runing water & put in his web & wash himself three times all over in the water and goe three tymes withersomes about & say all the evel that is on hiry<sup>n</sup> be on the gowen. John Aitken offerred him a furlot of corne & twent<sup>e</sup> shillings of silver which he was content w<sup>t</sup> & that he went aw<sup>ay</sup> on

Saturday on the morning & returned on Sunday & brought him the rantrees the pickles of whyt & the orang coloured saw (? salve) & bed him keep a piec of the rantree on him & put a piec onder his door threshold for they wer so far for his lyf also and the man told him his wyf wold be dead or he cam hom againe bot if she wer alive, brüt (?) that saw on her bak forganst hir heart it wold take the heat out of it.

James Maine declared the samen.

At length the s<sup>d</sup> Rob Cousin confesses all the premiss verbatim as is wreatten: removed he is apoynted to mak his repentance in sack cloth according to the ordinance of the presbyterie.

196. SCOTSMEN NATURALISED IN ENGLAND, No. 165.—There are numerous instances of the tendency, by no means modern, of Scotsmen to settle down south of the Tweed. I find Douglasses residing in *Northamptonshire* and *Rutland Wells* early in the 16th century. But during the progress of the *Signet Index*, which I am now issuing in the *Index Library*, I have been especially struck with the frequency with which grants of denization were made to Scotsmen immediately after the accession of King James. This of course might have been expected, but your genealogical readers may be glad to know where to find these records. The entries will easily be recognised by addition of the word 'denization.' I may add that the *Signet Index* will be printed to the end of the reign of James I.

W. P. W. PHILLEMORE.

197. PECULIAR USE OF SURNAMES.—The following newspaper cuttings are worth a place in *Northern Notes & Queries* :—

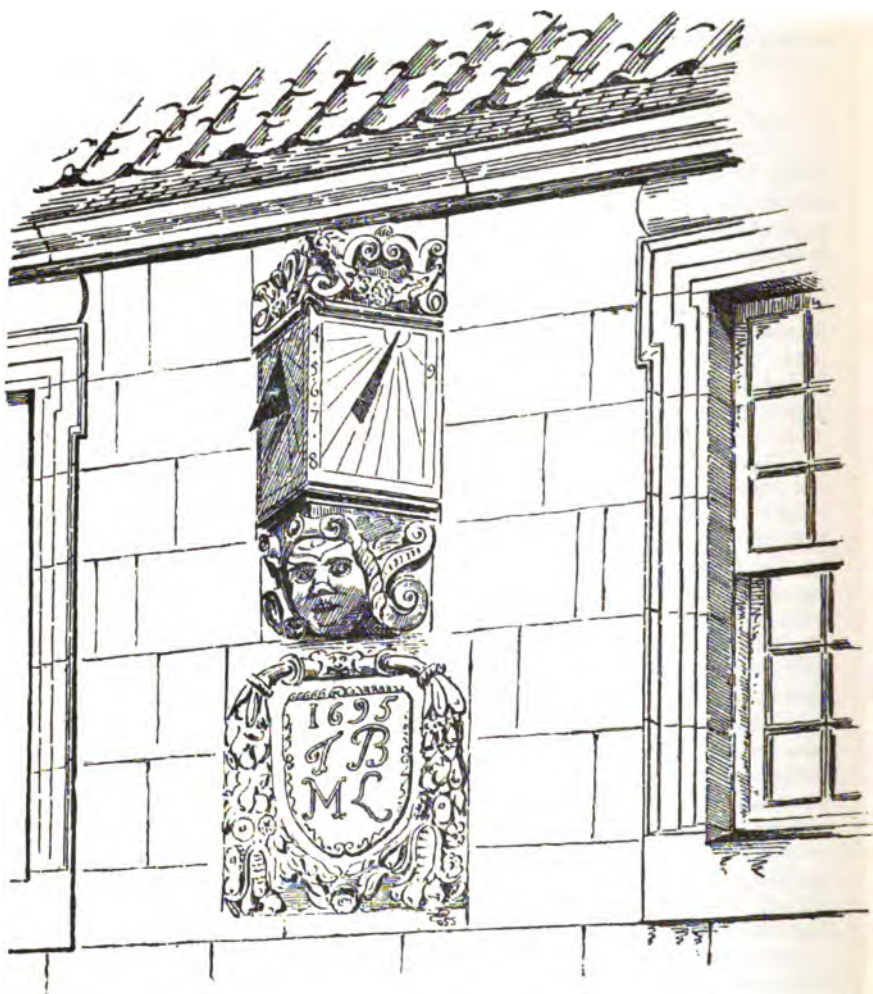
The *Saturday Review* alleges that on the East Coast of Scotland, at least in Fife and Kincardine, the fishers very frequently call themselves by their wives' surnames, and that the custom of calling the children of married women by the mother's maiden name survives in some Scottish villages.'

Mr. Mark N. Robson, coast missionary, writing from Musselburgh to the *Christian Leader*, says: In reply to your paragraph anent fisherfolk and their names, allow me to say that among the fisherfolk in Fisherrow here the custom prevails of the husband using the wife's surname. I have one example before me, Walter Brown; but then there are other Walter Browns, so this particular Walter calls himself Walter Brown Bonthorn, the latter being his wife's maiden name. It is quite a common custom among my people here, as it prevents confusion. To a more limited extent does the custom of calling children after their mother's surname prevail. But I know at least one girl who bears her *grandmother's* surname. Perhaps you will allow me to point out that the custom of marrying only among themselves is slowly dying out. During the last two or three years I have known several young fellows marry "outsiders" without being in danger of ostracism. But the palmy days of the fisherfolk on our part of the East Coast seem over.'

A. E. H. C. H.

198. OLD SUN-DIAL AT ALLOA.—In 1680 extensive repairs, almost amounting to a rebuilding of the old kirk and steeple at Alloa, were carried out by order of the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Diocesan. 'Sworn craftsmen' reported on the condition of the building, and undertook the work that was needed. 'A note of the materials which will be needful for

repairing the kirk of Alloa as to the stonework, conform to the meassons report,' is signed 'J. Buchanan, Tobias Baak.' The last of these masons was a man of some importance, and was enabled to build a handsome house facing the kirkyard, in the front of which is set the dial of which a sketch is given. The house now forms part of the pottery of Messrs. W. & J. A. Bailey, but the front has not been interfered with except that



the lower portion of the front door has been built up, and the upper part converted into a window. The style of the house speaks well for Tobias Baak's taste, and the workmanship for his skill in his craft. Architects who have seen it have thought it worthy of being carefully sketched, and we hope it may long be spared as an excellent specimen of a town residence of the seventeenth century.

ED.

199. VERSES ON A SUN-DIAL (*See* No. 167).—Sir Herbert Maxwell, in quoting the interesting lines on a sun-dial at Whithorn, asks, ‘What are “Orcades” and “Edub”?’ The former word from the context I should read ‘Oreades,’ *i.e.* Mountain Nymphs. The name is, I think, of frequent occurrence among the older poets. It occurs in the fourth *Buik of the Eneados*, by Gavin Douglas, Small’s Edition, vol. ii. p. 185 :—

‘And on the hillis hie toppis but les  
Sat murnyng nymphis hait’ (called) ‘Oreades.’

‘Mote’ is a hill; and in this sense the passage may be rendered :—  
‘The mountain nymphs called Oreades, that haunt Mearock or Merrick Hill’; and this rendering is strengthened by the next line, where ‘Satyres’ are contrasted with the ‘Nymphs’ :—

‘And Satyres tripping aye from Hill to Hill,  
Admiring Phœbus cours, and Phœbe’s lote :’

that is, admiring the course of the sun-god Phœbus, in marking the hours of the day, and the lot of the moon-goddess Phœbe in registering the months. ‘Edub’ is a more difficult word, and I am inclined to think an error has been made in the spelling, either by the original sculptor of the inscription, or unwittingly by the transcriber, if the inscription is much worn. May the word not be ‘Eolus,’ the god of the winds? If the ‘o’ and ‘l’ were written or sculptured close together, they would look like the letter ‘d’. As to the final letter ‘b’ which terminates the word as given by Sir Herbert, and which I have supposed to be an ‘s,’ that letter was often written in the seventeenth century something like a ‘b,’ and might by the sculptor have been mistaken for it. With this supposition, the adjective ‘cauld’ would agree. But another suggestion occurs to me as more probable than the above. Might the word not be ‘Eons’ for Lucifer, the morning star, which might well be associated with the sun and moon. The author above quoted also gives an instance of the use of this word :—

‘Out of the sey Eons alift his heid.’  
*The Prologue to the Palace of Honour*, Vol. i. p. 2.

The second and fourth letters of this word, if printed in capitals, might, if indistinct, be readily mistaken for ‘D’ and ‘B’ respectively. With this word, meaning the morning star as seen in the night-time, or from his beams giving no warmth, and having no influence on the dial, the adjective ‘cauld’ would well agree. Dante likens Lucifer to a giant with wings which when he flapped—

‘Cocytus to its depths was frozen.’—*Hell*, xxxiv.

The comma behind the word ‘Arladge’ should, I think, be omitted, and a period placed behind the next word. The line would then read—

‘Be Arladge voice. At Keyloche they me fand.’

Is there a Key Loch or Kyle Loch in the neighbourhood that could have supplied the stone-work of the dial? Probably an examination of the stone would give a clue to its quarry.

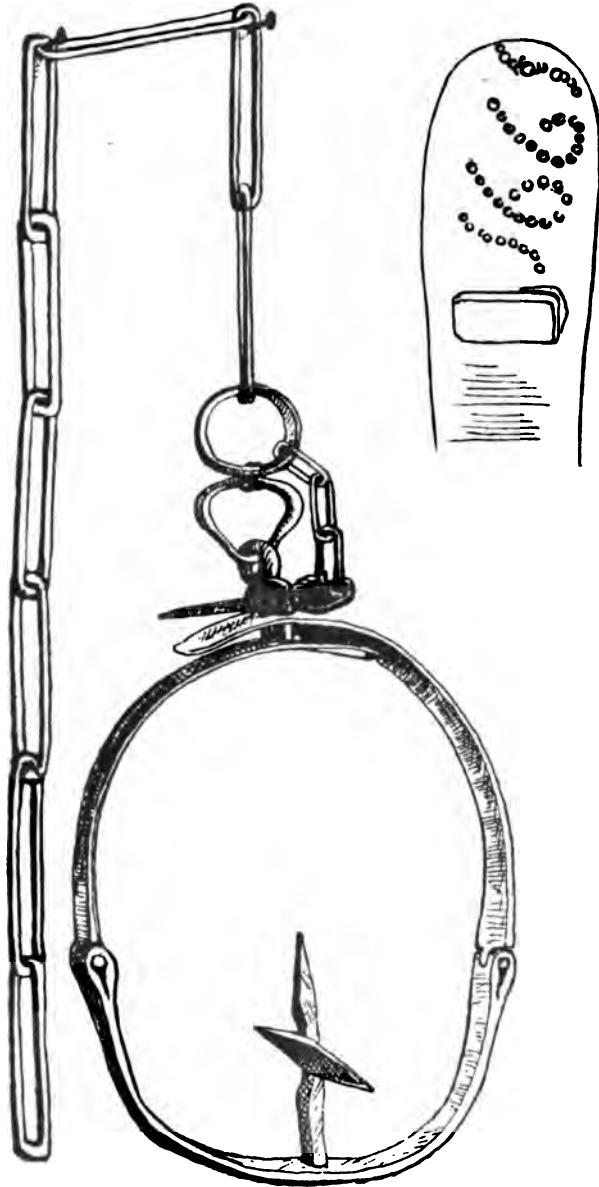
A collection of hitherto unrecorded dial-stone inscriptions would be interesting and valuable, and I would commend the subject to your correspondents.

A. HUTCHESON.

BROUGHTY FERRY.



200. THE BRANKS.—Most readers of *N. N. & Q.* have doubtless noticed the frequent mention made in Kirk-session records of the branks, a favourite instrument of punishment in the days when Church discipline was a reality. A good specimen is possessed by the Society of Archæology at Alloa, and a drawing of it will not, we think, be without interest. ED.



BRANKS, AND DATE STAMPED ON THEM.

201. DOMINIE COLME.—The following letters and extracts from his accounts may prove interesting. They were found amongst some memoranda and accounts written by Mr. Archibald Colme, who, after being tutor to the young Lord Elibank, was schoolmaster at Aytoun.

J. Y. C.

Troubles—

*Letter to his Father.*

‘Dear Father,—You are falsely informed by some persons. I shall answer one by one : That I never pray myself in private nor read the Word of God. Though it were said I am an Atheist (void of all religion), yet hardly can anybody be assured of it unless they were privy to the secret retirements of my life and behaviour, which I think none is but God. That I never [—?] to the children is a most egregious untruth, for I do it every day, and have taught them also to say their prayers. Indeed I say not the prayers in the family, for it was never required of me, and it were as unseemly to offer it undesired as it were unchristian to refuse it if my Lady required it.

‘That I sow division amongst the tutors and complain of my Lady’s guidance were as foolish and imprudent in me as it were base and ungrateful, for that were the way to ruin myself and those hopes I have built on the Lieutenant’s<sup>1</sup> kindness. I never intrude into the company of persons of quality when it is not necessary for me to be there in attendance on my Lord. I never debase myself by converse with servants or tradesmen—the one is as far below my spirit as the other is above my desires. Nor was I ever in an alehouse but one, and that not given to the rascality but the best of Dumferline, and I hardly think you believe I should be guilty of so mean and beggarly a carriage when you know I was always of an aspiring nature and rather inclined to the other extreme. That I sit in the Ladies’ beds, go to their rooms, talk with them, are but idle stories, false lies, and not worth the while thinking of. Fencing I used as a divertisement, and that only with Sir Will Hope, who both gave me one of his books which he had published concerning that art, and also was teaching me to practice it when he is here ; lastly, that I am an abominable swearer is a mighty lie, a crime I was never guilty of, and a crime I’m confident God will never lay to my charge.

‘Upon the whole I solemnly declare before Almighty God, as I shall answer at the great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, I am free, innocent of the foresaid crimes, miscarriages, and misbehaviour imputed to me, and I challenge any person whosoever to prove me guilty, which if they can do, denounce me for thy son as I shall be ashamed to acknowledge such a father.

‘And now dear father, for so I yet presume to call you after this short, true, and complete vindication of my innocence from the aspersions cast upon me, I shall give you a plain account of what I believe is the ground and occasion of all this. After that the Bishop of Ross’ daughter came over to Pittencrieff (for before that time we lived in peace and good agree-

<sup>1</sup> The Lieutenant : in 1685 George Murray of His Majesty’s Guards was proprietor of Pittencrieff estate.—Henderson’s *Annals of Dunfermline.*

ment amongst the bairns, to my Lady's great satisfaction) she began more narrowly to look to her brother, his usage in the family and the other two lad's carriage towards him, and as it might needs be where many bairns are, there are sometimes discords and little tifts among them, so when any such arose between her brother and the other two she always blamed me as that I encouraged and allowed them in it, though he might be in the wrong as far as them, and because my Lord and George Murray who lie in my Lady's chamber sometimes lay too long in the morning, and went not to the school till nine o'clock, which is none of my fault, for I cannot go in and raise them where the Lieutenant and the Lady lie, as also for that same reason I cannot make them say their prayers at night, as not being in the room when they go to bed when the Lady is at home, though I never omitted to do it to John Young, who lies with myself in another room: it happened after that John Young went to the school in the morning alone, I being obliged to wait till the other two were ready, whereupon his sister being dissatisfied wrote to her mother that I took no care of him and forbad him to obey me. One day when I was desiring them to come to their book she forbad my Lord to obey his dirty dominie, and contrived still to weaken my authority over the bairns with such expressions, whereupon "Good Mrs. Elizabeth, though your father was a bishop he was once a dominie, and therefore such language ill-becomes a bishop's daughter." This she wrote to her mother and, I believe, all the other tales mentioned in your letter, being wholly lies forged of her own invention, and which she denied before her mother and Mrs. Finlay when I questioned her about them. Indeed, her mother, who came here solely to see the bairn, abused me exceedingly, but with more passion than reason, and less justice than reproach, and being already prepossessed by her daughter's information, believed everything that was whispered to my disadvantage. She said to me she would acquaint Sir Patrick<sup>1</sup> and his Lady with my miscarriages towards her son, and make both them and all persons she could mine enemies on that account. I replied I thought Sir Patrick and his Lady, and whoever else knew me, knew also my ingenuity, that I was most careful about the education of children, and made it my study and labour to oblige all and offend none, and I doubted she might have difficulty in persuading them to believe such hard things of me. So she departed, and it seems is as good as her word, and has told those false and egregious untruths to that person who has acquainted you with them. But, however, I hope she shall gain little by them, for both the Lieutenant and his Lady are highly offended at her for abusing me in such a sort, and the minister of Kinnigher<sup>2</sup> her brother-in-law, to whom I related the whole story, is also much displeased and vexed as I am myself, so that I do not despair of losing the Lieutenant and his Lady's kindness of which I have renewed tokens every day, and whom I shall strive to please and serve to the uttermost of my power. I beseech you take no thought and be not grieved that such calumnies are cast upon me; my hopes of promotion are not lost nor is my reputation ruined, as you in your fatherly care of my welfare fear.

'This is indeed the plain and true account of the whole matter, and let any impartial man judge if I can be justly blamed for my behaviour in it.

<sup>1</sup> Sir Patrick Murray was Provost of Dunfermline a year or two after 1687. See Henderson's *Annals*.

<sup>2</sup> Kinnigher may be Kilconquhar, in east of Fife.

I have shown your letter to Mr. Gib, whom I also have shown this vindication, which I could not read without tears, not that I was conscious to myself of any guilt charged upon me in it, but grieved to think what sorrow and trouble it would create in the heart of so kind a father, who might, perhaps, too easily believe that to be true which your true concern in my welfare would wish false, and I desire you, if so be you have found me guiltless and innocent of such abominable crimes, to believe that by God's grace I shall still continue, and shall never give occasion of scandal to God and my religion, of grief to you and my mother, or shame and dishonour to my own name and reputation, but shall labour ever to show myself thankful for that view you are pleased to take of your unworthy son,  
A. COLME.'

Again in Ayton.

*Letter to a Friend.*

'AYTONE, Decbr. 20, 1689.

'To J. G . . . ,

'Dear Friend,—I have despatched this mute messenger as Noah's raven, to range for I know not whom, and as I need not wonder if it wander long before arrived at its right port, so neither you if, instead of a cabinet of jewels of splendid rhetorick, you meet but with the box of dry bones, all besmeared with the mud of nonsense, the difficulties of the tedious way may sufficiently apologize, though the already dumb be now also become doited and donnerd; to draw the curtain wold rather nauseat your perceiving with than illustrate my meaning. I had almost fixt a belt for asserting the freedom of thinking (as some do for acting) myself to have been so farr ingratiated into your favoure, that neither distance of place nor duratione of time could cool our friendship which yet is sacred on my part, had not the unlucky fate of this acting age, even so farr prevailed with you also, that you have, Proteas-like, so farr metamorphosed our former frequent intercourse into a profound dead silence, stopping correspondence of this kind, the Vena Porta of Amity, even so closely that all my fond fixed beliefs of your real friendship have evanished into fancied chimeras of seeming affection, and having thus altered your nature, reason suggests that neither your name remains the same since you always abhorred nonconformity, so that by this time you are assumed into the fraternity, and have shared of the arts of Masters of Arts (you have commenced Master of Arts). However, I indulge my hopes with confidence that if the endorsement sound not large, your charity will extend to the supplying of my ignorance both of your residence and occupation. If you tender my humble thanks to your father ye will bear the greater weight, and since you live among those who spend their time in hearing and rolling news it wold be no lesse grateful to my palate, though a nestick recluse, to taste of those delicacies that came last off the presse, and that you may not pretend excuses to let this raven of mine return a dove with an olive leaf, then be pleased to send them down to Jas. Ripphoth, Stabler in the Canongatehead, or could you but prevail with yourself to turn a twopence, the post is the surest and safest way to convey your commands to, Sir, your humble Servt.,  
A. COLME.'

## EXTRACTS FROM 'EXPENDITURE OF DOMINIE COLME.'

1687.	(a) <i>Leaving Home.</i>	
Feb. 8.	I tooke leave of Aytone and came to Spott.	
„ 16.	I came from Spott to Edinburgh and remained there twenty-five days upon mine own charges.	
	For my dyet 25 days lib. 15:00:00.	
March 9.	I came to Pittencrieff <sup>1</sup> being Wensday having depursed for a bible to my Lord six shillings and for a child's guide a sixpence.	
„ 18.	My Lord Elibank <sup>2</sup> entred to the schoole of Dumfermling his quarter was paid, . . . . .	£8 14 00
	Item for a grammar, . . . . .	00 14 00
	Item for a Rudiments, . . . . .	00 07 00
	I bought for the bairne a quair of paper five shilling and two dosen of pennis a groat.	
	(b) <i>Life at Pittencrieff.</i>	
July 20.	For pens, . . . . .	00 02 00
	For copperas and galle to be ink, . . . . .	00 03 00
	For a quair of paper, . . . . .	00 05 00
	For three Catechisms to George Charles and Jo. Young, . . . . .	00 01 06
Sept.	Received from y <sup>e</sup> Lady pay <sup>t</sup> of the above mentioned amount being . . . . .	lib. s. d. 08 16 00
May	Rec <sup>d</sup> from M <sup>r</sup> Pat. Murray my Lo/ uncle two ducat couns to keep my purse, . . . . .	07 00 00
June 1.	Given to my Lord then, . . . . .	00 07 00
	Item to Mrs. Finlay a pair of gloves by my Lo/ order, . . . . .	01 08 00
„ 6.	For drink money to the wooll, . . . . .	00 07 00
	Item for birds to my Lo/, . . . . .	00 01 00
	Item for milk in Loggie, . . . . .	00 07 00
	Item for a windmilne, . . . . .	00 02 00
„ 20.	Item at dumferling fair for a pound of figgs & raisins & genge bread to my Lo/ & the bairns, . . . . .	00 14 00
	Item to Jo. Williamson's fair, . . . . .	00 02 00
	Item to my Lord, . . . . .	00 03 00
	Item for a jaikdow, . . . . .	00 03 00
July	Item to my Lo/ when he went to Pitrevie, . . . . .	00 04 00
„ 5.	Item to the gardiner of Pitrevie, . . . . .	00 14 00
„ 20.	Item to the barns to their fair for berries & raisins, . . . . .	00 12 00
„ 23.	Item to a boy in Aberdour that brought us berries, . . . . .	00 07 00
Nov. 6.	for powder and lead to shoot away the craws from the wheat, . . . . .	00 03 06

In 1697 Mr. Archibald Colme was schoolmaster of Aytoun. J. Y. C.

<sup>1</sup> Pittencrieff is a mansion and estate in the immediate vicinity of Dunfermline.

<sup>2</sup> Lord Elibank.—Alexander, 4th Lord, was born 9th March 1677. He was a minor at the time of his father's death.—*The Scottish Nation*, vol. iv. p. 129.

[We have only given extracts from the accounts to avoid tiresome repetitions, such as the weekly contribution of two shillings (Scots) to the kirk broad, or church plate.—ED.]

202. ABER.—In *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, p. 151, it is advanced that Abers are 'usually a little distance up the river where there is a ford.'

Abernethy seems to have been in the mind of the writer; but I do not know what others could be quoted in support of this view. Abertay Sand, the submarine delta of the Tay, seems a striking instance to the contrary.  
W. M. C.

203. EPITAPHS FROM CULROSS (Vol. i. pp. 7-8).—The arms impaled with Callender are evidently those of Henderson. The initials 'J. C.' 'M. H.' are for J. Callender and M. Henderson. What is described as a comb of five teeth are piles. The piles in the arms of Henderson usually issue from the side of the shield, but there has been a great diversity in the manner in which the arms of Henderson have been borne. See Stodart's *Scottish Arms*.  
R. C. W.

204. GAELIC.—Anything corroborating or refuting the following, would be interesting:—

'The Irish tongue was, I may say lately, universal even in many parts of the Lowlands; and I have heard it from several in Edinburgh, that, before the Union, it was the language of the shire of Fife, although that county be separated from the capital only by the Frith of Forth, an arm of the sea, which from thence is but seven miles over; and, as a proof, they told me, after that event (the Union) it became one condition of an indenture, when a youth of either sex was to be bound on the Edinburgh side of the water, that the apprentice should be taught the English tongue.'—*Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London*, Published London, 1882.

Disproof will not be easy; for even if the Fife *documents* of that time be not in Gaelic, this does not establish what the folk-speech may have been (*e.g.* Skye, 1889). Of one Gaelic speaker in Fife we have record, James IV. to wit, who seems to have understood kingcraft better than some nineteenth century historians. What a king does, others are apt to do.

Certain it is that Fife is not far from Argyll and Perthshire; and its Firths may have kept it comparatively free from Gothic influences, whether of the Anglo-Danish refugees be-South Forth, or of Thorfinn's people be-North Tay.  
W. M. C.

205. OLD PRESCRIPTIONS FOUND AMONGST THE ABERDEEN KIRK-SESSION RECORDS, 1588:—

*Guid for Swelling.*

Tak plaister maid of wormewood with fresche butter or hoggis creische insted of butter, and press thame togidder and la the same to the soir.

*Remeid for the Ringworme.*

Tak the frothe of quheit saip and straik on the soir.

*For ane hoillit tuithe.*

Tak alme pepper and ginger and birne thame togidder be they becum lyik wax and put the same in the hoill of the tuithe.

*For Cauld.*

Tak garleik and het milk and seith thame togidder and drink it in the marnynge twa or thre dayes. G.

206. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA (166, vol. iii., p. 127).—A circumstantial account of the employment of Spanish soldiers by Maclean of Dowart is given (p. 69) in 'An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan Maclean,' by a Seneachie. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1838.' The writer, however, does not give any authorities, without which it is impossible to form an estimate of the correctness of his narrative.—ED.

## 207. EXTRACTS FROM BURGH ACCOUNTS, DUNFERMLINE.—

1606.	his discharge.	
In the first debursit be him to Margaret Murray for aill furnished be hir to the players upon the play day . . .		xxxij sh.
Item for tua tarr barrellis and thrie laidis coallis and wags to the Minstrallis at the Tounis congratulation for his Ma <sup>tes</sup> delyverence fra his enemies . . .		xlij s. viij d.
Item to John turnbull for mending the Lock of the coilzerais port . . .		vi s.
Item spendit at the ingathering of the burrow Roll . . .		i s.
Item to John and Harie bullis for taking sundrie the knock and putting togidder againe and dighting the same . . .		vi s. viii d.
Item at command of the baillies to the officaris for acknowledging their extraordinar pains and travellis in their office be ressoun of the plague . . .		vi lib.
Item at command of the bailies and counsaill to Mr. Johne Walcar, Reidan of the prayeris . . .		xx lib.
Item to John turnbull for mending the Lock of the East port . . .		vi s. viii d.
Item to Harie bull for mending the wark of the knock, . . .		x s.
Item mair to the said Harie for his zeiris fie for keeping of the knock . . .		x lib.
Item to Michael Ker for mending the knock hous with timmer . . .		— —
Item to Robert Zoung for candils to the evening prayers in the Kirk the winter quarter . . .		xxviii s.
Item to the said Robert Zoung for ane stane weight of Leid to the Toune use . . .		xxxiiij s. viii d.
Item to the man that came with the missive for the convention . . .		xij s.
Item to John Ker for putting in ane bolt in the durre check of the Laich hous under the Tolbooth . . .		ij s. viii d.
Item to John Bull for ane key to the durre of the same Laich hous . . .		x s.

Item for ten Laid of Sand to the Lyme for pointing the Tolbuith . . . . .	. . . . . xij s. 4d.
Item to Peter Cram for some sklaittis to the Tolbuith . . . . .	. . . . . vi s. viii d.
Item to Robert Young for rigging stones to the Tolbuith . . . . .	. . . . . xij s. viii d.
Item for heading the Sweshis . . . . .	. . . . . x lib.
Item to david Semple for carrying to Edinbur' and hame bringing again of the saidis Sweshis . . . . .	. . . . . xx s.
Item to Johne Coilzear Minstrall for warning & playing to the nichtbers to mend the gait under knockhous at the bellrace . . . . .	. . . . . iiij s.

208. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS (*continued from vol. iii. p. 100.*)—

May 16, 1574.

David Wright & Janet Mitchell.

May 30, 1574.

John Donaldson & Catherine Sym.  
Robert Thomson & Margaret Rodden.  
William Robertson & Catherine Barclay.

June 13, 1574.

William Pearson & Helen Dennison.  
Thomas Rattray & Isabell Small.  
John Spens & Bessie Billie.

June 20, 1574.

Robert Anderson & Margaret Meik.  
David Paitt & Janet Lowson.  
Thomas Lavingston (Livingston) & Margaret Ritchie.

July 18, 1574.

Walter Fyde & Isabell Imrie.  
John Christie & Elspeth Martyne.

(*N.B.*—William Fyd, May 8, & William [*sic*] Fyde, July 18, perhaps Note. should have their names Syer.)

July 25, 1574.

David Donaldson & Isabell Wilson.

August 8, 1574.

John Roddom & Isabell Henderson.

August 15, 1574.

Patrick Mitchell & Isabell Henderson.

August 22, 1574.

Andrew Lorne & Catherine Foggo.  
48/ John Christeson & Margaret Ruthven.  
John Robertson & Margaret Scott.  
Laurence Malar (Malar) & Elspith Gillespy.

August 31, 1574.

William Tyrie & Helen Tyrie.  
Thomas Johnston & Helen Oliphant.



*Northern Notes and Queries ;*

September 5, 1574.

James Cunningham, Master of Glencairn, &amp; Margaret Campbell, Daughter to the Lord of Glenorchy.

Note.  
Glencairn.  
Glenorchy.*(N.B.—*The Lord of Glenorchy at this time was Sir Colin Campbell. His Lady, Catherine Ruthven, was aunt of William Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie.

James, Master of Glencairn, who was afterwards the seventh Earl of Glencairn, had many children by his Lady, Margaret Campbell. She died before him, and his second wife was Lady Agnes Hay, Daughter of James, Lord Bewlie &amp; Earl of Carlisle.)

September 5, 1574.

John Duncan & Helen Lowdian (Lothian).  
Henry Donaldson & Janet Clark.

September 20, 1574.

William Rawnaldson & Catherine Smith.  
George Pearie & Margaret Strachan.

October 3, 1574.

Henry Arnot & Helen Law.  
John Warlaw (Wardlaw) & Christian Rollock.

October 17, 1574.

Adam Brysson &amp; Janet Eldar.

October 31, 1574.

John Stevenson &amp; Helen Watson.

November 7, 1574.

Duncan Foster &amp; Catherine Balneaves.

November 21, 1574.

Thomas Bowman &amp; Helen Gow.

40/

December 5, 1574.

James Murray &amp; Liliast Fentoun.

January 9, 1574.

David Donaldson &amp; Emma Hoggeine.

February 13, 1574.

John Forrat & Catherine Broun.  
John Ferguson & Christian Kay.

Married in Anno 75 years.

John Sandeson & Elspith Hunter.  
James Henry & Violet Nevill.

Note.

*(N.B.—*There is no Date of Month or Day of the Marriage of the four persons mentioned. The last two persons are again mentioned under the next Date.)

May 15, 1575.

John Smith & Margaret Neall.  
James Henry & Violet Nevill.

May 22, 1575.

Alexander Furre (viz. Ferrioch) &amp; Isabell Taylor.

June 5, 1575.

Robert Broun & Catherine Wilson.  
Andrew Garvie & Margaret Dyke.  
John Anderson & Christian Minto.  
Alexander Anderson & Catherine Robertson.

June 12, 1575.

William Anderson & Giles Fleming.  
Gilbert Kay & Barbara Lethem.  
John Ramsay & — Balfour (her first name not marked).  
David Car & Christian Faire.

June 19, 1575.

Alexander Adam & Janet Whitson.

July 3, 1575.

James Will & Eupheme Dow.

July 10, 1575.

Mathew Chaip & Christian Lawson.

50/

July 15, 1575.

David Anderson & Isabell Maxton.  
George Dickson & Janet Wilson.  
Richard Scott & Helen Galloway.

July 24, 1575.

William Robertson & Agnes Wilson.

July 31, 1575.

William Raid (Reid) & Janet Henderson.

(*N.B.*—A blank space follows, and no more marriages are recorded till August 6, 1576.)

Married in Anno 76.

August 6, 1576.

John Wallace & Margaret Buchan.  
John Broun & Isabell Robertson.

September 18, 1576.

Alexander Macgrigor & Violet Jackson.

October 9, 1576.

Mr. Andrew Young & Giles Dagliesh.

(*N.B.*—In a memorandum at the end of the Register I find as follows :—‘The first of September, Mr. Andrew Young, Minister of Fowlis, & Giles Dagliesh compeared before the Minister & Elders, with consent of the friends, & promised to accomplish the Band of Matrimony, God wiling, & have commanded their Banns to be proclaimed.’ Mr. Andrew Young.

I apprehend he was a native of Perth. Sir Simon Young, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, & sometime Dean of Christianity in the District of Gowrie, had large Possessions in Perth. He founded an Altar for St. John Baptist in the Parish Church of Perth, & died very aged in the year 1554. He had many near relations of the name of Young in Perth, some of whom were his heirs.

Mr. Alexander Young, at the time of the Reformation, was Prior of the Carmelites or White Friars at Tullilum <sup>51/</sup>. He embraced the Pro-

testant Religion, & was appointed Minister of Tibbermuir. He lived till after the year 1600, & was succeeded at Tibbermuir by Mr. Alexander Balneaves. His son, Mr. John Young, was Minister of Methven, & he had another son named Alexander.

Mr. William Young was many years Minister of Redgorton, & died very aged in the year 1625. He was succeeded at Redgorton by his son-in-law, Mr. John Cruikshanks.)

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## QUERIES.

CVII. JAMES, EARL OF GALLOWAY.—In Collins's *Baronetage* (i. 45), under the pedigree of Houghton (now De Hoghton), it is stated that Catherine, third daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, the first Baronet, married 'James Stewart, Lord Galloway.' Sir Richard died 12th November 1630, in the 60th year of his age. This marriage is not mentioned in the Galloway pedigree in Wood's Douglas, nor in any modern Peerage. The only 'James Lord Galloway' who agrees as to time would be the second Earl, who is said to have married, in 1642, Nicola Grierson, and to have died in June 1671. Perhaps some of your contributors will be able to throw light on this statement of Collins, either in corroboration or in correction of it.

Catherine's brother, Sir Gilbert Houghton, the second Baronet, married the eldest coheir of Sir Roger Aston, by Marjory his first wife, second daughter of Andrew Stewart, Master of Ochiltree, and sister of Andrew, the first Lord Castlestewart.

Σ.

CVIII. JOHN ROP was the celebrated chief of the Cherokee Indians when the latter were removed from their home in Georgia to the west of the Mississippi River. When did this removal take place, and who was the John Rop, the Chief? R. P. H.

CIX. JOHN SOBIESKI STUART, the elder of the well-known brothers. In what year did he die? Is the other brother, Charles Edward Stuart, still living? What is known of their descendants?

R. P. H.

CX. BEVERIDGE OR BELFRAGE.—The derivation usually given of Beveridge is the beavers' edge. Beavers were amongst the English fauna in old days, but we have not heard of them in Scotland, and no places are named from them, while in England we have Beverley, Beverstone, Bevercotes, Bevereye (or islet), and lastly, Beveridge in Dorsetshire. Bishop Beveridge was the grandson of a Leicestershire clergyman, but the name seems to have belonged chiefly to Fife for about 300 years. Belfrage is a common form of it, though there is little apparent similarity. Information and early instances of the name in English as well as Scotch Records are requested.

A. W. C. H.

- CXI. **YOUNGER OF HAGGERSTONE.**—John Younger, shoemaker, of St. Boswells, in his most interesting 'Autobiography,' states that his great-great-grandfather, John Younger, was one of the Youngers of Haggerstone, co. Northumberland, and clearly infers that this family was not only ancient but distinguished. I should be glad of any information. Younger is, I believe, a common name in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; information on this point would also be acceptable. A. W. C. H.
- CXII. **CREIGH.**—By family tradition the Creigh family came to Scotland from Germany (? Flanders) on account of religious persecution, and moved on to Carmony, near Belfast, Ireland, and from thence to America. Is anything known of the history of the family in Scotland? J. C.
- CXIII. **HENRY FAMILY.**—Information is wanted as to the settling of the Henry family in the North of Ireland, and the date at which two brothers of the name went to Dublin, where they became architects and builders. The Post Office, Dublin, is said to have been designed and built by them. H.
- CXIV. **URQUHART. DOUGLAS.**—Can any of your readers throw any light on the pedigree of Thomas Urquhart, who was born c. 1710, married, in 1732, at Clackriach, near Old Deer, Isabella, daughter of William Forbes, last Laird of Blackton, and died at Clola, Old Deer, in 1793; or on the links connecting him with his grandmother, Henrietta Douglas? In a letter written in 1778 he casually mentions: 'My grandmother, Heneret Douglas, was a daughter of Douglas of Glenbervie.' The name of the third daughter of Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, created a baronet in 1625 and alive in 1653, was Henrietta. Whether the lady was Thomas Urquhart's father's or mother's mother I have been unable to ascertain, but the tradition of the locality where he died points to his father having been a minister in Moray or Strathlogie. Church records mention several of the name, including a John Urquhart ordained in 1701 at Gartly, and transferred to St. Andrews, Llanbryd, in 1717, who married in August 1705 Elizabeth Gordon, had issue, and died in 1725 at the age of 52. In one letter Thomas speaks of Braelangwell (in Cromarty) as 'a place that I love well,' being pleased to hear of 'David Urquhart's safe and prosperous return,' and 'that there is an additional purchase made.' He corresponded regularly with 'his cousin,' Mr. Leonard Urquhart, W.S. in Edinburgh, a cadet of the family of Newhall, and was also apparently more distantly connected with the Aberdeenshire families of his name. The name of Urquhart of Monteagle also occurs among his papers. J. F.

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## REPLIES TO QUERIES.

- XLVIII. **WHITHERNE.**—In support of the name Whitherne having originally belonged to the island and not to the present town, the

following may be quoted from Canon Raine's *St. Cuthbert* (Durham, 1828):—

'The project of migrating to Ireland first suggested itself to Eardulf, the Bishop, and Eadred, his abbot. . . . In furtherance of the design, a ship was appointed to meet the assembled band at the mouth of the Derwent, in Cumberland; the body of St. Cuthbert was put on board. . . . The fugitives had not made much way in their voyage when a storm arose, and compelled them to abandon their project. But before they could effect a landing upon the coast from which they had so lately departed, the book of the Gospels fell into the sea and disappeared. . . . At the time their valuable book was lost the wind was blowing strongly to the land, they prepared themselves to seek for it upon the coast. . . . They proceeded along the coast, in quest of their lost book, as far as Whitherne, in Galloway, where to their great joy they found it upon the sands almost three miles from high-water mark, during the ebb of a spring tide.'

This account is chiefly taken from Sym. Dunelm, cap. xxvi. and xxvii. According to the historian, the place where the book would be found was revealed to one of the fugitives by St. Cuthbert in a vision.

W. M. C.

XCIX. SCOTS IN POLAND.—N. has doubtless noticed in the note upon Old Linen, in the same number, a vestige of the Polish connection in which he is interested. In response to his query the following additional facts may be interesting. First, let me point out two mistakes in that note. In line nine from the bottom of p. 116, after the words 'great-granddaughter of,' the words 'Janet daughter of, should be inserted. 'Prussian Guards,' should be 'Russian Guards.' The connection seems to have been specially close between Aberdeenshire and Poland. Patrick Gordon of Auchleuchries, the famous general of Peter the Great, mentions the frequent hospitality he received from Scottish merchants, that 'Duke Ian Radziwill had a lyfe company all or most Scottismen,' and that at Posen in 1654 he 'was kindly entertained by my countrymen, to witt Robert Ferquhar, James Ferguson, James Lindesay, James White, James Watson, and others'—all Aberdeenshire names. One incident has a thoroughly Scottish flavour. 'When upon his inquiry I had told him what my parents' names were, he said in a disdainful manner: Gordon and Ogilvie, these are two great clannes, sure you must be a gentleman. To which, howbeit I knew it to be spoken in derision, I answered nothing but that I hoped I was not the worse for that.' The readiness with which the contribution was raised for the king is in consonance with the Polish trade being largely in the hands of the Cavalier district of Scotland. The branch of the Ferguson family which was most closely connected with Inverurie for long was interested in Poland. A John Ferguson is said to have died in Stonehaven or in Poland before 1662. His son John married, as stated in the note on p. 116, his cousin Janet Ferguson, and was a Polish merchant. Their eldest son Robert 'went with his father to

Poland,' but ultimately settled at Peterhead. Two sons of Walter Ferguson, sixth son of William Ferguson of Badifurrow (M.P. for Inverurie, 1661), named William and George, went to Poland in 1703. William married, in 1714, Catherine Concordia Tepper of Posen, sister of a rich banker at Warsaw, and died in 1732. Their son Peter succeeded his uncle as a banker at Warsaw, married in 1762 Philippina Valentina, and obtained the Royal Licence in England, on 12th June 1779, to use the additional surname and arms of Tepper. He died before May 1794. His son, Philip Bernard Ferguson-Tepper of Warsaw, said then to be the second banker in Europe, visited Scotland and received the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh on 5th July 1786. The entry of the Royal Licence in the *Scots Magazine* of 1779 seems to have introduced these forgotten Polish Scots again to their relatives at home, and after a few years correspondence they were again lost sight of. The convulsions of the Revolutionary Wars soon swept over Poland, but some twenty years ago I was told by English friends that they had seen large buildings at Warsaw which had belonged to Scotsmen of the name.

The following extracts may be interesting to students of the fortunes of the Scot abroad.

Letter from Walter Ferguson of Kinnaird, W.S. in Edinburgh (grandson of Walter, son of W. F. of B.), dated 4th August 1780, to his grand-aunt:—

' . . . I was most agreeably surprised last Monday evening by the arrival of your nephew Mr. Peter Ferguson-Tepper from Poland. He had been indisposed for some time, and had gone to drink the waters at Spa, where by letters from his wife he had heard of my dangerous illness and posted here on purpose to see me. On Tuesday he, Pitfour, Sandy Ferguson, etc., dined with me at Whitehouse, and yesterday he set off again, first for London, being obliged to be in Poland by the 1st of September to attend the Diet, which is something like our Parliament, which is 1600 miles distant from this. He is the perfect picture of my father both in face and size, extremely warm-hearted, and clannish to a very high degree. . . . He has ten children alive—five sons and five daughters, two of whom are very honourably married last winter; one to the Russian Ambassador at Warsaw, and the other to the son of a Councillor of War to the King of Prussia at Bresslaw. His eldest son is to follow his own business; his second son is a Lieutenant in the Russian Guards. His third son is intended for the Law, his fourth son is only seven years of age, and his youngest son, who was born in November last, is named after your father and me. He is as yet undetermined whether to place his sons at Aberdeen or Edinburgh. He inclines much for Aberdeen, being his father's native county. . . . Some time ago I sent a present of a few books to his boys, and put into the box a copy of the plan of St. James's Square, which belongs to me, which pleased him so much that he caused make a plan of his own house and office-houses at Warsaw, which he brought along with him, and

is a palace fitter for a king than a subject. He told me it had cost him above thirty thousand pounds sterling, besides building a church near it for Protestants, of which religion both he and all his family are. He also shewed me the plan of an estate which he purchased last year in Prussia, which cost him £85,000, and a letter from the King of Prussia to him upon occasion of that purchase, conceived in the most honourable terms for your nephew, granting to him and his posterity considerable privileges, and that he had ordered a charter to be made out for that effect. He is a Knight of Malta, the only Protestant that has had that honour, and wears the badge of the order at his breast. This is the most extraordinary thing in his history, because it is contrary to the long established rules of that order to admit a married man, one that could not prove his descent for so many generations from Nobility, and who is not a Roman Catholic. In short, my dear aunt, he is a very great honour to our family in particular, and to the name of Ferguson in general, for besides his honours and riches, he is in every respect a valuable good man, which not only I see from a number of letters to myself, but by the character he universally has from those who have been long acquainted with him and at whom I have been at particular pains to make enquiry.'

Letter from Peter Ferguson-Tepper, Warsaw, to Walter Ferguson, dated October 14, 1780:—

'Dear Sir and Cousin,—It is about a month ago that I returned safe and well in the arms of my dear family, who I had the pleasure to find likewise so.

'The same cause (the present Diet) which obliged me to hurry away from you has prevented me from employing the first moments as inclination and duty desired it, I mean to testify how much I am indebted for your kind and friendly reception and your affection shown for me when at Edinburgh. Accept then now, my Dear Sir, my best and warmest thanks for all your favours, of which I shall for ever retain the highest sense of.

'I hope that by this time you will have received the case of family pictures, sent you by my wife, and accepted them as a mark of her particular esteem and affection for you. This country in general affords very little worth sending to others save good Hungary wine. I have taken the liberty to send you, by way of Dantzick, two cases M. W. F. Nos. 1 and 2, each containing 4 dozen of that wine. Do me the favour to accept them with as Friendly a heart as given, and to consume the same in the cheerful society of our relations, drinking our health here as we generally do yours. . . . On my return I found likewise a letter from your brother the Captain, which gave me a most agreeable surprise. I have had the honour of showing it to the King, who esteems the English much and your brother as a gallant officer. . . . My dear uncle I found likewise cheerful and well, anxious to hear all about you. On the 11th of this month he entered his 79th year. . . . The Diet employs me so much that even I must have recourse to a foreign pen, and defer giving you all particulars myself after it is finished, which may be in

five or six weeks time. . . .—Dr. Sir and Cousin, Your most affectionate Cousin. P. Ferguson-Tepper.'

April 19th 1889.

J. F.

- C. GILL FAMILY.—(a) Your correspondent will find a great amount of information on this subject in a small history of the family of *Gill of Blairythan and Savoock*, written by Mr. A. J. Mitchell Gill, 1882, brother of the Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope. He treats of the surname of Gill, the MacGills, John Gill of Perth, John Gill of Haltoun, the Gills of Perthshire and Aberdeenshire.

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

*Historical MSS. Commission. The MSS. of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.*: London, 1888.—This volume has caused a sensation amongst men of letters. The story of the discovery of manuscripts of the highest value in a loft over a stable is in itself as strange as fiction. Some of the facts brought to light by the papers themselves are of the greatest importance. We cannot refrain from giving our readers some extracts of special interest to Scotsmen. The ships which conveyed Mary Queen of Scots from France to her own kingdom in 1561 caused a panic by their putting into an English port. The following report was sent by William Strickland to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North (p. 76):—

'William Strickland to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

'1561, August 17. Flamborough.—I came here to-day. I have learned by the report of credible men, "*testes oculati*," John Butcher and Thomas Wafrar, that about three o'clock yesterday afternoon two very great galleys were "espyed" to let their anchors fall within half a quarter of a mile of this pier. "Thes men, joynnge their sightes and judgements, say that ymmedyatly upon fallynge of their ankers they put oute two swymmers or dowkers (divers) oute of eyther gallye, who swam from theyme a good space and furthewith they set oute two botes whiche plumbed the depthe, and Butcher saithe the swymmers came to the botes, and within thre quarters of an hower many of the inhabitants drew to the clif. And upon due examination this I fynde for trewe, that bothe the saide gallyes were verie greate. This towne's men reporte may be credited therein, because they have sene manye. The better gallye, whiche they terme the Admerall, was all colored red verie fynely and trymly appoynted, and the moste men suppose fyftie hores (oars) of one side; hir flag of blewe silke with a flower de luce of gold. In hir starne she bare a cognisance all white sylver glesteringe whiche the multytude judged to be a whyte harnessed man, but the wyser sorte toke it to be some white fowle or beaste wherof the gally toke hir name. The other gally was all whyte and the bigger, but no flagg. At the verie instante of thes gallyes commynge to anker, ther appered in sighte well to descerne xxxij saile, and shortely aftir other twentie saile, whiche, all the wynde beinge northerly and no greate



blaste, tryed the seas, and never one of theyme seamed to shun the gallyes, savinge one whiche seamed to be a hoye. Manye of the reste seamed tall shippes, specially those to the sea boorde. Ther was neither bote, crayer, nor fisher shipp, that came in here or at Bridlington that bespake theyme, so that it is not knowne here what flete this was, nor none of theyme discryed, savinge the two gallyes in forme aforesaide. Aboute one hower aftir this matter was perceived, people began to gather, some to serve, some to gaise, some to relieve those that stood no great ned. Brutes wente divers, but lastly all people quietly departed and the cuntry in good stay. . . . The fyer whiche I supposed to your Lordship was rayzed at Bridlington was nothing so, but indede one whiche had made muche cost of buyldinge at Flamburghe, whose name is Robarte Pucker-inge, his house standing nexte the daunger, hymself sickly and ferefull, thinkinge the companye to small, and desyerouse of more ayde, meanyng as it seamed no other hurte, set thre or foure fire kyddes (faggots) on fyer at the place wher the beken standithe, not medling with the beken, and the wyser heades furthwith quenshed the fyer, so that no hurte followed. And this towne were verie diligente, and so Bridlington, to forse perelles bothe inwardes and outewardes." I cannot presently travel to you "because my heade is to hevye," and therefore I have required the bearer, Mr. Wilberforce, to carry this intricate letter. *Postscript* :—"The galleys departed northewardes yesterday at viij at night, and ships try the seas, but the wynd is troublesom to theym northewards."

' Sir Richard Cholmeley to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

' 1561, *August 17*. Roxby.—On Wednesday last I was at Scarborough, where I gave your orders to the bailiff. He says that a fortnight since a Flemish ship lay at anchor in the "wick" (bay) at Scarborough. Mr. Herynes, a fishmonger who takes fish for the Queen, sent his man on board, and he saw in a handsome cabin two fair young gentlewomen, one of whom lay on a cushion of cloth of gold. The mariners told him that they were going into Scotland. I hear that certain great ships were seen yesterday off the coast near Bridlington. I have sent to Scarborough to know the truth.'

' Valentine Browne to the Earl of Rutland, Lord President in the North.

' 1561, *August 19*. Berwick.—Two French galleys passed northwards last night.

' Sir Thomas Gargrave to [the Earl of Rutland].

' 1561, *August 23*. Carlisle.—The Queen of Scotland arrived at Leith on Tuesday last, with three of her uncles and a son of the Constable of France.'

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*N.B.*—Several errors which unfortunately occurred in No. 12 will be corrected in our next number.—EDITOR.